



ANNUAL REPORT 2023

BANK OF AMERICA 

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Eight Lines of Business

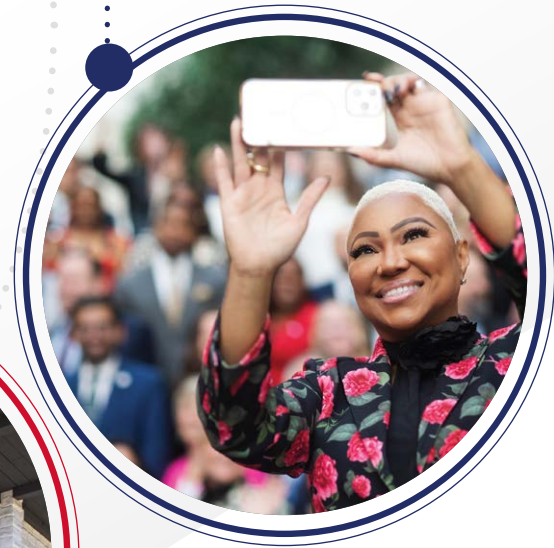
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Company Performance

A letter from Chair and CEO Brian Moynihan

To our shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Management Team, and my Bank of America teammates, I'm pleased to share your company's 2023 Annual Report. In it, you'll find information about our continued delivery of Responsible Growth, and the success we had with clients, teammates, communities, and shareholders.

During 2023, our company made \$26.5 billion in net income. This included pretax charges of \$2.1 billion for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Special Assessment and net \$1.6 billion for the impact of the future cessation of the Bloomberg Short-term Bank Yield Index (BSBY), which combined to total \$3.7 billion pretax, or \$2.8 billion after-tax. Excluding these charges, we made \$29.3 billion. We earned strong, double-digit adjusted return on equity,¹ and we delivered capital back to our shareholders, and increased our dividend.

As we think about 2023, we have to put it into context of the last few years. We saw COVID impacts to economies around the world in 2020 and beyond, and we saw high inflation due to the excessive government fiscal and monetary stimulus. We had the Federal Reserve monetary response to the inflation, which, in its own view, was delayed too long, resulting in one of the fastest rate-rising scenarios in absolute terms (500 bps plus), relative terms (from 25 bps to 550 bps, or 20+ times the interest rate), and the time elapsed from first hike to pause. We saw major regional wars start in Europe and the Middle East, requiring funding support from Europe and the U.S. We saw trade disruptions, sanctions, and other reactions to the wars and other geopolitical turbulence. We saw bank failures and disruptions — the costs of which were sent to the larger banks (note the \$2.1 billion FDIC charge that your company accrued in the fourth quarter). We have seen regulator reactions to those failures.

So how did your company do in light of all that?

We earned more than \$100 billion after tax (an annual average of \$26 billion in after-tax earnings) for 2020–2023, bringing us to more than \$200 billion in the last 10 years.

How did we do that? We drove Responsible Growth and its core tenets: Grow and win in the market, no excuses; Grow with our customer focus; Grow within our risk framework; and Grow in a sustainable manner.



Simply put, we stood strong for shareholders, clients, teammates, and communities in 2023, during another year of change and volatility across the financial services sector and beyond. Our ongoing commitment to Responsible Growth helped us deliver for all our stakeholders.

One of Bank of America's core values is our focus on teamwork and delivering together. With that in mind, I want to thank our Board of Directors for their guidance and our Management Team for helping to lead our work this year. More information about these leaders is available on pages 14 and 15, along with perspective from our Lead Independent Director Lionel Nowell on page 13. Lionel also shares a tribute to our friend Frank Bramble, a 17-year member of the Board who passed away last year. We miss Frank and his guidance.

I also want to recognize my 213,000 teammates who drive Responsible Growth by living our purpose and values. Every day, they come to work ready to win for clients, communities, shareholders — and for one another. I am honored to lead this extraordinary team.

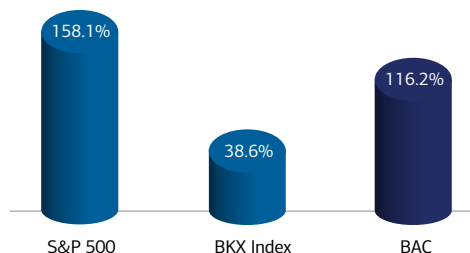
Together, this year we continued to deliver on the strength of our franchise as we drove organic growth across our eight lines of business, carefully managed risk, and maintained our disciplined focus on Operational Excellence, which helped enable us to control expenses as we continued to invest in the future.

DELIVERING CONSISTENT, LONG-TERM RETURNS

We believe that a long-term view of our stock performance is helpful in times of near-term volatility and that ultimately our consistent performance for stakeholders will drive our share price.

Over the course of the last decade, our stock price has shown strong performance against the KBW Bank Index, which tracks the performance of the leading publicly traded banks in the U.S. At the same time, bank stocks have faced challenges when compared to broader indexes: for example, the S&P 500 index

10-year stock performance vs. key indexes



has performed well, but was heavily driven by a narrow group of technology companies in 2023, influencing both long- and short-term comparative performance.

Your company also remains well-positioned for the future. Our credit quality is strong; we have capital ratios in excess of current and expected potential regulatory minimums; our brand is highly respected; our employee satisfaction and loyalty rates remain at best-in-class highs, and turnover is near an all-time low; and clients continue to bring us more business across our entire company.

Most importantly, we are also well-positioned to drive growth further — no matter what the market or the world sends our way. This is outlined in greater detail in the remainder of this letter and throughout the pages of this report.

Your company remains well-positioned for the future. Most importantly, we are well-positioned to drive growth further — no matter what the market or the world sends our way.

We have generated more than \$200B in earnings over the past 10 years

Earned >\$100B since pandemic

(\$ in billions)



¹ Represents return on average tangible common equity calculated using net income applicable to common shareholders adjusted for the FDIC special assessment and BSBY cessation charges, as described above. See Supplemental Financial Data on page 83 and Non-GAAP Reconciliations on page 139.

² Represents a non-GAAP financial measure. Adjusted 2023 net income excludes the FDIC special assessment and BSBY cessation charges.

TAKING A CLOSER LOOK AT OUR 2023 RESULTS

Overall, we earned \$26.5 billion in net income in 2023, or \$3.08 in diluted earnings per share (EPS), which declined 4% compared to 2022. These results include pretax noninterest expense of \$2.1 billion (\$1.6 billion after-tax) for the FDIC Special Assessment and a net pretax charge of \$1.6 billion (\$1.2 billion after-tax) for the impact of BSBY's future cessation, or \$0.20 and \$0.15 per diluted share, respectively. Excluding these notable items, full-year adjusted net income was \$29.3 billion, or adjusted diluted EPS of \$3.42, which grew 7% compared to 2022.

Our results were once again driven by organic growth across our lines of business, higher interest rates, a strong deposit franchise benefitting net interest income, good sales and trading results, and careful expense management.

Total assets of \$3.18 trillion in 2023 were up 4% compared to 2022. Total deposits of \$1.92 trillion were down less than 1% over the year. They have increased 4% from a trough in mid-May 2023.

In 2023, loans and leases increased to more than \$1.05 trillion. Asset quality remained strong, but continued to rise from historic lows in 2022, and still remains strong among historical comparisons. Provision expense for the year was \$4.4 billion.

Our strong capital position, in addition to solid earnings, enabled us to return \$12 billion to shareholders in common stock dividends and share repurchases in 2023, while simultaneously investing in customer growth. For the year 2023, our dividend rose 7%, to \$0.92 per share for the year.

Our Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1) rose 8% year-over-year from \$180 billion in fourth-quarter 2022 to \$195 billion at the end of fourth-quarter 2023. And our CET1 ratio of 11.8% exceeds our current minimum regulatory requirements. The amount of CET1 we have leaves us well-prepared for any proposed capital rules (the Basel III "End Game").

DELIVERING RESPONSIBLE GROWTH IN 2023

Now I'd like to share some specific examples of how your company performed against the four tenets of Responsible Growth in 2023.

Grow and win in the market, no excuses. 2023 continued to be a year defined by organic growth across all of our eight lines of business:

- Consumer Banking: Retail Banking and Preferred Banking
- Global Wealth & Investment Management: Merrill and The Private Bank
- Global Banking: Business Banking, Global Commercial Banking, and Global Corporate & Investment Banking
- Global Markets

Responsible Growth calls us to deliver on our purpose with every client: helping them to achieve their financial goals. We do this by asking one question: What would you like the power to do? We listen to their unique answers, and then we get to work, developing and providing the necessary products and services seamlessly, across our eight lines of business.

The client teams within each line of business work together to grow and win by serving clients across the company, as they continue to drive client referrals so that we can provide solutions across a client's entire financial life. We track client referrals between our lines of business in our local markets. For 2023, our client teams drove more than 8.6 million total referrals among our lines of business.



8.6M+

total referrals among our lines of business in 2023

For our consumers, a core service we provide is transaction ("checking") accounts. In 2023, we ended the year with a record 36.7 million checking accounts, including 20 straight quarters of net account growth. Ninety-two percent of our accounts are serving as a primary account. Our record consumer investment assets of \$424 billion grew \$105 billion, or 33%, from the fourth-quarter 2022, driven by \$49 billion of client flows from new and existing clients and higher market valuations. We ended the year with 3.8 million consumer investment accounts, up 10% from 2022. We also opened 4.6 million new consumer credit card accounts during the year.



Record

36.7M

checking accounts — including 20 straight quarters of net account growth at year-end 2023

In 2023, we celebrated the ninth year of our award-winning loyalty program, Preferred Rewards, with 11.1 million total clients enrolled — an 8% year-over-year increase from fourth-quarter 2022. Members of the program enjoy many exclusive benefits and pricing discounts, all designed around the ways they save, spend, and borrow with Bank of America and invest with Merrill. They achieved these benefits by doing more business with us. The program consistently maintains a best-in-class 99% annualized membership retention rate.

Small business owners can access our leading products, scale and expertise through a number of channels: our financial centers across the U.S. — including our ATM network; and digitally through videoconferencing, chat, and mobile technology. This breadth of service has allowed us to consistently maintain our position among the nation's largest Small Business lenders, and we ended 2023 with \$25 billion in small business loans and a 3% increase in Small Business checking accounts, to end the year at 3.9 million Small Business checking customers. We ranked No. 1 in FDIC data on loans under \$1 million principal amount to businesses.



3.9M

Small Business checking customers at year-end 2023

In our wealth management businesses, Merrill and The Private Bank provide comprehensive investment, wealth management, and philanthropic solutions to high-net-worth and ultra-high-net-worth clients. Both businesses continue to assist clients through recent market turbulence and economic uncertainty. In 2023, we welcomed a record number of new wealth management clients to our company, with approximately 40,000 net new relationships across Merrill and The Private Bank.

In addition, we opened a record of nearly 150,000 bank accounts in 2023, as we continued to grow relationships across the wealth continuum. Client balances reached \$3.8 trillion, up 12%, driven by higher market valuations and positive net client flows. We achieved assets under management (AUM) flows of \$52 billion in 2023, totaling AUM balances of \$1.6 trillion, up \$216 billion over 2022.

Global Banking serves our commercial and corporate clients. Global Corporate & Investment Banking had more than \$172 billion in outstanding average loans and \$273 billion in average deposits. Global Commercial Banking serves mid-sized U.S. companies, primarily, with \$195 billion in average loans and more than

\$180 billion in average deposits at the end of 2023. Business Banking serves companies with \$5–\$50 million in revenue, ending the year with more than \$12 billion in outstanding average loans and more than \$50 billion in average deposits.

Together, these groups (with small business) form the best continuums to serve businesses of all sizes. They have received multiple awards in the past year for relationship management, advice, and transactional capabilities. In 2023, we were No. 3 in both U.S. and international investment banking fees. We also added roughly 2,500 new clients to the Global Banking platform this year while continuing to deepen relationships with existing clients.

Global Markets had a standout year. Global Markets serves institutional investors and the needs of corporate and commercial clients as they interface with the capital markets. The team drove the highest sales and trading revenue in our company's history—\$17.4 billion—as we continued to benefit from the investments we have made in this business. Overall Global Markets average trading-related assets were up 3% year-over-year and average loans of \$129.7 billion increased 11%.

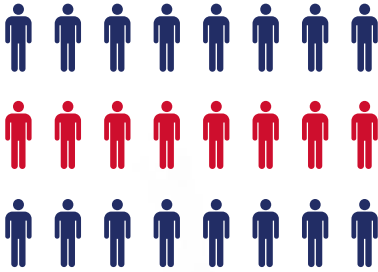
Record of nearly
150K **40K**
new bank accounts & net new relationships
across Merrill and The Private Bank in 2023

\$50B+
in Business
Banking deposits
at year-end 2023

\$17.4B
Global Markets sales and
trading revenue in 2023—
the highest in our history



Grow with a customer focus. The investments we make in our digital offerings remain one of our key growth drivers. At Bank of America our digital capabilities continue to grow across every line of business.



75%
of Consumer households actively using our digital platforms at year-end 2023

In Consumer, we ended the year with 75% of overall households actively using our digital platforms. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of 2023 we recorded:

- 2.2 million new active consumer digital banking users, for a record 46 million active users overall
- A record 3.3 billion digital logins, up 10% year-over-year
- 49% of our total consumer sales through digital platforms
- Nearly 865,000 digital appointments booked by clients

Erica® is our virtual financial assistant based on artificial intelligence (AI) adapted to our industry. Erica continues to drive increased client engagement, in part because it gives us the ability to deliver important information and answer questions in real time. Since launching five years ago, Erica is nearing 1.9 billion interactions with more than 40 million of our clients. It took four years to reach the first billion interactions and only a bit over a year to approach our second billion. Client engagement with Erica is accelerating, nearly doubling in just the past year.

The public interest in AI clearly has grown in the past year, even though we have been applying it for years. With Erica being driven by AI and machine learning, and a lot of discussion about applying AI to business, it could be helpful to set forth what we are doing on everyone's favorite topic these days. We are an innovation company. We hold more than 4,500 patents. Our patents are often cited by other innovators in technology and in the financial industry. We believe we provide a great platform for innovation here, but as with all technology, it has to be understood and controlled in our environments, and we do that. So, we use AI for customer service with Erica. We are piloting the use of AI in computer programming, to improve how we do our own coding, in areas where we use machine learning and algorithm models today, and in other areas. AI can be applied effectively. Erica tells us that. But it has to be done carefully.

*We are an innovation company.
We hold more than 4,500 patents.
Our patents are often cited by other innovators in technology and in the financial industry.*

Similar engagement growth can be seen in consumer use of Zelle® to send and receive money. As of fourth-quarter 2023, the number of consumer clients who are active Zelle users increased 18% year-over-year to 21.5 million. These active users sent and received 342 million transfers worth \$101 billion, an increase of 26% and 25% year-over-year, respectively. Our clients continue to use it more often than writing a check, and the reduced work allows us to be an extremely efficient provider. We can pass our savings, driven by Zelle and our digital practices, to consumers (see for example the overdraft policies we have adopted or our low-cost checking accounts).

 **\$101B**
sent and received through 342M Zelle transfers in 2023—up 25% from 2022

Our wealth clients also demand digital innovation, and their usage is increasing, as these figures from the close of fourth-quarter 2023 show:

- Zelle transactions by Private Bank clients increased 37%.
- Merrill households are 83% digitally active, while our Private Bank clients are now 92% digitally active.
- Digital check deposit rates for Merrill and Private Bank clients ended the year at 75% for both businesses.
- Merrill now has 80% of households enrolled in information eDelivery.
- 72% of eligible Merrill bank and brokerage accounts were opened through Digital Onboarding in fourth-quarter 2023, up from 39% a year ago.

Similar growth can be seen in our CashPro® and BA360 platforms for commercial, corporate, and business banking clients. Seventy-five percent of those clients are digitally active on the platforms, as of fourth-quarter 2023. Our easy-to-use CashPro app also continues to save our commercial clients time, including an ever-increasing percentage of credit documents uploaded digitally. CashPro app engagement in the fourth quarter of 2023 saw active users increasing 21% and sign-ins increasing 24%, in turn driving a 35% increase in quarterly CashPro app payment approvals for a record value of \$245 billion. Erica has been added to CashPro and is off to a great start.

Bank of America also knows that in addition to high-tech, many clients will need a level of high-touch service, where they can receive in-person expert support and guidance. Our digital savings allow us to invest here. To make that possible in 2023, we opened 50 new financial centers, and renovated 911 more. Since 2018, we have invested more than \$3 billion in capital in our branch system. We plan to continue to invest a like amount over the next several years. We ended the year with 3,845 financial centers and 15,168 ATMs. This network also includes our phone, office, and chat capabilities. We also are planning to expand into Omaha, Louisville, Boise, Birmingham, Madison, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Dayton, and Huntsville. This growth of our footprint will help us to better serve our clients, expand relationships and drive local community growth and development.

Working together for our clients, Bank of America's combined high-tech and high-touch client service continued to result in record-high levels of Consumer satisfaction.

Working together for our clients, Bank of America's combined high-tech and high-touch client service continued to result in record-high levels of Consumer customer satisfaction, which, in turn, drives Responsible Growth as clients seek to do more of their financial business with us.

Another key aspect of growth with a customer focus is our work in the affordable housing sector. We have continued progress toward our \$15 billion Community Homeownership Commitment to help 60,000 individuals and families purchase a home. Since the program launched in 2019, we have helped nearly 45,000 individuals and families with more than \$11 billion in affordable lending to purchase a home and provided more than \$453 million in down payment and closing cost grants.

 **\$15B**
Community Homeownership Commitment to help 60K individuals and families purchase a home

We also continued to provide capital for private equity and venture funds led by diverse managers, as well as growth equity funding for the minority entrepreneurs they support, to help diminish barriers that make it difficult for underrepresented minority and women entrepreneurs to access start-up and growth capital. As of December 2023, we have committed more than \$550 million in equity investments to minority- and women-led funds, more than doubling our initial \$200 million commitment. This creates opportunity for some who would otherwise not get it. You can read more about how we are investing in diverse entrepreneurs on page 40.

 **\$550M+**
in equity investments to minority- and women-led funds as of December 2023

Supply chain diversity is important for our company. To that end, in 2023, approximately \$2 billion of our more than \$18 billion in annual spending was with diverse suppliers, helping create growth opportunities for those companies.

Our ability to drive client satisfaction across our company owes thanks, in part, to the members of our National Community Advisory Council (NCAC). The NCAC was established 18 years ago as a group of external advisors, analysts, and consumer advocates that meets from time to time throughout the year to provide the company with unique external perspective on the products and services we offer.

Grow within our risk framework. The third tenet of Responsible Growth is to grow within our well-managed risk framework. This framework has continued to allow us to grow during the current volatile market environment, while maintaining a heightened state of awareness, constantly reviewing the market environment and our practices to support the ongoing strength and resiliency our clients and investors value. We continue to take a proactive approach toward managing risk to monitor, mitigate, and control existing risks and identify emerging ones. This includes continuing a key focus on operational and compliance risks and driving Operational Excellence across our businesses.

Recognizing and managing risk is integral to how we drive Responsible Growth every day. This applies to all my teammates worldwide, with our 8,000-plus teammates in Risk, Compliance, and Audit leading the discipline across the enterprise. It is core to who we are.

Effective risk management helps enable us to be well-prepared for any situation, including severe economic stress scenarios. This is well illustrated by the fact Bank of America had the lowest stressed credit loss rates among peers in 10 out of the past 11 Federal Reserve Board annual stress tests. In 2023, credit quality began to rise off historic lows of the previous couple years, ending with \$3.8 billion in net charge-offs. We also added to our reserve for loan losses, bringing our total provision expense to \$4.39 billion.

Overall, our \$3.2 trillion balance sheet continues to be supported by high levels of capital and liquidity, enabling us to continue to grow our business with clients, while meeting potential regulatory requirements, returning excess capital to shareholders through dividends, and repurchasing shares. This ongoing strength underpins our position, expressed to regulators and elected officials, that additional significant capital requirements for already well-capitalized U.S. financial institutions restrict our ability to deliver for our stakeholders, drive the economy, and remain globally competitive.

Grow in a sustainable manner. Responsible Growth requires us to grow in a sustainable manner, with a simultaneous focus on three components.




The first of these is our appetite for enhancing Operational Excellence (OpEx) at every opportunity. OpEx is at the heart of

how we reduce costs by eliminating inefficiencies in our processes across our company and reinvest the savings into the people and things that are core to it: our client experience; our team; our capabilities; our communities; and our shareholders. Second, we aspire to be a Great Place to Work for our teammates. This is driven by a career mindset — we want to not only attract the best employees, we want to keep them with us, always learning, sharing their experiences, and helping us reward our shareholders with lower turnover costs. Third, we know that when the communities in which we live and do business are strong, Bank of America is strong, too. So, we share our success to help communities address their biggest challenges.

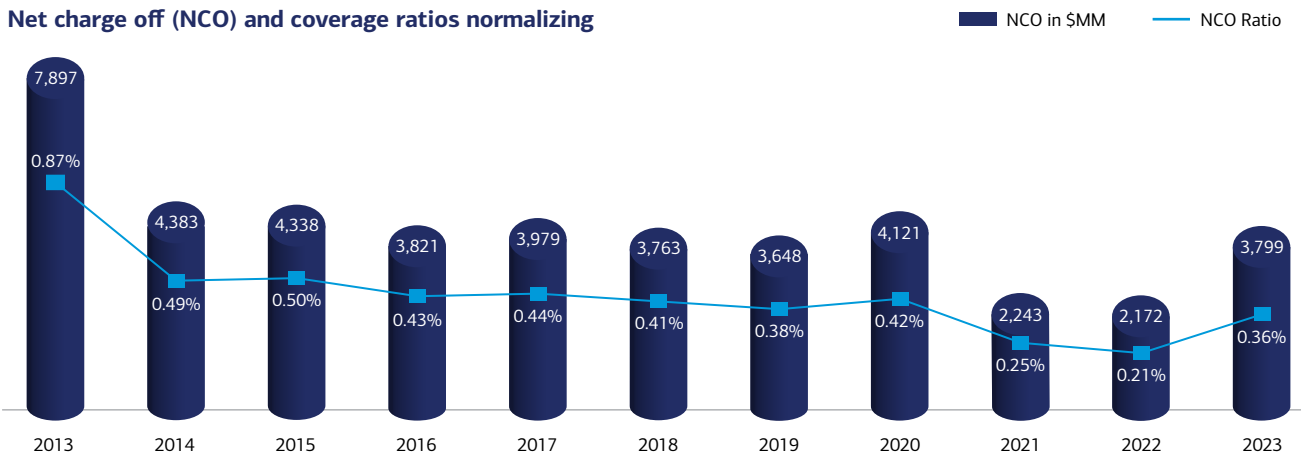
Driving Operational Excellence. OpEx has served us well over prior years and is critical to supporting our growth priorities in the years ahead. Uncovering additional improvement and simplification opportunities allows us to serve clients well and redirect current expenses to support incremental growth.

We empower all of our employees to drive OpEx across the company. As a result, we have implemented nearly 15,000 employee-sourced suggestions since 2014 to simplify our work and create greater efficiency. In addition to making it easier to serve our clients, these ideas have resulted in nearly \$5.3 billion in expense savings and 12.5 million hours of capacity saved as of year-end 2023.

Our OpEx results to-date include approximately:

-  15K ideas implemented
-  \$5.3B in expense savings
-  12.5M hours of capacity saved

Net charge off (NCO) and coverage ratios normalizing



Our focus on OpEx continues to help provide us with the means to simultaneously serve our clients and invest in our people, communities, and you, our shareholders. Today we operate your company with 213,000 people and an expense base of \$65.8 billion in 2023, or \$63.8 billion adjusted for the \$2.1 billion FDIC special assessment. In 2013, a decade earlier, we operated the company with 242,000 teammates and \$69.2 billion in expenses.

So, in a decade we have reduced expenses by reducing workloads, necessitating less need for people, even with a much larger company by assets and clients. Client activity has increased significantly during that same period of time. We have 72% more deposits, 14% more loans, nearly twice as many assets under management, and 38% more trading assets. That is strong work by the team.



\$3.8B
invested per year in tech initiatives—made possible by our OpEx efforts

This discipline also allowed us to invest, to expand annual tech initiatives to \$3.8 billion per year, to open in new markets, and to expand sales force capacity, all while reducing headcount.

Making our company a Great Place to Work. In 2023, we continued our established practice of delivering a set of the most competitive and supportive benefits to help our employees develop as professionals, thrive mentally and physically, and bring their entire selves to work, every day.

