UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2025

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-36636



(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**05-0412693**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)**

One Citizens Plaza, Providence, RI 02903

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(203) 900-6715

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, $0.01 par value per share	CFG	New York Stock Exchange
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/40th interest in a share of 5.000% Fixed-Rate Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series E	CFG PrE	New York Stock Exchange
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/40th interest in a share of 7.375% Fixed-Rate Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series H	CFG PrH	New York Stock Exchange
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/40th interest in a share of 6.500% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series I	CFG PrI	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. ☑ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ☐ Yes ☑ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☑ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). ☑ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large accelerated filer	☑	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☑

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). ☐ Yes ☑ No

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was $19,237,809,260 (based on the June 30, 2025 closing price of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. common shares of $44.75 as reported on the New York Stock Exchange). There were 424,983,657 shares of the registrant's common stock ($0.01 par value) outstanding on February 4, 2026.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Citizens Financial Group, Inc.'s Proxy Statement to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with Citizens Financial Group, Inc.'s 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the "Proxy Statement") are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS

The following is a list of common acronyms and terms used regularly in our financial reporting:

ACL	Allowance for Credit Losses: Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses plus Allowance for Unfunded Lending Commitments
AFS	Available for Sale
ALLL	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses
ALM	Asset and Liability Management
AOCI	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
ASC	Accounting Standards Codification
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
Bank Holding Company Act	The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956
BHC	Bank Holding Company
Board or Board of Directors	The Board of Directors of Citizens Financial Group, Inc.
bps	Basis Points
Capital Plan Rule	Federal Reserve Regulation Y Capital Plan Rule
CBNA	Citizens Bank, National Association
CCAR	Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CECL	Current Expected Credit Losses
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CET1 capital ratio	Common Equity Tier 1 capital divided by total risk-weighted assets as defined under the U.S. Basel III Standardized approach
CFPB	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission
Citizens, CFG, the Company, we, us, or our	Citizens Financial Group, Inc. and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
CLTV	Combined Loan-to-Value
CME	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
CODM	Chief Operating Decision Maker
CRA	Community Reinvestment Act
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
DIF	Deposit Insurance Fund
EAD	Exposure at Default
Efficiency Ratio	Noninterest expense divided by total revenue, inclusive of net interest income and noninterest income
EPS	Earnings Per Share
ESPP	Employee Stock Purchase Plan
EVE	Economic Value of Equity
Exchange Act	The Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
Fannie Mae (FNMA)	Federal National Mortgage Association
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDIA	Federal Deposit Insurance Act
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FDM	Financially Distressed Modification

Federal Banking Regulators	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHC	Financial Holding Company
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
FICO	Fair Isaac Corporation (credit rating)
FINRA	Financial Industry Regulation Authority
FRB or Federal Reserve	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and, as applicable, Federal Reserve Bank(s)
Freddie Mac (FHLMC)	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
FTE	Fully Taxable Equivalent
FTP	Funds Transfer Pricing
GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLBA	Gramm Leach Bliley Act of 1999
Ginnie Mae (GNMA)	Government National Mortgage Association
GSE	Government Sponsored Enterprise
HTM	Held To Maturity
IDI	Insured Depository Institution
Investors	Investors Bancorp, Inc. and its subsidiaries
LHFS	Loans Held for Sale
LGD	Loss Given Default
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit
LTV	Loan to Value
M&A	Merger and Acquisition
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
Mid-Atlantic	District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia
Midwest	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio
MSR	Mortgage Servicing Right
New England	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont
NM	Not meaningful
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
OFAC	U.S. Treasury Department Office of Foreign Assets Control
OTC	Over the Counter
Parent Company	Citizens Financial Group, Inc. (the Parent Company of Citizens Bank, National Association and other subsidiaries)
PCD	Purchased Credit Deteriorated
PD	Probability of Default
peers or peer regional banks	Comerica, Fifth Third, Huntington, KeyCorp, M&T, PNC, Regions, Truist, and U.S. Bancorp
ROTCE	Return on Average Tangible Common Equity
RPA	Risk Participation Agreement
RWA	Risk-Weighted Assets
SBA	United States Small Business Administration
SCB	Stress Capital Buffer
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission

SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
SPE	Special Purpose Entity
SVaR	Stressed Value at Risk
TBA	To-Be-Announced Mortgage Security
Tier 1 capital ratio	Tier 1 capital, which includes Common Equity Tier 1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred equity that qualifies as additional Tier 1 capital, divided by total risk-weighted assets as defined under the U.S. Basel III Standardized approach
Tier 1 leverage ratio	Tier 1 capital, which includes Common Equity Tier 1 capital plus non-cumulative perpetual preferred equity that qualifies as additional Tier 1 capital, divided by quarterly adjusted average assets as defined under the U.S. Basel III Standardized approach
TOP	Tapping Our Potential
Total capital ratio	Total capital, which includes Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Tier 1 capital, and allowance for credit losses and qualifying subordinated debt that qualify as Tier 2 capital, divided by total risk-weighted assets as defined under the U.S. Basel III Standardized approach
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	United States Department of Veterans Affairs
VaR	Value at Risk
VIE	Variable Interest Entity

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Any statement that does not describe historical or current facts is a forward-looking statement. These statements often include the words “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “intends,” “plans,” “goals,” “targets,” “initiatives,” “potentially,” “probably,” “projects,” “outlook,” “guidance” or similar expressions or future conditional verbs such as “may,” “will,” “likely,” “should,” “would,” and “could.”

Forward-looking statements are based upon the current beliefs and expectations of management, and on information currently available to management. Our statements speak as of the date hereof, and we do not assume any obligation to update these statements or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those contained in such statements in light of new information or future events. We caution you, therefore, against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees or assurances of future performance. While there is no assurance that any list of risks and uncertainties or risk factors is complete, important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include the following, without limitation:

- Negative economic, business, and political conditions, including as a result of the interest rate environment, supply chain disruptions, tariffs, inflationary pressures, and labor shortages that adversely affect the general economy, housing prices, the job market, consumer confidence, and spending habits;
- The general state of the economy and employment, as well as general business and economic conditions, and changes in the competitive environment;
- Our capital and liquidity requirements under regulatory standards and our ability to generate capital and liquidity on favorable terms;
- The effect of changes in our credit ratings on our cost of funding, access to capital markets, ability to market our securities, and overall liquidity position;
- The effect of changes in the level of commercial and consumer deposits on our funding costs and net interest margin;
- Our ability to achieve our financial performance goals and execute on our strategic business initiatives, including the continued expansion of Private Bank and Private Wealth, and our aim to position us as a more innovative, modern, and customer-centric bank;
- The effects of geopolitical instability, including the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, on economic and market conditions, inflationary pressures and the interest rate environment, commodity price and foreign exchange rate volatility, and heightened cybersecurity risks;
- Our ability to comply with heightened supervisory requirements and expectations as well as new or amended regulations;
- Liabilities and business restrictions resulting from litigation and regulatory investigations;
- The effect of changes in interest rates on our net interest income, net interest margin, mortgage originations, mortgage servicing rights, and mortgages held for sale;
- Changes in interest rates and market liquidity, as well as the magnitude of such changes, which may reduce interest margins, impact funding sources, and affect the ability to originate and distribute financial products in the primary and secondary markets;
- Financial services reform and other current, pending, or future legislation or regulation that could have a negative effect on our revenue and businesses;
- Environmental risks, such as physical or transition risks associated with climate change, and social and governance risks that could adversely affect our reputation, operations, business, and customers;
- A failure in, or breach of, our compliance with laws, as well as operational or security systems or infrastructure, or those of our third-party vendors or other service providers, including as a result of cyberattacks; and

- Management's ability to identify and manage these and other risks.

In addition to the above factors, we also caution that the actual amounts and timing of any future common stock dividends or share repurchases will be subject to various factors, including our capital position, financial performance, balance sheet growth, market conditions, and regulatory considerations, as well as any other factors that our Board of Directors deems relevant in making such a determination. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will repurchase shares from, or pay any dividends to, holders of our common stock, or as to the amount of any such repurchases or dividends.

More information about factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements can be found under Item 1A "Risk Factors."

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Citizens Financial Group, Inc. is headquartered in Providence, Rhode Island. We offer a broad range of retail and commercial banking products and services to individuals, small businesses, middle-market companies, large corporations, and institutions. Our products and services are offered through more than 1,000 branches in 14 states and the District of Columbia and 75 retail and commercial non-branch offices, though certain lines of business serve national markets.

At December 31, 2025, we had total assets of $226.4 billion, total deposits of $183.3 billion, and total stockholders' equity of $26.3 billion. In addition, we had total client assets of $61.9 billion, including assets under management of $35.9 billion, representing assets for which continuous and regular supervisory or management services are provided, and transactional assets of $26.0 billion, representing assets for which execution, custody, recordkeeping, reporting, and other services are provided.

We are a BHC incorporated under Delaware state law in 1984, and our primary federal regulator is the FRB. CBNA is our banking subsidiary, whose primary federal regulator is the OCC.

Business Segments

We manage our business through two primary business segments: Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. Our activities outside these segments are classified as Other and primarily includes treasury and community development operations, along with other unallocated assets, liabilities, capital, revenues, provision (benefit) for credit losses, and expenses, including income tax expense (benefit). For additional information regarding our business segments see the "Business Segments" section of Item 7 and Note 24 in Item 8.

Consumer Banking Segment

Consumer Banking serves consumer customers and small businesses, with products and services that include deposits, mortgage and home equity lending, credit cards, small business loans, and wealth management solutions largely across our 14-state traditional banking footprint. We also offer education and point-of-sale finance loans in addition to select digital deposit products nationwide. Citizens Private Bank and Private Wealth integrate banking services and wealth management solutions to serve high- and ultra-high-net-worth individuals and families, as well as investors, entrepreneurs, and businesses.

Consumer Banking operates a multi-channel distribution network with a workforce of approximately 5,100 branch colleagues, 1,000 branches, including 117 in-store locations, and 3,100 ATMs. Our network includes approximately 1,500 specialists covering lending, savings, and wealth management needs as well as a broad range of small business products and services. We serve customers on a national basis through telephone service centers and our online and mobile platforms where we offer customers the convenience of depositing funds, paying bills, and transferring money between accounts and from person to person, as well as a host of other everyday transactions.

Commercial Banking Segment

Commercial Banking primarily serves companies and institutions and strives to be a trusted advisor to our clients and preferred provider for their banking needs. We offer a broad complement of financial products and solutions, including lending and leasing, deposit and treasury management services, foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risk management solutions, as well as loan syndication, corporate finance, merger and acquisition, and debt and equity capital markets capabilities.

Commercial Banking is organized around client segments and their banking needs. Middle Market & Midcorporate - Commercial & Industrial, Commercial Real Estate, Capital Markets and Advisory, and Treasury & Wholesale Payments work together to understand client needs and provide comprehensive solutions to meet those needs. We acquire new clients through a coordinated approach to the market, leveraging deep industry knowledge in specialized banking groups and a geographic coverage model.

Middle Market & Midcorporate - Commercial & Industrial serves commercial and industrial clients based in the United States. To better meet the unique needs of these client segments we offer a more dedicated and tailored approach and cover a group of targeted industry sectors.

Commercial Real Estate provides customized debt capital solutions for middle-market operators, institutional developers, investors, and real estate investment trusts. Commercial Real Estate provides financing for projects primarily in the multifamily, office, industrial, retail, healthcare, and hospitality sectors.

Capital Markets and Advisory serves clients through key product groups including Corporate Finance, Capital Markets, and Global Markets. Corporate Finance primarily provides advisory services to middle-market and mid-corporate clients, including mergers and acquisitions and capital structure advice. The team works closely with industry-sector specialists within capital markets to advise our clients. Corporate Finance also provides acquisition and follow-on financing for new and recapitalized portfolio companies of key sponsors, with services meeting the unique and time-sensitive needs of private equity firms, management companies, and funds, and underwriting and portfolio management expertise for leveraged transactions and relationships. Capital Markets originates, structures, and underwrites credit and equity facilities targeting middle-market, mid-corporate, and private equity sponsors. They focus on offering value-added ideas to optimize their capital structures, including advising on and facilitating mergers and acquisitions, valuations, tender offers, financial restructurings, bond and equity underwriting, asset sales, divestitures, and other corporate reorganizations and business combinations. Capital Markets also provides sales and trading across loan, fixed income, and equity products, as well as other brokerage services including equity research. Global Markets provides foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodities risk management services.

Treasury & Wholesale Payments supports Commercial Banking and certain small business clients with treasury management and payment solutions, including domestic and international products and services related to receivables, payables, information reporting, and liquidity management, as well as commercial credit cards and trade finance.

Business Strategy

Our vision is to be a top-performing regional bank distinguished by our customer centricity, mindset of continuous improvement, and excellent capabilities. Our strategy is grounded in a “three-legged stool” model consisting of a transformed Consumer Bank, best-positioned Commercial Bank, and premier Private Bank. To achieve our vision, we are executing against five strategic objectives:

Grow high-quality deposits and deepen customer relationships: We remain focused on growing high-quality deposits and strengthening primary banking relationships by delivering a customer-centric experience grounded in advice, tailored solutions, and our expanded capabilities. We aim to deepen engagement across key customer segments by offering a comprehensive suite of products designed to anticipate and exceed evolving customer needs, through frictionless digital and omni-channel experiences that make banking easier, more seamless, and more personalized. Through disciplined execution and risk management, and continuous improvement in how we serve customers, we seek to build deeper trust and relationships and drive sustainable, relationship-driven deposit growth.

Drive scale in growth markets, key industries, and high-opportunity businesses: We continue to strengthen our competitive position by expanding in growth markets, deepening our presence in priority industry verticals, and investing in businesses with attractive and sustainable long-term potential. Through disciplined resource allocation, targeted talent investments, and a focus on relationship-led growth, we aim to broaden our reach and build scale where we are best positioned to win. By aligning our capabilities with the evolving needs of middle-market and mid-corporate clients, and by expanding in high-opportunity sectors, we seek to deliver differentiated insights, enhance cross-bank connectivity, and capture a greater share of high-quality, relationship-based opportunities.

Deliver high-quality solutions and advice: Providing customers and clients with tailored solutions and trusted advice remains central to our strategy. We are enhancing our product suites, investing in digital and data capabilities, and equipping our teams to deliver seamless, omni-channel experiences. As customer expectations evolve, we continue to modernize our platforms, strengthen treasury and payment capabilities, and advance advisory-led engagement across Consumer, Commercial, and Private Bank and Private Wealth. By combining expertise, technology, and a customer-first mindset, we aim to deliver timely, insight-driven guidance that deepens relationships and distinguishes our value proposition.

Continue to optimize balance sheet and business mix: We manage our balance sheet with discipline and a clear focus on generating attractive, risk-adjusted returns. Our strategy emphasizes thoughtful capital allocation, proactive portfolio management, and deliberate shifts toward relationship-oriented, higher-quality businesses. We remain committed to strengthening the durability of our earnings by increasing the mix of attractive deposits, expanding recurring fee-income streams, and reducing exposure to lower-return activities. Through ongoing optimization and rigorous risk management, we aim to maintain a strong financial foundation that supports long-term resilience and sustained growth.

Invest in our people and communities: We invest in our colleagues and communities by fostering strong leadership, building future-ready skills, and creating an inclusive, healthy workplace. Through targeted development, modern learning tools, and a compelling employee value proposition, we support colleague engagement, agility, and long-term growth. We also remain committed to promoting well-being, inclusion, and community impact through programs that strengthen resilience and expand opportunity. By empowering our people and contributing meaningfully to the communities we serve, we reinforce our purpose, strengthen our brand, and build the foundation for enduring performance.

Competition

The financial services industry is highly competitive. Our retail branch footprint is predominantly in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Midwest regions, and our Private Bank footprint includes offices in California, Florida, New York, and Massachusetts. Certain lines of our business also serve national markets. We face competition within these markets from community banks, super-regional and national financial institutions, credit unions, savings and loan associations, mortgage banking firms, consumer finance companies, securities brokerage firms, insurance companies, money market funds, hedge funds, and private equity firms. Some of our larger competitors may offer a broader array of products, pricing, and structure alternatives to their customers, while some smaller competitors may have more liberal lending policies and processes. In addition, some of our competitors are not subject to the same regulatory requirements as we are and, therefore, may have lower costs they can pass on to customers. Competition among providers of financial products and services continues to increase, with consumers and businesses having the opportunity to select from a growing variety of traditional and nontraditional alternatives, such as Private Credit/Direct lenders. The ability of non-banking financial institutions, including FinTech companies, to provide services previously limited to commercial banks has also intensified competition.

In Consumer Banking, the industry has become increasingly dependent on and oriented toward technology-driven delivery systems, permitting transactions to be conducted through online and mobile channels. In addition, technology has lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for non-bank institutions to attract funds and provide lending and other financial products and services. The emergence of digital-only banking models has increased and we expect this trend to continue. These models are typically able to offer higher rates on deposit products than traditional retail banking institutions given their lower cost structure. The primary factors driving competition for loans and deposits are interest rates, fees charged, tailored value propositions to different customer segments, customer service levels, convenience, including branch locations and hours of operation, and the range of products and services offered.

In Commercial Banking, we face competition in all our client segments from a variety of industry participants including traditional banking institutions, particularly large regional banks, as well as commercial finance companies, leasing companies, other non-bank lenders, and institutional investors, including collateralized loan obligation managers, hedge funds, and private equity firms. Some larger competitors, including certain national banks that compete in our markets, may offer a broader array of products and be positioned to hold more exposure on their balance sheet due to their asset size. We compete on a number of factors including providing innovative corporate finance solutions, quality of customer service and execution, range of products offered, price, and reputation.

Human Capital Management

We believe long-term success depends on our ability to attract, develop, and retain a high-performing workforce. Our goal is to create an environment where colleagues can thrive personally and professionally and can maximize their potential, and our human capital management strategy is anchored in a skills-based foundation that drives workforce agility and future readiness. Our Board of Directors and its Compensation and Human Resources Committee are responsible for overseeing our human capital management strategy, with senior management providing regular updates to facilitate that oversight. As of December 31, 2025, Citizens had 17,398 full-time equivalent employees, primarily across New England and the Mid-Atlantic.

Attracting and Developing Talent

Attracting talent with the skills and experience necessary to achieve our strategic objectives remains imperative. We leverage various channels to identify talent with strengths and values aligned with our priorities and culture. We continue to believe that fostering a workforce with diverse backgrounds and experiences is fundamental to driving innovation. Our Hiring Blueprint, introduced in 2025, establishes a process through which the skills, behaviors, and achievements of candidates are evaluated using a consistent framework that provides recruiters and managers with guidance on effectively evaluating candidates. We continue to evolve our hiring processes and explore ways that technology and automation can further improve candidate experience.

Our development and learning initiatives are aimed at building capabilities to ensure colleagues excel in their current roles and are valuable contributors in the future. We remain on a multi-year journey to build bold leaders and nurture a culture of learning and innovation, consistently enhancing the resources available to our colleagues in pursuit of these objectives. We recognize that the success of our long-term strategy relies on the strength of our leaders and we remain dedicated to advancing their capabilities. We launched a new leadership development program for frontline managers across the enterprise and are implementing a new leadership framework to further build a culture of inclusive, high-impact leadership.

Continuous learning and a growth mindset are essential for colleagues to thrive as part of our organization and to feel a sense of accomplishment and purpose. With the launch of Talent Matters in 2024, colleagues now have access to a talent marketplace that creates personalized experiences to support skill-building and career advancement. In 2025, we launched a new learning operating model that creates a more streamlined learner experience and expands learning solutions across the enterprise. By leveraging artificial intelligence and advanced learning platforms we are accelerating personalized learning and building capacity for skill development. This approach supports our recently expanded educational assistance and robust academy programs, creating learning pathways for critical and emerging skills.

Engaging and Rewarding Colleagues

Listening to our colleagues' voices and experiences is important to us and is instrumental in helping us support colleagues and to evolve company culture to best support our business strategy. Colleague feedback is used to refine our focus, address any gaps, and strengthen efforts to improve organizational effectiveness and colleague experience. Our approach to colleague listening is multifaceted, featuring numerous channels and frequent touchpoints, including our annual organizational health survey ("OHS"), an interim pulse survey, and five life-cycle surveys that measure colleague sentiment at key stages. Our latest overall OHS results place us in the top quartile of financial services.

We foster a culture where all stakeholders feel respected, valued, and heard. Our dedication to building an inclusive workplace centers on welcoming a wide range of skills, backgrounds, viewpoints, and perspectives. Various resources are used by management to understand what drives a sense of inclusion, including responses to our OHS and input from our seven business resource groups, which assist in identifying and supporting initiatives that are most relevant to customers, colleagues, and the community. While our diversity efforts encompass a broad range of perspectives, we recognize that certain stakeholders maintain an interest in colleague demographic data, which is available in our Sustainability & Impact Report and on our website.

We provide comprehensive compensation and benefit programs. We strive to compensate our colleagues fairly based on market data, experience, and performance, and we compare our compensation to other companies in our peer group as well as others in the financial services industry. We are dedicated to ensuring fair and equitable compensation for all employees. To support this commitment, we engage an independent third-party expert annually to conduct a pay equity assessment, which considers factors such as role, performance, and experience that appropriately account for pay differences. Our benefit plans and programs are designed to equip colleagues and their families with resources to navigate various life events and to support various dimensions of well-being including physical, mental, and financial. Our benefits offering is reviewed annually and has expanded in various areas in recent years, including most notably an expansion of resources related to mental well-being. Our Credo calls for us to perform our best every day to help our customers, colleagues, and communities reach their potential. We encourage colleague volunteerism in our communities, which we support by providing colleagues with paid time off for volunteer events and a community service sabbatical program.

Sustainability

Our integrated, enterprise-wide Sustainability & Impact strategy helps us build a better future for all those we serve. Led by robust corporate governance, this strategy helps guide the decisions we make. It means serving our customers and clients, engaging shareholders, monitoring our environmental impact, and empowering our colleagues and communities to thrive. Our four focus areas include robust corporate governance, the workforce of the future, fostering strong communities, and positive climate impact, which speak to what we believe are the strengths of our company and how we are driving growth and having a positive impact on our business, society, and the planet.

For more details regarding our sustainability efforts, go to our website.

Regulation and Supervision

Our operations are subject to regulation, supervision, and examination under federal and state laws and regulations. These laws and regulations cover all aspects of our business, including lending practices, deposit insurance, customer privacy and cybersecurity, capital adequacy and planning, liquidity, safety and soundness, consumer protection and disclosure, permissible activities and investments, and certain transactions with affiliates. These laws and regulations are intended primarily for the protection of customers, depositors, the DIF, and the banking system as a whole and not for the protection of shareholders or other investors. The discussion below outlines the material elements of selected laws and regulations applicable to us and our subsidiaries, but does not summarize all possible or proposed changes in laws or regulations. Changes in applicable law or regulation, and in their interpretation and application by regulatory agencies and other governmental authorities, cannot be predicted, but may have a material effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

We are subject to examinations by federal banking regulators, as well as the SEC, FINRA, CFTC, and various state insurance and securities regulators. In some cases, regulatory agencies may take supervisory actions that may not be publicly disclosed, and such actions may restrict or limit our activities or activities of our subsidiaries. As part of our regular examination process, regulators may advise us to operate under various restrictions as a prudential matter. We periodically receive requests for information from regulatory authorities at the federal and state level, including from banking, securities, and insurance regulators, state attorneys general, federal agencies or law enforcement authorities, and other regulatory authorities concerning our business practices. Such requests are considered incidental to the normal conduct of business. For a further discussion of how regulatory actions may impact our business, see Item 1A “Risk Factors.” For additional information regarding regulatory matters, see Note 23 in Item 8.

Overview

We are a BHC under the Bank Holding Company Act and have elected to be treated as a FHC under amendments to this Act as effected by GLBA. As such, we are subject to the supervision, examination, and reporting requirements of the Bank Holding Company Act and the regulations of the FRB, including through the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Under the system of “functional regulation” established under the Bank Holding Company Act, the FRB serves as the primary regulator of our consolidated organization. The OCC serves as the primary regulator for CBNA, and the SEC and FINRA serve as the primary regulators of our broker-dealer subsidiaries.

The federal banking regulators have authority to approve or disapprove mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, the establishment of branches, and similar corporate actions. These banking regulators also have the power to prevent the continuance or development of unsafe or unsound banking practices or other violations of law. Federal law governs the activities in which CBNA engages, including the investments it makes and the aggregate amount of available credit that it may grant to one borrower. Various consumer and compliance laws and regulations also affect its operations. The actions the FRB takes to implement monetary policy also affect us.

In addition, CBNA is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the CFPB with respect to consumer protection laws and regulations. The CFPB regulates the offering and provision of consumer financial products by depository institutions, such as CBNA, with more than $10 billion in total assets. The CFPB may promulgate rules under a variety of consumer financial protection statutes, including the Truth in Lending Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act.

Enhanced Prudential Standards and Regulatory Tailoring Rules

As a BHC with over $100 billion in total consolidated assets, we are currently subject to enhanced prudential standards and associated capital and liquidity rules (“Tailoring Rules”). The Tailoring Rules assign each BHC, including its bank subsidiaries, to one of four categories based on its size and certain risk-based indicators. CFG and CBNA are each subject to Category IV standards, the least restrictive of the requirements under the Tailoring Rules.

Bank and Financial Holding Company Regulation

As a FHC, we may engage in a broader range of activities than a BHC that is not also a FHC. These activities include securities underwriting and dealing, insurance underwriting and brokerage, merchant banking, and other activities that are determined by the FRB, in coordination with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, to be “financial in nature or incidental thereto” or that the FRB determines unilaterally to be “complementary” to financial activities. In addition, a FHC may commence new permissible financial activities or acquire non-bank financial companies engaged in such activities, in either case, with after-the-fact notice to the FRB.

To maintain FHC status, a BHC and all of its depository institution subsidiaries must remain “well capitalized” and “well managed,” as described below under “Federal Deposit Insurance Act.” If a BHC fails to meet these regulatory standards, the FRB could place limitations on its ability to conduct the broader financial activities permissible for FHCs or impose limitations or conditions on the conduct or activities of the BHC or its affiliates. If the deficiencies persisted, the FRB could order the BHC to divest any subsidiary bank or to cease engaging in any activities permissible for FHCs that are not permissible for BHCs, or the BHC could elect to conform its non-banking activities to those permissible for a BHC that is not also a FHC. In addition, the CRA requires U.S. banks to help serve the needs of their communities. If a depository institution subsidiary of a BHC were to receive a CRA rating of less than “satisfactory”, the BHC would be prohibited from engaging in certain activities or acquisitions (see “Community Reinvestment Act” below).

Federal and state laws impose notice and approval requirements for mergers and acquisitions of other depository institutions or BHCs. As noted above, FRB approval is generally not required for BHCs to acquire a company engaged in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to activities that are financial in nature, as determined by the FRB. Prior regulatory approval is required, however, before a BHC may acquire or control more than 5% of any class of voting shares or substantially all of the assets of a BHC, including a FHC, or a bank. In considering applications for approval of acquisitions, the banking regulators may take several factors into account, including the competitive effects of the transaction in the relevant geographic markets; the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of companies involved in the transaction; the effect of the transaction on the financial stability of the U.S. banking or financial system; the companies’ compliance with anti-money laundering laws and regulations; the convenience and needs of the communities to be served; and the performance record of the IDIs involved in the transaction under the CRA.

Capital and Stress Testing Requirements

We are required to comply with the U.S. Basel III rules, which establish risk-based and leverage capital requirements. The risk-based requirements are based on a banking organization’s RWA, which is inclusive of the organization’s on- and off-balance sheet exposures. We calculate RWA using the standardized approach and have made the AOCI opt-out election, permitting us to exclude components of AOCI from regulatory capital. The leverage requirements are based on a banking organization’s average consolidated on-balance sheet assets.

Under the U.S. Basel III rules, the minimum capital ratios are:

- CET1 capital ratio of 4.5%;
- Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0%;
- Total capital ratio of 8.0%; and
- Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%.

For BHCs with $100 billion or more in assets, such as us, the FRB's capital rules impose an institution-specific SCB on top of each of the three minimum risk-based capital ratios listed above. Banking institutions that fail to meet the effective minimum ratios including the SCB will be subject to constraints on capital distributions, including dividends and share repurchases, and certain discretionary executive compensation. The severity of the constraints depends on the amount of the shortfall and the institution's "eligible retained income", defined as the greater of four quarter trailing net income net of distributions and tax effects not reflected in net income, or the average four quarter trailing net income.

As a Category IV firm under the Tailoring Rules, we are subject to biennial supervisory stress testing and are exempt from company-run stress testing and related disclosure requirements. The FRB supervises Category IV firms on an ongoing basis, including evaluating the capital adequacy and capital planning processes of firms during off-cycle years. We are required to develop, maintain, and submit an annual capital plan for review and approval by our Board of Directors, or one of its committees, as well as FR Y-14 reporting requirements.

In July 2023, the federal banking regulators issued a proposal to implement the final components of the Basel III capital framework. The proposal, commonly referred to as Basel III "Endgame," would significantly revise the capital requirements applicable to large banking organizations with total assets of $100 billion or more, including the Company and CBNA as Category IV firms. Under the proposal, the Company and CBNA would (i) be subject to the same capital treatment regarding the inclusion of AOCI, deductions, and rules for minority interest as Category I and II firms, (ii) be required to utilize two new standardized approaches for credit, operational, market, and credit valuation adjustment risk, (iii) be required to calculate counterparty credit exposure related to derivative transactions using the standardized approach for counterparty credit risk, and (iv) become subject to the supplementary leverage ratio and the countercyclical capital buffer. The federal banking regulators have not finalized this proposal and indicated that their aim is to unveil a re-proposal of the rule in early 2026. However, the timing and scope of any final rule are uncertain at this point in time. We will continue to monitor developments related to this proposal.

In April 2025, the FRB issued a proposal designed to reduce the volatility of year-over-year changes in regulatory capital requirements stemming from its annual stress test results, including averaging the results of the prior two annual supervisory stress tests to inform a firm's SCB requirement. Category IV firms, like us, that choose, or are otherwise required, to participate in consecutive supervisory stress tests would also be subject to results averaging. The proposal would also extend the annual effective date of the SCB requirement from October 1 to January 1 of the following year, providing firms with additional time to comply with their updated SCB requirement. The FRB's proposed changes are not designed to materially affect overall bank capital requirements, but rather to decrease regulatory reporting burden.

In October 2025, the FRB issued a proposal to enhance the transparency and public accountability of its supervisory stress testing framework. The FRB is seeking comment on (i) the supervisory stress test models and related revisions intended to enhance the transparency of its stress test framework, and (ii) an enhanced disclosure process that would include public comment on material model changes and the annual stress test scenarios.

We are also subject to the FRB's risk-based capital requirements for market risk. See the "Market Risk" section of Item 7 for additional details.

For more details regarding our regulatory capital and SCB, and the AOCI impact of the Basel III Endgame proposal on our regulatory capital, see the "Capital" section of Item 7.

Liquidity Requirements

The liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") is designed to ensure that a covered bank or BHC maintains an adequate level of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets to cover expected net cash outflows over a 30-day time horizon under an acute liquidity stress scenario. The net stable funding ratio ("NSFR") is designed to promote more medium- and long-term funding of the assets and activities of banking organizations over a one-year time horizon. Under the Tailoring Rules, Category IV firms with less than $50 billion in weighted short-term wholesale funding, such as us, are not subject to any LCR or NSFR requirement.

We are subject to certain liquidity requirements under the Tailoring Rules including liquidity buffer, stress testing, risk management, and reporting requirements. In addition, as a Category IV firm, we are required to calculate collateral positions monthly, establish a set of liquidity risk limits, and monitor certain elements of intraday liquidity risk exposures.

Resolution Planning

The FDIC requires IDIs with $100 billion or more in average total assets that are not affiliates of U.S. global systemically important banking organizations, including CBNA, to submit full resolution plans triennially, with interim supplemental submissions due annually in the intervening years. The FDIC adopted its IDI resolution planning rule in July 2024 to focus on the operational information most relevant for the FDIC to conduct an effective resolution. This rule prioritized executing a large bank resolution through a weekend sale or, if necessary, operating the bank for a short period of time while rapidly marketing the institution or its assets. Institutions must provide credible and detailed information that supports the FDIC's ability to conduct a low-cost resolution, ensures timely access to insured deposits, maximizes value from the sale or disposition of assets, and mitigates risks to U.S. financial stability. CBNA submitted its most recent resolution plan to the FDIC on June 25, 2025, and is expected to file an interim submission on or before July 1, 2026.

Long-Term Debt Requirements

In August 2023, the federal banking regulators issued a proposal that would require large bank holding companies and IDIs with total assets of $100 billion or more, such as CFG and CBNA, to maintain a minimum amount of long-term debt. The joint agency proposal aims to increase the resolvability and resiliency of large banking organizations by mandating a long-term debt requirement to provide the regulatory agencies additional resources to resolve failed banking organizations, foster depositor confidence, and decrease costs to the DIF in the event of a large banking organization failure. Under the proposal, large bank holding companies and IDIs would be (i) required to maintain a minimum amount of eligible long-term debt, (ii) prohibited from engaging in certain activities that could complicate their resolution, and (iii) discouraged from holding long-term debt issued by other banks to reduce interconnectedness. The proposal provides for a phase-in of the long-term debt requirement over a three-year transition period. The federal banking regulators have not finalized this proposal and the timing and scope of any final rule are uncertain at this point in time. We will continue to monitor developments related to this proposal.

Standards for Safety and Soundness

The FDIA requires the federal banking regulators to prescribe operational and managerial standards for all IDIs, including CBNA. Regulations and interagency guidelines adopted by these agencies set forth the safety and soundness standards used to identify and address problems at IDIs before capital becomes impaired. If an agency determines that a bank fails to satisfy any standard, it may require the bank to submit an acceptable plan to achieve compliance, consistent with deadlines for the submission and review of such safety and soundness compliance plans. If, after being notified to submit a compliance plan, an institution fails to submit an acceptable compliance plan or fails in any material respect to implement an acceptable compliance plan, the agency must issue an order directing action to correct the deficiency and may issue an order directing other types of actions that an undercapitalized institution is subject to under the FDIA as discussed in "Federal Deposit Insurance Act" below. If an institution fails to comply with such an order, the agency may seek to enforce such order in judicial proceedings and to impose civil money penalties.

Federal Deposit Insurance Act

The FDIA requires, among other things, that federal banking regulators take "prompt corrective action" with respect to IDIs that do not meet minimum capital requirements, as described above in "Capital and Stress Testing Requirements." The FDIA sets forth the following five capital categories: "well-capitalized," "adequately capitalized," "undercapitalized," "significantly undercapitalized" and "critically undercapitalized." An IDI's capital category is determined based on how its capital levels compare with various relevant capital measures and certain other factors that are established by regulation. The federal banking regulators must take certain mandatory supervisory actions, and are authorized to take other discretionary actions, with respect to institutions that are undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, or critically undercapitalized, with the actions becoming more restrictive and punitive the lower the institution's capital category. Under existing rules, an IDI that is not an advanced approaches institution, such as CBNA, is deemed to be "well capitalized" if it has a CET1 ratio of at least 6.5%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 8%, a Total capital ratio of at least 10%, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of at least 5%.

The FRB's regulations which are applicable to BHCs, such as the Parent Company, separately define "well capitalized" as having a Tier 1 capital ratio of at least 6% and a Total capital ratio of at least 10%. As described above under "Bank and Financial Holding Company Regulation", a FHC that is not well capitalized and well managed, or whose bank subsidiaries are not well capitalized and well managed, under applicable prompt corrective action standards may be restricted in certain of its activities and ultimately may lose FHC status. As of December 31, 2025, both the Parent Company and CBNA were well-capitalized.

The FDIA prohibits insured banks from accepting brokered deposits or offering interest rates on any deposits significantly higher than the prevailing rate in the bank's normal market area or nationally, depending upon where the deposits are solicited, unless it is "well-capitalized," or it is "adequately capitalized" and receives a waiver from the FDIC. A bank that is "adequately capitalized" and accepts brokered deposits under a waiver from the FDIC may not pay an interest rate on any deposit in excess of 75 basis points over certain prevailing market rates. The FDIA imposes no such restrictions on a bank that is "well-capitalized."

Deposit Insurance

The DIF provides insurance coverage for certain deposits, up to a standard maximum deposit insurance amount of $250,000 per depositor based on ownership right and capacity category codes and is funded through assessments on IDIs based on the risk each institution poses to the DIF. CBNA accepts customer deposits insured by the DIF and must pay insurance premiums as a result, which the FDIC may increase based on various factors, including its assessment of CBNA's risk profile. The FDIC also requires large depository institutions, including CBNA, to maintain enhanced deposit account recordkeeping and related information technology system capabilities to facilitate prompt calculation of insured deposits if such an institution was taken into FDIC receivership.

The FDIC, as required under the FDIA, established a restoration plan in September 2020 to restore the DIF reserve ratio, 1.36% as of June 30, 2025, to meet or exceed the statutory minimum of 1.35% within eight years. This initial plan did not include an increase in the deposit insurance assessment rate, but the FDIC subsequently determined that the DIF reserve ratio was at risk of not reaching the statutory minimum by the statutory deadline of September 30, 2028, absent an increase in assessment rates. Therefore, in October 2022, the FDIC adopted a final rule to increase initial base deposit insurance assessment rates by 2 basis points, beginning with the first quarterly assessment period of 2023. As of June 30, 2025, the DIF reserve ratio exceeded the statutory minimum, therefore the FDIC will no longer operate under a restoration plan.

In November 2023, the FDIC adopted a final rule to impose a special assessment on IDIs to recover the loss to the DIF arising from the protection of uninsured depositors in connection with the systemic risk determination announced in March 2023, following the closures of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, as required by the FDIA. The special assessment was based on an IDI's estimated uninsured deposits, adjusted to exclude the first $5 billion, as reported for the quarter ended December 31, 2022, and was assessed at an annual rate of approximately 13.4 basis points over eight quarterly periods beginning with the first quarter of 2024.

The FDIC's current estimate of the loss attributable to this systemic risk determination is $16.7 billion. As of September 30, 2025, the FDIC projects that the special assessment collected through the initial eight-quarter collection period will recover the entire loss estimate amount and no extension of the collection period will be necessary. The FDIC reserves the right to impose a one-time final shortfall special assessment after it terminates all receiverships. CBNA's special assessment was approximately $230 million, which remains subject to change if the eventual loss to the DIF differs from the FDIC's current estimate.

Dividends

Various federal statutory provisions and regulations, as well as regulatory expectations, limit the amount of dividends that we and our subsidiaries may pay. Our payment of dividends to stockholders is subject to oversight by the FRB. In particular, the FRB reviews the dividend policies and share repurchases of a large BHC based on capital plans submitted as part of the CCAR process and the results of stress tests, as discussed under “Capital and Stress Testing Requirements” above. In addition to other limitations, our ability to make any capital distributions, including dividends and share repurchases, is subject to the prior approval of the FRB if we are required to resubmit our capital plan.

Dividends payable by CBNA, as a national bank subsidiary, are limited to the lesser of the amount calculated under a “recent earnings” test and an “undivided profits” test. Under the recent earnings test, a dividend may not be paid if the total of all dividends declared during any calendar year exceeds the sum of current year net income and retained net income of the two preceding years, less any required transfers to surplus, unless the national bank obtains the approval of the OCC. Under the undivided profits test, a dividend may not be paid in excess of the entity’s “undivided profits” (generally accumulated net profits that have not been paid out as dividends or transferred to surplus). Federal banking regulatory agencies have issued policy statements that provide that FDIC-insured depository institutions and their holding companies should generally pay dividends only out of current operating earnings.

Support of Subsidiary Bank

The Parent Company is required to serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to CBNA and, under appropriate conditions, to commit resources to support CBNA. This support may be required by the FRB at times when the Parent Company may not have the financial resources to do so, or when doing so may not serve our interests or those of our shareholders or creditors. In addition, any capital loans by a BHC to a subsidiary bank are subordinate in right of payment to deposits and certain other indebtedness of such subsidiary bank. In the event of a BHC’s bankruptcy, any commitment by the BHC to a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to a priority of payment.

Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders

Federal banking laws and regulations impose certain quantitative limits and qualitative standards upon certain transactions between a member bank, including CBNA, and its affiliates, including a parent BHC. Covered transactions with any single affiliate are limited to 10% of the member bank’s capital stock and surplus and covered transactions with all affiliates are limited to 20% of the member bank’s capital stock and surplus. Covered transactions include, among other things, extensions of credit to an affiliate, investments in the securities of an affiliate, purchases of assets from an affiliate, and certain other transactions that expose the member bank to the credit risks of its affiliates. Transactions between a member bank and its affiliates, including all covered transactions, are also required to be on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the member bank, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with nonaffiliates.

We are also subject to quantitative restrictions on extensions of credit to executive officers, directors, principal stockholders, and their related interests. These extensions of credit may not exceed certain quantitative limits, must be made on substantially the same terms as those currently prevailing in the market for comparable transactions with third parties, and must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features. Certain extensions of credit also require the approval of our Board.

Volcker Rule

Under the Volcker Rule, banks and their affiliates are prohibited from engaging in proprietary trading and investing in, sponsoring, and having certain relationships with private funds such as certain hedge funds or private equity funds. Under this rule, we are viewed as having “moderate” trading assets and liabilities, which subjects us to a simplified compliance program requirement that is appropriate for our activities, size, scope, and complexity. This rule does not have a material impact on Citizens.

Regulation of Derivatives

The regulatory framework with respect to OTC derivatives requires the registration of certain market participants as swap dealers and security-based swap dealers, as well as central clearing and trade execution of certain swaps and security-based swaps on regulated exchanges or execution facilities.

CBNA is a CFTC-registered swap dealer and is subject to the CFTC's regulatory regime, including business conduct standards, recordkeeping, and transaction and financial reporting requirements. CBNA is also subject to regulation by the National Futures Association, a self-regulatory organization.

In addition, CBNA is subject to the OCC's rules that mandate the exchange of initial margin and variation margin for swaps and security-based swaps between CBNA and specified counterparties that are not centrally cleared through a regulated clearing house. The amount of margin required varies based on the relative risk of the associated swap.

Consumer Financial Protection Regulations

The retail activities of banks are subject to a variety of statutes and regulations designed to protect consumers and promote lending to various sectors of the economy and population. These laws include, but are not limited to, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Truth in Lending Act, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, the Service Members Civil Relief Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Right to Financial Privacy Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, and their respective federal regulations and state law counterparts.

In addition to these federal laws and regulations, the guidance and interpretations of the various federal agencies charged with the responsibility of implementing such regulations also influence loan and deposit operations.

The CFPB has rulemaking, supervisory, examination, and enforcement authority over various consumer financial protection laws, including those referenced above, fair lending laws, and certain other statutes. The CFPB also has examination and primary enforcement authority with respect to depository institutions with $10 billion or more in assets, such as CBNA, including the authority to prevent unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices in connection with the offering of consumer financial products.

The Federal Reserve has adopted rules applicable to banks with $10 billion or more in assets, such as CBNA, that establish standards for debit card interchange fees and prohibit network exclusivity and routing restrictions. These rules establish a maximum permissible interchange fee that banks may charge for many types of debit card transactions. In October 2023, the Federal Reserve proposed amendments to these rules that would reduce this maximum permissible interchange fee and establish automatic updates to the fee every other year based on a survey of debit card issuers. We will continue to monitor the proposed changes to these rules.

States are permitted to adopt stricter consumer protection laws and standards than those adopted at the federal level, and in certain circumstances allows state attorneys general to enforce compliance with both the state and federal laws and regulations on banks like us.

Protection of Customer Personal Information and Cybersecurity

The privacy provisions of GLBA generally prohibit financial institutions, including us, from disclosing nonpublic personal financial information of consumer customers to third parties for certain purposes unless customers have the opportunity to opt out of the disclosure. The Fair Credit Reporting Act restricts information sharing among affiliates for marketing purposes. Both the Fair Credit Reporting Act and Regulation V, which are issued by the FRB, govern the use and provision of information to consumer reporting agencies.

In October 2024, the CFPB adopted a rule regarding personal financial data rights ("PFDR rule") that applies to financial institutions that offer consumer deposit accounts, such as CBNA. Covered financial institutions are required to provide consumers electronic access to 24 months of transaction data and certain account information and are prohibited from imposing any fees or charges for maintaining or providing access to such data. The PFDR rule also imposes data accuracy, retention, and other obligations. For banks with total assets between $10 billion and $250 billion, compliance with the rule is required by April 1, 2027. In August 2025, in response to legal challenges, the CFPB issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking comments and data to inform its consideration of certain issues related to the implementation of the PFDR rule. We will continue to monitor the outcome of the CFPB's PFDR rule.

The federal banking regulators regularly issue guidance regarding cybersecurity intended to enhance cyber risk management standards among financial institutions. Financial institutions are expected to design multiple layers of security controls to establish lines of defense and to ensure that their risk management processes also address the risk posed by compromised customer credentials, including security measures to reliably authenticate customers when accessing internet-based services of the financial institution. Further, a financial institution's management is expected to maintain sufficient business continuity planning processes to ensure the rapid recovery, resumption, and maintenance of the institution's operations after a cyberattack involving destructive malware or other compromise of customer data and/or systems. A financial institution is also expected to develop appropriate processes to enable recovery of data and business operations and address rebuilding network capabilities and restoring data if the institution or its critical service providers fall victim to this type of cyberattack or compromise. If we fail to observe the regulatory guidance, we could be subject to various regulatory sanctions, including financial penalties. For further discussion of risks related to cybersecurity, see Item 1A "Risk Factors."

A financial institution is also required to notify its primary banking regulator within 36 hours of computer-security incidents that have materially disrupted or degraded, or is reasonably likely to materially disrupt or degrade its:

- ability to carry out banking operations, activities, or processes, or deliver banking products and services to a material portion of its customer base;
- business lines, including associated operations, services, functions, and support, that upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue, profit, or franchise value; or
- operations, including associated services, functions, and support, the failure or discontinuance of which would pose a threat to the financial stability of the United States.

In addition, the SEC requires registrants to disclose material cybersecurity incidents on Form 8-K, which must describe the material aspects of the nature, scope, and timing of the incident, as well as the impact of the incident on the registrant. In Form 10-K filings, registrants are required to describe their processes for assessing, identifying, and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats and whether such risks have materially affected the registrant. Registrants must also describe Board oversight of risks from cybersecurity threats and management's role and expertise in assessing and managing material risks from such threats. See Item 1C "Cybersecurity" for more information.

State regulators have also been active in implementing privacy and cybersecurity standards and regulations. Several states have adopted laws and regulations requiring certain financial institutions to implement cybersecurity programs and provide details with respect to these programs. In addition, many states have implemented or modified their data breach notification and data privacy requirements. We expect this trend of state-level activity to continue and are continually monitoring developments in the states in which we operate.

Climate-Related Laws and Regulations

In March 2024, the SEC adopted a final rule to require registrants to disclose certain climate-related matters in their registration statements and annual reports including risks, activities to mitigate or adapt to such risks, governance, financial effects of severe weather events, and audited measurements of certain greenhouse gas emissions. The SEC subsequently issued an order staying its rule in April 2024 while federal courts considered various legal challenges brought by states, businesses, and business groups, which were consolidated in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. In March 2025, the SEC voted to end its defense of the rule and withdrew from the lawsuit. Litigation is expected to continue with the court ultimately deciding whether the rule will remain in effect as adopted. The rule remains stayed until the litigation is resolved.

Several states in which we operate have also enacted or proposed statutes or regulations addressing climate-related issues. For example, California has enacted laws that impose climate-related disclosure requirements on certain companies doing business in California, while some states have enacted, or proposed to enact, divergent or sometimes conflicting statutes, including those that prohibit financial institutions from denying or canceling products or services on the basis of social credit scores and certain other factors. We will continue to monitor developments on these laws and regulations.

Community Reinvestment Act

The CRA requires CBNA's primary federal bank regulatory agency, the OCC, to evaluate the bank's record in meeting the credit needs of the communities it serves, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods and individuals. Institutions are assigned one of four ratings: "Outstanding," "Satisfactory," "Needs to Improve," or "Substantial Noncompliance." A bank's CRA record is considered by regulatory agencies in evaluating mergers, acquisitions, and applications to open a branch or facility. In addition, the CRA record of a subsidiary bank of a FHC is considered if a FHC wishes to commence certain new financial activities or to acquire a company engaged in such activities, which requires a rating of at least "satisfactory." CBNA received an "Outstanding" rating on its most recent CRA evaluation.

In October 2023, the federal banking regulators issued a joint final rule to modernize their regulations implementing the CRA. The final rule took effect on April 1, 2024, with most of its requirements effective January 1, 2026, and certain reporting requirements effective January 1, 2027. However, a court issued a preliminary injunction enjoining the federal banking regulators from enforcing the revised regulations pending resolution of a lawsuit challenging the regulations. In July 2025, the federal banking regulators issued a joint Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPR") to rescind the CRA joint final rule and replace it with the prior CRA regulations adopted by the agencies in 1995, with certain technical amendments. The NPR is intended to restore certainty in the CRA regulatory framework for stakeholders and limit regulatory burden on financial institutions.

Compensation

Our compensation practices are subject to oversight by the federal banking regulators, with their jointly issued guidance designed to ensure that incentive compensation arrangements take into account risk and are consistent with safe and sound practices. The guidance sets forth the following three key principles with respect to incentive compensation arrangements:

- The arrangements should provide employees with incentives that appropriately balance risk and financial results in a manner that does not encourage employees to expose their organizations to imprudent risk;
- The arrangements should be compatible with effective controls and risk management; and
- The arrangements should be supported by strong corporate governance.

We will continue to monitor regulations related to incentive compensation arrangements that have not been finalized.

Anti-Money Laundering

The Bank Secrecy Act ("BSA") and the Patriot Act contain anti-money laundering ("AML") and financial transparency provisions intended to detect and prevent the use of the U.S. financial system for money laundering and terrorist financing activities. The BSA, as amended by the Patriot Act, requires depository institutions and their holding companies to maintain an AML program, verify the identity of customers and certain beneficial owners for legal entity customers, monitor for and report suspicious transactions, report on cash transactions exceeding specified thresholds, and respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies. We are also required to provide our employees with AML training, designate an AML compliance officer, and undergo an annual, independent audit to assess the effectiveness of our AML program. We have implemented policies, procedures, and internal controls that are designed to comply with these AML requirements. Financial services regulators are focusing their examinations on AML compliance, and we continue to monitor and augment, where necessary, our AML compliance programs. The federal banking agencies are required, when reviewing bank and BHC acquisition or merger applications, to take into account the effectiveness of the AML activities of the applicants.

The Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (“AMLA”), enacted in 2021 as part of the National Defense Authorization Act, requires the U.S. Department of the Treasury to issue National Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Priorities and conduct studies and issue regulations that may, over the next few years, significantly alter some of the due diligence, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements that the BSA and the Patriot Act impose on financial institutions. The AMLA also increases penalties for violations of the BSA and significantly expands a whistleblower award program both of which could increase the prospect of regulatory enforcement. In 2021, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, issued the priorities for AML and countering the financing of terrorism policy, as required under the AMLA. These priorities include corruption, cybercrime, terrorist financing, fraud, transnational crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and proliferation financing.

Office of Foreign Assets Control Regulation

The U.S. has imposed economic sanctions that affect transactions with designated foreign countries, nationals, and others, that are administered by OFAC. OFAC-administered sanctions targeting countries take many different forms and generally contain one or more of the following elements:

- Restrictions on trade with or investment in a sanctioned country, including prohibitions against direct or indirect imports from and exports to a sanctioned country and prohibitions on U.S. persons engaging in financial transactions relating to, making investments in, or providing investment-related advice or assistance to, a sanctioned country; and
- Blocking assets in which the government or specially designated nationals of the sanctioned country have an interest, by prohibiting transfers of property subject to U.S. jurisdiction, including property in the possession or control of U.S. persons. Blocked assets (e.g., property and bank deposits) cannot be paid out, withdrawn, set off, or transferred in any manner without a license from OFAC.

Lists including the names of individuals and organizations suspected of aiding, harboring, or engaging in terrorist acts, including the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons list, is published and routinely updated by OFAC. We are responsible for, among other things, blocking accounts of, and transactions with, such targets and countries, prohibiting unlicensed trade and financial transactions with them, and reporting blocked transactions after they occur. If we identify a name on any transaction, account, or wire transfer that is on an OFAC list we must freeze the associated account, file a suspicious activity report, and notify the appropriate authorities. Failure to comply with these sanctions could have serious legal and reputational consequences.

Regulation of Broker-Dealers

Our subsidiaries, Citizens Securities, Inc. and Citizens JMP Securities, LLC, are registered broker-dealers with the SEC and subject to regulation and examination by the SEC and FINRA. These regulations cover a broad range of matters, including capital requirements; sales and trading practices; use of client funds and securities; the conduct of directors, officers, and employees; recordkeeping and recording; supervisory procedures to prevent improper trading on material nonpublic information; qualification and licensing of sales personnel; and limitations on the extension of credit in securities transactions. In addition to federal registration, state securities commissions require the registration of certain broker-dealers.

Heightened Risk Governance Standards

CBNA is subject to OCC guidelines that impose heightened risk governance standards on large national banks with average total consolidated assets of $50 billion or more. The guidelines set forth minimum standards for the design and implementation of a bank’s risk governance framework and its associated oversight by a bank’s board of directors. The guidelines are intended to protect the safety and soundness of covered banks and improve the ability of bank examiners to assess compliance with the OCC’s expectations. Under the guidelines, a bank may use the risk governance framework of its parent company if it meets the minimum standards and the risk profiles of the parent company and the covered bank are substantially the same, along with certain other conditions. CBNA has elected to use the Parent Company’s risk governance framework. A bank’s board of directors is required to have two members who are independent of bank and parent company management, ensure that the risk governance framework meets the appropriate standards, provide active oversight and a credible challenge to management’s recommendations and decisions, and ensure that decisions made by the parent company do not jeopardize the safety and soundness of the bank. In December 2025, the OCC issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that, if enacted, would increase the average total consolidated assets threshold for applying the guidelines from $50 billion to $700 billion.

Intellectual Property

Trademarks, service marks, and logos are important to the success of our business in the highly competitive banking industry in which we operate. We own and license a variety of trademarks, service marks, and logos and are developing resources to enhance our stand-alone brands.

Website Access to Citizens' Filings with the SEC and Corporate Governance Information

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K are available on our website, free of charge, at investor.citizensbank.com, along with amendments to such reports that are filed or furnished to the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act of 1934. These documents are made available on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The SEC also maintains a website (www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. Information about our Board and its committees and corporate governance, including our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, is available on our website at investor.citizensbank.com/about-us/investor-relations/corporate-governance. Except as specifically incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K, information on the aforementioned websites is not part of this report.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We are subject to a number of risks potentially impacting our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. As a financial services organization, certain elements of risk are inherent in what we do and the decisions we make. Therefore, we encounter risk as part of the normal course of our business and design risk management processes to help manage these risks. See the "Risk Management" section in Item 7 for a discussion of our risk management framework and the primary risks we face.

You should carefully consider the following risk factors that may affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. However, the risk factors described below are not the only ones we face and should not be considered a complete list of risks that we may encounter. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we believe to be immaterial may also adversely affect our business. See the "Forward-Looking Statements" section above for other factors that could affect us.

Risks Related to Our Business

We may not be able to successfully execute our business strategy.

Our future success and the value of our stock depends, in part, on our ability to effectively implement our business strategy and achieve our financial performance goals across our Consumer and Commercial businesses, including our Private Bank. Risks and uncertainties associated with each element of our strategy exist, many of which are not within our control. If we are not able to successfully execute our business strategy, we may not achieve our financial performance goals and any shortfall may be material. See the "Business Strategy" section in Item 1 for further information.

Supervisory requirements and expectations on us as a financial holding company and a bank holding company and any regulator-imposed limits on our activities could adversely affect our ability to implement our strategic plan, expand our business, continue to improve our financial performance, and make capital distributions to our stockholders.

Our operations are subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the federal banking regulators, as well as the CFPB. As part of the supervisory and examination process, if we are unsuccessful in meeting the regulatory requirements and supervisory expectations that apply to us, regulatory agencies may from time to time take supervisory actions against us, including actions that may not be publicly disclosed. Such actions may include restrictions on our activities or the activities of our subsidiaries, informal (nonpublic) or formal (public) supervisory actions, or public enforcement actions, including the payment of civil money penalties, which could increase our costs and limit our ability to implement our strategic plans and expand our business and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations. See the "Regulation and Supervision" section in Item 1 for further information.

Inflationary pressures could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations.

Volatility and uncertainty related to inflation and its associated effects may enhance or contribute to certain risks that we face by negatively impacting our funding costs and expenses, including increasing funding costs and expenses related to talent acquisition and retention. Inflation may also negatively impact consumer demand and client purchasing power for our products and services, as well as the ability of our borrowers to repay their obligations. These inflationary pressures would likely have an adverse impact on our business, financial position, and results of operations.

Our ability to meet our obligations, and the cost of funds to do so, depend on our ability to access identified sources of liquidity at a reasonable cost.

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the inability to meet our obligations when they come due. We must maintain adequate funding to meet current and future obligations, including customer loan requests, deposit maturities and withdrawals, debt service, leases, and other cash commitments, under both normal operating conditions and periods of company-specific and/or market stress.

We rely on customer deposits to be our primary stable and low-cost source of funding. Our other funding sources are dependent on our ability to securitize loans in secondary markets, raise funds in the debt and equity capital markets, pledge loans and/or securities for borrowing from the FHLB, pledge securities as collateral for borrowing under repurchase agreements, and sell AFS securities.

Our ability to meet our obligations and support our operations could be materially affected by a variety of conditions, including market-wide illiquidity or disruption, a general loss of market or customer confidence in the financial services industry or in the Company specifically, or reductions in one or more of our credit ratings. These conditions could limit our ability to retain deposits, securitize or sell assets, access debt and equity capital markets, or otherwise borrow money at a reasonable cost. If these conditions, among others, are severe enough they could also create unanticipated material outflows of cash due to, among other factors, draws on unfunded commitments or deposit attrition, which could have a significant adverse impact on our liquidity. In addition, changes to the FHLB's or the FRB's underwriting guidelines for wholesale borrowings or lending policies may limit or restrict our ability to borrow and could have a significant adverse impact on our liquidity as a result.

Changes in interest rates may have an adverse effect on our liquidity and profitability.

Changes in interest rates can have a material impact on the value of our securities portfolio, the primary objective of which is to provide a readily available source of liquidity. An increase in rates could lower the collateral value of these securities, reducing the amount we could borrow and leading to losses in the event of their sale.

Since our earning assets are primarily in the form of loans and debt securities, changes in interest rates can have a material impact on our net interest income, net interest margin, fee income, and credit costs. Our asset yields and funding costs may not rise or fall in parallel in response to changes in interest rates, causing our net interest income to increase or decrease and our net interest margin to expand or contract. If our funding costs rise faster than our asset yields, or if our asset yields fall faster than our funding costs, our net interest income could decrease and our net interest margin could contract.

An increase in interest rates could weaken demand for loans by customers, reducing our net interest income due to lower loan balances and origination-related fee income due to lower production volume. An increase in rates could also have an adverse impact on our credit costs, as borrowers may have difficulty in making higher interest payments, as well as on our AFS securities portfolio, which could trigger the recognition of losses in the event the securities need to be sold.

Similarly, a decrease in interest rates could reduce our net interest income, net interest margin, and fee income. A prolonged period of low interest rates may result in us holding lower yielding loans and securities should rates rise rapidly after such a period.

Changes in the spread between short-term and long-term interest rates (i.e., the yield curve) can also have a material impact on our net interest income and net interest margin. The yield curve, typically upward sloping with short-term rates lower than long-term rates, could cause our net interest income and net interest margin to decline if it were to flatten or invert, as the cost of our short-term funding is likely to increase relative to the yield we can earn on our long-term assets.

Interest rates and the yield curve are highly sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control, including general economic conditions and the policies of various governmental and regulatory agencies, most notably the Federal Open Market Committee. Although we have policies and procedures designed to manage our interest rate risk as discussed in the "Risk Management" section in Item 7, there can be no assurance that these policies and procedures will be effective in preventing material adverse effects on our profitability.

We could fail to attract, retain, or motivate highly-skilled and qualified personnel, including our senior management, other key employees, or members of our Board, which could impair our ability to successfully execute our strategic plan and otherwise adversely affect our business.

Our ability to implement our strategic plan and our future success depends on our ability to attract, retain, and motivate highly-skilled and qualified personnel, including senior management, other key employees, and directors. The marketplace for skilled personnel continues to be competitive, which means the cost of hiring, incentivizing, and retaining skilled personnel may continue to rise. The failure to attract and retain highly-skilled and qualified personnel could place us at a significant competitive disadvantage and impair our ability to implement our strategic plan successfully and achieve our performance targets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Limitations on the manner in which regulated financial institutions, such as us, can compensate their officers and employees may make it more difficult for such institutions to compete for talent with financial institutions and other companies not subject to these or similar limitations. If we are unable to compete effectively, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected, perhaps materially.

A reduction in our credit ratings could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Credit ratings affect the cost and associated terms upon which we are able to obtain funding. Rating agencies regularly evaluate us, with their ratings based on a number of factors, including our financial strength and conditions affecting the financial services industry generally. Any downgrade in our ratings would likely increase our borrowing costs and could limit our access to capital markets, which would adversely affect our business. For example, a ratings downgrade could adversely affect our ability to sell or market our securities, including long-term debt, engage in certain longer-term derivative transactions, and retain customers, who may require a minimum credit rating in order to place funds with us. In addition, under the terms of our derivatives contracts, we may be required to post additional collateral or terminate such contracts if we don't maintain a minimum credit rating. Any of these impacts of a ratings downgrade could increase our cost of funding, reduce our liquidity, and have adverse effects on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. For more information regarding our credit ratings, see the "Liquidity Risk" section in Item 7.

Our financial performance may be adversely affected by deterioration in borrower credit quality.

Risks arising from actual or perceived changes in credit quality and uncertainty over the recoverability of amounts due from borrowers is inherent in our businesses. If the economic environment were to deteriorate, our borrowers may have difficulty in repaying their loans which could result in higher credit losses and increased loan loss provision expense. Further, our credit risk and credit losses may increase to the extent our loans are concentrated by loan type, industry segment, collateral type, borrower type, or location of the collateral or borrower.

