Synovus Financial Corp.

Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Report

June 30, 2025

SYNOVUS®

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DEFINED TERMS

ACL	Allowance for credit losses (applies to debt securities, loans, and unfunded loan commitments)
ALCO	Synovus' Asset Liability Management Committee
ALL	Allowance for loan losses
AOCI	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
ATM	Automatic teller machine
Basel III	The third Basel Accord developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision to strengthen existing regulatory capital requirements
Basel III Rules	Final capital rules adopting the Basel III capital framework approved by U.S. federal regulators in 2013
BHC Act	Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended
Board	The Company’s Board of Directors
bp(s)	Basis point(s)
C&I	Commercial and industrial
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CECL	Current expected credit losses
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital defined by Basel III capital rules
CME	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
Company	Synovus Financial Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, except where the context requires otherwise
CRE	Commercial real estate
CSA	Credit support annex
DTL	Deferred tax liability
EVE	Economic value of of equity
Federal Reserve Bank	One of the 12 banks that are the operating arms of the U.S. central bank. They implement the policies of the Federal Reserve Board, supervise bank holding companies and certain banking institutions, and conduct economic research.
Federal Reserve Board	The 7-member Board of Governors that oversees the Federal Reserve System, establishes monetary policy (interest rates, credit, etc.), and monitors the economic health of the country. Its members are appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation and serve 14-year terms.
Federal Reserve System or Federal Reserve	The Federal Reserve Board, plus the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, with each one serving member banks in its own district. The Federal Reserve has broad regulatory powers over the money supply and the credit structure of the economy.
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank
GA DBF	Georgia Department of Banking and Finance
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America
HVCRE	High volatility commercial real estate
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.

NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NRSRO	Nationally recognized statistical ratings organization
OTC	Over the counter (derivatives which are not centrally cleared)
Parent Company	Synovus Financial Corp.
Pinnacle	Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc., a Tennessee corporation
PSE	Public sector entity
RPA	Risk participation agreement
RWA	Risk-weighted assets
SEC	U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission
SPE	Special purpose entity
SSFA	Simplified supervisory formula approach
Synovus	Synovus Financial Corp.
Synovus' 2024 Form 10-K	Synovus' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Synovus Financial Corp.
Synovus' June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q	Synovus' Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by Synovus Financial Corp.
Synovus Bank	A Georgia state-chartered bank and wholly-owned subsidiary of Synovus, through which Synovus conducts its banking operations
Synovus Securities	Synovus Securities, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Synovus
Synovus Trust	Synovus Trust Company, N.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Synovus Bank
U.S.	United States
Visa	The Visa U.S.A. Inc. card association or its affiliates, collectively
Visa Class A shares	Class A shares of common stock issued by Visa are publicly traded shares which are not subject to restrictions on sale
Visa Class B shares	Class B shares of common stock issued by Visa which are subject to restrictions with respect to sale until all the Covered Litigation has been settled. Class B shares will be convertible into Visa Class A shares using a then current conversion ratio upon the lifting of restrictions with respect to sale of Visa Class B shares
Visa Derivative	A derivative contract with the purchaser of Visa Class B shares which provides for settlements between the purchaser and Synovus based upon a change in the ratio for conversion of Visa Class B shares into Visa Class A shares

BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

Basel III is a set of international banking measures that established a framework to strengthen the regulation, supervision, and risk management of banks. Under the Basel III Rules, Synovus is designated as a standardized approach bank.

With respect to capital adequacy, Basel III Rules include a standardized approach for components of capital ratios including risk-weightings of assets and off-balance sheet exposures, as well as other adjustments, to derive the regulatory capital ratios. Synovus is currently not subject to the U.S. market risk capital rule, which applies only to banking institutions with significant trading activity.

This document and certain of the Company's public filings present the Regulatory Capital Disclosures in compliance with Basel III as described in Section 63 of the final rule. Synovus' 2024 Form 10-K and June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q contain management's discussion and analysis of the overall risk profile of the Company and related management strategies. The information presented herein should be read in conjunction with our 2024 Form 10-K, June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q, as well as the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies - FR Y-9C dated June 30, 2025. A disclosure index is provided in Appendix 1 of this report, which specifies where all disclosures required by Basel III Rules are located.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

General

Synovus Financial Corp. is a financial services company and a registered bank holding company headquartered in Columbus, Georgia. We provide commercial and consumer banking in addition to a full suite of specialized financial products and services including private banking, treasury management, wealth management, mortgage services, premium finance, asset-based lending, structured lending, capital markets, and international banking. At June 30, 2025, Synovus had total consolidated assets of $61.06 billion and consolidated deposits of $49.93 billion with 244 branches and 356 ATMs across our five state footprint in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Throughout this report, references to "Synovus," "we," "our," "us," "the Company," and similar terms refer to the consolidated entity consisting of Synovus Financial Corp. and its subsidiaries unless the context indicates that we refer only to the Parent Company, Synovus Financial Corp. When referenced herein, "Bank" or "Synovus Bank" refers to our wholly-owned bank subsidiary, Synovus Bank.