Highlights include:

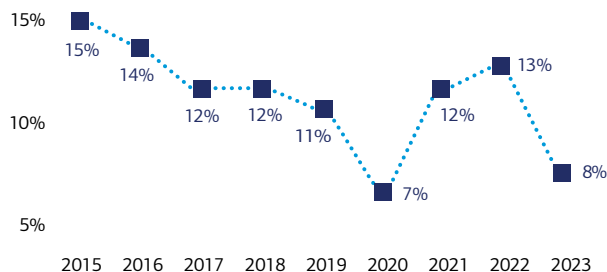
- We increased our U.S. minimum hourly wage to \$23 in our next step toward \$25 by 2025. This means that any employee who works full-time for our company makes, at minimum, nearly \$48,000 per year and has access to our comprehensive benefits.
- As a further investment in our team, and in recognition of their contributions to our company in 2023, the Management Team, Board of Directors, and I once again presented approximately 97% of our teammates with a Sharing Success compensation award. This was the seventh time teammates received this award, with more than \$4.8 billion distributed since the program was introduced in 2017 following the passage of tax reform. While others made it a one-year program, we did not. Nearly all of the 2023 Sharing Success awards are in company stock; stock ownership by our employees is a key priority for our company.



\$23
U.S. minimum hourly wage for full-time employees

- Our new sabbatical program for employees went active, celebrating teammate milestones of 15 years of service or more. As of 2023 year-end, more than 10,000 employees had taken either a four-, five- or six-week paid leave, depending on years with the company.
- We continued to expand the global capabilities of The Academy, Bank of America’s award-winning onboarding, education, and professional development organization dedicated to the growth and success of all teammates across the enterprise. In 2023, there were more than 127,000 Academy program enrollments.
- For the 11th year in a row, U.S. teammates earning less than \$50,000 annually did not see an increase in medical premiums.

Employee turnover near record low



We also continued our critically important work to maintain and strengthen an inclusive and supportive environment where every employee can build and enjoy a meaningful career. This work—and so much more—helped drive our Employee Engagement to 87%, up 2% from last year, while our Diversity & Inclusion Index remained strong at 84%.

Our goal for you as shareholders is to acquire the best talent and have them spend their career here, with strong performance. Each year we recognize our long-service teammates. When you recognize hundreds of employees with more than 30 years of service, you see the impact of being the best place for teammates to work.

You can read more about how we are investing in teammates in our Human Capital Management update on pages 46–63.





Sharing our success. In 2023, we saw natural and man-made tragedies affect our communities. From wildfires in Maui, to shootings in far too many of our markets, to hurricanes and floods—Bank of America stood with our communities and supplied much-needed relief funds and volunteer efforts to help them recover.

We also witnessed a rise in expressions of hate around the world, following the tragic terrorist attacks in Israel that occurred on Oct. 7. In response, we built on our long-standing, broad-based work to help fight hate and discrimination directed toward any group. We do this work inside the company and through our support to expert, leading organizations. This includes our partnership with the Foundation to Combat Antisemitism in their fight against all forms of hate, and other groups, such as World Food Programme, which provides humanitarian aid in Gaza, along with other important work.

In 2023 we also shared our success with those who have so ably served our country, announcing our second round of financing—\$10 million—for the Veteran Loan Fund. This doubles a two-year commitment that has already funded more than 500 small businesses built by former military personnel. We also have hired thousands of veterans over the last several years, exceeding our goals.

Our commitment to sharing success with communities also demands we help society accelerate toward a secure and sustainable lower-carbon future. We are doing so by mobilizing capital and working alongside our clients and partners.

Our commitment to sharing success with communities also demands we help society accelerate toward a secure and sustainable lower-carbon future. We are doing so by mobilizing capital and working alongside our clients and partners to address the need for energy affordability, sustainability and security.

The transition to a cleaner-energy economy is estimated to take tens of trillions of dollars over the next 30 years. Recognizing the amount of capital necessary, in 2021 we set a goal to mobilize and deploy \$1.5 trillion by 2030 to support the Sustainable Development Goals, with \$1 trillion focused on the environmental transition. We have since mobilized \$560 billion in sustainable finance, with more than \$316 billion focused on the transition to a low-carbon, sustainable economy.

 **\$1.5T** pledged to support the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

I'm sometimes asked why Bank of America invests so much energy and money in clients who are engaged in clean energy transition. The answer is simple: it's good business.


I'm sometimes asked why Bank of America invests so much energy and money in clients who are engaged in clean energy transition. The answer is simple: it's good business. Our clients (big and small) need our advice and capital for them to meet their goals. And for the world to secure availability of affordable energy everywhere, it has to involve energy companies, large corporations, small businesses, and energy experts. The private sector is vital to accelerating this transition because no one company, charity, or country's government can drive this change by themselves—they don't have the money, the talent, or the innovation. Only the private sector, working together, does.

Bank of America has a long history of leading and participating in public-private and cross-sector coalitions focused on accelerating and scaling climate finance in a targeted and equitable manner. This includes the Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI), which was initiated in 2019 by His Majesty King Charles III in his former role as His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, and which I am honored to chair. The SMI continues to bring together hundreds of companies from the private sector, including at COP28 where it helped to deliver the first-ever Business & Philanthropy Climate Forum.

You can read more about our approach to Sustainable Finance and how we're helping our clients make the transition they seek on page 42.

LOOKING AHEAD TO 2024

Our BofA Global Research team has been named Institutional Investor's No. 1 or No. 2 global research leader for each of the past 13 years. Their basic view is that the U.S. economy will see a "soft landing" this year. Throughout 2022, the research team predicted a 2023 recession, but as we moved through the first half of last year, that recession prediction continued to be pushed out. Why is that? The consumer continued to spend. While the rate of spending has slowed over the course of 2023, year-over-year spending growth now looks like the more normal pattern one might expect in a lower-GDP-growth, lower-inflation environment, similar to pre-pandemic. Additionally, employment levels remain strong in a historical context and wage growth remains solid.

 **13** consecutive years our BofA Global Research team has been ranked No. 1 or No. 2 by Institutional Investor

We also have a line of sight into one of the largest pools of consumer data in the world: our own customer base. We analyze the balances and behavior patterns of 69 million clients, representing nearly \$4.1 trillion going into the economy. In 2023, consumer spending growth fell to 4%, which is similar to growth levels seen in 2016 when the economy grew at 2% and inflation was low.

So, as I write this letter, here's the current economic snapshot: consumers have slowed down; but they still have money and they still have the ability to borrow. And because they continue to be employed, we expect a soft landing for the U.S. economy. All of this points to a more normalized, pre-pandemic position. The current rate environment is proving to be a drag on economic activity as intended. The slowdown from 4.9% growth in third-quarter 2023 to our projected levels of 2%–2.5% in the first half of 2024 is a slowdown and has to be watched to ensure the soft landing. In addition, fiscal spending by Federal and local governments has to come down, as deficits are too high. This will be an additional drag.

Of course, there are risks to this economic view.

These include the Ukraine-Russia war, the Middle East conflict between Hamas and Israel, and the near-term economic ramifications of both. There have been impacts and questions

around the shipping of goods, which raises prices for those goods. And, of course, there's the opportunity cost of these wars, with consumer and business spending and borrowing there heavily impacted—and further risk if the conflicts escalate. We're also mindful of U.S. and global relationships with China and hopeful it can remain on productive, solid ground. In addition, governmental deficits are running high, and must pull back, which will lead to a further drop on the economy.

At the end of the day, capitalists and entrepreneurs don't like uncertainty. When uncertainty comes, they slow down their spending and borrowing. This more conservative behavior is also driven by a perception that too many direct market drivers are out of control. And there's nothing more outside of control for the average global consumer and business than certain geopolitical events.

As I travel around the country and the world, geopolitical risks are raised by many. Outside the U.S., there also is a lot of curiosity about this year's elections in the U.S. Rest assured, whatever the election outcomes, we will be ready. Our company's oldest heritage dates to 1784. There have been a lot of elections since then, and some interesting ones. There have been a lot of geopolitical changes here and around the world. Our job is to just manage through it.





MEASURING HOW CAPITALISM DELIVERS AT HOME AND AROUND THE WORLD

Our company is proud to be part of the private sector effort to help address society's greatest challenges. Charity doesn't provide enough money. Governments are short on cash and run huge deficits, and at the same time, policies shift, which makes long-term change hard to achieve. The required scale of progress can only be achieved through the combined efforts of private sector companies around the world—with support from policy makers. And the universal Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics (SCM) in this report help consistently track that progress to prove capitalism is working across the breadth of global industry to support key societal goals, including the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

You can find our 2023 SCMs on page 66. This is the fourth consecutive year we have published these metrics in our Annual Report, in addition to our financial disclosures. We believe this provides the most relevant, useful and transparent information. This disclosure is comprehensive *and* straightforward, allowing you, our shareholders, to assess your company and our performance in many non-financial, measurable ways.

Many observers express different views on disclosures; for example, there are multiple shareholder proposals in our proxy statement, each expressing different views on what is the right disclosure or action. We encourage you to review our SCMs and all the other disclosures we reference in this Annual Report and proxy statement.

Building on the work of the SCMs, which were developed by the International Business Council in coordination with the Big Four global accounting firms, we continue to advocate for a global, transparent standard for non-financial disclosure to measure the progress the private sector is making to help ensure the flow of capital goes where it is needed most to help make progress on important priorities, including the clean energy transition. The emergence of the voluntary disclosure standards from the International Sustainability Standards Board, for example, is a constructive step toward ensuring that wherever we operate and are required to disclose our activities in these areas, we are doing so against consistent, transparent, global standards. The SCMs have helped shape this work, and we will continue to work with leaders in both the voluntary and regulated disclosure processes to drive progress. We need convergence so companies can get the work done rather than spend valuable resources on a multitude of similar but inconsistent measures.

• In a time of continued change in the domestic and global economy, we continued to manage our company for the long term and to do what we do best: drive Responsible Growth.

DOING WHAT WE DO BEST: RESPONSIBLE GROWTH

In a time of continued change in the domestic and global economy, we continued to manage our company for the long term and to do what we do best: drive Responsible Growth. We are focused on delivering profits and purpose. We drove organic growth and record Consumer client satisfaction. We closely managed risk. We invested in our people, our digital capabilities, and the physical spaces where we work together to support our clients, while reinforcing our commitment to manage expenses for the long term. We made our company simpler and more efficient, while identifying ways to do that even more in the years ahead. And we met the moment, again and again, when it came time to play our unique role as a corporate leader on the world stage to make progress on important issues affecting our global communities.

Our entire team had a hand in this work. And our entire team knows that these achievements pale in comparison to the opportunities that lay ahead of us to do even more.

On behalf of my teammates, our Management Team, and the Board of Directors, I thank you for your support of Bank of America.



Brian Moynihan
March 1, 2024

A letter from Lead Independent Director Lionel Nowell



As a member of Bank of America's Board of Directors for the past 11 years—serving as the Lead Independent Director since 2021—I have had a unique perspective of witnessing our company transform through its commitment to Responsible Growth.

Alongside my fellow directors, I have seen firsthand Brian and the Management Team turn Bank of America into a consistent driver of growth for you, our shareholders, and a source of strength and stability for our clients, employees, and communities around the world. That was once again the case in 2023, as your company successfully delivered in another year of change and volatility.

Bank of America was able to do all of this through its continued focus on Responsible Growth.

This commitment to Responsible Growth is shared by your company's Board, and it extends throughout the organization to all the employees serving clients and our communities every day. This is clear to all of us on your Board, as we conduct ongoing, fulsome oversight of the company's activities, including key areas such as Bank of America's strategic plans, enterprise risk management, human capital development, and external initiatives developed to strengthen the communities we serve.

This focus on Responsible Growth is incredibly important to everyone at Bank of America, as well as your Board. It was especially important to Frank Bramble, a 17-year member of the Board, who passed away in September 2023.

Frank counseled our company and industry through a time of tremendous change, first joining the Board in 2006 through Bank of America's acquisition of MBNA, where he served as executive vice chairman. Frank's decades of experience, his thoughtful insight, his disciplined approach to risk management, and his determination were deeply valued by his fellow directors, as well as by leaders throughout the company. He continuously wanted and expected more of us, believing in Bank of America's purpose and in Responsible Growth. I know that Frank was incredibly proud of Bank of America, and I share that pride. We will truly miss his wisdom and dedication to this company.

I encourage you to review this Annual Report and the 2024 Proxy Statement, which are full of examples outlining how Bank of America's enduring focus on Responsible Growth continues to enable your company to generate solid results, even in a year in which so much around us in the world has changed.

Thank you for investing in Bank of America. We look forward to delivering for you and all our stakeholders, today and in the years ahead.

Sincerely,



Lionel L. Nowell III
March 1, 2024

Board of Directors

Brian T.
Moynihan

Chair of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer



Lionel L.
Nowell III

Lead Independent
Director



Sharon L. Allen



José (Joe)
E. Almeida



Pierre J. P.
de Weck



Arnold W.
Donald



Linda P. Hudson



Monica C.
Lozano



Denise L.
Ramos



Clayton S. Rose



Michael D.
White



Thomas D.
Woods



Maria T. Zuber



Our Board of Directors sets the tone at the top by overseeing our corporate strategy. In addition, the heads of our eight lines of business, as well as key leadership for International and our enterprise control functions, make up our Executive Management Team.

Executive Management Team

Brian T. Moynihan

Chair of the Board and Chief Executive Officer



Raul A. Anaya

President, Business Banking



Dean C. Athanasia

President, Regional Banking



Aditya Bhasin

Chief Technology and Information Officer



D. Steve Boland

Chief Administrative Officer



Alastair M. Borthwick

Chief Financial Officer



Len Botkin

Chief Audit Executive (Interim)



Sheri B. Bronstein

Chief Human Resources Officer



James P. DeMare

President, Global Markets



Paul M. Donofrio

Vice Chair



Geoffrey S. Greener

Chief Risk Officer



Lindsay Hans

President, Co-Head Merrill Wealth Management



Christine P. Katziff

Chief Audit Executive



Kathleen A. Knox

President, The Private Bank



Matthew M. Koder

President, Global Corporate & Investment Banking



Aron D. Levine

President, Preferred Banking



Bernard A. Mensah

President, International; CEO, Merrill Lynch International



Lauren Mogensen

Global General Counsel



Thong M. Nguyen

Vice Chair, Head of Global Strategy & Enterprise Platforms



Holly O'Neill

President, Retail Banking



Eric A. Schimpf

President, Co-Head Merrill Wealth Management



Tom M. Scrivener

Chief Operations Executive



Wendy H. Stewart

President, Global Commercial Banking



Bruce R. Thompson

Vice Chair, Head of Enterprise Credit





Our eight lines of business

EIGHT LINES OF BUSINESS

Going to market through our eight lines of business

By delivering capabilities through eight lines of business, we provide a unique advantage to each client: the powerful expertise of one team, working together to deliver on our purpose to help make financial lives better through our focus on Responsible Growth.

CONSUMER BANKING

RETAIL BANKING

Serves mass market U.S. consumers with a full range of financial products and services through award-winning digital banking capabilities, backed by a financial center network.

This business is led by **Holly O'Neill**.

Retail Banking is part of the Consumer Banking segment reporting to **Dean Athanasia**, president of Regional Banking.

PREFERRED BANKING

Provides personalized solutions, valuable rewards, and advice and guidance for clients with more complex banking, borrowing and investing needs as well as for small businesses with revenues of up to \$5 million.

This business is led by **Aron Levine**.

Preferred Banking is part of the Consumer Banking segment reporting to **Dean Athanasia**, president of Regional Banking.



GLOBAL WEALTH & INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT



MERRILL

Serves high-net-worth and ultra-high-net-worth clients. Anchored in financial planning, our personal advisor relationships allow us to help individual investors and their families plan for and achieve their unique financial goals by investing and providing access to banking and lending services.

This business is led by **Lindsay Hans** and **Eric A. Schimpf**.

PRIVATE BANK

Serves ultra-high-net-worth clients with investable assets of more than \$3 million through teams with specialized expertise in wealth and estate planning, investment management, banking and custom lending.

This business is led by **Katy Knox**.

GLOBAL BANKING

BUSINESS BANKING

Delivers advisory and banking services for deposits, credit, treasury, trade, foreign exchange, equipment finance and merchant services to U.S. companies with annual revenues of \$5 million to \$50 million through locally based client relationship teams.

This business is led by **Raul Anaya**.

Business Banking is part of the Global Banking segment reporting to **Dean Athanasia**, president of Regional Banking.

GLOBAL COMMERCIAL BANKING

Serves middle-market companies with revenues of \$50 million to \$2 billion across all major industries — delivering the full capabilities of the company, including treasury, lending, leasing, advisory, debt and equity underwriting, and digital solutions.

This business is led by **Wendy Stewart**.

Global Commercial Banking is part of the Global Banking segment reporting to **Dean Athanasia**, president of Regional Banking.

GLOBAL CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANKING

Provides investment banking advisory, underwriting and distribution services to companies of all sizes around the world and across all major industries. It also offers financing, deposit and other treasury services globally to corporations with revenues of more than \$2 billion in the U.S. and more than \$1 billion internationally.

This business is led by **Matthew Koder**.



GLOBAL MARKETS

GLOBAL MARKETS

Provides services across the world's debt, equity, commodity and foreign-exchange markets. This includes liquidity, hedging strategies, industry-leading insights, analytics and competitive pricing to approximately 8,000 clients consisting of asset managers, hedge funds, pensions and insurance, corporates, governments and other financial institutions.

This business is led by **Jim DeMare**.





Championing a healthy and secure financial future for our clients

In Retail Banking, we support our clients' financial health through a wide range of products, solutions and tools to help manage finances — delivered through the convenience of our award-winning digital banking capabilities.

For millions of U.S. consumers, Retail Banking is their gateway to Bank of America. More than two out of every three new Bank of America consumer clients begin their banking experience in Retail Banking.

Our teammates provide a personalized experience that supports clients on their unique financial health journey. We offer simple-to-use solutions for individuals and families as they budget, spend, save and borrow to meet their goals, including:

- **Bank of America Advantage SafeBalance® Banking**, an account that helps prevent overdraft fees
- **BankAmericard® Secured Card**, a credit card to help establish, build and strengthen credit history
- **Keep the Change®**, to build savings automatically when making debit purchases
- **Balance Assist™**, a low-cost solution for clients to manage their short-term liquidity needs
- **Balance Connect™**, for overdraft protection
- **Life Plan**, to help set and track clients' financial goals based on their life priorities

Advancing economic mobility

As one example of how we do business, we provide extensive personalized support to help low- and moderate-income clients and community members build and grow their wealth and gain the knowledge they need to make confident financial decisions.

Our online Better Money Habits® platform offers free, easy-to-understand tools and resources with hundreds of engaging videos, workshops and articles, accessible in English and Spanish. Through our partnerships with nonprofits Operation HOPE and Navicore Solutions, we provide free financial counseling to help individuals build savings, improve FICO scores and decrease debt.

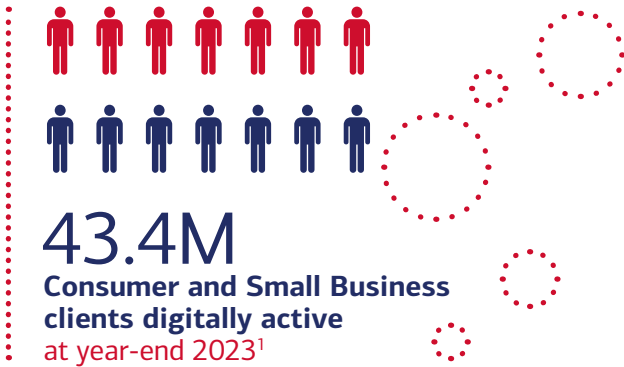
We're continuing to support our clients' sound financial habits through the elimination of non-sufficient funds fees and reduction of overdraft fees — resulting in a decrease of more than 90% in overdraft fees since 2009.

90%+
decrease in overdraft
fees since 2009

68.6M
U.S. consumers
served in 2023

Creating generational wealth and making affordable homeownership a reality

Our multi-year \$15 billion Bank of America Community Homeownership Commitment® helps make homeownership more affordable and sustainable, including a low down payment mortgage and significant down payment and closing cost grants. Through year-end, the program provided \$11.7 billion in lending and \$453 million in grants, assisting nearly 45,000 families.



Powering a more personalized experience through digital capabilities

As a world-class digital bank, backed by a network of 3,800 financial centers, we provide clients ease of service, choice and support — available anytime, anywhere. A record 43.4 million Consumer and Small Business clients were digitally active at year-end 2023.¹ Year-over-year, we've seen a:



Protecting our clients' information is a top priority. Our online Security Center drove more than 22 million visits in 2023, providing clients with resources for avoiding scams and helping keep their financial information secure.

Supporting the strength of our team

We're committed to supporting the health and wellness of our teammates, as well as their professional and personal development. In partnership with The Academy, Bank of America's award-winning onboarding, education and professional development organization, we delivered workshops and programs on career and leadership development, as well as upskilling and mentorship. We also hosted mental health discussions, leveraging experts and resources from our partnership with Thrive Global.

We're building on our strong foundation of excellence as Retail Banking continues to drive Responsible Growth and provide exceptional care to our clients on their journey to financial health.

¹ Represents mobile and/or online activity in a 90-day period as of December 2023

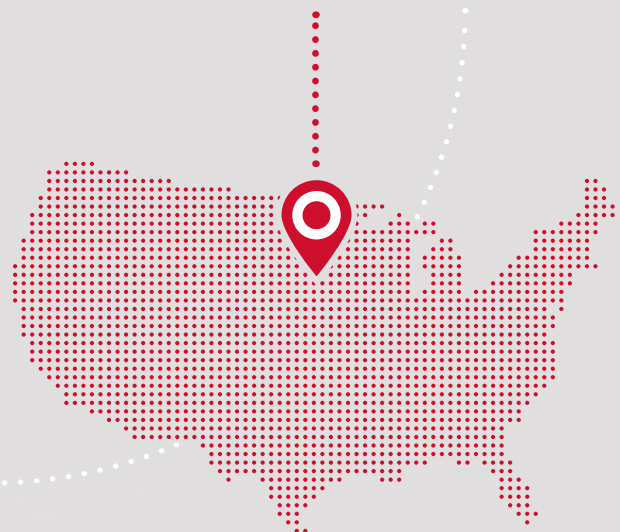


RETAIL BANKING Led by: Holly O'Neill

Offering a wide range of products and services to 68.6 million U.S. consumers.

- Continued growth with **6.3M new Consumer and Small Business clients** in 2023
- **Recognized by J.D. Power as No. 1 nationally** for best personal banking advice customer satisfaction (2023)
- **Recognized by J.D. Power** for outstanding client satisfaction with financial health support among banks and credit card issuers for the second year in a row (2023)

We serve millions of U.S. consumers as a world-class digital bank, backed by a network of **3.8K financial centers.**





Supporting clients and small businesses with a full range of financial solutions

Millions of Bank of America's mass affluent clients and small business owners rely on Preferred Banking for financial solutions designed to meet their banking, borrowing and investment needs.

Delivering personalized expertise and convenience

Our teams serve clients through our leading digital experience, nationwide network of 15,000 ATMs and 3,800 financial centers, and centralized contact centers where more than 30,000 professionals provide advice and guidance to clients about their more complex financial needs.

Our teams serve clients through our leading digital experience, nationwide network of 15,000 ATMs and 3,800 financial centers.

Our financial centers, with more than 420,000 visits per day, are critical to serving clients how, where and when they want. In 2023, we announced plans to expand into nine new markets over the next four years. Building on our existing presence, these markets provide the best growth opportunity while also enabling us to add to our core of talented and diverse client professionals who are reflective of the communities in which we live and work.

We also continued to invest in modernizing and providing a better banking experience for clients, with more than 900 renovations to our existing financial centers in 2023.

Offering tailored solutions to meet clients' short- and long-term financial goals

We deliver financial solutions during every stage of our clients' lives, from customizable checking and savings account options to mortgage solutions that help clients achieve homeownership and other lending solutions for personal and business needs.



30K+
teammates
providing advice
and guidance
to clients



More than
900
financial center
renovations
in 2023

Our industry-leading investment solutions provide clients a variety of ways to help meet their financial goals, including:

- **Merrill Edge® Self-Directed**, an online personalized platform with guidance, insights and exclusive tools for those who want to put their own investing ideas into action.
- **Merrill Guided Investing (MGI)**, a goals-based advisory program with investment portfolios built, rebalanced and monitored by Merrill investment professionals. **MGI with Advisor** provides clients the option to work one-on-one with an advisor to help them develop an investment strategy and periodically review their progress.