A significant portion of our earning assets are in the form of loans to borrowers across the U.S., primarily for residential, commercial and industrial, commercial real estate, education, and other retail purposes. A deterioration in economic conditions or changes in consumer or business behavior that negatively impact home or commercial property values could, in event of the borrower's default, result in materially higher credit losses. Similarly, elevated unemployment levels and higher interest rates can adversely affect our customers' ability to repay their loans, which can negatively impact our credit performance.

The credit quality of our borrowers may deteriorate for a number of reasons that are outside our control, including prevailing economic and market conditions and collateral valuations. The trends and risks affecting borrower credit quality have caused, and in the future may cause, us to experience credit losses, impairment charges, increased repurchase demands, higher recovery costs, and an inability to engage in routine funding transactions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our framework for managing risks may not be effective in mitigating risk and loss.

Our risk management framework is made up of various processes and strategies to manage our risk exposure and may not be effective under all conditions and circumstances. If our risk management framework proves ineffective, we could suffer unexpected losses and could be materially adversely affected.

One of the main types of risks inherent in our business is credit risk. An important feature of our credit risk management system is to employ an internal credit risk control system through which we identify, measure, monitor, and mitigate the existing and emerging credit risk of our customers. This process involves a detailed analysis of the customer or credit risk, taking into account both quantitative and qualitative factors, and is inherently subject to human error. In exercising their judgment, our employees may not always be able to assign an accurate credit rating to a customer or credit risk, which may result in our exposure to higher credit risks than indicated by our risk rating system.

In addition, we have undertaken certain actions to enhance our credit policies and guidelines to address potential risks associated with particular industries or types of customers. However, we may not be able to effectively implement these initiatives, or consistently follow and refine our credit risk management system, which may result in an increase in the level of nonaccrual loans and a higher risk exposure for us, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Changes in our accounting policies or standards could materially affect how we report our financial results and condition.

The FASB and SEC periodically change financial accounting and reporting standards that govern accounting for our financial results and preparation of our consolidated financial statements. These changes can be hard to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, which would result in the recasting of our prior period financial statements.

Our financial and accounting estimates and risk management framework rely on analytical forecasting and models.

The processes we use to estimate loan losses, measure the fair value of financial instruments, and estimate the effects of changing interest rates and other market measures on our financial condition and results of operations are reliant upon the use of analytical and forecasting models. Some of our tools and metrics for managing risk are based on observed historical market behavior, and we rely on quantitative models to measure risks and to estimate certain financial values. Models may be used in processes such as determining the pricing of various products, grading loans and extending credit, measuring interest rate and other market risks, predicting losses, assessing capital adequacy, and calculating regulatory capital levels, as well as estimating the value of financial instruments and balance sheet items, including goodwill. Poorly designed or implemented models could adversely affect our business decisions if the information is inadequate. In addition, our models may fail to predict future risk exposures if the information used is inaccurate, obsolete, or not sufficiently comparable to actual events as they occur. We seek to incorporate appropriate historical data in our models, but the range of market values and behaviors reflected in any period of historical data is not always predictive of future developments in any particular period and the period of data we incorporate into our models may turn out to be inappropriate for the future period being modeled. In these instances, our ability to manage risk would be limited and our risk exposure and losses could be significantly greater than our models indicated, which could harm our reputation and adversely affect our revenues and profits. Finally, information provided to our regulators based on poorly designed or implemented models could be inaccurate or insufficient, which could adversely affect some of the decisions that our regulators make, including those related to capital distributions to our stockholders, and subject us to supervisory criticism and costs related to remediation.

The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make subjective determinations and use estimates that may vary from actual results and materially impact our financial condition and results of operations.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make significant estimates that affect the financial statements. Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations and, at times, require management to exercise judgment in their application so as to report our financial condition and results of operations in the most appropriate manner. Certain accounting policies are critical because they require management to make difficult, subjective, or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and the likelihood that materially different estimates would result under different conditions or through the utilization of different assumptions. Our critical accounting estimates include the ACL, fair value measurements, and the evaluation and measurement of goodwill for impairment. If our estimates are inaccurate or need to be adjusted periodically, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially impacted. For more information regarding our use of estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, see Note 1 in Item 8 and the "Critical Accounting Estimates" section in Item 7.

Operational risks are inherent in our businesses.

Our operations depend on our ability to process a very large number of transactions efficiently and accurately while complying with applicable laws and regulations. Operational risk and losses can result from internal and external fraud; improper conduct or errors by employees or third parties; failure to document transactions properly or to obtain proper authorization; failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and business conduct rules; equipment failures, including those caused by natural disasters or by electrical, telecommunications, or other essential utility outages; business continuity and data security system failures, including those caused by computer viruses, cyber-attacks against us or our vendors, coding errors, or unforeseen problems encountered while implementing new computer systems or upgrades to existing systems; or the inadequacy or failure of systems and controls, including those of our suppliers or counterparties. Although we implement risk controls and loss mitigation actions and devote substantial resources to developing efficient procedures, identifying and rectifying weaknesses in existing procedures and training staff, it is not possible to be certain that such actions have been or will be effective in controlling each of the operational risks we face. Any weakness in these systems or controls, or any breaches or alleged breaches of such laws or regulations, could result in increased regulatory supervision, enforcement actions, and other disciplinary action, especially in light of heightened regulatory expectations around information security, and have an adverse impact on our business, applicable authorizations and licenses, reputation, and results of operations.

The financial services industry, including the banking sector, continues to make technological enhancements to meet customer preferences, as well as meet legal and regulatory requirements, and we may not be able to compete effectively as a result of these changes.

Technology within the financial services industry continues to evolve and new, unexpected technological changes, including those related to artificial intelligence, could have a transformative effect on the way banks offer products and services. We believe our success depends, to a great extent, on our ability to utilize technology to offer products and services that address the needs of our customers and to create efficiencies in our operations. However, we may not be able to, among other things, keep up with the rapid pace of technological changes, effectively implement new technology-driven products and services, or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers. As a result, our ability to compete effectively to attract or retain business may be impaired, and our business, financial condition, or results of operations may be adversely affected.

In addition, changes in the legal and regulatory framework under which we operate require us to update our information systems to ensure compliance. Our need to review and evaluate the impact of ongoing rule proposals, final rules, and implementation guidance from regulators further complicates the development and implementation of new information systems for our business. Regulatory guidance continues to be focused on the need for financial institutions to perform appropriate due diligence and ongoing monitoring of third-party vendor relationships, thus increasing the scope of management involvement and decreasing the efficiency otherwise resulting from our relationships with third-party technology providers. Given the significant number of ongoing regulatory reform initiatives, it is possible that we may incur higher than expected information technology costs in order to comply with current and impending regulations. Also, see "Supervisory requirements and expectations on us as a financial holding company and a bank holding company and any regulator-imposed limits on our activities could adversely affect our ability to implement our strategic plan, expand our business, continue to improve our financial performance, and make capital distributions to our stockholders."

We are subject to a variety of cybersecurity risks that, if realized, could adversely affect how we conduct our business.

Evolving technologies, including the introduction of Generative Artificial Intelligence and Large Language Models, and the increased sophistication and activities of organized crime, hackers, terrorists, nation-states, activists, and other external parties present a significant information security risk to large financial institutions such as us. Third parties with whom we or our customers do business also present operational and information security risks to us, including security breaches or failures of their own systems. Risks related to cyberattacks on our vendors and other third parties, including supply chain attacks affecting our software and information technology service providers, are on the rise as such attacks become more frequent and severe. Employee error, failure to follow security procedures, or malfeasance also present these risks. Our operations rely on the secure processing, transmission, and storage of confidential information in our computer systems and networks as well as in the third-party computer systems and networks used to provide products and services on our behalf. Although we believe that we have appropriate information security procedures and controls based on our adherence to applicable laws and regulations and industry standards, our technologies, systems, and networks may be the target of cyberattacks or information security breaches that could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, theft, sale, or loss or destruction of the confidential and/or proprietary information of CFG, and our customers, vendors, counterparties, or employees. We and our third-party vendors are under continuous threat of loss or network degradation due to cyberattacks, such as computer viruses, malicious or destructive code, phishing attacks, ransomware, and Distributed Denial of Service attacks (collectively, "fraudulent schemes"). Also, our customers are routinely the target of fraudulent schemes as we continue to expand customer capabilities to utilize the Internet and other remote channels to transact business. Two of the most significant cyberattack risks that we face as a result of these fraudulent schemes are potential loss of funds resulting from customers falling victim to cybercriminal communications directed to them or unauthorized access to sensitive customer data. Cybercriminals can use fraudulent schemes directly targeting our customers or our own systems to compromise and directly extract funds from a customer's account or access sensitive customer data. Certain technology protections such as Customer Profiling and Step-Up Authentications have been implemented, but there can be no assurance that these protections will be effective.

As cyber threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our layers of defense, to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities internally, to assess and mitigate issues associated with customers that have fallen victim to fraudulent schemes, and perform additional due diligence with respect to our third-party vendors. System enhancements and updates may also create risks associated with implementing new systems and integrating them with existing ones. Due to the complexity and interconnectedness of information technology systems, the process of enhancing our layers of defense can itself create a risk of system disruptions and security issues. In addition, addressing certain information security vulnerabilities, such as hardware-based vulnerabilities, may affect the performance of our information technology systems. The ability of our hardware and software providers to deliver patches and updates to mitigate vulnerabilities in a timely manner can introduce additional risks, particularly when a vulnerability is being actively exploited by threat actors. Cyberattacks against the patches themselves have also proven to be a significant risk that companies will have to address going forward.

Despite our efforts to prevent a cyberattack, a successful one could persist for an extended period of time before being detected, and, following detection, could take considerable time for us to obtain full and reliable information about the cybersecurity incident and the extent, amount, and type of information compromised. During the course of an investigation, we may not necessarily know the full effects of the incident or how to remediate it, and actions and decisions that are taken or made in an effort to mitigate risk may further increase the costs and other negative consequences of the incident. Moreover, existing regulations may require us to disclose information about a cybersecurity event before it has been resolved or fully investigated.

The techniques used by cyber criminals change frequently, may not be recognized until launched, and can be initiated from a variety of sources, including terrorist organizations and hostile foreign governments. These actors may attempt to fraudulently induce employees, customers, or other third-party users of our systems to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to data or our systems. In the event that a cyberattack is successful, our business, financial condition, or results of operations may be adversely affected.

We rely heavily on communications and information systems to conduct our business.

Any failure, interruption, or breach in the security of our communication and information system due to, among other things, cyberattacks or our failure to adequately maintain and manage our systems or implement system changes and upgrades, could result in failures or disruptions in our customer relationship management, general ledger, deposit, loan, and other systems. Although our policies and procedures are designed to prevent or limit the effect of the possible failure, interruption, or security breach of our information systems, there can be no assurance that these policies and procedures will be successful and that any such failure, interruption, or security breach will not occur or, if they do occur, that they will be adequately addressed. The occurrence of any failure, interruption, or security breach of our information systems could require us to devote substantial resources to recovery and response efforts, damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business, subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, or expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability. Although we maintain insurance coverage for information security events, we may incur losses as a result of such events that are not insured against or not fully covered by our insurance.

We rely on third parties for the performance of a significant portion of our information technology.

Third parties perform a significant portion of our information technology functions and the provision of information technology and business process services including, but not limited to, the operation of our data communications networks, hosted services, and a wide range of other support services. The success of our business depends in part on the continuing ability of third parties to perform these functions and services in a timely and satisfactory manner, which performance could be disrupted or otherwise adversely affected due to failures or other information security events originating at the third parties or at the third parties' suppliers or vendors (so-called "fourth party risk"). We may not be able to effectively monitor or mitigate third or fourth-party risk, in particular as it relates to the use of common suppliers or vendors by the third parties that perform functions and services for us. If we experience a disruption in the provision of any functions or services performed by third parties, we may have difficulty in finding alternate providers on terms favorable to us and in reasonable time frames. If these services are not performed in a satisfactory manner, we would not be able to adequately serve our customers. In either situation, our business could incur significant costs and be adversely affected.

We are exposed to reputational risk and the risk of damage to our brands and the brands of our affiliates.

Our success and results depend on our reputation and the strength of our brands. We are vulnerable to adverse market perception as we operate in an industry where integrity, customer trust, and confidence are paramount. We are exposed to the risk that litigation, employee misconduct, operational failures, the outcome of regulatory or other investigations or actions, press speculation and negative publicity, and perception of our sustainability and governance practices and disclosures, among other factors, could damage our brands or reputation. Our brands and reputation could also be harmed if we sell products or services that do not perform as expected or customers' expectations for the product are not satisfied.

Unpredictable catastrophic events could have an adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations.

The occurrence of catastrophic events, including pandemics, terrorists attacks, extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, tropical storms, or tornadoes, and other large-scale catastrophes could adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. Such events could affect the stability of our deposit base, impair the ability of our borrowers to repay outstanding loans, impair the value of collateral securing loans, and cause significant property damage or operational disruptions, resulting in loss of revenue or causing us to incur additional expenses.

Furthermore, although we maintain both business continuity and disaster recovery plans, if a catastrophic event rendered our production and recovery data unusable, there can be no assurance that these plans and related capabilities will adequately protect us from such an event, and our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be adversely affected.

The effects of geopolitical instability may adversely affect us and create significant risks and uncertainties for our business, with the ultimate impact dependent on future developments, which are highly uncertain and unpredictable.

Ongoing geopolitical instability, such as the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, has negatively impacted, and could in the future negatively impact, the global and U.S. economies, including by causing supply chain disruptions, rising prices for oil and other commodities, volatility in capital markets and foreign currency exchange rates, rising interest rates, and heightened cybersecurity risks. The extent to which such geopolitical instability adversely affects our business, financial condition, and results of operations, as well as our liquidity and capital profile, will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and unpredictable, including the extent and duration of the wars and the associated immeasurable humanitarian toll inflicted as a result. If geopolitical instability adversely affects us, it may also have the effect of heightening other risks related to our business.

Any deterioration in national economic and political conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business is affected by national economic and political conditions, as well as perceptions of those conditions and future economic prospects, with changes in such conditions neither predictable or controllable. Adverse economic and political conditions, such as global trade policies, inflationary pressures, and government shutdowns could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

U.S. global trade policies, including the imposition of tariffs and uncertainty surrounding the resolution of trade disputes, or renewal of trade agreements, with various countries, may cause inflation to rise and ultimately affect interest rates. In addition, the risk of government shutdowns could cause volatility in the financial markets by adversely impacting consumer and investor confidence. Unfavorable changes related to these national economic and political conditions may also result in increased delinquencies and defaults among borrowers in light of economic uncertainty, which could require us to charge off a higher percentage of loans and increase the provision for credit losses, ultimately reducing our net income.

Climate change manifesting as physical or transition risks could adversely affect our operations, businesses, and customers.

There is global concern over the risks of climate change and related environmental sustainability matters. The physical risks of climate change include discrete events, such as flooding and wildfires, and longer-term shifts in climate patterns, such as extreme heat, sea level rise, and more frequent and prolonged droughts. Such events could disrupt our operations or those of our clients, customers, or service providers, including through direct damage to assets and indirect impacts from supply chain disruption and market volatility.

We are also exposed to risks associated with the transition to a lower-carbon economy in response to concerns around climate change. Such risks may result from changes in policies, laws and regulations, technologies, or market preferences that are intended to address climate change. These changes could adversely impact our or our customers' business, results of operations, financial condition, and reputation. This could occur as a result of our or our customers' involvement in, or decision not to participate in, certain industries or projects associated with exacerbating climate change, as well as any decisions we make to continue to conduct or change our activities in response to considerations related to climate change. For example, a number of states in which we operate have enacted or proposed statutes and regulations addressing climate change and sustainability issues, while certain other states have enacted, or have proposed to enact, divergent or sometimes conflicting statutes, regulations, or policies. Uncertainties and changes in legislation, regulations, and/or global standards related to climate risk management and practices may result in higher regulatory, compliance, credit, and/or reputational risks and costs.

Risks Related to Our Industry

We operate in an industry that is highly competitive, which could result in losing business or margin declines and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We operate in a highly competitive industry, which could become even more competitive as a result of legislative, regulatory, and technological changes, as well as continued consolidation. We face aggressive competition from other domestic and foreign lending institutions and from numerous other providers of financial services, including non-banking financial institutions that are not subject to the same regulatory restrictions as banks and BHCs, securities firms and insurance companies, and competitors that may have greater financial resources.

With respect to non-banking financial institutions, technology and other changes have lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for non-banks to offer products and services traditionally provided by banks. For example, consumers can maintain funds that would have historically been held as bank deposits in brokerage accounts or mutual funds and can also complete transactions such as paying bills and/or transferring funds directly without the assistance of banks. In addition, the emergence, adoption, and evolution of new technologies that do not require intermediation, including distributed ledgers such as digital assets and blockchain, as well as advances in automation, artificial intelligence, and robotics, could significantly affect the competition for financial services. The process of eliminating banks as intermediaries, known as "disintermediation," could result in the loss of fee income, as well as the loss of customer deposits and the related income generated from those deposits. Some of our non-bank competitors are not subject to the same regulations that we are and, therefore, may have greater flexibility in competing for business. As a result of these and other sources of competition, we could lose business to competitors or be forced to price products and services on less advantageous terms to retain or attract clients, either of which would adversely affect our profitability.

The conditions of other financial institutions or of the financial services industry could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Financial services institutions are typically interconnected as a result of trading, investment, liquidity, clearing, counterparty, and other relationships. Within the financial services industry, the default by any one institution could lead to defaults by other institutions. Concerns about, or a default by, one institution could lead to significant market and customer perception of the risk of similar problems at other institutions. This perception of risk could, in and of itself, lead to adverse impacts on liquidity, as the financial soundness of financial institutions is closely related as a result of the aforementioned relationships. Even the perceived lack of creditworthiness of, or questions about, a counterparty may lead to market-wide liquidity problems and losses or defaults by various institutions. This systemic risk may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, banks, and exchanges with which we interact on a daily basis, or key funding providers such as the FHLBs, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our access to liquidity or otherwise have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Regulations Governing Our Industry

As a financial holding company and a bank holding company, we are subject to regulation that could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

As a FHC and a BHC, we are subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the FRB. In addition, CBNA is subject to regulation, supervision, and examination by the OCC. Our regulators supervise us through examinations and other means that allow them to gauge management's ability to identify, assess, and control risk in all areas of operations in a safe and sound manner and to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. In the course of their supervision and examinations, our regulators may require improvements in various areas. We may be required to devote substantial resources to meet supervisory expectations or remediate supervisory findings. In addition, the failure to meet supervisory expectations can result in practical limitations on the ability of a bank, BHC, or FHC to engage in new activities, pursue growth opportunities, engage in acquisitions, return capital to shareholders through repurchases or dividends, or continue to conduct existing activities. If we are unable to implement and maintain any required actions in a timely and effective manner, we could become subject to informal (nonpublic) or formal (public) supervisory actions and public enforcement orders that could lead to significant restrictions on our existing business or on our ability to engage in any new business. Such forms of supervisory action could include, without limitation, written agreements, cease and desist orders, and consent orders and may, among other things, result in restrictions on our ability to pay dividends, requirements to increase capital, restrictions on our activities, the imposition of civil monetary penalties, and enforcement of such actions through injunctions or restraining orders. We could also be required to dispose of certain assets and liabilities within a prescribed period. The terms of any such supervisory or enforcement action could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are a BHC that has elected to become a FHC pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act. FHCs are allowed to engage in certain financial activities in which a BHC is not otherwise permitted to engage. However, to maintain FHC status, a BHC and all of its depository institution subsidiaries must be "well capitalized" and "well managed." If a BHC ceases to meet these capital and management requirements, there are many penalties it would be faced with, including the imposition of limitations or conditions on the conduct of its activities by the FRB, as well as the inability to undertake any of the broader financial activities permissible for FHCs or to acquire a company engaged in such financial activities without prior approval of the FRB. If a company does not return to compliance within 180 days, which period may be extended, the FRB may require divestiture of the company's depository institutions. If we fail to meet FHC requirements and remediate deficiencies in a timely manner, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our regulators may impose restrictions or limitations on our operations.

From time to time, bank regulatory agencies take supervisory actions that restrict or limit a financial institution's activities and lead it to raise capital or subject it to other requirements. In addition, as part of our examination process, our regulators may advise us to conduct significant remediation activities or operate under various restrictions as a prudential matter. Any such actions or restrictions, if and in whatever manner imposed, could adversely affect our costs and revenues. Moreover, efforts to comply with any such nonpublic supervisory actions or restrictions may require material investments in additional resources and systems, as well as a significant commitment of managerial time and attention. As a result, such supervisory actions or restrictions, if and in whatever manner imposed, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The regulatory environment in which we operate continues to be subject to evolving regulatory requirements that could have a material adverse effect on our business and earnings.

We are regulated by multiple banking, consumer protection, securities, and other regulatory authorities at the federal and state levels. This regulatory oversight is primarily established to protect depositors, the DIF, consumers of financial products, and the financial system as a whole, not for the protection of shareholders or other investors. Changes to statutes, regulations, rules, or policies, including their interpretation, implementation, or enforcement, could affect us in substantial and unpredictable ways, including by, for example, subjecting us to additional costs, limiting the types of financial services and other products we may offer, limiting our ability to pursue acquisitions, and increasing the ability of third parties, including non-banks, to offer competing financial services and products. Certain regulators and law enforcement authorities have required admissions of wrongdoing and, in some cases, criminal pleas as part of the resolutions of matters brought by them against financial institutions. Any such resolution of a matter involving us could lead to increased exposure to civil litigation, could adversely affect our reputation, could result in penalties or limitations on our ability to do business or engage in certain activities, and could have other negative effects. In addition, a single event or issue may give rise to numerous and overlapping investigations and proceedings, including by multiple federal and state regulators and other governmental authorities.

We are also subject to laws and regulations relating to the privacy of the information of our customers, employees, counterparties, and others, and any failure to comply with these laws and regulations could expose us to liability and/or reputational damage. As new privacy-related laws and regulations are implemented, the time and resources needed for us to comply with those laws and regulations, as well as our potential liability for non-compliance and our reporting obligations in the case of data breaches, may significantly increase.

Uncertainty exists with respect to the enactment of new laws and regulations, or changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations, including potential deregulation in some areas. In addition, litigation challenging actions or regulations by federal or state authorities could, depending on the outcome, significantly affect the regulatory and supervisory framework affecting our operations. For more information on regulations to which we are subject, see the “Regulation and Supervision” section in Item 1.

We are subject to capital adequacy and liquidity standards, and if we fail to meet these standards our financial condition and operations would be adversely affected.

We are subject to several capital adequacy and liquidity standards. To the extent that we are unable to meet these standards, our ability to make distributions of capital will be limited and we may be subject to additional supervisory actions and limitations on our activities. See “Regulation and Supervision” in Item 1 for further discussion of the regulations to which we are subject.

The Parent Company could be required to act as a “source of strength” to CBNA, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

FRB policy historically required BHCs to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to their subsidiary banks. This support may be required by the FRB at times when we might otherwise determine not to provide it or when doing so is not otherwise in the interests of CFG or our stockholders or creditors, and may include one or more of the following:

- The Parent Company may be compelled to contribute capital to CBNA, including by engaging in a public offering to raise such capital. Furthermore, any extensions of credit from the Parent Company to CBNA that are included in CBNA’s capital would be subordinate in right of payment to depositors and certain other indebtedness of CBNA;
- In the event of a BHC’s bankruptcy, any commitment that the BHC had been required to make by a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of a subsidiary bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to priority of payment; and
- In the event of impairment of the capital stock of CBNA, the Parent Company, as CBNA’s stockholder, could be assessed for the deficiency and required to pay that amount to CBNA.

The Parent Company depends on CBNA for substantially all of its revenue, and restrictions on dividends and other distributions by CBNA could affect its liquidity and ability to fulfill its obligations.

As a BHC, the Parent Company is a separate and distinct legal entity from CBNA, our banking subsidiary. The Parent Company typically receives substantially all of its revenue from dividends from CBNA and are the principal source of funds utilized to pay dividends on our equity and interest and principal on our debt. Various federal and/or state laws and regulations, as well as regulatory expectations, limit the amount of dividends that CBNA may pay to the Parent Company. Also, our right to participate in a distribution of assets upon a subsidiary's liquidation or reorganization is subject to the prior claims of the subsidiary's creditors. In the event CBNA is unable to pay dividends to the Parent Company, it may not be able to make debt service payments, pay obligations, or pay dividends on its common stock. The inability to receive dividends from CBNA could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. See the "Regulation and Supervision" section in Item 1 for further discussion of dividends payable by CBNA as a national bank subsidiary.

From time-to-time, we may become or are subject to regulatory actions that may have a material impact on our business.

We may become or are involved, from time to time, in reviews, investigations, and proceedings (both formal and informal) by governmental and self-regulatory agencies regarding our business. These regulatory actions involve accounting, compliance, and operational matters, among others, some of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions, or other relief that may require changes to our business or otherwise materially impact our business.

In regulatory actions, such as those referred to above, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or whether it is possible to reasonably estimate the amount of any loss. We cannot predict with certainty if, how, or when such proceedings will be resolved or what the eventual fine, penalty, or other relief, conditions, or restrictions, if any, may be, particularly for actions that are in their early stages of investigation. We may be required to make significant restitution payments to CBNA customers arising from certain compliance issues and also may be required to pay civil money penalties in connection with certain of these issues. This uncertainty makes it difficult to estimate probable losses which, in turn, can lead to substantial disparities between the reserves we may establish for such proceedings and the eventual settlements, fines, or penalties. Adverse regulatory actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are and may be subject to litigation that may have a material impact on our business.

Our operations are diverse and complex and we operate in legal and regulatory environments that expose us to potentially significant litigation risk. In the normal course of business, we have been named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions, and other litigation. These actions arise in connection with our activities as a financial services institution, including with respect to alleged unfair or deceptive business practices, mis-selling of certain products, violations of contract or intellectual property rights, and other compliance or operational failures. Certain of the actual or threatened legal actions include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. In some cases, the entities that would otherwise be the primary defendants in such cases are bankrupt or in financial distress. Moreover, a number of recent judicial decisions have upheld the right of borrowers to sue lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed "lender liability." Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has either violated a duty, whether implied or contractual, of good faith and fair dealing owed to the borrower or has assumed a degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or stockholders. This could increase the amount of private litigation to which we are subject. For more information regarding ongoing significant legal proceedings in which we may be involved, see Note 17 in Item 8.

Compliance with anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing rules involves significant cost and effort.

We are subject to rules and regulations regarding money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Monitoring compliance with anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing rules can put a significant financial burden on banks and other financial institutions and poses significant technical challenges. Although we believe our current policies and procedures are sufficient to comply with applicable rules and regulations, we cannot guarantee that our anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing policies and procedures completely prevent situations of money laundering or terrorism financing. Any such failure events may have severe consequences, including sanctions, fines, and reputational consequences, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

Our stock price may be volatile, and you could lose all or part of your investment as a result.

You should consider an investment in our common stock to be risky, and you should invest in our common stock only if you can withstand a significant loss and wide fluctuation in the market value of your investment. The market price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to, among other things, the factors described in this “Risk Factors” section, and other factors, some of which are beyond our control. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- quarterly variations in our results of operations or the quarterly financial results of companies perceived to be similar to us;
- changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;
- our announcements or our competitors’ announcements regarding new products or services, enhancements, significant contracts, acquisitions, or strategic investments;
- fluctuations in the market valuations of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us;
- failures of financial institutions perceived to be similar to us;
- future sales of our common stock;
- additions or departures of members of our senior management or other key personnel;
- changes in industry conditions or perceptions; and
- changes in applicable laws, rules, or regulations and other dynamics.

Furthermore, stock markets experience price and volume fluctuations that affect the market price of equity securities of many companies. These fluctuations can be unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. Broad market fluctuations, as well as general economic, systemic, political, and market conditions, such as recessions, loss of investor confidence, interest rate changes, or international currency fluctuations, may negatively affect the market price of our common stock.

If any of the foregoing occurs, it could cause our stock price to fall and may expose us to securities class action litigation that, even if unsuccessful, could be costly to defend and a distraction to management.

We may not repurchase shares or pay cash dividends on our common stock.

Holders of our common stock are only entitled to receive dividends declared by our Board out of funds legally available for such payments. Although we have historically declared cash dividends on our common stock, we are not required to do so and may reduce or eliminate our common stock dividend in the future, which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Also, as a BHC, our ability to repurchase shares and declare and pay dividends is dependent on certain federal regulatory considerations, including the rules of the FRB regarding capital adequacy and dividends. We are also generally required to receive the FRB’s approval for any dividends, share repurchases, or redemption of capital securities if we are required to resubmit our capital plan. Further, if we are unable to satisfy the capital requirements applicable to us for any reason, we may be limited in our ability to repurchase shares and declare and pay dividends on our capital stock. See the “Regulation and Supervision” section in Item 1 for further discussion of the regulations to which we are subject.

"Anti-takeover" provisions and the regulations to which we are subject may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, even if the change in control would be beneficial to stockholders.

We are a BHC incorporated in the state of Delaware. Anti-takeover provisions in Delaware law and our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, as well as regulatory approvals that would be required under federal law, could make it more difficult for a third party to take control of us and may prevent stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares of our common stock. These provisions could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and could reduce the amount that stockholders might get if we are sold.

Furthermore, banking laws impose notice, approval, and ongoing regulatory requirements on any stockholder or other party that seeks to acquire direct or indirect "control" of an FDIC-insured depository institution. These laws include the Bank Holding Company Act and the Change in Bank Control Act.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk Management and Strategy

The Company's Cybersecurity Program ("CSP") drives an end-to-end, continuous process that protects our customers, colleagues, assets, premises, systems, and information (electronic and non-electronic), and is designed to ensure compliance with current and emerging federal and state laws and regulations. The CSP is designed to ensure the effective implementation of the Corporate Security and Resilience Operating Model across all business lines of the Company and is under the supervision of the Chief Security Officer ("CSO").

Operational Risk Management coordinates the development, maintenance, and day-to-day oversight of the Company's Enterprise Risk Management Governance Framework ("the Framework"), which defines an integrated enterprise-wide approach to risk management. This centrally managed program is designed to ensure that all business lines play a role in the successful implementation of the CSP. The CSP aligns with the Framework, enabling the CSO to provide risk oversight to and drive accountability from the business lines.

The CSP is designed to assess and mitigate threats and risks to the Company. New and emerging threats are assessed through an intelligence lifecycle, which includes threat modeling. In addition, risk assessment processes drive risk identification and measurement related to security. Once risks are identified and measured, the Framework is leveraged to track and mitigate them. Control testing is utilized to demonstrate that risks are managed effectively, identify gaps in expected control operation, and develop appropriate remediation plans, in order to manage risk to the Company within tolerable limits.

As part of the Company's Third Party Risk Management Program and in support of the CSP, reviews for cybersecurity, business continuity, fraud, and other policy-related topics are performed for the onboarding of new vendors and ongoing monitoring of existing vendors. Ratings assigned to a vendor determine review frequency and scope. Results are reported to key stakeholders and identified issues are tracked and monitored.

The Company regularly reviews the nature of its business activities and modifies the CSP as appropriate. Many of the elements of the CSP are related to cyber defense and are in place to reduce our risk to a wide range of potential cyber threats that may target our assets and information daily. The effectiveness of the CSP is assessed and measured periodically by various lines of defense within the Company and is conducted primarily through risk assessments, assurance testing, and an independent audit. External organizations are also routinely engaged to assess our CSP and test our perimeter defenses. The effectiveness of the CSP is reported periodically to the appropriate governance committees.

Governance

Under the guidance of our CSO, we maintain a comprehensive CSP designed to protect our employees, customers, assets, premises, systems, and information against unauthorized access, misuse, alteration, or destruction that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to our customers, and loss or reputational damage. The CSP incorporates all of our security policies and covers the core elements of access control, infrastructure security, cybersecurity event and incident management, data protection, third-party vendor cyber risk oversight, and training and awareness. Independent assessment and benchmarking of the CSP are regularly completed, and the CSP is reviewed and assessed by federal regulators. While we look to numerous frameworks to ensure the CSP is maintained in line with regulatory expectations and industry best practices, the National Institute of Standards and Technology cybersecurity framework is the primary standard against which we benchmark ourselves.

Both the Risk and Audit Committees of our Board have oversight of the management of our cybersecurity risk. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the CSP under its risk oversight responsibilities as it relates to financial controls. The Risk Committee is responsible for oversight of the management of cybersecurity risk consistent with the Framework.

The CSP is presented by the CSO to the Risk Committee annually for approval in conjunction with an annual cybersecurity briefing. This briefing provides an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the CSP and an outlook for the upcoming year. In addition to the annual cybersecurity briefing, the CSO provides updates on cybersecurity to the Risk Committee at each of its meetings. The Audit Committee and Board also receive regular cybersecurity updates as part of the reporting provided by the Technology/Cyber Oversight Committee, a management committee chaired by the CEO which provides executive oversight, guidance, and transparency to key transformative initiatives designed to enhance our technology stability, cyber defenses, and risk management capabilities. Further, to ensure the Board maintains the appropriate knowledge for providing effective oversight, it is provided with relevant cybersecurity training on an annual basis, with any additional training provided as requested.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease five operations centers in Boston, Medford, and Westwood, Massachusetts; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Glen Allen, Virginia. We own two principal operations centers in Johnston and East Providence, Rhode Island. At December 31, 2025, our subsidiaries owned and operated a total of 59 facilities and leased an additional 1,032 facilities. We believe our current facilities are adequate to meet our needs. See Note 5 and Note 7 in Item 8 for more information regarding our premises and equipment, and leases, respectively.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information required by this item is presented in Note 17 in Item 8 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

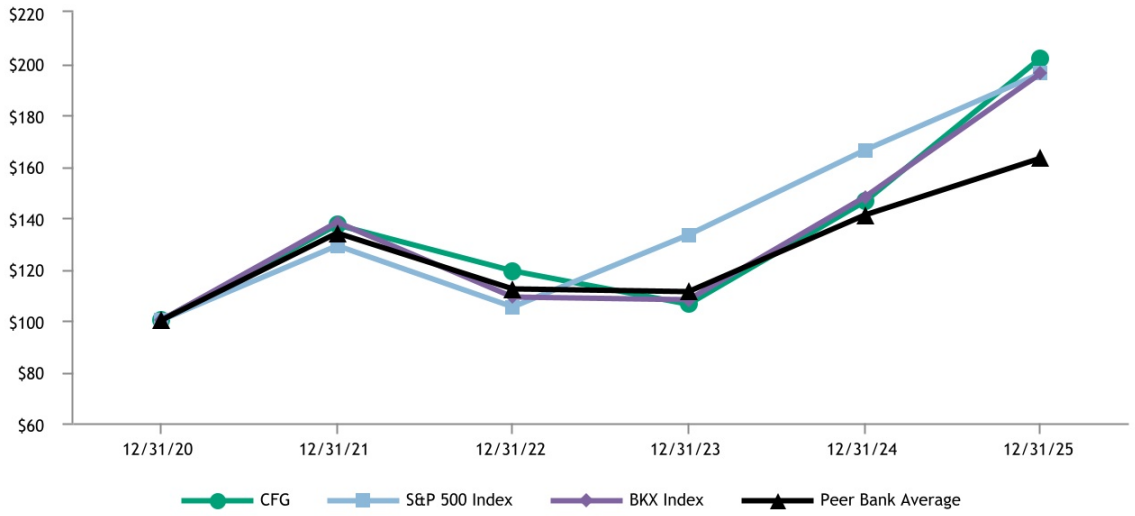
PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "CFG." As of February 4, 2026, our common stock was owned by 6,410 holders of record (including Cede & Co.) and approximately 723,000 beneficial shareholders whose shares were held in "street name" through a broker or bank. Information relating to compensation plans under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance is presented in Item 12.

The following graph shows the cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock during the five-year period ended December 31, 2025 compared to (i) the Standard & Poor's 500® index; (ii) the KBW Nasdaq Bank Index ("BKX"), composed of 24 banking stocks representing large U.S. national money centers, regional banks and thrift institutions; and (iii) a group of other regional banks that constitute our peers. The graph assumes an initial investment of $100 at the closing price on December 31, 2020 and that all dividends were reinvested. The points on the graph represent the cumulative total return on the last trading day of the fiscal year indicated.

This graph shall not be deemed soliciting material or be filed with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act.



	December 31,					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CFG	$100	$137	$119	$106	$146	$202
S&P 500 Index	100	129	105	133	166	196
KBW BKX Index	100	138	109	108	148	196
Peer Regional Bank Average	100	134	112	111	141	163

Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

Details of the repurchases of the Company's common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2025 are included below:

Period	Total Number of Shares Repurchased[1]	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs[2]	Maximum Dollar Amount of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs[2]
October 1, 2025 - October 31, 2025	1,980,441	$53.36	1,980,429	$1,319,316,968
November 1, 2025 - November 30, 2025	—	$—	—	$1,319,316,968
December 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025	361,987	$53.36	361,987	$1,300,000,000

[1] Includes shares repurchased to satisfy applicable tax withholding obligations in connection with an employee share-based compensation plan and the forfeiture of unvested restricted stock awards.
[2] On June 13, 2025, the Company announced that its Board of Directors increased the capacity under its common share repurchase program to $1.5 billion, an increase of $1.2 billion above the $300 million of capacity remaining under the prior June 2024 authorization.

Common stock share repurchases may be executed in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, including under Rule 10b5-1 plans and accelerated share repurchase and other structured transactions. The timing and exact amount of future share repurchases will be subject to various factors, including the Company's capital position, financial performance, balance sheet growth, market conditions, and regulatory considerations.

ITEM 6. RESERVED

Not applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Citizens Financial Group, Inc. is one of the nation's oldest and largest financial institutions, with $226.4 billion in assets as of December 31, 2025. Headquartered in Providence, Rhode Island, we offer a broad range of retail, private banking, wealth management, and commercial banking products and services to individuals, small businesses, middle-market companies, large corporations, and institutions. We help our customers reach their potential by listening to them and by understanding their needs in order to offer tailored advice, ideas, and solutions. In Consumer Banking, we provide an integrated experience that includes mobile and online banking, a full-service customer contact center, and the convenience of approximately 3,100 ATMs and approximately 1,000 branches in 14 states and the District of Columbia. Consumer Banking products and services include a full range of banking, lending, savings, wealth management, and small business offerings. Consumer Banking includes Citizens Private Bank and Private Wealth, which integrates banking services and wealth management solutions to serve high- and ultra-high-net-worth individuals and families, as well as investors, entrepreneurs, and businesses. In Commercial Banking, we offer a broad complement of financial products and solutions, including lending and leasing, deposit and treasury management services, foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risk management solutions, as well as loan syndication, corporate finance, merger and acquisition, and debt and equity capital markets capabilities.

The following MD&A is intended to assist readers in their analysis of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and supplemental financial information. It should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8, as well as other information contained in this document.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This summary highlights select financial information of the Company as well as information regarding certain significant events and transactions occurring during the year ended December 31, 2025. This summary should be read in conjunction with this entire document for a more complete understanding of trends, events, commitments, uncertainties, liquidity, capital resources, and critical accounting policies and estimates. Each of these items, taken individually or collectively, could have an impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. For additional information regarding our financial performance and condition, see "Consolidated Statement of Operations Analysis – 2025 compared with 2024" and "Consolidated Balance Sheet Analysis."

Key Financial Highlights

- Net income of $1.8 billion increased $322 million, with earnings per diluted common share up $0.83 to $3.86 compared to 2024.
- Net interest income of $5.9 billion increased $220 million and net interest margin of 2.97% increased 13 basis points compared to 2024. The increase in net interest income is driven by higher net interest margin which reflects lower funding costs, including the reduction of higher-cost funding given the auto loan portfolio runoff and education loan sale, lower terminated swap impacts, and fixed-rate asset repricing benefits, partially offset by lower asset yields.
- Noninterest income of $2.4 billion increased $218 million compared to 2024, reflecting growth across a number of fee categories, primarily wealth and capital markets fees.
- Noninterest expense of $5.3 billion increased $77 million compared to 2024, driven by salaries and employee benefits reflecting hiring related to the Private Bank and Private Wealth build-out, strong capital markets fee performance, and increased medical benefit costs, partially offset by a decline in other operating expense primarily driven by lower FDIC deposit insurance costs.
- Provision expense of $608 million decreased $79 million compared to 2024, reflecting improving loan mix and reduced CRE.
- The efficiency ratio of 64.40% compared to 67.03% in 2024.
- ROTCE of 11.20% compared to 9.81% in 2024.

- Tangible book value per common share of $38.07 increased 18% from 2024, driven by a decrease in common shares outstanding of eleven million and a net increase in tangible common equity of $2.1 billion. The increase in tangible common equity is primarily attributable to increases in AOCI of $1.6 billion and retained earnings of $933 million, including net income of $1.8 billion for the year ended December 31, 2025.

See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for more information regarding the ROTCE and tangible book value per common share non-GAAP financial measures presented herein.

Sale of Education Loans

During the first quarter of 2025, we entered into an agreement to sell $1.9 billion of education loans and subsequently reclassified these loans to LHFS. Upon reclassification to LHFS, a charge-off of $25 million was recognized, which was covered by existing reserves. This transaction settled ratably each quarter throughout 2025.

Share Repurchases

On June 13, 2025, we announced that our Board of Directors increased the capacity of our common share repurchase program to $1.5 billion, an increase of $1.2 billion above the $300 million of capacity remaining under the prior June 2024 authorization. During 2025, the Parent Company repurchased $600 million of its outstanding common stock, with remaining capacity of $1.3 billion as of December 31, 2025. See Note 15 and Item 5 for additional information on share repurchase activity.

Preferred Stock

On July 31, 2025, we issued $400 million, or 400,000 shares, of 6.500% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series I Preferred Stock, par value of $25 per share with a liquidation preference of $1,000 per share. Holders of Series I Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive dividend payments only when, as, and if declared by our Board of Directors. Dividends are payable quarterly in arrears on January 6, April 6, July 6, and October 6 of each year.

The net proceeds from the issuance of the Series I Preferred Stock were used to redeem all of the outstanding shares of our 5.650% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series F Preferred Stock on October 6, 2025.

For more information regarding our Series I Preferred Stock issuance and Series F Preferred Stock redemption, see Note 15.

Common Stock Dividend

On October 15, 2025, we announced that our Board of Directors declared a quarterly common stock dividend of $0.46 per share, a $0.04, or 9.5%, increase compared to the prior quarter. The dividend was paid on November 12, 2025 to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 29, 2025.

Other Developments

On July 4, 2025, H.R. 1, entitled the *One Big Beautiful Bill Act,* was signed into law. This bill includes a broad range of tax reform provisions affecting individuals and businesses, including extending and modifying certain key Tax Cuts & Jobs Act provisions, extending certain Inflation Reduction Act energy incentives while accelerating the phase-out of others, and implementing various other tax cuts and spending measures. We have completed our evaluation of the bill and do not expect it to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

See “Regulation and Supervision” in Item 1 for 2025 developments related to regulations to which we are subject.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS – 2025 compared with 2024

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is our largest source of revenue and is the difference between the interest earned on interest-earning assets (generally loans and investment securities) and the interest expense incurred in connection with interest-bearing liabilities (generally deposits and borrowed funds). The level of net interest income is primarily a function of the difference between the effective yield on our average interest-earning assets and the effective cost of our interest-bearing liabilities. Factors that influence our net interest income include, but are not limited to, the pricing and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities which, in turn, are impacted by external factors such as economic conditions, competition for loans and deposits, the monetary policy of the FRB, and market interest rates. For further discussion, refer to the “Market Risk” section of this report.

The following table presents the major components of our net interest income. Average balance represents amortized cost, excluding the unamortized basis adjustments related to the transfer of certain HTM securities from AFS. The yield/rate is based on annualized interest income or expense for the periods presented and includes the impact of hedging activities associated with the respective asset and liability categories.

Table 1: Major Components of Net Interest Income

	Year Ended December 31,						Change	
	2025			2024				
(dollars in millions)	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Income/ Expense	Yield/ Rate	Average Balance	Yield/ Rate (bps)
Assets								
Interest-bearing cash and due from banks and deposits in banks	$8,624	$367	4.20 %	$9,566	$503	5.17 %	($942)	(97) bps
Taxable investment securities	46,449	1,713	3.69	44,627	1,658	3.71	1,822	(2)
Non-taxable investment securities	1	—	2.60	1	—	2.60	—	—
Total investment securities	46,450	1,713	3.69	44,628	1,658	3.71	1,822	(2)
Commercial and industrial	45,763	2,250	4.85	44,174	2,333	5.20	1,589	(35)
Commercial real estate	26,079	1,509	5.71	28,430	1,795	6.21	(2,351)	(50)
Total commercial	71,842	3,759	5.16	72,604	4,128	5.60	(762)	(44)
Residential mortgages	33,800	1,334	3.95	31,916	1,184	3.71	1,884	24
Home equity	17,695	1,246	7.04	15,603	1,231	7.89	2,092	(85)
Automobile	3,432	153	4.44	6,404	274	4.27	(2,972)	17
Education	9,075	533	5.87	11,340	613	5.41	(2,265)	46
Other retail	4,233	453	10.71	4,837	518	10.72	(604)	(1)
Total retail	68,235	3,719	5.45	70,100	3,820	5.45	(1,865)	—
Total loans and leases	140,077	7,478	5.30	142,704	7,948	5.52	(2,627)	(22)
Loans held for sale	1,897	105	5.55	1,174	77	6.51	723	(96)
Interest-earning assets	197,048	9,663	4.88	198,072	10,186	5.10	(1,024)	(22)
Noninterest-earning assets	21,549			20,952			597	
Total assets	$218,597			$219,024			($427)	
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity								
Checking with interest	$34,397	$502	1.46 %	$32,943	$491	1.49 %	$1,454	(3)
Savings	25,189	337	1.34	27,100	476	1.76	(1,911)	(42)
Money market	56,475	1,521	2.69	53,053	1,705	3.21	3,422	(52)
Time	21,875	834	3.81	24,967	1,153	4.62	(3,092)	(81)
Total interest-bearing deposits	137,936	3,194	2.32	138,063	3,825	2.77	(127)	(45)
Short-term borrowed funds	601	22	3.62	252	15	5.73	349	(211)
Long-term borrowed funds	11,656	594	5.09	13,831	713	5.15	(2,175)	(6)
Total borrowed funds	12,257	616	5.02	14,083	728	5.16	(1,826)	(14)
Total interest-bearing liabilities	150,193	3,810	2.54	152,146	4,553	2.99	(1,953)	(45)
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	37,746			36,457			1,289	
Other noninterest-bearing liabilities	5,557			6,466			(909)	
Total liabilities	193,496			195,069			(1,573)	
Stockholders' equity	25,101			23,955			1,146	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$218,597			$219,024			($427)	
Interest rate spread			2.34 %			2.11 %		23
Net interest income and net interest margin		$5,853	2.97 %		$5,633	2.84 %		13
Net interest income and net interest margin, FTE[1]		$5,869	2.98 %		$5,650	2.85 %		13
Memo: Total deposits (interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing demand)	$175,682	$3,194	1.82 %	$174,520	$3,825	2.19 %	$1,162	(37) bps

[1] Net interest income and net interest margin on an FTE basis are non-GAAP financial measures. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for more information.

Net interest income increased $220 million, or 4%, and net interest margin increased 13 basis points compared to 2024. The increase in net interest income is driven by higher net interest margin which reflects lower funding costs, including the reduction of higher-cost funding given the auto loan portfolio runoff and education loan sale, lower terminated swap impacts, and fixed-rate asset repricing benefits, partially offset by lower asset yields.

Average interest-earning assets decreased $1.0 billion compared to 2024, driven by a decline in total loans and leases and cash held in interest-bearing deposits, partially offset by an increase in investment securities and loans held for sale.

Average deposits increased $1.2 billion compared to 2024, driven primarily by growth in the Private Bank, partially offset by a reduction in higher-cost brokered deposits.

Average total borrowed funds decreased $1.8 billion compared to 2024, driven by a decline in auto collateralized borrowings, given runoff of the auto loan portfolio, and FHLB advances.

The following table presents changes in net interest income attributable to volume and rate changes for each major interest-earning asset and interest-bearing liability category:

Table 2: Changes in Net Interest Income Due to Average Volume and Average Rate

	Year Ended December 31, 2025 Versus 2024		
(dollars in millions)	Average Volume[1]	Average Rate[1]	Net Change
Interest Income			
Interest-bearing cash and due from banks and deposits in banks	($49)	($87)	($136)
Taxable investment securities	68	(13)	55
Total investment securities	68	(13)	55
Commercial and industrial	84	(167)	(83)
Commercial real estate	(146)	(140)	(286)
Total commercial	(62)	(307)	(369)
Residential mortgages	69	81	150
Home equity	165	(150)	15
Automobile	(127)	6	(121)
Education	(122)	42	(80)
Other retail	(65)	—	(65)
Total retail	(80)	(21)	(101)
Total loans and leases	(142)	(328)	(470)
Loans held for sale	46	(18)	28
Total interest income	($77)	($446)	($523)
Interest Expense			
Checking with interest	$22	($11)	$11
Savings	(34)	(105)	(139)
Money market	111	(295)	(184)
Time	(143)	(176)	(319)
Total interest-bearing deposits	(44)	(587)	(631)
Short-term borrowed funds	20	(13)	7
Long-term borrowed funds	(119)	—	(119)
Total borrowed funds	(99)	(13)	(112)
Total interest expense	(143)	(600)	(743)
Net interest income	$66	$154	$220

[1] Volume and rate changes are allocated on a consistent basis using the respective percentage changes in average balances and average rates.

Noninterest Income

The following table presents the components of noninterest income:

Table 3: Noninterest Income

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	Change	Percent
Service charges and fees	$444	$420	$24	6 %
Capital markets fees	511	467	44	9
Wealth fees	360	294	66	22
Card fees	346	368	(22)	(6)
Mortgage banking fees	233	209	24	11
Foreign exchange and derivative products	156	146	10	7
Letter of credit and loan fees	186	175	11	6
Securities gains, net	22	18	4	22
Other income[(1)]	136	79	57	72
Noninterest income	$2,394	$2,176	$218	10 %

[(1)] Includes bank-owned life insurance income and other income for all periods presented.

The primary drivers for the change in noninterest income for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to 2024, are described below:

- Wealth fees increased reflecting growth in assets under management, primarily driven by net inflows as well as market appreciation;
- Capital markets fees increased driven by higher loan syndication and equity underwriting fees, partially offset by lower M&A fees;
- Mortgage banking fees increased driven by higher MSR valuation results, net of hedging; and
- Service charges and fees increased driven primarily by higher overdraft and cash management fees.

Noninterest Expense

The following table presents the components of noninterest expense:

Table 4: Noninterest Expense

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	Change	Percent
Salaries and employee benefits	$2,798	$2,657	$141	5 %
Equipment and software	783	769	14	2
Outside services	633	639	(6)	(1)
Occupancy	435	447	(12)	(3)
Other operating expense	662	722	(60)	(8)
Noninterest expense	$5,311	$5,234	$77	1 %

The primary drivers for the change in noninterest expense for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to 2024, are described below:

- Salaries and employee benefits increased reflecting hiring related to the Private Bank and Private Wealth build-out, strong capital markets fee performance, and increased medical benefit costs; and
- Other operating expense declined driven primarily by lower FDIC deposit insurance costs, partially offset by higher operating costs.

For more information regarding CBNA's special assessment, see "Regulation and Supervision - Deposit Insurance" in Item 1.

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses is the result of a detailed analysis performed to estimate our ACL. The total provision for credit losses includes the provision for loan and lease losses and the provision for unfunded commitments. Refer to “Risk Management – Credit Risk” for more information.

Provision expense of $608 million compared with a provision of $687 million for 2024, reflecting improving loan mix and reduced CRE.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense of $497 million increased $118 million, and our effective income tax rate of 21.3% increased from 20.1% compared to 2024. These increases were driven by a reduced benefit from tax-advantaged investments on higher pre-tax income.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS – 2024 compared with 2023

For a description of our results of operations for 2024, see the “Results of Operations – 2024 compared with 2023” section of Item 7 in our 2024 Form 10-K.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

Securities

The following table presents the major components of securities at amortized cost and fair value:

Table 5: Amortized Cost and Fair Value of Securities

	December 31,			
	2025		2024	
(dollars in millions)	Amortized Cost[1]	Fair Value	Amortized Cost[1]	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury and other	$3,163	$3,123	$3,631	$3,525
State and political subdivisions	1	1	1	1
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	33,379	32,220	30,897	28,795
Other/non-agency	268	264	273	260
Total mortgage-backed securities	33,647	32,484	31,170	29,055
Collateralized loan obligations	89	89	184	184
Total debt securities available for sale	$36,900	$35,697	$34,986	$32,765
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	$7,595	$6,812	$8,187	$7,136
Total mortgage-backed securities	7,595	6,812	8,187	7,136
Asset-backed securities	338	338	412	404
Total debt securities held to maturity	$7,933	$7,150	$8,599	$7,540
Total debt securities available for sale and held to maturity	$44,833	$42,847	$43,585	$40,305
Equity securities, at cost[2]	$807	$807	$710	$710
Equity securities, at fair value[2]	317	317	220	220

[1] Excludes portfolio level basis adjustments of $17 million and $(75) million, respectively, for securities designated in active fair value hedge relationships under the portfolio layer method at December 31, 2025 and 2024.
[2] Included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The primary objective of our securities portfolio is to provide a readily available source of liquidity. The portfolio primarily includes high-quality and highly liquid investments that reflect our ongoing commitment to maintain strong contingent liquidity levels and pledging capacity.

As of December 31, 2025, U.S. Treasuries and mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA and GSEs represented 98% of the fair value of our debt securities portfolio, with approximately $39.1 billion of unencumbered high-quality liquid securities serving as potential collateral for borrowings from the FHLB, FRB discount window, and the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation bilateral repurchase agreement market.

For further discussion of the use of our securities as liquidity collateral and liquidity requirements, see the “Liquidity Risk” and “Regulation and Supervision – Liquidity Requirements” sections in this document.

We manage our securities portfolio duration and convexity risk through asset selection and securities structure, and maintain duration levels within our risk appetite in the context of our broader interest rate risk framework and limits. As of December 31, 2025, the portfolio’s average effective duration, including hedging actions to reduce duration, was 3.8 years compared with 3.7 years as of December 31, 2024.

The following table presents the amortized cost and weighted-average yield of our securities portfolio by contractual maturity:

Table 6: Amortized Cost and Weighted-Average Yield of AFS and HTM Securities by Contractual Maturity

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Distribution of Maturities[1]									
	1 Year or Less		After 1 Year Through 5 Years		After 5 Years Through 10 Years		After 10 Years		Total	
(dollars in millions)	Amount	Yield[2]	Amount	Yield[2]	Amount	Yield[2]	Amount	Yield[2]	Amount	Yield[2]
Amortized cost:										
U.S. Treasury and other	$—	— %	$2,359	2.76 %	$804	4.14 %	$—	— %	$3,163	3.11 %
State and political subdivisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.60	1	2.60
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	110	2.98	2,305	3.21	1,018	2.80	29,946	4.21	33,379	4.10
Other/non-agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	268	2.67	268	2.67
Collateralized loan obligations	—	—	—	—	89	5.44	—	—	89	5.44
Total debt securities available for sale	110	2.98	4,664	2.99	1,911	3.49	30,215	4.20	36,900	4.01
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,595	2.29	7,595	2.29
Asset-backed securities	—	—	338	5.67	—	—	—	—	338	5.67
Total debt securities held to maturity	—	—	338	5.67	—	—	7,595	2.29	7,933	2.43
Total debt securities	$110	2.98 %	$5,002	3.17 %	$1,911	3.49 %	$37,810	3.82 %	$44,833	3.73 %

[1] Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without incurring penalties.
[2] The weighted-average yield is computed based on a constant effective interest rate over the contractual life of each security and considers the contractual coupon, amortization of premiums, and accretion of discounts. Yields exclude the impact of related hedging derivatives.

Loans and Leases

The following table presents loans and leases, excluding LHFS:

Table 7: Composition of Loans and Leases, Excluding LHFS

	December 31,			
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	Change	Percent
Commercial and industrial	$49,232	$42,551	$6,681	16 %
Commercial real estate	24,580	27,225	(2,645)	(10)
Total commercial	73,812	69,776	4,036	6
Residential mortgages	35,024	32,726	2,298	7
Home equity	19,069	16,495	2,574	16
Automobile	2,310	4,744	(2,434)	(51)
Education	8,416	10,812	(2,396)	(22)
Other retail	4,061	4,650	(589)	(13)
Total retail	68,880	69,427	(547)	(1)
Total loans and leases	$142,692	$139,203	$3,489	3 %

The increase in total loans and leases as of December 31, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024 reflects a $4.0 billion increase in commercial driven by net new money originations in corporate banking and higher line of credit utilization, partially offset by CRE paydowns. Retail reflects a $547 million decrease driven by an agreement entered into during the first quarter to sell $1.9 billion of education loans, as well as runoff of the auto loan portfolio, largely offset by growth in home equity and mortgage, including the Private Bank.

The following table presents the maturity of our loans and leases portfolio by fixed and variable rate:

Table 8: Fixed and Variable Rate Loans and Leases by Maturity

	December 31, 2025				
(dollars in millions)	1 Year or Less[1]	After 1 Year Through 5 Years[1]	After 5 Years Through 15 Years[1]	After 15 Years[1]	Total Loans and Leases
Fixed rate:					
Commercial and industrial	$1,106	$2,256	$464	$14	$3,840
Commercial real estate	1,706	3,591	2,742	27	8,066
Total commercial fixed rate	2,812	5,847	3,206	41	11,906
Variable rate:					
Commercial and industrial	10,627	32,109	2,557	99	45,392
Commercial real estate	9,141	6,555	805	13	16,514
Total commercial variable rate[2]	19,768	38,664	3,362	112	61,906
Total commercial	22,580	44,511	6,568	153	73,812
Fixed rate:					
Residential mortgages	551	2,331	7,224	8,460	18,566
Home equity	164	107	103	6	380
Automobile	1,096	1,214	—	—	2,310
Education	524	2,445	4,817	—	7,786
Other retail	684	629	94	56	1,463
Total retail fixed rate	3,019	6,726	12,238	8,522	30,505
Variable rate:					
Residential mortgages	207	858	4,102	11,291	16,458
Home equity	584	3,193	14,372	540	18,689
Automobile	—	—	—	—	—
Education	73	268	279	10	630
Other retail	2,558	40	—	—	2,598
Total retail variable rate	3,422	4,359	18,753	11,841	38,375
Total retail	6,441	11,085	30,991	20,363	68,880
Total loans and leases	$29,021	$55,596	$37,559	$20,516	$142,692

[1] Maturity is based on scheduled principal repayment date.
[2] Includes floating-rate commercial loans hedged to fixed rate to manage our exposure to the variability in interest cash flows. See “Market Risk” for additional information regarding our use of interest rate derivatives to hedge our loan portfolio.

Deposits

The following table presents the composition of deposits:

Table 9: Composition of Deposits

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	% of Total Deposits	December 31, 2024	% of Total Deposits
Noninterest-bearing demand	$40,417	22 %	$36,920	21 %
Checking with interest	37,428	20	33,246	19
Savings	24,353	13	25,976	15
Money market	60,062	33	55,321	32
Time	21,053	12	23,313	13
Total deposits	$183,313	100 %	$174,776	100 %

Total deposits as of December 31, 2025 increased compared to December 31, 2024, reflecting growth in the Private Bank and commercial, partially offset by a reduction in higher-cost Treasury brokered deposits.

The following table presents an analysis of estimated insured/secured deposits as a percentage of total deposits:

Table 10: Uninsured and Insured/Secured Deposits

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Estimated uninsured deposits[1]	$86,877	$76,764
Less: Uninsured affiliate deposits eliminated in consolidation	11,555	12,705
Less: Preferred deposits[1][2]	6,923	6,902
CFG adjusted estimated uninsured deposits, excluding preferred deposits	68,399	57,157
Total estimated insured/secured deposits	$114,914	$117,619
Insured/secured deposits to total deposits	63 %	67 %

[1] As reported on CBNA's Call Report.
[2] Represents uninsured deposits of states and political subdivisions that are secured or collateralized as required under state law.

Insured/secured deposit balances continue to be broadly stable as of December 31, 2025. The decrease in the insured/secured deposits percentage during 2025 reflects growth in the private bank business, primarily corporate operating accounts which are generally more stable, and a decrease in insured Treasury brokered deposits as we continued to optimize our deposit mix.

The following table presents time deposits in excess of the FDIC insurance limit by remaining maturity:

Table 11: Time Deposits in Excess of the FDIC Insurance Limit by Remaining Maturity

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025
Three months or less	$1,859
After three months through six months	795
After six months through twelve months	508
After twelve months	20
Total time deposits[1]	$3,182

[1] Includes time deposits per account in excess of $250,000.

Borrowed Funds

Total borrowed funds of $11.3 billion as of December 31, 2025 decreased $1.1 billion compared to December 31, 2024, driven by a decline in secured borrowings collateralized by loans and senior debt, partially offset by an increase in FHLB advances. For more information regarding our borrowed funds, see "Liquidity Risk" and Note 11.

BUSINESS SEGMENTS

We have two reportable business segments: Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. The business segments are determined based on the products and services provided, or the type of customer served. Each business segment has a segment head that reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, who has final authority over resource allocation decisions and performance assessment. The business segments reflect this management structure and the manner in which financial information is currently evaluated by the Chief Executive Officer.

See Note 1 for information regarding segment changes made during the fourth quarter of 2025 and Note 24 for more information regarding our business segments.

The following table presents certain financial data of our reportable business segments. Total business segment financial results differ from total consolidated financial results. These differences are reflected in Other non-segment operations, consisting primarily of treasury and community development, and include assets, liabilities, capital, revenues, provision (benefit) for credit losses, expenses, and income tax expense (benefit) not attributed to the Company's reportable business segments.