Additional information relating to our business and our subsidiaries, including a detailed description of our financial results for the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, and quarter ended June 30, 2025 is contained in "Part II - Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Synovus' 2024 Form 10-K and "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q, respectively.

Non-bank Subsidiaries

In addition to our banking operations, we also provide various other financial services to our clients through the following direct and indirect wholly-owned non-bank subsidiaries:

- Synovus Securities, headquartered in Columbus, Georgia, which specializes in professional portfolio management for fixed-income securities, investment banking, the execution of securities transactions as a broker/dealer, asset management and financial planning services, and the provision of individual investment advice on equity and other securities; and
- Synovus Trust, headquartered in Columbus, Georgia, which provides trust, asset management, and financial planning services.

Merger with Pinnacle

On July 24, 2025, Synovus entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") with Pinnacle and Steel Newco Inc., a newly formed Georgia corporation jointly owned by Pinnacle and Synovus ("Newco"). The Merger Agreement provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, Pinnacle and Synovus will each simultaneously merge with and into Newco (such mergers, collectively, the "Merger"), with Newco continuing as the surviving corporation in the Merger and named Pinnacle Financial Partners, Inc. The Merger Agreement was unanimously approved by the Boards of Directors of each of Pinnacle, Synovus and Newco. The completion of the Merger is subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including receipt of required regulatory approvals and approval by the shareholders of each of Synovus and Pinnacle. For additional information on the merger, refer to Synovus' merger agreement on Form 8-K dated July 24, 2025, as filed with the SEC on July 25, 2025, and Steel Newco Inc.'s registration statement on Form S-4 dated and filed with the SEC on August 26, 2025.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Synovus include the accounts of the Parent Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The accounting and financial reporting policies of Synovus are in accordance with GAAP and conform to the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by bank regulatory authorities. For additional information, refer to "Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in Synovus' 2024 Form 10-K and "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 1 – Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies" in Synovus' June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q.

Regulation of the Company

We are registered as a bank holding company with the Federal Reserve under the BHC Act and have elected to be treated as a financial holding company. As such, we are subject to comprehensive supervision and regulation by the Federal Reserve and are subject to its regulatory reporting requirements. Federal regulations subject bank holding companies, such as Synovus, to restrictions on the types of activities in which they may engage, and to a range of supervisory requirements. In addition, the GA DBF regulates the banking activities of Georgia-chartered banks, such as us, under certain bank statutes of the State of Georgia. Various federal and state agencies regulate and supervise other of Synovus' activities including our brokerage, investment advisory, and insurance agency activities. Such agencies include, but are not limited to, the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, other federal and state banking regulators, and various state regulators of insurance and brokerage activities.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made or incorporated by reference in this Report, which are not statements of historical fact, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of, and subject to the protections of, Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. You can identify these forward-looking statements through Synovus' use of words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "may," "will," "assumes," "predicts," "could," "should," "would," "intends," "targets," "estimates," "projects," "plans," "potential," and other similar words and expressions of the future or otherwise regarding the outlook for Synovus' future business and financial performance and/or the performance of the financial services industry and economy in general. Forward-looking statements are based on the current beliefs and expectations of Synovus' management and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements in this document. Many of these factors are beyond Synovus' ability to control or predict.

For a discussion of these and other risks that may cause actual results to differ from expectations, refer to "Part I - Forward-Looking Statements" and "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our 2024 Form 10-K and "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Forward-Looking Statements" of our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q. All written or oral forward-looking statements that are made by or are attributable to Synovus are expressly qualified by this cautionary notice. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements since those statements speak only as of the date on which the statements are made. Synovus undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of new information or unanticipated events, except as may otherwise be required by law.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Summary of Capital

Synovus and Synovus Bank have issued a variety of capital instruments to maintain a robust and efficient capital position while also meeting various regulatory capital requirements. Currently, Synovus' capital structure primarily consists of the following elements:

- CET1 capital, which includes primarily common shareholders' equity, subject to certain regulatory adjustments and deductions;
- Additional Tier 1 capital, which includes perpetual preferred stock and certain qualifying capital instruments; and
- Tier 2 capital, which primarily includes qualifying subordinated and junior subordinated debt as well as qualifying ACL.

For further information on the Company's capital instruments and regulatory requirements, please refer to "Note 8 - Long-term Debt," "Note 9 - Shareholders' Equity and Other Comprehensive Income," and "Note 10 - Regulatory Capital" in "Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of our 2024 Form 10-K, and "Note 4 – Shareholders' Equity and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" in "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" and "Table 10 - Capital Ratios" in "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Synovus' June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q.

The following table reflects Synovus' consolidated regulatory capital position as of June 30, 2025.