Delivering value to clients and their employees

Companies are turning to our Employee Banking & Investing (EBI) program to offer their employees financial education, guidance and a full range of banking, borrowing and investing solutions, including access to Preferred Rewards benefits. In 2023, EBI achieved significant growth adding 101 new companies, for a total of 445 companies and 3.8 million eligible employees.



445
companies in our **Employee Banking & Investing program**
in 2023

Rewarding clients for deepening their relationship

Preferred Rewards, our industry-leading loyalty program with 11.1 million clients¹ enrolled since launching in 2014, recognizes and rewards clients for choosing to do more business with us. Members have a 99% client retention rate and earn an average of \$500 each year.



11M+
clients enrolled in **Preferred Rewards**¹ since 2014

Serving small businesses as they grow

We are the nation's largest small business lender, with nearly \$25 billion in loans and 3.4 million relationships. We expanded our solutions in 2023 to meet the needs of Business Banking clients who can more easily use our Small Business Administration loans, Practice Solutions products and Business Advantage 360 digital platform.

In 2023, we experienced accelerated growth by providing personalized advice, offering competitive products and delivering robust payment solutions through our Merchant Services platform. We also released the 11th annual Small Business Owner Report and the Women & Minority Business Owner Spotlight that share trends on entrepreneurs' outlook and economic confidence.

¹ Includes clients in Consumer Banking, Small Business and Global Wealth & Investment Management as of November 2023

² Based on June 30, 2023 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) deposit data



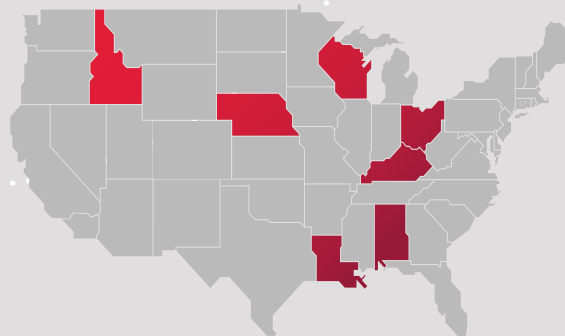
PREFERRED BANKING Led by: Aron Levine

Providing personalized solutions, valuable rewards, and advice and guidance to clients with more complex banking, borrowing and investing needs, as well as for small businesses.

- **No. 1 in estimated U.S. consumer deposits²**
- Merrill Edge Self-Directed awarded **5 out of 5 stars** and **No. 1 rating for access to banking services** from StockBrokers.com 2023 Annual Broker Review
- Merrill Guided Investing named **Best for Education** by Investopedia's Best Robo-Advisors 2023
- Preferred Rewards recognized as a **Best Loyalty Program** by Newsweek (2023)



In 2023, we announced plans to expand into **nine new markets across seven states.**





Providing a comprehensive wealth management experience

Merrill is a full-service wealth management business serving clients in more than 100 U.S. markets and more than 500 offices and overseeing \$3.2 trillion in client balances.

At the center of this business are Merrill's financial advisors, who take a planning-based approach designed to help clients achieve their long-term financial goals and help make their financial lives better—something we have excelled at for more than 100 years.

Delivering for our clients

Wealth management clients want one firm to provide them comprehensive financial advice, service and solutions for their investing, banking and lending needs. Our advisors work closely with clients to identify their goals and design a personalized approach to managing their wealth. Leveraging Merrill's investment platform and thought leadership from the top-ranked BofA Global Research team as well as Merrill's Chief Investment Office, we offer our clients actionable advice that helps guide their financial decisions.

Financial planning is a critical component of our approach. In 2023, advisors used our Personal Wealth Analysis tool to generate more than one million new or updated financial plans for clients.

In addition to our investment platform, we provide clients access to the company's leading banking and lending platform.

Merrill's Banking Solutions Group helps financial advisors connect clients to a broad suite of bank deposit offerings as well as customized lending solutions secured by high-value assets, including securities, real estate, hedge funds, yachts and art.

Driving innovation

Our high-tech, high-touch approach continues to engage clients and prospects, with 83% of Merrill households digitally active at year-end.¹ In 2023, Advisor Match—our digital platform that connects people seeking financial advice with an advisor—was enhanced to help prospects find an advisor who speaks their preferred language and enable advisors to share videos that tell their personal and professional stories.

83%
of Merrill
households
digitally active
at year-end 2023¹

1M+
new or updated
financial plans
generated for
clients in 2023

Our innovation and the personalized service provided by our advisors helped propel client satisfaction to 94% in 2023.

Scaling for the future

In 2023, we turned in strong results, adding nearly 37,500 net new relationships — a record — and building momentum through approximately \$38 billion in assets under management flows. It was also a record year for account growth — approximately 51% of Merrill clients have a banking account.



Nearly
37.5K
net new relationships added
in 2023, a new record

We connect individual, family and small business clients to other lines of business, including Business Banking, Global Commercial Banking and Global Corporate & Investment Banking. Co-locating Merrill employees with teammates in other lines of business in key markets helps deliver on our goal of an enhanced one-stop-shop client experience.

Today, the Merrill Lynch Investment Advisory Program has more than \$1.2 trillion in assets. We've enhanced the program with our new Premium Access Strategies (PAS) solution, which enables eligible clients to invest in personalized, professionally managed portfolios from leading investment managers. Through a combination of PAS as well as internal and third-party managed strategies, we're providing clients access to more investment solutions than ever before.

Helping drive greater diversity in wealth management

We're committed to having a more diverse group of advisors who reflect our communities as well as serving a more diverse client base. Our efforts to attract, develop and retain diverse leaders and advisors are supported by our leadership and advisor councils.

Training the next generation of advisors

Another priority is increasing and developing our advisor force to meet the needs of a growing market by leveraging Bank of America's career development resources and programs. We had approximately 2,300 trainees participating in our Advisor Development Program, and our first class progressed to the final stage of the program in mid-2023.

We're increasing and developing our advisor force to meet the needs of a growing market.

Our growth is driven by the power of our people and our commitment to helping our clients achieve their financial goals. Together with the breadth and depth of our broad platform, we have a tremendous opportunity to deliver differentiated advice, service and solutions now and in the future.

¹ Percentage of digitally active Merrill primary households (\$250K+ in investable assets within the enterprise) as of December 2023



MERRILL

Led by: **Lindsay Hans** and **Eric A. Schimpf**

Serving high-net-worth and ultra-high-net-worth clients. Anchored in financial planning, our personal advisor relationships allow us to help each individual investor plan for and achieve their unique financial goals.

- **Recognized with The Innovators Award** for Merrill Advisor Match's digital innovation by Global Finance Magazine (2023)
- **Received Money Management Institute's (MMI) 2023 Chairman's Award** for the Investment Solutions Group's commitment to MMI's principles



\$3.2T
in client balances at year-end
2023



Helping ultra-high-net-worth clients navigate the complexities of their wealth

The Private Bank provides wealth management capabilities and solutions to ultra-high-net-worth individuals, families and institutional clients of Bank of America. With more than 100 offices in 41 U.S. markets, backed by the full breadth of Bank of America's capabilities, we help clients discover how their wealth can work for them.

We tailor our services to each client's unique financial needs, providing specialized expertise in wealth strategy, trust and estate planning, philanthropy, banking and custom lending to help them navigate the complexities of their wealth.

Committed to Responsible Growth

We added more than 3,100 net new relationships with individuals, families and institutions in 2023. We ended 2023 with total client balances of \$607 billion and revenue of \$3.6 billion.

Through our client-focused growth strategy, we proudly welcomed more new clients to The Private Bank than in any previous year.

We also expanded existing client relationships by leveraging partnerships with other lines of business. In 2023, we saw a record number of referrals between The Private Bank and our partners in other lines of business.

Driving digital engagement

Approximately 92% of clients are digitally active with our mobile and online banking tools¹ — among the highest rate of engagement across all lines of business — reflecting their trust in our capabilities and platforms, as well as their expectations for a high-quality and convenient digital banking experience.

Approximately
92%
 of clients **digitally active** with mobile and online banking at year-end 2023¹

3.1K+
 net new relationships
 added in 2023

\$607B
 in client balances
 at year-end 2023

We continue to invest in technology to better serve clients, leveraging data-driven insights to enhance their experience and how we serve them.

Serving the next generation

As the largest trust company in the U.S.,² The Private Bank has deep expertise in trust and estate planning, wealth strategy and serving families across all generations. A commitment to serving the whole family creates opportunities to engage the children and grandchildren of wealth creators, so as the family tree grows, we increase the number of pathways to engage with the next generation of clients.

In addition to helping multi-generational families, entrepreneurs and executives build wealth, we help clients make an impact with their wealth through philanthropy.

In addition to helping multi-generational families, entrepreneurs and executives build wealth, we help clients make an impact with their wealth through philanthropy. Our Philanthropic Solutions team collaborates with individuals and families on many aspects of their strategic giving. We also help manage the endowments and foundations for nonprofits, educational institutions and healthcare organizations while offering strategic guidance and administrative support.

Being a Great Place to Work

Developing diverse, high-performing teams is essential to how we grow and deliver for clients. We know that inclusion matters and is core to being a Great Place to Work. We regularly celebrate the rich diversity of cultures that makes up The Private Bank, which fosters a strong sense of belonging for all teammates.

Developing diverse, high-performing teams is essential to how we grow and deliver for clients.

To further support professional development, we launched six new career development programs with more than 800 participants in 2023. To date, more than 2,200 employees have participated in one of these programs — an investment to help teammates grow the skills, knowledge and resilience necessary to lead our clients with strength and confidence in an ever-changing world.



800+
career development program
participants in 2023

¹ Percentage of digitally active Private Bank core relationships (\$3M+ in total balances) as of November 2023

² As of September 2023 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Call report



PRIVATE BANK

Led by: **Katy Knox**

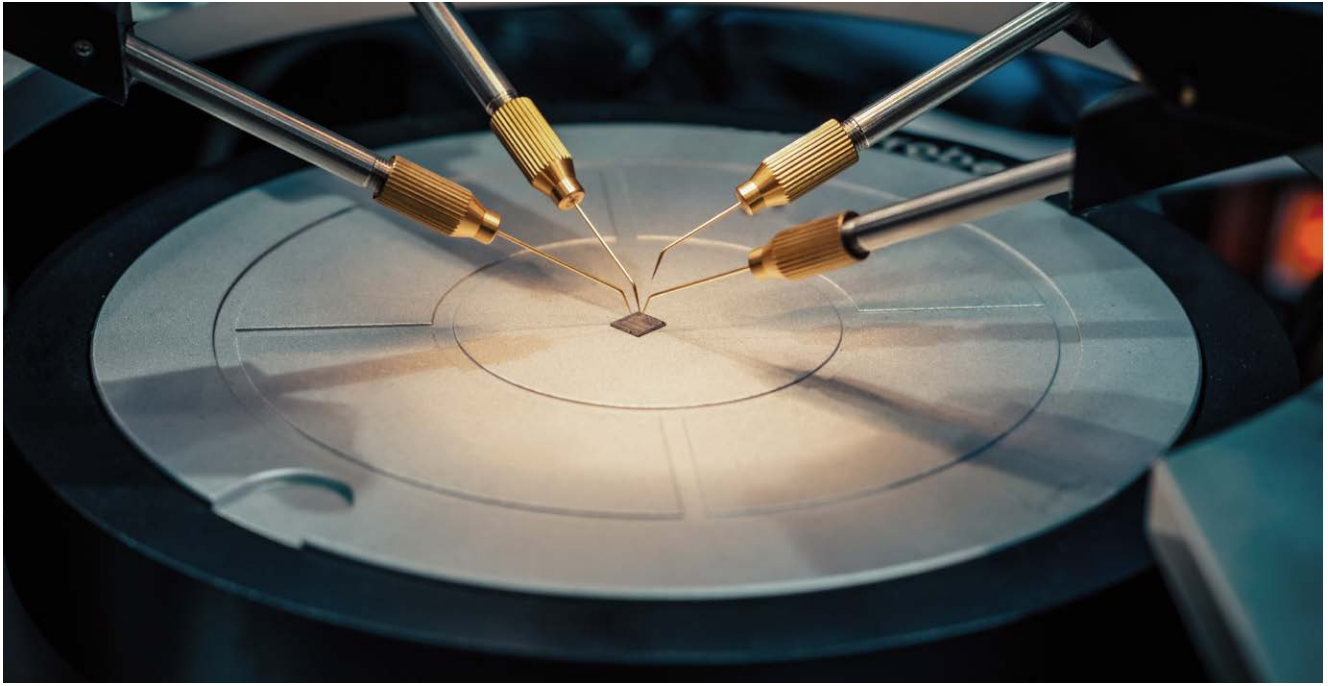
Supporting clients as the largest provider of personal trust in the U.S.² and a leader in philanthropic services, art services, banking and lending.

- **Named Best Private Bank in the U.S. and North America** by Family Wealth Report, Global Private Banker and The Digital Banker, Professional Wealth Management and Global Finance (2023)
- **Named Best in Trust** by WealthManagement.com (2023)
- **Named Best for Wealth Transfer/ Succession Planning and Best for Digital in the U.S.** by Euromoney (2023)



We serve clients from **100+** offices in **41 U.S. markets.**





Delivering integrated financial advice and innovative solutions to growing companies

Business Banking provides guidance and a full range of commercial services to U.S.-based businesses. Bank of America's clients benefit from our industry-leading thought leadership and financial products, including credit, treasury management, merchant services, foreign exchange and equipment financing.

Client teams partner with The Private Bank and Merrill to deliver personal wealth solutions to company owners and leverage the Employee Banking & Investing program to provide financial wellness to employees of clients.

Our most recent integrated marketing campaign highlighted our capabilities to businesses of all sizes and increased marketplace awareness. As a result, Business Banking delivered strong growth with \$1.8 billion in revenue for 2023.

As their businesses change over time and grow in revenue, clients view us as their advisory banking partner, poised to provide what they need to run their businesses.


160+
local markets
 served in the U.S.


\$1.8B
in revenue
 in 2023

Helping clients access insights and driving opportunities for growth

As their businesses change over time and grow in revenue, clients view us as their advisory banking partner, poised to provide what they need to run their businesses, from start-up to global player. We see the importance of our role as advisors, providing guidance to clients on how to navigate the ever-changing business operating environment.

In 2023, we released our inaugural Mid-Sized Business Owner Report, sharing business owner viewpoints on the economy, financing, labor, digitization and overall economic outlook. The report highlights that business owners feel well-positioned for growth and continue to focus on investment in their workforce and digital transformation to remain resilient and strong.

Clients also seek our help as they plan for the transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions. Bank of America's thought leadership resources and global expertise allow us to help clients better understand the business case for sustainability and support them as they navigate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

We released our inaugural Mid-Sized Business Owner Report in 2023.

Solutions that make running a business easier

We continue to optimize how we deliver for business clients and differentiate ourselves in the marketplace. In 2023, we introduced our industry-leading solutions, designed to meet the needs of small businesses, to also be available to Business Banking clients. This included our Business Advantage 360 and CashPro® digital platforms, Practice Solutions loans for veterinarian and dental practices and SBA Express loans, including SBA 7a and SBA 504.

In 2023, we also continued to improve and enhance our capital management platform, CashPro, which helps businesses manage payments, receipts, liquidity, investments, foreign exchange and trade all in one place. We introduced Erica® proprietary technology to CashPro Chat for automated and intelligent support for frequently asked questions and navigational support, and added personalized features and easier access to the CashPro App.

The adoption of our digital capabilities continues to grow, with 75% of clients digitally active at year-end.¹

We continue to optimize how we deliver for business clients and differentiate ourselves in the marketplace.

Leading client experience

In 2023, J.D. Power Certified Customer Service Program once again recognized Bank of America's Corporate, Global Commercial and Business Banking Services for providing "An Outstanding Customer Service Experience" (14th consecutive year). Continuous skill development for our teammates is led by The Academy, our award-winning program. In 2023, The Academy for Business Banking Relationship Manager Core Academy Program was recognized with the Best Results of a Learning Program Gold award from Brandon Hall.

¹ Percentage of clients across Global Banking, including Commercial, Corporate and Business Banking (CashPro® and BA360 platforms) as of November 2023

² As of June 2023



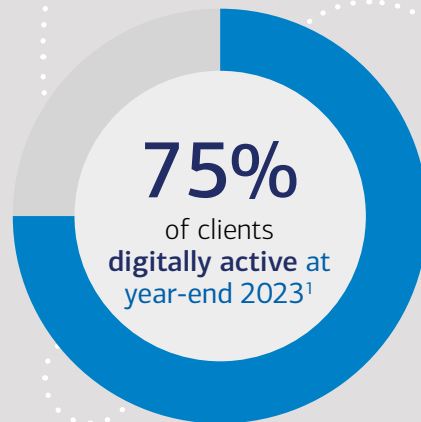
BUSINESS BANKING
Led by: **Raul Anaya**

Serving thousands of U.S.-based business clients, each with revenues between \$5 million and \$50 million, through our locally based client teams.

- **Our dedicated team of relationship managers** is based in more than 160 local communities
- **Recognized for providing "An Outstanding Customer Service Experience"** by J.D. Power Certified Customer Service Program (2023, 14th consecutive year)

Approximately
1 in 7
U.S. businesses served in 2023²


Introduced Erica® proprietary technology to CashPro® Chat in 2023





Building relationships as trusted advisors

Global Commercial Banking (GCB) offers integrated financial services to middle-market Bank of America clients across all major industries in more than 100 U.S. and Canadian cities and 15 countries. GCB teammates have a widespread presence across the U.S. and worldwide, providing local services while delivering the company's full capabilities.

Our client teams work with partners across the company to offer solutions that fit the diverse needs of clients, including commercial loans, leases and real estate lending. In addition, we provide integrated working capital management, advisory, underwriting services, treasury solutions — such as cash management and merchant services — and other financial life benefits.

Growing and winning in the market

In 2023, we deepened our relationships with existing clients and saw opportunity for new relationships. We achieved significant growth by attracting hundreds of new clients, and reached \$195 billion in commercial loans. As a result of the regional

bank disruption in the spring of 2023, many businesses engaged our teams for guidance. Ultimately, we believe clients choose Bank of America because of our advice, strength, stability and innovative solutions.

We deliver value for our clients by leveraging all that Bank of America has to offer. As an example, the Bank of America Community Development Banking team provides financing for affordable housing and economic development for individuals and families across the U.S. In 2023, this team delivered more than \$7.1 billion in lending and investing to help create more than 9,000 affordable housing units.



\$195B
in commercial loans
at year-end 2023

We deepened our relationships with existing clients and saw opportunity for new relationships. We believe clients choose Bank of America because of our advice, strength, stability and innovative solutions. We deliver value for our clients by leveraging all that our company has to offer.

Elevating banker excellence

We strive to grow and enhance client relationships through banker effectiveness. The launch of the Advisory Excellence Framework unified our investments in training, technology and tools to help our bankers deliver innovative ideas, creative solutions and valued advice to support client and prospect priorities. In partnership with The Academy, our award-winning education and professional development program, we introduced the Advisory Excellence Professional Development Series. The training series equips client teams with coaching and presentation tools to enhance their effectiveness and be seen as trusted advisors.

We strive to grow and enhance client relationships through banker effectiveness. The launch of the Advisory Excellence Framework unified our investments in training, technology and tools to help our bankers deliver innovative ideas, creative solutions and valued advice to support client and prospect priorities.

In addition to investing in our employees' professional development, we also invest in resources for more impactful client conversations. Through Bank of America's thought leadership resources and webinars on sustainability topics, including the Inflation Reduction Act, our bankers are prepared to help clients and prospects better understand how transitioning to a low-carbon economy can benefit their business.

Our investment in banker effectiveness translates to our exceptional client services. For the 14th consecutive year, the J.D. Power Certified Customer Service Program recognized Bank of America's Corporate, Global Commercial and Business Banking Services for delivering "An Outstanding Customer Service Experience," and for the eighth consecutive year, we have been recognized by Euromoney as North America's Best Bank for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises.

Innovative solutions that make managing cash flow simple

We deliver value for clients through our digital solutions, as well. Our leading digital banking platform CashPro® received Celent's 2023 Model Bank award for Product Innovation in Cash Management. CashPro's capabilities continue to expand, with enhancements such as integrating with the power of Erica® as well as simplifying the CashPro App sign-in and navigation process to improve our clients' experience on the platform. The CashPro Credit Document Center also creates a robust experience for clients to exchange documents digitally. With these new innovations, 75% of our clients are digitally active at year-end.¹

¹ Percentage of clients across Global Banking, including Commercial, Corporate and Business Banking (CashPro® and BA360 platforms) as of November 2023

² As of June 2023



GLOBAL COMMERCIAL BANKING

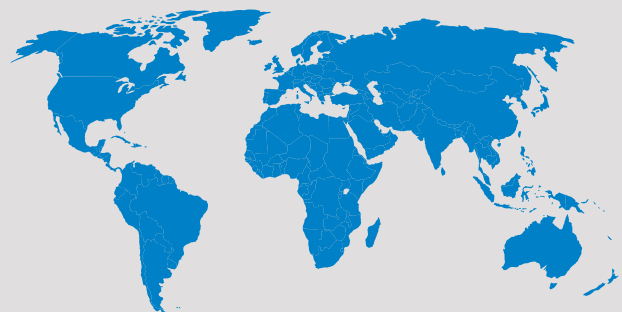
Led by: **Wendy Stewart**

Serving approximately one in five U.S. middle-market companies with revenues of \$50 million to \$2 billion.²

- **Approximately one-third of U.S. Fortune 1,000 companies are GCB clients** at year-end 2023
- **\$7.1B in lending and investing toward 9K+ affordable housing units** in 2023
- **75% of clients digitally active** at year-end 2023¹
- **CashPro® awarded Celent's 2023 Model Bank award** for Product Innovation in Cash Management



We deliver for clients in
100+ U.S. and Canadian cities and
15 countries.





Continuing our relentless drive to deliver for our clients

Global Corporate & Investment Banking (GCIB) helps support and sustain many of the largest companies in the world as they develop and grow, delivering integrated financial solutions and capital markets expertise as well as execution and strategic advice.

Bank of America's clients trust us to deliver innovative, integrated business solutions by advising across the entire capital structure and executing transactions that leverage our global corporate banking, investment banking and capital markets platforms. We also provide clients with best-in-class global liquidity, treasury management and risk management solutions.

Driving Responsible Growth

While 2023 continued to be a challenging year for the markets and the global economy, GCIB activity remained strong.

We continued to be a trusted partner committed to delivering for clients. The strength and depth of the GCIB franchise, with our diverse and complementary businesses, is a hallmark of our client-first culture and enabler of success during uncertain times.

GCIB's offerings continued to resonate with clients because of the range of solutions that we provide and the expertise we bring to the table.

Investment banking remained strong despite continued market headwinds. In 2023, revenues were up 8% year-over-year, while investment banking fees outperformed the broader market amid a downturn in the global fee pool. This reflected increased market share, particularly in key strategic areas, including Equity Capital Markets and Mergers and Acquisitions in 2023.

In 2023, corporate banking achieved record revenues, up 14% year-over-year despite average loans remaining relatively flat as global loan demand softened in the face of a high-rate environment. Deposits growth was strong year-over-year as clients continued to value our advanced capabilities, stability and broad footprint.

In 2023, we achieved our strongest annual revenue.

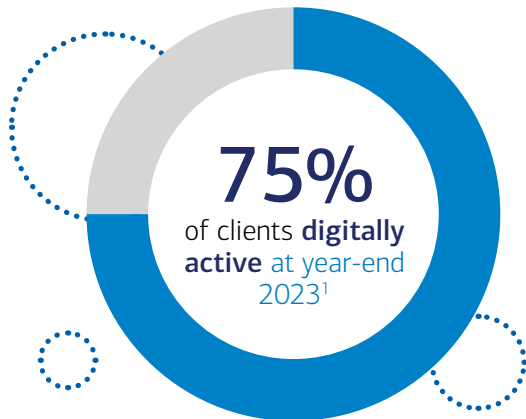
In 2023, on the back of strong corporate banking results, we achieved our strongest annual revenue, sharply up from our 2022 results. Together with 2021, these were the three strongest years in the history of our business.

Leveraging the firm to create winning outcomes

Business integration — “Delivering the Firm” — is a core focus for relationship managers who partner across lines of business to deliver the full capabilities of our company to our clients. Trusted relationships and a sustained focus from our bankers helps continue to drive successful referrals and activity in other areas of our company. Working closely with Global Commercial Banking, we have increased our connectivity and invested additional resources toward deepening and expanding relationships with middle-market and “new economy” clients.