Table 12: Selected Financial Data for Business Segments

	Consumer Banking		Commercial Banking	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Net interest income	$4,972	$4,564	$1,778	$1,950
Noninterest income	1,252	1,131	995	908
Total revenue	6,224	5,695	2,773	2,858
Noninterest expense	3,880	3,677	1,334	1,241
Profit (loss) before credit losses	2,344	2,018	1,439	1,617
Net charge-offs	328	331	309	353
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	2,016	1,687	1,130	1,264
Income tax expense (benefit)	510	434	265	291
Net income (loss)	$1,506	$1,253	$865	$973
Average Balances:				
Total assets	$79,925	$75,064	$66,137	$68,478
Total loans and leases[(1)]	73,443	68,681	62,941	65,481
Deposits	128,275	121,745	43,657	44,472
Interest-earning assets	74,035	69,272	63,677	65,982

[(1)] Includes LHFS.

Consumer Banking

Net interest income increased $408 million compared to 2024, driven by higher net interest margin and growth in average interest-earning assets.

Noninterest income increased $121 million compared to 2024, driven by wealth fees, mortgage banking fees, and service charges and fees, reflecting growth in assets under management, primarily driven by net inflows as well as market appreciation, higher MSR valuation results, net of hedging, and higher overdraft and cash management fees.

Noninterest expense increased $203 million compared to 2024, driven primarily by salaries and benefits reflecting hiring related to the Private Bank and Private Wealth build-out, as well as an increase in medical benefit costs, and outside services given investments across the enterprise.

Net charge-offs were stable compared to 2024.

Commercial Banking

Net interest income decreased $172 million compared to 2024, driven by lower net interest margin and a decline in average interest-earning assets.

Noninterest income increased $87 million compared to 2024, driven by capital markets fees reflecting higher loan syndication and equity underwriting fees, partially offset by lower M&A fees.

Noninterest expense increased $93 million compared to 2024, driven primarily by salaries and benefits given strong capital markets fee performance and increased medical benefit costs, and outside services given investments across the enterprise.

Net charge-offs decreased $44 million compared to 2024, driven by CRE, partially offset by an increase in commercial and industrial.

RISK MANAGEMENT

We are committed to maintaining a strong, integrated, and proactive approach to the management of all risks to which we are exposed in pursuit of our business objectives. A key aspect of our Board's responsibility as the main decision-making body is setting our risk appetite to ensure that the level of risk that we are willing to accept in the attainment of our strategic business and financial objectives is clearly understood.

To enable our Board to carry out its objectives, it has delegated authority for risk management activities, as well as governance and oversight of those activities, to a number of Board and executive management level risk committees. The Executive Risk Committee, chaired by the Chief Risk Officer, is responsible for oversight of risk across the enterprise and actively considers our inherent material risks, analyzes our overall risk profile, and seeks confirmation that the risks are being appropriately identified, assessed, and mitigated. Reporting to the Executive Risk Committee are the following committees covering specific areas of risk: Compliance and Operational Risk, Model Risk, Credit Policy, Asset Liability, Business Initiatives Review, and Conduct and Ethics.

Risk Framework

Our risk management framework is embedded in our business through a "Three Lines of Defense" model that defines responsibilities for risk management activities.

First Line of Defense

The business lines, including their associated support functions, are the first line of defense and are responsible for identifying, assessing, managing, and controlling the risks associated with the products and services they provide. The business lines are responsible for performing regular risk assessments to identify and assess the material risks that arise in their area of responsibility, complying with relevant risk policies, testing and certifying the adequacy and effectiveness of operational and financial reporting controls on a regular basis, establishing and documenting operating procedures, and establishing a governance structure for identifying and managing risk.

Second Line of Defense

The second line of defense includes independent monitoring and control functions responsible for the development and implementation of risk and control frameworks, along with related policies. This centralized risk function is independent from the business and is responsible for overseeing and challenging our business lines on the effective management of their risks including, but not limited to, credit, market, operational, regulatory, reputational, interest rate, liquidity, legal, and strategic risks.

Third Line of Defense

Our Internal Audit function is the third line of defense and provides independent assurance of the effectiveness of our internal controls and governance practices so that risk is managed appropriately for the size, complexity, and risk profile of the organization. Internal Audit has complete and unrestricted access to all of our records, physical properties and personnel. Internal Audit issues a report following each internal review and provides an audit opinion to the Board's Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

Credit Review reports to the Chief Risk Officer and provides the Board, senior management, and other stakeholders with independent assurance on the quality of credit portfolios and adherence to agreed Credit Risk Appetite and Credit Policies and processes. In line with its procedures and regulatory expectations, the Credit Review function undertakes a program of portfolio testing, assessing and reporting through four Risk Pillars of Asset Quality, Rating and Data Integrity, Risk Management, and Credit Risk Appetite.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is a strategic business and risk management tool that we define as the maximum limit of acceptable risk beyond which we could be unable to achieve our strategic objectives and capital adequacy obligations.

Our principal non-market risks include credit, operational, regulatory, reputational, liquidity, and strategic risks. We are also subject to certain market risks which include potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, and/or other relevant market rates or prices. Market risk in our business arises from trading activities that serve customer needs, including interest rate hedging, foreign exchange risk, and non-trading activities within capital markets. We have established enterprise-wide policies and methodologies to identify, measure, monitor, and report on market risk, actively managing both trading and non-trading market risks. See “Market Risk” for further information. Our risk appetite is reviewed and approved annually by the Board Risk Committee.

Credit Risk

Credit risk represents the potential for loss arising from the failure of a customer, counterparty, or issuer to perform in accordance with the contractual terms of an obligation. While the majority of our credit risk is associated with lending activities, we do engage with other financial counterparties for a variety of purposes including investing, asset and liability management, and trading activities. Given the financial impact of credit risk on our earnings and balance sheet, the assessment, approval, and management of credit risk represents a significant part of our overall risk-management responsibility.

Our independent Credit Risk Function is responsible for reviewing and approving the credit risk appetite across all lines of business and credit products, approving larger and higher-risk credit transactions, monitoring portfolio performance, identifying problem credit exposures, and ensuring remedial management. Credit Risk actively monitors and manages concentrations of loan limits, loan types, industries, and geographies to ensure that our risk appetite is well balanced to achieve our goals.

Management and oversight of credit risk is the responsibility of each respective business line and the second line of defense. Our second line of defense, the independent Credit Risk Function, is led by the Chief Credit Officer who oversees all credit risk and reports to the Chief Risk Officer. The Chief Credit Officer, acting in a manner consistent with Board policies, has responsibility for, among other things, the governance process around policies, procedures, risk acceptance criteria, credit risk appetite, limits and authority delegation. The Chief Credit Officer and team also have responsibility for credit approvals for larger and higher-risk transactions and oversight of line of business credit risk activities. Reporting to the Chief Credit Officer are the heads of the second line of defense credit functions specializing in: Consumer Banking, Commercial Banking, Private Banking, Citizens Restructuring Management, Portfolio and Corporate Reporting, ACL Analytics, Current Expected Credit Loss, and Credit Policy and Administration. Each team under these leaders is composed of experienced credit professionals.

The primary mechanisms that govern our risk management include, but are not limited to, credit assessments, models, scorecards, credit limits, exposure management, concentration limits, balance sheet diversification, portfolio management, collateral requirements and individual credit policies tailored for Consumer and Commercial lending. Our policies outline the minimum acceptable lending standards and their alignment with our desired risk appetite. Material changes in our business model and strategies that identify a need to change our risk appetite or highlight a risk not previously contemplated are identified by the individual committees and presented to the Credit Policy Committee, Executive Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee for approval, as appropriate.

We employ a comprehensive and integrated risk control program to proactively identify, measure, monitor, and mitigate existing and emerging credit risks across the credit life cycle including origination, account/portfolio management, and loss mitigation and recovery.

Consumer

We utilize several distinct business processes and channels to originate consumer credit, including traditional branch lending and mobile and online banking. Each distinct underwriting and origination activity includes unique credit risk characteristics, with loan pricing commensurate with the differing risk profiles. Consumer credit approvals are typically based on the financial strength and payment history of the borrower, type of exposure, and transaction structure, among other factors.

Lending authority is granted to each first line approver by the second line of defense credit risk function to ensure proper oversight of the underwriting teams. We periodically evaluate the performance of each first line approver and annually reauthorize their delegated authority. Only senior members of the second line of defense credit risk function are authorized to approve significant exceptions to credit policies, which are not uncommon when compensating factors are present. Established exception limits, when reached or exceeded, trigger a comprehensive analysis.

For Consumer Banking, our teams use models to evaluate consumer loans across their life cycle. Credit scoring models are used to forecast the probability of default of an applicant prior to origination. When approving customers for a new loan or extension of an existing credit line, credit scores are used in conjunction with other credit risk variables such as affordability, length of term, collateral value, collateral type, and lien subordination.

Our consumer banking portfolio is comprised of five retail categories of loans: residential mortgages, home equity, education, automobile, and other retail.

Residential Mortgages and Home Equity

Residential mortgages are loans to consumers to purchase or refinance 1-4 family residential properties and are generally structured with repayment terms ranging from 15 to 30 years. We originate both fixed- and adjustable-rate (traditional and interest-only) residential mortgages, with the properties securing such mortgages primarily located within our geographic footprint. We do not originate residential mortgages that allow negative amortization or multiple payment options. Residential mortgage applications are underwritten using consistent credit policies and processes, with a focus on higher-quality borrowers.

Residential mortgages are originated based on an appraisal completed during the credit underwriting process, with borrower performance tracked monthly by segmenting the mortgage portfolio into pools based on product type. The portfolio is also segmented based upon delinquency, nonperforming status, modification and bankruptcy status, FICO scores, LTV, and geographic concentrations as part of our overall risk management analysis and monitoring.

Home equity loans primarily include lines of credit secured by a first- or second-lien on the borrower’s residence, which enable the customer to borrow against the equity in their home or refinance existing mortgage debt. The product is a variable-rate, interest-only line of credit that allows the borrower to draw against the available line with no required principal payments during an initial 10-year revolving period. At the end of the revolving period, the home equity line of credit converts into a 15-year amortizing structure.

Home equity applications are underwritten using full income and credit standards with underwriting criteria based on minimum credit scores, debt-to-income ratios, and combined LTV ratios utilizing current collateral valuations. The underwriting for variable-rate lines of credit also incorporates a stress analysis for rising interest rates. We actively manage lines of credit and adjust their lending limit when we believe it is necessary based on a borrower’s FICO score and any associated credit deterioration.

Borrower performance of the home equity portfolio is tracked on a monthly basis for internal reporting and risk management purposes by segmenting the portfolio into pools, which are typically based on origination vintage tranches. For home equity loans where we hold a subordinated lien position the performance of any related mortgage loans is also tracked regardless of whether we hold a lien on such loans. A third-party service provider is utilized to obtain updated loan information, including lien and collateral data that is aggregated from both public and private sources.

LTV information on our outstanding residential mortgages and home equity portfolios is updated quarterly based on a combination of automated valuation model updates and relevant home price indices. LTV is the ratio of the loan’s outstanding principal balance to the current property value estimate. For home equity and second mortgages, CLTV is the ratio of the first mortgage original principal balance and the second lien outstanding principal balance combined to the current property value estimate.

Property values for both residential mortgages and home equity loans are refreshed quarterly after an account is established to allow for proactive identification of changing levels of credit risk and to facilitate our portfolio management, including workout and loss mitigation functions. Our approach to managing credit risk is highly analytical and, where appropriate, is automated to ensure consistency and efficiency.

Education

The education portfolio is primarily comprised of two products, in-school loans and education refinance loans. An in-school loan is generally financed over a 5, 10, or 15-year term and provides for fixed or variable rate financing to students while enrolled in school, with the option to pay while in school or to defer payment until after graduation. An education refinance loan provides a refinancing option on an existing education loan for students and parents, with 5 to 20-year terms and fixed or variable rates.

The performance of the education portfolio is measured monthly, including updated FICO, or equivalent, scores. We analyze the portfolio by product channel and type, and regularly evaluate default and delinquency experience for internal reporting and risk management purposes.

Automobile

The automobile portfolio consists of loans originated primarily through independent franchised dealers, including some located in select states outside of our primary geographic footprint. This portfolio is in runoff as we discontinued the origination of automobile loans in 2023.

The performance of the automobile loan portfolio is measured monthly, including updated collateral values and FICO, or equivalent, scores. We analyze the portfolio by product channel and type and regularly evaluate default and delinquency experience for internal reporting and risk management purposes.

Other Retail

Other retail loans primarily consist of unsecured consumer lending products, including credit cards and point-of-sale loans originated through partnerships with third-party companies. These loans are underwritten in accordance with our established credit policies and guidelines. Certain point-of-sale loans originated with third-party companies include credit loss protection agreements provided by those companies, which mitigate our risk of loss. Given the variable nature of the credit card portfolio, we actively monitor interest rate impacts and portfolio performance to ensure alignment with our risk tolerance.

The following table presents certain asset quality metrics for our retail loan portfolio:

Table 13: Retail Asset Quality Metrics

	December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
Average refreshed FICO for total portfolio	777	775
CLTV ratio for secured real estate[(1)]	50 %	50 %

[(1)] The real estate secured portfolio CLTV is calculated as the mortgage and second lien loan balance divided by the most recently available value of the property.

Commercial

Our commercial banking portfolio consists of traditional commercial and industrial loans, commercial leases, and commercial real estate loans.

For Commercial Banking, risk management includes defined credit products and policies and is separated into commercial and industrial loans, CRE, and leases. Separate verticals are established within commercial and industrial loans and leases for certain specialty products. Substantially all activity that falls under a defined industry or product is managed through a specialty vertical and a stand-alone team of industry, product, and credit risk specialists. CRE also operates as a specialty vertical.

Commercial transactions are subject to individual analysis and approval before origination and, with few exceptions, are subject to a formal annual review requirement. The underwriting process includes the establishment and approval of credit grades that establish the probability of default and loss given default. Material transactions require both a business line approver and an independent credit approver with the requisite level of delegated authority as determined by the size of the credit relationship as well as the probability of default. Checks and balances in the credit process and the independence of the credit approver function are designed to appropriately assess and sanction the level of credit risk being accepted, actively monitor the portfolio to facilitate the early recognition of credit problems, and provide for effective problem asset management and resolution. Authority to grant credit is delegated through the independent Credit Risk Function and is closely monitored and updated annually, at a minimum.

The primary factors considered in commercial credit approvals are the financial strength of the borrower, assessment of the borrower's management capabilities, cash flows from operations, industry sector trends, type and sufficiency of collateral, type of exposure, geography, transaction structure including loan covenants, and the general economic outlook. While these are the primary factors considered, there are a number of other factors that may be considered in the decision process. In addition to the credit analysis conducted during the approval process before origination and during an annual review, our Credit Review group performs testing to provide an independent review and assessment of the quality of the portfolio and new originations. This group conducts portfolio reviews on a risk-based cycle to evaluate individual loans and validate risk ratings, as well as tests the consistency of the credit processes and the effectiveness of credit risk management.

Credit exposure to individual borrowers is managed by policy guidelines based on the perceived risk of each borrower, or related group of borrowers, with concentration risk managed through limits on industry sectors, asset classes, and loan quality factors.

We utilize internal risk ratings to monitor credit quality for commercial loans and leases, with ratings assigned at loan origination considering both quantitative and qualitative factors that directly correlate to loan quality and likelihood of repayment. These ratings are reevaluated utilizing a risk-based approach annually, at a minimum, or when management becomes aware of information affecting a borrower's ability to fulfill their obligations.

Substantially all loans with an internal risk rating of Substandard Accrual or Nonaccrual, or loans categorized as Classified, are managed by Citizens Restructuring Management, a specialized group of credit professionals that handle the day-to-day management of loan workouts, commercial recoveries, and problem loan sales to reduce losses and maximize recoveries. Their responsibilities include developing and implementing action plans, assessing risk ratings, and determining the adequacy of the ACL, accrual status, and ultimate collectability of the Classified loan portfolio.

Criticized balances include loans with an internal risk rating of Special Mention, Substandard Accrual, or Nonaccrual. Total commercial criticized balances of $6.3 billion compared to $7.1 billion at December 31, 2024. For more information on internal risk ratings and the distribution of commercial loans and leases by vintage date and internal risk rating, see Note 4. In addition, see discussion of criticized balances below for our commercial and industrial and CRE portfolios.

Commercial and Industrial

The commercial and industrial portfolio includes both loans and leases made to commercial customers for use in normal business operations to finance working capital needs, equipment purchases, capital call facilities, or other projects/acquisitions. The loans and leases are generally underwritten individually to assess the quality of multiple sources of repayment including cash flow for debt service, collateral, and any guarantees from the business owner. Although real estate exists as collateral for these loans, the operation, sale, rental, or refinancing of the real estate is not considered the primary repayment source.

The risks inherent in the commercial and industrial portfolio are managed through origination policies, a defined loan concentration policy with established limits, ongoing loan- and portfolio-level reviews, recourse requirements, and continuous portfolio risk management activities. Our origination policies for the commercial and industrial portfolio include policies specific to loan product type, such as LTV and debt service coverage ratios, as applicable.

Commercial and industrial criticized balances of $2.6 billion at December 31, 2025 remained stable compared to December 31, 2024.

The following table presents our commercial and industrial loan portfolio by industry sector:

Table 14: Commercial and Industrial Loans by Industry Sector

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025 Balance	December 31, 2025 % of Total Loans and Leases	December 31, 2024 Balance	December 31, 2024 % of Total Loans and Leases
Industry sector				
Finance and insurance				
Capital call facilities	$8,579	6 %	$6,070	4 %
Secured private credit finance	3,963	3	2,908	2
Other finance and insurance	4,633	3	3,538	3
Other manufacturing	3,604	3	3,491	3
Technology	3,203	2	2,818	2
Accommodation and food services	2,044	1	2,599	2
Health, pharma, and social assistance	2,368	2	2,322	2
Professional, scientific, and technical services	2,407	2	2,313	2
Energy and related	1,816	1	2,085	1
Other services	2,419	2	2,061	1
Wholesale trade	2,604	2	2,010	1
Retail trade	1,744	1	2,000	1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,683	1	1,509	1
Administrative and waste management	1,486	1	1,352	1
Automotive	1,245	1	1,026	1
Rental and leasing	1,257	1	923	1
Consumer products manufacturing	717	1	710	1
Other	3,460	2	2,816	2
Total commercial and industrial	$49,232	35 %	$42,551	31 %

Commercial Real Estate

The CRE portfolio consists of both commercial property and construction loans that support a wide range of property development and investment activities including, but not limited to, multifamily, office spaces, industrial facilities, and retail shopping centers. These loans are typically repaid through cash flows generated from the operation, sale, or refinancing of the property. Risk on these loans is mitigated by requiring collateral values that exceed the loan amount and underwriting the loan with projected cash flow in excess of the debt service requirement.

Our CRE construction portfolio primarily consists of multifamily, warehouse, office, and data center property types. Loans in this portfolio are generally for construction projects that have been pre-sold or pre-leased, have secured permanent financing, or are made to real estate companies with significant equity invested in the project. Portfolio Management, CRE Loan Operations, and Collateral Risk Services are responsible for this portfolio and actively monitor the construction phase and manage the loan disbursements according to the predetermined construction schedule. Construction loans, which are generally short term in nature, are utilized to fund the development or renovation of real estate, with repayment often tied to the successful completion and stabilization of the property.

Risks inherent in this portfolio are managed by focusing on the financial strength and experience of the developer, market conditions, and other specific attributes associated with each project. We limit our loan amounts based on appraised values, minimum equity investments by our borrowers, and adequate cash flows to support the debt.

Both macro- and loan-level stress-test scenarios based on existing and forecasted market conditions are part of the ongoing portfolio management process for the CRE portfolio. Ongoing portfolio-level reviews are performed that generate action plans based on occupancy levels or leasing revenues associated with the projects being reviewed. This highly individualized process requires working closely with all of our borrowers, as well as an in-depth knowledge of CRE project lending and the current market environment.

Property-type concentrations and both geographic and property-type performance metrics are actively monitored for all CRE loan types, with a focus on loans identified as higher risk based on our risk rating methodology. The portfolio is diversified by property type and loan size, representing a significant portion of the credit risk management strategies employed for this portfolio. Subsequent to origination, the Credit Review group provides an independent review and assessment of the quality of the underwriting and risk from new loan originations.

Appraisal values are obtained in conjunction with all originations and renewals, and on an as-needed basis, to comply with regulatory requirements and to ensure appropriate decisions regarding the ongoing management of the portfolio with respect to changing market conditions. Appraisals are obtained from approved vendors and are reviewed by an internal appraisal review group, which is composed of certified appraisers to ensure the quality of the valuation used in the underwriting process.

Commercial real estate criticized balances of $3.7 billion at December 31, 2025 decreased from $4.5 billion at December 31, 2024, attributable to office, multifamily, and industrial loan upgrades driven by improved leasing and operating performance, credit-enhanced extensions, sales, and refinancing activity, along with net charge-offs in the general office portfolio. Approximately 96% of commercial real estate loans remain current on payments as of December 31, 2025.

The following table presents our commercial real estate loan portfolio by property type and state:

Table 15: Commercial Real Estate by Property Type and State

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025 Balance	December 31, 2025 % of Total Loans and Leases	December 31, 2024 Balance	December 31, 2024 % of Total Loans and Leases
Property type				
Multifamily	$9,196	6 %	$9,791	7 %
Office				
Credit tenant lease and life sciences[1]	2,043	1	2,135	2
Other general office	2,416	2	2,930	2
Industrial	2,369	2	3,575	3
Retail	2,714	2	2,940	2
Co-op	1,771	1	1,802	1
Data center	736	1	1,024	1
Hospitality	331	—	418	—
Other	3,004	2	2,610	2
Total commercial real estate	$24,580	17 %	$27,225	20 %
State				
New York	$6,238	4 %	$6,643	5 %
New Jersey	2,899	2	3,370	2
Pennsylvania	2,166	2	2,594	2
California	2,775	2	2,398	2
Massachusetts	1,638	1	1,682	1
Texas	1,244	1	1,571	1
Florida	960	1	1,123	1
Other Southeast[2]	2,265	1	2,789	2
Other	4,395	3	5,055	4
Total commercial real estate	$24,580	17 %	$27,225	20 %

[1] Credit tenant lease includes loans to nationally recognized tenants with high credit ratings and life sciences includes loans to provide lab and office space for tenants involved in the study and development of scientific discoveries.
[2] Includes Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Loan Asset Quality

Delinquency

We utilize credit scores provided by FICO and payment and delinquency status, among other data points, to monitor credit quality for retail loans. FICO credit scores represent current and historical national industry-wide consumer level credit performance data, which management believes are the strongest indicator of potential credit losses over the contractual life of the loan and a good predictor of a borrower's future payment performance. A loan's past due status is determined based on its contractual repayment terms or, if modified, based on its restructured terms.

The following table presents an aging analysis of accruing and nonaccrual loans for our retail loan portfolio:

Table 16: Retail Loan Portfolio Analysis

	December 31, 2025					December 31, 2024				
		Days Past Due and Accruing					Days Past Due and Accruing			
	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Nonaccrual	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Nonaccrual
Residential mortgages	98.64 %	0.27 %	0.13 %	0.40 %	0.56 %	97.81 %	0.77 %	0.28 %	0.55 %	0.59 %
Home equity	97.67	0.50	0.15	0.01	1.67	97.59	0.53	0.16	—	1.72
Automobile	95.37	2.55	0.87	—	1.21	96.18	2.11	0.70	—	1.01
Education	99.12	0.43	0.19	0.02	0.24	98.83	0.42	0.21	0.02	0.52
Other retail	97.44	0.86	0.57	—	1.13	96.86	0.99	0.67	0.02	1.46
Total retail	98.26 %	0.46 %	0.19 %	0.21 %	0.88 %	97.75 %	0.76 %	0.30 %	0.26 %	0.93 %

Loans that are 90 days or more past due and accruing are not placed on nonaccrual status and continue to accrue interest if they are (i) adequately secured by collateral, in the process of collection, and reasonably expected to be restored to current status, (ii) managed in homogeneous portfolios with specified charge-off timeframes adhering to regulatory guidelines, or (iii) insured or guaranteed by a U.S. government agency.

For more information on the aging of accruing and nonaccrual retail loans and the distribution of retail loans by vintage date and FICO score, see Note 4.

Nonaccrual Loans and Leases

Nonaccrual loans and leases are those on which the accrual of interest is suspended and excludes LHFS, loans insured or guaranteed by a U.S. government agency, and loans accounted for at fair value. For more information on nonaccrual loans and leases, see Note 4.

The following table presents nonaccrual loans and leases:

Table 17: Nonaccrual Loans and Leases

	December 31,			
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	Change	Percent
Commercial and industrial	$277	$241	$36	15 %
Commercial real estate	618	776	(158)	(20)
Total commercial	895	1,017	(122)	(12)
Residential mortgages	196	192	4	2
Home equity	319	283	36	13
Automobile	28	48	(20)	(42)
Education	20	56	(36)	(64)
Other retail	46	68	(22)	(32)
Total retail	609	647	(38)	(6)
Nonaccrual loans and leases	$1,504	$1,664	($160)	(10 %)
Nonaccrual loans and leases to total loans and leases	1.05 %	1.20 %	(15 bps)	
Allowance for loan and lease losses to nonaccrual loans and leases	129	124	5 %	
Allowance for credit losses to nonaccrual loans and leases	145	136	9 %	

The decline in nonaccrual loans and leases as of December 31, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024 reflects a decrease in commercial primarily driven by the general office segment of CRE, and a decrease in retail driven by the sale of education loans and continued runoff of the auto portfolio. See “ Executive Summary” for more information regarding the sale of education loans.

Other real estate owned represents property acquired through foreclosure or other proceedings and totaled $19 million and $11 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL is comprised of the ALLL and the allowance for unfunded lending commitments. As described in Note 4, the ACL is maintained at a level the Company believes to be appropriate to absorb expected lifetime credit losses over the contractual life of a loan or lease and on unfunded lending commitments, inclusive of recoveries. We consider extensive historical loss experience, including the impact of loss mitigation and restructuring programs that we offer to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, as well as projected loss severity as a result of loan default.

Management evaluates the appropriateness of the ACL on a quarterly basis. The evaluation of both quantitative and qualitative information is performed by assessing groups of assets that share similar risk characteristics as well as certain individual loans and leases that do not share similar risk characteristics with the collective group. Loans are generally grouped by product type and are assessed for credit losses using econometric models.

The quantitative ACL utilizes economic forecasts primarily based on econometric models that use known or estimated data as of the balance sheet date and forecasted data over the reasonable and supportable period. Known and estimated data include current PD, LGD, and EAD for commercial loans, timing and amount of expected draws for unfunded lending commitments, and FICO, LTV, and term for retail loans. The mix and level of loan balances, delinquency levels, assigned risk ratings, previous loss experience, current business conditions, amount and timing of expected future cash flows, and factors specific to commercial credits such as competition, business, and management performance are also considered. Forward-looking economic assumptions include real GDP, unemployment rate, interest rate curve, and changes in collateral values. Historical information, such as financial statements for commercial customers or consumer credit ratings, may not be as relevant in estimating future expected credit losses as forecasted inputs to the models during volatile economic time periods.

Qualitative factors are also considered by management in determining the adequacy of the ACL, with qualitative adjustments utilized to capture characteristics in the loans and leases portfolio that impact expected credit losses but are not fully reflected within our expected credit loss models. These factors include, but are not limited to: model imprecision, uncertainty in economic scenario assumptions, and emerging risks related to either changes in the economic environment that are affecting specific portfolios, or changes in portfolio concentrations over time that may affect model performance, credit underwriting policy exceptions, and results of internal audit and quality control reviews. The consideration of these qualitative items results in adjustments to amounts included in our ACL for each loan portfolio. The qualitative component of the ACL as of December 31, 2025 did not change significantly from December 31, 2024.

Loans and leases that do not share similar risk characteristics are individually assessed for expected credit losses. Nonaccrual commercial and industrial and commercial real estate loans with an outstanding balance of $5 million or greater are assessed on an individual basis. Generally, measurement of the ACL on an individual loan or lease is based on the present value of its future cash flows or the fair value of its underlying collateral, if the loan or lease is collateral dependent.

The Company estimates expected credit losses associated with off-balance sheet financial instruments such as standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, and unfunded loan commitments that are not unconditionally cancellable. Off-balance sheet financial instruments are subject to individual reviews and are analyzed and segregated by risk according to the Company's internal risk rating scale. These risk classifications, in conjunction with historical loss experience, current and future economic conditions, timing and amount of expected draws, and performance trends within specific portfolio segments, are considered to estimate the allowance for unfunded lending commitments. The Company does not recognize a reserve for future draws from credit lines that are unconditionally cancellable (e.g., credit cards).

For additional information regarding the ACL, see "Critical Accounting Estimates – Allowance for Credit Losses" and Note 4.

The following table presents the ACL and associated coverage ratio for our loan and lease portfolios:

Table 18: Allocation of the ACL and Related Coverage Ratios by Portfolio

	December 31,							
	2025				2024			
(dollars in millions)	Loans and Leases	Allowance	Coverage Ratio	% of Total Loans and Leases[1]	Loans and Leases	Allowance	Coverage Ratio	% of Total Loans and Leases[1]
Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses								
Commercial and industrial	$49,232	$508	1.03 %	35 %	$42,551	$480	1.13 %	31 %
Commercial real estate	24,580	550	2.24	17	27,225	660	2.42	19
Total commercial	73,812	1,058	1.43	52	69,776	1,140	1.63	50
Residential mortgages	35,024	225	0.64	25	32,726	194	0.59	24
Home equity	19,069	126	0.66	13	16,495	112	0.68	12
Automobile	2,310	10	0.42	2	4,744	24	0.51	3
Education	8,416	261	3.10	6	10,812	292	2.70	8
Other retail	4,061	263	6.48	3	4,650	299	6.44	3
Total retail	68,880	885	1.28	48	69,427	921	1.33	50
Total loans and leases	$142,692	$1,943	1.36 %	100 %	$139,203	$2,061	1.48 %	100 %
Allowance for Unfunded Lending Commitments								
Commercial[2]		$194	1.70 %			$155	1.86 %	
Retail[3]		46	1.35			43	1.39	
Total allowance for unfunded lending commitments		240				198		
Allowance for credit losses	$142,692	$2,183	1.53 %		$139,203	$2,259	1.62 %	

[1] Represents the percentage of each loan category to total loans and leases.
[2] Coverage ratio includes total commercial allowance for unfunded lending commitments and total commercial allowance for loan and lease losses in the numerator and total commercial loans and leases in the denominator.
[3] Coverage ratio includes total retail allowance for unfunded lending commitments and total retail allowance for loan losses in the numerator and total retail loans in the denominator.

The ACL as of December 31, 2025 compared to December 31, 2024 decreased $76 million, driven by a $33 million decrease in retail, given the benefit of auto loan portfolio runoff and improving loan mix, and a $43 million decrease in commercial.

The following table presents the net charge-off ratio for our loan and lease portfolios:

Table 19: Ratio of Net Charge-Offs to Average Loans and Leases

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2025			2024		
(dollars in millions)	Net Charge-Offs	Average Balance	Ratio	Net Charge-Offs	Average Balance	Ratio
Commercial and industrial	$133	$45,763	0.29 %	$76	$44,174	0.17 %
Commercial real estate	200	26,079	0.77	300	28,430	1.05
Total commercial	333	71,842	0.46	376	72,604	0.52
Residential mortgages	5	33,800	0.01	—	31,916	—
Home equity	(5)	17,695	(0.03)	(7)	15,603	(0.04)
Automobile	18	3,432	0.54	41	6,404	0.65
Education	109	9,075	1.20	105	11,340	0.93
Other retail	224	4,233	5.29	231	4,837	4.75
Total retail	351	68,235	0.51	370	70,100	0.53
Total loans and leases	$684	$140,077	0.49 %	$746	$142,704	0.52 %

For the year ended December 31, 2025, net charge-offs decreased $62 million and the net charge-off ratio decreased 3 basis points compared to 2024. The year-ended period December 31, 2025 includes a $25 million charge-off resulting from the sale of education loans. See “ Executive Summary” for more information regarding the sale of education loans.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to potential losses arising from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, and/or other relevant market rates or prices. Modest market risk arises from trading activities that serve customer needs, including the hedging of interest rate and foreign exchange risks. As described below, the market risk arising from our non-trading banking activities, such as the origination of loans and deposit gathering, is more significant. We have established enterprise-wide policies and methodologies to identify, measure, monitor, and report market risk. We actively manage market risk for both non-trading and trading activities.

Non-Trading Risk

Our non-trading banking activities expose us to market risk. This market risk is composed of interest rate risk, as we have no commodity risk and de minimis direct currency and equity risk. We also have market risk related to capital markets loan originations, as well as the valuation of our MSRs.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk emerges from the balance sheet after the aggregation of our assets, liabilities, and equity. We refer to this non-trading risk embedded in the balance sheet as “structural interest rate risk” or “interest rate risk in the banking book.”

A major source of structural interest rate risk is a difference in the repricing of assets relative to liabilities and equity. There are differences in the timing and drivers of rate changes reflecting the maturity and/or repricing of assets and liabilities. There may also be differences in the drivers of rate changes, as loans may be tied to a specific index rate such as SOFR or Prime, while deposits may not be as correlated with such rates and more dependent upon competitive demand. Due to these basis differences, net interest income is sensitive to changes in spreads between certain indices or repricing rates.

A primary source of our structural interest rate risk relates to faster repricing of floating-rate loans relative to core deposit funding. This source of asset sensitivity is more biased toward the short end of the yield curve. The secondary source of our interest rate risk is driven by longer term rates comprising the rollover or reinvestment risk on fixed-rate loans, as well as prepayment risk on mortgage-related loans and securities funded by non-rate sensitive deposits and equity.

Another important source of structural interest rate risk relates to the potential exercise of explicit or embedded options. For example, most consumer loans can be prepaid without penalty and most consumer deposits can be withdrawn without penalty. The exercise of such options by customers can exacerbate the timing differences discussed above.

The primary goal of interest rate risk management is to control exposure to interest rate risk within policy limits approved by our Board. These limits and guidelines reflect our tolerance for interest rate risk over both short- and long-term horizons. To ensure that exposure to interest rate risk is managed within our risk appetite, we measure the exposure and hedge it, as necessary. The Treasury Asset and Liability Management team is responsible for measuring, monitoring, and reporting on our structural interest rate risk position. These exposures are reported on a monthly basis to the Asset Liability Committee and at Board meetings.

We measure structural interest rate risk through a variety of metrics intended to quantify both short- and long-term exposures. The primary method we use to quantify interest rate risk is simulation analysis in which we model net interest income from assets, liabilities, and hedge derivative positions under various interest rate scenarios over a three-year horizon. Exposure to interest rate risk is reflected in the variation of forecasted net interest income across these scenarios.

Key assumptions in this simulation analysis relate to the behavior of interest rates and spreads, changes in product balances, and the behavior of our loan and deposit customers in different rate environments. Repricing characteristics and balance fluctuations of deposits with indeterminate (i.e., non-contractual) maturities, as well as the pace of mortgage prepayments are the most significant behavioral assumptions. We utilize product level models that consider specific product characteristics and composition of the deposit portfolio, along with current and forward-looking market dynamics, to project deposit rates. Similarly, we employ dynamic prepayment and mortgage rate models to project prepayment behaviors specific to each of our product offerings. These models are developed based on internal performance data over prior interest rate cycles and calibrated to our experience and outlook for rates across a diverse set of market environments. We assess our models and assumptions periodically by running sensitivity analyses to determine the impact of changes to inputs or assumptions on our risk results, which are reported to the Asset Liability Committee.

Since we cannot predict the future path of interest rates, we use simulation analysis to project net interest income under various interest rate scenarios including a “most likely” (implied forward) scenario, as well as a variety of extreme and unlikely scenarios. These scenarios may assume gradual ramping of the overall level of interest rates, immediate shocks to the level of rates, and various yield curve twists in which movements in short- or long-term rates predominate. Generally, projected net interest income in any interest rate scenario is compared to net interest income in a base case where market-forward rates are realized.

The table below presents the sensitivity of net interest income to various parallel yield curve shifts from the market implied forward yield curve. Our policies involve measuring exposures as a percentage change in net interest income over the next year due to either instantaneous or gradual parallel changes in rates relative to the market implied forward yield curve. As the following table illustrates, our balance sheet is slightly asset sensitive; net interest income would benefit from an increase in interest rates, while exposure to a decline in interest rates is within limits established and monitored by senior management. While an instantaneous and severe shift in interest rates is included in this analysis, we believe that any actual shift in interest rates would be more gradual and, therefore, have a more modest impact.

Table 20: Sensitivity of Net Interest Income

	Estimated % Change in Net Interest Income over 12 Months	
	December 31,	
Basis points	**2025**	**2024**
Gradual Change in Interest Rates		
+200	2.0 %	2.2 %
+100	1.0	1.0
-100	(1.1)	(0.9)
-200	(2.4)	(1.8)
Instantaneous Change in Interest Rates		
+200	1.8 %	1.8 %
+100	1.1	1.1
-100	(1.9)	(1.3)
-200	(4.8)	(3.3)

We continue to manage asset sensitivity within the scope of our policy, changing market conditions, and changes in our balance sheet. The Company's base case net interest income assumes the forward-rate path implied by the period-end yield curve is realized. The rate risk exposure is then measured based on assumed changes from that base case rate path.

Our risk position is slightly asset sensitive to a gradual change in rates as of December 31, 2025, consistent with our position as of December 31, 2024. Our interest rate sensitivity incorporates the impact of changes in our balance sheet mix, including securities, loans, deposits, borrowed funds, and hedge activity. Receive-fixed swaps that offset our naturally asset-sensitive balance sheet represent the primary hedging tool utilized to manage overall asset sensitivity. Pay-fixed swaps against our securities portfolio are also utilized to protect capital by reducing AOCI volatility.

We use a valuation measure of exposure to structural interest rate risk, EVE, as a supplement to net interest income simulations. EVE complements net interest income simulation analysis as it estimates risk exposure over a long-term horizon. EVE measures the extent to which the economic value of assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet instruments may change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. This analysis is highly dependent upon assumptions applied to assets and liabilities with non-contractual maturities. We employ sophisticated models for prepayments and deposit pricing and attrition, which provide a granular view of cash flows based on the unique characteristics of the underlying products and customer segments. The change in value is expressed as a percentage of regulatory capital.

We use interest rate derivative contracts as part of our ALM strategy to manage exposure to the variability in the interest cash flows on our floating-rate assets and wholesale funding, the variability in the fair value of AFS securities, and to hedge market risk on fixed-rate capital markets debt issuances.

The following table presents interest rate derivative contracts that we have entered into as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Table 21: Interest Rate Hedges Used to Manage Non-Trading Interest Rate Exposure

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
		Weighted Average				Weighted Average		
(dollars in millions)	Notional Amount	Maturity (Years)	Fixed Rate	Reset Rate	Notional Amount	Maturity (Years)	Fixed Rate	Reset Rate
Fair value hedges:								
Asset conversion swaps:								
AFS securities:								
Pay fixed/receive SOFR	$6,608	3.8	3.8 %	3.9 %	$7,827	4.7	3.8 %	4.5 %
Liability conversion swaps:								
Long-term borrowed funds:								
Receive fixed/pay SOFR	—	—	—	—	500	0.9	2.6	4.8
Total fair value hedges	$6,608				$8,327			
Cash flow hedges:								
Asset conversion swaps:								
Loans:								
Swaps								
Receive fixed/pay SOFR	$30,750	1.0	3.4	3.9	$26,250	1.7	3.1	4.5
Receive fixed/pay SOFR - forward-starting	17,000	3.3	3.6	3.3	20,000	3.5	3.7	4.0
Basis swaps								
Receive SOFR/pay 1-month term SOFR	12,000	0.8	—	3.9/3.7	11,500	1.6	—	4.5/4.3
Receive SOFR/pay 1-month term SOFR - forward-starting	1,000	1.0	—	3.9/3.7	3,000	2.4	—	4.0/4.0
Total cash flow hedges	$60,750				$60,750			
Total hedges	$67,358				$69,077			

Included in AOCI are net losses from terminated swaps of $273 million that will reduce net interest income by $230 million in 2026 and $43 million thereafter.

Capital Markets

A key component of our capital markets activities is the underwriting and distribution of corporate credit facilities to finance M&A transactions or other corporate purposes for our clients. We have a rigorous risk management process around these activities, including a limit structure capping our underwriting risk, potential loss, and sub-limits for specific asset classes. Further, the ability to approve underwriting exposure is delegated only to senior level individuals in the credit risk management and capital markets organizations with each transaction, at a minimum, requiring approval of one business approver and one credit approver. Such approvals are frequently handled in the context of a committee meeting forum known as the Loan Underwriting Approval Committee.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

We have market risk associated with the value of residential MSRs, which are impacted by various types of inherent risks, including duration, basis, convexity, volatility, and yield curve.

As part of our overall risk management strategy we enter into various freestanding derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, interest rate swaptions, interest rate futures, and forward contracts to purchase mortgage-backed securities to economically hedge the changes in fair value of our MSRs. For more information regarding the fair value of our MSRs and associated derivatives see Note 6 and Note 12.

As with our traded market risk-based activities, earnings at risk excludes the impact of MSRs. MSRs are captured under our single price risk management framework that is used for calculating a management VaR consistent with the definition used by banking regulators.

Trading Risk

We are exposed to market risk primarily through client facilitation activities from certain derivative and foreign exchange products as well as underwriting and market making activities. Market risk exposure arises from fluctuations in interest rates, basis spreads, volatility, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and credit spreads across various financial instruments.

Client facilitation activities consist primarily of interest rate derivatives, financially settled commodity derivatives, and foreign exchange contracts where we enter into offsetting trades with a separate counterparty or exchange to manage our market risk exposure. In addition, we operate trading desks covering secondary loans, corporate bonds, and equity securities, with the objective of meeting secondary liquidity needs of our clients. We do not engage in any trading activities to benefit from short-term price differences.

Market Risk Governance

The process of setting our market risk limit is established in accordance with the formal enterprise risk appetite process and policy, which reflects the strategic and enterprise level articulation of opportunities for creating franchise value set to the boundaries of how much market risk to assume. Dealing authorities represent the key control tool in the management of market risk that allows the cascading of the risk appetite throughout the enterprise. A dealing authority sets the operational scope and tolerances within which a business and/or trading desk is permitted to operate, which is reviewed annually at a minimum. Dealing authorities are structured to accommodate client facing trades and hedges needed to manage the risk profile, with responsibility for remaining within established tolerances residing with the business. Key risk indicators, including VaR, open foreign currency positions, and single name risk are monitored daily and reported against tolerances consistent with our risk appetite and business strategy to the appropriate business line management and risk counterparts.

Market Risk Measurement

We use VaR as a statistical measure for estimating the potential exposure of our traded market risk in normal market conditions, with our VaR framework identical for both risk management and regulatory reporting purposes. Risk management VaR is based on a one-day holding period to a 99% confidence level and regulatory VaR is based on a ten-day holding period to the same confidence level. In addition to VaR, non-statistical measurements for measuring risk such as sensitivity analysis, market value, and stress testing are employed.

Our market risk platform and associated market risk and valuation models capture correlation effects across all our “covered positions” and allow for aggregation of market risk across products, risk types, business lines, and legal entities. We measure, monitor, and report market risk for management and regulatory capital purposes.

VaR Overview

The market risk measurement model is based on historical simulation. The VaR measure estimates the extent of any fair value losses on trading positions that may occur due to broad market movements (General VaR) such as changes in the level of interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and commodity prices. It is calculated on the basis that current positions remain relatively unaltered over the course of a given holding period with the assumption that markets are sufficiently liquid to allow the business to close its positions, if required, within this holding period. Based on the composition of our “covered positions,” we also use a standardized add-on approach for the loan trading and high yield bond desks’ Specific Risk capital, which estimates the extent of any losses that may occur from factors other than broad market movements. The General VaR approach is expressed in terms of a confidence level over the past 500 trading days. The internal VaR measure, used as the basis of the main VaR trading limits, is a 99% confidence level with a one-day holding period, indicating that a loss greater than the VaR is expected to occur, on average, on only one day in 100 trading days (i.e., 1% of the time). Theoretically, there should be a loss event greater than VaR two to three times per year. The regulatory measure of VaR is a 99% confidence level with a ten-day holding period. The historical market data applied to calculate the VaR is updated on a two-business day lag. Refer to “Market Risk Regulatory Capital” below for details of our ten-day VaR metrics for the quarters ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Market Risk Regulatory Capital

The U.S. banking regulators' "Market Risk Rule" covers the calculation of market risk capital. Under this rule, all of our client facing trades and associated hedges maintain a low net risk and qualify as "covered positions." The internal management VaR measure is calculated based on the same population of trades that is utilized for regulatory VaR.

Table 22: Results of Modeled and Non-Modeled Measures for Regulatory Capital Calculations

(dollars in millions)	For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2025				For the Three Months Ended December 31, 2024			
Market Risk Category	**Period End**	**Average**	**High**	**Low**	**Period End**	**Average**	**High**	**Low**
Interest Rate	$1	$1	$1	$1	$2	$1	$3	$1
Foreign Exchange Currency Rate	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Credit Spread	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	1
Commodity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General VaR	1	2	4	1	3	2	3	1
Specific Risk VaR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total VaR	$1	$2	$4	$1	$3	$2	$3	$1
Stressed General VaR	$9	$5	$9	$4	$7	$7	$12	$4
Stressed Specific Risk VaR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Stressed VaR	$9	$5	$9	$4	$7	$7	$12	$4
Market Risk Regulatory Capital	$21				$28			
Specific Risk Not Modeled Add-on	27				25			
de Minimis Exposure Add-on	2				—			
Total Market Risk Regulatory Capital	$50				$53			
Market Risk-Weighted Assets	$621				$665			

Stressed VaR

SVaR is an extension of VaR and utilizes a longer historical look-back horizon, fixed from January 3, 2005, to identify headline risks from more volatile periods and to provide a counterbalance to VaR, which may be low during periods of low volatility. The holding period for profit and loss determination is ten days. In addition to its utilization for risk management purposes, SVaR is a component of market risk regulatory capital. We calculate SVaR daily under its own dynamic window regime whereby values of the ten-day, 99% VaR are calculated over all 260-day periods that can be obtained from the complete historical data set. Refer to "Market Risk Regulatory Capital" above for SVaR metrics.

Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is the measure of exposure to a single risk factor, such as a one basis point change in rates or credit spread. We conduct and monitor sensitivity on interest rates, basis spreads, foreign exchange exposures, option prices, and credit spreads. Since VaR is based on previous moves in market risk factors over recent periods, it may not be an accurate predictor of future market moves. Sensitivity analysis complements VaR as it provides an indication of risk relative to each factor irrespective of historical market moves and is an effective tool in evaluating the appropriateness of hedging strategies and concentrations.

Stress Testing

Conducting a stress test of a portfolio consists of running risk models with the inclusion of key variables that simulate various historical or hypothetical scenarios. For historical stress tests, profit and loss results are simulated for select time periods corresponding to the most volatile underlying returns, while hypothetical stress tests aim to consider concentration risk, illiquidity under stressed market conditions, and risk arising from our trading activities that may not be fully captured by our other risk-measurement methodologies. Hypothetical scenarios also assume that market moves occur simultaneously and no repositioning or hedging activity takes place to mitigate losses as market events unfold. Stress tests of our trading positions are generated daily.

VaR Model Review and Validation

Our market risk measurement models are independently reviewed and subject to ongoing performance analysis by the model owners. This independent review and validation focuses on model methodology, market data, and performance and is the responsibility of Citizens' Model Risk Management and Validation team. This team challenges the assumptions used and quantitative techniques employed, including the theoretical justification supporting them, and performs an assessment of the soundness of the required data over time. The quantitative impact of the major underlying modeling assumptions is estimated (e.g., through developing alternative models), if possible. The market risk models may be periodically enhanced due to changes in market price levels and price action regime behavior. The Market Risk Management and Validation team conducts internal validation before a new or changed model element is implemented and before a change is made to market data mapping.

VaR Backtesting

Backtesting is one form of validation of the VaR model and is run daily. The Market Risk Rule requires a comparison of our internal VaR measure to the actual, aggregated net trading revenue (excluding fees, commissions, reserves, intra-day trading, and net interest income) for each day over the preceding year (the most recent 250 business days). Any observed loss in excess of the combined portfolio's VaR number is taken as an exception. The number of exceptions determines the multiplication factor used to derive the VaR and SVaR-based capital requirement for regulatory reporting purposes, when applicable. The multiplication factor, which increases from a minimum of three to a maximum of four, depending on the number of exceptions, did not change during 2025 based on the Company's three observed exceptions during the year. Further, we perform sub-portfolio backtesting as required under the Market Risk Rule, using models approved by our banking regulators for interest rate, credit spread, commodity, and foreign exchange positions.

Liquidity Risk

We consider the effective and prudent management of liquidity, defined as our ability to meet our obligations when they come due, fundamental to our safety and soundness. As a financial institution, we must maintain operating liquidity to meet expected daily and forecasted cash flow requirements, as well as contingent liquidity to meet unexpected and stress-scenario funding requirements. Reflecting the importance of meeting all unexpected and stress-scenario funding requirements, we identify and manage contingent liquidity, consisting of cash balances at the FRB, unencumbered high-quality liquid securities, and unused FHLB borrowing capacity. Separately, we also identify and manage asset liquidity as a subset of contingent liquidity, consisting of cash balances at the FRB and unencumbered high-quality liquid securities. We maintain additional secured borrowing capacity at the FRB discount window, but do not view this as a primary means of funding, but rather a potential source in a stressed environment or during a market disruption. We manage liquidity at the consolidated enterprise level and at each material legal entity.

Liquidity risk is the risk arising from the inability to meet our obligations when they come due. We must maintain adequate funding to meet current and future obligations, including customer loan requests, deposit maturities and withdrawals, debt service, leases, and other cash commitments, under both normal operating conditions and periods of company-specific and/or market stress.

Liquidity risk is measured and managed by the Funding and Liquidity unit within our Treasury group in accordance with policy guidelines promulgated by our Board and the Asset Liability Committee. The Funding and Liquidity unit is responsible for maintaining a liquidity management framework that effectively manages liquidity risk. Processes within this framework include, but are not limited to, regular and comprehensive reporting, including current levels versus threshold limits for a broad set of liquidity metrics and early warning indicators, explanatory commentary relating to emerging risk trends and, as appropriate, recommended remedial strategies, liquidity stress testing, contingency funding plans, and collateral management.

Our Funding and Liquidity unit's primary goals are to deliver and maintain prudent levels of operating liquidity to support expected and projected funding requirements; contingent liquidity to support unexpected funding requirements resulting from idiosyncratic, systemic, and combination stress events; and regulatory liquidity requirements in a timely manner from stable and cost-efficient funding sources. We seek to accomplish these goals by funding loans with stable deposits, by prudently controlling dependence on wholesale funding, particularly short-term unsecured funding, and by maintaining ample available liquidity, including a contingent liquidity buffer of unencumbered high-quality loans and securities.

The Funding and Liquidity unit monitors a variety of liquidity and funding metrics and early warning indicators, including specific risk thresholds limits. These monitoring tools are broadly classified as follows:

- Current liquidity sources and capacities, including cash balances at the FRB, free and liquid securities, and secured borrowing capacity at the FHLB and FRB discount window;
- Liquidity stress sources, including idiosyncratic, systemic, and combined stresses, in addition to evolving regulatory requirements; and
- Current and prospective exposures, including secured and unsecured wholesale funding, and spot and cumulative cash-flow gaps across a variety of horizons.

Further, certain of these metrics are monitored individually for CBNA and for our consolidated enterprise on a daily basis, including cash position, unencumbered securities, asset liquidity, and available FHLB borrowing capacity. In order to identify emerging trends and risks and inform funding decisions, specific metrics are also forecasted over a one-year horizon.

We rely on customer deposits to be our primary stable and low-cost source of funding. Our other funding sources are dependent on our ability to securitize loans in secondary markets, raise funds in the debt and equity capital markets, pledge loans and/or securities for borrowing from the FHLB, pledge securities as collateral for borrowing under repurchase agreements, and sell AFS securities. In addition, we maintain a contingency funding plan designed to ensure that liquidity sources are sufficient to meet ongoing obligations and commitments, particularly in a stressed environment or during a market disruption. The plan identifies members of the liquidity contingency team and provides a framework for management to follow, including notification and escalation of potential liquidity stress events.

As of December 31, 2025:

- Organically generated deposits continue to be our primary source of funding, resulting in a consolidated period-end loan-to-deposit ratio, excluding LHFS, of 77.8%;
- Our total available liquidity, comprised of contingent liquidity and available discount window capacity, was approximately $86.3 billion;
    - Contingent liquidity was $72.3 billion, consisting of unencumbered high-quality liquid securities of $39.1 billion, unused FHLB capacity of $22.1 billion, and cash balances at the FRB of $11.1 billion; and
    - Available discount window capacity was $14.0 billion, defined as available total borrowing capacity from the FRB based on identified collateral, which is primarily secured by non-mortgage commercial and retail loans.

For a summary of our sources and uses of cash by type of activity for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, see the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in Item 8.

Parent Company Liquidity

Our Parent Company's primary sources of cash are dividends and interest received from CBNA resulting from investing in bank equity and subordinated debt as well as externally issued preferred stock, senior debt, and subordinated debt. Uses of cash include the routine cash flow requirements as a bank holding company, including periodic share repurchases and payments of dividends, interest, and expenses; the needs of subsidiaries, including CBNA for additional equity and, as required, its need for debt financing; and the support for extraordinary funding requirements when necessary. To the extent the Parent Company relies on wholesale borrowings, uses also include payments of related principal and interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Parent Company completed the following transactions:

- Issued $750 million of 5.253% fixed-to-floating rate senior notes due 2031;
- Issued 400,000 shares of 6.500% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series I Preferred Stock at an aggregate offering price of $400 million; and
- Redeemed all outstanding shares of the 5.650% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series F Preferred Stock on October 6, 2025.

Our Parent Company's cash and cash equivalents represent a source of liquidity that can be used to meet various needs and totaled $2.3 billion and $2.7 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company declared dividends on common stock of $755 million and $769 million, respectively, and declared dividends on preferred stock of $138 million and $137 million, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company repurchased $600 million and $1.1 billion, respectively, of its outstanding common stock.

CBNA Liquidity

As CBNA's primary business involves taking deposits and making loans, a key role of liquidity management is to ensure that customers have timely access to funds. Liquidity management also involves maintaining sufficient liquidity to repay wholesale borrowings, pay operating expenses, and support extraordinary funding requirements when necessary. In the ordinary course of business, the liquidity of CBNA is managed by matching sources and uses of cash. The primary sources of bank liquidity include deposits from our consumer and commercial customers; payments of principal and interest on loans and debt securities; and wholesale borrowings, as needed. The primary uses of bank liquidity include withdrawals and maturities of deposits; payment of interest on deposits; funding of loans and related commitments; and funding of securities purchases. To the extent that CBNA relies on wholesale borrowings, uses also include payments of related principal and interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, CBNA completed the following transactions:

- Redeemed $350 million of 5.284% fixed-to-floating rate senior notes due January 2026; and
- Redeemed $500 million of 3.750% senior notes due February 2026.

Credit ratings assigned by agencies such as Moody's, Standard and Poor's, and Fitch impact our access to unsecured wholesale market funds and to large uninsured customer deposits and are presented in the table below. We currently have a "stable" outlook at Standard & Poor's, a "stable" outlook at Moody's, and a "positive" outlook at Fitch. Changes in our public credit ratings could affect both the cost and availability of our wholesale funding.

Table 23: Credit Ratings

	December 31, 2025		
	Moody's	**Standard and Poor's**	**Fitch**
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.:			
Long-term issuer	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+
Short-term issuer	NR	A-2	F1
Subordinated debt	Baa1	BBB	BBB
Preferred Stock	Baa3	BB+	BB
Citizens Bank, National Association:			
Long-term issuer	A3	A-	BBB+
Short-term issuer	(P) P-2	A-2	F1
Long-term deposits	A1	NR	A-
Short-term deposits	P-1	NR	F1

NR = Not Rated

Regulatory liquidity requirements represent another key driver of systemic liquidity conditions and management practices, with the FRB and OCC regularly evaluating our liquidity as part of the overall supervisory process. For further discussion, see the "Liquidity Requirements" section under "Regulation and Supervision" in Item 1.

Contractual Obligations

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into contractual obligations that may require future cash payments, including customer deposit maturities and withdrawals, debt service, lease obligations and other cash commitments. For more information regarding these obligations, see Notes 7, 10 and 11.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We engage in a variety of activities that are not reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheets that are generally referred to as "off-balance sheet arrangements." For more information on these types of activities, see Note 17.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss due to human error, third-party performance failures, or inadequate or failed internal systems and controls and includes certain risks such as fraud, legal, and natural disasters. To mitigate these risks, we maintain a comprehensive system of internal controls designed to identify, assess, and monitor potential threats to our operations. Our risk management framework includes regular audits, employee training, cybersecurity measures, and business continuity planning. We continuously evaluate and enhance these controls to adapt to evolving risks and regulatory requirements, ensuring the integrity, reliability, and efficiency of our operations.

For more information regarding our cybersecurity risk management practices and governance, see Item 1C in this report.

Compliance Risk

Financial institutions are subject to many laws, rules, and regulations at both the federal and state levels. These broad-based laws, rules, and regulations include, but are not limited to, expectations relating to anti-money laundering, lending limits, client privacy, fair lending, prohibitions against unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, protections for military members as they enter active duty, and community reinvestment. Adherence to the increasing volume and complexity of regulatory changes can increase our overall compliance risk. As such, we utilize various resources to help ensure expectations are met, including a team of compliance experts dedicated to ensuring our conformance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Our colleagues receive training for several broad-based laws and regulations including, but not limited to, anti-money laundering and customer privacy. Colleagues engaged in lending activities also receive training for laws and regulations related to flood disaster protection, equal credit opportunity, fair lending, and/or other courses related to the extension of credit. We hold ourselves to a high standard for adherence to compliance management and seek to continuously enhance our performance.

CAPITAL

As a BHC and FHC, we are subject to regulation and supervision by the FRB. Our banking subsidiary, CBNA, is a national banking association primarily regulated by the OCC. Our regulation and supervision continues to evolve as the legal and regulatory frameworks governing our operations continue to change. See the "Regulation and Supervision" section in Item 1 for more information.

Capital Adequacy Process

Our assessment of capital adequacy begins with our Board-approved risk appetite and risk management framework. This framework provides for the identification, measurement, and management of material risks. Capital requirements are determined for actual and forecasted risk portfolios using applicable regulatory capital methodologies. The assessment also considers the possible impacts of approved and proposed changes to regulatory capital requirements. Key analytical frameworks, including scenario analysis and stress testing, supplement our base line forecast to help inform a range of potential outcomes. A governance framework supports our capital planning process, including capital management policies and procedures that document capital adequacy metrics and limits, as well as our Capital Contingency Plan and the active engagement of both the Board and senior management in oversight and decision-making.

Forward-looking assessments of capital adequacy provide for the development of a single capital plan, which is periodically submitted to the FRB, that covers both us and our banking subsidiary. We prepare this plan in accordance with the Capital Plan Rule and we participate annually in the FRB's horizontal capital review as part of their normal supervisory process, which includes an assessment of specific capital planning areas.

The FRB regularly supervises and evaluates our capital adequacy and capital planning processes, including the submission of an annual capital plan approved by our Board of Directors or one of its committees. Under the FRB's capital requirements, we must maintain capital ratios above the sum of the regulatory minimum and SCB requirement to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. The FRB utilizes the supervisory stress test to determine our SCB, which is re-calibrated with each biennial supervisory stress test and updated annually to reflect our planned common stock dividends. As an institution subject to Category IV standards, we are subject to biennial supervisory stress testing in even-numbered years. Our SCB associated with the 2024 supervisory stress test was 4.5%, effective through September 30, 2025. In August 2025, the FRB provided us with our updated SCB requirement, which remains at 4.5% and was initially effective from October 1, 2025 to September 30, 2026. However, in February 2026, the SCB effective date was moved from October 1, 2026 to October 1, 2027 because the FRB extended the notification deadlines while its enhanced transparency proposal and related stress test model changes remain under public comment and will not be finalized before the 2026 supervisory stress test, resulting in our SCB remaining in place until October 1, 2028, pending other regulatory actions.

Regulations relating to capital planning, regulatory reporting, stress testing, and capital buffer requirements applicable to firms like us are presently subject to rulemaking and potential further guidance and interpretation by the applicable federal regulators. We will continue to evaluate the impact of these and any other regulatory changes, including their potential resultant changes in our regulatory and compliance costs.

Regulatory Capital Ratios and Capital Composition

Under the current U.S. Basel III capital framework, we, and our banking subsidiary, CBNA, must meet the following specific minimum requirements: CET1 capital ratio of 4.5%, Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0%, Total capital ratio of 8.0%, and Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%. As a BHC, our SCB of 4.5% is imposed on top of the three minimum risk-based capital ratios listed above and a CCB of 2.5% is imposed on top of the three minimum risk-based capital ratios listed above for CBNA.

For additional discussion of the U.S. Basel III capital framework and its related application, see the "Regulation and Supervision" section in Item 1. The table below presents the regulatory capital ratios for CFG and CBNA under the U.S. Basel III Standardized rules:

Table 24: Regulatory Capital Ratios Under the U.S. Basel III Standardized Rules

	December 31,				
	2025		2024		
(dollars in millions)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Required Minimum Capital Ratio[1]
CET1 capital					
CFG	$18,240	10.6 %	$17,900	10.8 %	9.0 %
CBNA	20,946	12.3	20,250	12.3	7.0
Tier 1 capital					
CFG	20,351	11.9	20,013	12.1	10.5
CBNA	20,946	12.3	20,250	12.3	8.5
Total capital					
CFG	23,654	13.8	23,232	14.0	12.5
CBNA	24,135	14.1	23,362	14.2	10.5
Tier 1 leverage					
CFG	20,351	9.5	20,013	9.4	4.0
CBNA	20,946	9.8	20,250	9.6	4.0
Risk-weighted assets					
CFG	171,493		165,699		
CBNA	170,656		164,986		
Quarterly adjusted average assets[2]					
CFG	215,321		212,555		
CBNA	214,310		211,849		

[1] Represents minimum requirement under the current capital framework plus the SCB of 4.5% and CCB of 2.5% for CFG and CBNA, respectively. The SCB and CCB are not applicable to the Tier 1 leverage ratio.
[2] Represents total average assets less certain amounts deducted from Tier 1 capital.