Table 1 Regulatory Capital Tiers

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025
CET1 Capital	
Common stock, $1.00 par value	$ 172,703
Additional paid-in capital	3,992,061
Retained earnings	3,014,111
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	(739,221)
Treasury stock	(1,359,113)
Total common shareholders' equity	**5,080,541**
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	20,956
Common equity tier 1 before adjustments and deductions	5,101,497
Less: Effect of certain items in AOCI excluded from CET1 Capital	(739,221)
Less: Goodwill, net of associated DTLs	466,548
Less: Intangible assets, net of associated DTLs	22,833
Less: Deferred tax assets arising from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, net of any related valuation allowances and net of DTLs	26,160
Less: All other deductions	190
CET1 Capital	**5,324,987**
Preferred stock	537,145
Tier 1 Capital	**5,862,132**
Qualifying Tier 2 Capital instruments	329,880
Qualifying allowance for credit losses[1]	504,525
Tier 2 Capital	834,405
Total Capital	**$ 6,696,537**

[1] ACL included in Tier 2 Capital is limited to 1.25% of risk-weighted assets and includes the ALL and the allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit exposures (i.e., unfunded lending commitments) recorded in other liabilities.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Synovus believes that prudent capital management is at the center of ensuring that we can sustainably fulfill our corporate objectives and mission, which includes bettering our clients, our communities, and our broader set of stakeholders. Capital management at Synovus is facilitated by a multi-faceted approach that leverages our Board approved risk appetite framework along with baseline and stressed scenario modeling which, collectively, informs the on-going assessment and management of our capital position.

This framework is effectuated and governed at a management-level within our ALCO process and is further reported and governed within Board-level committees. Synovus' capital position and risk appetite are reviewed on an on-going basis through that framework to ensure that the Company appropriately considers a range of potential risks and factors in developing its strategic approach to capital management.

The following table outlines Synovus' standardized approach risk-weighted assets as of June 30, 2025, using the categorization based on the standardized definitions.

Table 2 Standardized Approach Risk-Weighted Assets

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025 Risk-Weighted Asset Amount
Exposures to U.S. Government sponsored enterprises and agencies	$ 1,697,247
Exposures to PSEs	797,492
Corporate exposures	33,095,424
Residential mortgages exposures	4,568,433
Statutory multifamily mortgage exposures	235,029
HVCRE loans	3,824
Past due and non-accrual loans	348,638
Other loans	1,306,759
Allowance for loan losses	—
Other assets	1,162,958
Equity exposures	123,886
Trading assets	11,446
On-balance sheet securitization exposures	395,067
Total on-balance sheet assets	43,746,203
Letters of credit	300,071
Loan commitments with original maturity within 1 year	308,028
Loan commitments with original maturity over 1 year	3,997,026
Off-balance sheet securitization exposures	101,870
Other off-balance sheet items	140,105
Total off-balance sheet items	4,847,100
Less: Excess of ACL	—
Total	**$ 48,593,303**

For further details about the Company's risk-weighted assets, refer to the Schedule HC-R in the Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies - Form FR Y-9C for June 30, 2025.

CAPITAL RATIOS AND CAPITAL CONSERVATION BUFFER

Regulatory Capital Ratios

Under the Basel III standardized approach, Synovus and Synovus Bank are subject to minimum capital ratios for CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital, and Total Risk-Based capital of 4.5%, 6.0%, and 8.0%, respectively. The Basel III Rules also provide for a minimum CCB of 2.5% in addition to the minimum capital to RWA ratios. The CCB is designed to provide an additional buffer against losses during periods of economic stress, thereby guarding against banks falling below the minimum regulatory capital levels.

The CCB of a given institution is calculated as the lowest of the: (i) CET1 ratio less the CET1 stated minimum requirement, (ii) Tier 1 ratio less the Tier 1 stated minimum requirement, and (iii) Total Capital ratio less the Total Capital stated minimum requirement. At June 30, 2025, the CCB for Synovus and Synovus Bank was 5.78% and 5.47%, respectively, which were in excess of the mandatory 2.5% minimum CCB. As such, Synovus is not currently subject to any limitations as a result of failing to maintain capital levels above the CCB minimum threshold.

Basel III requires a calculation of eligible retained income. Eligible retained income is the greater of (i) the banking organization's net income for the four preceding calendar quarters, net of any distributions and associated tax effects not already reflected in net income, and (ii) the average of the banking organization's net income over the preceding four quarters. Synovus' eligible retained earnings at June 30, 2025 was $252.9 million.

The following table summarizes regulatory capital information at June 30, 2025, for Synovus and Synovus Bank.

Table 3 Regulatory Capital Ratios

	June 30, 2025			
	Actual	**Stated Minimum Ratios**	**Capital Conservation Buffer**	**Minimum Capital Conservation Buffer**
Synovus Financial Corp.				
CET1 capital	10.96%	4.50%	6.46%	2.50%
Tier 1 capital	12.06%	6.00%	6.06%	2.50%
Total capital	13.78%	8.00%	5.78%	2.50%
Synovus Bank				
CET1 capital	12.03%	4.50%	7.53%	2.50%
Tier 1 capital	12.03%	6.00%	6.03%	2.50%
Total capital	13.47%	8.00%	5.47%	2.50%

CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of losses if our borrowers do not fully repay their loans or if our counterparties fail to perform according to the terms of their contracts. Synovus takes a comprehensive approach to credit risk management that includes multiple lines of defense, a robust centralized credit process, strong underwriting standards, a credit risk appetite framework, a closely monitored concentration policy, and the use of market and portfolio analysis to continuously monitor the credit portfolio by industry, property type, and geography. Additionally, our risk grading process is well-defined and is subject to independent review.