Enhancing client solutions with digital technology

We continue to be a leader in using technology to help clients become more efficient, leverage analytic insights from available data and manage risk. Through the bank’s Global Payments Solutions organization and the company’s award-winning digital platform, CashPro®, we help clients across lines of business manage liquidity, foreign exchange, risk management and trade finance. Seventy-five percent of our corporate banking clients are digitally active¹ and drawing on the company’s breadth of resources to enhance their operations and improve decision-making.



We have also worked to enhance collaboration efficiency and improve the employee experience through the roll-out and widespread adoption of our proprietary award-winning GCIB Launch platform. This brought together business resources on a single, global knowledge management platform, which marked its one-year anniversary in 2023 and now has more than 5,000 active users.

Our Deal Central platform allows us to provide seamless execution of our capital markets transactions by digitally connecting us to investors and issuers. The platform now covers bonds and equities and processed more than \$4 trillion in orders in 2023.

Delivering for our clients is the bedrock of our success, and helping them succeed requires a continuing and relentless drive to go above and beyond. Helping our clients grow and develop — and that GCIB grows and develops with them — is key to being a dedicated and dependable partner.

¹ Percentage of clients across Global Banking, including Commercial, Corporate and Business Banking (CashPro® and BA360 platforms) as of November 2023



GLOBAL CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANKING

Led by: **Matthew Koder**

Providing advisory, underwriting, lending, leasing and treasury services to thousands of large corporate clients, middle-market firms and emerging growth companies, financial institutions and government agencies worldwide.

- **Ranked No. 3 in U.S. and international investment banking fees for 2023 and No. 1 globally for investment grade and leveraged finance capital raised in 2023** by Dealogic
- **Ranked No. 1 U.S. Large Corporate Banking Market Penetration Share Leader for 2023** by Coalition Greenwich
- **Named World’s Best Investment Bank 2023** by Global Finance
- **Conducts business with 70% of the 2023 Fortune Global 500**



8%

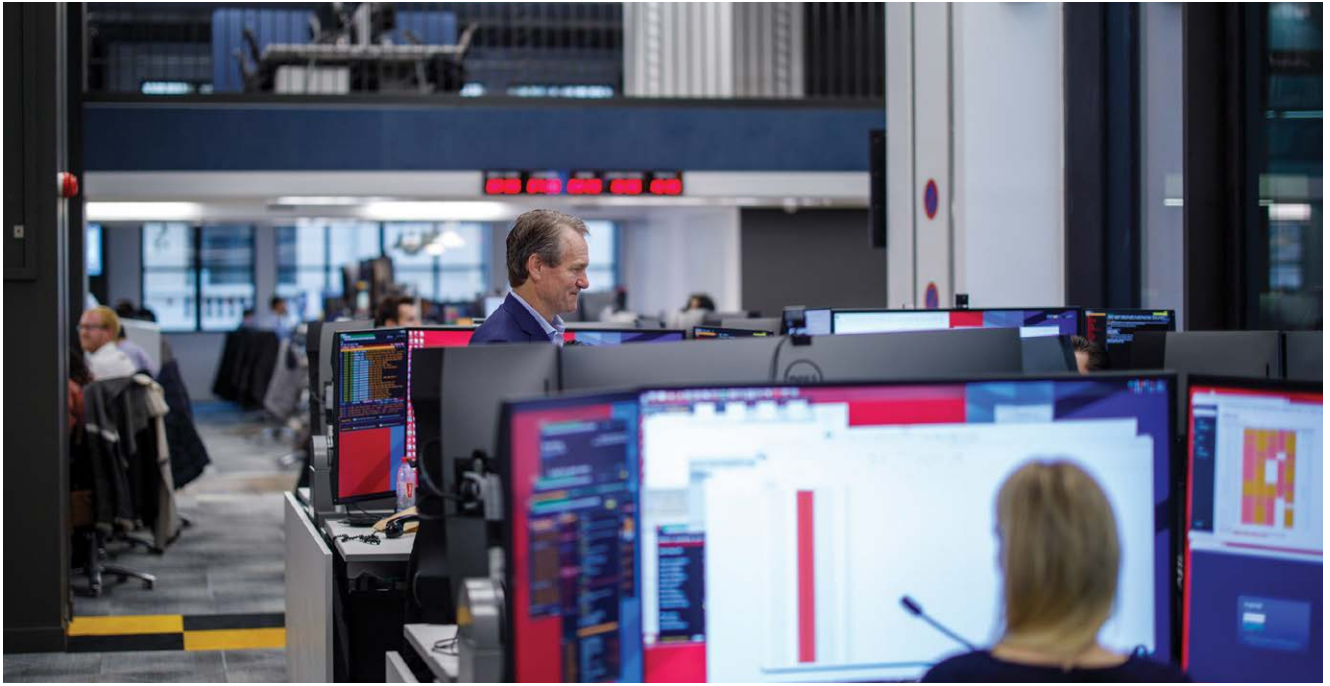
increase in investment banking revenues year-over-year

14%

increase in corporate banking revenues year-over-year

\$4T+

processed in capital markets transactions through our Deal Central platform in 2023



Continuing our client-centric approach

Our Global Markets business offers a full suite of market-making, financing, securities-clearing, settlement and custody services to Bank of America's institutional clients around the world. In addition, we deliver value by providing financial solutions through our teammates for large corporate, commercial and private wealth clients.

Delivering stable growth and returns

Investment in the Global Markets business, combined with client coverage intensity, strong risk management and business diversification, resulted in record sales and trading revenue performance in 2023. At \$17.4 billion, sales and trading revenue was up 5% year-over-year, reflecting seven consecutive quarters of year-over-year sales and trading growth.

In the face of continued volatility in nearly all asset classes, we successfully navigated 2023 to help deliver Responsible Growth. In 2023, our focus on financial resource management and expense discipline resulted in a 12% year-over-year increase in net income to \$4.7 billion, driving 1% operating leverage and 10% return on allocated capital. We also continued to grow our client average loan levels, which increased 11% year-over-year to a record \$130 billion in 2023, building a more predictable and stable income stream in this business.

Our positive momentum is gaining recognition across the industry, notably with Euromoney awarding Bank of America its World's Best Bank for Markets designation.

This positive momentum is gaining recognition across the industry, notably with Euromoney awarding Bank of America its World's Best Bank for Markets designation for the first time ever in 2023, and importantly among clients, where we continue to deepen existing relationships and win new ones to further grow the business.

7
consecutive quarters of year-over-year sales and trading growth

12%
increase in net income year-over-year

\$130B
client average loan level — a record in 2023

Award-winning research and data-driven insights

With 675 analysts located in more than 20 countries, the BofA Global Research organization provides clients and employees across lines of business investment insights, and industry and company overviews. The team provides recommendations on more than 3,500 stocks and 1,200 credits globally, as well as economic forecasts for 57 countries, forecasts for 32 commodities and recommendations on 47 currencies.

BofA Global Research was named Institutional Investor's (II) No. 2 Global Research Leader for 2023, and previously held the No. 1 spot for seven of the survey's 13 years. Other notable II rankings for the team in 2023 included No. 1 in Global Equity Research and No. 2 in Global Fixed Income Research.

 BofA Global Research named **No. 1** in **Global Equity Research** by Institutional Investor in 2023

Building for the future

We continue to invest, innovate and expand our digital and automation capabilities to drive operational efficiencies. Our industry-leading electronic and algorithmic trading capabilities in both equities and fixed income continue to advance. We're prudently embracing artificial intelligence and distributed ledger technologies, which are expected to significantly impact the ways data and information are accessed and how traditional instruments are traded in financial markets. We're also investing to expand our product set to meet our clients' evolving needs, such as our Green Commodities capabilities to support clients' low-carbon transition.

We are proud of our diverse teams around the globe and the broad perspectives and abilities they bring to support the clients, markets and communities we serve. We recognize that investing in talent is critical to the health of our business, so we deliver programs based on teammate feedback to drive a positive and engaging employee experience. Focus areas include career development, health and well-being, and volunteerism, as well as additional work and life benefits.

We remain committed to making Bank of America a Great Place to Work, while delivering a world-class experience for clients and Responsible Growth for shareholders.

We are proud of our diverse teams around the globe and the broad perspectives and abilities they bring to support the clients, markets and communities we serve.



GLOBAL MARKETS Led by: **Jim DeMare**

Providing advice, strategies and solutions across the debt, equity, commodity and foreign exchange markets to corporate, commercial and institutional investor clients around the world.

- **Named World's Best Bank for Markets** by Euromoney (2023)
- **Named North America's Best Bank for Sustainable Finance** by Euromoney (2023)
- **Named Americas Equity Derivatives House of the Year** by GlobalCapital (2023)
- **Named Currency Derivatives House of the Year** by Risk.net (2024)



\$17.4B
sales and trading revenue
in 2023



11%
increase in average loan
levels year-over-year



675
BofA Global Research
analysts in 20+ countries

Local, International & Digital Spotlights

LOCAL MARKETS ORGANIZATION

Driving integration to serve clients and communities in our local markets

Our Local Markets Organization, led by our market presidents, delivers Responsible Growth by providing the full range of our capabilities to our clients across nearly 100 U.S. communities.

Our market presidents come from various lines of business and oversee local teammates and market leaders, helping deliver the integrated capabilities of our company across our eight lines of business to clients. Our local market leaders help deliver organic growth by being deeply embedded in their communities and understanding the nuances of their economy, culture, strengths and opportunities.

Spotlighting our Charlotte market

An example of our local market strategy in action is Charlotte, home to our corporate headquarters.

In 2023, more than 19,000 teammates in Charlotte led the way in driving integration across our company and helping our clients achieve their financial goals. We managed \$237 billion in total FDIC deposits for clients across the Charlotte community¹ to help them manage their day-to-day finances. We also managed \$31 billion in Merrill client balances, helping clients manage their assets.² In addition, we supported our clients' business and growth goals with \$3 billion in loans to commercial and small businesses.

In our support of small businesses, we also provided \$12 million in capital in 2023 to funds and community development financial institutions that offer small business loans and support minority-owned small businesses. This capital was provided at below-market, subsidized rates to support growth and development.



“We continue to invest in the health of Charlotte through innovative solutions that advance economic mobility. Working with clients, partners, schools and community leaders, we’re creating transformative outcomes and paving the way for brighter futures.”

Kieth Cockrell

President of Bank of America Charlotte

The Charlotte market team is also engaged with the local nonprofit and civic community to address healthcare, jobs and workforce development, and expand opportunity for small businesses, affordable housing, arts and more.

Bank of America Charlotte was a catalytic funder to Atrium Health’s Meaningful Medicine program, providing \$10 million to help enable access to health support systems and job development opportunities for students in underserved communities. Working with Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools (CMS), Mecklenburg County, Central Piedmont Community College and YMCA of Greater Charlotte, school-based virtual care telemedicine programs launched in 60 schools, with a more than 60% return-to-class rate. The program has successfully provided educational pathways to support healthcare careers, resulting

in more than 125 students benefiting from career exposure, internships or earned credentials after high school graduation.

Building the talent pipeline extends to our strategic partnerships focused on employer-driven skill demand. As part of our partnership with Discovery Place, we provided \$1 million and engaged company volunteers to encourage students to explore careers in science, technology, engineering and math. We are also building pathways to employment through job development programs with educational institutions, including the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Johnson C. Smith University. And, in partnership with the City of Charlotte Mayor’s Youth Employment Program, our teammates have helped prepare more than 1,500 CMS students with job and career readiness skills.

We were a proud sponsor of the 2023 Jimmy & Rosalynn Carter Work Project, helping provide Charlotteans safe and more affordable places to live. Building on our nearly four-decade history with Habitat for Humanity, in 2023, teammates helped construct 25 homes in a 39-home community at the Meadows at Plato Price, a few miles from our corporate offices in Uptown Charlotte.

Our support of the arts promotes cultural sustainability, makes the arts more accessible and inclusive, and helps Charlotte thrive. In 2023, our arts support included redevelopment of the Sullenberger Aviation Museum and being the presenting sponsor of two exhibitions at the Mint Museum Uptown, including works by Pablo Picasso and Romare Bearden.

Through our local market engagement, we’re committed to drive Responsible Growth and fulfill our purpose of making our clients’ financial lives better. To learn more about our work in our local markets, visit bankofamerica.com/local.



19K+

teammates in Charlotte
at year-end 2023



\$237B

in FDIC deposits
in 2023¹



\$3B

**in commercial and small
business loans** in 2023



¹ Total deposits within this market as of June 30, 2023, which may be inclusive of Consumer, Global Wealth & Investment Management (GWIM), Global Banking and Global Markets deposits

² GWIM, the wealth and investment management division of Bank of America, includes Private Bank and Merrill. GWIM client balances consists of assets under management of GWIM entities, brokerage assets and assets in custody of GWIM entities.

INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE

Understanding and serving our clients' needs as a global financial institution

With operations in more than 35 countries, we are wherever our clients need us to be. We combine local knowledge and global perspective to tailor solutions to meet our clients' goals, providing innovative offerings to support their business needs and the international footprint to power their operations.

As part of the company's international platform, our country executives lead their local teams in connecting clients to the whole bank by delivering tailor-made solutions. They utilize their deep understanding of the local economy and demographics, supported by our global expertise on products, distribution and execution capabilities.

Spotlighting our Singapore market

An example of our global reach is Singapore, where we have had a presence for 68 years. Today, the city hosts some of the world's biggest sovereign wealth funds, financial institutions and asset managers. It is also a major wealth management hub.



68-year
presence in Singapore

Our initial business included lending and providing banking support to American and European companies with a presence in Southeast Asia. In 2011, we moved to our current location overlooking Marina Bay, OUE Bayfront, which hosts our business operations. Our second office is located at HarbourFront Place, which hosts two of our global command centers, covering Cybersecurity and Technology Infrastructure, as part of our larger Technology and Operations hub.

Over the past few years, we have continued to grow our Singapore operations, and today it is one of our largest hubs in Asia Pacific, employing more than 2,100 teammates. And, as a reflection of our efforts to be a Great Place to Work, The Straits Times has named us one of Singapore's best employers for three consecutive years (2020-2022).



2.1K+
teammates in Singapore
at year-end 2023

Singapore serves as a regional hub in Asia Pacific.



Our Global Banking and Global Markets businesses have a presence in Singapore. In addition, our Global Payments Solutions organization delivers solutions to our corporate clients, financial institutions and non-bank financial institutions in Singapore and around the globe, while our Global Markets business is supported by our BofA Global Research team, which offers industry-leading views on markets, companies and economies.

In Singapore, we work with multinational corporations, financial institutions, state-owned enterprises and local large corporates to help them achieve their business goals. The city also provides regional support and client coverage for Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.



“Singapore is a priority market for Bank of America and is regarded by our clients as a gateway to the Southeast Asia region. We have been investing and expanding our presence in Singapore by offering world-class products and services to our corporate and institutional clients,” said Martin Siah, Singapore country executive. “Our ongoing success is underpinned by winning the trust of our clients and communities. The hard work and commitment of our teams have helped us deliver Responsible Growth in Singapore.”

We also have a longstanding commitment of supporting economic opportunity in the communities in which we live and work. We have partnered with nonprofit organizations to support underprivileged communities with education and skills development, emotional and physical wellness, and financial mobility and career guidance. Since 2022, we have directed approximately US\$1.2 million toward philanthropic initiatives in the city-state.

“Singapore is a priority market for Bank of America and is regarded by our clients as a gateway to the Southeast Asia region. We have been investing and expanding our presence in Singapore by offering world-class products and services to our corporate and institutional clients.”

Martin Siah
Singapore Country Executive

One of our biggest philanthropic initiatives is our support of the annual Singapore Exchange (SGX) Cares Bull Charge charity run, which we have supported for the past 20 years. In 2023, more than 300 teammates participated in the charity run, raising nearly S\$68,000 (approximately US\$50,700) in support of a local nonprofit.

Approximately
US\$1.2M
directed toward **philanthropic initiatives** since 2022

More than
300
teammates participated in the SGX Cares Bull Charge charity run in 2023

We also believe that investing in the arts helps build communities and has a positive impact on the lives of our clients and employees. In 2023, as part of our global Art Conservation Project, we partnered with the National Gallery Singapore to conserve one of the city’s national treasures, a painting titled “Gibbons” by Singaporean artist Chen Wen Hsi. This conservation project is well on its way, with plans to display the restored artwork in late 2024.

We continue to invest and expand in Singapore as the city reaffirms its status as one of Asia’s biggest financial and business hubs.

DIGITAL CAPABILITIES

Delivering innovative and creative ways for clients to manage their financial needs

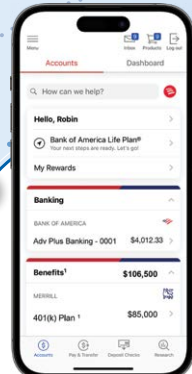
Our digital solutions are at the center of our client relationships.

We continue to invest in digital capabilities that allow individuals, families and businesses to seamlessly manage their finances. Today, more than 90% of client interactions come through our digital channels, and we've created an efficient experience for digital payments, provided sustainable, paperless solutions and continued to enhance security. We have been widely recognized for this work, including being named the World's Best Digital Bank by Euromoney in 2023.

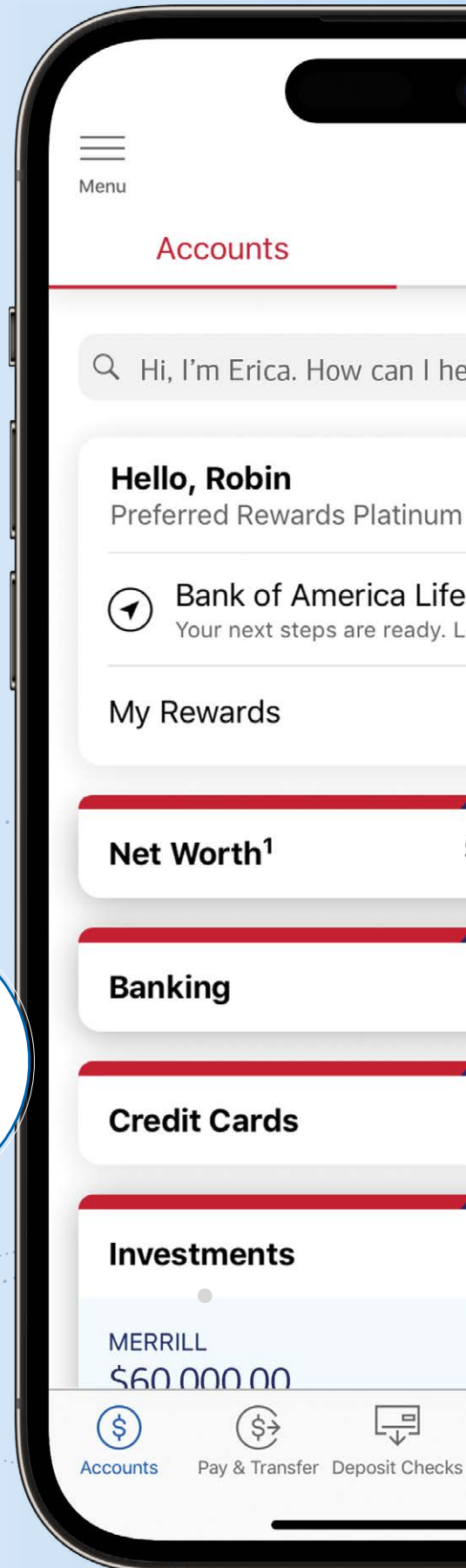
Client use of our digital capabilities continues to climb.

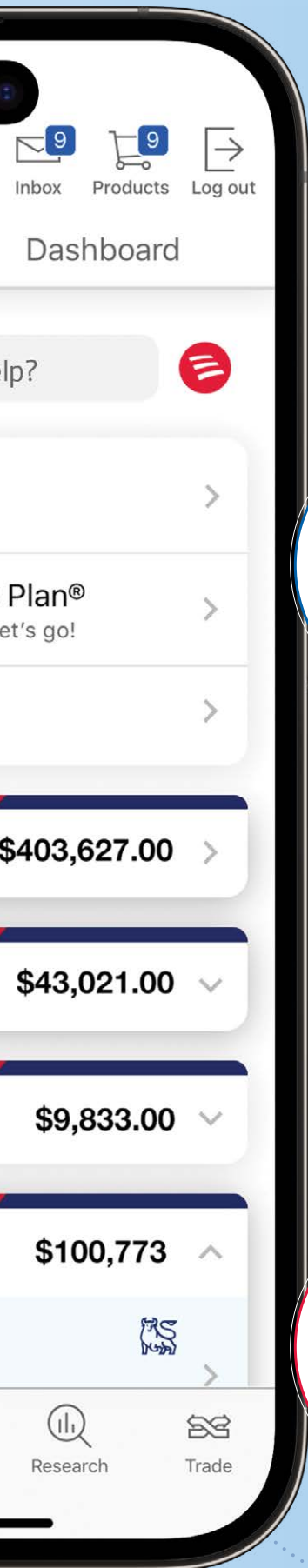
Nearly 57.2M verified users of our mobile and online tools at year-end 2023

Client use of our tools across lines of business at year-end 2023 includes 43.4 million Consumer and Small Business clients, as well as 83% of Merrill households, 92% of Private Bank clients and 75% of Global Banking clients.



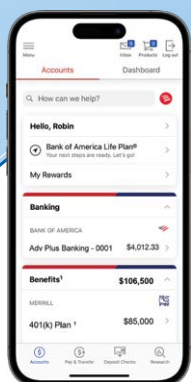
To continue delivering the best experience for our clients, Bank of America holds **more than 4,500 patents**, with many focused on digital innovation, AI and cybersecurity.





Bank of America mobile app — Delivering one digital client experience

Thanks to our newly enhanced unified mobile app, our clients can now access and manage their banking, investing, wealth, and retirement accounts entirely and seamlessly in one place. In 2023, we saw:

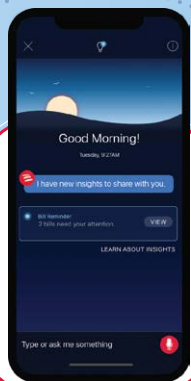


- Record **37.9M** active mobile users
- 86%** mobile client satisfaction
- Record **8.6B+** mobile logins
- 6.7M** client-advisor secure messages
- 1.24B** Zelle® transactions¹

Erica® — Our AI-driven, voice-enabled virtual assistant

Since launching five years ago, Erica continues to evolve into our clients' personal financial concierge and mission control. Built in-house using artificial intelligence and natural language processing, Erica provides guided servicing and proactive insights to help clients monitor and manage their full financial picture with ease and convenience. Clients use Erica to check their balance, make payments, understand cash flow, view and redeem rewards and much more.

Erica's functionality has been expanded to facilitate CashPro® Chat, a virtual service advisor that allows clients to self-serve when using the bank's digital treasury banking capabilities.



- 18.5M** active Erica users at year-end 2023
- Nearly **1.9B** interactions since launch in 2018
- 673M** Erica interactions in 2023²

¹ Bank of America person-to-person payments (Zelle) sent and received through email or mobile identification

² Erica engagement represents mobile and online activity across client-facing platforms powered by Erica

Community Impact

SUPPORT FOR ENTREPRENEURS

Empowering entrepreneurs around the world to thrive

We provide access to funding and expertise that helps business owners and entrepreneurs grow their businesses, create jobs and build wealth in local communities around the globe.

Supporting women entrepreneurs

We believe that supporting women entrepreneurs is one of many ways we can help families and communities thrive. In 2021, we launched the Bank of America Access to Capital Directory for Women Entrepreneurs. This is a first-of-its-kind platform that educates women-owned businesses in the U.S. on funding opportunities, including equity, debt and grant capital with more than 400 capital providers. Together with our Bank of America Access to Capital Directory, we're focusing efforts where we believe the business owners can have the greatest impact.

To help support the success of business owners, we launched our Bank of America Marketplace by Seneca Women, an online public marketplace and directory that features more than 200 women entrepreneurs, including businesses that participate in programs for entrepreneurs supported by Bank of America. Additionally, our Bank of America Institute for Women's Entrepreneurship at Cornell has an enrollment of more than 84,000 small business owners, more than 90% of whom identify as women of color.

Through our Global Ambassadors Program, we continue to support Vital Voices, assisting emerging women leaders around the world, and the Cherie Blair Foundation for Women, helping to enable women in developing economies, to build business skills and access capital.