At December 31, 2025, CFG's CET1, Tier 1, and Total capital ratios decreased compared to December 31, 2024. Dividends, common share repurchases, a $5.8 billion increase in RWA, and the full phase-in of the modified CECL transition amount was partially offset by net income. Higher commercial and industrial loans was the key driver for the increase in RWA.

At December 31, 2025, CBNA's CET1 and Tier 1 capital ratios were stable and its Total capital ratio decreased slightly compared to December 31, 2024. Dividend payments to the Parent Company, a $5.7 billion increase in RWA, and the full phase-in of the modified CECL transition amount was partially offset by net income. Higher commercial and industrial loans was the key driver for the increase in RWA.

At December 31, 2025, CFG's and CBNA's Tier 1 leverage ratio increased compared to December 31, 2024, reflecting an increase in quarterly adjusted average assets and their respective changes in Tier 1 capital described above.

The following table presents the components of our regulatory capital under the U.S. Basel III capital framework:

Table 25: Capital Composition Under the U.S. Basel III Capital Framework

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Total common stockholders' equity	$24,206	$22,141
Adjustments:		
Modified CECL transitional amount	—	96
Net unrealized (gains)/losses recorded in AOCI, net of tax:		
Debt securities	1,603	2,369
Derivatives	118	925
Unamortized net periodic benefit costs	249	301
Deductions:		
Goodwill, net of deferred tax liability	(7,763)	(7,768)
Other intangible assets, net of deferred tax liability	(104)	(128)
Deferred tax assets that arise from tax loss and credit carryforwards	(69)	(36)
Total CET1 capital	18,240	17,900
Qualifying preferred stock	2,111	2,113
Total Tier 1 capital	20,351	20,013
Qualifying subordinated debt[(1)]	1,239	1,232
Allowance for credit losses	2,183	2,259
Exclusions from Tier 2 capital:		
Modified adjusted allowance for credit losses transitional amount	—	(125)
Allowance on PCD assets	(119)	(147)
Adjusted allowance for credit losses	2,064	1,987
Total capital	$23,654	$23,232

[(1)] As of December 31, 2024, the amount of non-qualifying subordinated debt excluded from regulatory capital was $469 million. See Note 11 for more details on our outstanding subordinated debt.

Capital Transactions

We completed the following capital transactions during 2025:

- Repurchased $600 million of our outstanding common stock;
- Issued 400,000 shares of 6.500% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series I Preferred Stock at an aggregate offering price of $400 million;
- Redeemed all outstanding shares of the 5.650% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series F Preferred Stock on October 6, 2025;
- Declared quarterly common stock dividends of $0.42 per share in the first three quarters and $0.46 in the fourth quarter, aggregating to $755 million; and
- Declared preferred stock dividends aggregating to $138 million.

For additional detail regarding our common and preferred stock dividends see Note 15.

On June 13, 2025, we announced that our Board of Directors increased the capacity of our common share repurchase program to $1.5 billion, an increase of $1.2 billion above the $300 million of capacity remaining under the prior June 2024 authorization. All future capital distributions are subject to consideration and approval by our Board of Directors prior to execution. The timing and amount of future dividends and share repurchases will depend on various factors, including our capital position, financial performance, balance sheet growth, market conditions, and regulatory considerations.

AOCI Impact on Regulatory Capital

Under the current applicable regulatory capital rules we have made the AOCI opt-out election, which enables us to exclude components of AOCI from regulatory capital. As noted in the "Capital and Stress Testing Requirements" section of "Regulation and Supervision" in Item 1, the regulatory agencies are considering the inclusion of AOCI components in regulatory capital for Category IV firms like us, notably the AOCI relative to securities and pension.

In light of this potential change, the Company considers capital ratios including the AOCI impact from securities and pension when evaluating capital utilization and adequacy, in addition to capital ratios defined by the regulatory agencies. These capital ratios are intended to complement our regulatory capital ratios and are viewed by management as useful measures reflective of the level of capital available to withstand unexpected market conditions. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for more information.

The following table presents our regulatory capital ratios including the AOCI impact from securities and pension:

Table 26: AOCI Impact on Regulatory Capital

	December 31, 2025					
	CFG			CBNA		
(dollars in millions)	CET1	Tier 1	Total	CET1	Tier 1	Total
Regulatory capital, including AOCI impact:						
Regulatory capital	$18,240	$20,351	$23,654	$20,946	$20,946	$24,135
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities and pension	(1,852)	(1,852)	(1,852)	(1,831)	(1,831)	(1,831)
Deferred tax assets - securities and pension AOCI	(37)	(37)	(37)	(39)	(39)	(39)
Regulatory capital, including AOCI impact (non-GAAP)	$16,351	$18,462	$21,765	$19,076	$19,076	$22,265
Risk-weighted assets, including AOCI impact:						
Risk-weighted assets	$171,493	$171,493	$171,493	$170,656	$170,656	$170,656
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities and pension	(515)	(515)	(515)	(494)	(494)	(494)
Deferred tax assets - securities and pension AOCI	1,491	1,491	1,491	1,469	1,469	1,469
Risk-weighted assets, including AOCI impact (non-GAAP)	$172,469	$172,469	$172,469	$171,631	$171,631	$171,631
Ratio:						
Regulatory capital ratio	10.6 %	11.9 %	13.8 %	12.3 %	12.3 %	14.1 %
Regulatory capital ratio, including AOCI impact (non-GAAP)	9.5 %	10.7 %	12.6 %	11.1 %	11.1 %	13.0 %

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Report are prepared in accordance with GAAP, requiring us to establish accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts.

An accounting estimate requires assumptions and judgments about uncertain matters that could have a material effect on our Consolidated Financial Statements. Estimates are made using facts and circumstances known at a point in time. Changes in those facts and circumstances could produce results substantially different from those estimates. Our most significant accounting policies and estimates and their related application are discussed below. See Note 1 for further discussion of our significant accounting policies.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL of $2.2 billion at December 31, 2025 decreased $76 million compared to December 31, 2024 given improving loan mix, reflecting the reduction of the auto and education portfolio, reduced CRE, and lower loss-content originations.

As of December 31, 2025, our ACL economic forecast over a two-year reasonable and supportable period reflects the economy going into a shallow two-quarter contraction inclusive of uncertainties related to the implementation of tariffs and protectionist trade policies, inflationary pressures, and geopolitical tensions. This forecast is generally applied to the retail and commercial and industrial portfolios and projects peak unemployment of approximately 5.3% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 0.5%, compared to peak unemployment of approximately 5.1% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 0.4% at December 31, 2024. More severe economic scenarios are applied within the CRE portfolio, such as general office, with peak unemployment of approximately 9.4% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 4.4%, compared to peak unemployment of approximately 9.3% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 4.4% at December 31, 2024.

Our determination of the ACL is sensitive to changes in forecasted macroeconomic conditions during the reasonable and supportable forecast period. To illustrate the sensitivity, we applied a more pessimistic scenario than that described above which reflects deeper real GDP contraction across our two-year reasonable and supportable forecast period with peak unemployment of approximately 6.7% and start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 2.0%. Excluding consideration of qualitative adjustments, this scenario would result in a quantitative lifetime loss estimate of approximately 1.4x our modeled period-end ACL, or an increase of approximately $700 million. This analysis relates only to the modeled credit loss estimate and not to the overall period-end ACL, which includes qualitative adjustments.

Because several quantitative and qualitative factors are considered in determining the ACL, this sensitivity analysis does not necessarily reflect the nature and extent of future changes in the ACL or even what the ACL would be under these economic circumstances. The sensitivity analysis is intended to provide insights into the impact of adverse changes in the macroeconomic environment and the corresponding impact to modeled loss estimates. The hypothetical determination does not incorporate the impact of management judgment or other qualitative factors that could be applied in the actual estimation of the ACL and does not imply any expectation of future deterioration in our loss rates.

It remains difficult to estimate how changes in economic forecasts might affect our ACL because such forecasts consider a wide variety of variables and inputs, and changes in the variables and inputs may not occur at the same time or in the same direction, and such changes may have differing impacts by product type. The variables and inputs may be idiosyncratically affected by risks to the economy, including changing monetary and fiscal policies, impacts from the recent stress on the banking industry, and inflationary trends. Changes in one or multiple of the key macroeconomic variables may have a material impact on our estimation of expected credit losses.

For additional information regarding the ACL, see Note 4.

Goodwill

The acquisition method of accounting requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations are recorded at fair value. Business combinations typically result in goodwill, which is subject to ongoing periodic impairment tests based on the fair values of the reporting units to which the goodwill has been attributed. At December 31, 2025, goodwill totaled $8.2 billion and is assigned to our reporting units as follows: $5.5 billion to Commercial Banking and $2.7 billion to Consumer Banking.

The process of evaluating the fair value of a reporting unit is subjective, involving management assumptions, estimates and forecasts, and the use of external or internal valuations. Valuation techniques include discounted cash flow and market approach analysis. In the fourth quarter of 2025, the quantitative impairment test estimated the fair value of the reporting units using an equal weighting of an income approach (i.e., discounted cash flows method) and market-based approach (i.e., the guideline public company method). The guideline public company method utilizes comparable public company information and key valuation multiples, and considers a market control premium associated with cost synergies and other cash flow benefits that arise from obtaining control over a reporting unit, and guideline transactions, when applicable.

Under the income approach, cash flow projections are based on multi-year financial forecasts developed for each reporting unit that consider key business drivers such as new business initiatives, customer retention standards, market share changes, anticipated loan and deposit growth, fees and expenses, forward interest rates, historical performance, credit performance, and industry and economic trends, among other considerations. The projection of net interest income and noninterest expense are the most significant inputs to the financial projections of the Commercial Banking and Consumer Banking reporting units. Discount rates are estimated based on the Capital Asset Pricing Model, which considers the risk-free interest rate, market risk premium, beta, and unsystematic risk adjustments specific to a particular reporting unit. The discount rates are also calibrated based on risks related to the projected cash flows of each reporting unit.

We performed a quantitative goodwill impairment assessment in the fourth quarter of 2025 as part of our annual impairment assessment. Based on this quantitative assessment, we concluded that the estimated fair value of the Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking reporting units exceeded their carrying value; therefore, goodwill is not impaired.

For additional information regarding Goodwill, see Note 8.

Fair Value

Certain of the Company's assets and liabilities are carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with changes in fair value recorded in earnings or AOCI, including, but not limited to, AFS debt securities, derivatives, MSRs, and commercial and residential mortgage LHFS.

We assess the fair value of assets and liabilities by applying various valuation methodologies which may involve a significant degree of judgment, particularly when active markets do not exist for the items being valued. Quoted market prices are used to estimate the fair value of certain assets such as trading assets, investment securities, and residential mortgage LHFS. Assumptions are used to estimate the fair value of items for which an observable active market does not exist and include discount rates, rates of return on assets, repayment rates, MSR prepayment rates, cash flows, default rates, costs of servicing, and liquidation values. The use of different assumptions could produce significantly different fair value estimates, which could have a material impact on our results of operations, financial condition, or fair value disclosures.

We also assess whether there are any declines in fair value below the carrying value of assets that require recognition of a loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, including certain investments, other LHFS, goodwill, and core deposit and other intangible assets.

For additional information regarding our fair value measurements, see Note 18.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING DEVELOPMENTS

Accounting standards issued but not adopted as of December 31, 2025

Pronouncement	Summary of Guidance	Effects on Financial Statements
Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses *Issued November 2024*	• Requires tabular disclosure of certain expense types, including employee compensation, depreciation, intangible asset amortization, and selling expenses • Requires a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively • Allows for adoption on either a prospective or retrospective basis	• Required effective date: Annual financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2027, and interim reporting periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. • We are currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on our required expense disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements
Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software *Issued September 2025*	• Eliminates all references to software project development stages and, as a result, requires entities to start capitalizing software costs when both of the following occur: 1) Management has authorized and committed to funding the software project, and 2) It is probable the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended • Requires software costs to be expensed as incurred prior to meeting the capitalization requirements noted above • Allows for adoption on a prospective, modified transition, or retrospective basis	• Required effective date: January 1, 2028. Early adoption is permitted. • We are currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on our Consolidated Financial Statements
Purchased Loans *Issued November 2025*	• Expands the scope of acquired financial assets subject to the gross-up approach under ASC 326 to include purchased seasoned loans, which must meet certain criteria outlined in the ASU • Purchased seasoned loans do not include credit cards, debt securities, and certain trade receivables • Provides for an irrevocable accounting policy election to measure the ACL on purchased seasoned loans using the amortized cost basis, rather than unpaid principal balance, if a method other than a discounted cash flow method is utilized to estimate expected credit losses • Requires adoption on a prospective basis	• Required effective date: January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. • Adoption of this ASU will impact our Consolidated Financial Statements on a prospective basis only when loans are acquired
Hedge Accounting Improvements *Issued November 2025*	• Expands the hedged risks permitted to be aggregated in a group of individual forecasted transactions in a cash flow hedge by changing the requirement to designate a group of individual forecasted transactions from having a shared risk exposure to having a similar risk exposure • Requires assessment of hedged risk similarity both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis • Requires dedesignation of the hedge relationship if one or more hedged risks related to the group of individual forecasted transactions are no longer similar • The amendments in this ASU should be applied on a prospective basis for all hedging relationships. An entity may elect to apply the amendments to relationships that exist as of the date of adoption.	• Required effective date: January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the ASU, including early adoption. • Adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

This document contains non-GAAP financial measures that we believe provide useful information to investors to understand our results of operations or financial condition. We caution investors not to place undue reliance on such non-GAAP financial measures, but to consider them with the most directly comparable GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for our results reported under GAAP.

The following tables present the computation of non-GAAP financial measures used in the MD&A, as well as the reconciliation to the comparable GAAP financial measure, as applicable:

Table 27: Reconciliation of Tangible Book Value per Common Share (non-GAAP)

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions, except per share data)	**2025**	**2024**
Book value per common share[1]	$56.39	$50.26
Tangible book value per common share:		
Common stockholders' equity	$24,206	$22,141
Less: Goodwill	8,187	8,187
Less: Other intangible assets	115	146
Add: Deferred tax liabilities related to goodwill and other intangible assets	437	438
Tangible common equity (non-GAAP)[2]	$16,341	$14,246
Common shares outstanding at period end	429,242,174	440,543,381
Tangible book value per common share (non-GAAP)[3]	$38.07	$32.34

[1] Represents the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to tangible book value per common share and is calculated based on common stockholders' equity divided by common shares outstanding at period end.
[2] Tangible common equity is a non-GAAP financial measure that excludes the impact of intangible assets, net of deferred taxes.
[3] Tangible book value per common share is a non-GAAP financial measure and is calculated based on tangible common equity divided by common shares outstanding at period end. We believe this non-GAAP financial measure serves as a useful tool to help evaluate the strength and discipline of a company's capital management strategies and as a conservative measure of total company value.

Table 28: Reconciliation of Return on Average Tangible Common Equity (non-GAAP)

	Year Ended December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Return on average common equity[1]	7.36 %	6.27 %
Net income available to common stockholders	$1,688	$1,372
Return on average tangible common equity:		
Average common equity	$22,954	$21,881
Less: Average goodwill	8,187	8,187
Less: Average other intangibles	131	143
Add: Average deferred tax liabilities related to goodwill and other intangible assets	439	433
Average tangible common equity (non-GAAP)[2]	$15,075	$13,984
Return on average tangible common equity (non-GAAP)[3]	11.20 %	9.81 %

[1] Represents the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to return on average tangible common equity and is calculated based on net income available to common stockholders divided by average common equity.
[2] Average tangible common equity is a non-GAAP financial measure that excludes the impact of intangible assets, net of deferred taxes.
[3] Return on average tangible common equity is a non-GAAP financial measure and is calculated based on net income available to common stockholders divided by average tangible common equity. We believe this non-GAAP financial measure serves as a useful tool to compare the profitability of financial institutions and assess the efficiency of their capital utilization without the impact of intangible assets, net of deferred taxes.

Table 29: Reconciliation of Net Interest Income and Net Interest Margin on an FTE Basis (non-GAAP)

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024
Net interest income	$5,853	$5,633
Average interest-earning assets	197,048	198,072
Net interest margin[1]	2.97 %	2.84 %
Net interest income	$5,853	$5,633
FTE adjustment	16	17
Net interest income on an FTE basis (non-GAAP)[2]	$5,869	$5,650
Net interest margin on an FTE basis (non-GAAP)[2][3]	2.98 %	2.85 %

[1] Represents the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to net interest margin on an FTE basis and is calculated based on net interest income divided by average interest-earnings assets.
[2] FTE basis financial measures and ratios are adjusted for the tax-exempt status of income from certain assets held by the Company using the federal statutory tax rate of 21% and are considered non-GAAP financial measures. We believe this allows management to better assess the comparability of revenue from both taxable and tax-exempt sources.
[3] Calculated based on net interest income on an FTE basis divided by average interest-earnings assets.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk are presented in the “Market Risk” section of Part II, Item 7 and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's system of internal control over financial reporting is designed, under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on that assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their accompanying report appearing on page 84, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.
Providence, Rhode Island

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 12, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Allowance for Credit Losses - Refer to Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company's estimate of expected credit losses in its loan and lease portfolios is recorded in the Allowance for Credit Losses ("ACL") and considers extensive historical loss experience, including the impact of loss mitigation and restructuring programs that the Company offers to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, as well as projected loss severity as a result of loan default. The ACL is maintained at a level the Company believes to be appropriate to absorb expected lifetime credit losses over the contractual life of a loan or lease and on unfunded lending commitments. The determination of the ACL is based on the periodic evaluation of loan and lease portfolios and unfunded lending commitments that are not unconditionally cancellable. A number of relevant underlying factors, including key assumptions and the evaluation of quantitative and qualitative information, are considered.

Key assumptions used in the ACL measurement process include the use of a two-year reasonable and supportable economic forecast period followed by a one-year reversion period to historical credit loss information. The evaluation of quantitative and qualitative information is performed by assessing groups of assets that share similar risk characteristics and certain individual loans and leases that do not share similar risk characteristics with the collective group. Loans are generally grouped by product type and are assessed for credit losses using econometric models.

The quantitative ACL utilizes economic forecasts primarily based on econometric models that use known or estimated data as of the balance sheet date and forecasted data over the reasonable and supportable period. Known and estimated data include current PD, LGD, and EAD for commercial loans, timing and amount of expected draws for unfunded lending commitments, and FICO, LTV, and term for retail loans. The mix and level of loan balances, delinquency levels, assigned risk ratings, previous loss experience, current business conditions, amount and timing of expected future cash flows, and factors specific to commercial credits such as competition, business, and management performance are also considered. Forward-looking economic assumptions include real GDP, unemployment rate, interest rate curve, and changes in collateral values. This data is accumulated to estimate expected credit losses over the contractual life of the loans and leases, adjusted for expected prepayments. Historical information, such as financial statements for commercial customers or consumer credit ratings, may not be as relevant in estimating future expected credit losses as forecasted inputs to the models during volatile economic time periods.

The ACL may also be affected by a variety of qualitative factors that the Company considers that are not measured in the statistical procedures including uncertainty related to economic forecasts, loan growth, backtesting results, regional geographic concentrations, credit underwriting policy exceptions, regulatory and audit findings, and peer comparisons.

Given the size of the loan and lease portfolios and unfunded commitments and the subjective nature of estimating the ACL, including the estimated impact of the factors noted above and related economic forecasting uncertainty, auditing the ACL involved a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the ACL for the loan and lease portfolios and unfunded commitments included the following, among others:

- We tested the design and effectiveness of controls over the (i) selection of the economic forecasts, (ii) development, execution, and monitoring of the econometric models, (iii) estimation of management's adjustments to the economic forecast assumptions and used to model reserves for industry sectors facing challenges in the current macroeconomic environment, (iv) determination of the qualitative allowance, (v) transfer of data, and (vi) overall calculation and disclosure of the ACL.
- With the assistance of credit specialists, we (i) evaluated the reasonableness of the econometric models and related assumptions, (ii) assessed the reasonableness of design, theory, and logic of the econometric models for estimating expected credit losses, (iii) tested the accuracy of the data input into the econometric models, and (iv) tested the arithmetic accuracy of the models' calculations of the expected credit losses.

- We evaluated the appropriateness and relevance of management's (i) judgments used to determine economic forecasts, (ii) selection of economic forecasts, and (iii) consideration of economic forecasting uncertainty and adjustments to the economic forecasts for industry sectors facing challenges in the current macroeconomic environment.
- We (i) evaluated the appropriateness and relevance of the qualitative factors, (ii) tested the accuracy and evaluated the relevance of the historical loss data used in determining the qualitative allowance, (iii) evaluated the reasonableness of the Company's assessment and determination of the qualitative factors and related impact on the estimation of the qualitative allowance and (iv) tested the arithmetic accuracy of the calculation of the qualitative allowance.
- We tested the arithmetic accuracy of the calculation of the overall ACL and assessed the reasonableness of the related disclosures.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 12, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2000.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.
Providence, Rhode Island

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, of the Company and our report dated February 12, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 12, 2026

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(dollars in millions, except par value)	December 31, 2025	2024
ASSETS:		
Cash and due from banks	$1,464	$1,409
Interest-bearing cash and due from banks	11,263	9,192
Interest-bearing deposits in banks[1]	961	635
Debt securities available for sale, at fair value (including $108 and $152 pledged to creditors, respectively)[2]	35,697	32,765
Debt securities held to maturity (fair value of $7,150 and $7,540, respectively, and including $67 and $83 pledged to creditors, respectively)[2]	7,933	8,599
Loans held for sale (includes $1,065 and $825, respectively, measured at fair value)	1,198	858
Loans and leases	142,692	139,203
Less: Allowance for loan and lease losses	(1,943)	(2,061)
Net loans and leases[1]	140,749	137,142
Premises and equipment, net	915	875
Bank-owned life insurance	3,441	3,364
Goodwill	8,187	8,187
Other intangible assets[3]	115	146
Other assets[1][4]	14,428	14,349
TOTAL ASSETS	$226,351	$217,521
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
LIABILITIES:		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing	$40,417	$36,920
Interest-bearing	142,896	137,856
Total deposits	183,313	174,776
Short-term borrowed funds	58	—
Long-term borrowed funds[1]	11,224	12,401
Other liabilities[1][4]	5,439	6,090
TOTAL LIABILITIES	200,034	193,267
Commitments and Contingencies (refer to Note 17)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred Stock:		
$25.00 par value,100,000,000 shares authorized; 2,150,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024	2,111	2,113
Common stock:		
$0.01 par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; 652,238,745 shares issued and 429,242,174 shares outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 650,068,324 shares issued and 440,543,381 shares outstanding at December 31, 2024	7	7
Additional paid-in capital	22,476	22,364
Retained earnings	11,345	10,412
Treasury stock, at cost, 222,996,571 and 209,524,943 shares at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively	(7,652)	(7,047)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,970)	(3,595)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	26,317	24,254
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$226,351	$217,521

[1] Includes amounts in consolidated VIEs. See Note 9 for additional information.
[2] Includes only collateral pledged by the Company where counterparties have the right to sell or pledge the collateral.
[3] Excludes MSRs, which are reported in Other assets.
[4] See Note 1 for information regarding updates to the Consolidated Balance Sheets during 2025.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(dollars in millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
INTEREST INCOME:			
Interest and fees on loans and leases	$7,478	$7,948	$8,489
Interest and fees on loans held for sale	105	77	102
Investment securities	1,713	1,658	1,162
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	367	503	451
Total interest income	9,663	10,186	10,204
INTEREST EXPENSE:			
Deposits	3,194	3,825	3,145
Short-term borrowed funds	22	15	43
Long-term borrowed funds	594	713	775
Total interest expense	3,810	4,553	3,963
Net interest income	5,853	5,633	6,241
Provision (benefit) for credit losses	608	687	687
Net interest income after provision (benefit) for credit losses	5,245	4,946	5,554
NONINTEREST INCOME:			
Service charges and fees	444	420	410
Capital markets fees	511	467	319
Wealth fees	360	294	259
Card fees	346	368	296
Mortgage banking fees	233	209	242
Foreign exchange and derivative products	156	146	183
Letter of credit and loan fees	186	175	168
Securities gains, net	22	18	28
Other income	136	79	78
Total noninterest income	2,394	2,176	1,983
NONINTEREST EXPENSE:			
Salaries and employee benefits	2,798	2,657	2,599
Equipment and software	783	769	756
Outside services	633	639	687
Occupancy	435	447	492
Other operating expense	662	722	973
Total noninterest expense	5,311	5,234	5,507
Income before income tax expense	2,328	1,888	2,030
Income tax expense	497	379	422
NET INCOME	$1,831	$1,509	$1,608
Net income available to common stockholders	$1,688	$1,372	$1,491
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	433,173,162	450,678,038	475,089,384
Diluted	436,890,731	453,510,245	476,693,148
Per common share information:			
Basic earnings	$3.90	$3.05	$3.14
Diluted earnings	3.86	3.03	3.13

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Net income	$1,831	$1,509	$1,608
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Cash flow hedges:			
Net unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	250	(531)	(106)
Reclassification of net (gains) losses to earnings	557	693	435
Investment securities:			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities arising during the period	703	(90)	350
Reclassification of net (gains) losses to earnings	63	59	83
Defined benefit plans:			
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the period	45	19	28
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss to earnings	7	13	12
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	1,625	163	802
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$3,456	$1,672	$2,410

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(dollars and shares in millions)	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at January 1, 2023	2	$2,014	492	$6	$22,142	$9,159	($5,071)	($4,560)	$23,690
Dividends declared - common stock	—	—	—	—	—	(808)	—	—	(808)
Dividends declared - preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(117)	—	—	(117)
Treasury stock purchased	—	—	(29)	—	—	—	(906)	—	(906)
Share repurchase excise tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9)	—	(9)
Share-based compensation plans	—	—	2	—	81	—	—	—	81
Employee stock purchase plan	—	—	1	—	27	—	—	—	27
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	—	—	—	—	(26)	—	—	(26)
Total comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,608	—	—	1,608
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	802	802
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	1,608	—	802	2,410
Balance at December 31, 2023	2	$2,014	466	$6	$22,250	$9,816	($5,986)	($3,758)	$24,342
Dividends declared - common stock	—	—	—	—	—	(769)	—	—	(769)
Dividends declared - preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(137)	—	—	(137)
Preferred stock issued	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
Preferred stock redemption	—	(293)	—	—	—	(7)	—	—	(300)
Treasury stock purchased	—	—	(28)	—	—	—	(1,050)	—	(1,050)
Share repurchase excise tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11)	—	(11)
Share-based compensation plans	—	—	2	1	89	—	—	—	90
Employee stock purchase plan	—	—	1	—	25	—	—	—	25
Total comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,509	—	—	1,509
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	163
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	1,509	—	163	1,672
Balance at December 31, 2024	2	$2,113	441	$7	$22,364	$10,412	($7,047)	($3,595)	$24,254
Dividends declared - common stock	—	—	—	—	—	(755)	—	—	(755)
Dividends declared - preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(138)	—	—	(138)
Preferred stock issued	—	393	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
Preferred stock redemption	—	(395)	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	(400)
Treasury stock purchased	—	—	(14)	—	—	—	(600)	—	(600)
Share repurchase excise tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	—	(5)
Share-based compensation plans	—	—	2	—	84	—	—	—	84
Employee stock purchase plan	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	28
Total comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	1,831	—	—	1,831
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,625	1,625
Total comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	1,831	—	1,625	3,456
Balance at December 31, 2025	2	$2,111	429	$7	$22,476	$11,345	($7,652)	($1,970)	$26,317

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	$1,831	$1,509	$1,608
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net change due to operating activities:			
Provision (benefit) for credit losses	608	687	687
Net change in Loans held for sale	(414)	(24)	98
Depreciation, amortization, and accretion	478	498	478
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(82)	(177)	(242)
Share-based compensation	120	97	87
Net gain on sale of assets	(24)	(18)	(28)
Net (increase) decrease in Other assets	89	(261)	612
Net increase (decrease) in Other liabilities	(395)	(310)	(339)
Net change due to operating activities	2,211	2,001	2,961
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment securities:			
Purchases of debt securities available for sale	(9,463)	(9,755)	(10,087)
Proceeds from maturities and paydowns of debt securities available for sale	4,018	3,304	2,001
Proceeds from sales of debt securities available for sale	3,797	3,619	2,941
Proceeds from maturities and paydowns of debt securities held to maturity	750	662	761
Net (increase) decrease in Interest-bearing deposits in banks	(326)	(230)	(102)
Purchases of loans	(680)	(655)	—
Sales of loans	1,891	207	2,793
Net (increase) decrease in Loans and leases	(5,433)	6,050	7,174
Capital expenditures, net	(174)	(122)	(172)
Other	(347)	(93)	(61)
Net change due to investing activities	(5,967)	2,987	5,248
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net increase (decrease) in Deposits	8,537	(2,566)	(3,382)
Net increase (decrease) in Short-term borrowed funds	58	(505)	502
Proceeds from issuance of long-term borrowed funds	8,534	13,185	25,983
Repayments of long-term borrowed funds	(9,744)	(14,286)	(28,418)
Treasury stock purchased	(600)	(1,050)	(906)
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	393	392	—
Redemption of preferred stock	(400)	(300)	—
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(755)	(769)	(808)
Dividends paid to preferred stockholders	(133)	(134)	(120)
Other	(8)	18	21
Net change due to financing activities	5,882	(6,015)	(7,128)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents[1]	2,126	(1,027)	1,081
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period[1]	10,601	11,628	10,547
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period[1]	$12,727	$10,601	$11,628
Supplemental disclosures:[2]			
Interest paid	$4,040	$4,375	$3,640
Non-cash items:			
Transfer of loans from loans held for investment to LHFS	$1,944	$299	$2,617
Loans securitized and transferred to AFS securities	112	329	103

[1] Cash and cash equivalents include Cash and due from banks and Interest-bearing cash and due from banks as reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
[2] See Note 21 for information regarding income taxes paid.

The accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations

The Company is a regional bank holding company organized under Delaware law and headquartered in Providence, Rhode Island. The Company provides a broad range of retail and commercial banking products and services and wealth management solutions to individuals, small businesses, middle-market companies, large corporations, and institutions. The Company's retail branch footprint is predominantly in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Midwest regions, and its Private Bank footprint includes offices in California, Florida, New York, and Massachusetts. Certain lines of our business also serve national markets.

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Parent Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, including VIEs in which the Company is a primary beneficiary, and are prepared in accordance with GAAP. Investments in VIEs in which the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence are not consolidated. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company's Non-Core operating segment no longer met the criteria to be considered a reportable segment and, therefore, it is now reported as part of the Company's Other non-segment operations. As a result of this change the Company now has two reportable segments: Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. In addition, certain activities within Other non-segment operations were transferred to the Consumer and Commercial Banking segments due to organizational changes. Prior period results were recast to conform to the new segment presentation. See Note 24 for additional information.

During the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company also modified the presentation of its year-end Consolidated Balance Sheet to include Derivative assets and Derivative liabilities in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively. Prior period results have been revised to conform to the new presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change include the determination of the ACL, fair value measurements, and the evaluation and measurement of goodwill impairment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents have original maturities of three months or less and include Cash and due from banks and Interest-bearing cash and due from banks. The Company had no material restrictions on the use or availability of its cash as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

Significant Accounting Policies

The following table identifies the Company's significant accounting policies and the Note and Page where a detailed description of each policy can be found:

	Note	Page
Securities	2	91
Loans and Leases	3	95
Allowance for Credit Losses and FDMs	4	97
Premises, Equipment and Software	5	111
Mortgage Servicing Rights	6	112
Leases	7	114
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	8	115
Variable Interest Entities	9	117
Derivative Instruments	12	123
Employee Benefits	13	126
Treasury Stock	15	129
Employee Share-Based Compensation	16	131
Fair Value Measurement	18	134
Revenue Recognition	19	140
Income Taxes	21	143
Earnings Per Share	22	146
Business Segments	24	148

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted in 2025

Pronouncement	Summary of Guidance	Effects on Financial Statements
Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures *Issued December 2023*	• Requires a tabular income tax rate reconciliation that includes specific categories and other significant categories, disaggregated by nature, that exceed 5% of income tax expense at the statutory tax rate • Requires disclosure of income taxes paid, net of refunds received, disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes, and further disaggregated by individual jurisdictions that exceed 5% of total income taxes paid, net of refunds received • Requires disclosure of pre-tax income disaggregated between domestic and foreign, and income tax expense disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign	• The Company adopted the new ASU on January 1, 2025 on a retrospective basis, effective for annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 • Required disclosures for income taxes are included in Note 21

NOTE 2 - SECURITIES

Investments include debt, equity, and other securities. The Company classifies debt securities as AFS, HTM, or trading based on management's intent to hold to maturity at the time of purchase. Management reserves the right to change the initial classification of a security based on its intent to hold to maturity or as permitted by periodic changes in accounting guidance. Equity securities are recorded at fair value or at cost if there is not a readily determinable fair value.

Debt securities that will be held for indefinite periods of time and may be sold in response to changes in liquidity, interest rates, or prepayment risk, among other factors, are classified as AFS and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported in AOCI. Gains and losses on the sale of AFS securities are recognized in Noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and are computed using the specific identification method.

Debt securities that the Company has the ability and intent to hold to maturity are classified as HTM and reported at amortized cost. Transfers of debt securities to the HTM classification are recognized at fair value at the date of transfer.

Interest income for AFS and HTM debt securities is recorded on the accrual basis, including the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts, utilizing the effective interest method over the estimated lives of the individual securities. The Company uses actual prepayment experience and future prepayment estimates to determine the constant effective yield necessary to apply the effective interest method of income recognition. Future prepayment estimates are based on the underlying collateral characteristics of each security and are derived from market sources. Judgment is involved to determine prepayment expectations, as well as to change those expectations in response to changes in interest rates and macroeconomic conditions.

Securities classified as trading are held principally for sale in the near-term and carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in earnings. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on such securities are reported in Noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Equity securities primarily consist of FHLB and FRB stock carried at cost and money market mutual fund investments held by the Company's broker-dealers carried at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in Noninterest income. Equity securities are recorded in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with those carried at cost reviewed annually for impairment, at a minimum. Valuation adjustments, to the extent necessary, are reported in Noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table presents the major components of securities at amortized cost and fair value:

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
(dollars in millions)	Amortized Cost[1]	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost[1]	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury and other	$3,163	$10	($50)	$3,123	$3,631	$3	($109)	$3,525
State and political subdivisions	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Mortgage-backed securities:								
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	33,379	215	(1,374)	32,220	30,897	33	(2,135)	28,795
Other/non-agency	268	—	(4)	264	273	—	(13)	260
Total mortgage-backed securities	33,647	215	(1,378)	32,484	31,170	33	(2,148)	29,055
Collateralized loan obligations	89	—	—	89	184	—	—	184
Total debt securities available for sale, at fair value	$36,900	$225	($1,428)	$35,697	$34,986	$36	($2,257)	$32,765
Mortgage-backed securities:								
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	$7,595	$2	($785)	$6,812	$8,187	$—	($1,051)	$7,136
Total mortgage-backed securities	7,595	2	(785)	6,812	8,187	—	(1,051)	7,136
Asset-backed securities	338	—	—	338	412	1	(9)	404
Total debt securities held to maturity	$7,933	$2	($785)	$7,150	$8,599	$1	($1,060)	$7,540
Equity securities, at cost[2]	$807	$—	$—	$807	$710	$—	$—	$710
Equity securities, at fair value[2]	317	—	—	317	220	—	—	220

[1] Excludes portfolio level basis adjustments of $17 million and $(75) million, respectively, for securities designated in active fair value hedge relationships under the portfolio layer method at December 31, 2025 and 2024.
[2] Included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Accrued interest receivable on debt securities totaled $139 million and $125 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table presents the amortized cost and fair value of debt securities by contractual maturity as of December 31, 2025. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without incurring penalties.

	Distribution of Maturities				
(dollars in millions)	1 Year or Less	After 1 Year through 5 Years	After 5 Years through 10 Years	After 10 Years	Total
Amortized cost:					
U.S. Treasury and other	$—	$2,359	$804	$—	$3,163
State and political subdivisions	—	—	—	1	1
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	110	2,305	1,018	29,946	33,379
Other/non-agency	—	—	—	268	268
Collateralized loan obligations	—	—	89	—	89
Total debt securities available for sale	110	4,664	1,911	30,215	36,900
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	—	—	—	7,595	7,595
Asset-backed securities	—	338	—	—	338
Total debt securities held to maturity	—	338	—	7,595	7,933
Total amortized cost of debt securities	$110	$5,002	$1,911	$37,810	$44,833
Fair value:					
U.S. Treasury and other	$—	$2,311	$812	$—	$3,123
State and political subdivisions	—	—	—	1	1
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	109	2,275	972	28,864	32,220
Other/non-agency	—	—	—	264	264
Collateralized loan obligations	—	—	89	—	89
Total debt securities available for sale	109	4,586	1,873	29,129	35,697
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	—	—	—	6,812	6,812
Asset-backed securities	—	338	—	—	338
Total debt securities held to maturity	—	338	—	6,812	7,150
Total fair value of debt securities	$109	$4,924	$1,873	$35,941	$42,847

Taxable interest income from investment securities as presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations was $1.7 billion for each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and $1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The following table presents realized gains and losses on the sale of securities:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Gains	$33	$32	$36
Losses	(11)	(14)	(8)
Securities gains, net	$22	$18	$28

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, debt securities with a carrying value of $3.4 billion and $4.0 billion, respectively, were pledged to secure public deposits, trust funds, FHLB borrowing capacity, repurchase agreements, and derivative contracts, and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Impairment

Upon purchase, and at each subsequent measurement date, the Company is required to evaluate HTM securities for risk of loss over their life and establish an associated reserve, if necessary. Recognition of a reserve for expected credit losses is not required if the Company does not expect to realize a loss (commonly referred to as "zero expected credit losses"). The Company evaluated its existing HTM portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and concluded that 96% of HTM securities met the zero expected credit loss criteria and, therefore, no ACL was recognized. Lifetime expected credit losses on the remainder of the HTM portfolio were determined to be insignificant based on the modeling of the Company's credit loss position in the securities. The Company monitors the credit exposure through the use of credit quality indicators. For these securities, the Company uses external credit ratings or an internally derived credit rating when an external rating is not available. All securities were determined to be investment grade at December 31, 2025.

AFS debt securities are reviewed for impairment at the individual security level on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if a potential loss triggering event occurs. The initial indicator of impairment for an AFS debt security is a decline in fair value below its amortized cost basis, at which point an impairment loss would be recognized if management has the intent to sell the security or if it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis.

Estimating the recovery of the amortized cost basis of a debt security is based on an assessment of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected, discounted at the security's original effective yield. If the present value of the cash flows is less than the amortized cost basis, then impairment equal to the shortfall in cash flows has occurred, and the Company must evaluate whether the impairment is attributable to credit-related factors. If credit-related factors exist, a credit-related impairment has occurred regardless of the Company's intent to hold the security until it recovers.

The credit-related portion of impairment is recognized as provision expense through the establishment of an allowance for AFS securities, to the extent the allowance does not reduce the carrying value of the AFS security below its current fair value. The remaining non-credit related portion of impairment is recognized in OCI. Improvement in credit losses in subsequent periods results in a reversal of the allowance for AFS securities and a corresponding decrease to provision expense, to the extent the allowance does not become negative. Accrued interest receivable on AFS debt securities is excluded from the balances used to calculate the allowance for AFS securities and is immediately reversed against interest income when it is deemed uncollectible.

The following tables present AFS debt securities with fair values below their respective carrying values, disclosed by the length of time the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position:

	December 31, 2025					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
(dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury and other	$—	$—	$1,990	($50)	$1,990	($50)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	3,415	(164)	13,098	(1,210)	16,513	(1,374)
Other/non-agency	—	—	263	(4)	263	(4)
Total mortgage-backed securities	3,415	(164)	13,361	(1,214)	16,776	(1,378)
Total	$3,415	($164)	$15,351	($1,264)	$18,766	($1,428)

	December 31, 2024					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
(dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
U.S. Treasury and other	$—	$—	$2,544	($109)	$2,544	($109)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Federal agencies and U.S. government sponsored entities	9,560	(265)	14,304	(1,870)	23,864	(2,135)
Other/non-agency	—	—	260	(13)	260	(13)
Total mortgage-backed securities	9,560	(265)	14,564	(1,883)	24,124	(2,148)
Total	$9,560	($265)	$17,108	($1,992)	$26,668	($2,257)

The Company does not currently have the intent to sell these AFS debt securities, and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell them prior to recovery of their amortized cost bases. The Company determined that credit losses are not expected to be incurred on the AFS debt securities identified with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2025. The unrealized losses on these AFS debt securities reflect non-credit-related factors driven by changes in interest rates. Therefore, the Company determined that these AFS debt securities are not impaired.

NOTE 3 - LOANS AND LEASES

Loans are classified as held for investment when management has the intent and ability to hold the loan for the foreseeable future, or until maturity or payoff. Loans held for investment are reported at the amount of their outstanding principal, net of charge-offs, unearned income, deferred loan origination fees and costs, and unamortized premiums or discounts on purchased loans. Deferred loan origination fees and costs and premiums and discounts on purchased loans are amortized as an adjustment of yield over the life of the loan using the effective interest method. Unamortized amounts are recorded as interest income or gain (loss) on sale, respectively, when a loan is prepaid or sold. Credit card receivables include billed and uncollected interest and fees.

Interest income on loans is determined using the effective interest method, which calculates periodic interest income at a constant effective yield on the net investment in the loan, providing a constant rate of return over the loan term. Loans accounted for using the fair value option are measured at fair value with corresponding changes reported in Mortgage banking fees and Capital markets fees, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for residential mortgage LHFS and commercial LHFS.

Commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down, along with other credit-related fees, are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to the effective interest rate over the loan term. Commitment fees are recognized over the commitment period on a straight-line basis if it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down and are reported in Letter of credit and loan fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Loans and leases are disclosed in portfolio segments and classes. The Company's loan and lease portfolio segments are commercial and retail with the following classes: commercial and industrial, commercial real estate, residential mortgages, home equity, automobile, education, and other retail.

The following table presents loans and leases, excluding LHFS:

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Commercial and industrial	$49,232	$42,551
Commercial real estate	24,580	27,225
Total commercial	73,812	69,776
Residential mortgages	35,024	32,726
Home equity	19,069	16,495
Automobile	2,310	4,744
Education	8,416	10,812
Other retail	4,061	4,650
Total retail	68,880	69,427
Total loans and leases	$142,692	$139,203

Accrued interest receivable on loans and leases held for investment totaled $825 million and $816 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, and is included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Loans pledged as collateral for FHLB borrowing capacity, primarily residential mortgages and home equity products, totaled $40.8 billion and $37.5 billion at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Loans pledged as collateral to support the contingent ability to borrow at the FRB discount window, if necessary, were primarily comprised of education, commercial and industrial, and commercial real estate loans, and totaled $19.0 billion and $22.9 billion at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Loans are classified as held for sale when management does not have the intent and ability to hold the loan for the foreseeable future. LHFS for which the fair value option is not elected are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value less costs to sell, with any write-downs or subsequent recoveries recognized in Other income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company has elected to account for residential mortgage LHFS and certain commercial LHFS at fair value. See Note 18 for additional information.

The following table presents the composition of LHFS:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
(dollars in millions)	Residential Mortgages[1]	Commercial[2]	Total	Residential Mortgages[1]	Commercial[2]	Total
Loans held for sale at fair value	$895	$170	$1,065	$633	$192	$825
Other loans held for sale	—	133	133	—	33	33
Total loans held for sale	$895	$303	$1,198	$633	$225	$858

[1] Residential mortgage LHFS at fair value are originated for sale.

[2] Commercial LHFS at fair value consist of loans managed by the Company's commercial secondary loan desk. Other commercial LHFS primarily consist of loans associated with the Company's syndication business.

The Company leases equipment for commercial use with a primary focus on middle-market and mid-corporate clients for large capital equipment acquisitions including railcars, trucks and trailers, and other equipment. The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease and the related lease classification are made at lease inception. Lease terms predominantly range from three to ten years and may include options to purchase the leased property prior to the end of the lease term. The Company does not have lease agreements that contain both lease and non-lease components.

A lessee is evaluated from a credit perspective using the same underwriting standards and procedures for a loan borrower. A lessee is expected to make rental payments based on its cash flows and the viability of its operations. Leases are not typically evaluated as collateral-based transactions and, therefore, the lessee's overall financial strength is the most important credit evaluation factor.

The components of the net investment in direct financing and sales-type leases, before ALLL, are presented below:

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024
Total future minimum lease rentals	$1,005	$916
Estimated residual value of leased equipment (non-guaranteed)	225	231
Initial direct costs	4	4
Unearned income	(154)	(124)
Total leases	$1,080	$1,027

Interest income on direct financing and sales-type leases for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 was $45 million, $41 million, and $46 million, respectively, and is reported within Interest and fees on loans and leases in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

A maturity analysis of direct financing and sales-type lease receivables at December 31, 2025 is presented below:

Year	(dollars in millions)
2026	$237
2027	231
2028	180
2029	120
2030	107
Thereafter	130
Total undiscounted future minimum lease rentals	$1,005

NOTE 4 - CREDIT QUALITY AND THE ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company's estimate of expected credit losses in its loan and lease portfolios is recorded in the ACL and considers extensive historical loss experience, including the impact of loss mitigation and restructuring programs that the Company offers to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, as well as projected loss severity as a result of loan default. The ACL is maintained at a level the Company believes to be appropriate to absorb expected lifetime credit losses over the contractual life of a loan or lease and on unfunded lending commitments. The determination of the ACL is based on the periodic evaluation of loan and lease portfolios and unfunded lending commitments that are not unconditionally cancellable. A number of relevant underlying factors, including key assumptions and the evaluation of quantitative and qualitative information, are considered.

Key assumptions used in the ACL measurement process include the use of a two-year reasonable and supportable economic forecast period followed by a one-year reversion period to historical credit loss information. The evaluation of quantitative and qualitative information is performed by assessing groups of assets that share similar risk characteristics and certain individual loans and leases that do not share similar risk characteristics with the collective group. Loans are generally grouped by product type and are assessed for credit losses using econometric models.

The quantitative ACL utilizes economic forecasts primarily based on econometric models that use known or estimated data as of the balance sheet date and forecasted data over the reasonable and supportable period. Known and estimated data include current PD, LGD, and EAD for commercial loans, timing and amount of expected draws for unfunded lending commitments, and FICO, LTV, and term for retail loans. The mix and level of loan balances, delinquency levels, assigned risk ratings, previous loss experience, current business conditions, amount and timing of expected future cash flows, and factors specific to commercial credits such as competition, business, and management performance are also considered. Forward-looking economic assumptions include real GDP, unemployment rate, interest rate curve, and changes in collateral values. This data is accumulated to estimate expected credit losses over the contractual life of the loans and leases, adjusted for expected prepayments. Historical information, such as financial statements for commercial customers or consumer credit ratings, may not be as relevant in estimating future expected credit losses as forecasted inputs to the models during volatile economic time periods.

The ACL may also be affected by a variety of qualitative factors that the Company considers that are not measured in the statistical procedures including uncertainty related to economic forecasts, loan growth, backtesting results, regional geographic concentrations, credit underwriting policy exceptions, regulatory and audit findings, and peer comparisons.

The measurement process results in specific or pooled allowances for loans, leases, and unfunded lending commitments, and qualitative allowances that are determined and applied across the portfolio.

An econometric model to calculate expected credit losses is not required for certain loan portfolios, with less data-intensive and non-modeled approaches utilized for these portfolios. These approaches are considered more efficient and practical for portfolios that have outstanding balances that are not material (e.g., runoff or closed portfolios, and products that are not significant to the Company's overall credit risk exposure).

Loans and leases that do not share similar risk characteristics are individually assessed for expected credit losses. Nonaccrual commercial and industrial and commercial real estate loans with an outstanding balance of $5 million or greater are assessed on an individual basis. Generally, measurement of the ACL on an individual loan or lease is based on the present value of its future cash flows or the fair value of its underlying collateral, if the loan or lease is collateral dependent.

A loan is considered to be collateral dependent when repayment of the loan is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the underlying collateral, rather than by cash flows from the borrower's operations, income, or other resources. This generally occurs when cash flows to repay the loan from all other available sources, including guarantors, are expected to be no more than nominal. Loans that are deemed to be collateral dependent are written down to fair value, less costs to sell, as of the evaluation date and are reassessed each subsequent period, which may result in an increase or decrease to the ACL based on the corresponding change in the fair value of the collateral during the period. Any decrease to the ACL would be limited to the amount previously written off for a given loan or lease.

Collateral values for residential mortgage and home equity loans are based on appraisals, updated every 90 days at a minimum, less estimated costs to sell. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had collateral-dependent residential mortgage and home equity loans totaling $437 million and $372 million, respectively. The amortized cost basis of mortgage loans collateralized by residential real estate for which formal foreclosure proceedings were in-process was $307 million and $295 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Commercial loans are secured by various types of collateral, including real estate, inventory, equipment, accounts receivable, securities, and cash, among others. Collateral values are generally based on appraisals for commercial real estate loans, which are updated on a case-by-case basis based on management judgment. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had collateral-dependent commercial loans totaling $251 million and $607 million, respectively.

Expected recoveries are considered in management's estimate of the ACL and may result in a reduction to the ACL balance. A negative ACL for a collateral-dependent loan exists if the fair value of the collateral increases in a subsequent reporting period and cannot exceed the total amount previously charged off. Accrued interest receivable on loans and leases is excluded from asset balances used to calculate the ACL.

The Company estimates expected credit losses associated with off-balance sheet financial instruments such as standby letters of credit, financial guarantees, and unfunded loan commitments that are not unconditionally cancellable. Off-balance sheet financial instruments are subject to individual reviews and are analyzed and segregated by risk according to the Company's internal risk rating scale. These risk classifications, in conjunction with historical loss experience, current and future economic conditions, timing and amount of expected draws, and performance trends within specific portfolio segments, are considered to estimate the allowance for unfunded lending commitments. The Company does not recognize a reserve for future draws from credit lines that are unconditionally cancellable (e.g., credit cards).

The ALLL and the allowance for unfunded lending commitments are reported in the Allowance for loan and lease losses and Other liabilities, respectively, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The provision for credit losses related to loan and lease portfolios and unfunded lending commitments is reported in Provision (benefit) for credit losses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Loan Charge-Offs

Commercial loans are charged off when available information indicates that a loan, or portion thereof, is determined to be uncollectible. The determination of whether to recognize a charge-off involves many factors, including the past due status of the loan, prioritization of the Company's claim in bankruptcy, workout/restructuring expectations for the loan, and valuation of the borrower's equity or loan collateral.

Retail loans are generally charged off or written down to the net realizable value of the underlying collateral, with an offset to the ALLL, upon reaching specified stages of delinquency in accordance with standards established by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council. Residential real estate, credit card, and unsecured open-end loans are generally charged off in the month when the account becomes 180 days past due. Auto, education, and unsecured closed-end loans are generally charged off in the month when the account becomes 120 days past due. Certain retail loans will be charged off or written down to their net realizable value earlier in the following circumstances:

- FDMs that are determined to be collateral dependent;
- Auto loans are written down to fair value less costs to sell upon repossession of the collateral; and
- Loans to borrowers who have experienced an event (e.g., bankruptcy) that suggests a loss is either known or highly certain.
    - Residential real estate and auto loans are written down to fair value less costs to sell within 60 days of receiving notification of the bankruptcy filing, unless repayment is likely to occur, or when the loan subsequently becomes 60 days past due;
    - Credit card loans are fully charged off within 60 days of receiving notification of the bankruptcy filing or other event; and
    - Education loans are generally charged off when the loan becomes 60 days past due after receiving notification of a bankruptcy.

The following table presents a summary of changes in the ACL for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
(dollars in millions)	Commercial	Retail	Total
Allowance for loan and lease losses, beginning of period	$1,140	$921	$2,061
Charge-offs	(351)	(466)	(817)
Recoveries	18	115	133
Net charge-offs	(333)	(351)	(684)
Provision expense (benefit) for loans and leases	251	315	566
Allowance for loan and lease losses, end of period	1,058	885	1,943
Allowance for unfunded lending commitments, beginning of period	155	43	198
Provision expense (benefit) for unfunded lending commitments	39	3	42
Allowance for unfunded lending commitments, end of period	194	46	240
Total allowance for credit losses, end of period	$1,252	$931	$2,183

During the year ended December 31, 2025, net charge-offs of $684 million and a provision for expected credit losses of $608 million resulted in a decrease of $76 million to the ACL.

During the first quarter of 2025, the Company entered into an agreement to sell $1.9 billion of education loans and subsequently reclassified these loans to LHFS. Upon reclassification to LHFS, a charge-off of $25 million was recognized. This transaction settled ratably each quarter throughout 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's ACL economic forecast over a two-year reasonable and supportable period reflects the economy going into a shallow two-quarter contraction inclusive of uncertainties related to the implementation of tariffs and protectionist trade policies, inflationary pressures, and geopolitical tensions. This forecast is generally applied to the retail and commercial and industrial portfolios and projects peak unemployment of approximately 5.3% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 0.5%, compared to peak unemployment of approximately 5.1% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 0.4% at December 31, 2024. More severe economic scenarios are applied within the CRE portfolio, such as general office, with peak unemployment of approximately 9.4% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 4.4%, compared to peak unemployment of approximately 9.3% and a start-to-trough real GDP decline of approximately 4.4% at December 31, 2024.

The following tables present a summary of changes in the ACL for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Year Ended December 31, 2024		
(dollars in millions)	Commercial	Retail	Total
Allowance for loan and lease losses, beginning of period	$1,250	$848	$2,098
Charge-offs	(419)	(504)	(923)
Recoveries	43	134	177
Net charge-offs	(376)	(370)	(746)
Provision expense (benefit) for loans and leases	266	443	709
Allowance for loan and lease losses, end of period	1,140	921	2,061
Allowance for unfunded lending commitments, beginning of period	175	45	220
Provision expense (benefit) for unfunded lending commitments	(20)	(2)	(22)
Allowance for unfunded lending commitments, end of period	155	43	198
Total allowance for credit losses, end of period	$1,295	$964	$2,259

	Year Ended December 31, 2023		
(dollars in millions)	Commercial	Retail	Total
Allowance for loan and lease losses, beginning of period	$1,060	$923	$1,983
Charge-offs	(285)	(472)	(757)
Recoveries	18	130	148
Net charge-offs	(267)	(342)	(609)
Provision expense (benefit) for loans and leases	457	267	724
Allowance for loan and lease losses, end of period	1,250	848	2,098
Allowance for unfunded lending commitments, beginning of period	207	50	257
Provision expense (benefit) for unfunded lending commitments	(32)	(5)	(37)
Allowance for unfunded lending commitments, end of period	175	45	220
Total allowance for credit losses, end of period	$1,425	$893	$2,318

Credit Quality Indicators

The Company presents loan and lease portfolio segments and classes by credit quality indicator and vintage year, with the vintage date defined as the date of the most recent credit decision for the purpose of this disclosure. Renewals are categorized as new credit decisions and reflect the renewal date as the vintage date, except for renewals of loans modified for borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, or FDMs, which are presented in the original vintage.

The Company utilizes internal risk ratings to monitor credit quality for commercial loans and leases, with ratings assigned at loan origination considering both quantitative and qualitative factors. These ratings are reevaluated utilizing a risk-based approach annually, at a minimum, or when management becomes aware of information affecting a borrower's ability to fulfill their obligations. The following internal risk ratings are utilized to develop the ACL:

- Pass - includes obligations where the probability of default is considered low and repayment in full is expected in accordance with the contractual loan terms;
- Special Mention - includes obligations that have potential weakness that, if left uncorrected, may result in deterioration of the Company's credit position at some future date;
- Substandard Accrual - includes obligations that have well-defined weaknesses that could hinder normal repayment or collection of the debt, but are currently performing; and
- Nonaccrual - includes obligations where management has determined that full payment of principal and interest is in doubt. For more information on nonaccrual loans and leases see "Nonaccrual and Past Due Assets" below.

For commercial and industrial loans, the performance of the borrower is monitored in a disciplined and regular manner based on the level of credit risk inherent in the loan. An internal risk rating is assigned reflecting the borrower's PD and LGD to evaluate the level of credit risk. This two-dimensional credit risk rating methodology provides granularity in the risk monitoring process. These ratings are generally reviewed at least annually. The combination of the PD and LGD assigned ratings, which reflect credit quality characteristics as of the reporting date and are used as inputs into the loss forecasting process, capture both the expectation of default and loss severity in the event of default. Each loan is periodically reviewed by management based on the amount of the lending arrangement and risk rating assessment, with priority given to those loans which are perceived to be of higher risk, or loans for which credit quality is weakening (e.g., payment delinquency). Loans are proactively managed by utilizing various procedures that are customized to the risk of a given loan, including ongoing outreach to the borrower, assessment of the borrower's financial condition, and appraisal of the collateral.

Credit risk associated with CRE loans is managed similar to commercial and industrial loans by evaluating PD and LGD. Risks associated with CRE activities are typically correlated to the loan structure, collateral location, project progress, and business environment. As a result, these attributes are monitored and utilized in assessing credit risk. Periodic reviews are also performed to assess market/geographic risk and business unit/industry risk, which may result in increased scrutiny on loans that are perceived to be of higher risk or had adverse changes in risk ratings, and on areas that concern management. These reviews are designed to assess risk and facilitate actions to mitigate such risks.

Credit risk associated with leases is managed similar to commercial and industrial loans by evaluating PD and LGD. Reviews are generally performed annually based upon the dollar amount of the lease and the level of credit risk, and may be more frequent if circumstances warrant. The review process includes analysis of the following factors: equipment value/residual value, exposure levels, jurisdiction risk, industry risk, guarantor requirements, and regulatory compliance as applicable.

Commercial loans with renewal terms in the original contract are recognized as current year originations upon renewal unless the loan automatically renewed without a new credit decision. The Company generally reserves the right to not renew the loan or lease until current underwriting is completed and approved.

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of commercial loans and leases by vintage date and internal risk rating as of December 31, 2025:

	Term Loans and Leases by Origination Year						Revolving Loans		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	Within the Revolving Period	Converted to Term	Total
Commercial and industrial									
Pass	$8,889	$3,985	$1,196	$2,415	$1,174	$1,966	$26,951	$77	$46,653
Special Mention	13	5	42	141	174	124	359	4	862
Substandard Accrual	13	16	104	132	145	258	752	20	1,440
Nonaccrual	—	4	15	57	17	72	107	5	277
Total commercial and industrial	8,915	4,010	1,357	2,745	1,510	2,420	28,169	106	49,232
Commercial real estate									
Pass	4,769	1,827	722	3,712	3,680	4,805	1,346	4	20,865
Special Mention	—	2	7	729	294	166	73	—	1,271
Substandard Accrual	—	—	34	577	167	915	27	106	1,826
Nonaccrual	—	—	3	127	41	442	1	4	618
Total commercial real estate	4,769	1,829	766	5,145	4,182	6,328	1,447	114	24,580
Total commercial									
Pass	13,658	5,812	1,918	6,127	4,854	6,771	28,297	81	67,518
Special Mention	13	7	49	870	468	290	432	4	2,133
Substandard Accrual	13	16	138	709	312	1,173	779	126	3,266
Nonaccrual	—	4	18	184	58	514	108	9	895
Total commercial	$13,684	$5,839	$2,123	$7,890	$5,692	$8,748	$29,616	$220	$73,812

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of commercial loans and leases by vintage date and internal risk rating as of December 31, 2024:

	Term Loans and Leases by Origination Year						Revolving Loans		
(dollars in millions)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior to 2020	Within the Revolving Period	Converted to Term	Total
Commercial and industrial									
Pass	$5,945	$2,525	$4,194	$2,923	$895	$2,066	$21,323	$66	$39,937
Special Mention	2	79	98	236	48	48	211	—	722
Substandard Accrual	9	64	207	269	139	253	697	13	1,651
Nonaccrual	—	11	68	62	5	55	34	6	241
Total commercial and industrial	5,956	2,679	4,567	3,490	1,087	2,422	22,265	85	42,551
Commercial real estate									
Pass	2,720	1,305	5,748	5,412	1,919	4,199	1,434	4	22,741
Special Mention	1	—	911	362	175	257	80	6	1,792
Substandard Accrual	3	22	359	253	275	875	9	120	1,916
Nonaccrual	—	67	89	58	90	470	2	—	776
Total commercial real estate	2,724	1,394	7,107	6,085	2,459	5,801	1,525	130	27,225
Total commercial									
Pass	8,665	3,830	9,942	8,335	2,814	6,265	22,757	70	62,678
Special Mention	3	79	1,009	598	223	305	291	6	2,514
Substandard Accrual	12	86	566	522	414	1,128	706	133	3,567
Nonaccrual	—	78	157	120	95	525	36	6	1,017
Total commercial	$8,680	$4,073	$11,674	$9,575	$3,546	$8,223	$23,790	$215	$69,776

For retail loans, the Company utilizes FICO credit scores and the loan's payment and delinquency status to monitor credit quality. Management believes FICO scores are the strongest indicator of credit losses over the contractual life of the loan and assist management in predicting the borrower's future payment performance. Scores are based on current and historical national industry-wide consumer level credit performance data.