Credit Risk Exposures

The following table provides the distribution of credit exposure by geography as of June 30, 2025.

Table 4 Credit Exposure by Geography

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025				
	C&I	CRE	Consumer	Total	Percent of Total Funded
Florida	$ 5,554,497	$ 4,556,314	$ 2,354,132	$ 12,464,943	28.6 %
Georgia	4,321,473	3,018,630	2,993,975	10,334,078	23.8
South Carolina	1,660,100	1,207,877	800,157	3,668,134	8.4
Alabama	1,670,557	594,843	752,320	3,017,720	6.9
Tennessee	462,518	628,957	466,455	1,557,930	3.6
Other [1]	9,429,199	2,133,069	931,643	12,493,911	28.7
Total Funded	$ 23,098,344	$ 12,139,690	$ 8,298,682	$ 43,536,716	100.0 %
Total Unfunded	10,014,040	2,184,942	3,084,033	15,283,015	
Total	**$ 33,112,384**	**$ 14,324,632**	**$ 11,382,715**	**$ 58,819,731**	

[1] Includes states outside our footprint and no single state is over 5%.

For purposes of the following table, “industry” is defined as two-digit NAICS industry code for the C&I loan portfolio, property type for the commercial real estate portfolio, and product type for the consumer portfolio.

Table 5 Credit Risk Exposures by Industry

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025	
C&I:	Total	Percent of Total Loan Class
Finance and insurance	$ 5,113,070	22.1%
Health care and social assistance	4,390,471	19.0%
Accommodation and food services	1,677,771	7.3%
Lessors of real estate	1,300,779	5.6%
Manufacturing	1,244,529	5.4%
Wholesale trade	1,152,885	5.0%
Retail trade	1,048,712	4.5%
Construction	983,533	4.3%
Other industries[1]	960,875	4.1%
Transportation and warehousing	942,106	4.1%
Other services	926,008	4.0%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	831,606	3.6%
Real estate and rental and leasing other	795,793	3.4%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	526,573	2.3%
Public administration	482,802	2.1%
Educational services	477,120	2.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	243,711	1.1%
Total C&I	23,098,344	100.0%
CRE:		
Multi-Family	4,162,623	34.3%
Hotels	1,822,720	15.0%
Office Buildings	1,677,966	13.8%
Shopping Centers	1,325,773	10.9%
Warehouses	883,586	7.3%
Other investment property	1,436,852	11.9%
Investment properties	11,309,520	93.2%
1-4 family properties	536,878	4.4%
Land and development	293,292	2.4%
Total CRE	12,139,690	100.0%
Consumer:		
Consumer mortgages	5,246,940	63.2%
Home equity	1,852,884	22.3%
Credit cards	194,630	2.4%
Other consumer loans	1,004,228	12.1%
Total consumer	8,298,682	100.0%
Total Funded	43,536,716	
Total Unfunded	15,283,015	
Total Funded and Unfunded	**$ 58,819,731**	

[1] Comprised of NAICS industries that are less than 1% of total C&I loans at June 30, 2025.

The following table displays the loan maturities by exposure type as of June 30, 2025.

Table 6 Loan Maturities by Exposure Type

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025			
	Less Than One Year	One Year through Five years	Greater Than Five Years	Total
C&I	$ 4,995,428	$ 13,720,349	$ 4,382,567	$ 23,098,344
CRE	4,382,932	7,079,437	677,321	12,139,690
Consumer	387,658	472,393	7,438,631	8,298,682
Total	$ 9,766,018	$ 21,272,179	$ 12,498,519	$ 43,536,716

The following table displays commitments and letters of credit maturities by exposure type as of June 30, 2025.

Table 7 Commitments and Letters of Credit Maturities by Exposure Type

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025		
	Less Than One Year	Greater Than One Year	Total [(1)]
Commitments to fund C&I	$ 3,162,456	$ 6,851,584	$ 10,014,040
Commitments to fund CRE	175,491	2,009,451	2,184,942
Commitments under home equity	1	2,112,985	2,112,986
Unused credit cards	441,495	—	441,495
Other loan commitments	6,637	522,915	529,552
Total	**$ 3,786,080**	**$ 11,496,935**	**$ 15,283,015**

[(1)] Includes $4.80 billion of unconditionally cancellable commitments which are not subject to risk-weighting per the regulatory capital rules.

The total gross and net charge-offs for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, were $34.4 million and $18.3 million, respectively. Refer to "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 3 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses" and "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Table 8 - Credit Quality Metrics" of our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q for a roll forward of the allowance for loan losses and more information on total gross and net charge-offs.