We've provided more than one million hours of training and mentoring, helping more than 135,000 women entrepreneurs from more than 140 countries and territories to grow their businesses.

Through these programs, we've provided more than one million hours of training and mentoring, helping more than 135,000 women entrepreneurs from more than 140 countries and territories to grow their businesses. These initiatives build on our ongoing work with partners to connect entrepreneurs to capital, including the Bank of America Loan Fund for Women Entrepreneurs at Kiva.

Capital, community and mentorship for diverse entrepreneurs

Among the many ways we support entrepreneurs, in 2023, we announced we are providing additional financing for the Veteran Loan Fund, which has supported more than 500 small businesses built by former military personnel. The businesses have created or retained more than 3,000 jobs across the U.S. In 2023, we provided \$10 million toward the new \$25 million fund.

 **\$10M** additional financing to support veteran-owned businesses through the Veteran Loan Fund in 2023

We also focus on supporting entrepreneurs by providing capital to funds, including those with diverse fund managers. As of December 2023, we have committed more than \$550 million in equity investments to over 150 minority- and women-led funds, more than doubling our initial \$200 million commitment. To date, these funds have invested in approximately 1,450 companies that span 40 U.S. states, are led by nearly 2,760 entrepreneurs—with 90% of companies led by people of color and 56% of companies led by women—and employ more than 28,500 people who are strengthening local communities and driving economic impact.

 **28K+** employed by portfolio companies of our fund investments at year-end 2023

And in May 2023, we announced the launch of the Bank of America Breakthrough Lab™ impact accelerator, a six-month program that provides tailored mentorship, digital expertise, networking with industry experts and access to potential investors to Black/African American, Hispanic-Latino, Native American and other entrepreneurs so they can scale-up their technology-related businesses.

"The Bank of America Marketplace doesn't just talk the talk, it walks the walk by helping promising, minority-led companies like ours gain exposure to Bank of America leadership and VC clients, as well as consumers, through the high-visibility holiday shops at the Bank of America Winter Village at Bryant Park. At Caire Beauty, we were able to directly introduce, educate and sample our Skincare for Grownups line to women from around the world. Our participation helped mark November 2023 as our highest-ever sales revenue month, which is so important as we embark upon a pre-seed round of fundraising."

Celeste Lee and Lorrie King
Founders, Caire Beauty



"Through the Bank of America Marketplace, I was able to showcase my brand and mission to a very wide audience. Not only that, but each event has provided an opportunity to learn and network with other women entrepreneurs."

Viola Sutanto
Founder and Creative Director, MAIKA



"Bank of America's commitment empowered the growth of Solano Exp, not only to provide visibility and amplify our mission to help artisans in the Mexican community where I grew up, but also to improve the way we communicate our message through branding. With the help of the Bank of America team, we were able to better understand the market, negotiate a pop-up store in the heart of Montclair, N.J., hire our first employee and set bigger goals than ever before. Passion is the key to fulfilling dreams, but with passion, knowledge and access to resources, you can create a chain of unstoppable dreamers. Thank you, Bank of America, for helping us make a better world together."

Gabriela Tutalo
Owner, Solano Exp



SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Working with our clients toward a secure energy future

As we continue to deliver Responsible Growth, we believe it's important to engage with our global clients — large and small and across sectors — as they map out strategies to transition toward a more secure and sustainable, low-carbon future. This includes solutions to reduce their carbon footprint, assisting them in identifying technologies and pathways that can be deployed and followed as they transition, and providing a full suite of financial solutions, including lending, capital raising, advisory, investment services and risk management, to help them meet their goals.

The transition to a low-carbon economy is estimated to take hundreds of trillions of dollars over the next 30 years and beyond, presenting an unprecedented business opportunity for Bank of America to partner with clients in areas where they need strategic assistance the most, therefore increasing market share and continuing to grow responsibly.

Recognizing the amount of capital required, in 2021, we set a goal to mobilize and deploy \$1.5 trillion by 2030 that is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, with \$1 trillion focused on the environmental transition and the remaining dedicated to inclusive social development. Since our announcement of this goal in 2021, we have mobilized and deployed \$560 billion in sustainable finance, with more than \$316 billion focused on the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy. This includes capital for efficient, low-carbon power generation and transmission, sustainable transportation with an emphasis on electric vehicles and sustainable fuels, sustainable food and agriculture, clean water and sanitation, recycling and up-cycling, and carbon-capture and off-setting solutions.

While the private sector is a vital component of accelerating this transition, no single company or country can do it alone. We have a long history of leading and participating in public-private and cross-sector coalitions focused on accelerating and scaling climate finance in a targeted and equitable manner. This includes the Sustainable Markets Initiative (SMI), which was launched in 2020 by His Majesty King Charles III, in his former role as His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, and is chaired by our CEO, Brian Moynihan. SMI continues to bring together the private sector, including at COP28, where SMI served as a delivery partner of the first-ever Business & Philanthropy Climate Forum.

Through our financing, work with clients and public-private sector collaborations, we focus our efforts on areas where we can expand our product capabilities and existing capital mobilization activities, and innovate by bringing new financing solutions to bear for our clients and communities — all with a focus on an affordable, clean and more secure energy future.

- **We served as transferability underwriter, placement agent and financial advisor to IRG Acquisition Holdings (IRGAH)** — a partnership between Invenergy, CDPQ and funds managed by Blackstone Infrastructure Partners — **on the first announced large-scale transfer of Production Tax Credits** since the passing of the Inflation Reduction Act. This transaction provided significant capital to IRGAH for the acquisition of American Electric Power's portfolio of 14 projects across 11 states, comprising 1,200 megawatts (MW) of wind generation and 165 MW of solar projects.
- **We acted as sole initial purchaser, structuring agent, dealer-manager and bookrunner on the first-ever debt-for-nature transaction in Continental Africa to refinance \$500 million of sovereign debt of the Gabonese Republic.** Political risk insurance of up to \$500 million provided by the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation resulted in an Aa2 investment grade rating, which attracted investors, extended the tenor and lowered interest payments. In addition, the Gabonese Republic will contribute \$125 million in new funding for nature and ocean conservation, supporting its commitment to protect 30% of its lands, freshwater systems and oceans by 2030.
- **We issued our inaugural Euro-denominated green bond for €1 billion**, designed to advance equipment, technology and infrastructure supporting the generation, storage, transmission and distribution of electricity from renewable energy. This issuance complemented our other U.S. dollar-denominated issuances and solidified our position as one of the largest U.S. corporate issuers of ESG-themed bonds.

Developing workforce potential for family-sustaining jobs

One of the ways we help address some of our communities' biggest challenges is by connecting individuals and families to jobs that put them on a path toward long-term success.

Our local market teams engage partners across the public and private sectors to help fuel the pipeline for the most in-demand, high-growth jobs. Through direct connections to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions and other employers, we provide early exposure to employment and career development opportunities, helping to pave the way for individuals to achieve family-sustaining jobs.

We provide early exposure to employment and career development opportunities, helping to pave the way for individuals to achieve family-sustaining jobs.

One of our primary goals is to support the vast talent pipeline with comprehensive educational training, professional development and career guidance. We do this in a number of ways, including philanthropy and volunteerism. Building on the educational resources we provide to our teammates, our award-winning onboarding, education and professional development organization—The Academy—provides free education to individuals in local communities to help advance their career growth and success. Topics include career readiness, financial wellness featuring Better Money Habits®, skill-specific learning and family enrichment. We deliver this primarily through virtual workshops and our external education website (go.bofa.com/education). Since launching in 2023, we've had more than 19,000 visits to our site.



19K+
visits to our external education website in 2023

Our local investments in education and training help build a stronger talent pipeline and prepare individuals to secure rewarding, quality jobs. As an example, our support of Piedmont Virginia Community College's Network2Work@PVCC self-sufficiency program helps job seekers in Charlottesville, Va., access resources and training and connects employers in the area with a pool of motivated and skilled employees. During the past two years, 74% of job seekers found jobs within six months.



It's been our longstanding practice that most of our entry-level roles do not require four-year degrees. Through our skills-first approach, we provide training and resources to help prepare individuals to work in financial services. One example is our partnership with external partners, including Year Up—a nonprofit organization that provides young adults with training and internships that help them reach their full potential. We've provided internships to hundreds of Year Up participants in the U.S., offering them one-on-one mentor support, professional development and networking opportunities. Many of the Year Up interns are welcomed to our company as full-time employees, where they can continue to advance their career.

Our local investments in education and training help build a stronger talent pipeline.

When given the chance to generate wealth and achieve economic mobility, individuals and their families can enhance their lives and contribute to the overall prosperity of the broader community. By engaging with stakeholders across our markets, we will continue to build momentum and deliver on the tangible outcomes of jobs and careers for individuals.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

Supporting economic opportunity for diverse people and communities

Since June 2020, we've committed \$1.2 billion against our incremental \$1.25 billion commitment to advance economic opportunity, focusing on jobs, affordable housing, small business success and health, where they are needed most. We have also helped nearly 45,000 individuals and families with more than \$11 billion in affordable lending to purchase a home, and provided over \$453 million in down payment and closing cost grants since 2019—all continued progress toward our \$15 billion Community Homeownership Commitment® to help 60,000 individuals and families purchase a home. And, we have issued three \$2 billion Equality Progress Sustainability Bonds, the proceeds from which are designed to advance equality, economic opportunity and environmental sustainability. These commitments are part of our longstanding commitment to advance economic opportunity for all, including women and people of color.

Financing a sustainable future

We work across our company and with our clients to help transition to a secure, low-carbon economy. Since 2021, we've mobilized and deployed \$560 billion of capital toward our \$1.5 trillion by 2030 sustainable finance target.

- We are one of the largest U.S. corporate issuers of ESG-themed bonds, having issued **\$14.93 billion equivalent across six green, two social and three sustainability bonds since 2013.**
- We remain a **leader in renewable energy tax equity financing, with a portfolio of approximately \$14 billion** at the end of 2023. Our investments have contributed to the development of approximately 45.6 gigawatts of total installed renewable wind and solar energy capacity in the U.S.
- We provided **\$7.1 billion in loans, tax credit equity investments and other real estate development solutions** through Community Development Banking to finance affordable housing and economic development. Between 2005 and 2023, we financed more than 247,000 affordable housing units.¹



Approximately
\$14B
in our renewable energy tax equity financing portfolio at year-end 2023



247K+
affordable housing units financed since 2005¹



Community-changing partnerships

As a founding member of the Economic Opportunity Coalition, we are committed to finding innovative ways of bringing our technical and thought leadership to assist our partners in the Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) and Minority Depository Institution (MDI) industry.

- In 2023, we originated **more than \$568 million in loans and investments to CDFIs** that finance affordable housing, economic development, small businesses, health care centers, charter schools and other community services. With a total portfolio of approximately \$2 billion at year-end, we continue to manage the largest private sector portfolio of loans and investments to CDFIs in the U.S. Our portfolio includes **\$198 million in deposits in 21 MDIs and CDFI banks.**
- We've also committed **\$44 million in equity to 24 MDIs and CDFI banks** that provide lending and other banking services in U.S. minority communities.



\$568M+
in loans and investments to CDFIs in 2023

Valuing external perspectives

To understand the needs of our clients and communities, we seek outside perspectives. In 2005, we formed our **National Community Advisory Council (NCAC)**, a forum comprising senior leaders from social justice, consumer advocacy, community development, environmental and research organizations. The NCAC has provided guidance and feedback that helps inform our business policies, such as our effort to reduce overdraft fees, and offerings, including SafeBalance Banking®, Better Money Habits®, Balance Assist™ and our Community Homeownership Commitment.

In addition, NCAC has provided perspective on key societal issues, such as access to credit, financial literacy, affordable housing, and small business and mortgage lending. NCAC partners also provided input on our Pathways initiative designed to hire thousands of teammates from communities we serve.

¹Based on estimated number of affordable housing units at the time of credit application. These numbers were not updated to reflect actual once the project was completed.

Investing in arts, culture and heritage

Our programs support both local and global nonprofit institutions to help communities thrive, make the arts more inclusive and promote cultural sustainability. In 2023, we invested **more than \$32 million in support of programs like the Art Conservation Project, Art in our Communities® and Museums on Us®.**



\$32M+
to support the arts and promote
cultural sustainability in 2023

Driving economic mobility through philanthropic giving

In 2023, we provided **nearly \$290 million in philanthropic investments to help drive economic mobility** in the communities we serve, including more than \$68 million in support of workforce development and jobs, over \$45 million for community development and affordable housing, \$12 million for small business resiliency and more than \$55 million for basic needs, including more than \$5 million for natural disaster and humanitarian needs.

Nearly
\$290M
to help
drive economic
mobility in 2023

More than
\$5M
for natural disaster
and humanitarian
needs in 2023

Empowering community leaders

We continue to invest in our **signature philanthropic programs, Neighborhood Builders®, Neighborhood Champions, Student Leaders®, Neighborhood Builders Social Equity Awards, Driving Impact webinar series and related youth employment programs**, which recognize the important role empowering community leadership plays in driving economic mobility and social progress across the U.S. To date, these programs have invested capital support for nearly 1,800 organizations and created access to learning for more than 3,500 nonprofit leaders through Neighborhood Builders and Neighborhood Champions. And in 2023, more than 3,500 students participated in our Student Leaders and Summer Youth Employment programs.



3.5K+
nonprofit leaders trained
through our signature programs
since 2004

Promoting opportunities for employee giving and volunteering

We continued both in-person and virtual volunteering across the globe, promoting opportunities for our employees to serve in the communities where we live and work. Over the course of 2023, **employees contributed more than 2.5 million volunteer hours and directed more than \$82 million** in combined individual giving and the bank's matching gifts, volunteer grants and other employee-directed giving programs, impacting more than 45,000 nonprofits around the world. More than 50% of our workforce participated in a volunteer activity in 2023, our highest participation to date.

More than
2.5M
volunteer
hours in 2023

More than
45K
nonprofits
impacted in 2023

Fostering financial education

Through Better Money Habits®, we offer free tools and resources that help make financial lives better. Since launching in 2013, **financial education from Better Money Habits has been viewed nearly 3.7 billion times**, including approximately 7.7 million site visits in 2023, up 4% from 2022. Additionally, consumers clicked to make an appointment with a financial center specialist more than 24,000 times. Visits to our Spanish site, Mejores Hábitos Financieros™, are up 12% year-over-year.



Maximizing business inclusion

We spend **more than \$2 billion with diverse suppliers** across our global company annually. As part of our goal, we have a target to have 70% of global suppliers, by spend, set greenhouse gas emissions reductions or renewable energy targets by 2030.

Human Capital Management Update



A letter from Sheri Bronstein

We continue to invest in our teammates to support their physical, emotional and financial wellness and provide opportunities for long-term career growth at our company.

During the last two decades, there has been a significant shift in how companies approach managing their human capital, driven by technology, economic, cultural and societal issues, the COVID-19 pandemic and other factors. The one area that has remained in constant focus for all of our leaders in the company and our Global Human Resources team is our investment in our people, which is core to our philosophy of being a Great Place to Work.

Investments we make in our teammates are designed to help them thrive by providing physical, emotional and financial wellness support for them and their families and learning and development opportunities to build long-term careers at our company. The benefits we provide today are grounded largely in employee feedback received through our annual engagement survey and other channels.

One area where employees told us they needed more support was in times of stress, which underscored the critical role that emotional wellness plays in overall wellbeing. In 2018, we began to focus our strategy on reducing the stigma around mental health. We continue to expand existing programs, including providing 12 free in-person confidential counseling sessions annually through our Employee Assistance Program, placing specialists at 34 of our employee locations and training our managers on the topic.

Our internal, highly specialized Life Event Services team continues to be an industry leader, providing personalized support and connecting our teammates to the right resources for crisis events, domestic violence, survivor support, transgender and gender identity, and other important moments. This is just one area where our culture of caring continues to set us apart.

in•clu•sion



“One area where employees told us they needed more support was in times of stress, which underscored the critical role that emotional wellness plays in overall wellbeing. We continue to expand existing programs, including providing 12 free in-person confidential counseling sessions annually through our Employee Assistance Program, placing specialists at 34 of our employee locations and training our managers on the topic.”

Sheri Bronstein
Chief Human Resources Officer



New for 2023, our companywide sabbatical program is an additional way we’re supporting teammate wellness. More than 10,000 employees celebrating 15 or more years of service took 4–6 weeks of paid time off to spend with family, travel, volunteer, and generally recharge and refocus.



10K+
employees celebrating 15 or more years of service **took 4–6 weeks of paid time off as part of the companywide sabbatical program in 2023**

While the past year brought some uncertainty about the economy, we continued being a leader in raising the minimum rate of pay for our U.S. hourly employees. We increased to \$23 per hour as part of our commitment to reach \$25 by 2025. In recognition of our collective efforts to drive Responsible Growth in 2023, the company also announced Sharing Success compensation awards for the seventh time, totaling more than \$4.8 billion.

Our benefits and programs support current teammates and help us recruit top talent. All teammates bring unique skills and perspectives, and we provide opportunities for them to grow and develop a successful career at our company through The Academy at Bank of America, from their first day in our onboarding experience to upskilling programs that help them develop their career.



\$4.8B+
provided to teammates in Sharing Success compensation awards since 2017

And through our diverse and inclusive workplace, teammates continue their growth and development, learning from others’ perspectives based on diverse backgrounds and experiences. We have made broad efforts to fight hate against all people both internally and externally, encouraging teammates to bring their whole selves to work, connect through courageous conversations and build understanding.

By supporting our teammates’ wellness and providing long-term career growth, combined with fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace, we are in position to continue building on our foundation of being a Great Place to Work.



BENEFITS OVERVIEW

Supporting teammate wellness

We offer a wide range of benefits and programs so our teammates have the power to be well at every stage of life.

We support all aspects of our teammates' wellness — physical, emotional and financial — by providing competitive and flexible benefits, designed to help them reach their long-term career goals at our company, while supporting them and their family's ability to be healthy and thrive. We continue to evolve our benefits over time to meet teammates where they are in their life and career so they can bring their best selves to work and deliver for our clients, communities and each other.





BENEFITS OVERVIEW

Physical wellness

Our support for physical wellness focuses on providing teammates with access, affordability and prevention options. While for many teammates that starts with our health insurance plans, our benefits and programs extend beyond these options to support broader health and wellness needs.

PREVENTION

We believe primary and preventive care are important to our teammates' wellness. That's why we continue to enhance access to care across our company through vaccination clinics and wellness screenings at many of our U.S. locations.

We delivered more than 600 free onsite flu and wellness clinics to U.S. teammates in 2023. For teammates who were unable to attend an onsite clinic, we provided vouchers to receive a free flu shot at select local pharmacies. Region-specific flu shot information was shared with teammates around the world.

Understanding health status is important to understanding one's health. That's why we also made onsite health screenings available to U.S. teammates covered by one of our national medical plans. Through these screenings, they can learn about their physical wellness while getting one step closer to completing their annual wellness activities. By completing their wellness activities, teammates can keep up to a \$500 credit toward their annual medical plan premium, and up to a \$1,000 credit if a covered spouse or partner also completes them.

We made onsite health screenings available to U.S. teammates covered by one of our national medical plans.

TELADOC HEALTH

More than 132,000 U.S. teammates enrolled in one of our national medical plans, plus covered family members, have access to Teladoc Health, at no cost, for virtual immediate, non-emergency care. With 24/7 access, they can speak with a doctor on demand who can diagnose, treat and prescribe medicine, when needed, for common ailments. Teammates and eligible dependents can schedule virtual consultations with a primary care physician through Teladoc Health for routine and preventive care needs, including an annual physical.

 **132K+**
U.S. teammates enrolled in one of our national medical plans in 2023

Eligible teammates and covered family members over the age of 13 can also access mental health support, with the ability to connect virtually with a licensed therapist or behavioral health specialist on a wide variety of issues — such as stress, anxiety, depression, family or marriage issues, and eating disorders — whether for a one-time consultation or ongoing treatment.

 **51K+**
teammates took more than 12.2 billion steps in our 2023 Global Get Active! challenge

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Our Global Get Active! challenge continues to encourage teammates to connect around the globe to focus on their physical activity while enjoying friendly competition. The challenge has expanded beyond tracking steps, with additional resources to help teammates understand the:

- Importance of nutrition and physical activity
- Significance of team member support
- Benefits of our Employee Assistance Program to help with behavioral change, such as creating healthy habits and engaging in daily physical activities

In 2023, more than 51,000 employees in 34 countries participated during the four-week challenge, taking more than 12.2 billion steps.



Emotional wellness

As part of our comprehensive approach to employee wellness, we recognize the importance of emotional wellness and provide access to education, benefits and resources to help make mental health a priority. In 2023, Bank of America received the Civic Leadership Award from the Sesame Workshop for the emotional wellbeing support we offer for young children and families through research-based resources and engaging content.

AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

We encourage our teammates to familiarize themselves with and utilize the resources available to them, and to break the stigma around mental health by participating in open dialogue. Year-round, we provide daily virtual mindfulness sessions for teammates to help lower stress and anxiety and learn helpful skills to boost mental health. During Mental Health Awareness Month, teammates wore green to show support and tuned in to 70 live webinars on topics like overcoming burnout, coping with anxiety and embracing self-care.

We also continued our partnership with Thrive Global to provide instructor-led training opportunities and self-guided videos for teammates to build mental resiliency and learn how to better handle life's everyday challenges, as well as manager-focused wellness training so they can best support teammates.

SABBATICAL PROGRAM

More than 10,000 employees celebrating at least 15 years of continuous service with our company participated in the first year of our global sabbatical program. It is designed for teammates to enjoy an additional 4–6 weeks of paid time off to use as they need, ultimately providing a chance to recharge and refocus. Teammates have shared stories from their travels to new locations, time spent with new family members, adventures in learning new hobbies and giving back to communities.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP) AND ONSITE SPECIALISTS

Teammates and members of their households can connect with our Employee Assistance Program for 12 free in-person confidential counseling sessions annually and unlimited phone consultations. Teammates can use these sessions for a variety of issues, including relationships, grief or loss, anxiety, caregiving and time management, or simply to find someone to talk to.

Improving the reach of these services, onsite EAP specialists and benefits navigators are now located in work locations across 18 states and many of our international locations. These counselors offer work and life benefits expertise and face-to-face confidential counseling to assist with personal and professional needs.

• *Onsite Employee Assistance Program specialists and benefits navigators are now located in work locations across 18 states and many of our international locations.*

LIFE EVENT SERVICES (LES)

Our specialized LES team supports teammates in the moments that matter most, providing personalized connections to resources by tapping experts inside and outside the company for assistance with significant events, such as domestic violence, natural disasters, terminal illness, retiring from the company, survivor support and more.

In 2023, LES continued to serve as a critical, front-line team in response to disasters and crisis events, connecting teammates and their families to emotional wellness support, back-up child and adult care, emergency relief and other resources. LES supported more than 3,800 teammates and their families in 2023 following tragic events across the globe, including in Hawai'i, Maine, Vermont, Israel, Gaza, Libya, Mexico and Morocco.



BENEFITS OVERVIEW

Financial wellness

Having financial wellness means developing and maintaining good money habits, planning for short-term and long-term expenses, and setting aside savings for goals or emergencies. We support teammates in reaching financial wellness with retirement savings plans and other programs, and provide access to self-guided tools and expert advice.

TUITION ASSISTANCE AND ACADEMIC SUPPORT

Our Tuition Assistance & Academic Support program provides access to academic specialists who help employees find programs and courses that align with their goals. We offer up to \$7,500 in tuition assistance when teammates return to school or pursue eligible job-related courses, degrees or professional certifications, as well as a network of schools that offer discounted tuition and/or waived fees. In 2023, we provided nearly 6,000 employees with more than \$19.5 million in support through these programs.



\$7.5K

offered in tuition assistance
to return to school or pursue eligible
job-related courses and certifications



401(k) AND FINANCIAL COUNSELING

To help with long-term retirement savings and planning, we automatically enroll U.S. teammates into the 401(k) plan as soon as they're eligible. Based on service, we make an annual contribution of 2%–3% and offer matching contributions of up to 5% of eligible pay.

Teammates can choose an investment strategy from a variety of fixed income, equity and specialty investment funds, as well as choose to invest pretax and/or after-tax (Roth) dollars. We continue to offer free financial planning tools to help teammates plan for their short- and long-term financial goals, including:

- Personalized, confidential guidance from an independent planner to help teammates get the most out of their employee benefits
- A Financial Wellness Tracker that helps teammates assess their financial health and provides personalized suggestions
- Better Money Habits®, a financial educational resource co-developed by our company

Note: Specific programs vary by region. U.S. programs shown.