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of retail loans by vintage date and current FICO score as of December 31, 2025:

	Term Loans by Origination Year						Revolving Loans		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	Within the Revolving Period	Converted to Term	Total
Residential mortgages									
800+	$2,075	$1,664	$1,290	$3,276	$4,919	$6,099	$—	$—	$19,323
740-799	2,377	960	656	1,375	2,004	2,759	—	—	10,131
680-739	621	324	239	483	646	1,136	—	—	3,449
620-679	74	74	80	141	169	491	—	—	1,029
<620	6	18	135	130	184	605	—	—	1,078
No FICO available[1]	—	—	—	3	1	10	—	—	14
Total residential mortgages	5,153	3,040	2,400	5,408	7,923	11,100	—	—	35,024
Home equity									
800+	—	2	3	5	6	66	6,686	193	6,961
740-799	—	4	3	4	3	49	6,148	217	6,428
680-739	—	3	3	4	3	36	3,453	193	3,695
620-679	—	—	2	2	2	16	900	162	1,084
<620	—	—	4	2	2	14	554	321	897
No FICO available[1]	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4
Total home equity	—	10	15	17	16	183	17,742	1,086	19,069
Automobile									
800+	—	—	47	224	316	63	—	—	650
740-799	—	—	58	233	266	61	—	—	618
680-739	—	—	53	180	175	41	—	—	449
620-679	—	—	30	107	98	25	—	—	260
<620	—	—	39	133	127	34	—	—	333
No FICO available[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total automobile	—	—	227	877	982	224	—	—	2,310
Education									
800+	287	271	311	517	1,002	1,817	—	—	4,205
740-799	393	268	268	385	459	886	—	—	2,659
680-739	160	125	120	161	160	335	—	—	1,061
620-679	23	40	42	48	46	119	—	—	318
<620	5	13	17	25	23	61	—	—	144
No FICO available[1]	2	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	29
Total education	870	717	758	1,136	1,690	3,245	—	—	8,416
Other retail									
800+	127	60	31	31	9	9	508	—	775
740-799	132	82	43	33	9	19	793	—	1,111
680-739	93	62	36	30	8	20	733	1	983
620-679	54	30	20	22	6	11	271	—	414
<620	16	21	17	29	8	10	190	—	291
No FICO available[1]	4	—	—	—	—	2	481	—	487
Total other retail	426	255	147	145	40	71	2,976	1	4,061
Total retail									
800+	2,489	1,997	1,682	4,053	6,252	8,054	7,194	193	31,914
740-799	2,902	1,314	1,028	2,030	2,741	3,774	6,941	217	20,947
680-739	874	514	451	858	992	1,568	4,186	194	9,637
620-679	151	144	174	320	321	662	1,171	162	3,105
<620	27	52	212	319	344	724	744	321	2,743
No FICO available[1]	6	1	—	3	1	41	482	—	534
Total retail	$6,449	$4,022	$3,547	$7,583	$10,651	$14,823	$20,718	$1,087	$68,880

[1] Represents loans for which an updated FICO score was unavailable (e.g., due to recent profile changes).

The following table presents the amortized cost basis of retail loans by vintage date and current FICO score as of December 31, 2024:

	Term Loans by Origination Year						Revolving Loans		
(dollars in millions)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior to 2020	Within the Revolving Period	Converted to Term	Total
Residential mortgages									
800+	$1,230	$1,302	$3,299	$5,109	$2,919	$3,869	$—	$—	$17,728
740-799	1,757	873	1,568	2,213	1,338	1,923	—	—	9,672
680-739	425	281	552	697	385	938	—	—	3,278
620-679	31	61	126	151	101	494	—	—	964
<620	15	37	76	147	89	703	—	—	1,067
No FICO available[1]	1	—	—	1	1	14	—	—	17
Total residential mortgages	3,459	2,554	5,621	8,318	4,833	7,941	—	—	32,726
Home equity									
800+	1	—	3	4	1	76	5,634	200	5,919
740-799	—	—	1	2	1	65	5,275	224	5,568
680-739	—	—	1	—	1	76	2,995	183	3,256
620-679	—	1	4	3	2	60	752	141	963
<620	—	2	6	3	1	59	459	259	789
No FICO available[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total home equity	1	3	15	12	6	336	15,115	1,007	16,495
Automobile									
800+	—	65	380	665	183	58	—	—	1,351
740-799	—	92	430	581	176	61	—	—	1,340
680-739	—	91	338	385	115	45	—	—	974
620-679	—	51	189	194	56	29	—	—	519
<620	—	47	197	216	62	38	—	—	560
No FICO available[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total automobile	—	346	1,534	2,041	592	231	—	—	4,744
Education									
800+	227	373	657	1,517	1,256	1,475	—	—	5,505
740-799	290	359	571	804	637	811	—	—	3,472
680-739	110	150	229	261	211	337	—	—	1,298
620-679	27	48	55	58	51	111	—	—	350
<620	5	12	21	28	25	60	—	—	151
No FICO available[1]	5	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	36
Total education	664	942	1,533	2,668	2,180	2,825	—	—	10,812
Other retail									
800+	186	65	36	15	11	10	512	—	835
740-799	259	96	46	18	13	11	895	1	1,339
680-739	201	87	39	15	11	7	845	1	1,206
620-679	97	47	27	10	6	3	335	1	526
<620	32	31	34	15	7	3	234	1	357
No FICO available[1]	5	—	—	—	—	—	382	—	387
Total other retail	780	326	182	73	48	34	3,203	4	4,650
Total retail									
800+	1,644	1,805	4,375	7,310	4,370	5,488	6,146	200	31,338
740-799	2,306	1,420	2,616	3,618	2,165	2,871	6,170	225	21,391
680-739	736	609	1,159	1,358	723	1,403	3,840	184	10,012
620-679	155	208	401	416	216	697	1,087	142	3,322
<620	52	129	334	409	184	863	693	260	2,924
No FICO available[1]	11	—	—	1	1	45	382	—	440
Total retail	$4,904	$4,171	$8,885	$13,112	$7,659	$11,367	$18,318	$1,011	$69,427

[1] Represents loans for which an updated FICO score was unavailable (e.g., due to recent profile changes).

The following tables present gross charge-offs by vintage date for the Company's loan and lease portfolios:

	Year Ended December 31, 2025								
	Term Loans and Leases by Origination Year						Revolving Loans		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	Within the Revolving Period	Converted to Term	Total
Commercial and industrial	$—	$—	$2	$57	$31	$5	$51	$—	$146
Commercial real estate	—	—	3	21	27	147	7	—	205
Total commercial	—	—	5	78	58	152	58	—	351
Residential mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Home equity	—	—	—	1	—	4	12	—	17
Automobile	—	—	5	25	20	9	—	—	59
Education	—	4	9	19	27	74	—	—	133
Other retail	44	30	18	11	5	8	134	—	250
Total retail	44	34	32	56	52	102	146	—	466
Total loans and leases	$44	$34	$37	$134	$110	$254	$204	$—	$817

	Year Ended December 31, 2024								
	Term Loans and Leases by Origination Year						Revolving Loans		
(dollars in millions)	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Prior to 2020	Within the Revolving Period	Converted to Term	Total
Commercial and industrial	$—	$—	$15	$31	$1	$22	$38	$—	$107
Commercial real estate	—	—	1	23	145	143	—	—	312
Total commercial	—	—	16	54	146	165	38	—	419
Residential mortgages	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Home equity	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	2	18
Automobile	—	6	34	34	10	10	—	—	94
Education	1	5	12	24	25	59	—	—	126
Other retail	42	24	10	6	3	10	167	—	262
Total retail	43	35	56	64	38	88	178	2	504
Total loans and leases	$43	$35	$72	$118	$184	$253	$216	$2	$923

Nonaccrual and Past Due Assets

Nonaccrual loans and leases are those on which the accrual of interest is suspended. Loans, other than certain retail loans guaranteed or insured by U.S. government agencies, are placed on nonaccrual status when full payment of principal and interest is in doubt, unless the loan is both well-secured and in the process of collection.

Commercial and industrial loans and commercial real estate loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when contractually past due 90 days or more, or earlier when collateral values are less than the value of the loan and, based on management's assessment, the borrower is unable to continue repayment of the loan. Some of these loans may remain on accrual status when contractually past due 90 days or more if management considers the loan collectible.

Residential mortgages are generally placed on nonaccrual status when past due 120 days, or sooner if determined to be collateral dependent, unless repayment of the loan is fully or partially guaranteed or insured by the FHA, VA, or USDA. Residential mortgages where the Company holds a second lien position are placed on nonaccrual status if the first lien position is 90 days or more past due. Credit card balances are placed on nonaccrual status when past due 90 days or more and are restored to accrual status if they subsequently become less than 90 days past due. All other retail loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when past due 90 days or more, or earlier if management believes that the probability of collection is insufficient to warrant further accrual. Loans less than 90 days past due may be placed on nonaccrual status due to the death of the borrower, fraud, or bankruptcy.

When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status the accrued interest receivable is reversed against interest income and the amortization of any net deferred fees is suspended. Interest collected on nonaccrual loans and leases for which the ultimate collectability of principal is uncertain is generally applied to reduce the carrying value of the asset first. Otherwise, interest income may be recognized to the extent of the cash received if the loan is deemed fully collectible.

A loan or lease may be returned to accrual status if:

- no principal and interest payments are due and unpaid, and repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest is expected;
- the loan or lease has otherwise become well-secured and in the process of collection; or
- the borrower has made regularly scheduled payments in full for the prior six months and it is reasonably assured that the loan or lease will be brought current within a reasonable period.

Upon return to accrual status, interest payments received and applied to the carrying value of a loan or lease while on nonaccrual status are accreted into interest income over the remaining life of the loan or lease using the effective interest method.

The following tables present an aging analysis of accruing and nonaccrual loans and leases:

	December 31, 2025						
		Days Past Due and Accruing					
(dollars in millions)	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Nonaccrual	Total	Nonaccrual with no related ACL
Commercial and industrial	$48,873	$63	$14	$5	$277	$49,232	$34
Commercial real estate	23,700	184	58	20	618	24,580	85
Total commercial	72,573	247	72	25	895	73,812	119
Residential mortgages	34,547	93	47	141	196	35,024	155
Home equity	18,626	95	28	1	319	19,069	215
Automobile	2,203	59	20	—	28	2,310	4
Education	8,342	36	16	2	20	8,416	2
Other retail	3,957	35	23	—	46	4,061	1
Total retail	67,675	318	134	144	609	68,880	377
Total	$140,248	$565	$206	$169	$1,504	$142,692	$496
Guaranteed residential mortgages[1]	$743	$53	$27	$141	$—	$964	$—

	December 31, 2024						
		Days Past Due and Accruing					
(dollars in millions)	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Nonaccrual	Total	Nonaccrual with no related ACL
Commercial and industrial	$42,247	$35	$20	$8	$241	$42,551	$31
Commercial real estate	26,212	204	27	6	776	27,225	32
Total commercial	68,459	239	47	14	1,017	69,776	63
Residential mortgages	32,011	251	93	179	192	32,726	142
Home equity	16,097	88	27	—	283	16,495	182
Automobile	4,563	100	33	—	48	4,744	6
Education	10,686	45	23	2	56	10,812	4
Other retail	4,504	46	31	1	68	4,650	1
Total retail	67,861	530	207	182	647	69,427	335
Total	$136,320	$769	$254	$196	$1,664	$139,203	$398
Guaranteed residential mortgages[1]	$696	$119	$55	$172	$—	$1,042	$—

[1] Guaranteed residential mortgages represent loans fully or partially guaranteed or insured by the FHA, VA, and USDA, and are included in the amounts presented for Residential mortgages.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

The Company modifies the contractual terms of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as a way to mitigate loss, proactively work with borrowers in financial difficulty, or to comply with the terms of certain bankruptcy filings. A borrower is considered to be experiencing financial difficulty when there is significant doubt about their ability to make required loan payments or to obtain a loan from another source at the current market interest rate for a similar loan. Significant doubt may also exist when a borrower has declared, or is in the process of declaring, bankruptcy.

Loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, or FDMs, are evaluated to determine whether the modification should be accounted for as a new loan or a continuation of the existing loan. The existing loan is derecognized and the restructured loan is accounted for as a new loan if the effective yield on the restructured loan is at least equal to the effective yield for comparable loans with similar collection risk and the modification to the original loan is more than minor. Any unamortized fees and costs from the original loan are recognized in interest income when the new loan is granted. If a loan restructuring does not meet these conditions, the existing loan's amortized cost basis is carried forward and the modified loan is accounted for as a continuation of the existing loan. FDMs are generally accounted for as a continuation of the existing loan given the terms are typically not at market rates.

Loan modifications, characterized as FDMs, offered by the Company to retail and commercial borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as a result of its loss mitigation activities may result in a payment delay, interest rate reduction, term extension, principal forgiveness, or combination thereof. Payment delays consist of modifications that result in a delay of contractual amounts due greater than three months over a rolling 12-month period. Term extensions consist of modifications that result in an extension of the contractual maturity date greater than three months or a significant deferral of principal payments relative to the total outstanding principal balance of the loan.

Commercial loan modifications are offered on a case-by-case basis and generally include a payment delay, term extension, and/or interest rate reduction. The Company does not typically offer principal forgiveness for commercial loans. Retail loan modifications are offered through structured loan modification programs, which are summarized below:

- Forbearance programs provide borrowers experiencing some form of hardship a period of time during which their contractual payment obligations are suspended, resulting in a payment delay and/or term extension;
- Other repayment plans are offered due to hardship and include an interest rate reduction and/or term extension designed to enable the borrower to return the loan to current status in an expeditious manner;
- Settlement agreements may be executed with borrowers experiencing a long-term hardship or who are delinquent, resulting in principal forgiveness. Upon fulfillment of the terms of the settlement agreement, the unpaid principal amount is forgiven resulting in a charge-off of the outstanding principal balance; and
- Certain reorganization bankruptcy judgments may result in any one of the four modification types or some combination thereof.

Loan modifications are considered to be collateral dependent when repayment of the loan is expected to be provided substantially through the operation or sale of the underlying collateral, or when the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty, and the Company elected to measure the loan at the fair value of the collateral, less costs to sell if sale or foreclosure of the property is expected. In addition, certain loans discharged in bankruptcy and not reaffirmed by the borrower are placed on nonaccrual status and considered collateral dependent at the time of discharge, unless there is a co-borrower responsible for repayment that is likely to occur.

Retail and commercial loans whose contractual terms have been modified in a FDM and are current at the time of the modification may remain on accrual status if there is demonstrated performance prior to the modification and payment in full is expected under the modified terms. Cash receipts on nonaccrual impaired loans, including nonaccrual loans involved in FDMs, are generally applied to reduce the unpaid principal balance. Certain FDMs that are current in payment status are classified as nonaccrual in accordance with regulatory guidance. Nonaccrual FDMs that meet the guidelines above for accrual status can be returned to accruing if supported by a well-documented evaluation of the borrowers' financial condition and the borrower has been current for at least six months.

The following tables present the period-end amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, disaggregated by class of financing receivable and modification type. The modification type reflects the cumulative effect of all FDMs received during the indicated period.

	Year Ended December 31, 2025							
(dollars in millions)	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension	Term Extension and Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction, Term Extension, and Payment Delay	Total	Total as a % of Loan Class[1]
Commercial and industrial	$16	$314	$2	$5	$1	$4	$342	0.69 %
Commercial real estate	31	932	95	43	161	25	1,287	5.24
Total commercial	47	1,246	97	48	162	29	1,629	2.21
Residential mortgages	3	67	17	15	3	3	108	0.31
Home equity	8	3	13	9	—	—	33	0.17
Education	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.13
Other retail	18	—	—	—	—	—	18	0.44
Total retail	40	70	30	24	3	3	170	0.25
Total	$87	$1,316	$127	$72	$165	$32	$1,799	1.26 %

	Year Ended December 31, 2024							
(dollars in millions)	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension	Term Extension and Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction, Term Extension, and Payment Delay	Total	Total as a % of Loan Class[1]
Commercial and industrial	$—	$235	$99	$1	$21	$1	$357	0.84 %
Commercial real estate	—	650	113	130	134	—	1,027	3.77
Total commercial	—	885	212	131	155	1	1,384	1.98
Residential mortgages	6	74	12	16	5	1	114	0.35
Home equity	6	3	1	13	—	—	23	0.14
Education	11	3	34	—	10	—	58	0.54
Other retail	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	0.34
Total retail	39	80	47	29	15	1	211	0.30
Total	$39	$965	$259	$160	$170	$2	$1,595	1.15 %

	Year Ended December 31, 2023						
(dollars in millions)	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension	Term Extension and Payment Delay	Total	Total as a % of Loan Class[1]
Commercial and industrial	$1	$252	$69	$1	$2	$325	0.74 %
Commercial real estate	—	522	—	70	1	593	2.01
Total commercial	1	774	69	71	3	918	1.23
Residential mortgages	8	77	3	20	1	109	0.35
Home equity	2	5	—	8	—	15	0.10
Education	9	—	31	—	—	40	0.34
Other retail	11	—	—	—	—	11	0.22
Total retail	30	82	34	28	1	175	0.24
Total	$31	$856	$103	$99	$4	$1,093	0.75 %

[1] Represents the total amortized cost as of period-end divided by the period-end amortized cost of the corresponding loan class. Accrued interest receivable is excluded from amortized cost and is immaterial.

The following tables present the financial effect of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, disaggregated by class of financing receivable.

	Year Ended December 31, 2025			
(dollars in millions)	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction[1]	Weighted-Average Term Extension (in Months)[1]	Weighted-Average Payment Deferral[1]	Amount of Principal Forgiven[2]
Commercial and industrial	1.65 %	18	$—	$—
Commercial real estate	1.00	14	3	—
Residential mortgages	1.04	111	—	—
Home equity	3.19	144	—	—
Education	4.83	—	—	—
Other retail	19.90	—	—	16

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
(dollars in millions)	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction[1]	Weighted-Average Term Extension (in Months)[1]	Weighted-Average Payment Deferral[1]	Amount of Principal Forgiven[2]
Commercial and industrial	3.78 %	15	$4	$—
Commercial real estate	2.83	17	1	—
Residential mortgages	1.83	94	—	—
Home equity	4.01	71	—	—
Education	4.41	12	—	—
Other retail	20.18	—	—	6

	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
(dollars in millions)	Weighted-Average Interest Rate Reduction[1]	Weighted-Average Term Extension (in Months)[1]	Weighted-Average Payment Deferral[1]	Amount of Principal Forgiven[2]
Commercial and industrial	2.02 %	15	$1	$—
Commercial real estate	0.59	11	—	—
Residential mortgages	1.58	50	—	—
Home equity	2.64	120	—	—
Automobile	3.60	18	—	—
Education	4.76	—	—	—
Other retail	18.68	—	—	5

[1] Weighted based on period-end amortized cost.
[2] Amounts are recorded as charge-offs.

The following tables present an aging analysis of the period-end amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that were modified during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, disaggregated by class of financing receivable. A loan in a forbearance or repayment plan is reported as past due according to its contractual terms until contractually modified. Subsequent to modification, it is reported as past due based on its restructured terms.

	December 31, 2025					
		Days Past Due and Accruing				
(dollars in millions)	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Nonaccrual	Total
Commercial and industrial	$309	$—	$2	$—	$31	$342
Commercial real estate	953	11	5	2	316	1,287
Total commercial	1,262	11	7	2	347	1,629
Residential mortgages	43	12	6	26	21	108
Home equity	6	—	—	—	27	33
Education	9	—	—	—	2	11
Other retail	14	2	1	—	1	18
Total retail	72	14	7	26	51	170
Total	$1,334	$25	$14	$28	$398	$1,799

	December 31, 2024					
		Days Past Due and Accruing				
(dollars in millions)	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Nonaccrual	Total
Commercial and industrial	$290	$3	$—	$—	$64	$357
Commercial real estate	546	92	—	4	385	1,027
Total commercial	836	95	—	4	449	1,384
Residential mortgages	49	13	7	22	23	114
Home equity	10	—	—	—	13	23
Education	26	—	—	—	32	58
Other retail	12	2	1	—	1	16
Total retail	97	15	8	22	69	211
Total	$933	$110	$8	$26	$518	$1,595

	December 31, 2023					
		Days Past Due and Accruing				
(dollars in millions)	Current	30-59	60-89	90+	Nonaccrual	Total
Commercial and industrial	$211	$—	$—	$—	$114	$325
Commercial real estate	402	7	—	26	158	593
Total commercial	613	7	—	26	272	918
Residential mortgages	61	11	7	17	13	109
Home equity	5	—	—	—	10	15
Education	37	1	—	—	2	40
Other retail	8	1	1	—	1	11
Total retail	111	13	8	17	26	175
Total	$724	$20	$8	$43	$298	$1,093

The following tables present the period-end amortized cost of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that defaulted during the period presented and were modified within the previous 12 months preceding the default, disaggregated by class of financing receivable and modification type. The modification type reflects the cumulative effect of all FDMs at the time of default. A loan is considered to be in default if, subsequent to modification, it becomes 90 or more days past due or is placed on nonaccrual status.

	Year Ended December 31, 2025					
(dollars in millions)	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension	Term Extension and Payment Delay	Total
Commercial and industrial	$—	$47	$—	$—	$—	$47
Commercial real estate	—	59	2	—	14	75
Total commercial	—	106	2	—	14	122
Residential mortgages	2	32	9	10	1	54
Home equity	2	—	1	2	—	5
Education	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other retail	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total retail	7	32	10	12	1	62
Total	$7	$138	$12	$12	$15	$184

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2024				
	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension	Total
Commercial and industrial	$1	$18	$—	$—	$19
Commercial real estate	—	134	20	—	154
Total commercial	1	152	20	—	173
Residential mortgages	—	26	3	3	32
Home equity	—	1	—	1	2
Education	4	—	11	—	15
Other retail	1	—	—	—	1
Total retail	5	27	14	4	50
Total	$6	$179	$34	$4	$223

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2023				
	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Payment Delay	Interest Rate Reduction and Term Extension	Total
Commercial and industrial	$—	$—	$43	$—	$43
Commercial real estate	—	102	—	—	102
Total commercial	—	102	43	—	145
Residential mortgages	1	9	—	5	15
Home equity	—	1	—	2	3
Education	—	—	1	—	1
Other retail	—	—	—	—	—
Total retail	1	10	1	7	19
Total	$1	$112	$44	$7	$164

Unfunded commitments related to loans modified during the year ended December 31, 2025 were $465 million at December 31, 2025. Unfunded commitments related to loans modified during the year ended December 31, 2024 were $206 million at December 31, 2024.

NOTE 5 - PREMISES, EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the lease, including renewal options if exercise of those options is reasonably assured, or their estimated useful life, whichever is shorter.

The cost of major additions and improvements to premises and equipment is capitalized. Repairs and maintenance and other costs that do not improve the property, extend the useful life, or otherwise do not meet capitalization criteria are charged to expense as incurred. The Company evaluates premises and equipment for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable.

A summary of the carrying value of premises and equipment is presented below:

(dollars in millions)	Useful Lives (years)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Land and land improvements	10 - 75	$143	$144
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5 - 60	901	887
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	4 - 20	581	601
Construction in progress		110	53
Total premises and equipment, gross		1,736	1,685
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(821)	(810)
Total premises and equipment, net		$915	$875

Depreciation charged to noninterest expense totaled $130 million, $132 million, and $115 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, and is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in either Occupancy or Equipment and software, as applicable.

Software

Costs related to computer software developed or obtained for internal use are capitalized if the projects improve functionality and provide long-term future operational benefits. Capitalized costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the asset's expected useful life, which is based on the basic pattern of consumption and economic benefits provided by the asset. The amortization of software commences when the asset, or identifiable component of the asset, is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. All other costs incurred in connection with an internal-use software project are expensed as incurred. Capitalized software is included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company had capitalized software assets of $2.7 billion and $2.5 billion, and related accumulated amortization of $1.8 billion and $1.7 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Amortization expense was $271 million, $268 million, and $254 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The estimated future amortization expense for capitalized software assets is presented below:

Year	(dollars in millions)
2026	$232
2027	176
2028	119
2029	63
2030	20
Thereafter	—
Total[1]	$610

[1] Excludes $275 million of in-process software at December 31, 2025.

NOTE 6 - MORTGAGE BANKING AND OTHER SERVICED LOANS

Mortgage Banking

The Company sells residential mortgages in the secondary market and does not retain a beneficial interest in these sales but may retain the servicing rights for the loans sold. The Company may exercise its option to repurchase eligible government guaranteed residential mortgages or may be obligated to subsequently repurchase a loan if the purchaser discovers a representation or warranty violation, such as noncompliance with eligibility or servicing requirements or customer fraud that should have been identified in a loan file review.

Mortgage LHFS are accounted for at fair value, with changes in fair value and realized gains and losses on the sale of mortgage loans reported in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table summarizes activity related to residential mortgage loans sold with servicing rights retained:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Cash proceeds from residential mortgage loans sold with servicing retained	$9,400	$7,306	$9,124
Gain on sales[1]	77	63	72
Contractually specified servicing, late, and other ancillary fees[1]	279	309	309

[1] Reported in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company recognizes MSRs when purchased or when servicing is contractually separated from the underlying mortgage loans sold with servicing rights retained. MSRs are reported in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and are measured using the fair value method, with changes in fair value recorded in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The unpaid principal balance of residential mortgage loans related to our MSRs was $94.9 billion and $95.6 billion at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company manages the risk associated with changes in the value of the MSRs with an active economic hedging strategy, which includes the purchase of freestanding derivatives.

The following table summarizes changes in MSRs recorded using the fair value method:

(dollars in millions)	As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024
Fair value as of beginning of the period	$1,491	$1,552
Amounts capitalized	159	106
Sales[1]	(72)	(99)
Changes in unpaid principal balance[2]	(168)	(176)
Changes in fair value[3]	45	108
Fair value at end of the period	$1,455	$1,491

[1] For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, represents the sale of the excess servicing yield on MSRs related to certain FNMA and FHLMC mortgages with a total unpaid principal balance of $10.5 billion and $17.8 billion, respectively, at the time of sale.
[2] Represents changes in value of the MSRs due to i) the passage of time including the impact from both regularly scheduled loan principal payments and partial paydowns, and ii) loans that paid off during the period.
[3] Represents changes in fair value primarily driven by market conditions. These changes are recorded in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The fair value of MSRs is estimated by using the present value of estimated future net servicing cash flows, taking into consideration actual and expected mortgage loan prepayment rates, discount rates, contractual servicing fee income, servicing costs, default rates, ancillary income, and other economic factors determined based on current market interest rates. The valuation does not attempt to forecast or predict the future direction of interest rates.

The sensitivity analysis below presents the impact of an immediate 10% and 20% adverse change in key economic assumptions to the current fair value of MSRs. These sensitivities are hypothetical, with the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the MSRs calculated independently without changing any other assumption. Changes in one factor may result in changes in another (e.g., changes in interest rates that drive changes in prepayment rates could result in changes in discount rates) and may amplify or counteract the sensitivities. The primary risk inherent in the Company's MSRs is an increase in prepayments of the underlying mortgage loans serviced, which is largely dependent upon movements in market interest rates.

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Fair value	$1,455	$1,491
Weighted average life (years)	8.0	8.7
Weighted average constant prepayment rate	7.0%	6.7%
Decline in fair value from 10% adverse change	$38	$35
Decline in fair value from 20% adverse change	$73	$67
Weighted average option adjusted spread	588 bps	632 bps
Decline in fair value from 10% adverse change	$40	$42
Decline in fair value from 20% adverse change	$80	$84

The Company has mortgage banking derivatives that include commitments to originate mortgages held for sale, certain loan sale agreements, and other financial instruments that meet the definition of a derivative. Refer to Note 12 for additional information.

Other Serviced Loans

The Company engages in other servicing relationships from time to time. The following table presents the unpaid principal balance of other serviced loans:

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Education	$341	$420
Commercial and industrial[1]	84	92

[1] Represents the government guaranteed portion of SBA loans sold to outside investors.

NOTE 7 - LEASES

Citizens as Lessee

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception and records a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability. A right-of-use asset represents the value of the Company's contractual right to use an underlying leased asset and a lease liability represents the Company's contractual obligation to make payments on the same asset. Operating and finance lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of the lease payments over the non-cancelable lease term. In instances where the lease does not specify an implicit rate, the Company utilizes an incremental borrowing rate based on information available at the lease commencement date to determine the present value of the lease payments. The Company evaluates right-of-use assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable.

The Company leases both equipment and real estate, including office and branch space, in the normal course of business. Lease terms predominantly range from one year to fifteen years and may include options to extend the lease, terminate the lease, or purchase the underlying asset at the end of the lease. Certain lease agreements include rental payments based on an index or are adjusted periodically for inflation. Lease components are accounted for as a single lease component when lease agreements contain lease and non-lease components and for certain real estate leases.

Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and are recognized in Occupancy expense in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company may also enter into subleases with third parties for certain leased real estate properties that are no longer occupied.

The components of operating lease cost are presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Operating lease cost	$224	$220	$221
Short-term lease cost	3	3	2
Variable lease cost	5	5	5
Sublease income	(5)	(5)	(1)
Total	$227	$223	$227

Operating lease cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is recorded in Occupancy and Equipment and software in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Supplemental information related to the Company's operating lease arrangements is presented in the tables below:

	December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**Affected Line Item in Consolidated Balance Sheets**
Operating lease right-of-use assets	$958	$869	Other assets
Operating lease liabilities	1,042	956	Other liabilities
Weighted average remaining lease term (years)	7	7	—
Weighted average discount rate	3.89 %	3.51 %	—

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of liabilities:			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	$231	$233	$232
Supplemental non-cash information on lease liabilities arising from obtaining right-of-use assets:			
Right-of-use assets in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	144	84	64

Lease liabilities maturing under noncancellable operating leases are presented below as of December 31, 2025:

Year	(dollars in millions)
2026	$203
2027	210
2028	179
2029	147
2030	117
Thereafter	358
Total lease payments	1,214
Less: Interest	172
Present value of lease liabilities	$1,042

Citizens as Lessor

Operating lease assets where Citizens was the lessor totaled $125 million and $165 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Operating lease rental income associated with these assets was $16 million, $21 million, and $22 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, and is recognized in Other income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Depreciation expense associated with operating lease assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life and is included in Other operating expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Depreciation expense related to operating lease assets totaled $12 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, and $16 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Operating lease assets are reviewed for impairment on a periodic basis, with an impairment loss recognized in Other operating expense if the carrying amount of the leased asset exceeds its fair value and is not recoverable. The carrying amount of a leased asset is not recoverable if its carrying value exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the lease payments and the estimated residual value of the asset.

Minimum future lease payments to be received from operating leases over the next five years and thereafter totaled $23 million as of December 31, 2025.

For information on direct finance and sales-type leases where Citizens is the lessor, see Note 3.

NOTE 8 - GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill is the purchase premium associated with the acquisition of a business and is assigned to the Company's reporting units at the acquisition date. A reporting unit is a business operating segment or a component of a business operating segment. The Company has identified and assigned goodwill to two reporting units, Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking, based upon reviews of the structure of the Company's executive team and supporting functions, resource allocations, and financial reporting processes. Goodwill no longer retains its association with a particular acquisition once assigned to a reporting unit, and all of the activities within a reporting unit, whether acquired or organically grown, are available to support the value of the goodwill.

Goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test and not amortized. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually as of October 1st and in interim periods when events or changes indicate the carrying value of one or more reporting units may not be recoverable. The Company has the option to perform a qualitative assessment of goodwill to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of each reporting unit is less than the carrying value. If it is more likely than not that the fair value exceeds the carrying value, then no further testing is necessary; otherwise, a quantitative assessment of goodwill must be performed.

The Company may elect to bypass the qualitative assessment and perform a quantitative assessment, which is used to identify potential impairment and involves comparing each reporting unit's fair value to its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value inclusive of goodwill, applicable goodwill is deemed not to be impaired. If the carrying value of the reporting unit inclusive of goodwill exceeds fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for the excess, establishing a new basis in the goodwill, and cannot exceed the amount of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit. Subsequent reversal of goodwill impairment losses is not permitted.

The fair value of the Company's reporting units is determined using a combination of income and market-based approaches. The Company relies on several assumptions to estimate the fair value of its reporting units under the income-based approach including discount rate, projected loan losses, income tax, and capital retention rates.

The Company performed a quantitative goodwill impairment assessment during the year ended December 31, 2025 as part of its annual impairment assessment. Based on this quantitative assessment, the Company concluded that the estimated fair value of the Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking reporting units exceeded their carrying value; therefore, the Company determined that there was no impairment to the carrying value of its goodwill as of December 31, 2025.

Changes in the carrying value of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

(dollars in millions)	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	$2,678	$5,510	$8,188
Divestitures	—	(1)	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$2,678	$5,509	$8,187
Business acquisitions	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2025	$2,678	$5,509	$8,187

Accumulated impairment losses related to the Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking reporting units totaled $5.9 billion and $50 million, respectively, at December 31, 2025 and 2024. No impairment was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, or 2023.

Other Intangibles

Other intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill if the asset arises as a result of contractual rights or if the asset is capable of being separated and sold, transferred, or exchanged. These assets are amortized on a straight-line basis with the exception of core deposits, which are amortized using an accelerated methodology, and are subject to an annual impairment evaluation. Amortization expense is recorded in Other operating expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

A summary of the carrying value of intangible assets is presented below:

		December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
(dollars in millions)	Amortizable Lives (years)	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Core deposits	10	$144	$85	$59	$144	$66	$78
Acquired technology	3 - 7	24	23	1	23	22	1
Acquired relationships	2 - 15	52	37	15	52	31	21
Naming Rights	5 - 10	33	21	12	33	16	17
Other	2 - 10	45	17	28	42	13	29
Total		$298	$183	$115	$294	$148	$146

As of December 31, 2025, all of the Company's intangible assets are subject to amortization. Amortization expense recognized on intangible assets was $33 million, $35 million, and $42 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The Company's projection of amortization expense is based on balances as of December 31, 2025. Future amortization expense may vary from these projections.

Estimated intangible asset amortization expense for the next five years is as follows:

Year	(dollars in millions)
2026	$30
2027	26
2028	18
2029	9
2030	7

NOTE 9 - VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

The Company, in the normal course of business, engages in a variety of activities with entities that are considered VIEs, as defined by GAAP, with its variable interest arising from contractual, ownership, or other monetary interests in the entity. A VIE typically does not have sufficient equity at risk to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The Company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, and must consolidate it, if its variable interest provides it with the power to direct the activities that significantly impact the VIE and it has the right to receive benefits, or the obligation to absorb losses, that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Both qualitative and quantitative factors are considered regarding the nature, size, and form of involvement with the VIE to determine whether or not a variable interest held is significant to the VIE. The Company assesses whether or not it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis.

The Company routinely sells residential mortgage loans and may, from time to time, sell other types of loans through securitization transactions. In these transactions the loans are transferred into a securitization trust, also referred to as a SPE, to legally isolate the loans from creditors. The SPE then issues beneficial interests collateralized by the transferred assets, with the Company generally retaining a portion of such interests in the form of asset-backed securities. If consolidation of the SPE is not required and certain sale accounting criteria are met, the sold loans are derecognized from the balance sheet. To achieve sale accounting, control of the loans, or other financial assets, must be surrendered upon transfer to the SPE. Retained interests, if any, are recognized as Debt securities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Transfers of financial assets in which the Company has not surrendered control over the transferred assets are accounted for as a secured borrowing with a pledge of collateral. Control is generally considered surrendered when 1) the transferred assets are legally isolated from the Company and its creditors, even in bankruptcy, 2) the transferee has the right to pledge or exchange the transferred assets it received, with no condition that constrains the transferee from taking advantage of this right or that provides more than a trivial benefit to the Company, and 3) the Company does not maintain effective control over the transferred financial assets. Judgment is required to assess whether the Company maintains effective control over transferred financial assets.

Consolidated VIEs

The Company has consolidated VIEs related to secured borrowings collateralized by auto loans. The following table summarizes the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for the Company's consolidated VIEs:

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024
Assets:		
Interest-bearing deposits in banks	$157	$209
Net loans and leases	1,929	3,843
Other assets	11	21
Total assets	$2,097	$4,073
Liabilities:		
Long-term borrowed funds	$1,598	$3,375
Other liabilities	4	8
Total liabilities	$1,602	$3,383

Secured Borrowings

The Company utilizes a portion of its auto loan portfolio to support certain secured borrowing arrangements, which provides a source of funding for the Company and involves the transfer of auto loans to bankruptcy remote SPEs. These SPEs then issue asset-backed notes to third parties collateralized by the transferred loans. The Company holds certain residual interests in the loans and, therefore, has a right to receive benefits or the obligation to absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the SPEs. In addition, the Company retains servicing for the transferred loans and, therefore, holds the power to direct significant activities that impact the economic performance of the SPEs. As a result, the Company concluded that it is the primary beneficiary of these SPEs and, accordingly, consolidates these VIEs.

The assets of a particular VIE are the primary source of funds to settle its obligations. Creditors of these VIEs do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company. The performance of the loans transferred is the most significant driver impacting the economic performance of the VIEs.

Unconsolidated VIEs

The Company is involved with various VIEs that are not consolidated including lending to SPEs, investments in asset-backed securities, and investments in entities that sponsor affordable housing and renewable energy projects. The Company's maximum exposure to loss resulting from its involvement with these entities is limited to the balance sheet carrying amount of its investments, unfunded commitments, and the outstanding principal balance of loans to SPEs.

The following table provides a summary of the assets and liabilities included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to unconsolidated VIEs that the Company holds an interest in, but is not the primary beneficiary of:

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024
Lending to SPEs included in Loans and leases	$5,631	$4,215
Tax-advantaged investments included in Other assets[(1)]	2,967	2,902
Unfunded commitments for tax-advantaged investments included in Other liabilities	1,066	1,109
Asset-backed investments included in Debt securities	338	412

[(1)] Includes LIHTC and renewable energy investments.

Lending to Special Purpose Entities

The Company provides lending facilities to third-party sponsored SPEs within it Capital Markets business. The SPEs are primarily funded through these lending facilities or a syndication in which the Company participates. The principal risk of these lending facilities is the credit risk related to the underlying assets in the SPE, in which the Company generally holds a priority position.

The sponsor for each respective SPE has the power to direct how proceeds from the Company are utilized and maintains responsibility for any associated servicing commitments. Therefore, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of these SPEs and, accordingly, does not consolidate these VIEs. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the lending facilities had undrawn commitments to extend credit of $4.0 billion and $2.8 billion, respectively. For more information on commitments to extend credit see Note 17.

Tax-Advantaged Investments

The Company applies the proportional amortization method to account for its tax-advantaged investments including LIHTC and renewable energy. Under the proportional amortization method, the Company applies a practical expedient for its LIHTC investments and amortizes the initial cost of qualifying investments in proportion to the income tax credits received in the current period as compared to the total income tax credits expected to be received over the life of the investment. For renewable energy investments, the Company amortizes the initial cost of qualifying investments in proportion to the income tax credits and other income tax benefits received in the current period as compared to the total income tax credits and other income tax benefits expected to be received over the life of the investment. The net amortization, along with the income tax credits and other income tax benefits received, are included as a component of income tax expense (benefit).

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Partnerships

The Company makes certain equity investments in various limited partnerships that sponsor affordable housing projects utilizing federal tax incentives pursuant to Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code. The objective of these investments is to generate a satisfactory return on capital, encourage investment in projects that serve affordable housing product offerings, and further the goals of the CRA. The principal activities of the limited partnerships include the identification, development, and operation of multifamily housing properties leased to qualifying residential tenants. Funding for these investments is generally provided through a combination of debt and equity.

LIHTC partnerships in which the Company invests are managed by unrelated general partners that have the power to direct the activities which most significantly affect the performance of the partnerships. Therefore, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of these partnerships and, accordingly, does not consolidate these VIEs. The Company's investments in LIHTC partnerships totaled $2.8 billion and $2.6 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Unfunded commitments related to these investments, included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, totaled $1.1 billion as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Renewable Energy Entities

The Company's investments in certain renewable energy entities provide benefits from government incentives and other tax attributes (e.g., tax depreciation). The Company does not have the power to direct the activities which most significantly affect the performance of these entities as a tax equity investor. Therefore, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of these entities and, accordingly, does not consolidate these VIEs. The Company's investments in renewable energy entities totaled $201 million and $269 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Contingent commitments related to the Company's renewable energy investments were $6 million at December 31, 2025, and are expected to be paid in varying amounts through 2028. These payments are contingent upon the level of electricity production attained by the renewable energy entity relative to its targeted threshold, changes in the production tax credit rates set by the Internal Revenue Service, and the achievement of commercial operation for a certain renewable energy project under its power purchase agreement.

Asset-backed securities

The Company's investments in asset-backed securities are collateralized by education and residential mortgage loans sold to third-party sponsored VIEs. The Company acts as the primary servicer for the sold education loans and receives a servicing fee, with a third-party servicer responsible for all loans that become significantly delinquent. With respect to sold residential mortgage loans, the Company initially purchases these loans from third parties as part of its mortgage banking activities and then subsequently sells them to FNMA or FHLMC in exchange for mortgage-backed securities issued by securitization SPEs that they sponsor. The securitizations are structured without recourse to the Company except for standard representations and warranties and with no restrictions on the retained interests. The Company does not retain servicing for the sold residential mortgage loans.

The Company's investments in the asset-backed securities, as well as the primary servicing fee on the sold education loans, are considered variable interests in the VIEs since some of the losses of the VIEs could be absorbed by the Company's interest in the asset-backed securities or the primary servicing fee. However, the Company does not control the servicing activities on significantly delinquent loans, nor does it retain any servicing activities related to the residential mortgage loans. Since these activities significantly impact the economic performance of the VIEs, the Company has concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary of the VIEs and, accordingly, does not consolidate the VIEs.

Retained interests from the sale and securitization of originated residential mortgage loans totaled $112 million and $329 million, respectively during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The mortgage-backed securities received from the issuers, FNMA and FHLMC, include a substantive guarantee and are classified as Debt securities available for sale in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The carrying amount of these mortgage-backed securities totaled $780 million and $708 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Other Investments

The Company makes certain equity investments in various tax credit limited partnerships or limited liability companies in order to achieve a satisfactory return on capital and to assist the Company in achieving goals associated with the CRA. The Company does not have the power to direct the activities which most significantly affect the performance of these entities as an equity investor. Therefore, the Company is not the primary beneficiary of these entities and, accordingly, does not consolidate these VIEs.

The carrying amount of these investments, included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, totaled $17 million and $23 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Unfunded commitments related to these investments, included in Other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, totaled $2 million and $4 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The following table summarizes the impact to the Consolidated Statements of Operations relative to the Company's tax credit programs for which it has elected to apply the proportional amortization method of accounting:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Tax credits recognized	$410	$379	$334
Other tax benefits recognized	98	93	71
Amortization	(406)	(363)	(320)
Net benefit (expense) included in Income tax expense	102	109	85
Other income	6	4	5
Allocated income (loss) on investments	(12)	(12)	(10)
Net benefit (expense) included in Noninterest income	(6)	(8)	(5)
Net benefit (expense) included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations[1]	$96	$101	$80

[1] Includes the impact of tax-advantaged investments when the election to apply the proportional amortization method was in effect during the periods presented.

The Company did not recognize impairment losses resulting from the forfeiture or ineligibility of income tax credits or other circumstances during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023.

NOTE 10 - DEPOSITS

The following table presents the major components of deposits:

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024
Noninterest-bearing demand	$40,417	$36,920
Checking with interest	37,428	33,246
Savings	24,353	25,976
Money market	60,062	55,321
Time	21,053	23,313
Total deposits	$183,313	$174,776

The following table presents the maturity distribution of time deposits by year as of December 31, 2025:

Year	(dollars in millions)
2026	$20,746
2027	204
2028	49
2029	36
2030	15
2031 and thereafter	3
Total	$21,053

The following table presents the remaining maturities of time deposits with a denomination of $250,000 or more as of December 31, 2025:

(dollars in millions)	
Three months or less	$3,433
After three months through six months	2,008
After six months through twelve months	1,174
After twelve months	45
Total time deposits	$6,660

NOTE 11 - BORROWED FUNDS

Short-term borrowed funds

Borrowings with original maturities of one year or less are classified as short-term and were comprised of the following:

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	**2025**	**2024**
Other short-term borrowed funds[(1)]	$58	$—
Total short-term borrowed funds	$58	$—

[(1)] Consists primarily of short positions held by the Company's commercial broker dealer. See Note 12 for additional information regarding forward purchase contracts entered into to economically hedge these short positions.

Long-term borrowed funds

The following table presents a summary of the carrying amount of the Company's long-term borrowed funds:

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024
Parent Company:		
4.350% fixed-rate subordinated debt, due August 2025	$—	$133
4.300% fixed-rate subordinated debt, due December 2025	—	336
2.850% fixed-rate senior unsecured notes, due July 2026	500	499
5.841% fixed/floating-rate senior unsecured notes, due January 2030	1,246	1,245
2.500% fixed-rate senior unsecured notes, due February 2030	299	299
3.250% fixed-rate senior unsecured notes, due April 2030	747	747
3.750% fixed-rate reset subordinated debt, due February 2031	69	69
4.300% fixed-rate reset subordinated debt, due February 2031	135	135
4.350% fixed-rate reset subordinated debt, due February 2031	60	60
5.253% fixed/floating-rate senior unsecured notes, due March 2031	747	—
5.718% fixed/floating-rate senior unsecured notes, due July 2032	1,244	1,243
2.638% fixed-rate subordinated debt, due September 2032	577	570
6.645% fixed/floating-rate senior unsecured notes, due April 2035	746	745
5.641% fixed-rate reset subordinated debt, due May 2037	398	398
CBNA's Global Note Program:		
2.250% senior unsecured notes, due April 2025	—	750
5.284% fixed/floating-rate senior unsecured notes, due January 2026[1]	—	350
3.750% senior unsecured notes, due February 2026[2]	—	492
4.575% fixed/floating-rate senior unsecured notes, due August 2028	799	798
Additional Borrowings by CBNA and Other Subsidiaries:		
Federal Home Loan Bank advances, 3.918% weighted average rate, due through 2045[3]	2,013	53
Secured borrowings, 5.539% weighted average rate, due through 2031[3][4]	1,625	3,461
Other	19	18
Total long-term borrowed funds	$11,224	$12,401

[1] Notes were redeemed in January 2025.
[2] Notes were redeemed in November 2025.
[3] Rate disclosed reflects the weighted average rate as of December 31, 2025.
[4] Collateralized by loans. See Note 9 for additional information.

At December 31, 2025, the Company's long-term borrowed funds include principal balances of $11.3 billion and unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts of $71 million. At December 31, 2024, the Company's long-term borrowed funds include principal balances of $12.5 billion, unamortized debt issuance costs and discounts of $85 million, and hedging basis adjustments of ($8) million. See Note 12 for further information about the Company's hedging of certain long-term borrowed funds.

Advances, lines of credit, and letters of credit from the FHLB are collateralized primarily by residential mortgages and home equity products sufficient to satisfy the collateral maintenance level established by the FHLB. The utilized FHLB borrowing capacity, primarily for advances and letters of credit, was $7.1 billion and $4.6 billion at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's available FHLB borrowing capacity was $22.1 billion and $21.1 billion at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company can also borrow from the FRB discount window to meet short-term liquidity requirements. Collateral, including certain loans, is pledged to support this borrowing capacity. At December 31, 2025, the Company's unused secured borrowing capacity was approximately $75.2 billion, which includes unencumbered securities, FHLB borrowing capacity, and FRB discount window capacity.

The following table presents a summary of maturities for the Company's long-term borrowed funds at December 31, 2025:

(dollars in millions)	Parent Company	CBNA and Other Subsidiaries	Consolidated
Year			
2026	$500	$—	$500
2027	—	2,030	2,030
2028	—	1,982	1,982
2029	—	6	6
2030	2,292	298	2,590
2031 and thereafter	3,976	140	4,116
Total	$6,768	$4,456	$11,224

NOTE 12 - DERIVATIVES

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into derivative transactions to meet the financing and hedging needs of its customers and reduce its own exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These transactions include interest rate swap contracts, interest rate options, foreign exchange contracts, residential loan commitment rate locks, interest rate future contracts, swaptions, certain commodities, forward commitments to sell TBAs, forward purchase and sale contracts, and purchase options. The Company does not use derivatives for speculative purposes.

The Company's derivative assets and liabilities are reported at fair value and are included in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Certain derivatives are cleared through central clearing houses and represent contracts executed bilaterally with counterparties in the OTC market that are novated to central clearing houses that become our counterparty. OTC-cleared derivative instruments are typically settled in cash each day based on their value from the previous day. Information regarding the valuation methodology and inputs used to estimate the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments is described in Note 18.

Derivative assets and liabilities are netted by counterparty in the Consolidated Balance Sheets if a "right of setoff" is established in a master netting agreement between the Company and the counterparty. This netted derivative asset or liability position is also netted against the fair value of any cash collateral that is pledged or received in accordance with a master netting agreement.

The following table presents derivative assets and liabilities included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
(dollars in millions)	Notional Amount	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Notional Amount	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:						
Interest rate contracts	$67,358	$366	$25	$69,077	$402	$5
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:						
Interest rate contracts	180,977	187	446	171,193	160	905
Foreign exchange contracts	40,401	510	373	34,749	472	411
Commodities contracts	10,974	458	405	1,136	429	379
TBA contracts	3,043	2	6	2,714	10	8
Other contracts	968	9	3	615	3	2
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	236,363	1,166	1,233	210,407	1,074	1,705
Total gross derivatives	303,721	1,532	1,258	279,484	1,476	1,710
Less: Gross amounts offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheets[1]		(342)	(342)		(391)	(391)
Less: Cash collateral applied[1]		(494)	(137)		(677)	(99)
Total net derivatives included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		$696	$779		$408	$1,220

[1] Amounts represent the impact of enforceable master netting agreements that allow the Company to net settle positive and negative positions, as well as collateral paid and received.

The Company's derivative transactions are internally divided into three sub-groups: institutional, customer facilitation, and residential loan. Certain derivative transactions within these sub-groups are designated as fair value or cash flow hedges, as described below:

Derivatives Designated As Hedging Instruments

The Company's institutional derivatives qualify for hedge accounting treatment. The net interest accruals on interest rate swaps designated in a fair value or cash flow hedge relationship are treated as an adjustment to interest income or interest expense of the item being hedged. All hedging relationships are formally documented at inception, as well as risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various accounting hedges. In addition, the effectiveness of hedge relationships is monitored during the duration of the hedge period. The methods utilized to assess hedge effectiveness vary based on the hedge relationship, with each relationship monitored to ensure that management's initial intent continues to be satisfied. Hedge accounting treatment is discontinued when the derivative is terminated or when it is determined that a derivative is not expected to be, or has ceased to be, an effective hedge. Changes in the fair value of a derivative are reflected in earnings after termination of the hedge relationship.

Fair Value Hedges

In a fair value hedge, changes in the fair value of both the derivative instrument and the hedged asset or liability attributable to the risk being hedged are recognized in the same income statement line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations when the changes in fair value occur. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has designated $3.8 billion and $4.7 billion, respectively, of interest rate swaps as fair value hedges of its fixed-rate prepayable AFS securities using the portfolio layer method. This approach allows the Company to designate as the hedged item a stated amount of the assets that are not expected to be affected by prepayments, defaults, and other factors affecting the timing and amount of cash flows. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has also designated $2.8 billion and $3.1 billion, respectively, of interest rate swaps as fair value hedges to manage interest rate risk within its nonprepayable fixed-rate AFS securities portfolio.

The following table presents the effect of fair value hedges on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the respective line items affected for each hedged item:

	Location and Amount of Gains (Losses) Recognized	
	Interest Income	Interest Expense
(dollars in millions)	Investment Securities	Long-Term Borrowed Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2025		
Gains (losses) on fair value hedges recognized on:		
Hedged items	$161	($8)
Derivatives	(163)	8
Amounts related to interest settlements on derivatives	45	(9)
Total net interest income recognized on fair value hedges	$43	($9)
Year Ended December 31, 2024		
Gains (losses) on fair value hedges recognized on:		
Hedged items	($142)	($8)
Derivatives	147	8
Amounts related to interest settlements on derivatives	107	(14)
Total net interest income recognized on fair value hedges	$112	($14)
Year Ended December 31, 2023		
Gains (losses) on fair value hedges recognized on:		
Hedged items	$50	($10)
Derivatives	(48)	10
Amounts related to interest settlements on derivatives	10	(16)
Total net interest income recognized on fair value hedges	$12	($16)

The following table reflects amounts recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets related to cumulative basis adjustments for fair value hedges:

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Debt securities available for sale[1]	Long-term borrowed funds	Debt securities available for sale[1]	Long-term borrowed funds
Carrying amount of hedged assets[2]	$8,009	$—	$9,557	$—
Carrying amount of hedged liabilities	—	—	—	491
Cumulative amount of fair value hedging adjustments included in the carrying amount of the hedged items	48	—	(97)	(8)

[1] Includes the amortized cost basis of closed portfolios used to designate hedging relationships under the portfolio layer method. The hedged item is a layer of the closed portfolio which is expected to be remaining at the end of the hedging relationship. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amortized cost basis of the closed portfolios used in these hedging relationships was $5.1 billion and $6.4 billion, respectively, including associated cumulative basis adjustments of $17 million and $(75) million, respectively. The amount of the designated hedging instruments was $3.8 billion and $4.7 billion at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

[2] Carrying amount represents amortized cost.

Cash Flow Hedges

In a cash flow hedge the entire change in the fair value of the interest rate swap included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness is initially recorded in OCI and is subsequently reclassified from AOCI into earnings in the period during which the hedged item affects earnings.

The Company enters into interest rate swap agreements designed primarily to hedge a portion of its floating-rate assets and liabilities. All of these swaps are deemed highly effective cash flow hedges. From time to time, the Company may also enter into certain interest rate option agreements that utilize interest rate floors and/or caps. Option premiums paid and received are excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness and are amortized over the life of the instruments.

During the first quarter of 2025, the Company entered into a cash flow hedge with a notional amount of $1.5 billion to manage the variability in cash flows related to the sale of education loans, which settled ratably each quarter throughout 2025. The Company terminated this cash flow hedge throughout the year in conjunction with the quarterly settlement of the education loan sale, with the hedge fully terminated in the fourth quarter of 2025.

The following table presents the pre-tax net gains (losses) recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income related to derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Pre-tax net gains (losses) recognized in OCI	$341	($725)	($145)
Pre-tax net gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI into interest income	(751)	(945)	(596)
Pre-tax net gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI into noninterest income	(9)	—	—
Pre-tax net gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI into interest expense	(1)	(1)	—

Using the December 31, 2025 interest rate curve, the Company estimates that $230 million in pre-tax net losses related to cash flow hedge strategies will be reclassified from AOCI to earnings over the next 12 months. These losses could differ from amounts recognized due to changes in interest rates, hedge de-designations, or the addition of other hedges after December 31, 2025.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

The Company offers derivatives to customers in connection with their risk management needs consisting primarily of interest rate, foreign exchange, and commodity contracts. Market risk exposure from customer transactions is primarily managed by entering into a variety of hedging transactions with third-party dealers. Gains and losses on customer-related derivatives are reported in Foreign exchange and derivatives products in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

During the second quarter of 2025, the Company entered into at-the-market equity offering programs to facilitate capital market activities for customers. These programs involve the concurrent short sale of an equity security and the execution of a forward purchase contract for the same equity security. The forward purchase contract economically hedges the Company's short sale position and will be closed against such position when a program concludes. Changes in fair value related to the forward purchase contracts are reported in Capital markets fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Residential mortgage loans that will be sold in the secondary market and the related loan commitments, which are considered derivatives, are accounted for at fair value. Forward contracts to sell mortgage-backed securities are utilized to hedge the fair value of the loans and related commitments. Gains and losses on the loans and related commitments, and the derivatives used to economically hedge them, are reported in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Residential MSRs are accounted for at fair value. Derivatives utilized to hedge the fair value of residential MSRs include interest rate futures, swaps, options, and forward contracts to purchase mortgage-backed securities. Gains and losses on residential MSRs and the related derivatives are reported in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table presents the effect of economic hedges on noninterest income:

	Amounts Recognized in Noninterest Income for the Year Ended December 31,			Affected Line Item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	
Economic hedge type:				
Customer interest rate contracts	$168	($773)	($505)	Foreign exchange and derivative products
Derivatives hedging interest rate risk	(134)	805	551	Foreign exchange and derivative products
Customer foreign exchange contracts	322	(223)	94	Foreign exchange and derivative products
Derivatives hedging foreign exchange risk	(386)	334	14	Foreign exchange and derivative products
Customer commodity contracts	(243)	23	(900)	Foreign exchange and derivative products
Derivatives hedging commodity price risk	260	(7)	941	Foreign exchange and derivative products
Residential loan commitments	19	(16)	(34)	Mortgage banking fees
Derivatives hedging residential loan commitments and mortgage loans held for sale, at fair value	(37)	19	25	Mortgage banking fees
Derivative contracts used to hedge residential MSRs	7	(91)	(33)	Mortgage banking fees
Derivative contracts used to hedge equity price risk	13	—	—	Capital markets fees
Total	($11)	$71	$153	

NOTE 13 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Pension and Other Postretirement Plans

The Company maintains a non-contributory pension plan (the "Citizens Qualified Plan") that was closed to new hires and re-hires effective January 1, 2009, and frozen to all participants effective December 31, 2012. Benefits under the Citizens Qualified Plan are based on employees' years of service and highest 5-year average of eligible compensation. The Citizens Qualified Plan is funded on a current basis, in compliance with the requirements of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

In connection with the Company's acquisition of Investors in 2022 it withdrew from a multi-employer plan, effective June 30, 2022, and transferred the plan assets into a newly established defined benefit pension plan sponsored by the Company (the "Investors Qualified Plan"). The Investors Qualified Plan was closed to new hires and re-hires effective December 1, 2015, and future benefit accruals were frozen to all participants effective December 31, 2016.

The Citizens Qualified Plan and the Investors Qualified Plan are collectively referred to as the Company's "Qualified Plans."

The Company also provides an unfunded, non-qualified supplemental retirement plan which was closed and frozen effective December 31, 2012, as well as postretirement benefit plans. As part of the Investors acquisition in 2022, the Company also obtained other frozen, non-qualified supplemental retirement and postretirement benefit plans. These plans are collectively referred to as the Company's "Non-Qualified Plans."

The Company's Qualified Plans and Non-Qualified Plans are collectively referred to as the Company's "Pension Plans." Pension Plan investments include equity-oriented and fixed income-oriented investments including, but not limited to, government obligations, corporate bonds, and common and collective equity and fixed income funds.

The following table presents changes in the fair value of the Company's Pension Plan assets, projected benefit obligation, funded status, and accumulated benefit obligation:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	Qualified Plans		Non-Qualified Plans	
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2025	2024
Fair value of plan assets as of January 1	$1,300	$1,281	$—	$—
Return on plan assets	178	86	—	—
Employer contributions	—	—	10	20
Settlements	(18)	—	—	(11)
Benefits and administrative expenses paid	(64)	(67)	(10)	(9)
Fair value of plan assets as of December 31	1,396	1,300	—	—
Projected benefit obligation	808	828	82	84
Pension asset (obligation)	$588	$472	($82)	($84)
Accumulated benefit obligation	$808	$828	$82	$84

Actuarial losses related to the Pension Plans recognized in AOCI at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were $329 million and $403 million, respectively.

In 2026, the Company does not plan to contribute to the Qualified Plans and expects to contribute $10 million to the Non-Qualified Plans.

The following table presents the components of net periodic benefit cost (income) and other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in OCI for the Company's Pension Plans:

	Year Ended December 31,								
	Qualified Plans			Non-Qualified Plans			Total		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Service cost	$4	$3	$4	$—	$—	$—	$4	$3	$4
Interest cost	45	45	46	5	5	5	50	50	51
Expected return on plan assets	(98)	(97)	(92)	—	—	—	(98)	(97)	(92)
Amortization of actuarial loss	12	13	15	1	1	2	13	14	17
Settlement	(3)	—	—	—	3	—	(3)	3	—
Net periodic benefit cost (income)[1]	(40)	(36)	(27)	6	9	7	(34)	(27)	(20)
Net actuarial loss (gain)	(66)	(23)	(44)	3	(3)	1	(63)	(26)	(43)
Amortization of actuarial loss	(12)	(13)	(15)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(13)	(14)	(17)
Settlement	3	—	—	—	(3)	—	3	(3)	—
Total recognized in OCI	(75)	(36)	(59)	2	(7)	(1)	(73)	(43)	(60)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost (income) and OCI	($115)	($72)	($86)	$8	$2	$6	($107)	($70)	($80)

[1] In the Consolidated Statements of Operations, service cost is presented in Salaries and employee benefits and all other components of net periodic benefit cost (income) are presented in Other operating expense.

Costs under the Company's Pension Plans are actuarially computed and include current service costs and amortization of prior service costs over the participants' average future working lifetime. The actuarial cost method used in determining the net periodic benefit cost is the projected unit method. During 2025 and 2024, lump sum payments made under the Company's Pension Plans triggered settlement accounting. In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance for defined benefit plans, the Company performed a remeasurement of the impacted plans and recognized a settlement gain or loss, as applicable.

The following table presents the expected future benefit payments for the Company's Pension Plans:

	(dollars in millions)
Expected benefit payments by fiscal year ending:	
December 31, 2026	$75
December 31, 2027	74
December 31, 2028	73
December 31, 2029	73
December 31, 2030	72
December 31, 2031 - 2035	341

401(k) Plan

The Company sponsors a 401(k) Plan under which employee contributions are matched by the Company dollar for dollar up to 4% after the employee completes of one year of service. In addition, substantially all employees will receive an additional 1.5% of their eligible earnings after completion of one year of service, subject to limits set by the Internal Revenue Service. Amounts expensed by the Company were $90 million in 2025 compared to $84 million in 2024 and $78 million in 2023.