Refer to "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 3 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses" of our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q for information on aging and accrual status for each portfolio segment and class. Refer to "Part II - Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Table 9 - Loan Maturities and Interest Rate Sensitivity" of our 2024 Form 10-K for a breakout of loan maturities by type at December 31, 2024.

Loans are classified as past due if the contractual amounts for principal and interest are not received within 30 days of the contractual due date. Synovus determines past due or delinquency status of a loan based on contractual payment terms. The following table displays the loans past due 30-89 days, loans past due 90+ days, and non-accrual loans by geography as of June 30, 2025.

Table 8 Past Due and Non-accrual Loans by Geography

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025		
	Accruing Loans		
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Non-Accrual Loans
Florida	$ 21,887	$ 32	$ 73,949
Georgia	20,646	49	86,414
South Carolina	6,053	—	17,609
Alabama	5,456	79	16,666
Tennessee	931	41	3,742
Other	9,229	39,864	59,035
Total	**$ 64,202**	**$ 40,065**	**$ 257,415**

The following table displays the loans past due 30-89 days, loans past due 90+ days, and non-accrual loans distributed by industry as of June 30, 2025.

Table 9 Past Due and Non-accrual Loans by Industry [1]

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025		
	Accruing Loans		
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Non-Accrual Loans
C&I:			
Healthcare and social assistance	$ 3,125	$ 35,968	$ 10,293
Finance and insurance	64	—	6,064
Accommodation and food services	75	110	42,815
Manufacturing	1,509	—	647
Lessors of real estate	378	—	1,135
Wholesale trade	954	—	759
Retail trade	660	—	2,246
Construction	1,241	—	10,015
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,720	—	25,757
Transportation and warehousing	1,100	—	11,160
Real estate and rental and leasing other	340	—	389
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2,462	—	397
Educational services	—	—	448
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	61	—	6,432
Other services	4,364	2,099	4,523
Other industries[2]	925	—	6,229
Total C&I	19,978	38,177	129,309
CRE:			
Multi-Family	399	—	211
Hotels	—		—
Office buildings	—	—	55,634
Shopping centers	54	—	503
Warehouses	176	—	131
Other investment property	380	—	1,044
Investment properties	1,009	—	57,523
1-4 family properties	1,336	—	2,386
Land and development	608	—	1,354
Total CRE	2,953	—	61,263
Consumer:			
Consumer mortgages	10,582	—	43,476
Home equity	19,559	—	17,713
Credit cards	1,656	1,802	—
Other consumer loans	9,474	86	5,654
Total consumer	41,271	1,888	66,843
Total	**$ 64,202**	**$ 40,065**	**$ 257,415**

[1] Industry is defined as two-digit NAICS industry code for the C&I loan portfolio, property type for the commercial real estate portfolio, and product type for the consumer portfolio.
[2] Comprised of NAICS industries that are less than 1% of total C&I loans at June 30, 2025.

Corporate and Other Debt Securities

The following table displays amortized cost for corporate and other debt securities distributed by geography as of June 30, 2025.

Table 10 Corporate and Other Debt Securities by Geography
(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025	
	Amount	**Percent of Total**
California	$ 9,160	100.0%
Total	**$ 9,160**	**100.0%**

The following table displays amortized cost for corporate and other debt securities by industry as of June 30, 2025.

Table 11 Corporate and Other Debt Securities by Issuer Industry
(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025	
	Amount	**Percent of Total**
Financial	$ 9,160	100.0%
Total	**$ 9,160**	**100.0%**

GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK – RELATED EXPOSURES

Counterparty credit risk is the risk arising from the possibility that a counterparty may fail to fulfill contractual obligations, thus resulting in a potential loss for Synovus. This risk is inherent in various types of transactions, the most notable for Synovus being through derivatives contracts. Synovus takes various measures to attempt to mitigate such risks, which includes an internally established counterparty monitoring and limit framework, as well as through the use of certain margining and collateral agreements.

To reduce the counterparty risk to various financial institutions, Synovus may clear derivatives transactions through a central counterparty clearing house, such as the CME. This further reduces counterparty credit risk and limits the use of OTC derivatives with financial institutions. In instances where Synovus enters into OTC contracts with financial institutions, such relationships are generally governed by ISDA/CSA agreements which provide for the posting of collateral based on terms which are generally broadly accepted among the industry. The collateral exchanged under those agreements generally includes cash and sovereign bonds, and terms may differ somewhat based on the posting party's credit ratings as determined by certain NRSROs. If Synovus' credit ratings experiences a significant downgrade, financial counterparties may demand additional collateral to uphold the trading relationship, leading to increased exposure.

The following table reflects the notional amount and fair value of derivative instruments as of June 30, 2025. Synovus netted variation margin against interest rate contracts to reflect amounts posted and received for derivatives cleared through central clearing houses.