5%

matching 401(k) contribution,
plus 2%–3% annual company
contribution

GLOBAL ELECTRIC VEHICLE PROGRAM

Our Global Electric Vehicle Program provides reimbursement of up to \$4,000 for a new electric vehicle (EV) purchase or \$2,000 for a new EV lease for eligible teammates. More than 4,000 teammates have received more than \$15.5 million since it launched. And our company also began offering the option for our clients to finance the cost of a home EV charging station with the cost of their EV, further aiding the transition.

RECOGNIZING & REWARDING PERFORMANCE

Providing competitive and fair pay

Our pay-for-performance compensation approach strives to recognize and reward performance with competitive and fair pay for the work done, at all levels of our company.

We continue our commitment to be a leader in establishing a minimum rate of U.S. pay. In October 2023, we increased our minimum hourly pay to \$23, making progress toward increasing our minimum hourly wage for U.S. employees to \$25 by 2025.

 **\$23**
U.S. minimum hourly wage
for full-time employees

Based on our 2023 performance, we once again provided our teammates Sharing Success compensation awards announced in 2024. This is the seventh time this award has been given since 2017, growing to a more than \$4.8 billion investment in our teammates. Approximately 97% of our employees have received or will receive an award this year. Most awards are in the form of Bank of America common stock that vests over four years, providing the opportunity to further share in our company's long-term success. These awards are in addition to our standard annual compensation and bonus awards.

Most Sharing Success awards are in Bank of America stock that vests over four years, providing the opportunity to share in our long-term success.

We continue our rigorous processes and analyses with external experts to examine individual employee pay before year-end compensation decisions are finalized, and adjust where appropriate. This approach has helped us maintain robust policies and practices that help reinforce equal pay for equal work, including reviews with oversight from our Board of Directors and senior leaders.

In 2023, results of this equal pay for equal work review showed that compensation received by women was on average more than 99% of that received by men, and that compensation received by people of color in the U.S. was on average more than 99% of that received by non-people of color employees. We strive to pay our employees fairly based on market rates for their roles, experience and individual performance, and we regularly benchmark against other companies both within and outside our industry to help confirm our pay is competitive.



TALENT & DEVELOPMENT

Investing in career growth and development

A key aspect of Responsible Growth is attracting and retaining exceptional talent from around the world.

Attracting exceptional talent

Building a strong pipeline of talent means finding candidates who are committed to our purpose and have a passion for serving our clients and communities. This spans programs from entry-level hiring through more senior-level recruiting.

Students join us from more than 400 universities for entry-level opportunities through our highly competitive campus program. As part of our commitment to a diverse and inclusive workforce, we hired from more than 30 Hispanic-Serving Institutions and Historically Black Colleges and Universities. In addition, we've developed partnerships with 34 community colleges to collaborate on a career readiness curriculum for careers in financial services and connect to diverse talent.

In addition, we work with more than 90 external partners, including nonprofit organizations, to help identify talent and expand our impact — including Road to Hire, UnidosUS, Urban Alliance, Year Up, the National Black MBA Association, Association of Latino Professionals for America, National Association of Asian American Professionals, Ascend, Vietnam Finance Society, The National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development and The Asian American Foundation, Junior Achievement, Hiring Our Heroes, Disability:IN, Native American Finance Officers Association and Out & Equal.

In 2023, we believe we continued to drive progress in the strength and diversity of our employees with our efforts on:

ENTRY-LEVEL PROGRAMS

Of more than 1,900 full-time campus hires in 2023, 44% were women and 62% were people of color.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

We provided more than \$68 million to workforce development organizations that are providing critical skills-training, work experience and support to help individuals from low- and moderate-income communities obtain and succeed in family-sustaining jobs.

MILITARY HIRING

Bank of America hired more than 1,600 military and veterans, which was more than 12% of our U.S. external hires for the year.

PATHWAYS

We surpassed our aspirational goal of hiring 20,000 individuals from low- and moderate-income communities two years early.

LGBTQ+ TALENT

We recruited and developed talent through targeted partnerships with organizations such as Lesbians Who Tech, Trans Can Work and Reaching Out.

SUPPORT SERVICES

We continue to expand our dedicated Support Services team of more than 250 employees with cognitive and developmental disabilities who work with every line of business across multiple locations.



Supporting career development

Part of the investment we make in our teammates is to help them learn new skills and explore their career interests, and we do that through The Academy at Bank of America, with programs and resources to support teammates from their first day to their retirement. Our onboarding experience connects teammates to our core values and purpose, to education that helps them hit the ground running in a new role and to upskilling programs that help them take their career to the next level. It's how we focus on being a company that people are proud to work for, where they feel cared for and are given the opportunity to achieve their personal and professional goals.

In 2023, The Academy launched an expanded global orientation for new teammates to provide a foundation for how we drive Responsible Growth and to deliver a consistent experience focused on our company and culture, with more than 2,600 interns and 1,900 full-time campus hires completing the orientation. For teammates who are new to their role, we provide learning programs that offer support through cohort-based high-touch experiences and skill-building opportunities.

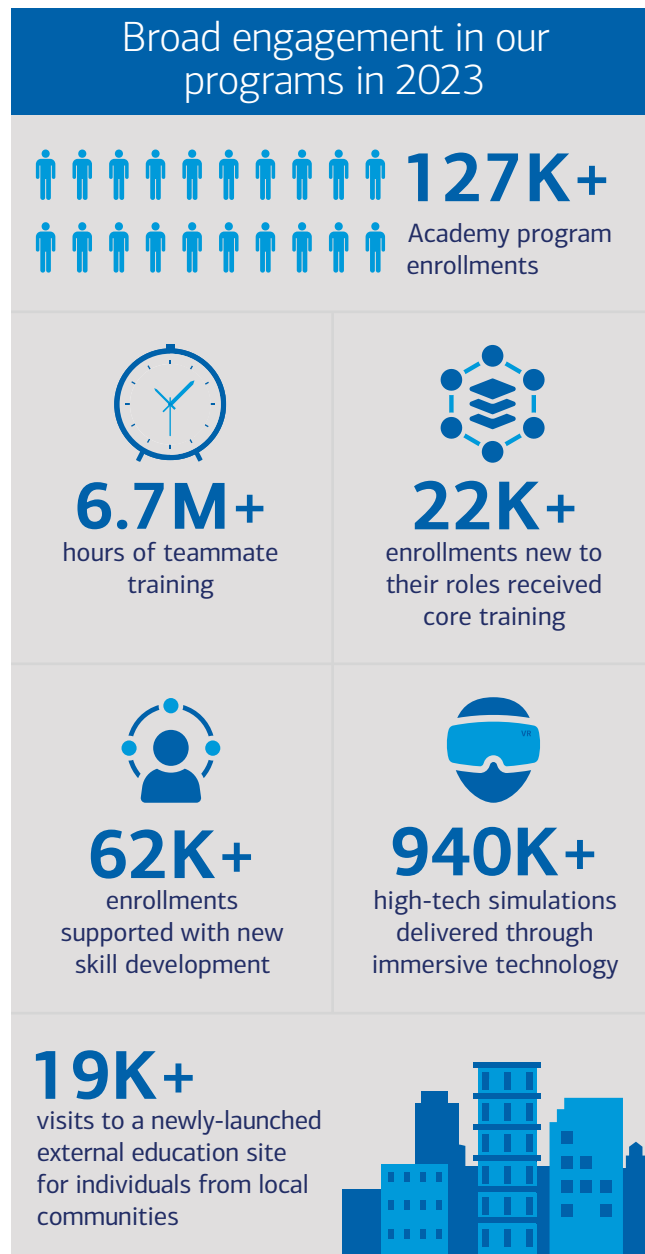
Since 2021, The Academy has expanded the number of structured education programs offered, and in 2023, expanded offerings to our teammates across the globe. Our structured education programs are designed to help teammates be job-ready and have advanced skill development opportunities to drive increased proficiency and career progression. The Academy also expanded on-demand offerings, providing more self-paced sessions that help teammates advance their abilities with client engagement, problem solving, data management and many more.

We continue to drive innovative learning through our focus on immersive technology. We were the first financial institution to offer a comprehensive set of tools leveraging technology like virtual reality, artificial intelligence and practice simulations within our financial centers, and have expanded this to contact centers across the U.S. We've received consistent teammate feedback that the practice repetitions help them deliver better service to our clients and customers.

Investing in our leaders and managers

Our investment in employee development is further enhanced by our supportive leaders and managers, and we offer a range of development programs to help cultivate their skills. Through assessments, professional coaching and a consistent manager curriculum, we're continually building on the skills of our managers to equip them for success and help them progress in their careers, strengthening our pipeline of leaders.

Our manager development series — built around eight expectations of managers at Bank of America — was launched in 2021 in response to employee feedback and designed to build manager capabilities to lead their teams more effectively to drive Responsible Growth. The curriculum focuses on what it means



to be a successful manager at the company, from championing diversity and inclusion to being a financial steward to effectively managing risk. It culminates in a capstone experience that helps enable managers to integrate the eight manager expectations and build an action plan to further their learning.

Training and coaching continue beyond the manager curriculum through our Manager Excellence program. Consultants provide virtual or in-person sessions to help managers build their skills and connect everyday decisions to enterprise priorities, and managers can connect to peers for advice and dialogue through an internal online social community.

DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

Building a diverse and inclusive workplace to support our teammates, clients and communities

We want to help teammates come to our company, be who they are and be as successful as they want to be.

We value all of our teammates' diversity in background, experience and viewpoints, including race, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identification and expression, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disabilities and veteran status. It's who we are: our culture of caring is how we drive Responsible Growth, helping to create an inclusive environment for our clients, our communities and each other.

Culture of diversity and inclusion

Our diverse and inclusive environment is driven at every level of our company, beginning with our Board of Directors and our CEO, who play key roles in overseeing our commitment to being a Great Place to Work. Additionally, each Management Team Member and manager is responsible for fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace for all, which is integral to the success and management of their teams. Our Global Diversity & Inclusion Council sponsors and supports business, operating unit, and regional diversity and inclusion councils to align diversity and inclusion strategies and aspirational goals across the enterprise. The global council consists of senior executives from every line of business, region and local market, and has been chaired by CEO Brian Moynihan since 2007 — he has never missed a meeting.

Employees have access to feedback channels to raise questions and share input on inclusion at the company, and there is a range of resources and programs, including Employee Networks and professional groups, to help employees connect with teammates who share their interests or background, and to support them in bringing their whole selves to work.

Our latest measures in 2023 show improvement in the diversity of our leadership, management and global workforce.

62% of our Board is diverse, including 38% women.

50% of our global workforce are women, and 51% of our U.S. workforce are people of color.

55% of our Management Team is diverse, including 32% women.

Since 2009, representation of **people of color in our campus classes has increased 72%.**

People of color in executive/senior level individual and management positions have increased 67% since 2015.

Since 2015, representation of **people of color in our top three management levels has increased 80%.**

Since 2016, we've asked teammates to voluntarily share their diversity information through our Count Me In! campaign to help us develop benefits and programs to meet their changing needs and ultimately help our company drive Responsible Growth. For U.S. teammates in 2023:

3%
identify as **LGBTQ+**

5%
identify as a **veteran**

5%
identify as **disabled**

Mirroring the clients and communities we serve

We strive to mirror our communities at all levels of our company. The diversity of our Management Team highlights our progress, with 55% diverse members, including seven women, two Asian leaders, two Black/African American leaders, one Hispanic-Latino leader and two leaders with a military service background. In 2023, we continued to narrow the gaps at all leadership levels, with improvements in representation of Asian, Black/African American and Hispanic-Latino teammates in all key categories, such as management levels 1–3, managers, executive/senior level and mid-level. And we invest in talent acquisition programs and community partnerships to help create a strong and diverse talent pipeline that mirrors the clients and communities we serve.

Helping to combat hate


Our longstanding commitment to diversity and inclusion importantly includes our broad-based work to help fight hate and discrimination directed toward any group, including but not limited to antisemitism, homophobia, Islamophobia, racism, sexism, xenophobia or discrimination based on one's race, nationality, ethnicity, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, disability or veteran status.

Our company partners and collaborates with many leading organizations around the world to address societal and humanitarian needs. For example, in 2023, we made a multi-year \$20 million commitment to support the Foundation to Combat Antisemitism (FCAS) as it focuses on raising awareness and combating hate through their national Blue Square campaign. Our teammates ordered more than 54,000 Blue Square pins to wear and share their commitment to combating hate. These funds also support new, global strategies to help find and address hate speech across the U.S.



\$20M
multi-year commitment to support the **Foundation to Combat Antisemitism**

Bank of America is proud of our longstanding commitment to promote an inclusive world, and FCAS is one of many organizations that is helping to pave the way along with other partners like the Asian American Foundation, Urban League, Disability:IN, L'Attitude, Love Has No Labels, Institute for Veterans & Military Families, National Museum of African American History and Culture and National Congress of American Indians.



54K+
Blue Square pins ordered by teammates to wear and share their commitment to combating hate



Serving our communities through volunteerism

Our teammates are able to dedicate two hours each week toward advancing a cause they care about. After 50 hours, they are eligible to apply for a grant to help the nonprofit organization they support. Many of our teammates do much more and are helping to drive positive change and broad-based impact.

We reached unprecedented levels of volunteer activity and community engagement in 2023, thanks to teammates who generously donated their time and resources to help improve the lives of our neighbors. Our teammates recorded more than 2.5 million hours of volunteer time around the globe.

Providing learning and development opportunities for all teammates

In 2023, we continued our series of courageous conversations and inclusion learning and development programs, providing teammates with opportunities to discuss topics central to who we are, including combating antisemitism and Islamophobia, diversity in ethnicity and upbringing, navigating caregiving responsibilities, economic opportunity for diverse people and communities, gender identity and sexual orientation, neurodiversity, military service, religious inclusion, mental health and more. The opportunities for ongoing learning include:

- **Let's Get Real...®**, courageous conversations on issues impacting our communities and open dialogue to provide greater understanding and appreciation for one another's diverse backgrounds and perspectives
- **myD&I Development Program**, diversity and inclusion sessions for individual contributors and Employee Network members
- **Diversity & Inclusion Pathways**, driving inclusion in the workplace and improving individual cultural competency
- **Executive development programs** focused on advancing high-potential/top-performing leaders

DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

Diversity Leadership Councils & Employee Networks

Our Diversity Leadership Councils and Employee Networks provide guidance and help enable employee engagement, working to drive diverse representation, discuss strategies to improve advocacy, sponsorship and retention, address unique obstacles to career advancement and grow client relationships.

DIVERSITY LEADERSHIP COUNCILS

- Arab Executive Advisory Council
- Asian Advisory Council
- Black Executive Leadership Council
- Disability Advisory Council
- Hispanic-Latino Executive Council
- Investing in Women Council
- Jewish Executive Advisory Council
- LGBTQ+ Executive Leadership Council
- Military Advisory Panel
- Native American Advisory Council



10
Diversity Leadership
Councils

360+
Employee
Network chapters

EMPLOYEE NETWORKS

- Asian Leadership Network
- Black Professional Group
- Culture & Heritage Network, including the Jewish Heritage Chapter and Arab Heritage Chapter
- Disability Action Network
- Hispanic/Latino Organization for Leadership & Advancement
- Inter-Generational Employee Network
- LEAD (Leadership, Education, Advocacy and Development) for Women
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer (LGBTQ+) Pride
- Military Support & Assistance Group
- Native American Professional Network
- Parents and Caregivers Network



54%
of our workforce is a member of at least one Employee Network



EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT & TURNOVER

Employee engagement and turnover

Each year, our Employee Engagement Survey gathers the voice of teammates across the company to shape and inform our work going forward.

More than 184,000 teammates shared ideas and feedback by participating in our 2023 survey. Our Employee Engagement Index score reflects a strong trend over time — increasing 12 percentage points during the last decade. We also measure an internal Diversity & Inclusion Index¹ that gives us feedback on how we measure inclusion at the company. It is up eight percentage points during the same time.

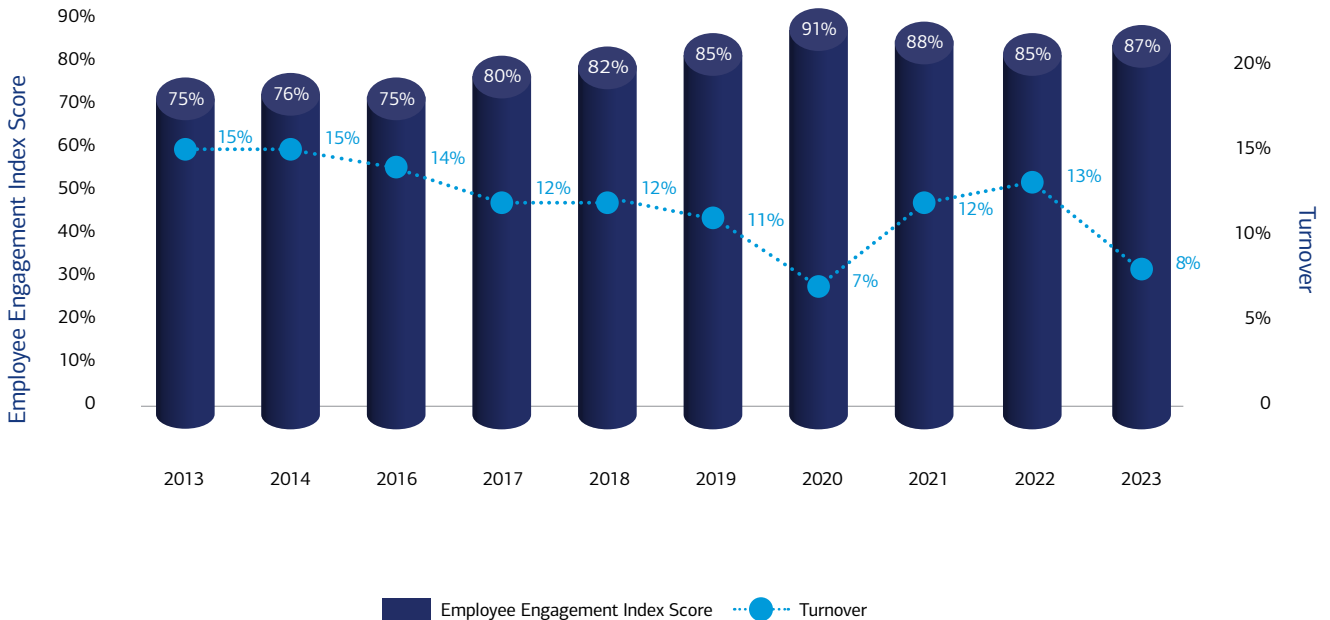


184K+
teammates shared ideas and feedback in our 2023 survey

The results of the survey and the process of analyzing results to help drive continuous improvement that ensues is discussed with the Board of Directors at least annually. Our efforts reflect our progress in being a Great Place to Work. We believe our low employee turnover reflects the strength of our employee engagement results and how our teammates view Bank of America as an employer of choice.

During the past decade, we experienced vastly different labor markets, the pandemic and return to office. With the tight labor market and challenging global external environment, we experienced historically low turnover throughout the year, resulting in an 8% annualized turnover rate — the lowest on record other than the pandemic year of 2020.

With our variety of resources and programs that support career growth and development, we're helping teammates have long-term careers with our company. During the past five years on average, 42% of our roles have been filled internally, reflecting an ongoing investment in employee development.



¹Our Diversity & Inclusion Index measures core areas like how comfortable teammates feel sharing different opinions, whether or not they feel they are being treated fairly, their impression of how well Bank of America has done in creating an environment where people of diverse backgrounds can succeed and how Bank of America values the unique experiences our teammates bring to the workplace. Survey was not conducted in 2015.

WORKFORCE DIVERSITY METRICS

2023 Workforce diversity metrics

Board diversity	62% diverse¹	38% women
Management Team diversity	55% diverse¹	32% women
Global workforce	50% women	51% POC²

Management levels 1-3	2015	2023	% change
Women	33%	41%	24%
People of color (POC)	15%	27%	80%
Asian	7%	11%	57%
Black / African American	4%	8%	100%
Hispanic / Latino	4%	7%	75%

Managers	2015	2023	% change
Women	42%	42%	0%
POC	32%	43%	34%
Asian	11%	14%	27%
Black / African American	8%	10%	25%
Hispanic / Latino	11%	16%	45%

EEO executive/senior level	2015	2023	% change
Women	32%	39%	22%
POC	15%	25%	67%
Asian	7%	12%	71%
Black / African American	4%	6%	50%
Hispanic / Latino	4%	6%	50%

EEO first/mid-level	2015	2023	% change
Women	49%	52%	6%
POC	33%	43%	30%
Asian	12%	13%	8%
Black / African American	9%	11%	22%
Hispanic / Latino	11%	16%	45%

Campus	2009	2023	% change
Women	32%	44%	38%
POC	36%	62%	72%
Asian	17%	26%	53%
Black / African American	9%	15%	67%
Hispanic / Latino	6%	16%	167%

¹ Includes women and people of color

² U.S. only

Note: CEO included in Board diversity stats

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) diversity statistics

2023 EEO (by number of teammates)¹

U.S. Employee Diversity in 2023									
Job category	Gender	White	Black/ African American	Hispanic/ Latino	Asian	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Two or more races	Total by gender
Executive/Senior level officials and managers	Male	2,376	154	175	404	4	2	42	3,157
	Female	1,462	166	134	199	2	2	29	1,994
	Total	3,838	320	309	603	6	4	71	5,151
First/Mid-level officials and managers	Male	5,958	864	1,483	1,595	32	36	233	10,201
	Female	6,257	1,535	1,973	1,153	52	31	223	11,224
	Total	12,215	2,399	3,456	2,748	84	67	456	21,425
Professionals	Male	25,792	3,296	4,038	7,548	111	91	927	41,803
	Female	14,210	3,541	2,801	5,455	97	74	610	26,788
	Total	40,002	6,837	6,839	13,003	208	165	1,537	68,591
Technicians	Male	525	295	219	489	5	7	45	1,585
	Female	223	163	90	630	3	2	19	1,130
	Total	748	458	309	1,119	8	9	64	2,715
Sales workers	Male	726	53	77	123	3	2	23	1,007
	Female	380	35	65	92	2	4	14	592
	Total	1,106	88	142	215	5	6	37	1,599
Administrative support	Male	7,928	3,746	6,415	1,646	92	82	691	20,600
	Female	16,583	10,678	14,032	3,807	235	196	1,310	46,841
	Total	24,511	14,424	20,447	5,453	327	278	2,001	67,441
Operatives	Male	48	66	23	36	-	1	3	177
	Female	19	38	19	15	1	-	1	93
	Total	67	104	42	51	1	1	4	270
Service workers	Male	17	3	2	-	-	-	-	22
	Female	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
	Total	23	3	4	-	-	-	-	30
Total	Male	43,370	8,477	12,432	11,841	247	221	1,964	78,552
	Female	39,140	16,156	19,116	11,351	392	309	2,206	88,670
	Total	82,510	24,633	31,548	23,192	639	530	4,170	167,222

¹EEO table does not include job categories in which the company does not have employees (craft workers, and laborers & helpers).