NOTE 14 - ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table summarizes the components of the Company's OCI:

(dollars in millions)	Pre-tax	Tax Effect	After-tax
Year Ended December 31, 2025			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges arising during the period	$341	($91)	$250
Reclassification of net (gains) losses on cash flow hedges to earnings	761	(204)	557
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	1,102	(295)	807
Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities arising during the period	946	(243)	703
Reclassification of net (gains) losses on investment securities to earnings	83	(20)	63
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	1,029	(263)	766
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the period	63	(18)	45
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss to earnings	10	(3)	7
Defined benefit plans	73	(21)	52
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	$2,204	($579)	$1,625
Year Ended December 31, 2024			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges arising during the period	($725)	$194	($531)
Reclassification of net (gains) losses on cash flow hedges to earnings	946	(253)	693
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	221	(59)	162
Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities arising during the period	(117)	27	(90)
Reclassification of net (gains) losses on investment securities to earnings	78	(19)	59
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	(39)	8	(31)
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the period	26	(7)	19
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss to earnings	17	(4)	13
Defined benefit plans	43	(11)	32
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	$225	($62)	$163
Year Ended December 31, 2023			
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges arising during the period	($145)	$39	($106)
Reclassification of net (gains) losses on cash flow hedges to earnings	596	(161)	435
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	451	(122)	329
Net unrealized gains (losses) on AFS securities arising during the period	469	(119)	350
Reclassification of net (gains) losses on investment securities to earnings	111	(28)	83
Net unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities	580	(147)	433
Net actuarial gain (loss) arising during the period	43	(15)	28
Amortization of actuarial (gain) loss to earnings	17	(5)	12
Defined benefit plans	60	(20)	40
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	$1,091	($289)	$802

The following table summarizes the activity in each component of AOCI, net of income taxes:

(dollars in millions)	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investment Securities	Defined Benefit Plans	Total AOCI
Balance at January 1, 2023	($1,416)	($2,771)	($373)	($4,560)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(106)	350	28	272
Amounts reclassified from AOCI to earnings	435	83	12	530
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	329	433	40	802
Balance at December 31, 2023	($1,087)	($2,338)	($333)	($3,758)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(531)	(90)	19	(602)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI to earnings	693	59	13	765
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	162	(31)	32	163
Balance at December 31, 2024	($925)	($2,369)	($301)	($3,595)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	250	703	45	998
Amounts reclassified from AOCI to earnings	557	63	7	627
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	807	766	52	1,625
Balance at December 31, 2025	($118)	($1,603)	($249)	($1,970)
Primary location in the Consolidated Statements of Operations of amounts reclassified from AOCI	Net interest income	Securities gains, net and Net interest income	Other operating expense	

NOTE 15 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred Stock

The following table summarizes the Company's preferred stock:

		December 31,			
		2025		2024	
(dollars in millions, except per share data)	Liquidation value per share	Preferred Shares	Carrying Amount	Preferred Shares	Carrying Amount
Authorized ($25 par value per share)		100,000,000		100,000,000	
Issued and outstanding:					
Series B	$1,000	300,000	$296	300,000	$296
Series C	1,000	300,000	297	300,000	297
Series E	1,000 [1]	450,000 [2]	437	450,000	437
Series F	1,000	—	—	400,000	395
Series G	1,000	300,000	296	300,000	296
Series H	1,000 [1]	400,000 [3]	392	400,000	392
Series I	1,000 [1]	400,000 [4]	393	—	—
Total		2,150,000	$2,111	2,150,000	$2,113

[1] Equivalent to $25 per depositary share.
[2] Represented by 18,000,000 depositary shares each representing a 1/40th interest in the Series E Preferred Stock.
[3] Represented by 16,000,000 depositary shares each representing a 1/40th interest in the Series H Preferred Stock.
[4] Represented by 16,000,000 depositary shares each representing a 1/40th interest in the Series I Preferred Stock.

On July 31, 2025, the Company issued $400 million, or 400,000 shares, of 6.500% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series I Preferred Stock, par value of $25 per share with a liquidation preference of $1,000 per share (the "Series I Preferred Stock"). As a result of this issuance, the Company received net proceeds of $393 million after underwriting fees and other expenses. The Series I Preferred Stock has no stated maturity and will not be subject to any sinking fund or other obligation of the Company. The Series I Preferred Stock is redeemable at the Company's option, in whole or in part, on any dividend payment date on or after October 6, 2030 or, in whole but not in part, at any time within the 90 days following a regulatory capital treatment event at a redemption price equal to $1,000 per share, plus any declared and unpaid dividends. The Company may not redeem shares of the Series I Preferred Stock without the prior approval of the FRB or other appropriate federal banking agency as required under applicable capital rules. Except in limited circumstances or otherwise required by law, holders of the Series I Preferred Stock do not have any voting rights.

On October 6, 2025, the Company redeemed all outstanding shares of the 5.650% fixed-rate reset non-cumulative perpetual Series F Preferred Stock.

The following table provides information related to the Company's preferred stock outstanding as of December 31, 2025:

Preferred Stock[1]	Issue Date	Number of Shares Issued	Dividend Payment Date[2]	Annual Per Share Dividend Rate	Optional Redemption Date[3]
Series B	May 24, 2018	300,000	Semi-annually beginning January 6, 2019 until July 6, 2023	6.000% until July 6, 2023	July 6, 2023
			Quarterly beginning October 6, 2023	3 Mo. CME Term SOFR plus 3.265% beginning July 6, 2023	
Series C	October 25, 2018	300,000	Quarterly beginning January 6, 2019 until April 6, 2024	6.375% until April 6, 2024	April 6, 2024
			Quarterly beginning July 6, 2024	3 Mo. CME Term SOFR plus 3.419% beginning April 6, 2024	
Series E	October 28, 2019	450,000[4]	Quarterly beginning January 6, 2020	5.000%	January 6, 2025
Series G	June 11, 2021	300,000	Quarterly beginning October 6, 2021 until October 6, 2026	4.000% until October 6, 2026	October 6, 2026
			Quarterly beginning January 6, 2027	5 Yr. US Treasury rate plus 3.215% beginning October 6, 2026	
Series H	May 23, 2024	400,000[5]	Quarterly beginning October 6, 2024	7.375%	July 6, 2029
Series I	July 31, 2025	400,000[6]	Quarterly beginning January 6, 2026 until October 6, 2030	6.500% until October 6, 2030	October 6, 2030
			Quarterly beginning January 6, 2031	5 Yr. US Treasury rate plus 2.629% beginning October 6, 2030	

[1] Series B and C are non-cumulative fixed-to-floating rate perpetual preferred stock, Series E and H are non-cumulative fixed-rate perpetual preferred stock, and Series G and I are non-cumulative fixed-rate reset perpetual preferred stock. Except in limited circumstances, each series of preferred stock does not have voting rights.
[2] Dividends are payable when declared by the Company's Board of Directors or an authorized committee thereof.
[3] Redeemable at the Company's option, in whole or in part, on any dividend payment date on or after the date stated, or in whole but not in part, at any time within 90 days following a regulatory capital treatment event as defined in the applicable certificate of designations, in each case at a redemption price equal to $1,000 per share plus any declared and unpaid dividends, without accumulation of any undeclared dividends. Under current rules, any redemption is subject to approval by the FRB.
[4] Represented by 18,000,000 depositary shares each representing a 1/40th interest in the Series E Preferred Stock.
[5] Represented by 16,000,000 depositary shares each representing a 1/40th interest in the Series H Preferred Stock.
[6] Represented by 16,000,000 depositary shares each representing a 1/40th interest in the Series I Preferred Stock.

Dividends

The following table summarizes the Company's common and preferred stock dividend activity:

	Year Ended December 31,								
	2025			2024			2023		
(dollars in millions, except per share data)	Dividends Declared per Share	Dividends Declared	Dividends Paid	Dividends Declared per Share	Dividends Declared	Dividends Paid	Dividends Declared per Share	Dividends Declared	Dividends Paid
Common stock	$1.72	$755	$755	$1.68	$769	$769	$1.68	$808	$808
Preferred stock									
Series B	$75.66	$23	$23	$84.92	$25	$26	$74.49	$22	$25
Series C	77.22	23	24	80.78	24	23	63.75	19	19
Series D	—	—	—	39.66	12	17	63.50	19	19
Series E	50.00	23	23	50.00	23	23	50.00	22	22
Series F	42.38	17	22	56.50	23	23	56.50	23	23
Series G	40.00	12	12	40.00	12	12	40.00	12	12
Series H	73.75	29	29	45.68	18	10	—	—	—
Series I	28.17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total preferred stock		$138	$133		$137	$134		$117	$120

Treasury Stock

The purchase of the Company's common stock is recorded at cost. Upon retirement, or if subsequently reissued, treasury stock is reduced by the cost of such stock on a first-in, first-out basis with differences recorded in additional paid-in capital or retained earnings, as applicable.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company repurchased $600 million, or 13,471,628 shares, and $1.1 billion, or 28,113,278 shares, respectively, of its outstanding common stock, which are held in treasury stock.

NOTE 16 - SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has share-based employee compensation plans as outlined below, pursuant to which awards are granted to employees and non-employee directors. The Company grants time-based and performance-based restricted stock units, which represent the right to receive shares of stock on a future date subject to applicable vesting conditions.

Amended & Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan. The Company grants select employees time-based and performance-based restricted stock units under this plan. Time-based restricted stock units generally vest ratably over a 3-year period and performance-based restricted stock units generally vest in a single installment at the end of a 3-year performance period, depending on the level of performance achieved during such period relative to established targets. If a dividend is paid on shares underlying the awards prior to the date such shares are distributed, those dividends will be distributed following vesting in the same form as the dividend that was paid to common stockholders generally.

Amended & Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan. The Company grants time-based restricted stock units to non-employee directors as compensation for their services under this plan. Restricted stock units granted to directors are fully vested on the grant date, with settlement of the awards deferred until a director's cessation of service. If a dividend is paid on the shares underlying the awards prior to the date such shares are distributed, they are reinvested into additional restricted stock units.

Amended & Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. This plan provides eligible employees an opportunity to purchase CFG common stock at a 10% discount. Participants may contribute up to 10% of eligible compensation to the ESPP and may purchase up to $25,000 worth of stock in any calendar year. Offering periods under the ESPP are quarterly, with shares of CFG common stock purchased on the last day of each quarter at a 10% discount from the fair market value, defined as the closing price on the day of purchase. Prior to the date the shares are purchased, participants have no rights or privileges as a stockholder with respect to shares purchased at the end of the offering period.

Restricted Stock Unit Activity

The following table presents the activity related to the Company's restricted stock units:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Units	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Units	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Units	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Outstanding, January 1	6,678,168	$36.86	4,573,657	$42.23	3,876,601	$43.06
Granted	3,071,203	45.87	4,080,812	33.62	2,575,234	39.88
Vested & Distributed	(2,241,066)	39.95	(1,791,746)	43.12	(1,729,136)	40.84
Forfeited	(709,818)	37.95	(184,555)	37.56	(149,042)	42.92
Outstanding, December 31	6,798,487	$39.80	6,678,168	$36.86	4,573,657	$42.23

The total fair value of restricted stock units that vested during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 was $90 million, $77 million, and $71 million, respectively.

There are 10,447,182 shares of common stock available for awards to be granted under the Omnibus Plan and Directors Plan. In addition, there are 7,125,729 shares available for issuance under the ESPP. Upon settlement of share-based awards, the Company generally issues new shares, but may also issue shares from treasury stock.

Compensation Expense

The Company measures compensation expense related to stock awards based upon the fair value of the awards on the grant date, with adjustments made for forfeitures as they occur. The expense is charged to earnings on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period (i.e., vesting period) of the award. Compensation expense for performance-based stock awards is adjusted upward or downward based upon the probability that performance targets will be achieved. Awards that continue to vest after retirement are expensed over the period of time from the grant date to the final vesting date or from the grant date to the date when an employee is retirement eligible, whichever is shorter. Awards granted to employees who are retirement eligible at the grant date are generally expensed immediately.

Share-based compensation expense was $120 million, $97 million, and $87 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. At December 31, 2025, the total unrecognized compensation expense for unvested awards granted was $105 million. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately two years.

The Company recognized income tax benefits related to share-based compensation arrangements of $29 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, and $16 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

NOTE 17 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A summary of outstanding off-balance sheet arrangements is presented below:

	December 31,	
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024
Commitments to extend credit	$105,880	$93,460
Letters of credit	1,902	1,845
Loans sold with recourse	85	93
Risk participation agreements	37	1
Other commitments	11	14
Total	$107,915	$95,413

Commitments to Extend Credit

Commitments to extend credit are agreements to lend to customers in accordance with conditions contractually agreed upon in advance. These commitments generally have fixed expiration dates or termination clauses and may require payment of a fee. Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the contract amounts are not necessarily indicative of future cash requirements.

Letters of Credit

Letters of credit in the table above reflect commercial, standby financial, and standby performance letters of credit. Financial and performance standby letters of credit are issued by the Company for the benefit of its customers. They are used as conditional guarantees of payment to a third party in the event the customer either fails to make specific payments (financial) or fails to complete a specific project or activity (performance). The Company's exposure to credit loss in the event of counterparty nonperformance in connection with the above instruments is represented by the contractual amount of those instruments. Letters of credit are generally secured according to the creditworthiness of the counterparty, with collateral including, but not limited to, cash, accounts receivable, inventory, or investment securities. Credit risk associated with letters of credit is considered in determining the appropriate amount of the allowance for unfunded commitments. Standby and commercial letters of credit are issued for terms of no more than two years and one year, respectively.

Loans Sold with Recourse

The Company is an originator and servicer of residential mortgages and routinely sells such mortgage loans in the secondary market and to GSEs. In the context of such sales, the Company makes certain representations and warranties regarding the characteristics of the underlying loans and, as a result, may be contractually required to repurchase such loans or indemnify certain parties against losses for certain breaches of those representations and warranties. The Company also sells the government guaranteed portion of certain SBA loans to outside investors, for which it retains the servicing rights.

Risk Participation Agreements

RPAs are guarantees issued by the Company to other parties for a fee, whereby the Company agrees to participate in the credit risk of a derivative customer of the other party. The current amount of credit exposure is spread out over multiple counterparties. At December 31, 2025, the remaining terms on these RPAs ranged from less than one year to nine years.

Contingencies

The Company operates in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to potentially significant risks. A certain amount of litigation ordinarily results from the nature of the Company's banking and other businesses. The Company is a party to legal proceedings, including class actions. The Company is also the subject of investigations, reviews, subpoenas, and regulatory matters arising out of its normal business operations which, in some instances, relate to concerns about fair lending, unfair and/or deceptive practices, and mortgage-related issues. In addition, the Company engages in discussions with relevant governmental and regulatory authorities on a regular and ongoing basis regarding various issues, and any issues discussed or identified may result in investigatory or other action being taken. Litigation and regulatory matters may result in settlements, damages, fines, penalties, public or private censure, increased costs, required remediation, restrictions on business activities, or other impacts on the Company.

In these disputes and proceedings, the Company contests liability and the amount of damages as appropriate. Given their complex nature, and based on the Company's experience, it may be years before some of these matters are resolved. Moreover, before liability can be reasonably estimated for a claim, numerous legal and factual issues may need to be examined, including through potentially lengthy discovery and determination of important factual matters, and by addressing novel or unsettled legal issues relevant to the proceedings in question. The Company cannot predict with certainty if, how, or when such claims will be resolved or what the eventual settlement, fine, penalty, or other relief, if any, may be, particularly for claims that are at an early stage in their development or where claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages. The Company recognizes a provision for a claim when, in the opinion of management after seeking legal advice, it is probable that a liability exists and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. In many proceedings, however, it is not possible to determine whether any loss is probable or to estimate the amount of any loss.

Based on information currently available, the advice of legal counsel and other advisers, and established reserves, management believes that the aggregate liabilities, if any, potentially arising from these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 18 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company measures or monitors many of its assets and liabilities on a fair value basis. Fair value is used on a recurring basis for assets and liabilities for which fair value is the required or elected measurement basis of accounting. Fair value is also used on a nonrecurring basis to evaluate assets for impairment or for disclosure purposes. Nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve the application of lower of cost or market accounting or write-downs of individual assets. Fair value measurement guidance is also applied to disclosures in this Note related to assets and liabilities that are not required to be reported at fair value in the financial statements.

Fair Value Option

The Company has elected to account for residential mortgage LHFS and certain commercial LHFS at fair value. The election of the fair value option for financial assets and liabilities is optional and irrevocable. Applying fair value accounting to residential mortgage LHFS better aligns the reported results of the economic changes in the value of these loans and their related economic hedge instruments. Certain commercial LHFS are managed by a commercial secondary loan desk that provides liquidity to banks, finance companies, and institutional investors. Fair value accounting is applied to these loans since the Company's intent is to sell them in the near-term.

The following table presents the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate unpaid principal balance of LHFS measured at fair value:

	December 31, 2025			December 31, 2024		
(dollars in millions)	Aggregate Fair Value	Aggregate Unpaid Principal	Aggregate Fair Value Greater (Less) Than Aggregate Unpaid Principal	Aggregate Fair Value	Aggregate Unpaid Principal	Aggregate Fair Value Greater (Less) Than Aggregate Unpaid Principal
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	$895	$872	$23	$633	$625	$8
Commercial loans held for sale	170	185	(15)	192	199	(7)

Residential Mortgage Loans Held for Sale

The fair value of residential mortgage LHFS is derived from observable mortgage security prices and includes adjustments for loan servicing value, agency guarantee fees, and other loan level attributes which are observable in the marketplace. Credit risk does not have a significant impact on the valuation of these loans as they are sold shortly after origination. Residential mortgage LHFS are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy given the observable market inputs utilized to value these loans.

Residential mortgage loans accounted for under the fair value option are initially measured at fair value when the financial asset is originated or purchased. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Interest income on residential mortgage LHFS is calculated based on the contractual interest rate of the loan and is recorded in Interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Commercial Loans Held for Sale

The fair value of commercial LHFS is estimated using observable prices of similar loans that transact in the marketplace. External pricing services that provide fair value estimates based on quotes from various dealers transacting in the market, sector curves, or benchmarking techniques are also utilized. Commercial loans managed by the commercial secondary loan desk are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy given the observable market inputs utilized to value these loans.

These commercial loans accounted for under the fair value option are initially measured at fair value when the financial asset is recognized. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in Capital markets fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest income on commercial LHFS is calculated based on the contractual interest rate of the loan and is recorded in Interest income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is measured using the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is based upon quoted market prices in an active market, if available, otherwise observable market-based inputs or independently sourced parameters are utilized. Inputs may include prices for similar assets or liabilities, yield curves, interest rates, prepayment speeds, and foreign exchange rates.

The Company carries certain assets and liabilities at fair value and has elected to account for its residential mortgage LHFS and loans managed by the commercial secondary loan trading desk at fair value. Assets and liabilities carried at fair value are classified in accordance with the following three-level valuation hierarchy:

- Level 1. Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2. Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar instruments, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3. Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market information and are significant to the fair value measurement.

Classification in the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability. There is less judgment applied in arriving at the fair value for instruments classified in Levels 1 and 2 since the inputs are primarily based upon observable market data, whereas management judgment is more significant for instruments classified in Level 3 due to the lack of observable market data.

Fair value hierarchy classifications are reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis. Changes related to the observability of inputs in fair value measurements may result in a reclassification between the fair value hierarchy levels and are recognized based on period-end balances.

The Company utilizes a variety of valuation techniques to measure its assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, with those utilized for significant assets and liabilities presented below:

Debt Securities Available for Sale

AFS debt securities are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy if quoted prices in active markets are available and include debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. The fair value of a security is estimated under the market or income approach using pricing models if quoted market prices are not available. These securities are classified as Level 2 since they trade in active markets and the inputs to their valuations are observable. The pricing models used to value securities generally commence with market prices, or rates, for similar instruments, with adjustments made based on the characteristics of the instrument being valued. These adjustments reflect assumptions made regarding the sensitivity of each security's value to changes in interest rates and prepayment speeds. Security classes that are valued using this market approach include mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations, and other debt securities issued by U.S. GSEs and state and political subdivisions. The pricing models used to value securities under the income approach generally commence with the contractual cash flows of each security, with adjustments made based on forecasted prepayment speeds, default rates, and other market-observable information. The adjusted cash flows are then discounted at a rate derived from observed rates of return for comparable assets or liabilities that are traded in the market. Security classes that are valued using this income approach include residential and commercial collateralized mortgage obligations.

A majority of the Company's Level 1 and 2 debt securities are priced using an external pricing service. The pricing accuracy of this service is verified on a quarterly basis and involves the use of a secondary external vendor to provide valuations for the Company's securities portfolio for comparison purposes. Any valuation discrepancies exceeding a certain threshold are researched and, if necessary, corroborated by an independent outside broker.

In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation model, securities are classified as Level 3.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

MSRs do not trade in an active market with readily observable prices and, therefore, are classified as Level 3 since their valuation utilizes significant unobservable inputs. The fair value is determined using a discounted cash flow model, which includes assumptions associated with weighted-average life, prepayment speed, and weighted-average option adjusted spread. The underlying assumptions and estimated values are corroborated by values received from independent third parties based on their review of the servicing portfolio and comparisons to market transactions. Refer to Note 6 for more information.

Derivatives

The Company's interest rate derivatives are traded in OTC markets where quoted market prices are not readily available. Fair value is determined through models that primarily use market observable inputs, such as swap rates and yield curves. These pricing models determine the sum of each instrument's fixed and variable cash flows, which are then discounted using an appropriate yield curve to arrive at the fair value of each derivative instrument. The pricing models do not contain a high level of subjectivity as the methodologies used do not require significant judgment. Certain adjustments that market participants would make to the modeled price when pricing each instrument are also considered, including a credit valuation adjustment that reflects the credit quality of the derivative counterparty. The effect of exposure to a particular counterparty's credit is incorporated by netting their derivative contracts with the available collateral and calculating a credit valuation adjustment on the basis of the net position with the counterparty where permitted. This adjustment requires judgment on behalf of Company management but is not material to the total fair value of the interest rate derivative portfolio. Therefore, interest rate derivatives are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of commodity derivatives uses the mid-point of market observable quoted prices as an input into the fair value model. These observed market prices, combined with other market observed inputs to derive the fair value of the instrument, classifies the commodity derivative as a Level 2 instrument.

The fair value of foreign exchange derivatives uses the mid-point of daily quoted currency spot prices. The valuation model estimates fair value based on these quoted prices along with interest rate yield curves and forward currency rates. Foreign exchange derivatives are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy since all of these inputs are observable in the market.

The fair value of TBA contracts is estimated using observable prices of similar loan pools that transact in the marketplace, as well as sector curves and benchmarking techniques. Therefore, TBA contracts are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy given the observable market inputs.

Other contracts consist primarily of interest rate lock commitments, which are valued utilizing loan closing rate assumptions that are internally generated. These assumptions are considered a significant unobservable input and, therefore, interest rate lock commitments are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Equity Securities, at fair value

The fair value of money market mutual fund investments is determined based on unadjusted quoted market prices and is considered a Level 1 fair value measurement.

Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments include corporate bonds and U.S. Treasury securities managed by the Company's trading desks. U.S. Treasury securities are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy as quoted prices in active markets are readily available. The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using a combination of direct market quotes for a particular bond, or a comparable bond if recent market data is not available, and a discounted cash flow model that incorporates certain credit attributes of the bond issuer. External pricing services are utilized to corroborate the fair value of corporate bonds, which may result in an adjustment to the underlying bond's valuation if price differences exceed certain thresholds. Corporate bonds are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy given the observable market inputs utilized to value these instruments. Short-term investments are included in Interest-bearing deposits in banks in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Short-Term Borrowed Funds

Short-term borrowed funds include short positions in corporate bonds and equity securities held by the Company's trading desks. Equity securities are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy as quoted prices in active markets are readily available. Corporate bonds are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. See "Short-term investments" above for more information regarding the valuation techniques utilized to value corporate bonds.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities include short positions in commercial LHFS managed by the Company's commercial secondary loan desk and are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. See "Commercial Loans Held for Sale" above for more information regarding the valuation techniques utilized to value commercial LHFS.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including gross derivative assets and liabilities, on a recurring basis at December 31, 2025:

(dollars in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities available for sale:				
Mortgage-backed securities	$32,484	$—	$32,484	$—
Collateralized loan obligations	89	—	89	—
State and political subdivisions	1	—	1	—
U.S. Treasury and other	3,123	3,123	—	—
Total debt securities available for sale	35,697	3,123	32,574	—
Loans held for sale:				
Residential loans held for sale	895	—	895	—
Commercial loans held for sale	170	—	170	—
Total loans held for sale, at fair value	1,065	—	1,065	—
Mortgage servicing rights	1,455	—	—	1,455
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate contracts	553	—	553	—
Foreign exchange contracts	510	—	510	—
Commodities contracts	458	—	458	—
TBA contracts	2	—	2	—
Other contracts	9	—	1	8
Total derivative assets	1,532	—	1,524	8
Equity securities, at fair value[(1)]	251	251	—	—
Short-term investments	72	40	32	—
Total assets	$40,072	$3,414	$35,195	$1,463
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate contracts	$471	$—	$471	$—
Foreign exchange contracts	373	—	373	—
Commodities contracts	405	—	405	—
TBA contracts	6	—	6	—
Other contracts	3	—	—	3
Total derivative liabilities	1,258	—	1,255	3
Short-term borrowed funds	52	40	12	—
Other liabilities	157	—	157	—
Total liabilities	$1,467	$40	$1,424	$3

[(1)] Excludes investments of $66 million included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient. These investments include capital contributions to private investment funds and have unfunded capital commitments of $14 million at December 31, 2025, which may be called at any time during prescribed time periods. The credit exposure is generally limited to the carrying amount of investments made and unfunded capital commitments.

The following table presents assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including gross derivative assets and liabilities, on a recurring basis at December 31, 2024:

(dollars in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Debt securities available for sale:				
Mortgage-backed securities	$29,055	$—	$29,055	$—
Collateralized loan obligations	184	—	184	—
State and political subdivisions	1	—	1	—
U.S. Treasury and other	3,525	3,525	—	—
Total debt securities available for sale	32,765	3,525	29,240	—
Loans held for sale:				
Residential loans held for sale	633	—	633	—
Commercial loans held for sale	192	—	192	—
Total loans held for sale, at fair value	825	—	825	—
Mortgage servicing rights	1,491	—	—	1,491
Derivative assets:				
Interest rate contracts	562	—	562	—
Foreign exchange contracts	472	—	472	—
Commodities contracts	429	—	429	—
TBA contracts	10	—	10	—
Other contracts	3	—	—	3
Total derivative assets	1,476	—	1,473	3
Equity securities, at fair value[1]	162	162	—	—
Short-term investments	53	40	13	—
Total assets	$36,772	$3,727	$31,551	$1,494
Derivative liabilities:				
Interest rate contracts	$910	$—	$910	$—
Foreign exchange contracts	411	—	411	—
Commodities contracts	379	—	379	—
TBA contracts	8	—	8	—
Other contracts	2	—	—	2
Total derivative liabilities	1,710	—	1,708	2
Short-term borrowed funds	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	101	—	101	—
Total liabilities	$1,811	$—	$1,809	$2

[1] Excludes investments of $58 million included in Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) practical expedient. These investments include capital contributions to private investment funds and have unfunded capital commitments of $24 million at December 31, 2024, which may be called at any time during prescribed time periods. The credit exposure is generally limited to the carrying amount of investments made and unfunded capital commitments.

The following table presents a roll forward of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified as Level 3:

	For the Year Ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
(dollars in millions)	Mortgage Servicing Rights	Other Derivative Contracts	Mortgage Servicing Rights	Other Derivative Contracts
Beginning balance	$1,491	$1	$1,552	$7
Issuances	159	70	106	60
Sales[1]	(72)	—	(99)	—
Settlements[2]	(168)	(77)	(176)	(41)
Changes in fair value recognized in earnings[3]	45	11	108	(25)
Ending balance	$1,455	$5	$1,491	$1

[1] For MSRs, represents the sale of the excess servicing yield on MSRs.
[2] For MSRs, represents changes in value of the MSRs due to i) the passage of time including the impact from both regularly scheduled loan principal payments and partial paydowns, and ii) loans that paid off during the period. For other derivative contracts, represents the closeout of interest rate lock commitments and other cash payments.
[3] Represents changes in fair value primarily driven by market conditions. These changes are recorded in Mortgage banking fees and Other income in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The following table presents quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs utilized to measure the fair of Level 3 assets and liabilities:

Financial Instrument[1]	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	December 31, 2025 Range (Weighted Average)	December 31, 2024 Range (Weighted Average)
Mortgage servicing rights	Discounted Cash Flow	Constant prepayment rate	5.51-14.62% CPR (7.00% CPR)	5.08-16.32% CPR (6.70% CPR)
		Option adjusted spread	398-1,038 bps (588 bps)	398-1,058 bps (632 bps)
Other derivative contracts	Internal Model	Pull through rate	8.10-99.88% (84.71%)	5.09-99.90% (83.06%)
		MSR value	24.53-177.00 bps (134.25 bps)	23.91-171.64 bps (121.23 bps)

[1] Disclosures related to the fair value measurement of financial instruments deemed immaterial are not included.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is also used on a nonrecurring basis to evaluate certain assets for impairment or for disclosure purposes. The following valuation techniques are utilized to measure significant assets for which the Company utilizes fair value on a nonrecurring basis:

Collateral-Dependent Loans

The fair value of retail collateral-dependent loans is estimated using the appraised value of the collateral less costs to dispose. Retail collateral-dependent loans are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy given the observable market inputs utilized to value these loans. The fair value of commercial collateral-dependent loans is estimated using a variety of valuation techniques including appraisals, broker opinions, or other valuation techniques dependent on collateral type. Commercial collateral-dependent loans are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy since these valuation techniques utilize significant unobservable inputs. Any excess of the carrying amount of a collateral-dependent loan over its fair value is charged to the ALLL.

The following table presents losses recorded in earnings on assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, regardless of whether the asset is still held at period end:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Collateral-dependent loans	($136)	($200)	($138)

The following table presents the carrying amount and fair value hierarchy of assets that were held as of period end and for which a nonrecurring fair value adjustment was recorded in earnings during the year. Carrying amount represents the fair value of the asset as of its measurement date, or date on which a nonrecurring fair value adjustment was recorded.

	December 31, 2025				December 31, 2024			
(dollars in millions)	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Collateral-dependent loans	$135	$—	$24	$111	$979	$—	$979	$—

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following tables present the estimated fair value for financial instruments not recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The carrying amounts are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets under the indicated captions.

	December 31, 2025							
	Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
(dollars in millions)	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets[1]:								
Debt securities held to maturity	$7,933	$7,150	$—	$—	$7,595	$6,812	$338	$338
Loans held for sale	133	133	—	—	—	—	133	133
Net loans and leases	140,749	140,131	—	—	437	437	140,312	139,694
Other assets	807	807	—	—	768	768	39	39
Financial liabilities:								
Deposits	183,313	183,277	—	—	183,313	183,277	—	—
Short-term borrowed funds	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
Long-term borrowed funds	11,224	11,472	—	—	11,224	11,472	—	—

	December 31, 2024							
	Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
(dollars in millions)	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets[1]:								
Debt securities held to maturity	$8,599	$7,540	$—	$—	$8,187	$7,136	$412	$404
Loans held for sale	33	33	—	—	—	—	33	33
Net loans and leases	137,142	136,293	—	—	979	979	136,163	135,314
Other assets	710	710	—	—	689	689	21	21
Financial liabilities:								
Deposits	174,776	174,651	—	—	174,776	174,651	—	—
Long-term borrowed funds	12,401	12,247	—	—	12,401	12,247	—	—

[1] Excludes cash-related financial instruments not recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with a carrying value and estimated fair value of $13.6 billion and $11.2 billion at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 19 - NONINTEREST INCOME

Revenues from Contracts with Customers

A portion of the Company's noninterest income relates to certain fee-based revenue earned from contracts with customers based on the amount of consideration expected to be received upon the transfer of control of a good or service. The timing of recognition is dependent on whether a performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of the product or service to a customer over time or at a point in time. Judgments include the timing of when performance obligations are satisfied and determination of the transaction price.

The following tables present noninterest income segregated by revenue from contracts with customers and revenue from other sources, disaggregated by business segment. Revenue from other sources primarily includes income from letter of credit and loan fees, foreign exchange and derivative products, and mortgage banking fees.

See Note 1 for information regarding segment changes made during the fourth quarter of 2025.

	Year Ended December 31, 2025			
(dollars in millions)	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Other	Consolidated
Service charges and fees	$308	$134	$—	$442
Capital markets fees	—	485	—	485
Wealth fees	360	—	—	360
Card fees	284	51	—	335
Other banking fees	3	10	—	13
Total revenue from contracts with customers	$955	$680	$—	$1,635
Total revenue from other sources[1]	297	315	147	759
Total noninterest income	$1,252	$995	$147	$2,394

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
(dollars in millions)	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Other	Consolidated
Service charges and fees	$288	$128	$1	$417
Capital markets fees	—	445	—	445
Wealth fees	294	—	—	294
Card fees	284	54	24	362
Other banking fees	3	12	—	15
Total revenue from contracts with customers	$869	$639	$25	$1,533
Total revenue from other sources[1]	262	269	112	643
Total noninterest income	$1,131	$908	$137	$2,176

	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
(dollars in millions)	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Other	Consolidated
Service charges and fees	$277	$132	$—	$409
Capital markets fees	—	293	—	293
Wealth fees	259	—	—	259
Card fees	244	47	—	291
Other banking fees	3	11	—	14
Total revenue from contracts with customers	$783	$483	$—	$1,266
Total revenue from other sources[1]	284	301	132	717
Total noninterest income	$1,067	$784	$132	$1,983

[1] Includes bank-owned life insurance income of $115 million, $108 million, and $93 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The Company does not have any material contract assets, liabilities, or other receivables recorded on its Consolidated Balance Sheets related to revenues from contracts with customers as of December 31, 2025. The Company elected to exclude disclosure of unsatisfied performance obligations for contracts with an original expected length of one year or less and contracts under which the Company recognized revenue for services that it has the right to invoice for.

A description of the above components of revenue from contracts with customers is presented below:

Service Charges and Fees

Service charges and fees include fees earned from deposit products in lieu of compensating balances, service charges for deposit transactions performed by customers, and fees earned for cash management activities. Service charges on deposit products are recognized over the period in which the related service is provided and at a point in time upon completion of the requested service transaction. Fees on cash management products and servicing fees on loans sold without recognition of a servicing right are recognized over time as the services are provided.

Capital Markets Fees

Capital markets fees include fees received from leading or participating in loan syndications, bond and equity underwriting services, and advisory fees. Loan syndication and underwriting fees are recognized as revenue when the Company has rendered all services to, and is entitled to collect the fee from, the borrower or the issuer, and there are no significant contingencies associated with the fee. Underwriting expenses passed through from the lead underwriter are recognized within Other operating expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Advisory fees for mergers and acquisitions are recognized over time, while valuation services and fairness opinions are recognized upon completion of the advisory service.

Wealth Fees

Wealth fees include fees from investment management and brokerage services. Fees from investment management services are based on asset market values and are recognized over the period in which the related service is provided. Brokerage services include custody fees, commission income, trailing commissions, and other investment services. Custody fees are recognized on a monthly basis and commission income is recognized on trade date. Trailing commissions, such as 12b-1 fees, insurance renewal income, and income based on asset or investment levels in future periods are recognized when the asset balance is known, or the renewal occurs and the income is no longer constrained. For each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recognized trailing commissions of $16 million related to previous investment sales and recognized $15 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Fees from other investment services are recognized upon completion of the service.

Card Fees

Card fees include interchange income from credit and debit card transactions and are recognized upon settlement by the association network. Interchange rates are generally set by the association network based on purchase volume and other factors. Other card-related fees are recognized upon completion of the transaction. Costs related to card reward programs are recognized in current earnings as the rewards are earned by the customer and are recorded as a reduction to Card fees.

Other Banking Fees

Other banking fees include fees for various banking transactions such as letter of credit fees, foreign wire transfers, and other services. These fees are recognized in a manner that reflects the timing of when transactions occur and as services are provided.

Revenue from Other Sources

Letter of Credit and Loan Fees

Letter of credit and loan fees primarily include fees received from letter of credit agreements as well as loan fees received from lending activities that cannot be deferred. These fees are recognized upon execution of the contract.

Foreign Exchange and Derivative Products

Foreign exchange and derivative products primarily include fees received from foreign exchange and interest rate derivative contracts executed with customers to meet their hedging and financing needs. These fees are generally recognized upon execution of the contracts. Foreign exchange and derivative products also include mark-to-market gains and losses recognized on these customer contracts and offsetting derivative contracts executed with external counterparties to manage the market risk exposure associated with customer contracts.

Mortgage Banking Fees

Mortgage banking fees primarily include gains or losses on the sale of residential mortgages originated with the intent to sell and servicing fees on mortgages serviced by the Company. Mortgage banking fees also include valuation adjustments for mortgage LHFS that are measured at the lower of cost or fair value, as well as mortgage loans originated with the intent to sell that are measured at fair value under the fair value option. Changes in the value of MSRs are reported in Mortgage banking fees in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For further discussion of MSRs, see Note 6.

Other Income

Bank-owned life insurance is stated at its cash surrender value. The Company is the beneficiary of life insurance policies on current and former officers of the Company. Net changes in the carrying amount of the cash surrender value represent an adjustment to premiums paid when determining the expense or income recognized under the life insurance policy for the period.

NOTE 20 - OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

The following table presents the details of Other operating expense:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Marketing	$170	$170	$187
Deposit insurance[1]	127	193	390
Other	365	359	396
Other operating expense	$662	$722	$973

[1] Includes an industry-wide FDIC special assessment of $(26) million, $31 million, and $225 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

NOTE 21 - INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method, resulting in two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense approximates taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period while deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities represent changes in taxes expected to be paid in the future due to the reversal of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

The Company assesses the probability that positions taken, or expected to be taken, in its income tax returns will be sustained by taxing authorities. A “more likely than not” (i.e., more than 50 percent) recognition threshold must be met before a tax benefit can be recognized. Tax positions that are more likely than not to be sustained are reflected in the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

All of the Company’s Income before income tax expense as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 is attributable to domestic operations. Federal income tax expense is impacted by the amortization of certain tax-advantaged investments. See Note 9 for further details of these investments.

The following table presents the components of income tax expense:

(dollars in millions)	Current	Deferred	Total
Year Ended December 31, 2025			
Federal	$472	($78)	$394
State and local	107	(4)	103
Total	$579	($82)	$497
Year Ended December 31, 2024			
Federal	$447	($127)	$320
State and local	109	(50)	59
Total	$556	($177)	$379
Year Ended December 31, 2023			
Federal	$497	($135)	$362
State and local	167	(107)	60
Total	$664	($242)	$422

The following table presents a reconciliation between the U.S. federal statutory tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
(dollars in millions)	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount	Rate
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	$489	21.0 %	$396	21.0 %	$426	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax effect[1]	82	3.5	46	2.5	58	2.9
Tax credits						
Low income housing tax-advantaged investments[2]	(56)	(2.4)	(52)	(2.8)	(56)	(2.8)
Renewable energy tax-advantaged investments[2]	(19)	(0.8)	(30)	(1.6)	(21)	(1.0)
Other	(2)	(0.1)	(2)	(0.1)	(3)	(0.1)
Changes in valuation allowances	1	—	3	0.1	—	—
Nontaxable or nondeductible items						
FDIC insurance premiums	32	1.3	34	1.8	35	1.7
Bank-owned life insurance	(24)	(1.0)	(22)	(1.2)	(20)	(1.0)
Other	(3)	(0.1)	(3)	(0.1)	(3)	(0.2)
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
Other adjustments	(3)	(0.1)	9	0.5	1	0.1
Effective tax rate	$497	21.3 %	$379	20.1 %	$422	20.8 %

[1] States and local jurisdictions that make up the majority (greater than 50 percent) of the tax effect in this category include Massachusetts, New York, and New York City for 2025, 2024, and 2023.
[2] Includes tax credits, other tax benefits, and certain costs associated with tax-advantaged investments.

The following table presents income taxes paid by the Company:

	Year Ended December 31,		
(dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023
Federal	$25	$74	$173
State or jurisdiction[1]			
California	11	12	—
Massachusetts	—	—	31
New Jersey	16	11	—
New York	17	19	37
New York City	24	23	23
Rhode Island	17	18	21
Other	41	51	90
Total income taxes paid	$151	$208	$375

[1] The amount of income taxes paid to a particular state or jurisdiction is disclosed only for those states and jurisdictions that meet the 5% disaggregation threshold in a given year. Taxes paid to states and jurisdictions that do not meet the 5% disaggregation threshold in a given year are included in Other.

The following table presents the significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities:

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Other comprehensive income	$669	$1,242
Allowance for credit losses	517	552
Federal and state net operating and capital loss carryforwards	58	69
Accrued expenses	1,193	1,198
Investment and other tax credit carryforwards	342	214
Partnerships	26	4
Other	10	10
Total deferred tax assets	2,815	3,289
Valuation allowance	(105)	(120)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	2,710	3,169
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Leasing transactions	207	208
Amortization of intangibles	424	425
Depreciation	521	570
Pension and other employee compensation plans	148	146
Partnerships	—	—
Deferred Income	62	24
MSRs	252	243
Total deferred tax liabilities	1,614	1,616
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	$1,096	$1,553

Deferred tax assets are recognized for net operating loss, capital loss, and tax credit carryforwards. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that management concludes is more likely than not to be realized.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had federal and state tax net operating loss carryforwards of $505 million, capital loss carryforwards of $116 million, and federal and state tax credit carryforwards of $342 million. The majority of the federal and state tax net operating loss carryforwards, if not utilized, will expire in varying amounts through 2044, while the capital loss and tax credit carryforwards expire in varying amounts through 2026 and 2045, respectively. Limitations on the ability to realize these carryforwards are reflected in the associated valuation allowance. At December 31, 2025, the Company had a valuation allowance of $105 million against various deferred tax assets related to federal and state net operating losses, capital losses, and state tax credits, as the Company's current assessment is that it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets related to these items will not be realized.

At December 31, 2025, retained earnings included base year reserves of acquired thrift institutions for which no deferred income tax liability has been recognized. Under current tax law, these base year reserves may become taxable if certain distributions are made with respect to the stock of the Company, CBNA ceases to qualify as a bank for tax purposes, or the reserves are used for purposes other than to absorb bad debt losses. The amount of the unrecognized deferred tax liability related to the Company's base year reserves was approximately $117 million at December 31, 2025. No actions are planned that would cause any portion of these reserves to become taxable.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and in various state and local jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal tax examinations by major tax authorities for years before 2022 and, with few exceptions, before 2021 for state and local jurisdictions.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits:

(dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	$5	$7	$6
Gross increase for tax positions related to current year	10	1	1
Gross increase for tax positions related to prior years	—	1	1
Decrease for tax positions as a result of the lapse of the statutes of limitations	(1)	(1)	—
Decrease for tax positions related to settlements with taxing authorities	(9)	(3)	(1)
Balance at end of year[1]	$5	$5	$7

[1] All amounts represent unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate.

Tax positions are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with a taxing authority. The difference between the benefit recognized and the tax benefit claimed on a tax return is referred to as an unrecognized tax benefit. Any adjustment to unrecognized tax benefits is recorded in Income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are reported in Income tax expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company's liability for accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits was $4 million and $1 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. In addition, the income tax expense (benefit) recognized for interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits was $3 million, $(1) million, and $3 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

NOTE 22 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS is the amount of earnings, adjusted for preferred stock dividends and the impact of issuance costs associated with preferred stock redemptions, available to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted EPS is the amount of earnings available to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period adjusted to include the effect of potentially dilutive common shares, which include incremental shares issued for share-based payment awards. Potentially dilutive common shares are excluded from the computation of diluted EPS in periods in which the effect would be antidilutive.

(dollars in millions, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
Numerator (basic and diluted):			
Net income	$1,831	$1,509	$1,608
Less: Preferred stock dividends	138	137	117
Less: Impact of preferred stock redemption	5	—	—
Net income available to common stockholders	$1,688	$1,372	$1,491
Denominator:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - basic	433,173,162	450,678,038	475,089,384
Dilutive common shares: share-based awards	3,717,569	2,832,207	1,603,764
Weighted-average common shares outstanding - diluted	436,890,731	453,510,245	476,693,148
Earnings per common share:			
Basic	$3.90	$3.05	$3.14
Diluted[1]	3.86	3.03	3.13

[1] Excluded from the computation of diluted EPS were weighted-average antidilutive shares totaling 24,574, 330,950, and 2,210,857 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

NOTE 23 - REGULATORY MATTERS

As a BHC and FHC, the Company is subject to regulation and supervision by the FRB. Our banking subsidiary, CBNA, is a national banking association primarily regulated by the OCC.

Under the current U.S. Basel III capital framework, the Company and CBNA must meet the following specific minimum requirements: CET1 capital ratio of 4.5%, Tier 1 capital ratio of 6.0%, Total capital ratio of 8.0%, and Tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%. As a BHC, the Company's SCB of 4.5% is imposed on top of the three minimum risk-based capital ratios listed above and a CCB of 2.5% is imposed on top of the three minimum risk-based capital ratios listed above for CBNA. The Company's SCB is re-calibrated with each biennial supervisory stress test and updated annually to reflect the Company's planned common stock dividends. In addition, the Company must not be subject to a written agreement, order, or capital directive with any of its regulators. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can result in the initiation of certain actions that, if undertaken, could have a material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table presents the regulatory capital ratios for the Company and CBNA under the U.S. Basel III Standardized rules. The Company and CBNA have both declared as an "AOCI opt-out" institution, which means they are not required to recognize the AOCI impact of net unrealized gains and losses on debt securities and accumulated net gains and losses on cash flow hedges and certain defined benefit pension plan assets in regulatory capital. In addition, both entities elected to delay the estimated impact of CECL on regulatory capital for a two-year period ending December 31, 2021, followed by a three-year transition period ending December 31, 2024, to phase-in the aggregate amount of the capital benefit provided during the initial two-year delay.

	Actual		Required Minimum Capital	
(dollars in millions)	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio[1]
As of December 31, 2025				
CET1 capital				
CFG	$18,240	10.6 %	$15,434	9.0 %
CBNA	20,946	12.3	11,946	7.0
Tier 1 capital				
CFG	20,351	11.9	18,007	10.5
CBNA	20,946	12.3	14,506	8.5
Total capital				
CFG	23,654	13.8	21,437	12.5
CBNA	24,135	14.1	17,919	10.5
Tier 1 leverage				
CFG	20,351	9.5	8,613	4.0
CBNA	20,946	9.8	8,572	4.0
As of December 31, 2024				
CET1 capital				
CFG	$17,900	10.8 %	$14,913	9.0 %
CBNA	20,250	12.3	11,549	7.0
Tier 1 capital				
CFG	20,013	12.1	17,398	10.5
CBNA	20,250	12.3	14,024	8.5
Total capital				
CFG	23,232	14.0	20,712	12.5
CBNA	23,362	14.2	17,324	10.5
Tier 1 leverage				
CFG	20,013	9.4	8,502	4.0
CBNA	20,250	9.6	8,474	4.0

[1] Represents minimum requirement under the current capital framework plus the SCB of 4.5% and CCB of 2.5% for CFG and CBNA, respectively. The SCB and CCB are not applicable to the Tier 1 leverage ratio.

The Company's capital distributions are subject to the oversight of the FRB. Under the FRB's SCB framework, failure to maintain risk-based capital ratios above the respective minimum requirements, including the SCB, would result in graduated restrictions on the Company's ability to make certain discretionary bonus payments and capital distributions, including common stock dividends and share repurchases. The timing and amount of future dividends and share repurchases will depend on various factors, including the Company's capital position, financial performance, balance sheet growth, market conditions, and regulatory considerations. All future capital distributions are subject to consideration and approval by the Company's Board of Directors prior to execution. See Note 15 for more information regarding the Company's common stock dividends and share repurchases.

Also, there are statutory and regulatory limitations on the ability of CBNA, as a national bank subsidiary, to pay dividends or make other capital distributions to the Parent Company. Dividends are limited to the lesser of the amount calculated under a "recent earnings" test and an "undivided profits" test. Under the recent earnings test, a dividend may not be paid if the total of all dividends declared during any calendar year exceeds the sum of current year net income and retained net income of the two preceding years, less any required transfers to surplus, unless the national bank obtains the approval of the OCC. Under the undivided profits test, a dividend may not be paid in excess of the entity's "undivided profits" (generally accumulated net profits that have not been paid out as dividends or transferred to surplus). Federal banking regulatory agencies have issued policy statements that provide that FDIC-insured depository institutions and their holding companies should generally pay dividends out of current operating earnings only.

NOTE 24 - BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The Company is managed by its CODM, the Chief Executive Officer, on a segment basis. The Company's two reportable business segments are Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking. The business segments are determined based on the products and services provided, or the type of customer served. Each business segment has a segment head that reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer, who has final authority over resource allocation decisions and performance assessment. The business segments reflect this management structure and the manner in which financial information is currently evaluated by the Chief Executive Officer.

The CODM utilizes segment pretax profit or loss as the primary measure to allocate resources to the Company's business segments during the annual budgeting and forecasting process. This measure is also used to assess the performance of each segment, with a focus on monitoring net interest income, noninterest income, and noninterest expense. To ensure effective oversight, the CODM participates in monthly business review meetings, where budget- and forecast-to-actual variances for pretax profit or loss and its components are analyzed. These evaluations inform the CODM's decisions regarding the allocation of capital and resources across the business segments, ensuring alignment with the Company's strategic objectives.

Developing and applying methodologies used to allocate items among the business segments is a dynamic process. Accordingly, financial results may be revised periodically as management systems are enhanced, methods of evaluating performance or product lines are updated, or organizational structure changes occur.

See Note 1 for information regarding segment changes made during the fourth quarter of 2025.

Reportable Business Segments

Segment results are determined based upon the Company's organizational and management structure, with balance sheet and statement of operations items assigned to each of the business segments. The results are not necessarily comparable with similar information reported by other financial institutions. A description of each reportable business segment is presented below:

Consumer Banking

The Consumer Banking segment serves consumer customers and small businesses, offering traditional banking products and services including deposits, mortgage and home equity lending, credit cards, small business loans, education loans, point-of-sale finance loans, and wealth management solutions. Citizens Private Bank and Private Wealth integrate banking services and wealth management solutions to serve high- and ultra-high-net-worth individuals and families, as well as investors, entrepreneurs, and businesses.

The segment's distribution channels include a branch network, ATMs, and a workforce of experienced specialists covering lending, savings, and investment needs as well as a broad range of small business products and services. The Company's Consumer Banking value proposition is based on providing simple, easy to understand product offerings and a convenient banking experience with a more personalized approach.

Commercial Banking

The Commercial Banking segment primarily serves companies and institutions and strives to be a trusted advisor to its clients and preferred provider for their banking needs. A broad complement of financial products and solutions are offered, including lending and leasing, deposit and treasury management services, foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risk management solutions, as well as loan syndication, corporate finance, merger and acquisition, and debt and equity capital markets capabilities.

The segment focuses on middle-market companies, large corporations, and institutions and has dedicated teams with industry and product expertise in targeted industry sectors. While the segment's business development efforts are predominantly focused in the Company's footprint, some of its specialized industry businesses also operate on a national basis. A key component of Commercial Banking's growth strategy is to present clients with ideas that help their businesses thrive and, in doing so, expand the breadth and depth of the Company's banking relationship with them.

Non-segment Operations

Other

Non-segment operations are classified as Other and consist primarily of treasury and community development, and include assets, liabilities, capital, revenues, provision (benefit) for credit losses, expenses, and income tax expense (benefit) not attributed to the Company's reportable business segments.

Management accounting practices utilized by the Company to measure the performance and produce the results of its segments include the following:

Funds Transfer Pricing

The Company's FTP, a component of net interest income, ensures consistent business segment pricing behavior by removing interest rate risk from business performance. This risk is centrally managed within the Treasury function and reported in Other non-segment operations. The Company employs a matched maturity FTP methodology for its business segments with rates based on a product's repricing frequency and interest sensitivity, as well as other factors. Business segments are provided an interest credit for funding it generates and an interest charge for assets it holds. The sum of interest income/expense and FTP credits/charges for each business segment is its designated net interest income. The offset to FTP credits and charges is recorded in Other non-segment operations.

Provision for credit losses

The provision for credit losses for each business segment is based on actual net charge-offs recognized by the business segment. The difference between the consolidated provision (benefit) for credit losses and total net charge-offs for all business segments is reflected in Other non-segment operations.

Income taxes

Income taxes are assessed to each business segment at a standard tax rate with the residual income tax expense (benefit) to arrive at the consolidated effective tax rate included in Other non-segment operations.

Expenses

Noninterest expenses incurred by centrally-managed operations or business lines that directly support the operations of another business line are charged to the applicable business line based on its utilization of those services.

Goodwill

Goodwill is allocated to the Consumer Banking and Commercial Banking business segments for impairment testing purposes.

Substantially all revenues generated and long-lived assets held by the Company's business segments are derived from customers that reside in the United States. No business segment earns revenue from a single external customer that represents ten percent or more of the Company's total revenues.

The following tables present certain financial data of the Company's business segments:

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025			
	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Other	Consolidated
Net interest income	$4,972	$1,778	($897)	$5,853
Noninterest income	1,252	995	147	2,394
Total revenue	6,224	2,773	(750)	8,247
Direct expenses[1][2]	2,741	911	1,659	5,311
Indirect expenses[3]	1,139	423	(1,562)	—
Noninterest expense	3,880	1,334	97	5,311
Profit (loss) before provision (benefit) for credit losses	2,344	1,439	(847)	2,936
Provision (benefit) for credit losses	328	309	(29)	608
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	2,016	1,130	(818)	2,328
Income tax expense (benefit)	510	265	(278)	497
Net income (loss)	$1,506	$865	($540)	$1,831
Total average assets	$79,925	$66,137	$72,535	$218,597

[1] Represents operating expenses incurred by the business segments and primarily includes salaries and employee benefits, equipment and software, outside services, and occupancy.
[2] Includes depreciation and amortization of $122 million, $20 million, and $305 million, respectively, for the Consumer Banking, Commercial Banking, and Other business segments.
[3] Represents allocated corporate overhead from support functions such as information technology, finance, risk, and human resources.

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2024			
	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Other	Consolidated
Net interest income	$4,564	$1,950	($881)	$5,633
Noninterest income	1,131	908	137	2,176
Total revenue	5,695	2,858	(744)	7,809
Direct expenses[1][2]	2,609	842	1,783	5,234
Indirect expenses[3]	1,068	399	(1,467)	—
Noninterest expense	3,677	1,241	316	5,234
Profit (loss) before provision (benefit) for credit losses	2,018	1,617	(1,060)	2,575
Provision (benefit) for credit losses	331	353	3	687
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	1,687	1,264	(1,063)	1,888
Income tax expense (benefit)	434	291	(346)	379
Net income (loss)	$1,253	$973	($717)	$1,509
Total average assets	$75,064	$68,478	$75,482	$219,024

[1] Represents operating expenses incurred by the business segments and primarily includes salaries and employee benefits, equipment and software, outside services, and occupancy.
[2] Includes depreciation and amortization of $121 million, $26 million, and $304 million, respectively, for the Consumer Banking, Commercial Banking, and Other business segments.
[3] Represents allocated corporate overhead from support functions such as information technology, finance, risk, and human resources.

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2023			
	Consumer Banking	Commercial Banking	Other	Consolidated
Net interest income	$4,187	$2,292	($238)	$6,241
Noninterest income	1,067	784	132	1,983
Total revenue	5,254	3,076	(106)	8,224
Direct expenses[1][2]	2,519	884	2,104	5,507
Indirect expenses[3]	1,023	411	(1,434)	—
Noninterest expense	3,542	1,295	670	5,507
Profit (loss) before provision (benefit) for credit losses	1,712	1,781	(776)	2,717
Provision (benefit) for credit losses	280	250	157	687
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	1,432	1,531	(933)	2,030
Income tax expense (benefit)	373	378	(329)	422
Net income (loss)	$1,059	$1,153	($604)	$1,608
Total average assets	$72,721	$76,028	$73,472	$222,221

[1] Represents operating expenses incurred by the business segments and primarily includes salaries and employee benefits, equipment and software, outside services, and occupancy.
[2] Includes depreciation and amortization of $112 million, $30 million, and $285 million, respectively, for the Consumer Banking, Commercial Banking, and Other business segments.
[3] Represents allocated corporate overhead from support functions such as information technology, finance, risk, and human resources.

NOTE 25 - PARENT COMPANY FINANCIALS

The following tables present the financial statements of the Parent Company:

Condensed Balance Sheets

(dollars in millions)	December 31,	
	2025	2024
ASSETS:		
Cash and due from banks	$2,318	$2,658
Loans and advances to:		
Bank subsidiary	3,335	3,326
Nonbank subsidiaries	180	150
Investments in subsidiaries:		
Bank subsidiary	26,838	24,389
Nonbank subsidiaries	383	334
Other assets	420	237
Total assets	$33,474	$31,094
LIABILITIES:		
Long-term borrowed funds	$6,768	$6,480
Other liabilities	390	360
Total liabilities	7,158	6,840
Total stockholders' equity	26,316	24,254
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$33,474	$31,094

Condensed Statements of Operations

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
OPERATING INCOME:			
Income from bank subsidiaries, excluding equity in undistributed income:			
Dividends	$1,100	$625	$2,875
Interest	174	139	43
Management and service fees	64	67	69
Income from nonbank subsidiaries, excluding equity in undistributed income:			
Dividends	10	—	—
Interest	8	9	8
All other operating income	1	1	1
Total operating income	1,357	841	2,996
OPERATING EXPENSE:			
Salaries and employee benefits	33	36	39
Interest expense	350	263	129
All other expenses	34	32	31
Total operating expense	417	331	199
Income (loss) before taxes and undistributed income	940	510	2,797
Income tax expense (benefit)	(38)	(24)	(13)
Income before undistributed income of subsidiaries	978	534	2,810
Equity in undistributed income (losses) of subsidiaries:			
Bank	823	939	(1,163)
Nonbank	30	36	(39)
Net income	$1,831	$1,509	$1,608
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes[1]	1,625	163	802
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$3,456	$1,672	$2,410

[1] See Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for comprehensive income (loss) detail.

Condensed Cash Flow Statements

(dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024	2023
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	$1,831	$1,509	$1,608
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net change due to operating activities:			
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(12)	(10)	(4)
Equity in undistributed (income) losses of subsidiaries	(853)	(975)	1,202
Other, net	132	108	96
Net increase (decrease) in Other liabilities	18	92	(17)
Net (increase) decrease in Other assets	(182)	(84)	17
Net change due to operating activities	934	640	2,902
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investments in and advances to subsidiaries	(129)	(2,249)	(76)
Repayment of investments in and advances to subsidiaries	80	120	30
Other investing, net	2	2	—
Net change due to investing activities	(47)	(2,127)	(46)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term borrowed funds	746	3,231	—
Repayments of long-term borrowed funds	(470)	(107)	—
Treasury stock purchased	(600)	(1,050)	(906)
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	393	392	—
Redemption of preferred stock	(400)	(300)	—
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(755)	(769)	(808)
Dividends paid to preferred stockholders	(133)	(134)	(120)
Other financing, net	(8)	18	21
Net change due to financing activities	(1,227)	1,281	(1,813)
Net change in Cash and due from banks	(340)	(206)	1,043
Cash and due from banks at beginning of year	2,658	2,864	1,821
Cash and due from banks at end of year	$2,318	$2,658	$2,864

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. The design of disclosure controls and procedures is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In accordance with Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in management's evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Consolidated Financial Statements, and the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting are included in Item 8.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

In Part III of this Report we refer to relevant sections of our 2026 Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the close of our 2025 fiscal year. Portions of our 2026 Proxy Statement, including the sections we refer to in this Report, are incorporated by reference into this Report.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information required by this item is presented under the captions "Corporate Governance Matters" – "Director Nominees" and "Executive Officers", "Board Structure and Board Oversight Responsibilities" – "Corporate Governance Guidelines", "Committees of the Board", and "Code of Business Conduct and Ethics", "Compensation Matters - Compensation Governance" – "Insider Trading Policies and Procedures", and "Other Items" – "Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports" of our 2026 Proxy Statement, which is incorporated by reference into this item.

Insider Trading Policy

The Company maintains an insider trading policy that governs the purchase, sale, and other disposition of its securities by directors, officers, employees, and consultants, including related individuals, as well as the Company itself. The Company believes that the Insider Trading Policy is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules, and regulations, as well as New York Stock Exchange listing standards. A copy of the Insider Trading Policy is filed as Exhibit 19 to this Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by this item is presented under the captions "Compensation Matters" – "Compensation Discussion and Analysis", "Compensation and HR Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation", "Compensation and HR Committee Report", "Executive Compensation Tables", "Termination of Employment and Change of Control", "Role of Risk Management in Compensation", "Compensation Governance" - "Process for Approval of Equity Grants", and "Dodd–Frank Compensation Disclosure" – "CEO Pay Ratio" and "Pay Versus Performance", and "Corporate Governance Matters" - "Director Compensation" of our 2026 Proxy Statement, which is incorporated by reference into this item.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is presented under the caption “Other Items” - “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in our 2026 Proxy Statement, which is incorporated by reference into this item.

Information regarding our compensation plans under which CFG equity securities are authorized for issuance is included in the table below, with additional information regarding these plans included in Note 16 in Item 8.

Equity Compensation Plan Information
At December 31, 2025

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (#)[2]	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights ($)[3]	Number of securities remaining available (excluding securities reflected in first column) (#)[4]
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	6,798,487	—	17,572,911
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total[1]	6,798,487	—	17,572,911

[1] Excludes securities subject to the Investors Bancorp, Inc. 2015 Equity Incentive Plan (“Investors Plan”). Although equity-based awards granted under the Investors Plan were converted into CFG awards and assumed in connection with the Investors acquisition in 2022, CFG does not intend to grant any awards under the Investors Plan. As of December 31, 2025, 700 restricted shares were outstanding under the Investors Plan.
[2] Represents the number of shares of common stock associated with outstanding time-based and performance-based restricted stock units.
[3] CFG has no outstanding options.
[4] Represents the number of shares remaining available for future issuance under the Amended & Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan (9,822,330 shares), the Amended & Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (7,125,729 shares), and the Amended & Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan (624,852 shares).

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information required by this item is set forth under the captions “Corporate Governance Matters” – “Director Nominees” - “Director Independence” and “Related Person Transactions” of our 2026 Proxy Statement, which is incorporated by reference into this item.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by this item is presented under the captions “Audit Matters” – “Pre-approval of Independent Auditor Services” and “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees” of our 2026 Proxy Statement, which is incorporated by reference into this item.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Financial Statements

The following report of our independent registered public accounting firm and the consolidated financial statements of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. are included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Consolidated Financial Statements;
- Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024;
- Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023;
- Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023;
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders’ Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023;
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023; and
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All required financial statement schedules for the Registrant are included in the audited Consolidated Financial Statements or related footnotes in Item 8.