Table 12 Derivative Financial Instruments

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025		
	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value
Derivatives in cash flow hedging relationships:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 4,350,000	$ —	$ 16
Total cash flow hedges	4,350,000	—	16
Derivatives in fair value hedging relationships:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 2,252,967	$ 6	$ —
Total fair value hedges	2,252,967	6	—
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	$ 6,602,967	$ 6	$ 16
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 15,905,841	$ 81,546	$ 132,384
Mortgage derivatives – interest rate lock commitments	52,971	1,112	—
Mortgage derivatives – forward commitments to sell fixed-rate mortgage loans	78,000	—	472
Risk participation agreements	937,941	—	14
Foreign exchange contracts	95,381	—	1,758
Visa derivative	—	—	62
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	$ 17,070,134	$ 82,658	$ 134,690

Synovus also enters into transactions possessing counterparty credit risk with various clients across our businesses. Such transactions are primarily related to client hedging of interest rate, foreign exchange, or other financial risks. The counterparty risk which stems from these transactions is typically underwritten by our credit risk management function in conjunction with an existing lending client, and as such, may be collateralized by real estate, working capital assets, securities, or other assets.

Synovus utilizes mortgage derivative instruments to manage the interest rate risk through the use of forward sales and forward commitments of Mortgage Backed Securities. These instruments are used to mitigate the interest rate risk associated with both the commitments to fund loans that have a firm interest rate lock and commitment to sell mortgage loans in the secondary market. These derivative and hedging instruments are marked to market at fair value in accordance with GAAP.

Synovus also enters into credit RPAs to share the credit exposure related to certain derivative contracts with other counterparties (risk participations purchased) or to assume counterparty credit exposure related to certain derivative contracts (risk participations sold). The Company enters into credit risk participation agreements in instances in which the Company is also party to a related loan participation agreement for such borrowers. Synovus will receive or make payments under these agreements if the borrower defaults on the derivative contract.

In an event of default, the lead bank has the ability to liquidate the assets of the borrower, and in which case the lead bank would be required to return a percentage of the recouped assets to the participating banks. Synovus manages the credit risk related to RPAs by monitoring the creditworthiness of the borrowers, which includes a standard credit underwriting process comparable to that which is done on direct borrowing relationships. As reported herein, the notional amount of RPAs reflects the pro-rata share of the derivative contract, which generally aligns with its share of the related participated loan and is not necessarily a reflection of the credit exposure associated with that counterparty relationship.

The following table summarizes the notional amounts of outstanding credit derivatives (including RPAs) as of June 30, 2025.

Table 13 Derivative Financial Instruments - Credit

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025	
	Purchased	Sold
Swap participations notional amounts	$ 422,875	$ 515,066

For additional information related to Synovus' derivatives exposures, refer to "Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in Synovus' 2024 Form 10-K.

For a further discussion of the Company's credit derivatives, refer to "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 6 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" of our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q and Schedule HC-L, Derivatives and Off-Balance-Sheet Items, in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for Holding Companies - FR Y-9C dated June 30, 2025.

Credit Risk Mitigation

Risk Management

Synovus has a robust credit risk framework that sets risk appetites for performance metrics and forward-looking indicators, sets and enforces adherence to concentration limits, and monitors and scores counterparty risk. Each credit risk measure has a documented plan for remediation in the event that it moves outside of its stated risk appetite. Our internal management-level Credit Risk Committee has oversight of the credit risk framework and reports to the Risk Committee of the Board, which receives periodic reports from management and must approve the credit risk appetites annually.

Synovus accepts collateral such as real estate and liquid assets to mitigate against potential losses. Basel III Rules allow eligible financial collateral, eligible guarantees, and eligible credit derivatives to be recognized in the calculation of risk-weighted assets. When financial collateral is obtained that qualifies as eligible collateral under the Basel III Rules, the eligible collateral can be substituted for the collateralized portion of the credit exposure in the risk-weighted asset calculation. Synovus' eligible collateral is cash on deposit at Synovus Bank. For eligible guarantees received, the risk weight applicable to the eligible guarantor would apply to the exposure covered by the guarantee.

The general policies for Lending and Leasing Risk conform to GAAP, as well as bank regulatory authorities where applicable. These policies consist of the items noted below. Refer to "Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" and "Note 3 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses" of our 2024 Form 10-K and "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 3 - Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses" of our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q:

- Allowance methodology;
- Past due and non-accrual loans;
- Individually evaluated loans; and
- Charge-off of loans

In connection with derivative activities, credit risk is mitigated by entering into legally enforceable cross-collateralization and master netting agreements. When there are multiple transactions with a counterparty and there is a legally enforceable master netting agreement in place, the exposure represents the net of the gain and loss positions plus any collateral received from and/or posted to that counterparty.

Many of the interest rate derivatives products traded by Synovus are subject to mandatory clearing. The counterparty risk for cleared trades effectively moves from the executing broker to the clearinghouse allowing Synovus to benefit from the risk mitigation controls in place at the respective clearinghouse. Refer to "Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Note 13- Derivative Instruments " in our 2024 Form 10-K and "Part I - Item 1. Financial Statements - Note 6 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" of our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q for a discussion of derivatives' credit risk.

The following table provides information regarding our credit risk exposures as of June 30, 2025, that are covered by eligible financial collateral.