2023 employee training hours

Average training hours by segment	
Per person	32
Women	32
Men	31
White	28
Black/African American	37
Hispanic/Latino	42
Asian	28
American Indian/Alaska Native	36
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	33
Two or more	38

Average cost of training per person: \$1,945

2023 external hiring

% of hires by segment	
Women	50%
Men	50%
White	33%
Black/African American	24%
Hispanic/Latino	26%
Asian	12%
American Indian/Alaska Native	1%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0%
Two or more	4%
% of hires by region	
United States	72%
Asia Pacific	24%
Europe, Middle East & Africa	3%
Latin America	0%
Canada	0%

2023 employee turnover

% of turnover by segment	
Women	8%
Men	8%
White	7%
Black/African American	9%
Hispanic/Latino	10%
Asian	6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	9%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	8%
Two or more	11%
% of turnover by region	
United States	8%
Asia Pacific	7%
Europe, Middle East & Africa	6%
Latin America	6%
Canada	5%

2023 EEO (by percentage of teammates)¹

U.S. Employee Diversity in 2023

Job category	Gender	Race/ethnicity						Two or more races	Total by gender
		White	Black/African American	Hispanic/Latino	Asian	American Indian/Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		
Executive/Senior level officials and managers	Male	46.1%	3.0%	3.4%	7.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	61.3%
	Female	28.4%	3.2%	2.6%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	38.7%
	Total	74.5%	6.2%	6.0%	11.7%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%	
First/Mid-level officials and managers	Male	27.8%	4.0%	6.9%	7.4%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	47.6%
	Female	29.2%	7.2%	9.2%	5.4%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	52.4%
	Total	57.0%	11.2%	16.1%	12.8%	0.4%	0.3%	2.1%	
Professionals	Male	37.6%	4.8%	5.9%	11.0%	0.2%	0.1%	1.4%	60.9%
	Female	20.7%	5.2%	4.1%	8.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	39.1%
	Total	58.3%	10.0%	10.0%	19.0%	0.3%	0.2%	2.2%	
Technicians	Male	19.3%	10.9%	8.1%	18.0%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%	58.4%
	Female	8.2%	6.0%	3.3%	23.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	41.6%
	Total	27.6%	16.9%	11.4%	41.2%	0.3%	0.3%	2.4%	
Sales workers	Male	45.4%	3.3%	4.8%	7.7%	0.2%	0.1%	1.4%	63.0%
	Female	23.8%	2.2%	4.1%	5.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	37.0%
	Total	69.2%	5.5%	8.9%	13.4%	0.3%	0.4%	2.3%	
Administrative support	Male	11.8%	5.6%	9.5%	2.4%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	30.5%
	Female	24.6%	15.8%	20.8%	5.6%	0.3%	0.3%	1.9%	69.5%
	Total	36.3%	21.4%	30.3%	8.1%	0.5%	0.4%	3.0%	
Operatives	Male	17.8%	24.4%	8.5%	13.3%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%	65.6%
	Female	7.0%	14.1%	7.0%	5.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	34.4%
	Total	24.8%	38.5%	15.6%	18.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.5%	
Service workers	Male	56.7%	10.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73.3%
	Female	20.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%
	Total	76.7%	10.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	Male	25.9%	5.1%	7.4%	7.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.2%	47.0%
	Female	23.4%	9.7%	11.4%	6.8%	0.2%	0.2%	1.3%	53.0%
	Total	49.3%	14.7%	18.9%	13.9%	0.4%	0.3%	2.5%	

¹ EEO table does not include job categories in which the company does not have employees (craft workers, and laborers & helpers).

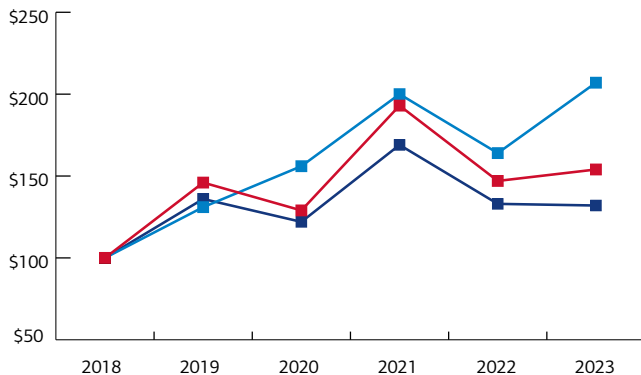
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Bank of America Corporation (NYSE: BAC) is headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. As of December 31, 2023, we operated across the United States, its territories and more than 35 countries. Through our bank and various nonbank subsidiaries throughout the United States and in international markets, we provide a diversified range of banking and nonbank financial services and products through four business segments comprising eight lines of business: Consumer Banking (includes Retail and Preferred Banking), Global Wealth & Investment Management (includes Merrill and Private Bank), Global Banking (includes Business Banking, Global Commercial Banking and Global Corporate & Investment Banking) and Global Markets.

Financial Highlights (\$ in millions, except per share information)

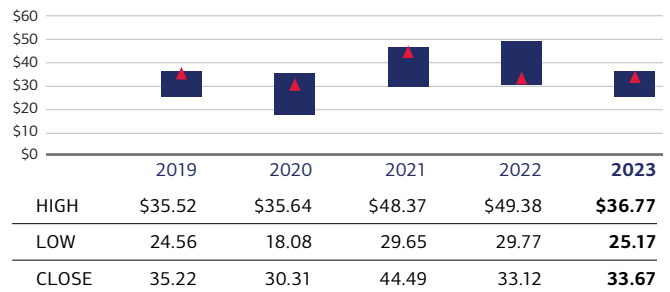
For the year	2023	2022	2021
Revenue, net of interest expense	\$ 98,581	\$ 94,950	\$ 89,113
Net income	26,515	27,528	31,978
Earnings per common share	3.10	3.21	3.60
Diluted earnings per common share	3.08	3.19	3.57
Dividends paid per common share	0.92	0.86	0.78
Return on average assets	0.84%	0.88%	1.05%
Return on average common equity	9.75%	10.75%	12.23%
Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity ¹	13.46	15.15	17.02
Efficiency ratio	66.79	64.71	67.03
Average diluted common shares issued and outstanding	8,081	8,167	8,558
At year-end	2023	2022	2021
Total loans and leases	\$ 1,053,732	\$ 1,045,747	\$ 979,124
Total assets	3,180,151	3,051,375	3,169,495
Total deposits	1,923,827	1,930,341	2,064,446
Total shareholders' equity	291,646	273,197	270,066
Book value per common share	33.34	30.61	30.37
Tangible book value per common share ¹	24.46	21.83	21.68
Market capitalization	265,840	264,853	359,383
Market price per common share	33.67	33.12	44.49
Common shares issued and outstanding	7,895	7,997	8,078
Common equity ratio	8.3	8.0	7.7
Tangible common equity ratio ¹	6.2	5.9	5.7

Total Cumulative Shareholder Return² Five-Year Period Ending December 31, 2023

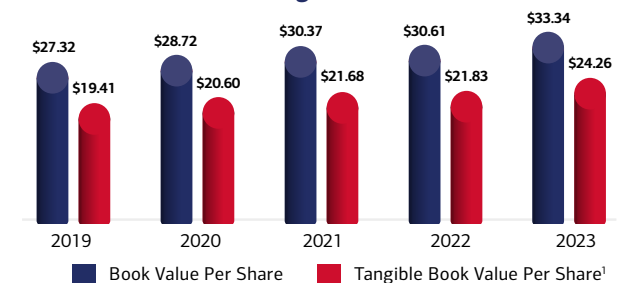


December 31	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Bank of America Corporation	\$100	\$146	\$129	\$193	\$147	\$154
S&P 500	100	131	156	200	164	207
KBW Bank Sector Index	100	136	122	169	133	132

BAC Five-Year Stock Performance



Book Value Per Share/Tangible Book Value Per Share¹



¹ Represents a non-GAAP financial measure. For more information on these measures and ratios, and a corresponding reconciliation to GAAP financial measures, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83 and Non-GAAP Reconciliations on page 139 of the 2023 Financial Review section.

² This graph compares the yearly change in the Corporation's total cumulative shareholder return on its common stock with (i) the Standard & Poor's 500 Index and (ii) the KBW Bank Index from December 31, 2018 through December 31, 2023. The graph assumes an initial investment of \$100 at the end of 2018 and the reinvestment of all dividends during the years indicated.

RECOGNITION

We continue to be recognized by organizations and media around the world for driving Responsible Growth for our clients, teammates and communities.

In 2023, we were named World's Best Bank by Global Finance, America's Most JUST Company by JUST Capital, and one of the 100 Best Companies to Work For by Fortune and Great Place to Work. Below is a summary of our other recent recognition.¹

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY INDEX

Ranked #8 overall and #2 in Banking

ASIANUPWARD

Best Place to Work for Asian Pacific Americans

BARRON'S

100 Most Sustainable U.S. Companies

BLACK ENTERPRISE

Top Companies for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

BLOOMBERG

Gender-Equality Index

BRANDON HALL

31 Human Capital Management Excellence Awards
Technology Excellence Award

CELENT

Model Bank Award for Product Innovation in Cash Management
Model Wealth Manager Awards for Personalization and Streamlining Advisor Workflows
Model Risk Manager Award for Operational Resilience

COALITION GREENWICH

Asia Large Corporate Cash Management Quality Leader
#1 Share Leader for U.S. Large Corporate Banking
#1 Share Leader for U.S. Large Corporate Cash Management
#1 Overall Digital Channels Module, Digital Transformation Benchmarking Study

DAVE THOMAS FOUNDATION FOR ADOPTION

100 Best Adoption-Friendly Workplace

DISABILITY:IN

Best Places to Work for People with Disabilities
Disability Equality Index scored 100%

ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE

IMPACT Award — Renewables Project/Investment of the Year
Lead Manager, Green Bonds
Lead Manager, Social Bonds

EQUILEAP

Top 100 Companies for Gender Equality Globally

EUROMONEY

World's Best Bank for Diversity and Inclusion
World's Best Digital Bank
World's Best Bank for Markets
World's Best Bank for Financing
Best Bank for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises — North America *recognized for eight consecutive years*
Best Digital Bank — North America
Best Bank for Sustainable Finance — North America
Best Bank for Corporate Responsibility — Western Europe
Best Investment Bank — Latin America
Best Bank for Diversity and Inclusion — United Kingdom

FAMILY WEALTH REPORT

Best National Private Bank in the United States

FORBES

World's Best Employers
World's Top Companies for Women
America's Best Banks
America's Best Employers for Diversity
America's Best Employers for New Grads
Net Zero Leaders

FORTUNE

100 Best Companies to Work For *recognized for five consecutive years*
World's Most Admired Companies
Best Workplaces for Parents *recognized for seven consecutive years*
Best Large Workplaces for Women
Best Large Workplaces in Financial Services and Insurance
America's Most Innovative Companies

GLOBAL FINANCE MAGAZINE

World's Best Bank
World's Best Investment Bank
World's Best Innovation Labs
Best Bank — North America
Most Innovative Bank — North America
Best Bank for Payments and Collections — North America
Best Consumer Digital Bank in the United States
Best Private Bank in the United States
Best Trade Finance Provider in the United States
Best Private Bank for Philanthropic Services

GLOBAL PRIVATE BANKER

Best Private Bank — North America

HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN

Corporate Equality Index *scored 100%*
Equality 100 Award: Leader in LGBTQ+ Workplace Inclusion

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR

#1 Global Equity Research
#2 Global Research Leader
#2 Global Fixed Income Research

INTERNATIONAL FINANCING REVIEW

Derivatives House
Foreign Exchange Derivatives House
North America Structured Finance House
EMEA Equity House

J.D. POWER

#1 in Customer Satisfaction with Merchant Services
#1 in Customer Satisfaction for U.S. Retail Banking Advice
Outstanding Customer Satisfaction with Financial Health Support — Banking & Payments
Outstanding Customer Service Experience for Phone support — Retirement & Benefits contact center *recognized for 19 consecutive years*
Outstanding Customer Service Experience for Phone support — Corporate, Global Commercial and Business Banking contact centers *recognized for 14 consecutive years*

JAVELIN

Best in Class for Mobile & Online Banking

JUST CAPITAL

America's Most JUST Companies *recognized for five consecutive years*
#1 Top 10 Companies for Workers
#1 Industry Leader — Banks
Top 4 Companies for Women

LATINA STYLE

Top 50 Best Companies for Latinas to Work For in the U.S. *recognized for 24 consecutive years*

LINKEDIN

50 Top Companies in the U.S.

MILITARY TIMES

Best for Vets: Employers

NEWSWEEK

America's Greatest Workplaces for Diversity
America's Greatest Workplaces for Women
America's Greatest Workplaces for LGBTQ+
America's Greenest Companies (2024)
America's Greatest Workplaces for Parents & Families
America's Greatest Workplaces for Veterans

PEOPLE MAGAZINE

Companies that Care

SERAMOUNT

100 Best Companies *recognized for 35 consecutive years*
Best Companies for Multicultural Women
Top Companies for Executive Women

STEVIE AWARDS

Most Honored Organization of the Year
21 Stevie Awards for Great Employers

THE ASIAN BANKER

Best International Transaction Bank — Asia Pacific
Best International Cash Management Bank — Asia Pacific

THE BANKER

Best Transaction Bank in North America

THE DIGITAL BANKER

Global Private Banking Innovation Awards — Digital Innovation — Best Account Opening
Global Private Banking Innovation Awards — Technology Award — Outstanding Use of Technology

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Management Top 250 Companies

TIME MAGAZINE

World's Best Companies

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT

Best Companies to Work For

WOMEN'S BUSINESS ENTERPRISE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Top Corporations for Women's Business Enterprises *recognized for 12 consecutive award years*

¹The recognitions referenced above represent awards given to various affiliates of Bank of America. Specific details around those awards can be provided by visiting the websites of the companies that provided the awards or by visiting newsroom.bankofamerica.com/awards for further detail.

STAKEHOLDER CAPITALISM METRICS

This index includes our disclosures using the Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics developed by the International Business Council (IBC) of the World Economic Forum and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB, subsumed into the International Sustainability Standards Board-ISSB). Separately we respond as a signatory to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). We believe this disclosure helps to demonstrate how our sustainable business model drives progress towards inclusive capitalism and the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goals. In this index, we either reference existing disclosures or respond directly. We evaluate and select the metrics we believe are most relevant to our business model and will continue to review. All reported data is as of and for year-end December 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. See page 76 for Cautionary Information and Forward-Looking Statements regarding Stakeholder Capitalism metrics.

INDICATES CORE IBC METRIC

Principles of Governance

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Governing purpose	<p>Setting Purpose: The company's stated purpose, as the expression of the means by which a business proposes solutions to economic, environmental, and social issues. Corporate purpose should create value for all stakeholders, including shareholders.</p>	<p>How we operate to drive Responsible Growth as discussed in this 2023 Annual Report and our 2024 Proxy Statement articulates how our purpose and Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental leadership helps create stakeholder value.</p> <p>IBC</p>
	<p>Purpose-led management: How the company's stated purpose is embedded in company strategies, policies, and goals.</p>	
	<p>Description of proxy voting and investee engagement policies and procedures</p>	<p>Merrill Lynch and Merrill Private Wealth Management clients enrolled in our investment advisory programs directly determine how to vote their proxies. Through our investment advisory agreement, clients may delegate proxy voting authority directly to Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) or elect to vote proxies themselves. As part of delegating to ISS, clients may, at their discretion, choose among the ISS Benchmark, ISS Socially Responsible Investing, and ISS Catholic proxy voting guidelines. Managed Account Advisors (MAA) and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith (MLPF&S) perform due diligence on ISS to determine that it has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues and can make such voting recommendations in an impartial manner and in the best interests of clients. For matters over which ISS has a conflict or is otherwise unable to vote (called Specified Investments), the proxy committee of MAA or MLPF&S, as applicable, will have the authority to vote proxies in accordance with its proxy voting policies and procedures. MAA or MLPF&S does not assume proxy voting authority for securities except with respect to Specified Investments. For proxies neither covered by ISS nor included as Specified Investments, the client will retain the right to vote those proxies. Generally, Bank of America Private Bank clients generally delegate authority to the Private Bank to vote proxies on their behalf. The Private Bank has a fiduciary focused proxy voting policy and custom guidelines and employs Glass Lewis to execute the votes. For investment management accounts where Private Bank is not the trustee or other named fiduciary, clients may delegate proxy authority directly to Glass Lewis (or other proxy advisor as determined by Private Bank) via their investment advisory agreement, as described above. Clients may also withhold this delegation and vote themselves if they choose to do so.</p> <p>SASB: FN-AC-410a.3</p>
Quality of governing body	<p>Governing Body Composition: Composition of the highest governance body and its committees by: competencies relating to economic, environmental, and social topics; executive or non-executive; independence; tenure on the governance body; number of each individual's other significant positions and commitments, and the nature of the commitments; gender; membership of under-represented social groups; stakeholder representation.</p>	<p>Refer to the section entitled "Proposal 1: Electing directors" in our 2024 Proxy Statement on the Bank of America Investor Relations website, investor.bankofamerica.com.</p> <p>IBC SASB: FN-AC-330a.1 SASB: FN-IB-330a.1</p>
	<p>Progress against strategic milestones: Disclosure of the material strategic economic, environmental, and social milestones expected to be achieved in the following year, such milestones achieved from the previous year, and how those milestones are expected to or have contributed to long-term value.</p>	
	<p>Refer to our 2023 Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures report (TCFD) www.bankofamerica.com/TCFD for our financed emissions data and targets; 2022 Performance Data Summary (www.bankofamerica.com/ESGData2022) for operational environmental performance and other goals; and other highlights from this Annual report for details on our \$1.5 trillion Sustainable Finance commitment. Since June 2020, we have committed \$1.2 billion against our incremental \$1.25 billion commitment to advance economic opportunity including jobs, affordable housing, small business success and health. We also continued progress toward our \$15 billion Community Homeownership Commitment, helping nearly 45,000 low- and moderate-income people purchase a home since the program launched in 2019. We are one of the largest U.S. corporate issuers of ESG-themed bonds having issued, since 2013, \$14.93 billion equivalent across six green, two social and three sustainability bond issuances which focus on areas such as clean energy, energy efficiency, affordable housing and economic opportunity for historically marginalized populations. And, in 2023 we provided more than \$30 billion in sustainability-themed bond underwriting, globally.</p>	

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Quality of governing body (continued)	<p>Remuneration:</p> <p>1. How performance criteria in the remuneration policies relate to the highest governance body's and senior executives' objectives for economic, environmental and social topics, as connected to the company's stated purpose, strategy, and long-term value.</p> <p>2. Remuneration policies for the highest governance body and senior executives for the following types of remuneration: Fixed pay and variable pay, including performance-based pay, equity-based pay, bonuses, and deferred or vested shares, Sign-on bonuses or recruitment incentive payments, termination payments, clawback and retirement benefits.</p>	<p>Refer to the "Compensation discussion and analysis" section in our 2024 Proxy Statement available on the Bank of America Investor Relations website; investor.bankofamerica.com.</p> <p>IBC</p>
Ethical behavior	<p>Anti-corruption:</p> <p>1. Total percentage of governance body members, employees and business partners who have received training on the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures, broken down by region.</p> <p>2. (a) Total number and nature of incidents of corruption confirmed during the current year but related to previous years and</p> <p>(b) Total number and nature of incidents of corruption confirmed during the current year, related to this year.</p> <p>3. Discussion of initiatives and stakeholder engagement to improve the broader operating environment and culture, in order to combat corruption.</p>	<p>1. 100% of Bank of America employees are required to take training on anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies as part of Bank of America's Code of Conduct training.</p> <p>2. There have been no suspected incidents of corruption confirmed this year.</p> <p>3. Refer to our Code of Conduct on the Bank of America Investor Relations website, investor.bankofamerica.com.</p> <p>IBC</p>
	<p>Protected ethics advice and reporting mechanisms: A description of internal and external mechanisms for:</p> <p>1. Seeking advice about ethical and lawful behaviour and organizational integrity</p> <p>2. Reporting concerns about unethical or lawful behaviour and organizational integrity</p> <p>SASB: Description of approach to ensuring professional integrity, including duty of care</p>	<p>Refer to page 4 of our Code of Conduct on the Bank of America Investor Relations website, investor.bankofamerica.com. Our Code of Conduct guides employee to behave with the highest level of integrity honoring Bank of America's commitments to honest and ethical behavior and complying with applicable laws, rules, regulations and policies. Employees are each required annually to review, acknowledge and understand our Code of Conduct.</p> <p>Refer to our Code of Conduct for further details on our professional integrity approach and policy. Additionally, refer to the Our Company section of the Bank of America website, in particular the Responsible Growth and Our Business Practices sections.</p> <p>IBC SASB.FN-AC-270a.1; SASB.FN-AC-510a.2; SASB.FN-CB-510a.2 SASB.FN-CF-270a.1; SASB.FN-IB-510a.2; SASB.FN-IB-510b.4, SASB.FN-MF-270a.1</p>
	<p>Monetary losses from unethical behaviour: Total amount of monetary losses as a result of legal proceedings associated with: fraud, insider trading, anti-trust, anti-competitive behaviour, market manipulation, malpractice, or violations of other related industry laws or regulations.</p>	<p>For disclosure of certain legal proceedings, see Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies on page 189 of the 2023 Financial Review section.</p> <p>IBC</p>
Customer treatment	<p>Alignment of strategy and policies to lobbying: The significant issues that are the focus of the company's participation in public policy development and lobbying; the company's strategy relevant to these areas of focus; and any differences between its lobbying positions, purpose, and any stated policies, goals, or other public positions.</p>	<p>Refer to our Political Activities disclosure available on the Bank of America Investor Relations website; investor.bankofamerica.com</p> <p>IBC</p>
	<p>Description of whistleblower policies and procedures</p>	<p>Refer to our Code of Conduct on our Bank of America Investor Relations website, investor.bankofamerica.com for policies and procedures related to reporting ethical misconduct.</p> <p>SASB: FN-CB-510A. 2, FN-IB-510A. 2, FN-AC-510A. 2</p>
Risk and opportunity oversight	<p>Transparent Information & Fair Advice for Customers: Description of approach to informing customers about products and services</p>	<p>Refer to the What we Offer page within the Our company section of our website for the Corporation's approach to serving its clients. Further, refer to the Responsible Growth section of our website to read about how Bank of America is a simpler, more efficient company that combines two crucial areas: growing the economy while creating tangible value for our business, our clients and the communities we serve.</p> <p>SASB: FN-AC-270a.3</p>
	<p>Integrating risk and opportunity into business process: Company risk factor and opportunity disclosures that clearly identify the principal material risks and opportunities facing the company specifically (as opposed to generic sector risks), the company appetite in respect of these risks, how these risks and opportunities have moved over time and the response to those changes. These opportunities and risks should integrate material economic, environmental, and social issues, including climate change and data stewardship.</p>	<p>Refer to the Bank of America Environmental and Social Risk Policy Framework available at www.bankofamerica.com/ESRPF.</p> <p>IBC SASB.FN-CB-230a.1; SASB.FN-CB-230a.2 SASB.FN-CB-550a.1; SASB.FN-CB-550a.2 SASB.FN-CF-230a.1; SASB.FN-CF-230a.3 SASB.FN-IB-550a.1; SASB.FN-IB-550a.2 SASB.FN-MF-450a.1; SASB.FN-MF-450a.2; SASB.FN-MF-450a.3</p>

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Risk and opportunity oversight (continued)	Economic, environmental, and social topics in capital allocation framework: How the highest governance body considers economic, environmental, and social issues when overseeing major capital allocation decisions, such as expenditures, acquisitions and divestures	Bank of America's Board of Directors (the Board) oversees the development and execution of the Corporation's strategy. The Board actively oversees our drive for Responsible Growth through comprehensive board governance and risk oversight practices that further the independent examination of our activities, processes, and strategies supporting Responsible Growth. The Board engages with management on: product and service offerings; diversity, equity, and inclusion; economic opportunity; human capital management; sustainable finance; and climate topics, including the company's goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emission across our financing activities, operations and supply chain before 2050 - "Net Zero goal"; and climate risk management. Responsible Growth has four straightforward tenets, including "we must grow in a sustainable manner." Bank of America focuses on this by: (1) sharing its success with the communities it serves, including through wide-ranging activities; (2) being a great place to work for its teammates; and (3) driving operational excellence so that it can continue to invest in its employees and capabilities.
Data security	Description of approach to identifying and addressing data security risks	Refer to our Information Security and Privacy Policies available on bankofamerica.com/security and bankofamerica.com/privacy , in addition to the Compliance and Operational Risk Management section on pages 133-134 of the 2023 Financial Review for detail on our approach to data security risks. SASB: FN-CB-230a.2; FN-CF-230a.3
Systemic risk management	Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) score, by category	Our G-SIB surcharge is 3.0% as of 1Q 2024. Refer to the Regulatory Capital subsection on page 102 of the 2023 Financial Review for further detail. Additionally, refer to our Banking Organization Systematic Risk Report FR Y-15 filing for further information that factors into our calculation. SASB: FN-CB-550a.1; FN-IB-550a.1
	Description of approach to incorporation of results of mandatory and voluntary stress tests into capital adequacy planning, long-term corporate strategy, and other business activities	We conduct a wide range of scenario analyses and stress tests throughout the year, including the annual Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR), as well as resolution and recovery planning. For more information, see the Corporation-wide Stress Testing section on page 100 and the Capital Management section on page 101 of the 2023 Financial Review. SASB: FN-CB-550a.2; FN-IB-550a.2
Stakeholder engagement	Material issues impacting stakeholders: A list of the topics that are material to key stakeholders and the company, how the topics were identified, and how the stakeholders were engaged.	Stakeholders are engaged in part through our National Community Advisory Council (NCAC), a forum made of senior leaders from civil rights, consumer advocacy, community development, environmental and research organizations who provide external perspectives, guidance and feedback on our business policies and practices. Refer to www.bankofamerica.com/ESGmateriality , for more information. IBC
Incorporation of environmental, social, and governance factors in credit analysis	(1) Number and (2) total value of investments and loans incorporating integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, by industry	Refer to page 15 of the Performance Data Summary available at www.bankofamerica.com/ESGdata2022 for more information on our investment in the environmental transition and social inclusive development. SASB: FN-IB-410a.2
	Description of approach to incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in credit analysis, in investment banking and brokerage activities and in wealth management processes and strategies	Refer to the Bank of America Corporation Environmental and Social Risk Policy Framework at www.bankofamerica.com/ESRPF for information on our approach to incorporating ESG factors into our risk management activities. SASB: FN-CB-410a.2; FN-IB-410a.3; FN-AC-410a.2
	(1) Number and (2) total value of investments and loans incorporating integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, by industry	Refer to page 15 of the Performance Data Summary (www.bankofamerica.com/ESGdata2022) for more information on our investment in the environmental transition and social inclusive development. SASB: FN-IB-410a.2
	Amount of assets under management, by asset class, that employ (1) integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues, (2) sustainability themed investing, and (3) screening	As of December 31, 2023, Bank of America had \$53.2 billion of client balances in Sustainable & Impact Investments which we define as investment strategies that intentionally integrate environmental, social or governance factors in order to avoid harm by reducing negative social or environmental effects or managing risk by limiting certain exposures, benefit stakeholders by supporting positive social or environmental practices, or contribute to solutions that address specific and measurable sustainability outcomes or impact. SASB FN-AC-410a.1