(a)(3) Exhibits

3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant as in effect on the date hereof, as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware and effective October 6, 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K, filed October 6, 2025)

3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant (as amended and restated on February 16, 2023) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 17, 2023)

4.1 Senior Debt Indenture between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon dated as of October 28, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Registration Statement on Form S-3, filed October 29, 2015)

4.2 Subordinated Indenture between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon dated as of September 28, 2012 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed July 28, 2015)

4.3 Form of Certificate representing the Series B Preferred Stock (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 24, 2018)

4.4 Form of Deposit Agreement, by and among the Company, Computershare Inc. and Computershare Trust Company, N.A., jointly as depositary, and the holders from time to time of the depositary receipts described therein (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registration Statement on Form 8-A, filed October 25, 2019)

4.5 Form of Depositary Receipt (incorporated herein by reference as Exhibit A to Exhibit 4.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K, filed January 29, 2019)

4.6 Description of the Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Act of 1934*

4.7 Agreement to furnish to the SEC upon request a copy of instruments defining the rights of holders of certain long-term debt of the registrant and consolidated subsidiaries*

10.1 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed November 14, 2014)†

10.2 Amended and Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan as of June 23, 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 5, 2016)†

10.3 Amended and Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan as of June 20, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 6, 2019)†

10.4 Amended and Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan, amended and restated effective as of April 25, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 6, 2024)†

10.5 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 13, 2025)†

10.6 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Bruce Van Saun Relating to Annual Awards (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 24, 2017)†

10.7 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan Form of Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement†*

10.8 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement for Bruce Van Saun Relating to Annual Awards (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 24, 2017)†

10.9 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.3 of the Registration Statement on Form S-8, filed September 26, 2014)†

10.10 Amended and Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, amended and restated as of July 1, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 6, 2024)†

10.11 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Compensation Policy, amended and effective April 25, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 6, 2019)†

10.12 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Compensation Policy, amended and effective April 22, 2021 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 3, 2021)†

10.13 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Compensation Policy, amended and effective April 28, 2022 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 3, 2022)†

10.14 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Compensation Policy, amended and effective April 27, 2023 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 8, 2023)†

10.15 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Compensation Policy, amended and effective April 25, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 6, 2024)†

10.16 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Non-Employee Directors Compensation Policy, amended and effective as of April 24, 2025 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 4, 2025)†

10.17 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.2 of the Registration Statement on Form S-8, filed September 26, 2014)†

10.18 Amended and Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan as of June 23, 2016 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 5, 2016)†

10.19 Amended and Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan, amended and restated effective April 25, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 6, 2024)†

10.20 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 26, 2016)†

10.21 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Non-Employee Directors Compensation Plan Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 3, 2017)†

10.22 Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Citizens Financial Group, Inc., effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.19 of Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed August 15, 2014)†

10.23 Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Amendment No. 3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed September 8, 2014)†

10.24 Amended and Restated CFG Voluntary Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2009 and amended and restated on September 1, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed March 3, 2015)†

10.25 First Amendment to the CFG Voluntary Executive Deferred Compensation Plan dated March 1, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 24, 2020)†

10.26 Second Amendment to the CFG Voluntary Executive Deferred Compensation Plan dated December 9, 2019 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.27 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 24, 2020)†

10.27 Third Amendment to the CFG Voluntary Executive Deferred Compensation Plan dated March 4, 2020 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.27 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 23, 2021)†

10.28 Fourth Amendment to the CFG Voluntary Executive Deferred Compensation Plan dated January 1, 2022 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 23, 2022)†

10.29 Fifth Amendment to the CFG Voluntary Executive Deferred Compensation Plan dated January 1, 2024 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 16, 2024)†

10.30 Amended and Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed August 15, 2014)†

10.31 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Form of Deferred Cash Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 16, 2024)†

10.32 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Executive Severance Practice (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed August 15, 2014)†

10.33 Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated May 5, 2016, between the Registrant and Bruce Van Saun (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed May 9, 2016)†

10.34 Addendum to Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of June 25, 2021 between the Registrant and Bruce Van Saun (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 3, 2021)†

10.35 Executive Employment Agreement, dated March 23, 2015, between the Registrant and Donald H. McCree III and subsequent addendum dated August 2, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 3, 2017)†

10.36 Executive Employment Agreement, dated December 13, 2016, between the Registrant and John F. Woods and subsequent addendum dated August 2, 2017 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 3, 2017)†

10.37 Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement, dated December 20, 2021, between the Registrant and Brendan Coughlin (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.32 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 23, 2022)†

10.38 Executive Employment Agreement, dated August 6, 2025, between the Registrant and Aunoy Banerjee (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed November 3, 2025)†

10.39 Executive Employment Agreement, dated November 3, 2025, between the Registrant and Ted Swimmer†*

10.40 Form of Restricted Cash Award Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 6, 2024)†

10.41 Form of Executive Letter Agreement for Stock Ownership Guidelines (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed August 6, 2024)†

19.1 Insider Trading Policy*

21.1 Subsidiaries of Registrant*

23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm*

24.1 Power of Attorney (contained herein on signature pages)

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*

97.1 Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Clawback Policy, effective December 1, 2023 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 97.1 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed February 16, 2024)

101 The following materials from the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*

104 Cover page interactive data file in inline XBRL format, included in Exhibit 101 to this report*

† Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
* Filed herewith.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on February 12, 2026.

CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Bruce Van Saun
Name: Bruce Van Saun
Title: Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

SIGNATURES

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each of the undersigned, being a director or officer of Citizens Financial Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), hereby constitutes and appoints Bruce Van Saun, Aunoy Banerjee, Michelle Moosally, and Christopher J. Schnirel, and each of them, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place, and stead in any and all capacities, to sign one or more Annual Reports for the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 on Form 10-K under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or such other form as any such attorney-in-fact may deem necessary or desirable, any amendments thereto, and all additional amendments thereto, each in such form as they or any one of them may approve, and to file the same with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done so that such Annual Report shall comply with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the applicable Rules and Regulations adopted or issued pursuant thereto, as fully and to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them or their substitute or resubstitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Bruce Van Saun Bruce Van Saun	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer and Director)	February 12, 2026
/s/ Aunoy Banerjee Aunoy Banerjee	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 12, 2026
/s/ Christopher J. Schnirel Christopher J. Schnirel	Executive Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 12, 2026
/s/ Lee Alexander Lee Alexander	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Tracy A. Atkinson Tracy A. Atkinson	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Christine M. Cumming Christine M. Cumming	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Kevin Cummings Kevin Cummings	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ William P. Hankowsky William P. Hankowsky	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Edward J. Kelly III Edward J. Kelly III	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Robert G. Leary Robert G. Leary	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Terrance J. Lillis Terrance J. Lillis	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Michele N. Siekerka Michele N. Siekerka	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Christopher J. Swift Christopher J. Swift	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Claude E. Wade Claude E. Wade	Director	February 12, 2026
/s/ Marita Zuraitis Marita Zuraitis	Director	February 12, 2026

DESCRIPTION OF THE SECURITIES
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Citizens Financial Group, Inc. ("Citizens," "we," "our," "us," and the "Company") has four classes of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"): (i) Common Stock, par value $0.01 per share; (ii) Depositary Shares each representing a 1/40th Interest in a share of our 5.000% Fixed-Rate Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series E, par value $25.00 per share (the "Series E Preferred Stock"); (ii) Depositary Shares each representing a 1/40th Interest in a share of our 7.3750% Fixed-Rate Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series H, par value $25.00 per share (the "Series H Preferred Stock"); and (iii) Depositary Shares each representing a 1/40th Interest in a share of our 6.500% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series I, par value $25.00 per share (the "Series I Preferred Stock").

Authorized Capital Stock

Citizens' authorized capital stock consists of 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share and 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $25.00 per share. All outstanding shares of our capital stock are fully paid and non-assessable.

Description of Common Stock

The following description of our common stock is a summary and does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirely by the applicable provisions of federal law governing bank holding companies, Delaware law and our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws. Our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws are incorporated by reference as Exhibits to our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Voting rights

The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the stockholders, except on matters relating solely to terms of preferred stock.

For the election of directors, we have adopted a majority voting standard in uncontested elections and a plurality voting standard in contested elections. There are no cumulative voting rights.

Dividend rights

Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding preferred stock, the holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our Board of Directors (the "Board") out of funds legally available therefor.

Rights upon liquidation

In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities, subject to prior distribution rights of preferred stock, if any, then outstanding.

Other rights

The holders of our common stock have no preemptive or conversion rights or other subscription rights. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock.

Listing

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol “CFG.”

Description of Depositary Shares Representing Interests in Shares of Preferred Stock

The description set forth below of certain provisions of the deposit agreement and of the depositary shares and depositary receipts does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the forms of deposit agreement and depositary receipts relating to each series of preferred stock.

Citizens has the following depositary shares registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act:

- Depositary Shares each representing 1/40th interest in a share of our Series E Preferred Stock;
- Depositary Shares each representing 1/40th interest in a share of our Series H Preferred Stock; and
- Depositary Shares each representing 1/40th interest in a share of our Series I Preferred Stock.

We refer to the above series of preferred stock represented by depositary shares (the “Depositary Shares”), collectively, as the “Preferred Stock.”

General

Our Depositary Shares represent fractional interests in shares of the applicable series of Preferred Stock. Each Depositary Share represents a 1/40th ownership interest in a share of the applicable series of Preferred Stock, and are evidenced by a depositary receipt. We have deposited the underlying shares of Preferred Stock represented by the Depositary Shares with a depositary pursuant to a deposit agreement among us, Computershare Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Computershare Trust Company, N.A., jointly acting as depositary, and the holders from time to time of the depositary receipts. Subject to the terms of the deposit agreement, each holder of a Depositary Share is entitled to all the rights and preferences of the shares of the applicable series of Preferred Stock (including dividend, voting, redemption and liquidation rights) in proportion to the applicable fraction of a share of the applicable series of Preferred Stock represented by each Depositary Share.

Dividends and Other Distributions

Each dividend on a Depositary Share is in an amount equal to 1/40th of the dividend declared on each share of the applicable series of Preferred Stock.

The depositary distributes all dividends and other cash distributions received in respect of Preferred Stock to the holders of record of the Depositary Shares in proportion to the number of Depositary Shares held by each holder. In the event of a distribution other than in cash, the depositary distributes property received by it to the holders of record of the Depositary Shares in proportion to the number of Depositary Shares held by each holder, unless the depositary determines that this distribution is not feasible, in which case the depositary may, with our approval, adopt a method of distribution that it deems equitable and practicable, including the sale of the property and distribution of the net proceeds from that sale to the holders of the Depositary Shares.

Record dates for the payment of dividends and other matters relating to the Depositary Shares are the same as the corresponding record dates for the applicable series of Preferred Stock.

The amounts distributed to holders of the Depositary Shares are reduced by any amounts required to be withheld by the depositary or by us on account of taxes or other governmental charges.

Redemption of the Depositary Shares

If we redeem any series of Preferred Stock represented by the Depositary Shares, the Depositary Shares will be redeemed from the proceeds received by the depositary resulting from the redemption of the applicable series of Preferred Stock held by the depositary. The redemption price per Depositary Share will be equal to 1/40th of the redemption price per share payable with respect to the Preferred Stock (equivalent to $25 per Depositary Share), plus any declared and unpaid dividends, without accumulation of any undeclared dividends, on the shares of the Preferred Stock. Whenever we redeem shares of Preferred Stock held by the depositary, the depositary will redeem, as of the same redemption date, the number of the Depositary Shares representing shares of the Preferred Stock so redeemed.

In case of any redemption of less than all of the outstanding Depositary Shares, the Depositary Shares to be redeemed will be selected either pro rata or by lot. In any case, the depositary will redeem the Depositary Shares only in increments of 40 Depositary Shares and any integral multiple thereof. The depositary will provide notice of redemption to record holders of the Depositary Shares not less than 30 and not more than 60 days prior to the date fixed for redemption of the Preferred Stock and the related Depositary Shares.

Voting Rights of the Depositary Shares

Because each Depositary Share represents a 1/40th interest in the applicable series of Preferred Stock, holders of Depositary Shares are entitled to 1/40th of a vote per Depositary Share under those limited circumstances in which holders of the applicable series of Preferred Stock are entitled to a vote.

When the depositary receives notice of any meeting at which the holders of the applicable series of Preferred Stock are entitled to vote, the depositary will mail (or otherwise transmit by an authorized method) the information contained in the notice to the record holders of the Depositary Shares relating to the applicable series of Preferred Stock. Each record holder of the Depositary Shares on the record date, which will be the same date as the record date for the applicable series of Preferred Stock, may instruct the depositary to vote the amount of the Preferred Stock represented by the holder's Depositary Shares. To the extent possible, the depositary will vote the amount of the Preferred Stock represented by the Depositary Shares in accordance with the instructions it receives. We will agree to take all reasonable actions that the depositary determines are necessary to enable the depositary to vote as instructed. If the depositary does not receive specific instructions from the holders of any Depositary Shares, it will vote all Depositary Shares held by it proportionately with instructions received.

Charges of Depositary

We have agreed to pay all transfer and other taxes and governmental charges arising solely from the existence of the depositary arrangements. We have agreed to pay associated charges of the depositary in connection with the initial deposit of the applicable series of Preferred Stock and any redemption of the applicable series of Preferred Stock. Holders of the Depositary Shares will pay transfer, income, and other taxes and governmental charges and such other charges as are expressly provided in the deposit agreement to be for their accounts. If these charges have not been paid by the holders of the Depositary Shares, the depositary may refuse to transfer Depositary Shares, withhold dividends and distributions, and sell the Depositary Shares.

Listing

The Depositary Shares representing the Series E Preferred Stock, the Series H Preferred Stock, and the Series I Preferred Stock are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbols "CFG PrE", "CFG PrH", and "CFG PrI", respectively.

Form and Notices

Each series of Preferred Stock has been issued in registered form to the depositary, and the Depositary Shares have been issued in book-entry only form through The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). The depositary will forward to the holders of the Depositary Shares all reports, notices, and communications from us that are delivered to the depositary and that we are required to furnish to the holders of the applicable series of Preferred Stock.

Depositary

Computershare Inc. and Computershare Trust Company, N.A. are the joint depositary for the Depositary Shares. We may terminate such appointment and may appoint a successor depositary at any time and from time to time, provided that we will use our best efforts to ensure that there is, at all relevant times when the Preferred Stock is outstanding, a person or entity appointed and serving as such depositary.

Description of Preferred Stock

As described above, we have Depositary Shares registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act that represent interests in the Preferred Stock. This section describes the Preferred Stock, interests in which are represented by the Depositary Shares. The following description of our Preferred Stock is a summary and does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirely by the applicable provisions of federal law governing bank holding companies, Delaware law, the Certificate of Designations for the applicable series of Preferred Stock, which are included as Exhibits to our restated certificate of incorporation, and our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws. Our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws are incorporated by reference as Exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Other than as described below, the terms of the Series E Preferred Stock, the Series H Preferred Stock, and the Series I Preferred Stock are substantially similar.

General

Under our restated certificate of incorporation, we have authority to issue up to 100,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $25.00 per share. Our Board is authorized without further stockholder action to cause the issuance of shares of preferred stock. Any additional preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series, each with such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, as our Board (or a duly authorized committee) may determine prior to the time of issuance.

The Preferred Stock is not convertible into, or exchangeable for, shares of our common stock or any other class or series of our other securities and are not subject to any sinking fund or any other obligation of us for their repurchase or retirement. The Preferred Stock represents non-withdrawable capital, not be an account of an insurable type, and not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation any other governmental agency or instrumentality.

Dividends

Holders of Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our Board (or a duly authorized committee of our Board), only out of funds legally available therefor, non-cumulative cash dividends payable quarterly in arrears at the rate specified below:

- Series E Preferred Stock: cash dividends at a per annum rate equal to 5.000%:
- Series H Preferred Stock: cash dividends at a per annum rate equal to 7.375%; and
- Series I Preferred Stock: cash dividends at a per annum rate equal to 6.500%.

Each date on which dividends are payable is a "dividend payment date," and dividends for each dividend payment date are payable with respect to the dividend period (or portion thereof) ending on the day preceding such respective dividend payment date, in each case to holders of record on the 15th calendar day before such dividend payment date or such other record date not more than 30 nor less than 10 days preceding such dividend payment date fixed for that purpose by our Board (or a duly authorized committee of our Board) in advance of payment of each particular dividend. If any such date is not a business day, then such date will nevertheless be a dividend payment date, but dividends on the Preferred Stock, when, as and if declared, will be paid on the next succeeding business day (without adjustment in the amount of the dividend per share of the applicable series of Preferred Stock).

The amount of the dividend per share will be calculated for each dividend period (or portion thereof) on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. We will not pay interest or any sum of money instead of interests on any dividend payment date that may be in arrears on any series of Preferred Stock.

Dividends on shares of Preferred Stock will not be cumulative and will not be mandatory. If our Board (or a duly authorized committee of our Board) does not declare a dividend on a series of Preferred Stock in respect of a dividend period, then holders of that series of Preferred Stock shall not be entitled to receive any dividends not declared by our Board (or a duly authorized committee of our Board) and no interest, or sum of money in lieu of interest, shall be payable in respect of any dividend not so declared, whether or not our Board (or a duly authorized committee of our Board) declares a dividend on that series of Preferred Stock or any other series of our preferred stock or on our common stock for any future dividend period.

Redemption

The Preferred Stock is perpetual and has no maturity date. The Preferred Stock is redeemable at our option, subject to receipt of any required regulatory approval, in whole or in part as follows:

- the Series E Preferred Stock is redeemable on any dividend payment date on or after the dividend payment date on January 6, 2025 at a cash redemption price of $1,000 per share (equivalent to $25 per Depositary Share), plus any declared and unpaid dividends, without regard to any undeclared dividends, to, but excluding, the redemption date;
- the Series H Preferred Stock is redeemable on any dividend payment date on or after the dividend payment date on July 6, 2029 at a cash redemption price of $1,000 per share (equivalent to $25 per Depositary Share), plus any declared and unpaid dividends, without regard to any undeclared dividends, to, but excluding, the redemption date; and
- the Series I Preferred Stock is redeemable on any dividend payment date on or after the dividend payment date on October 6, 2030 at a cash redemption price of $1,000 per share (equivalent to $25 per Depositary Share), plus any declared and unpaid dividends, without regard to any undeclared dividends, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Also, we may, redeem the shares of Preferred Stock, in whole but not in part, at any time within 90 days following a Regulatory Capital Treatment Event (as defined in the Certificate of Designations for such series), in each case, at a cash redemption price equal to the stated amount, together with any declared and unpaid dividends, without regard to any undeclared dividends, to but excluding the redemption date.

The Preferred Stock is not subject to any mandatory redemption, sinking fund or other similar provisions. Holders of the Preferred Stock have no right to require redemption of any shares of Preferred Stock.

Restrictions on Dividends, Redemption and Repurchases

So long as any shares of Preferred Stock remains outstanding, unless dividends on all outstanding shares of Preferred Stock for the most recently completed dividend period have been paid in full or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof has been set aside for payment, (i) no dividend may be declared or paid or set aside for payment, and no distribution may be made, on any junior stock (as defined in the Certificate of Designations for such series), (ii) no monies may be paid or made available for a sinking fund for the redemption or retirement of junior stock (a "*junior stock sinking fund payment*"), and (iii) no shares of junior stock shall be purchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired for consideration by us, directly or indirectly, other than:

- any junior stock sinking fund payment, or any purchase, redemption or other acquisition of shares of junior stock, as a result of (x) a reclassification of junior stock for or into other junior stock, (y) the exchange or conversion of one share of junior stock for or into another share of junior stock or (z) the purchase of fractional interests in shares of junior stock under the conversion or exchange provisions of junior stock or the security being converted or exchanged;
- any junior stock sinking fund payment, or any purchase, redemption or other acquisition of shares of junior stock, through the use of the proceeds of a substantially contemporaneous sale of other shares of junior stock;
- repurchases, redemptions or other acquisitions of shares of junior stock in connection with (1) any employment contract, benefit plan or other similar arrangement with or for the benefit of any one or more employees, officers, directors or consultants or (2) a dividend reinvestment or stockholder stock purchase plan;
- any declaration of a dividend in connection with any stockholders' rights plan, or the issuance of rights, stock or other property under any stockholders' rights plan, or the redemption or repurchase of rights pursuant to the plan; or
- any dividend paid on junior stock in the form of stock, warrants, options or other rights where the dividend stock or the stock issuable upon exercise of such warrants, options or other rights is the same stock as that on which the dividend is being paid or is other junior stock.

However, the foregoing does not restrict the ability of us or any of our affiliates to engage in any market-making transactions or purchases in connection with the distribution of securities in the ordinary course of business.

The Certificate of Designations for each series also has provisions in case of partial payments on the Preferred Stock or other series of preferred stock that rank equally with the Preferred Stock.

Dividends on the Preferred Stock will not be declared, paid or set aside for payment if and to the extent such act would cause us to fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, holders of Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders (*i.e.*, after satisfaction of all our liabilities to creditors, if any) an amount equal to $1,000 per share, plus any dividends that have been declared but not paid prior to the date of payment of distributions to stockholders, without regard to any undeclared dividends (the "*liquidation preference*").

If our assets are not sufficient to pay the liquidation preference in full to all holders of all holders of any class or series of our stock that ranks on a parity with the Preferred Stock in the distribution of assets on liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the amounts paid to the holders of the Preferred Stock and to the holders of all liquidation preference parity stock shall be *pro rata* in accordance with the respective aggregate liquidation preferences of the Preferred Stock and all such liquidation preference parity stock.

Voting Rights

Except as indicated below or otherwise required by law, the holders of the Preferred Stock do not have any voting rights.

Right to Elect Two Directors on Nonpayment of Dividends. Whenever dividends on any shares of the Preferred Stock, shall have not been declared and paid for the equivalent of three semi-annual or six full quarterly dividend payments, whether or not for consecutive dividend periods (a "*nonpayment*"), the holders of such shares, voting together as a class with holders of any and all other series of voting preferred stock then outstanding, are entitled to vote for the election of a total of two additional members of our Board (the "*preferred stock directors*"), provided that the election of any such directors shall not cause us to violate the corporate governance requirement of the New York Stock Exchange (or any other exchange on which our securities may be listed) that listed companies must have a majority of independent directors and provided further that our board of directors shall at no time include more than two preferred stock directors. In that event, the number of directors on our board of directors shall automatically increase by two, and the new directors shall be elected at a special meeting called at the request of the holders of record of at least 20% of the Preferred Stock or of any other series of voting preferred stock (unless such request is received less than 90 days before the date fixed for the next annual or special meeting of the stockholders, in which event such election shall be held at such next annual or special meeting of stockholders), and at each subsequent annual meeting. These voting rights will continue until dividends on the shares of the Preferred Stock for at least two consecutive semi-annual or four consecutive quarterly dividend periods, as applicable, following the nonpayment shall have been fully paid.

If and when dividends for at least two consecutive semi-annual or four consecutive quarterly dividend periods, as applicable, following a nonpayment have been paid in full on the Preferred Stock, the holders of the Preferred Stock shall be divested of the foregoing voting rights (subject to revesting in the event of each subsequent nonpayment), the term of office of each preferred stock director so elected shall terminate and the number of directors on the board of directors shall automatically decrease by two. In determining whether dividends have been paid for at least two consecutive semi-annual or four consecutive quarterly dividend periods, as applicable, following a nonpayment, we may take account of any dividend we elect to pay for any dividend period after the regular dividend payment date for that period has passed. Any preferred stock director may be removed at any time without cause by the holders of record of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock. So long as a nonpayment shall continue, any vacancy in the office of a preferred stock director (other than prior to the initial election after a nonpayment) may be filled by the written consent of the preferred stock director remaining in office, or if none remains in office, by a vote of the holders of record of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock; provided that the filling of any such vacancy shall not cause us to violate the corporate governance requirement of the New York Stock Exchange (or any other exchange on which our securities may be listed) that listed companies must have a majority of independent directors. Any such vote to remove, or to fill a vacancy in the office of, a preferred stock director may be taken only at a special meeting called at the request of the holders of record of at least 20% of the Series E Preferred Stock, the Series H Preferred Stock, the Series I Preferred Stock or of any other series of voting preferred stock (unless such request is received less than 90 days before the date fixed for the next annual or special meeting of the stockholders, in which event such election shall be held at such next annual or special meeting of stockholders). The preferred stock directors shall each be entitled to one vote per director on any matter.

Other Voting Rights

So long as any shares of Preferred Stock are outstanding, in addition to any other vote or consent of stockholders required by law or by our restated certificate of incorporation, the vote or consent of the holders of at least two thirds of the shares of Preferred Stock at the time outstanding, voting together as a single class with any other series of preferred stock entitled to vote thereon (to the exclusion of all other series of preferred stock), given in person or by proxy, either in writing without a meeting or by vote at any meeting called for the purpose, will be necessary for effecting or validating:

- Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation, By-laws or Certificate of Designations. Any amendment, alteration or repeal of any provision of our certificate of incorporation, by-laws or the certificate of designations for the Preferred Stock that would alter or change the voting powers, preferences or special rights of the Preferred Stock so as to affect them adversely; provided, however, that the amendment of the certificate of incorporation so as to authorize or create,

or to increase the authorized amount of, any class or series of stock that does not rank senior to the Preferred Stock in either the payment of dividends (whether such dividends are cumulative or non-cumulative) or in the distribution of assets on any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company shall not be deemed to affect adversely the voting powers, preferences or special rights of the Preferred Stock;

- Authorization of Senior Stock. Any amendment or alteration of the certificate of incorporation to authorize or create, or increase the authorized amount of, any shares of any class or series or any securities convertible into shares of any class or series of our capital stock ranking prior to the Preferred Stock in the payment of dividends or in the distribution of assets on any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company; or

- Share Exchanges, Reclassifications, Mergers and Consolidations and Other Transactions. Any consummation of (x) a binding share exchange or reclassification involving the Preferred Stock or (y) a merger or consolidation of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. with another entity (whether or not a corporation), unless in each case (A) the shares of Preferred Stock remain outstanding or, in the case of any such merger or consolidation with respect to which we are not the surviving or resulting entity, the shares of Preferred Stock are converted into or exchanged for preference securities of the surviving or resulting entity or its ultimate parent, and (B) such shares remaining outstanding or such preference securities, as the case may be, have such rights, preferences, privileges and voting powers, and limitations and restrictions thereof, taken as a whole, as are not materially less favorable to the holders thereof than the rights, preferences, privileges and voting powers, and restrictions and limitations thereof, of the Preferred Stock immediately prior to such consummation, taken as a whole.

If an amendment, alteration, repeal, share exchange, reclassification, merger or consolidation described above would adversely affect one or more but not all series of voting preferred stock, then only the series affected and entitled to vote shall vote to the exclusion of all other series of preferred stock. If all series of preferred stock are not equally affected by the proposed amendment, alteration, repeal, share exchange, reclassification, merger or consolidation described above, there shall be required a two-thirds approval of each series that will have a diminished status.

Without the consent of the holders of the Preferred Stock, so long as such action does not adversely affect the rights, preferences, privileges and voting powers of the Preferred Stock, we may amend, alter, supplement or repeal any terms of the Preferred Stock:

- to cure any ambiguity, or to cure, correct or supplement any provision contained in the certificate of designations for the Preferred Stock that may be defective or inconsistent; or

- to make any provision with respect to matters or questions arising with respect to the Preferred Stock that is not inconsistent with the provisions of the certificate of designations.

The foregoing voting provisions will not apply if, at or prior to the time when the act with respect to which the vote would otherwise be required shall be effected, all outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock have been redeemed or called for redemption on proper notice and sufficient funds have been set aside by us for the benefit of the holders of the Preferred Stock to effect the redemption unless in the case of a vote or consent required to authorize senior stock if all outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock are being redeemed with the proceeds from the sale of the stock to be authorized.

Under current provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, the holders of issued and outstanding preferred stock are entitled to vote as a class, with the consent of the majority of the class being required to approve an amendment to our restated certificate of incorporation if the amendment would increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares of such class or increase or decrease the par value of the shares of such class.

No Preemptive and Conversion Rights

Holders of the Preferred Stock do not have any preemptive rights. The Preferred Stock is not convertible into or exchangeable for property or shares of any other series or class of our capital stock.

Anti-Takeover Effects of Some Provisions

Some provisions of our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could make the following more difficult:

- acquisition of control of us by means of a proxy contest or otherwise, or
- removal of our incumbent officers and directors.

These provisions, as well as our ability to issue preferred stock, are designed to discourage coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids. These provisions are also designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to first negotiate with our Board. We believe that the benefits of increased protection give us the potential ability to negotiate with the proponent of an unfriendly or unsolicited proposal to acquire or restructure us, and that the benefits of this increased protection outweigh the disadvantages of discouraging those proposals, because negotiation of those proposals could result in an improvement of their terms.

Election and Removal of Directors. The number of directors that will constitute the Board will be fixed from time to time by resolution of our Board, excluding any directors elected by holders of preferred stock pursuant to provisions applicable in the case of certain events involving the non-payment of dividends. Our Board currently has 13 members.

Our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws provide that directors may be removed, with or without cause, by an affirmative vote of holders of shares representing a majority of the outstanding shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors. Any vacancy occurring on our Board and any newly created directorship may be filled only by a vote of a majority of the remaining directors in office or by the sole director remaining in office.

Limits on Written Consents. Our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws provide that stockholder action, other than actions by the holders of one or more classes of Preferred Stock, can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders and cannot be taken by written consent in lieu of a meeting.

Majority Approval Requirement. The Delaware General Corporation Law generally provides that the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the total voting power of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless either a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws require a greater percentage.

Other Limitations on Stockholder Actions. Our amended and restated bylaws also impose some procedural requirements on stockholders who wish to:

- make nominations in the election of directors,
- propose that a director be removed;
- propose any repeal or change in our amended and restated bylaws; or
- propose any other business to be bought before an annual or special meeting of stockholders.

Under these procedural requirements, as further specified in our amended and restated bylaws, in order to bring a proposal before a meeting of stockholders, a stockholder must generally deliver timely notice of a proposal pertaining to a proper subject for presentation at the meeting to our corporate secretary.

To be timely, a stockholder must generally deliver notice to the corporate secretary:

- in connection with an annual meeting of stockholders, not less than 120 days nor more than 150 days prior to the first anniversary of the date on which the annual meeting of stockholders was held in the immediately preceding year, but in

the event that the date of the annual meeting is more than 30 days before or more than 70 days after the anniversary date of the preceding annual meeting of stockholders, a stockholder notice will be timely if received by us not later than the close of business (A) no earlier than 120 days prior to the annual meeting and (B) no later than 70 days prior to the date of the meeting or the 10th day following the day on which we first publicly announce the date of the annual meeting; or

- in connection with the election of a director at a special meeting of stockholders, (A) not earlier than 150 days prior to the date of the special meeting nor (B) later than the later of 120 days prior to the date of the special meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the special meeting was first made.

A stockholder may also submit a nomination for our Board or the proposal of other business by submitting a proposal to us in compliance with Rule 14a-8 or Rule 14a-9, as applicable, under the Exchange Act.

Our amended and restated bylaws also have proxy access and universal proxy requirements and procedures for stockholders to make nominations of candidates for election for directors before a meeting of stockholders.

If a stockholder fails to follow the requirements and procedures in our amended and restated bylaws, the stockholder's proposal or nomination will be ineligible and will not be voted on by our stockholders.

Michael Soccio
Executive Vice President and Treasurer

Citizens Financial Group, Inc.
1 Citizens Plaza
Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, NE
Washington, DC 20549

February 12, 2026

Subject: Citizens Financial Group, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 – File No. 001-36636

Dear Sirs:

Neither Citizens Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company") nor any of its consolidated subsidiaries has outstanding any instrument with respect to its long-term debt, other than those filed as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, under which the total amount of securities authorized exceeds 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. In accordance with paragraph (b)(4)(iii) of Item 601 of Regulation S-K (17 CFR Sec. 229.601), the Company hereby agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, a copy of each instrument that defines the rights of holders of such long term debt not filed or incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Very truly yours,

CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

/s/ Michael Soccio
Michael Soccio
Executive Vice President and Treasurer

CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.
2014 OMNIBUS INCENTIVE PLAN

Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement
Terms and Conditions

Unless defined in this award agreement (this "**Award Agreement**"), capitalized terms shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Amended & Restated Citizens Financial Group, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "**Plan**"). In the event of a conflict among the provisions of the Plan and this Award Agreement, the provisions of the Plan shall prevail.

Section 1. *Grant of PSU Award.* Citizens Financial Group, Inc. (together with its Subsidiaries, the "**Company**") has granted to the Participant (the "**Participant**") (the Company and the Participant collectively, the "Parties"), an award (the "**Award**") of the target number of performance stock units specified in the Participant's electronic account, effective on the "**Grant Date**" specified in the Participant's electronic account. The Award is subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and this Award Agreement. The Award is granted under the Plan, the provisions of which are incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this Award Agreement.

Section 2. *Issuance of PSUs*. Each performance stock unit ("**PSU**") shall represent the right to receive one Share upon the vesting of such PSU, as determined in accordance with and subject to the terms of this Award Agreement and the Plan. The number of PSUs that the Participant will actually earn will be determined in accordance with the terms of this Award Agreement and a schedule to be provided to the Participant.

Section 3. *Rights as a Shareholder; Dividend Equivalents*.

(a) The Participant shall have no voting rights or any other rights as a shareholder of the Company with respect to the PSUs unless and until the Participant becomes the record owner of the Shares underlying such PSUs.

(b) If a dividend is declared on Shares during the period commencing on the Grant Date (including such date) and ending on the date on which the Shares underlying PSUs are distributed to the Participant pursuant to Section 7, the Participant shall be credited with dividend equivalents in the form and in an amount equal to the dividend that the Participant would have received had the Shares underlying the PSUs been distributed to the Participant as of the time at which such dividend is paid. Dividend equivalents will be subject to the same vesting and forfeiture restrictions as the PSUs to which they are attributable and will be paid on the same date that the PSUs to which they are attributable are settled in accordance with Section 7.

Section 4. *Restrictions on Transferability*. The PSUs granted hereunder shall not be assigned, sold, exchanged, pledged, hypothecated, transferred, alienated or otherwise disposed of or hedged, in any manner (including through the use of any cash-settled instrument), whether voluntarily or involuntarily, and whether by operation of law or otherwise, other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, by the Participant. Any sale, exchange, transfer, assignment, pledge, hypothecation, or other disposition in violation of the provisions of this Section 4 shall be null and void and any PSU which is hedged in any manner shall immediately be forfeited. All of the terms and conditions of the Plan and this Award Agreement shall be binding upon any permitted successors and assigns.

Section 5. *Performance Assessment*.

(a) Except in the event of a Change of Control, the number of PSUs earned by the Participant for the Performance Period will be determined in accordance with a schedule to be provided to the Participant. The Committee shall determine, in its sole discretion, the number of PSUs earned by the Participant.

(b) Promptly following the end of the Performance Period (and no later than 60 days following the end of the Performance Period), the Committee will review and certify in writing (i) whether, and to what extent, performance has been achieved in accordance with a schedule to

be provided to the Participant, and (ii) the number of PSUs that the Participant shall earn, if any, subject to compliance with the requirements of Section 6. The Committee's certification shall be final, conclusive and binding on the Participant, and on all other persons, to the maximum extent permitted by law.

Section 6. *Vesting; Change of Control; Vesting and Forfeiture Upon a Termination of Employment*.

(a) *Vesting*. The number of PSUs earned by the Participant, if any, determined as set forth in Section 5(b), will vest and become nonforfeitable following the end of the Performance Period on the vesting date identified in the Participant's electronic account (the "**Vesting Date**"), subject to the Participant's continued service from the Grant Date through the Vesting Date.

(b) *Change of Control*. In the event of a Change of Control prior to the end of the Performance Period:

i. The Committee will review and certify in writing whether, and to what extent, performance has been achieved through the date of the Change of Control, and the number of PSUs that the Participant shall earn, if any, subject to compliance with the requirements of this Section 6(b). The Committee's certification shall be final, conclusive and binding on the Participant, and on all other persons, to the maximum extent permitted by law.

ii. Following the Change of Control, the PSUs will remain subject to forfeiture and conditioned on the Participant's continued service from the Grant Date through the Vesting Date; *provided, however*, that if the Participant is terminated by the Company without Cause, or the Participant resigns from employment with the Company with Good Reason, within twenty four (24) months after the Change of Control (a "**Change of Control Termination**"), the PSUs earned by the Participant, as determined by the Committee pursuant to Section 6(b)(i), shall fully vest on the Participant's termination date and shall be distributed to the Participant in accordance with Section 7.

(c) Vesting and Forfeiture Upon Termination of Employment.

i. *Termination Without Cause*; *Retirement; Disability*. If the Participant's employment is terminated by the Company without Cause (other than a Change of Control Termination), or by reason of Retirement or Disability, the PSUs earned by the Participant as set forth in Section 5(b) shall vest on the Vesting Date in accordance with Section 6(a) as though the Participant was still employed by the Company on the Vesting Date; *provided*, *however*, that the Participant (A) does not engage in any Detrimental Activity and (B) in the case of Retirement or Disability, does not become employed by any company in the financial services industry, in each case, during the Participant's post-employment vesting period.

ii. *Death*. If the Participant is terminated due to death, the target number of PSUs shall fully vest on the Participant's date of death and shall be distributed to the Participant's Beneficiary in accordance with Section 7.

iii. *Forfeiture*. If the Participant is terminated by the Company with Cause or the Participant resigns for any reason (other than a Change of Control Termination), any unvested PSUs shall be forfeited in their entirety on the Participant's termination date without any payment to the Participant. If the Participant's employment is terminated by the Company without Cause (other than a Change of Control Termination) prior to the first anniversary of the Performance Period Start Date, any unvested PSUs shall be forfeited in their entirety on the Participant's termination date without any payment to the Participant. In addition, if (A) the Participant's employment is terminated by the Company without Cause (other than a Change of Control Termination) and the Participant engages in any Detrimental Activity during the Participant's post-employment vesting period, or (B) the Participant's employment is terminated due to Retirement

or Disability and the Participant either (I) engages in any Detrimental Activity, or (II) becomes employed by any company in the financial services industry, in either case, during the Participant's post-employment vesting period, any unvested PSUs shall be forfeited in their entirety on the date that the Participant engages in such Detrimental Activity or becomes employed by any company in the financial services industry, as applicable, without any payment to the Participant.

Section 7. *Distribution on Vesting*. Subject to the provisions of this Award Agreement, upon the vesting of any of the PSUs, the Company shall deliver to the Participant (or the Participant's Beneficiary, in the event of the Participant's death prior to distribution), as soon as reasonably practicable after the Vesting Date (or the Participant's termination date, as applicable), one Share for each PSU, *provided* that such delivery of Shares shall be made no later than March 15 of the calendar year immediately following the year in which the Vesting Date (or the Participant's termination date, as applicable) occurs. Upon such delivery, such Shares shall be fully assignable, saleable and transferable by the Participant, *provided* that any such assignment, sale, transfer or other alienation with respect to such Shares shall be in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Section 8. *Notice Prior to the Participant's Voluntary Separation from Employment*. In partial consideration for the Participant's eligibility for and receipt of any award granted under the Plan, the Participant agrees to provide the Company with prior notice of the Participant's voluntary separation from employment, regardless of the reason for such separation. Such notice shall be no less than the greater of (a) the notice period applicable to the Participant's employee level as specified in the Company's Separation from Employment Policy as it exists at the time the Participant provides such notice or (b) the period specified in any other written agreement between the Participant and the Company.

Section 9. *Restrictive Covenants*.

(a) *Non-Solicitation of Employees*. In addition to the Participant's obligations detailed in this Award Agreement, the Participant agrees and reaffirms that, at any time during the Participant's employment and for twelve (12) months following the date the Participant ceases to be employed by the Company for any reason, or if longer, during the remaining vesting period (the "**Restricted Period**"), and to the extent permissible by law in the state the Participant resides, the Participant shall not, directly or indirectly, whether for the Participant's own account or for any person or entity other than the Company or any Company Affiliate hire, employ, solicit for employment or hire, or attempt to solicit for employment or hire, any person who is employed by the Company or any Company Affiliate during the Restricted Period, nor shall the Participant directly or indirectly induce any such employee to terminate his or her employment or accept employment with anyone other than a Company Affiliate, or otherwise interfere with the relationship between the Company and/or any Company Affiliate and any of their employees during the Restricted Period. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, the Company agrees that the Participant shall not be deemed in violation of this Section 9(a) if an entity with which the Participant is associated hires or engages any employee of the Company or a Company Affiliate, if the Participant was not, directly or indirectly, involved in hiring or identifying such person as a potential recruit or assisting in the recruitment of such employee.

(b) *Non-Solicitation of, and Non-Interference with, Customers and Prospective Clients*. The Participant agrees that during the Participant's employment and during the Restricted Period, and to the extent permissible by law in the state the Participant resides, the Participant shall not, directly or indirectly, for any person or entity other than the Company or any Company Affiliate, solicit, assist in soliciting for or accept business from any customer of the Company or any Company Affiliate, nor will the Participant induce or encourage any such customer to discontinue or diminish his, her or its relationship or prospective relationship with the Company or any Company Affiliate, or divert business away from the Company or any Company Affiliate; provided, however, that general solicitation through advertisement shall not constitute solicitation for purposes of this provision. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, the Company agrees that the Participant shall not be deemed in violation of this Section 9(b) if an entity with which the Participant is associated accepts business from a customer or client of the Company or a Company Affiliate, if the Participant was not, directly or indirectly, involved in soliciting or identifying such customer or client as a potential customer or client of the competing entity.

(c) *Representations.* The Participant agrees that all of the foregoing restrictions are reasonable and necessary to protect the Company's and/or any Company Affiliate's business and their Confidential Information and that the Participant's eligibility for and receipt of any award under the Plan, are independently and together good and valuable consideration to compensate him or her for agreeing to all restrictions contained in this Award Agreement. The Participant also acknowledges, represents and warrants that the Participant's knowledge, skills and abilities are sufficient to permit the Participant to earn a satisfactory livelihood without violating these provisions. Further, the Participant agrees that the Participant shall not, following the termination of the Participant's employment with the Company, represent or hold the Participant out as being in any way connected with the business of the Company or any Company Affiliate.

(d) *Blue Pencil.* It is expressly understood and agreed that although the Participant and the Company consider the restrictions contained in this section to be reasonable, if a final judicial determination is made by an arbitrator or a court of competent jurisdiction that the time or territory or any other restriction contained in this Award Agreement is an unenforceable restriction against the Participant, the provisions of this Award Agreement shall not be rendered void but shall be deemed amended to apply as to such maximum time and territory and to such maximum extent as such court may judicially determine or indicate to be enforceable. Alternatively, if an arbitrator or a court of competent jurisdiction finds that any restriction contained in this Award Agreement is unenforceable, and such restriction cannot be amended so as to make it enforceable, such finding shall not affect the enforceability of any of the other restrictions contained herein.

(e) *Injunctive Relief*. In the event of a breach or threatened breach of this Section 9 or the Participant's engaging in Detrimental Activity, and to the extent permissible by law in the state the Participant resides, the Participant agrees that the Company will be entitled to injunctive relief in a court of appropriate jurisdiction to remedy any such breach or threatened breach, the Participant acknowledging that damages would be inadequate and insufficient.

Section 10. *Tax Liability; Withholding Requirements*. The Participant shall be solely responsible for any applicable taxes (including, without limitation, income and excise taxes) and penalties, and any interest that accrues thereon, that the Participant incurs in connection with the receipt, vesting or settlement of any PSU granted hereunder. The Company shall be authorized to withhold from the Award the amount (in cash or Shares, or any combination thereof) of applicable withholding taxes due in respect of the Award, its settlement or any payment or transfer under the Award and to take such other action (including providing for elective payment of such amounts in cash or other property by the Participant) as may be necessary in the opinion of the Company to satisfy all obligations for the payment of such taxes; provided, however, that no Shares shall be withheld with a value exceeding the maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable tax jurisdictions.

Section 11. *Recoupment/Clawback*. The Participant hereby acknowledges and agrees that in order to comply with applicable law (including, without limitation, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act), regulatory authority, and policies of the Company, the Committee retains the right at all times to decrease or terminate all awards and payments under the Plan, and any and all amounts payable under the Plan, or paid under the Plan, shall be subject to clawback, forfeiture, and reduction to the extent determined necessary to comply with applicable law, regulatory authority, and/or policies of the Company, including as a result of risk-related events.

Section 12. *No Right to Continued Employment*. Neither the Plan nor this Award Agreement shall confer upon the Participant any right to continue to be employed by the Company and the receipt of the Award does not confer any rights on the Participant other than those expressly set forth in this Award Agreement or the Plan.

Section 13. *Section 409A of the Code*. This Award Agreement is intended to comply with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code and the regulations thereunder, and the provisions of this Award Agreement shall be interpreted in a manner that satisfies the requirements of Section 409A of the Code, and this Award Agreement shall be operated accordingly. If any provision of this Award Agreement or any term or condition of the PSUs would otherwise conflict with this intent, the provision, term or condition shall be interpreted and deemed amended so as to avoid this conflict. Notwithstanding anything else in this Award Agreement, if the Board considers a Participant to be a "specified employee" under Section 409A of the Code at

the time of such Participant's "separation from service" (as defined in Section 409A of the Code), and the amount hereunder is "deferred compensation" subject to Section 409A of the Code any distribution that otherwise would be made to such Participant with respect to PSUs as a result of such separation from service shall not be made until the date that is six months after such separation from service, except to the extent that earlier distribution would not result in such Participant's incurring interest or additional tax under Section 409A of the Code. If the Award includes a "series of installment payments" (within the meaning of Section 1.409A-2(b)(2)(iii) of the Treasury Regulations), the Participants' right to the series of installment payments shall be treated as a right to a series of separate payments and not as a right to a single payment. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the tax treatment of the benefits provided under this Award Agreement is not warranted or guaranteed, and in no event shall the Company be liable for all or any portion of any taxes, penalties, interest or other expenses that may be incurred by the Participant on account of non-compliance with Section 409A of the Code.

Section 14. *Miscellaneous*.

(a) *Definitions*. For purposes of this Award Agreement:

i. "**Cause**" means:

(1) any conviction (including a plea of guilty or of nolo contendere or entry into a pre-trial diversion program) of the Participant for the commission of a felony or any conviction of any criminal offense within the scope of Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1829;

(2) the Participant commits an act of gross misconduct, fraud, embezzlement, theft or material dishonesty in connection with the Participant's duties or in the course of the Participant's employment with the Company or any of its affiliates;

(3) failure on the part of the Participant to perform his or her employment duties in any material respect, which is not cured to the reasonable satisfaction of the Company within 30 days after the Participant receives written notice of such failure; or

(4) the Participant engages in Detrimental Activity.

ii. "**Company Affiliate**" means the Company's parents, subsidiaries, affiliates or their respective successors (collectively, the "Company Affiliates" and each a "Company Affiliate").

iii. "**Detrimental Activity**" includes the following:

(1) The Participant's disclosure to any unauthorized person, firm, or corporation or use or attempt to use for his or her own advantage or to the advantage of any other person, firm or corporation, any confidential information relating to the business affairs or trade secrets of the Company or any of its affiliates, howsoever obtained or provided, during the course of, or as a result of, his or her employment (the "**Confidential Information**"). Confidential Information includes, but is not limited to, information relating to employees, customers and suppliers (former, actual and potential), Company contracts, pricing structures, financial and marketing details, business plans, any technical data, designs, formulae, product lines, intellectual property, research activities and any information which may be deemed to be commercially or price sensitive in nature, whether printed, typed, handwritten, videotaped, transmitted or transcribed on data files or on any other type of media, including but not limited to electronic and digital media, whether or not labeled as "confidential";

(2) The Participant violates the obligations set forth in Section 9(a) or 9(b) of this Award Agreement.

(3) Making any false or disparaging comments about the Company or any of its subsidiaries, affiliates, employees, officers, or directors; or

(4) Engaging in any activity which in the opinion of the Company is not consistent with providing an orderly handover of the Participant's responsibilities.

The Participant agrees that the foregoing restrictions are reasonable and necessary to protect the Company's business and that the grant of this Award, along with the benefits and attributes of the Participant's employment by the Company, is good and valuable consideration to compensate the Participant for agreeing to these restrictions. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Award Agreement or otherwise, nothing shall limit the Participant's rights under applicable law to provide truthful information to any governmental entity or to file a charge with or participate in an investigation conducted by any governmental entity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Participant agrees to waive his or her right to recover monetary damages in connection with any charge, complaint or lawsuit filed by the Participant or anyone else on the Participant's behalf (whether involving a governmental entity or not); provided that the Participant is not agreeing to waive, and this Award Agreement shall not be read as requiring the Participant to waive, any right the Participant may have to receive an award for information provided to any governmental entity. The Participant is hereby notified that the immunity provisions in Section 1833 of title 18 of the United States Code provide that an individual cannot be held criminally or civilly liable under any federal or state trade secret law for any disclosure of a trade secret that is made (1) in confidence to federal, state or local government officials, either directly or indirectly, or to an attorney, and is solely for the purpose of reporting or investigating a suspected violation of the law, (2) under seal in a complaint or other document filed in a lawsuit or other proceeding, or (3) to the Participant's attorney in connection with a lawsuit for retaliation for reporting a suspected violation of law (and the trade secret may be used in the court proceedings for such lawsuit) as long as any document containing the trade secret is filed under seal and the trade secret is not disclosed except pursuant to court order.

iv. "**Disability**" means the Participant is entitled to, and has begun to receive, long-term disability benefits under the long-term disability plan of the Company in which the Participant participates.

v. "**Good Reason**" means any of the following changes, as compared to the Participant's terms of employment prior to a Change of Control:

(1) a material diminution in the Participant's authority, duties, or responsibilities;

(2) a material diminution in the Participant's base salary other than a general reduction in base salary that affects all similarly situated employees; or

(3) a relocation of the Participant's principal place of employment by more than 50 miles from his or her current principal place of employment, unless the new principal place of employment is closer to the Participant's home address.

Provided, however, that the Participant must give written notice to the Company within 30 days of the initial existence of any of the foregoing changes, the Company shall have 30 days upon receipt of such notice to remedy the condition so as to eliminate the Good Reason, and if not remedied, the Participant's employment must terminate no later than 60 days following the expiration of such cure period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Participant's continued employment shall not constitute a waiver of the Participant's rights with respect to any circumstance constituting Good Reason under this Award Agreement.

vi. "**Performance Period**" means the period beginning on [_____] and ending on [_____].

vii. "**Performance Period Start Date**" means the date that the Performance Period begins, as set forth in Section 14(a)(vi).

viii. "**Retirement**" means the Participant's age plus years of service (in each case, including completed months) equals or exceeds 65, with a minimum of at least five years of service with the Company, provided that the Participant has completed at least three (3) calendar months of continuous employment after the Grant Date (beginning on the Grant Date and ending on the last working day of the third calendar month). *[Three month post-grant minimum service requirement only applies to annual awards for individuals who have not provided previous notice of their upcoming retirement.]*

(b) *Notices.* All notices, requests and other communications under this Award Agreement shall be in writing and shall be delivered in person (by courier or otherwise), mailed by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, or sent by facsimile transmission or by e-mail or any other form of electronic transmission or delivery approved by the Committee, as follows:

if to the Company, to:

Citizens Financial Group, Inc.
600 Washington Blvd.
Stamford, CT 06901
Attention: Corporate Secretary

if to the Participant, to the address that the Participant most recently provided to the Company, or to such other address, facsimile number, e-mail address or such other form of electronic transmission or delivery as such party may hereafter specify for the purpose by notice to the other parties hereto. All such notices, requests and other communications shall be deemed received on the date of receipt by the recipient thereof if received prior to 5:00 p.m. on a business day in the place of receipt. Otherwise, any such notice, request or communication shall be deemed received on the next succeeding business day in the place of receipt. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Award Agreement or in the Plan, the Company may, in its sole discretion, deliver and, by acceptance of this grant, the Participant hereby explicitly and unambiguously consents and agrees to the receipt and delivery of, any notices permitted or required hereunder, documents related to any Awards granted under the Plan and/or any other information (including, without limitation, information required to be delivered to the Participant pursuant to applicable securities laws) regarding the Company and the Subsidiaries or the Plan by electronic means, including but not limited to through the Participant's electronic account, through another on-line or electronic account system established and maintained by the Company or another third party designated by the Company or via the Company website. Such consent shall remain in effect throughout the Participant's term of employment or service with the Company and thereafter until withdrawn in writing by the Participant. The Participant acknowledges that the Participant may receive from the Company a paper copy of any notices or documents delivered electronically at no cost to the Participant by contacting the Company by telephone or in writing.

(c) *Entire Agreement*. This Award Agreement and the Plan (including the terms specified in the Participant's electronic account, as noted in Section 1 and Section 6 above) constitute the entire agreement and understanding between the parties in respect of the subject matter hereof and supersede all prior and contemporaneous arrangements, agreements and understandings, both oral and written, whether in term sheets, presentations or otherwise, between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof.

(d) *Severability*. If any provision of this Award Agreement is or becomes or is deemed to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any jurisdiction, or would disqualify the Plan or this Award Agreement under any law deemed applicable by the Board, such provision shall be construed or deemed amended to conform to applicable laws, or if it cannot be so construed or deemed amended without, in the determination of the Board, materially altering the intent of this Award Agreement, such provision shall be stricken as to such jurisdiction, and the remainder of this Award Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

(e) *Amendment; Waiver*. No amendment or modification of any provision of this Award Agreement that has a material adverse effect on the Participant shall be effective unless signed in writing by or on behalf of the Company and the Participant, *provided* that the Company may amend or modify this Award Agreement without the Participant's consent in accordance with the provisions of the Plan or as otherwise set forth in this Award Agreement. No waiver of any breach or condition of this Award Agreement shall be deemed to be a waiver of any other or subsequent breach or condition, whether of like or different nature. Any amendment or modification of or to any provision of this Award Agreement, or any waiver of any provision of this Award Agreement, shall be effective only in the specific instance and for the specific purpose for which made or given.

(f) *Assignment*. Neither this Award Agreement nor any right, remedy, obligation or liability arising hereunder or by reason hereof shall be assignable by the Participant.

(g) *Successors and Assigns; No Third-Party Beneficiaries*. This Award Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the Company and the Participant and their respective heirs, successors, legal representatives and permitted assigns. Nothing in this Award Agreement, express or implied, is intended to confer on any Person other than the Company and the Participant, and their respective heirs, successors, legal representatives and permitted assigns, any rights, remedies, obligations or liabilities under or by reason of this Award Agreement.

(h) *Governing Law; Waiver of Jury Trial.* This Award Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, without application of the conflicts of law principles thereof. By acknowledging this Award Agreement electronically or signing it manually, as applicable, the Participant waives any right that the Participant may have to trial by jury in respect of any litigation based on, arising out of, under or in connection with this Award Agreement or the Plan.

(i) *Discretionary Nature.* The grant of the PSUs does not create any contractual right or other right in the Participant to receive any PSUs or other Awards in the future. Future grants of Awards, if any, shall be at the sole discretion of the Company.

(j) *Participant Undertaking; Acceptance*. The Participant agrees to take whatever additional action and execute whatever additional documents the Company may deem necessary or advisable to carry out or give effect to any of the obligations or restrictions imposed on either the Participant or the PSUs pursuant to this Award Agreement. The Participant acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan and this Award Agreement and understands that material definitions and provisions concerning the PSUs and the Participant's rights and obligations with respect thereto are set forth in the Plan. The Participant has read carefully, and understands, the provisions of this Award Agreement and the Plan.

(k) *Dispute Resolution.* Except as provided in Section 9(e) above and the last sentence of this paragraph to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Company and the Participant agree to waive their rights to seek remedies in court, including but not limited to rights to a trial by jury. The Company and each Participant agree that any dispute between or among them and/or their affiliates arising out of, relating to or in connection with this Plan shall be resolved in accordance with a confidential two-step dispute resolution procedure involving: (a) Step One: non-binding mediation, and (b) Step Two: binding arbitration under the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 1, et. seq., or state law, whichever is applicable. Any such mediation or arbitration hereunder shall be under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association ("**AAA**") pursuant to its then current AAA Employment Arbitration Rules (the "**Rules**"). No arbitration shall be initiated or take place with respect to a given dispute if the parties have successfully achieved a mutually agreed to resolution of the dispute as a result of the Step One mediation. The mediation session(s) and, if necessary, the arbitration hearing shall be held in the city/location selected by the Company in its sole discretion. The arbitration (if the dispute is not resolved by mediation)

shall be conducted by a single AAA arbitrator, selected by the Company in its sole discretion. Any award rendered by the arbitrator, including with respect to responsibility for AAA charges (including the costs of the mediator and arbitrator), shall be final and binding, and judgment may be entered on it in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the unlikely event the AAA refuses to accept jurisdiction over a dispute, the Company and each Participant agree to submit to JAMS mediation (formerly known as Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services) and arbitration applying the JAMS equivalent of the AAA Rules. If AAA and JAMS refuse to accept jurisdiction, or if the Company concludes that but for this Award Agreement, multiple single plaintiff arbitration claims filed could have been brought as a class and/or collective action in state or Federal court, and the administrative fees for arbitrating those cases exceed $50,000, the Parties shall forego the use of AAA or JAMS. In that event, the Parties shall meet and confer to select a mutually agreeable arbitrator. If the Parties are unable to agree upon an arbitrator, then each Party shall select five (5) arbitrators to place on a list. Arbitrators placed on the list must be licensed to practice law in any state (or have previously been licensed and have always been and remain in good standing with their respective bar associations) and must have previously served as a neutral arbitrator for at least one dispute involving an employment matter. Each side shall alternate in striking an arbitrator from the list, with the last remaining arbitrator selected to adjudicate the matter. The Parties shall mutually agree or flip a coin to determine which party strikes first. Should the selected arbitrator have a conflict or otherwise refuse or be unable to serve, the arbitrator struck immediately prior shall serve as the arbitrator. The Rules, as amended by this Award Agreement, shall continue to apply to the greatest extent possible to the arbitration.

(l) *Waiver of Class Action and Representative Action Claims.* Except as otherwise required under applicable law, the Parties expressly intend and agree that: (a) class action and representative action procedures shall not be asserted, nor will they apply, in any arbitration, court claim or any other judicial proceeding pursuant to this Agreement; (b) each will not assert class action or representative action claims against the other in arbitration or otherwise; and (c) the Parties shall only submit their own, individual claims in arbitration or otherwise and will not seek to represent the interests of any other person. Further, the Parties expressly intend and agree that any claims by the Participant will not be joined, consolidated, or heard together with claims of any other Participants, regardless of whether the Parties can agree to arbitrate the claim or must proceed through another venue. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Rules, and the general grant of authority to the arbitrator of the power to determine issues of arbitrability, the arbitrator shall have no jurisdiction or authority to compel any class or collective claim, to consolidate different arbitration proceedings, or to join any other party to an arbitration between the Parties.

(m) *Captions*. Captions provided herein are for convenience only and shall not affect the scope, meaning, intent or interpretation of the provisions of this Award Agreement.

(n) *Nature of Payments*. Any and all grants or deliveries related to the PSUs hereunder shall constitute special incentive payments to the Participant and shall not be taken into account in computing the amount of salary or compensation of the Participant for the purpose of determining any retirement, death or other benefits under (i) any retirement, bonus, life insurance or other employee benefit plan of the Company, or (ii) any agreement between the Company and the Participant, except as such plan or agreement shall otherwise expressly provide.

(o) *Data Privacy*. The Participant understands that the Company and its affiliates hold certain personal information about the Participant, including but not limited to the Participant's name, home address and telephone number, birthdate, social insurance number or other identification number, compensation, details of all Awards or any other entitlement to Shares for the purpose of administering the Plan (the "**Data**"). As a condition of receipt of this Award, the Participant explicitly consents to the collection, use, transfer and retention, in electronic or other form, of the Data by and among, as applicable, the Company, its affiliates and any third parties assisting the Company in administration of the Plan (including but not limited to any broker or other third party with whom the Participate may elect to deposit Shares), in each case, for the purpose of administering the Participant's participation in the Plan.

EXECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

This EXECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is made as of November 3, 2025, by and between Citizens Financial Group, Inc., together with its subsidiaries and any and all successor entities (the "Company" or "Citizens"), and Ted Swimmer ("Executive").

WHEREAS the Company and Executive each desire to enter into this Agreement embodying the terms of Executive's employment; and

WHEREAS, it is intended by the Company and Executive that this Agreement will supersede the offer letter entered into between Executive and the Company as of March 10, 2010 and will reflect the entire agreement among the parties regarding Executive's employment with the Company.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and mutual covenants herein and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

Section 1. Employment At-Will

(a) Executive's employment with the Company shall be strictly "at-will" and not for any fixed term. Executive understands and acknowledges that no statement, whether written or verbal, by the Company or any of its officers, employees or representatives may in any way modify, alter, or change the strictly "at-will" nature of Executive's employment relationship with the Company. Executive understands and agrees that, as an at-will employee, the Company may terminate Executive's employment without advance notice at any time, for any reason or no reason. Executive may terminate Executive's employment for any reason or no reason (a "Resignation") effective One Hundred and Twenty (120) days following delivery of written notice of termination to the Company's (the "Notice Period"); provided, that the Notice Period shall be waived to the extent Executive resigns following Citizens' material breach of this Agreement, which remains uncured thirty (30) days following Executive's provision of written notice to Citizens of such material breach.

(b) Upon receipt of Executive's written notice of Resignation, the Company may, in its sole discretion, waive or shorten the Notice Period, in which case Executive will be permitted to terminate employment immediately or at a time designated by the Company. Under such circumstances, the Company will not be obliged to pay any amount in lieu of notice. Alternatively, the Company may direct Executive not to report to work unless otherwise requested by the Company (the "Garden Leave"). During any period of Garden Leave, as during any Notice Period:

(i) Executive will remain an employee of the Company and will continue to be paid Executive's then Base Salary (as defined in Section 3(a)) and be eligible for employee benefits. However, Executive shall not be entitled to receive incentive compensation that would otherwise accrue through the Garden Leave.