Table 14 Eligible Financial Collateral

(dollars in thousands)

	Collateral Type	June 30, 2025 Exposure Amount Secured by Eligible Collateral
Loans	Cash on deposit at Synovus Bank	$ 358,098
Letters of Credit	Cash on deposit at Synovus Bank	40,045

The following table provides information regarding our credit risk exposures as of June 30, 2025, that are covered by eligible guarantees.

Table 15 Eligible Guarantees

(dollars in thousands)

	Guarantor	June 30, 2025 Exposure Amount	June 30, 2025 Risk-Weighted Assets
Loans	U.S. government and agencies	$ 47,358	$ 9,238

SECURITIZATION

The Basel III rules define a securitization exposure as an exposure that meets the following criteria:

- All or a portion of the credit risk of one or more underlying exposures is transferred to one or more third parties;
- The credit risk associated with the underlying exposures has been separated into at least two tranches reflecting different levels of seniority;
- Performance of the securitization exposure depends on performance of the underlying exposures;
- All or substantially all of the underlying exposures are financial exposures;
- The underlying exposures are not owned by an operating company; and
- The underlying exposures are not owned by a small business investment company or related to a community development investment.

As of June 30, 2025, Synovus' securitization exposures consist of loans to SPEs (not sponsored by Synovus), which generally fulfill client requirements for working capital or long-term asset financing for underlying financial assets. Synovus does not currently hold any resecuritization or synthetic securitization exposures.

Securitization exposures entail various risks, including credit and seller risk. Credit risk emerges from the performance of the underlying asset pool, encompassing factors like payment rates, dilution, and write-offs/losses. Seller risk involves the risk of breach of representation or warranties regarding the underlying exposures or the failure to fulfill its obligations as per the securitization agreement.

Synovus' due diligence process evaluates factors that could significantly impact the performance of a securitization exposure. This process involves a detailed examination and ongoing monitoring of information related to the performance of the underlying financial exposures, pertinent market data, structural enhancements, and other features that influence the credit quality of a securitization, as well as the credit profile of the seller and servicer of the assets. In addition to transaction due diligence and underwriting, these procedures are periodically re-conducted for each securitization exposure.

Synovus employs a risk-weighting process for securitization exposures based on the SSFA framework outlined in the Basel III Standardized Approach. This approach utilizes a formulaic method to establish a base risk weight determined by the capital requirements of the underlying exposures, considering their seniority in the securitization structure and inherent risk factors in the underlying assets. Evaluation of the securitization tranche is conducted based on the subordination level, assigning higher risk weights to first-loss tranches compared to lower risk weights for more senior or secured tranches. The methodology also incorporates delinquencies in underlying assets and adjusts the capital requirement accordingly. The risk weight obtained through the SSFA calculation is subject to a 20% floor, ensuring that each exposure is assigned the higher of 20% or the calculated risk weight.

The following tables provide an overview of Synovus' securitization exposures governed by the SSFA framework, detailing capital requirements and the impact on risk-weighted assets.

Table 16 Securitizations by Exposure Type

(dollars in thousands)

	Balance Sheet Exposure	Off-Balance Sheet Exposure	Total Exposure
Loans	$ 1,926,500	$ 480,692	$ 2,407,192
Total	**$ 1,926,500**	**$ 480,692**	**$ 2,407,192**

Table 17 Securitizations by Capital Treatment and Risk Weight

(dollars in thousands)

	Exposure	SSFA Risk Weighted Assets	Capital Impact[1]
20% risk weighting	$ 2,307,192	$ 461,438	$ 36,915
20% - 100% risk weighting	100,000	35,499	2,840
Total	**$ 2,407,192**	**$ 496,937**	$ 39,755

[1]The capital impact of risk-weighted assets is calculated by multiplying each risk-weighted asset amount in the table above by the minimum total risk-based capital ratio of 8%.

EQUITIES NOT SUBJECT TO THE MARKET RISK RULE

Equity exposure refers to a security or instrument that represents a direct or an indirect ownership interest in, and is a residual claim on, the assets and income of a company. Synovus' equity exposures consist primarily of non-publicly traded investments in entities or funds that support community development initiatives, restricted equity investments in Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock, and other miscellaneous investments.

The majority of public equity securities are mutual fund investments made in connection with employee deferred compensation plans. Public equity securities are recorded in other assets in our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q and in equity securities without readily determinable fair values and other assets in the FR Y9-C. They are carried at fair value with unrealized net gains or losses reported in earnings. At June 30, 2025, Synovus held $54.3 million of exposures in mutual funds that relate to our non-qualified deferred compensation plans. There is an offsetting liability for these investments, and as a result, there is no impact to earnings or equity from these investments as changes in the fair value of the investments are recorded in income with an offsetting charge to personnel expense.

The majority of non-public equity securities are investments in community development initiatives, FRB common stock, and FHLB common stock. As members of the Federal Reserve System and FHLB, Synovus is required to purchase and hold shares of capital stock in the FRB and in the FHLB, respectively. Shares in the FRB and FHLB are recorded at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Under regulatory rules, these equities are reported in other assets because they do not have readily determinable fair values.