(ii) Executive will be expected to continue to undertake such duties and responsibilities as are reasonably assigned to Executive by the Chief Executive Officer or their designee, including duties to assist the Company with Executive's transition from the Company and endeavoring in good faith to maintain the Company's business, business relationships, and goodwill. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company reserves the right to suspend any or all of Executive's duties and powers and to relocate Executive's office to Executive's personal residence for all or part of the Garden Leave.

(iii) Executive will remain bound by all fiduciary duties and obligations owed to the Company and its affiliates or their respective successors (collectively, the "Company Affiliates" and each a "Company Affiliate") and remain required to comply with all Company policies and practices generally applicable to executives and provided or made available in writing and the provisions of this Agreement.

(iv) Executive may not, without the prior written consent of the Company or except in the discharge of duties and responsibilities in accordance with clause (ii) above, contact or attempt to contact any client, customer, potential client or customer, agent, referral source, professional advisor, employee, supplier or broker of the Company or any Company Affiliate.

Section 2. Position

(a) *Position.* Executive shall serve as Executive Vice President, Head of Commercial Banking of the Company or in such other capacity of like status as the Company required. In this position, Executive shall report to the Chair of Commercial Banking until his retirement and shall thereafter report to the Chief Executive Officer or to such other person as the Company may specify from time to time.

(b) *Best Efforts.* During Executive's employment, Executive shall: (i) devote Executive's full professional time, attention, skill and energy to the performance of Executive's duties for the Company and any Company Affiliate; (ii) endeavor to dutifully, faithfully and efficiently perform Executive's duties hereunder, comply with the policies, procedures, bylaws, rules, code of conduct and practices of the Company and/or Company Affiliates, as the same may be amended from time to time, and obey all reasonable and lawful directions given by or under the authority of the Chief Executive Officer or designee, as applicable; (iii) refrain from engaging in any other business, profession or occupation for compensation or otherwise which would conflict, directly or indirectly, with the rendition of services to the Company and/or Company Affiliates, without the prior written consent of the Chief Executive Officer or designee. Executive may engage in charitable and community activities and manage Executive's personal investments provided that such activities do not materially interfere with the performance of Executive's duties hereunder or conflict with the conditions of Executive's employment; (iv) refrain from engaging in any conduct prejudicial to the interests and reputation of the Company or any Company Affiliate; and (v) endeavor to promote and extend the business of the Company and the Company Affiliates and protect and further their interests and reputation.

(c) *Directorships*. Executive may be required, in the sole discretion of the Company, to perform services for any Company Affiliate and may be required to undertake the role and duties

of an officer or director of any Company Affiliate. No additional compensation will be paid in respect of these appointments except as otherwise mutually agreed.

(d) *Location.* Executive's position will be based primarily in Charlotte, NC, but may be relocated within a fifty (50) mile radius of the same location at the Company's sole discretion. Executive may be required to travel internationally or domestically in the performance of Executive's duties.

Section 3. Compensation

(a) *Base Salary*. Effective as of November 3, 2025, the Company shall pay Executive a base salary of $650,000 on an annualized basis (the "Base Salary") in accordance with the Company's regular payroll schedule. Executive shall be entitled to increases in Base Salary as may be determined from time to time in the sole discretion of the Company.

(b) *Incentive Compensation*. Executive will be eligible to participate in the Company's discretionary award program, as amended from time to time. Incentive award amounts shall be at the sole discretion of the Company and determined annually based on a mix of factors, including but not limited to individual, team and the Company's performance as well as external economic considerations. Awards may be awarded in cash, equity-based instruments, or in any other form and may also be deferred in full or in part, as determined by the Company. The form and the timing of payment of Executive's award, as well as other terms and conditions, will be consistent with awards granted to similarly situated colleagues. Any award Executive receives will be subject to applicable tax and other required withholdings.

The cash portion of any award will be paid by March 15th following the determination of awards and any equity-based instruments granted to Executive as part of Executive's award will be granted as soon as practicable following the determination of awards, in each case, provided that Executive remains employed by Citizens on the payment date or grant date (as applicable), and neither Executive nor Citizens has given notice to terminate Executive's employment prior to the payment date or grant date (as applicable).

Any equity-based instruments granted to Executive as part of Executive's award will be governed by the applicable equity plan document and award agreement. In the event of any conflict between information contained in this document and the plan or award agreement provisions, the terms of the plan and award agreement will govern. Receiving an award under the discretionary award program in certain years does not guarantee payment or level of award in any subsequent year and any award may be forfeited or reduced (*i.e.*, subject to clawback) as determined appropriate by the Company in accordance with the terms of the applicable equity plan document and award agreement. The Company reserves the right to change the rules of any compensation plan or program or to cancel any such plan or program at any time without prior notice in its sole and absolute discretion.

Section 4. Employee Benefits, Paid Time Off, Reimbursement of Expenses

(a) *Employee Benefits.* Executive may participate in and receive benefits under any and all benefit plans offered to similarly-situated employees of the Company, subject to the terms and conditions of those plans, policies and programs that are in effect from time to time on terms and conditions no less favorable than those offered to similarly-situated employees,

generally. The Company reserves the right to amend the terms and conditions of its employee benefits and the related plans, policies and programs at any time, in the Company's sole discretion.

(b) *Paid Time Off*. Executive shall be entitled to accrue 27 days of paid time off ("PTO") annually, which may be scheduled as time off away from work in accordance with the Company's current PTO policy.

(c) *Reimbursement of Business Expenses.* Reasonable, customary and necessary travel, entertainment and other business expenses incurred by Executive in the performance of Executive's duties hereunder shall be reimbursed by the Company in accordance with the Company's policies on terms and conditions no less favorable than those offered to similarly-situated employees, generally, subject to the provision of documentation regarding such expenses.

(d) *Indemnification and D&O Coverages.* The Company shall indemnify Executive and hold Executive harmless to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law against, and in respect of, any and all actions, suits, proceedings, claims, demands, judgments, costs, expenses (including reasonable attorney fees), losses and damages resulting from the Executive's good faith performance of his duties and obligations with the Company or any Subsidiary or any other entity to which Executive serves at the Company's request. In addition, the Company agrees to continue and maintain, at the Company's sole expense, a directors' and officers' liability insurance policy (including plan fiduciary coverage) covering Executive that is no less favorable than the coverage provided to other directors and senior officers of the Company and its Subsidiaries from time to time. Such indemnification and insurance coverage shall continue in effect both during Executive's employment and, while potential liability exists, thereafter, to the same extent as provided to active directors and senior officers.

Section 5. Compliance with the Company's Personal Securities Transactions Policy

Executive is subject to the Company's Personal Securities Transactions Policy, which sets forth the required procedures and processes with respect to purchases and sales of Company securities.

Section 6. Non-Solicitation

(a) *Non-Solicitation of Employees.* Executive agrees that, at any time during Executive's employment and for twelve (12) months following the date Executive ceases to be employed by the Company for any reason (the "Restricted Period"), Executive shall not, directly or indirectly, whether for Executive's own account or for any person or entity other than the Company or any Company Affiliate hire, employ, solicit for employment or hire, or attempt to solicit for employment or hire, any person who is employed by the Company or any Company Affiliate during the Restricted Period, nor shall Executive directly or indirectly induce any such employee to terminate Executive's employment or accept employment with anyone other than the Company or any Company Affiliate, or otherwise interfere with the relationship between the Company or any Company Affiliate and any of their employees during the Restricted Period. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, the Company agrees that Executive shall not be

deemed in violation of this Section 6 (i) if an entity with which Executive is associated hires or engages any employee of any Company Affiliate, if Executive was not, directly or indirectly, involved in hiring, identifying or approving such person as a potential recruit or employee or assisting in the recruitment of such person or (ii) Executive places general advertisements seeking employees or engages in job searches, in each case, not targeted at employees of the Company or any Company Affiliate.

(b) *Non-Solicitation of, and Non-Interference with, Customers and Prospective Clients.* Executive agrees that during Executive's employment and during the Restricted Period, Executive shall not, directly or indirectly, for any person or entity other than the Company, solicit or assist in soliciting for business any referral source or customer of any Company Affiliate, nor will Executive induce or encourage any such referral source or customer to discontinue or diminish his, her or its relationship or prospective relationship with the Company or any Company Affiliate, or divert business away from the Company or any Company Affiliate; provided, however, that general solicitation through advertisement shall not constitute solicitation for purposes of this provision.

(c) *Representations.* Executive agrees that all of the foregoing restrictions are reasonable and necessary to protect the Company's business and its Confidential Information and that Executive's employment by the Company, along with the benefits and attributes of that employment, is good and valuable consideration to compensate Executive for agreeing to all restrictions contained in this Agreement. Executive also acknowledges, represents and warrants that Executive's knowledge, skills and abilities are sufficient to permit Executive to earn a satisfactory livelihood without violating these provisions. Further, Executive agrees that Executive shall not, following the termination of Executive's employment with the Company, represent or hold Executive out as being in any way connected with the business of the Company.

(d) *Blue Pencil.* It is expressly understood and agreed that although Executive and the Company consider the restrictions contained in this Section 6 to be reasonable, if a final judicial determination is made by an arbitrator or a court of competent jurisdiction that the time or territory or any other restriction contained in this Agreement is an unenforceable restriction against Executive, the provisions of this Agreement shall not be rendered void but shall be deemed amended to apply as to such maximum time and territory and to such maximum extent as such court may judicially determine or indicate to be enforceable. Alternatively, if an arbitrator or a court of competent jurisdiction finds that any restriction contained in this Agreement is unenforceable, and such restriction cannot be amended so as to make it enforceable, such finding shall not affect the enforceability of any of the other restrictions contained herein.

Section 7. Confidentiality; Ownership of Materials; Duty to Return Company Property

(a) *Confidential Information.* Executive may not at any time (whether during Executive's employment or after termination) disclose to any unauthorized person, firm or corporation or use or attempt to use for Executive's own advantage or to the advantage of any other person, firm or corporation, any confidential information relating to the business affairs or trade secrets of the Company or any Company Affiliate, or any confidential information about (howsoever obtained) or provided by any third party received during the course of or as a result of Executive's employment (the "Confidential Information"). Confidential Information includes, but is not limited

to, confidential or proprietary information relating to employees, customers, referral sources and suppliers (former, actual and potential), Company or any Company Affiliate contracts, pricing structures, financial and marketing details, business plans, personnel strategy, any technical data, designs, formulae, product lines, intellectual property, research activities and any information which may be deemed to be commercially or price sensitive in nature, whether printed, typed, handwritten, videotaped, transmitted or transcribed on data files or on any other type of media, including but not limited to electronic and digital media, whether or not labeled as "confidential". It also includes, without limitation, any information contained in documents marked "confidential" or documents of a higher security classification and other information which, because of its nature or the circumstances in which Executive receives it, Executive should reasonably consider to be confidential. The Company reserves the right to modify the categories of Confidential Information from time to time, upon written notice to Executive.

(b) *Exclusions.* Except for information that is protected from disclosure by any applicable law or privilege, nothing in this Agreement prohibits or limits Executive's ability to communicate with any federal, state, or local government agency or commission ("Government Agencies") or otherwise participate in any investigation or proceeding that may be conducted by any Government Agency regarding suspected violations of law or otherwise participate in any legal process between Executive and the Company or any Company Affiliate, including providing documents or other information, without notice to or approval from the Company.

The provisions of this Section 7 shall not apply to:

(i) Information or knowledge which subsequently comes into the public domain or becomes generally known within the Company's industry other than by way of unauthorized use or disclosure by Executive;

(ii) The discharge by Executive of Executive's duties hereunder or where Executive's use or disclosure of the information has otherwise been properly authorized by the Company;

(iii) Any information which Executive discloses in accordance with applicable public interest disclosure legislation;

(iv) Any disclosure required by law or by any court, arbitrator, mediator or administrative or legislative body (including any committee thereof) with jurisdiction to order Executive to disclose or make accessible any information provided, to the extent legally permitted, Executive provides the Company with five (5) working days' advanced notice before disclosing or making accessible any such information or

(v) Any disclosure to Executive's legal, financial or tax advisor, made on a confidential basis for the purposes of seeking legal, financial or tax advice.

(c) *Due Care.* Executive shall exercise all due care and diligence and shall take reasonable steps to prevent the publication or disclosure by Executive of any Confidential Information relating, in particular, but not limited to, actual or proposed transactions, of any employee, customer, client or supplier (whether former, actual or potential) of any Company

Affiliate including partnerships, companies, bodies, and corporations having accounts with or in any way connected to or in discussion with any Company Affiliate and all other matters relating to such customers, clients or suppliers and connections.

(d) *Duty to Return Confidential Information and Other Company or Company Affiliate Property.*

(i) All reports, files, notes, memoranda, e-mails, accounts, documents or other material (including all notes and memoranda of any Confidential Information and any copies made or received by Executive in the course of Executive's employment (whether during or after)) in any form, including but not limited to electronic and digital media, are and shall remain the sole property of the Company or any Company Affiliate and, following Executive's termination of employment or at any other time upon the request of the Company or any Company Affiliate, to the extent within Executive's possession or control (other than de minimis items), shall be surrendered by Executive to the duly authorized representative of the Company.

(ii) Executive agrees that upon termination of Executive's employment with the Company for any reason, or at any other time upon the Company's request, Executive will return to the Company immediately all memoranda, books, papers, plans, information, letters and other data in any form, including but not limited to electronic and digital media, all copies thereof or therefrom, in any way relating to the business of the Company, all other property of any Company Affiliate (including, but not limited to, company car, credit cards, equipment, correspondence, data, disks, tapes, records, specifications, software, models, notes, reports and other documents together with any extracts or summaries, removable drives or other computer equipment, keys and security passes) in Executive's possession or under Executive's control and Executive further agrees that Executive will not retain or use for Executive's own account at any time any trade names, trademark or other proprietary business designation used or owned in connection with the business of the Company or any Company Affiliate.

(iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, following the termination of Executive's employment, Executive may retain his personal contacts, calendars and correspondence and any information or documents reasonably necessary for the preparation of his tax returns.

(e) *Reasonableness*. Executive agrees that the undertakings set forth in this Section 7 and in Section 6 are reasonable and necessary to protect the legitimate business interests of the Company both during, and after the termination of, Executive's employment, and that the benefits Executive receives under this Agreement are sufficient compensation for these restrictions.

Section 8. Intellectual Property and Developments

(a) Executive agrees that all Developments are the sole and exclusive property of the Company and hereby assigns all rights to such Developments to the Company in all countries. Executive agrees, at the Company's expense at any time during Executive's employment or thereafter, to sign all appropriate documents and carry out all such reasonable acts as will be

necessary to identify and preserve the legal protection of all Developments; however, the Company will have no obligation to compensate Executive for Executive's time spent in connection with any assistance provided unless otherwise required by law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Executive understands that no provision in this Agreement is intended to require assignment of any of Executive's rights in an invention for which Executive can prove no equipment, supplies, facilities or Confidential Information or trade secret information of the Company was used, which invention was developed entirely on Executive's own time, and which invention Executive can prove: (a) does not relate to the business of the Company or any Company Affiliate or the actual or demonstrably anticipated research or development of the Company or any Company Affiliate; or (b) does not result from any work performed by Executive for the Company. To the extent compatible with applicable state law, these provisions do not apply to any invention which is required to be assigned by the Company to the United States Government. Executive waives all moral rights in all Intellectual Property which is owned by the Company or any Company Affiliate or will be owned by the Company or any Company Affiliate, pursuant to this Section 8.

For purposes of this section, "Developments" means all inventions, whether or not patentable, Confidential Information, computer programs, copyright works, mask works, trademarks and other intellectual property made, conceived or authored by Executive, alone or jointly with others, while employed by the Company, whether or not during normal business hours or on the Company's premises, that are within the existing or contemplated scope of the Company's business at the time such Developments are made, conceived, or authored or which result from or are suggested by any work Executive or others may do for or on behalf of the Company or any Company Affiliate.

(b) Executive agrees to promptly submit to the Company written disclosures of all inventions, whether or not patentable, which are made, conceived, or authored by Executive, alone or jointly with others, while Executive is employed by the Company.

Section 9. Certain Agreements

(a) *Data Protection.* Executive shall learn and abide by the Company's data protection policy, procedures and accountabilities. Executive acknowledges that any breach of these procedures may result in the immediate termination of Executive's employment.

(b) *Personal Information*. Executive acknowledges and agrees that the Company is permitted to hold personal information about Executive as part of its personnel and other business records and, in accordance with applicable law, may use such information in the course of the Company's business.

(c) *Credit Data.* The Company reserves the right, upon five (5) days prior written notice, to, and Executive agrees that the Company may, in accordance with applicable law, carry out searches about Executive through credit reference agencies or through the Company's customer records at any time during Executive's employment for purposes of identifying any serious debt or other significant financial difficulties of Executive for the purposes of detecting, eliminating or mitigating any particular risk of employee fraud or theft. The Company will only retain the information about Executive which the Company obtains from these searches in

accordance with applicable law and for so long as is needed for the purposes set out above (subject to any legal (including any regulatory) obligation which requires the Company to retain that information for a longer period). The credit reference agency will record details of the search, but these will not be available for use by lenders to assess the ability of Executive to obtain credit. Executive has the right of access to Executive's personal records held by credit reference agencies. The Company will supply the names and addresses of such agencies upon request, to help Executive to exercise Executive's right of access to such records.

(d) *Indebtedness.* For the reasons referred to above, the Company expects Executive to manage Executive's personal finances responsibly. The Company requires that Executive draw to the attention of Executive's manager any serious debt or significant financial difficulties that he may have, including those which result in court action being taken against Executive.

Section 10. Remedies

The Company and Executive agree that it may be impossible to measure solely in money the damages which will accrue to the Company or any Company Affiliate by reason of Executive's failure to observe any of the obligations of Sections 5, 6, 7, or 8 of this Agreement. Therefore, if the Company or any Company Affiliate shall institute any action or proceeding to enforce such provisions, Executive hereby waives the claim or defense that there is an adequate remedy at law and agrees in any such action or proceeding not to interpose the claim or defense that such remedy exists at law. Without limiting any other remedies that may be available to the Company, Executive hereby specifically affirms the appropriateness of injunctive or other equitable relief in any such action and acknowledges that nothing contained within this Agreement shall preclude the Company from seeking or receiving any other relief, including without limitation, any form of injunctive or equitable relief. Executive also agrees that, should he violate the provisions of any restrictive covenant such that the Company shall be forced to undertake any efforts to defend, confirm or declare the validity of the covenants contained within this Agreement, the time restrictions set forth therein shall be extended for a period of time equal to the pendency of any court proceedings, including appeals with respect to the covenants at issue. Further, Executive agrees that, should the Company or any Company Affiliate undertake any efforts to defend, confirm or declare the validity of any of the covenants contained in Sections 5, 6, 7, or 8 of this Agreement, the Company or any Company Affiliate shall be entitled to recover from Executive all its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in successfully prosecuting or defending any such action or engaging in any such efforts.

Section 11. No Conflicts

Executive represents and warrants to the Company that to the best of Executive's knowledge, Executive's acceptance of employment with, and performance of Executive's duties for, the Company or any Company Affiliate will not conflict with or result in a violation or breach of, or constitute a default under, any contract, agreement or understanding to which Executive is, or was, a party or of which Executive is aware and that there are no restrictions, covenants, agreements or limitations on Executive's right or ability to enter into and perform the terms of this Agreement.

Section 12. Severance

(a) Termination without Cause

In the event Executive is terminated without Cause, Executive shall be entitled to receive a severance payment equal to two (2) weeks of Base Salary per year of service, subject to a minimum severance payment equal to twenty-six (26) weeks of Base Salary (the "No Cause Severance Payment"). The No Cause Severance Payment shall be made in a lump sum, subject to execution and non-revocation of the Company's Standard Release of claims in favor of the Company then in use (the "Standard Release"), within seventy (70) days of the termination of Executive's employment; provided, however, if under the Company's Standard Release, Executive is permitted more than seventy (70) days to sign and not revoke the release, such amount shall still be paid within such seventy (70)-day period. If the period between the termination of Executive's employment and the latest possible effective date of the release spans two calendar years, the severance payment shall be paid by the Company in the second calendar year. "Cause" has the same definition as detailed in Section 12(c).

(b) Change of Control

(i) In the event Executive's employment is terminated by the Company without Cause (other than by reason of Executive's death or disability) or the Executive resigns with Good Reason, in each case within twenty-four (24) months following a Change of Control, Executive shall receive a payment equivalent to: (1) two times the sum of (A) Executive's Base Salary at the time of termination and (B) the average cash bonus paid to Executive during the prior three years; plus (2) a pro-rata bonus for the year in which termination occurs, based on the average cash bonus paid to Executive during the prior three years (together, the "COC Severance Payment"). In addition, all outstanding equity awards held by Executive (RSUs and PSUs) would become immediately vested upon involuntary termination under the circumstances described in this Section.

(ii) Any COC Severance Payment made in accordance with this subsection of this Agreement shall be in lieu of and not in addition to any payments to which Executive may otherwise have been entitled in accordance with subsection 12(a) of this Agreement and shall be in full and final settlement of all claims Executive may have arising out of or in connection with his employment or its termination, other than with respect to any outstanding equity held by Executive, which shall be treated as provided for in the applicable Company stock plan and award agreements governing such awards.

(iii) The COC Severance Payment shall be made in a lump sum, subject to execution and non-revocation of the Company's Standard Release within seventy (70) days of the termination of Executive's employment; provided, however, if under the Company's Standard Release, Executive is permitted more than seventy (70) days to sign and not revoke the release, such amount shall still be paid within such seventy (70)-day period. If the period between the termination of Executive's employment and the latest possible effective date of the release spans two calendar years, the severance payment shall be paid by the Company in the second calendar year.

(c) Definitions

"Cause" means: (i) any conviction (including a plea of guilty or of *nolo contendere* or entry into a pre-trial diversion program) of Executive for the commission of a felony or any conviction of any criminal offense within the scope of Section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1829; (ii) Executive commits an act of gross misconduct, fraud, embezzlement, theft or material dishonesty with the Executive's duties or in the course of Executive's employment with the Company or any Company Affiliate; (iii) failure on the part of Executive to perform his employment duties in any material respect, which is not cured to the reasonably satisfaction of the Company within thirty (30) days after Executive receives written notice of such failure; (iv) Executive materially violates Sections 6, 7 and/or 8 of this Agreement; and/or (v) Executive makes any material false or disparaging comments about the Company or any Company Affiliate, or any Company or Company Affiliate employee, officer, or director, or engages in any such activity which in the opinion of the Company is not consistent with providing an orderly handover of Executive's responsibilities.

"Good Reason" means any of the following changes, as compared to Executive's terms of employment prior to a Change of Control:

A. a material diminution in Executive's authority, duties, or responsibilities (including any materially adverse change in Executive's title or reporting lines);

B. a material diminution in Executive's base salary other than a general reduction in base salary not to exceed 10% in the aggregate that affects all similarly situated employees; or

C. a relocation of Executive's principal place of employment by more than fifty (50) miles from his current principal place of employment unless the new principal place of employment is closer to Executive's home address.

Provided, however, that Executive's must give written notice to the Company within thirty (30) days of the initial existence of any of the foregoing changes and, the Company shall have thirty (30) days upon receipt of such notice to remedy the condition so as to eliminate the Good Reason, and if not remedied, Executive's employment must terminate no later than sixty (60) days following the expiration of such cure period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Executive's continued employment shall not constitute a waiver of the Executive's rights with respect to any circumstance constituting Good Reason.

"Change of Control" means the occurrence of any one or more of the following events:

(i) any Person (as defined in Section 3(a)(9) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) thereof, including "group" as defined in Section 13(d) thereof), other than an employee benefit plan or trust maintained by the Company or any Company Affiliate, becomes the Beneficial Owner (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), directly or indirectly, of securities of

the Company representing more than 50% of the combined voting power of the Company's outstanding securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors;

(ii) at any time during a period of 12 consecutive months, individuals who at the beginning of such period constituted the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") and any new member of the Board whose election or nomination for election was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the directors then still in office who either were directors at the beginning of such period or whose election or nomination for election was so approved, cease for any reason to constitute a majority of members of the Board; or

(iii) the consummation of (A) a merger or consolidation of the Company with any other corporation or entity, other than a merger or consolidation which would result in the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior to such merger or consolidation continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or being converted into voting securities of the surviving entity or, if applicable, the ultimate parent thereof) at least 50% of the combined voting power and total fair market value of the securities of the Company or such surviving entity or parent outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation, or (B) any sale, lease, exchange or other transfer to any Person of assets of the Company, in one transaction or a series of related transactions, having an aggregate fair market value of more than 50% of the fair market value of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Company Value") immediately prior to such transaction(s), but only to the extent that, in connection with such transaction(s) or within a reasonable period thereafter, the Company's shareholders receive distributions of cash and/or assets having a fair market value that is greater than 50% of the Company Value immediately prior to such transaction(s).

Section 13. Dispute Resolution; Mediation and Arbitration

Except as provided in the last sentence of this Section 13 to the fullest extent permitted by law, the Company and Executive agree to waive their rights to seek remedies in court, including but not limited to rights to a trial by jury. The Company and Executive agree that any dispute between or among them or their affiliates or related entities arising out of, relating to or in connection with this Agreement or Executive's employment with the Company, including but not limited to claims for discrimination or other alleged violations of any federal, state or local employment and labor law statutes, ordinances or regulations, will be resolved in accordance with a confidential two-step dispute resolution procedure involving: (1) Step One: non-binding mediation, and (2) Step Two: binding arbitration under the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 1, et. seq., or state law, whichever is applicable. Any such mediation or arbitration hereunder shall be under the auspices of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA") pursuant to its then current Employment Arbitration Rules and Mediation Procedures (the "AAA Employment Rules"). Disputes encompassed by this Section 13 include claims for discrimination arising under local, state or federal statutes or ordinances and claims arising under any state's labor laws. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the AAA Employment Rules, the mediation process (Step One) may be ended by either party to the dispute upon notice to the other party that it desires to terminate the mediation and proceed to the Step Two arbitration; provided, however, that neither party may so terminate the mediation process prior to the occurrence of at least one (1) mediation session with the mediator. No arbitration shall be initiated or take place with respect to a given dispute if the parties have successfully achieved a mutually agreed to

resolution of the dispute as a result of the Step One mediation. The mediation session(s) and, if necessary, the arbitration hearing shall be held in the city nearest to Executive's office location during the course of Executive's employment with the Company or an alternative location mutually agreeable to Executive and the Company. The arbitration (if the dispute is not resolved by mediation) will be conducted by a single AAA arbitrator, mutually selected by the parties, as provided for by the AAA Employment Rules. The Company will be responsible for the AAA charges, including the costs of the mediator and arbitrator. With the exception of Section 4(d) of this Agreement, the Company and Executive agree that the arbitrator shall apply the substantive law of the State of North Carolina to all state law claims and federal law to any federal law claims, that discovery shall be conducted in accordance with the AAA Employment Rules or as otherwise permitted by law as determined by the arbitrator. In accordance with the AAA Employment Rules (a copy of which is available through AAA's website, www.adr.org), the arbitrator's award shall consist of a written statement as to the disposition of each claim and the relief, if any, awarded on each claim. The Company and Executive understand that the right to appeal or to seek modification of any ruling or award by the arbitrator is limited under state and federal law. Any award rendered by the arbitrator will be final and binding, and judgment may be entered on it in any court of competent jurisdiction. Nothing contained herein shall restrict either party from seeking temporary injunctive relief in a court of law to the extent set forth in this Agreement.

In the unlikely event the AAA refuses to accept jurisdiction over a dispute, Executive and the Company agree to submit to Judicial-Arbitration-Mediation Services ("JAMS") mediation and arbitration applying the JAMS equivalent of the AAA Employment Rules. If AAA and JAMS refuse to accept jurisdiction, the parties may litigate in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 14. Miscellaneous

(a) *Governing Law.* With the exception of Section 4(d), this Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina, without regard for the conflict of laws provisions thereof.

(b) *Entire Agreement and Amendments; Survivorship; Strict Construction*.

This Agreement contains the entire understanding and agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof, and supersedes the offer letter entered into between Executive and the Company as of March 10, 2010. There are no restrictions, agreements, promises, warranties, covenants or undertakings between the parties with respect to the subject matter herein other than those expressly set forth or incorporated by reference herein. This Agreement may not be altered, modified, or amended except by written instrument signed by the parties hereto, which attaches a copy of this Agreement.

The respective rights and obligations of the parties hereunder shall survive any termination of this Agreement to the extent necessary to the intended preservation of such rights and obligations.

(c) *Section 280G*.

(i) If the aggregate of all amounts and benefits due to Executive under this Agreement or any other plan, program, agreement or arrangement of the Company or any Company Affiliate, which, if received by Executive in full, would constitute "parachute payments," as such term is defined in and under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), (collectively, "Change of Control Benefits"), reduced by all federal, state and local taxes applicable thereto, including the excise tax imposed pursuant to Section 4999 of the Code, is less than the amount Executive would receive, after all such applicable taxes, if Executive received aggregate Change of Control Benefits equal to an amount which is $1.00 less than three (3) times Executive's "base amount," as defined in and determined under Section 280G of the Code, then such Change of Control Benefits shall be reduced or eliminated to the extent necessary so that the Change of Control Benefits received by the Executive will not constitute parachute payments. If a reduction in the Change of Control Benefits is necessary, reduction shall occur in the following order unless the Executive elects in writing a different order, subject to the Company's consent (which shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed): (i) severance payment based on multiple of Base Salary and/or annual bonus; (ii) other cash payments; (iii) any annual incentive compensation paid as severance; (iv) acceleration of vesting of stock options with an exercise price that exceeds the then fair market value of stock subject to the option, provided such options are not permitted to be valued under Treasury Regulations Section 1.280G-1 Q/A – 24(c); (v) any equity awards accelerated or otherwise valued at full value, provided such equity awards are not permitted to be valued under Treasury Regulations Section 1.280G-1 Q/A – 24(c); (vi) acceleration of vesting of stock options with an exercise price that exceeds the then fair market value of stock subject to the option, provided such options are permitted to be valued under Treasury Regulations Section 1.280G-1 Q/A – 24(c); (vii) acceleration of vesting of all other stock options and equity awards; and (viii) within any category, reductions shall be from the last due payment to the first.

(ii) It is possible that after the determinations and selections made pursuant to Section 14(c)(i), Executive will receive Change of Control Benefits that are, in the aggregate, either more or less than the amounts contemplated by Section 14 above (hereafter referred to as an "Excess Payment" or "Underpayment," respectively). If there is an Excess Payment, Executive shall promptly repay the Company an amount consistent with this Section 14(c). If there is an Underpayment, the Company shall pay Executive an amount consistent with this Section 14(c).

(iii) The determinations with respect to this Section shall be made by an independent auditor (the "Auditor") compensated by the Company. The Auditor shall be the Company's regular independent auditor, unless the regular independent auditor is unable or unwilling to makes such determinations, in which event the Auditor shall be a nationally-recognized United States public accounting firm chosen by the Company.

(d) *Tax Compliance*. All compensation paid to Executive is intended to, and is reasonably believed to, comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 409A ("Section 409A") of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as well as other tax related laws and regulations to the extent it does not fall into any applicable exclusion, and shall be interpreted and construed consistent with that intent. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company makes no

representations that the terms of this Agreement (and any compensation payable thereunder) comply with Section 409A, and in no event shall the Company be liable for any taxes, interest, penalties or other expenses that may be incurred by Executive on account of non-compliance with Section 409A. No expenses eligible for reimbursement, or in-kind benefits to be provided, during any calendar year shall affect the amounts eligible for reimbursement in any other calendar year, to the extent subject to the requirements of Section 409A, and no such right to reimbursement or right to in-kind benefits shall be subject to liquidation or exchange for any other benefit. For purposes of Section 409A, each payment in a series of installment payments, if any, provided under this Agreement shall be treated as a separate payment. Any payments under this Agreement that may be excluded from Section 409A either as separation pay due to an involuntary separation from service or as a short-term deferral shall be excluded from Section 409A to the maximum extent possible. Any payments to be made under this Agreement upon a termination of employment shall only be made if such termination of employment constitutes a "separation from service" under Section 409A. Notwithstanding the foregoing and any provision in this Agreement to the contrary, if on the date of Executive's termination of employment, Executive is deemed to be a "specified employee" within the meaning of Section 409A and any payment or benefit provided to Executive in connection with Executive's termination of employment is determined to constitute "nonqualified deferred compensation" within the meaning of Section 409A, then such payment or benefit due upon, or within the six-month period following, a termination of Executive's employment (whether under this Agreement, any other plan, program, payroll practice or any equity grant) and which do not otherwise qualify under the exemptions under Treas. Reg. Section 1.409A-1 (including, without limitation, payments that constitute "separation pay" within the meaning of Section 409A), shall be paid or provided to Executive in a lump sum on the earlier of (a) the date which is six months and one day after Executive's "separation from service" (as such term is defined in Section 409A) for any reason other than death, and (b) the date of Executive's death, and any remaining payments and benefits shall be paid or provided in accordance with the payment dates specified in this Agreement for such payment or benefit. If any provision of this Agreement contravenes Section 409A or would cause Executive to be subject to additional taxes, interest or penalties under Section 409A, Executive and the Company shall discuss in good faith modifications to this Agreement in order to mitigate or eliminate such taxes, interest or penalties. In making such modifications the Company and Executive must reasonably attempt to maintain the original intent of the applicable provision without contravening the provisions of Section 409A to the maximum extent practicable.

(e) *No Waiver.* The failure of a party to insist upon strict adherence to any term of this Agreement on any occasion shall not be considered a waiver of such party's rights or deprive such party of the right thereafter to insist upon strict adherence to that term or any other term of this Agreement.

(f) *Severability.* In the event that any one or more of the provisions of this Agreement shall be or become invalid, illegal or unenforceable in any respect, the validity, legality and enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby.

(g) *Assignment.* This Agreement shall not be assignable by Executive. This Agreement shall be freely assignable by the Company without restriction.

(h) *Successors; Binding Agreement.* This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon personal or legal representatives, executors, administrators, successors, heirs,

distributees, devisees, legatees and permitted assigns. To the extent this Agreement is assigned by the Company, it shall remain secondarily liable for its obligations hereunder. In the event of Executive's death, the Company shall provide his estate (or beneficiaries) with any payments due to Executive under this Agreement.

(i) *Notice.* For the purpose of this Agreement, notices and all other communications provided for in the Agreement shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given when delivered or three (3) business days after mailing registered mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid or by recognized courier, addressed to the respective addresses set forth on the execution page of this Agreement, provided that all notices to the Company shall be directed to Neil Rosolinsky, Deputy General Counsel, COO, Legal, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, 2nd Floor, New York, NY 10019 or to such other address as either party may have furnished to the other in writing in accordance herewith, except that notice of change of address shall be effective only upon receipt.

(j) *Withholding Taxes; Deductions*. The Company shall withhold from any amounts payable under this Agreement such federal, state and local taxes as are required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable law or regulation. Executive agrees that the Company may, at any time during, or in any event upon termination of Executive's employment, deduct from Executive's compensation, any monies due by Executive to the Company for any undisputed overpayment made and/or outstanding loans that have matured, advances, relocation expenses and/or salary paid in respect of PTO that was taken but not earned, unless otherwise prohibited by law.

(k) *Counterparts; Effectiveness.* This Agreement may be signed in counterparts, each of which shall be an original, with the same effect as if the signatures thereto and hereto were upon the same instrument. This Agreement shall become effective when each party hereto shall have received a counterpart hereof signed by the other party hereto, including by fax or electronic pdf.

[Signature page to follow]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have duly executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

EXECUTIVE

/s/ Ted Swimmer
Ted Swimmer

COMPANY

/s/ Susan LaMonica
By: Susan LaMonica
Chief Human Resources Officer
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.

Personal Securities Transactions Policy

Foundational Principle

Citizens will adhere to all laws and regulations while applying the highest ethical standards in a manner that is understood by our colleagues and puts our customers' interests first in order to provide the best possible customer experience.

Overview and Purpose

The Personal Securities Transactions Policy (PST Policy) has been developed to meet regulatory and legal requirements, and to safeguard the reputation of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. and each of its subsidiaries (collectively Citizens), as well as their employees and directors. The PST Policy outlines the requirements for personal trading (known as "personal securities transactions") and has been designed so that these activities:

- do not, or do not appear to, involve the misuse of *Material Non-Public Information (MNPI);*
- do not create a potential conflict with the interests of Citizens or its *Clients,* or the appearance of such;
- do not amount to a distraction from their work or otherwise compromise the duties they owe to Citizens or its *Clients*;
- are undertaken to facilitate legitimate investment activities, rather than for short-term or speculative purposes which might potentially expose the employee and/or Citizens to reputational risk; and
- comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Key terms are italicized throughout the PST Policy and are defined in the Key Definitions in Appendix.

Refer to the PST Minimum Requirements document for a summary of *Securities* subject to the PST Policy.

Scope

Individuals Subject to PST Policy

All monitored Citizens employees, third party resources (including contractors, consultants, interns and other non-employees) (collectively employees) and directors are subject to the PST Policy.

The PST Policy applies not only to accounts of employees and directors, but also to the accounts of other individuals closely connected to, or subject to the influence of, employees and directors known as *Related Accounts. Related Accounts*, as described below, are within the scope of the PST Policy and must be treated the same as employee and director accounts.

The PST Policy also applies to Citizens when Citizens is purchasing or selling Citizens *Securities*.

Accounts Within Scope of PST Policy

This PST Policy applies to all in-scope accounts with *Securities* brokerage capabilities (e.g., individual stocks, bonds, option contracts); which are (i) owned directly or indirectly (i.e., Indirect Ownership) by an employee or director, or (ii) Related Accounts.

Refer to the PST Minimum Requirements document for a summary of in-scope accounts and *Securities* subject to the PST Policy.

Employees who have any doubt whether an account falls within the scope of the PST Policy should contact the Control Room.

Directors who have any doubt whether an account falls within the scope of the PST Policy should contact the General Counsel, nominated delegate, or the Control Room.

Roles and Responsibilities

Business Lines

Business lines must establish procedures, including roles and responsibilities, for key processes and controls that facilitate compliance with this Policy, and any relevant laws and regulations. Appropriate training will be provided to individuals with responsibility for any aspect of compliance with this Policy.

Employees

Employees are responsible for adhering to the PST Policy, including the PST Policy Minimum Requirements and any additional requirements established by their Business Line.

Employees who transfer from one part of Citizens to another or who otherwise change their roles should consult with their respective Manager and/or the Control Room to understand how the PST Policy impacts their personal securities transactions activities.

Managers

All managers must ensure employees who report to them are aware of the PST Policy and adhere to its requirements. Managers may also be required to take disciplinary actions in instances where employees violate the PST Policy.

Window Group

Individuals included in the Window Group are responsible for complying with the PST Policy and are subject to additional restrictions on trading in Citizens Securities. Please see the Additional Requirements for the Window Group section for more details.

Control Room Responsibilities

The Control Room is responsible for overseeing the Business Lines compliance with the PST Policy by providing the necessary advice and guidance. The Control Room resides in the Conduct & Ethics Office and is responsible for operating appropriate systems, processes and providing guidelines to support adherence to the PST Policy. The Control Room will provide Management information reporting that is relevant to personal security trades, trend analysis and review of policy violations.

The Control Room is also responsible for investigating potential violations of PST policy and ensuring appropriate corrective action is promptly taken, including escalating and/or reporting to the Conduct and Ethics Oversight Committee, applicable Compliance and Business Line Management, and others as deemed necessary.

Legal

Citizens General Counsel, or nominated delegate, is responsible for clearing all acquisitions and dispositions of Citizens *Securities* for the *Section 16 Filers*. The Office of the Corporate Secretary is responsible for completing *Section 16 filings* with the SEC on behalf of the *Section 16 Filers*.

Policy Requirements

Personal Securities Transaction Requirements

Employees must avoid personal securities transactions activities that involve excessive risk or short-term speculation. Citizens tracks the number of trades employees execute in all securities including but not limited to stocks, bonds, options, mutual funds and ETF's. While broad based Exchange Traded Funds ("ETF's") and mutual funds are not subject to the PST Policy and Procedures, they are monitored for excessive trading.

Employees must not undertake or commit to personal securities transactions unless they have sufficient funds available for settlement.

Employees or directors in possession of MNPI related to Citizens, or any of its Clients, significant suppliers or direct competitors, must not utilize or take advantage of that information to trade for his/her benefit, Citizens' benefit, or the benefit of any other persons or entities.

Protecting MNPI

Employees and directors who receive or come into contact with *MNPI* about Citizens, its *Clients*, or other parties (e.g., *Citizens Third Party Partners*) must always treat it as *Confidential Information.*

With respect to these parties and information, employees and directors are prohibited from sharing the information with anyone that does not have a legitimate business need to know, except as permitted within *Business Line* procedures that have been reviewed and approved by the Control Room. Employees and directors are required to comply strictly with measures necessary to handle and protect *MNPI*.

Confidential Information must not be shared with anyone that does not need to know the information to perform their duties and to carry out the purpose(s) for which the information was provided.

Employees must not ask for or make an effort to obtain *Confidential Information* if they do not need to know the information. Refer to the ***Client Management and Information Barrier Policy*** for further details.

Trading in Citizens Securities

Employees and directors must not place a purchase, sale order or recommend that another person place a purchase or sale order in Citizens' *Securities* when he or she has knowledge of *MNPI* concerning Citizens. This includes orders for purchases and sales of stock and convertible *Securities*. Any employee or director who possesses *MNPI* must wait until the information has been publicly released before trading.

Citizens must not purchase or sell Citizens' *Securities* when it has knowledge of MNPI concerning Citizens; provided that such restriction does not apply to transactions pursuant to written plans for trading securities that comply with Rule10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Citizens prohibits employees including members of the *Window Group* from selling Citizens stock short. This type of activity is inherently speculative in nature and is contrary to the best interests of Citizens and its shareholders.

Hedging and Derivatives

Monitored employees (including officers) and directors are prohibited from engaging in any hedging transactions, including purchasing financial securities (including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, exchange funds) or otherwise engage in transactions, that hedge or offset, or are designed to hedge or offset, any decrease in the market value of Citizens' equity securities.

Monitored employees (including officers) and directors are also prohibited from engaging in transactions involving options, puts, calls, prepaid variable forward contracts, or other derivatives relating to Citizens' equity securities. Trading in uncovered options is potentially risky and highly speculative and could expose Citizens to reputational and financial risk. This policy does not pertain to stock options granted by Citizens as stock options cannot be traded.

Pledging of Securities, Margin Accounts

Pledged securities may be sold by the pledgee without the pledgor's consent under certain conditions. For example, securities held in a margin account may be sold by a broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Because such a sale may occur at a time when an employee or director has *MNPI* or is otherwise not permitted to trade in Citizens *Securities*, Citizens prohibits employees and directors from pledging Citizens *Securities* in any circumstance, including purchasing Citizens *Securities* on margin or holding Citizens *Securities* in margin. Citizens *Securities* are not marginable and must be held in cash.

Equity-Based Compensation

Certain employees (including officers) and directors may receive equity-based compensation awards pursuant to Citizens' equity plans, which will be subject to terms and conditions (i.e.,

vesting conditions) set forth in the plan document and applicable award agreement. Management must take steps to make their employees aware that:

- *Information Sensitive Employees* and *CFG Information Sensitive Employees* must seek pre-clearance for the sale of Citizens *Securities* received upon the vesting, settlement or exercise of equity-based compensation awards; and
- Consistent with the general prohibitions against hedging and pledging above, equity-based awards must not be hedged or pledged to lessen the impact of a reduction in value of such awards.

Prohibited Categories of Transaction

Employees and directors are prohibited from Front Running, Short Selling, Uncovered Options, Future Contracts, Single Stock Futures, Security Future Products, Shadow Trading, and other restrictions outlined or referenced in the PST Policy and related appendices.

Refer to the PST Policy Minimum Requirements document for *Securities* that are subject to these restrictions.

Note: Selling Call Option and Buying Put Option contracts without owning the underlying equity position is considered Selling Short (i.e., holding an Uncovered Options contract). Also trading Stock Option strategies where profit is obtained when the underlying stock price falls (i.e., Debit Put Spread, Credit Call Spread, etc.) is prohibited.

Investment Clubs

Employees and directors must not participate in investment clubs. This is a prohibited activity.

Restrictions on Personal Securities Transactions that Potentially Pose a Conflict of Interest

Employees and directors must prioritize the interests of Citizens and its *Clients* ahead of their own personal securities transactions and are prohibited from entering into transactions that:

- Involve a Citizens *Client* in a way which might give rise to a *Conflict of Interest* between the employee or director and Citizens or its *Clients;*
- Use Citizens proprietary information or *Client* information (e.g., *Confidential Information*) in any way to advantage their personal securities transactions;
- Involve collusion with a *Client* to engage in fraudulent or unethical activity; or
- Create potential reputational or regulatory risk to Citizens or its Clients.

In addition, *Monitored Persons* are not permitted to participate in any offering (e.g., public, private, follow-on, “when issued”) in which Citizens has an acknowledged capital markets syndicate role. Employees are prohibited in participating in any *Initial Public Offerings (IPO),* whether or not Citizens is involved.

Subject to the above prohibitions, employees and directors are able to subscribe for all other offerings provided the related personal securities transactions comply with the PST Policy.

Minimum Holding Periods

Employees and directors[1]are prohibited from short-term trading. Investments must be held for a minimum period of a full 30 calendar days after the purchase date. Day one starts after trade date. Sells orders cannot be placed on day 30. (Example: The earliest a stock purchased on February 6 could be sold would be on March 9). Note: This date reflects a non-leap year transaction.

Note: Options and Derivatives cannot be used to circumvent any part of the policy, including the holding requirements listed above.

Refer to the PST Policy Minimum Requirements document for *Securities* exempt from the 30 calendar day holding period.

Additional Requirements for Monitored Persons

Employees and *directors* who are informed by the Citizens Control Room that they have been designated as an *Information Sensitive Employee* or a *CFG Information Sensitive Employee* by virtue of them being (i) a *Citizens Private Side Employee*; (ii) a member of the *Window Group*; or (iii) a *Section 16 Filer*, are subject to additional requirements and personal securities transactions restrictions. In addition, refer to the PST Policy Minimum Requirements document for requirements of *Monitored Persons*.

Monitored Persons are required to adhere to the Additional Personal Securities Transactions Requirements for *Monitored Persons* are outlined in the PST Policy Minimum Requirements document, which include the requirements to maintain their accounts through designated, Citizens approved brokers and pre-clear their trades with the Control Room through the FIS Employee Compliance Manager (ECM) application, as applicable.

Note: CFG Information Sensitive Employees are only required to pre-clear trades in Citizens Securities. All other personal securities transactions are exempt from the pre-clearance requirements. However, all equity, bond and option positions held are still subject to the 30-Day Hold provisions and all other requirements of the PST Policy.

Additional requirements for *Information Sensitive Employees* are outlined in the PST Policy. Additionally, refer to the PST Policy Minimum Requirements document for classification and requirements of *Monitored Persons* and approved broker list.

Business Lines are required to timely or immediately notify the Control Room of employee status changes (e.g., movers, joiners, leavers) where such status change can impact the classification of the employee.

Additional Requirements for Citizens Private Side Designated Employees

In addition to requirements set forth in the PST Policy, employees designated as *Citizens Private Side Employees* are prohibited from personal securities transactions in *Securities*, loans, derivatives and other securities issued by or referenced to, any entity or company Citizens has been marketing to in respect of an advisory, financing or capital market transaction.

These restrictions apply to any groups or employees co-located within the private side designated areas and to any individual designated *Above the Wall*.

Additional Requirements for the Window Group

In addition to the requirements set forth in the PST Policy, the *Window Group* is subject to the following restrictions on trading in or transferring of Citizens Securities:

- Trading is generally permitted 48 hours following an earnings release with respect to the preceding fiscal period until the fifteenth calendar day of the last month of the then current fiscal quarter (the "Open Window"), subject to the restrictions below;
- All trades are subject to prior review;
- All trades must be pre-cleared through the ECM system;
- No trading or transferring of Citizens Securities is permitted outside the Open Window period except for reasons of exceptional personal hardship and subject to prior review by the Control Room, Chief Executive Officer, General Counsel; provided that, if one of these individuals wishes to trade outside the Open Window, it shall be subject to prior review by the other; and
- Citizens Securities received via Restricted Stock Units (RSU), ESPP, open market purchases, Grant Awards and/or any other type of acquisition are prohibited from being transferred out to a non-approved firm or managed account.

Note that at times the General Counsel may determine that no trades may occur even during the Open Window when clearance is requested. No reasons may be provided and the closing of the Open Window itself may constitute *MNPI* that must not be communicated.

The foregoing *Window Group* restrictions do not apply to transactions pursuant to written plans for trading securities that comply with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (10b5-1 Plans). However, *Window Group* members must not enter into, amend or terminate a 10b5-1 Plan relating to Citizens Securities without the prior approval of the General Counsel, which will only be given during an Open Window period.

Section 16 Filers

All *Section 16 Filers* are members of the *Window Group* and, in addition to the requirements set forth in the PST Policy, *Section 16 Filers* must pre-clear all acquisitions and dispositions of Citizens Securities through the General Counsel, or nominated delegate, prior to seeking pre-clearance through the Control Room. Section 16 Filers are subject to requirements and

obligations associated with owning, trading and reporting Citizens securities pursuant to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Sales of Citizens Securities by Affiliates Under Rule 144

Sales of Citizens securities by affiliates are subject to additional requirements under Rule 144 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. An affiliate is a person such as an executive officer, a director or large shareholder, in a relationship of control with Citizens. Executive Officers and directors deemed to be subject to Rule 144 requirements for sales of Citizens securities will be informed of such status by Legal and must notify all institutions holding Citizens securities on their behalf of such status.

Additional Approval for Executive Committee Members

Executive Committee members must obtain approval from HR Compensation and from their manager to dispose of Citizens Securities.

Compliance with the PST Policy

As a Citizens employee or director, you may be held personally liable for any improper or illegal acts committed during the entirety of employment; non-compliance with the PST Policy may be deemed to encompass one of these acts. Accordingly, all employees and directors must read and comply with the provisions within the PST Policy. Failure to comply may result in imposition of serious sanctions, which may include, but are not limited to, profit disgorgement, trade cancellation, selling of positions, suspension of personal securities transaction privileges, termination of employment, and referral to law enforcement or regulatory agencies.

Employees or directors who become aware of, or suspect, that another employee or director is not adhering to the requirements of the PST Policy must promptly report their suspicion or concern to the Control Room who will investigate; ensuring appropriate corrective action is taken. Employees and directors may also report known or suspected violations anonymously to the Right Call hotline (1-877-495-4727).

Non-compliance

Risks resulting from non-compliance with this Policy or any related Minimum Requirements must be managed in accordance with the Operational Risk Management Policy.

Non-compliance with the Policy or any related Minimum Requirements must be managed in accordance with the Control Room's Internal Violation Guidelines.

Appendices

Key Definitions

Appendix A - Key Definitions

Associated Person means, for purposes of the PST Policy, any person who is registered with, or is otherwise affiliated with a Citizens Broker Dealer, and includes any person who would be an Associated Person under the Membership and Registration Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA).

Business Lines means all of Citizens' business lines including: Consumer Banking, Private Banking & Wealth, Enterprise Technology & Security, Commercial Banking, Human Resources, Finance, Risk Management, Legal, Internal Audit or any other support functions.

CFG Information Sensitive Employee means certain employees who have or may have greater access to Citizens related *MNPI,* but do NOT have knowledge or access to *MNPI* activities associated with but not limited to, the Commercial Bank, Finance and Legal transactions and/or acquisitions.

Note: All *CFG Information Sensitive Employees* will also be a Window Group member subject to additional requirements when trading Citizens *Securities.*

Citizens Private Side Employees means employees who routinely have access to *MNPI* of Citizens or its *Clients* through their knowledge of activities associated with but not limited to, the Commercial Bank, Finance and Legal.

Citizens Vendors means, for the purposes of the PST Policy, a relationship that Citizens has with a service provider, including but not limited to entities providing outsourcing facilities to Citizens, where services are being provided to Citizens but are not directly related to the vendor providing regulated business activities to *Clients.*

Clients means existing *Clients* of Citizens, prospective *Clients* (where Citizens is seeking to enter into a contractual relationship), and former *Clients*, to whom Citizens may owe ongoing duties. For example, execution of a specific engagement or transaction might have been completed and the relationship itself is dormant; however, Citizens may have ongoing duties of confidentiality and, in certain jurisdictions, some of its original fiduciary obligations (in cases where these arose) may also continue.

Confidential Information means any information obtained by Citizens from a client, customer or third party in whom there is an expectation, or a contractual agreement that such information will remain confidential. Employees should presume that all business information acquired in connection with their responsibilities at Citizens is confidential unless it is already in the public domain. Examples of Confidential Information include:

- Pending or contemplated client orders;
- Trading positions of Citizens or its clients;
- Confidential analysis of companies, industries or economic forecasts;
- Pending investigations and regulatory matters; and
- Company information which includes information concerning Citizens' business and operations, its clients (including any information given to Citizens by its clients), intellectual property, credit analysis, proprietary software and other tangible or intangible material of any nature that Citizens employees may otherwise have access.

Note: Confidential Information may take many forms, including oral, written and electronic. Whatever information employees possess will almost always belong to Citizens, one of Citizens' clients or to another employee of Citizens, and will generally be confidential and must be treated as such.

Conflicts of Interest means when an employee or a member of his/her family is involved in an activity that affects — or could appear to affect — his/her objectivity as an employee of Citizens. An employee's personal relationships, outside activities, and personal investments can all pose potential conflicts of interest. Refer to the ***Conflicts of Interest Policy*** for further guidelines.

Director means a director of the Board of Directors of Citizens Financial Group, Inc.

Information Sensitive Employee means employees and directors who may receive or have access to *MNPI*. *This includes Citizens Private Side Employees, members of the Window Group and Section 16 Filers.*

Insider Information means information that has not been publicly disclosed in a manner making it available to investors generally on a broad-based non-exclusionary basis and can include *Confidential Information and MNPI.*

Material Non-public Information (MNPI) means information that is considered both "material information" AND "non-public information" as specified below:

- Material Information: Information is considered "material information" if:
  - There is a "substantial likelihood" that a "reasonable investor" would consider the information important in making an investment decision; or
  - The disclosure of the information would be "viewed by the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the 'total mix' of information made available;" or
  - The disclosure of the information would be "reasonably certain to have a substantial effect on the market price of the security."
- Non-public Information: Information is "non-public information" if it has not been broadly disseminated. In the U.S., broad dissemination means filing with the SEC or making public disclosure over a national news wire or in a newspaper of general circulation in a large U.S. city. Limited dissemination is not sufficient. For example, the issuance of a press release by an issuer in and of itself is not necessarily enough if the release is not picked up by a national wire service or published in a national newspaper.

Monitored Persons means employees and directors that are monitored by Citizens and are classified as either *Information Sensitive Employees, CFG Information Sensitive Employees or Non-Information Sensitive Employees.* Employees who in their normal course of employment routinely receive or have access to *MNPI* and/or who are subject to monitoring through their role as a broker/dealer or corporate adviser.

Non-Classified Employees means all other employees not classified as *Information Sensitive Employees, CFG Information Sensitive Employees or Non-Information Sensitive Employees.*

Non-Information Sensitive Employees means employees who do not receive or have access to *MNPI* but make investment recommendations or decisions for *Clients*; participate in the determination of the recommendations or decisions; or function in a support role.

Pre-Clearance means that *Information Sensitive Employees* must obtain trade approval from the Control Room **prior** to executing personal securities transactions. In addition, Section 16 Filers must also obtain clearance from the General Council or nominated delegate for any acquisition or disposition of Citizens *Securities.*

Note: Employees are responsible for submitting their own preclearance requests, including any for household related accounts and while on PTO.

Note: CFG Information Sensitive Employees are only required to pre-clear trades in Citizens Securities. All other personal securities transactions are exempt from the pre-clearance requirements. However, all equity, bond and option positions held are still subject to the 30-Day Hold provisions and all other requirements of the PST Policy.

Related Accounts means accounts of the spouse/domestic partner, dependent children, or any other person who is supported directly or indirectly to a material extent by an employee or director, as well as any accounts in which the employee, director, spouse/domestic partner or dependent has a financial or beneficial interest or control, including joint accounts or partnerships, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) and other self-directed retirement accounts. Specific to Related Accounts, “control” means any account(s) for which the employee or director, or their spouse/domestic partner or dependent is named fiduciary of any kind (guardian, custodian, executor, trustee, etc.) or for which the employee or director has trading authorization or discretion (including where the employee or director serves as a corporate or legal officer or agent).

It is the responsibility of employees and directors to notify and inform related individuals of this PST Policy and their obligations here under. Employees and directors will be held responsible for ensuring that Related Account’s actions are in compliance with this PST Policy.

Note: Pursuant to FINRA Rule 5130, "Material Support" means directly or indirectly providing more than 25% of a person's income in the prior calendar year. Members of the immediate family living in the same household are deemed to be providing each other with Material Support.

Section 16 Filer means Directors and certain Executive Officers of the *Window Group* subjected to requirements of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Shadow Trading means buying or selling the securities of one company on the basis of MNPI about another closely correlated or economically linked company.

Window Group means directors and certain employees who may have greater access to Citizens-related *MNPI. Window Group* members are subject to additional restrictions on trading in Citizens *Securities*. The *Window Group* consists of:

i. Directors;

ii. Executive officers of Citizens and their assistants and household members;

iii. All L2 and L3 employees reporting to the CEO

iv. *CFG Information Sensitive Employees*

v. Certain finance division employees who may have access to Citizens-related *MNPI*; and

vi. Such other employees as may be designated from time to time and informed of such status by Compliance.

Personal Securities Transactions Policy

Refer to the **PST Minimum Requirements document Appendix A - Glossary of Terms**, for additional definitions.

Appendix B - Endnote

[1]Citizens Securities are the only securities that are applicable to directors for the minimum holding period.

Revision History

Original Policy Effective Date: August 15, 2014

Approved by the Policy Owner: August 13, 2025, Non-Material Revisions

Approved by the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors: September 17, 2025

Version 12: September 17, 2025

EXHIBIT 21.1

CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

SUBSIDIARIES

Name of Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Organization
1215 Financial Center Associates Ltd.	OH
CFG Service Corp	DE
CFG Technology and Operations India Private Limited	India
CIADS Agency, Inc.	OH
Citizens Asset Finance, Inc	NY
Citizens Auto Receivables Trust 2023- 1	DE
Citizens Auto Receivables Trust 2023-2	DE
Citizens Auto Receivables Trust 2024-1	DE
Citizens Auto Receivables Trust 2024-2	DE
Citizens Auto Receivables, LLC	DE
Citizens Automobile Funding Facility, LLC	DE
Citizens Bank, National Association	USA
Citizens Charitable Foundation	RI
Citizens Financial Group, Inc.	DE
Citizens Funding Corp.	NH
Citizens Insurance Holdings, Inc.	RI
Citizens JMP Group, LLC	DE
Citizens JMP Securities, LLC	DE
Citizens One Community Development Corporation	NY
Citizens One NMTC CDE Corp.	DE
Citizens One NMTC CDE, LLC II	DE
Citizens One NMTC CDE, LLC III	DE
Citizens One NMTC CDE, LLC IV	DE
Citizens One NMTC CDE, LLC V	DE
Citizens RI Investment Corp. IV	RI
Citizens Securities, Inc.	RI
Citizens Trust Company of Delaware	DE
Citizens Ventures, Incorporated	MA
CJMPR, LLC	TX
Clarfeld Financial Advisors, LLC	DE
College Raptor, Inc.	DE
Connecticut Realty Investors, Inc	CT
CSB Investment Corp.	RI
Estate Preservation Services, LLC	NY
Harvest Capital Strategies LLC	DE
HCS Strategic Investments LLC	DE
Investors Financial Group Insurance Agency, Inc.	NJ
Investors Financial Group, Inc.	NJ
Investors Financial Services, Inc.	NJ
Investors Investment Corp.	NJ
Investors Real Estate Corporation	NJ
JMP Asset Management Inc.	TX
JMP Group Inc.	DE

EXHIBIT 21.1

CITIZENS FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

SUBSIDIARIES

JMP Holding LLC	DE
JMP Investment Holdings LLC	DE
Marathon National Bank Employer's Trust	DE
Marathon Realty Investors, Inc.	NY
Mass Investment Corp	RI
Minuteman Investments Corporation	MA
MNBNY Holdings, Inc.	NY
Montgomery Service Corporation	PA
My Way Development LLC	NJ
New England Acceptance Corporation	NH
PA Investment Corp. I	RI
PA Investment Corp. II	RI
PA Investment Corp. V	DE
PCHC NMTC Investment Fund, LLC	DE
Private Export Funding Corporation (PEFCO)	DE
RI Realty Trust, Inc.	MA
Servco, Inc.	OH
Thistle Group Holdings, Co.	PA
Willamette Management Associates, Inc.	OR

EXHIBIT 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-282511 on Form S-3, Registration Statements No. 333-280634, No. 333-198966, No. 333-264170 and No. 333-261088 on Form S-8 of our reports dated February 12, 2026, relating to the consolidated financial statements of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries, and the effectiveness of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 12, 2026

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Bruce Van Saun, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Citizens Financial Group, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: February 12, 2026

/s/ Bruce Van Saun
Bruce Van Saun
Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Aunoy Banerjee, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Citizens Financial Group, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls over financial reporting.

Date: February 12, 2026

/s/ Aunoy Banerjee
Aunoy Banerjee
Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906

OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned Chief Executive Officer of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company"), does hereby certify that:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the “Form 10-K”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 12, 2026

/s/ Bruce Van Saun
Bruce Van Saun
Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff on request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906

OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned Chief Financial Officer of Citizens Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company"), does hereby certify that:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the “Form 10-K”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

2. The information contained in the Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 12, 2026

/s/ Aunoy Banerjee
Aunoy Banerjee
Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff on request.