The following table summarizes the balance sheet carrying value of Synovus's equity securities as of June 30, 2025, that are not subject to the Market Risk Rule.

Table 18 Book Value and Fair Value of Equity Exposures Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025	
	Book Value	**Fair Value**
Non-publicly traded	$ 347,257	$ 347,257
Publicly traded	69,688	69,688
Total	**$ 416,945**	**$ 416,945**

The following table summarizes the capital requirements of equity investment exposures by risk-weighting as of June 30, 2025.

Table 19 Capital Requirements of Equity Investment Exposures by Risk-Weighting

(dollars in thousands)

	June 30, 2025		
	Risk-Weight Category	**Exposure Amount**	**Risk-Weighted Asset Amount**
Federal Reserve Bank stock	0%	$ 146,411	$ —
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	20%	120,444	24,089
Other	100%	95,772	95,772
Other [(1)]	Full Look Through	54,318	4,025
Total		**$ 416,945**	**$ 123,886**

[(1)] Mutual fund exposure related to non-qualified compensation plan.

Synovus had no realized gains/(losses) due to the sale and liquidation of equity securities during the three and six months ended June 30, 2025. There were no significant unrealized gains/(losses) included in Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital at June 30, 2025.

INTEREST RATE RISK FOR NON-TRADING ACTIVITIES

Managing interest rate risk is a primary goal of the asset liability management function. Synovus attempts to achieve consistency in net interest income while limiting volatility arising from changes in interest rates. Synovus seeks to accomplish this goal by balancing the maturity and repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities along with the selective use of derivative instruments. The Company manages this exposure in accordance with policies that are established by ALCO and approved by the Risk Committee of the Board. ALCO meets periodically and has responsibility for developing asset liability management policies, reviewing the interest rate sensitivity of Synovus, and developing and implementing strategies to improve balance sheet structure and interest rate risk positioning.

For further information on interest rate risk and interest rate sensitivity analyses, refer to "Part II - Item 7A - Market Risk and Interest Rate Sensitivity" of our 2024 Form 10-K and "Part I - Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Table 13 - Twelve Month Net Interest Income Sensitivity" of our June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q.

Appendix 1 Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosure Matrix

Disclosure Requirement	Description	Disclosures Report	June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q	2024 Form 10-K
Scope of Application	Name of the top corporate entity	3	7	3
	Description of differences in basis for consolidating entities	3	7	73
	Restriction on transfers of funds or total capital within the group	6		8-10
	Aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries	NA	NA	NA
	Aggregate amount of total capital that is less than minimum capital	NA	NA	NA
Capital Structure	Terms and conditions of capital instruments	4	53-54	8-10, 106-107
	Capital Components	4-5	54	56, 106-107
Capital Adequacy	Capital adequacy assessment process	5		107
	Risk-weighted assets by exposure type	6		
	Standardized market risk-weighted assets	NA	NA	NA
	Risk-weighted assets	6		
Capital ratios and capital conservation buffer	Capital ratios	7	54	10, 56, 107
	Calculation of capital conservation buffer	6		107
	Calculation of eligible retained income	7		

Disclosure Requirement	Description	Disclosures Report	June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q	2024 Form 10-K
Credit risk: general disclosures	Policies and practices	7	13, 45-47	75-78, 90-100
	Credit risk exposures	8-10	13, 20-22, 45-47	40-43, 90-100
	Loans and related commitments	8-10	13-22, 34-35, 45-47	40-43, 90-100, 117-119
	Past due and non-performing loans by industry	11-12		
	Allowance disaggregated on the basis of impairment methodology	10		95-96
	Charge-offs during the period	10	19	96
	Reconciliation of changes in allowance	NA	19	95-96
	Debt securities	13	9-12	38-39, 86-89
	OTC derivatives	NA		
Counterparty credit risk-related exposures	Policies and practices	13-15	29-30	82-83, 112-114
	Counterparty risk exposure	13-14	30	115
	Credit derivatives purchased and sold	15		
Credit risk mitigation	Policies and processes	15		
	Exposures covered by eligible financial collateral	16		
	Exposures covered by guarantees/credit derivatives and related risk-weighted assets	16		
Securitization	Policies and practices	16-17		
	Loans to SPEs and affiliated entities	17	NA	NA
	Accounting policies for securitization activities	16-17		
	Exposures securitized by the bank and re-securitizations	NA	NA	NA
	Securitization exposures	17	NA	NA

Disclosure Requirement	Description	Disclosures Report	June 30, 2025 Form 10-Q	2024 Form 10-K
Equity exposures not subject to the market risk rule	Policies and practices	17		
	Amortized cost and fair value by type/ nature and public versus non-public	18		
	Realized and unrealized gains (losses)	18		
	Capital requirements	18		
Interest rate risk for non-trading activities	Nature, assumptions, and frequency of measurement	18	59	63-64
	Earnings sensitivity to rate movements	18	59	63-64