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Customer privacy	Number of account holders whose information is used for secondary purposes	Bank of America is committed to collecting, using and sharing personal information responsibly. Refer to www.bankofamerica.com/privacy for information on how we process personal information and choices customers have to control the use and sharing of their personal information. SASB: FN-CF-220a.1

Planet*

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Climate change	<p>Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions: For all relevant greenhouse gases (e.g. carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, F-gases etc.), report in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) GHG Protocol Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions. Estimate and report material upstream and downstream (GHG Protocol Scope 3) emissions where appropriate.</p>	<p>Bank of America's 2022 greenhouse gas emissions (tCO₂e) are as follows. Since 2010, we have reduced location-based emissions 61% globally. For more information, refer to our ESG Performance Data Summary (2022) available at www.bankofamerica.com/ESGData2022. See page 76 for Cautionary Information and Forward-Looking Statements regarding Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope 1 Direct: 66,775 • Location-based Scope 2 Indirect: 634,510 • Market-Based Scope 2 Indirect: 17,794 • Total net Scope 1 and Market-Based Scope 2: 0 • Scope 3 Purchased Goods and Services: 1,336,649 • Scope 3 Capital Goods: 51,259 • Scope 3 Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities: 146,519 • Scope 3 Upstream Transportation and Distribution: 128,476 • Scope 3 Waste (Traditional Disposal): 16,927 • Scope 3 Business Travel: 80,171 • Scope 3 Net Business Travel: 0 • Scope 3 Employee Commuting: 250,783 • Scope 3 Downstream Transportation and Distribution: 1,000,000 • Scope 3 Use of Sold Products: 2,000 • Scope 3 End of Life Treatment of Sold Products: 11,000 <p>IBC</p>
	<p>TCFD implementation: Fully implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). If necessary, disclose a timeline of at most three years for full implementation. Disclose whether you have set, or have committed to set GHG emissions targets that are in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement — to limit global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C — and to achieve net-zero emissions before 2050.</p> <p>Financed emissions: Absolute gross financed emissions disaggregated by Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3; Gross exposure for each industry by asset class; Percentage of gross exposure included in the financed emissions calculation; Description of the methodology used to calculate financed emissions</p>	<p>In 2023, Bank of America released its third Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures report (www.bankofamerica.com/tcfd) which provides financed emissions baseline data and methodology for five applicable industry sectors. Please refer to the Metrics and Targets section for this information.</p> <p>IBC SASB FN-CB-410b.1; SASB.FN-CB-410b.2; SASB.FN-CB-410b.3; SASB.FN-CB-410b.4</p>
	<p>Paris-aligned GHG emissions targets: Define and report progress against time-bound science-based GHG emissions targets that are in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement – to limit global warming to well-below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C. This should include defining a date before 2050 by which you will achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions and interim reduction targets based on the methodologies provided by the Science Based Targets initiative if applicable.</p>	<p>Building on our history of climate leadership, we are working towards 2030 targets for our operations and supply chain. Our Net Zero goal includes operations, supply chain and financing activities (i.e., Scope 1, Scope 2 and material Scope 3). As a next step toward our Net Zero goal, we added two sectors and published 2030 science-aligned targets for reducing emissions associated with financing activities for now five key sectors: Auto Manufacturing, Energy, Power Generation, Aviation and Cement. The majority of these targets were set using the International Energy Agency's Net Zero 2050 1.5° aligned scenario. We published our baseline and latest available emissions data for these portfolios in our 2023 TCFD report.</p> <p>For more information, refer to our 2023 Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures Report (www.bankofamerica.com/TCFD) and Performance Data Summary (www.bankofamerica.com/ESGData2022).</p> <p>IBC</p>
	<p>Impact of Greenhouse gas emissions:* Report wherever material along the value chain (GHG protocol scopes 1,2&3), the valued societal impact of greenhouse gas emissions. Disclose the estimate of the social/societal cost of carbon used and the source or basis for this estimate.</p>	<p>The societal impact of Bank of America's Scope 1, Scope 2 (location-based), and Scope 3 (Categories 1-7, 9, 11-12) emissions in 2022 was estimated to be \$190 million. This figure was calculated using the EPA's 2020 social cost of carbon of \$51/metric ton CO₂ (3% discount rate, reported in 2020 USD). See page 76 for Cautionary Information and Forward-Looking Statements regarding Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics.</p> <p>IBC</p>

*See page 76 for Cautionary Information and Forward-Looking Statements regarding Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics.

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Fresh water availability**	Water consumption and withdrawal in water-stressed areas: Report for operations where material, mega litres of water withdrawn, mega litres of water consumed and the percentage of each in regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress according to WRI Aqueduct water risk atlas tool. Estimate and report the same information for the full value chain (upstream and downstream) where appropriate.	In 2022, Bank of America withdrew 6,672 and consumed 1,518 megaliters of water across our global operations. Withdrawals include all of the water we use per year, including some reclaimed water. We consider our irrigation water use as our water consumption. 42% of our withdrawals and 47% of our consumption were from regions with high or extremely high baseline water stress according to the WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas tool. IBC
Nature loss*	Land use and ecological sensitivity: Report the number and area (in hectares) of sites owned, leased or managed in or adjacent to protected areas and/or key biodiversity areas (KBA).	In 2022, Bank of America had 13 active U.S. sites that intersected with areas protected for biodiversity. The area of these buildings is 7,500 square meters. Only U.S. sites are included in this analysis. U.S. sites make up over 92% of Bank of America's real estate footprint. Sites were overlaid on the U.S. Geological Survey's Protected Areas Database (PADUS) to understand intersection with protected areas. IBC
Air pollution*	Air pollution: Report wherever material along the value chain: Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), particulate matter and other significant air emissions. Wherever possible, estimate the proportion of specified emissions that occur in or adjacent to urban/densely populated areas.	Bank of America's 2022 air pollution emissions (metric tons) are as follows. These air pollution emissions are from all of our sites globally and are not specific to urban/densely populated areas. For more information, refer to our ESG Performance Data Summary (2022) available at www.bankofamerica.com/ESGData2022 . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulfur Oxide (SO_x): 2 • Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x): 20 • Carbon Monoxide (CO): 28 • Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): 2 • Particulate Matter (PM): 3 IBC
	Impact of air pollution: Report wherever material along the value chain, the valued impact of air pollution, including nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), particulate matter and other significant air emissions.	The valued impact of Bank of America's air pollution (SO _x , NO _x , CO, VOCs, and PM) in 2022 was estimated to be \$143,000. This figure was calculated using the social cost factors of each pollutant as reported in the World Resources Institute's Transport Emissions & Social Cost Assessment (TESCA) Tool v1.0. These social cost factors are weighted averages based on a research process that merges the findings of independent academic studies to calculate an overall or "absolute" effect. IBC
Environmental risk to mortgaged properties*	(1) Number and (2) value of mortgage loans in 100-year flood zones.	As of December 31, 2023, the Corporation had 38,594 loans with a book value of \$11.8 billion in 100-year flood zones according to the FEMA definition. SASB: FN-MF-450a.1
	(1) Total expected loss and (2) Loss Given Default (LGD) attributable to mortgage loan default and delinquency due to weather related natural catastrophes, by geographic region.	The Corporation currently does not have a process in place to estimate future losses specific to natural catastrophes. We have monitored natural disasters in the last few years and given our robust insurance requirements, client selection process and portfolio asset quality (borrower's equity), we have experienced no material losses. However, there is no assurance that this may not change based on the severity and location of weather-related natural catastrophes. Refer to the Climate Risk Management subsection on page 135 of the 2023 Financial Review for further details. See our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (www.bankofamerica.com/TCFD) report for details on scenario analysis and stress testing. SASB: FN-MF-450a.2
	Description of how climate change and other environmental risks are incorporated into mortgage origination and underwriting.	Recognizing that certain sectors are more sensitive to climate-related and environmental risks, we undertake enhanced due diligence to analyze lending activities in these sectors to evaluate the associated credit risks. Evaluation of environmental matters may include land and water use impacts, a remediation/reclamation track record (if applicable), climate risk reporting, community and stakeholder engagement and overall transparency. For acute physical risk, which are event-driven extreme weather events such as cyclones, hurricanes, or floods, the Corporation follows Federal flood insurance regulations and the industry's mortgage hazard insurance (including fire/wind coverage) during underwriting. Flood insurance requirements are based on flood zones determined by FEMA. Insurance coverage amounts require replacement value of property with policy parameters following industry standards for minimum/maximum. SASB: FN-MF-450a.3

*See page 76 for Cautionary Information and Forward-Looking Statements regarding Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics.

**Water that is reclaimed from a variety of sources then treated and reused for beneficial purposes such as irrigation and groundwater reclamation.

Prosperity

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT												
Employment and wealth generation	Absolute number and rate of employment: 1. Total number and rate of new employee hires during the reporting period, by age group, gender, other indicators of diversity and region. 2. Total number and rate of employee turnover during the reporting period, by age group, gender, other indicators of diversity and region.	During the past decade, we experienced vastly different labor markets, the pandemic and return to office. With the tight labor market and challenging global external environment, we experienced low turnover throughout the year, resulting in the lowest on record other than 2020. For details, refer to the Human Capital Management section of this Annual Report. IBC SASB.FN-IB-550b.1; SASB.FN-IB-550b.2; SASB.FN-IB-550b.3												
	Economic Contribution: 1. Direct economic value generated and distributed (EVG&D)—on an accrual basis, covering the basic components for the organization's global operations, ideally split out by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revenue b. Operating Costs c. Employee wages and benefits d. Payments to providers of capital e. Payments to government f. Community Investment 2. Financial assistance received from the government— Total monetary value of financial assistance received by the organization from any government during the reporting period.	1 a.–d. Refer to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page 140 of the 2023 Financial Review section. 1 e. Refer to Total Tax Paid metric below. 1 f. 2023 Total philanthropic giving was nearly \$290 million 2. No financial assistance received from the government; the Corporation does not consider income tax credits to be applicable. See the Corporation's response for the Total Tax Paid metric below for more information. IBC												
Wealth creation and employment	Financial investment contribution disclosure: 1. Total capital expenditures (CapEx) minus depreciation supported by narrative to describe the company's investment strategy. 2. Share buybacks plus dividend payments supported by narrative to describe the company's strategy for returns of capital to shareholders.	1. Bank of America's current investment strategy heavily prioritizes its technology and real estate infrastructure. The Corporation invests annually to improve operational efficiencies for the Corporation and innovate for our customers. We continue to invest in projects to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification throughout our real estate footprint, including efficiency, solar energy and modernization of our financial center network. Sustainable investments also include the transition to an electric vehicle fleet. 2. For more information outlining our return of capital to shareholders, see Note 13, Shareholders' Equity on page 194 of the 2023 Financial Review section. IBC												
Community and social vitality	Total tax paid: The total global tax borne by the company, including corporate income taxes, property taxes, non-creditable VAT and other sales taxes, employer-paid payroll taxes and other taxes that constitute costs to the company, by category of taxes.	IBC The table set forth below reflects the approximate amount of each category of tax paid by the Corporation globally. U.S. income tax law provides investors in affordable housing projects, renewable energy projects and other activities that further ESG principles and important societal goals with credits that can reduce income taxes otherwise owed. The amount shown in the table for Corporate Income Taxes paid would have been approximately \$3.9 billion higher were it not for these credits, reflecting our support of these projects and activities.												
		Global Tax Paid in 2023 (\$ in billions)												
		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Corporate Income Taxes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Property Taxes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-creditable VAT and Other Sales Taxes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employer-paid Payroll Taxes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Taxes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.8</td> </tr> </table>	Corporate Income Taxes	\$3.4	Property Taxes	0.2	Non-creditable VAT and Other Sales Taxes	0.4	Employer-paid Payroll Taxes	1.9	Other Taxes	0.9	Total	6.8
Corporate Income Taxes	\$3.4													
Property Taxes	0.2													
Non-creditable VAT and Other Sales Taxes	0.4													
Employer-paid Payroll Taxes	1.9													
Other Taxes	0.9													
Total	6.8													
Innovation in better products and services	Total R&D expenses (\$): Total costs related to research and development. Innovation is key to prosperity and total costs relating to R&D can be regarded as a basic indication of a company's efforts to innovate new products and services and be fit for the future. This can also provide insights into the capacity of the company to create new offerings, generate social or environmental benefits and more detailed specific disclosure could demonstrate progress against the SDGs.	Given the nature of the corporation's work and our mission to deliver Responsible Growth to our stakeholders, Bank of America heavily invests in software development through R&D. We do this in the spirit of innovation, operational excellence, product improvement, security, and regulatory compliance. While R&D expenses are indicative of a company's investment in innovation and producing better products and services for their clients, it is not the only way to measure a company's efforts to be fit for the future. We continue to mobilize financing toward our \$1.5 trillion Sustainable Finance commitment to advance a low-carbon economy. Refer to this Annual Report and www.bankofamerica.com/ESGdata2022 for more information. IBC												

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Financial inclusion	(1) Number and (2) amount of loans outstanding that qualify for programmes designed to promote small business and community development	We extended approximately \$8 billion in low- to moderate-income (LMI) loans to small businesses in 2023. Refer to page 13 of our 2022 Performance Data Summary for more information on small business and community support available at www.bankofamerica.com/ESGData2022 . SASB: FN-CB-240a.1 SASB: FN-CB-240a.2
	(1) Number and (2) amount of past due and nonaccrual loans or loans subject to forbearance that qualify for programmes designed to promote small business and community development	
	Number of no-cost retail checking accounts provided to previously unbanked or underbanked customers	As of year-end 2023, we had 5.8 million SafeBalance® Banking accounts. SafeBalance®, a no overdraft fee account, is a low-cost deposit product that contributes to the improvement of consumer financial health by providing protection from unexpected fees, help managing spending, and access to leading digital tools and resources and Bank On certified since 2015. Account owners under age 25 or that maintain a \$500 minimum daily balance in the account are eligible for a waiver of the monthly maintenance fee. SASB: FN-CB-240a.3
	Number of participants in financial literacy initiatives for unbanked, underbanked, or underserved customers	We provide financial literacy to all of our customers through the Better Money Habits financial education platform. Better Money Habits is a resource that helps individuals and families build know-how on topics ranging from budgeting and saving to home ownership and retirement—designed for the way people want to learn today. In 2023, this platform was accessed approximately 7.7 million times. SASB: FN-CB-240a.4

People

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Dignity and equality	Diversity and inclusion (%) : Percentage of employees per employee category, per age group, gender and other indicators of diversity (e.g. ethnicity). Percentage of gender and racial/ethnic group representation for (1) executive management, (2) non-executive management, (3) professionals, and (4) all other employees	Refer to the Human Capital Management section of this Annual Report. IBC SASB: FN-IB -330A. 1, FN-AC-330A. 1
	Pay equality : Ratio of the basic salary and remuneration for each employee category by significant locations of operation for priority areas of equality: women to men; minor to major ethnic groups; and other relevant equality areas. SASB : Percentage of total remuneration that is variable for Material Risk Takers (MRTs); Percentage of variable remuneration of Material Risk Takers (MRTs) to which malus or clawback provisions were applied; Discussion of policies around supervision, control, and validation of traders' pricing of Level 3 assets and liabilities	Refer to the Equal Pay for Equal Work Section in our 2024 Proxy Statement available on the Bank of America Investor Relations website, investor.bankofamerica.com . We conduct rigorous analysis with outside experts to examine individual employee pay before year-end compensation decisions are finalized adjusting compensation where appropriate. The results of our equal pay for equal work review are disclosed in the Proxy Statement. Our analysis focuses on total compensation, is global for women, and covers the U.S. for people of color. SASB answers : Variable incentive remuneration awards (both annual and deferred) are subject to distinct features that can result in the awards being canceled or prior payments being clawed back in the event of certain detrimental conduct or financial losses. We believe these features encourage appropriate behavior and manage risk in our compensation program. For individual Material Risk Takers in the Investment Bank & Brokerage sector, 100% of deferred variable compensation is subject to clawback. For compensation related to 2022, 77% of total remuneration was variable, of which 68% was deferred and therefore subject to clawback. Refer to the Complex Accounting Estimates section on pages 136-138 and Notes 1 and 20 of the 2023 Financial Review on pages 148-156 and 205-214. IBC SASB: FN-IB -550b.1, FN-IB -550b.2, FN-IB -550b.3
	Wage level (%) : 1. Ratios of standard entry-level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage 2. Ratio of CEO's total annual compensation to median total annual compensation of all employees (excluding the CEO)	1. We continue our commitment to be a leader in establishing a minimum rate of U.S. pay. In October 2023, we increased our minimum hourly pay to \$23, making progress toward increasing our minimum hourly wage for U.S. employees to \$25 by 2025. We compare our average U.S. hourly pay and benefits to living wage standards utilizing Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Living Wage Calculator. The Living Wage calculator is a market based approach that measures the basic needs of a family including items such as food, childcare, health insurance and housing costs. We are above the living wage for a family in all of our U.S. markets when we consider our average hourly pay plus benefits in alignment with the living wage definition. 2. Refer to the section entitled "CEO pay ratio" in our 2024 Proxy Statement on the Bank of America Investor Relations website, investor.bankofamerica.com . IBC

THEME	METRIC/QUESTION	RESPONSE/Framework ALIGNMENT
Dignity and equality (continued)	Risk for incidents of child, forced or compulsory labor: An explanation of the operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of child labor, forced or compulsory labor. Such risks could emerge in relation to type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and type of supplier; or countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk.	Refer to our Modern Slavery Act Statement, available at www.bankofamerica.com/ModernSlaveryAct , which is updated annually. IBC
	Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining at Risk (%): 1. Percentage of active workforce covered under collective bargaining agreements 2. An explanation of the assessment performed on suppliers for which the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is at risk including measures taken by the organization to address these risks.	1. No U.S.-based employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements. 2. We do not currently conduct this assessment. IBC
Human rights	Human rights review, grievance impact & modern slavery (#, %) 1. Total number and percentage of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews or human rights impact assessments, by country. 2. Number and type of grievances reported with associated impacts related to a salient human rights issue in the reporting period and an explanation on type of impacts. 3. Number and percentage of operations and suppliers considered to have significant risk for incidents of child labor, forced or compulsory labor. Such risks could emerge in relation to: a) type of operation (such as manufacturing plant) and type of supplier; and b) countries or geographic areas with operations and suppliers considered at risk.	3. 299, or 7% of our suppliers are in industries which are considered to have risk for incidents of child labor, forced or compulsory labor. For more information on how we address suppliers in these industries, refer to our Modern Slavery Act Statement available at www.bankofamerica.com/ModernSlaveryAct . Our Human Rights statement and Supplier Code of Conduct also outline our position on human rights. IBC
Health and well being	Health and Safety (%): 1. The number and rate of fatalities as a result of work-related injury; high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities); recordable work-related injuries, main types of work-related injury; and the number of hours worked. 2. An explanation of how the organization facilitates workers' access to non-occupational medical and healthcare services and the scope of access provided for employees and workers.	1. This metric is not material for the banking industry. 2. Our Global Corporate Security and Executive Protection team supports workplace safety, health and security in a variety of ways including bank-managed security and threat mitigation programs, close partnerships with law enforcement agencies, and robust employee safety and health programs and training campaigns—all designed to comply with the national, regional and local regulations and the duty of care obligations that are in place to provide a safe, healthy and secure work environment. IBC
Skills for the future	Training provided (#, \$): 1. Average hours of training per person that the organization's employees have undertaken during the reporting period, by gender and employee category (total number of trainings provided to employees divided by the number of employees). 2. Average training and development expenditure per full time employee.	Refer to the Human Capital Management section of this Annual Report for training hours and expenditure data.
	Number of unfilled "Skilled" positions (#, %): 1. Number of Unfilled "Skilled" positions (#), 2. Percentage of unfilled "skilled" positions for which the company will hire unskilled candidates and train them. (%)	As part of our commitment to being a Great Place to Work, Bank of America partners with nonprofit organizations to recruit diverse talent and drive economic mobility. A college degree is not required for most of our roles – through our skills-first approach, we provide educational trainings and resources to help prepare teammates with the skills and knowledge for working in financial services. The Academy, our award-winning onboarding, education and professional development organization, is dedicated to the career success of all employees, offering programs that help teammates hit the ground running in a new role and upskilling to help them take their career to the next level. Programs and Networks are intended to broaden leadership talent by building knowledge, skills and connection among employees regardless of background, demographics, culture, or any other core factor of difference. Our goal is to create a workforce that mirrors the communities and clients we serve. IBC

SASB Activity Metrics/Other

Reference	Response
FN-CB-000.B, FN-IB-000.A, FN-MF-000.A	Refer to Note 5, Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses, on pages 168-180 of the 2023 Financial Review.
FN-IB-000.C, FN-AC-000.A FN-AC-000.B	Refer to the Global Markets disclosure on pages 95-96 and additional information on page 92 for this market making transaction data (fixed income, equity, currency, derivatives, and commodity products).
FN-CB-000.A FN-CB-000.B	For more on consumer and small business deposits, refer to the Business Segment Operations section of the 2023 Financial Review. Our Consumer Banking segment deposit information includes Small Business.
FN-IB-510b.3; FN-AC-270a.2; FN-CF-220A.2, FN-MF-270a.3, FN-CF-270a.5, FN-MF-270b.2	For disclosure of certain legal proceedings, see Note 12, Commitments and Contingencies on page 189 of the 2023 Financial Review.
FN-IB-000.A	(1) Number and (2) value of (a) underwriting, (b) advisory, and (c) securitization transactions Refer to the Global Investment Banking section on page 94 of the 2023 Financial Review for certain disclosure of our Investment Banking activity and Note 6 on pages 180-184 of the 2023 Financial Review for certain disclosure of our securitization.
FN-IB-000.C	(1) Number and (2) value of market making transactions in (a) fixed income, (b) equity, (c) currency, (d) derivatives, and (e) commodity products Refer to the Global Markets disclosure on pages 95-96 of the 2023 Financial Review for disclosure of the financial results associated with the Corporation's market making transactions.
FN-AC-000.A	(1) Total registered and (2) total unregistered assets under management (AUM) Refer to the Corporation's Global Wealth & Investment Management Key Indicators and Metrics on page 92 of the 2023 Financial Review for our total Assets Under Management. Additionally, refer to the Client Balances subsection for further detail on the Corporation's client balances under management.
FN-AC-000.B	Total assets under custody and supervision Refer to the Corporation's Global Wealth & Investment Management Key Indicators and Metrics on page 92 of the 2023 Financial Review for our total Assets Under Management. Additionally, refer to the Client Balances subsection for further detail on the Corporation's client balances under management.

*2023 Environmental Data will be published in Q2/Q3 2024

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Cautionary Information and Forward-Looking Statements

This report, including the Stakeholder Capitalism Metrics section, contains certain statements regarding Responsible Growth and environmental, social, and governance information and opinions, including metrics, aspirations, targets, goals, commitments, cumulative values and sustainability objectives (collectively, the Sustainability Information). The Sustainability Information included in this report may consider disclosure recommendations and broader definitions of materiality used by certain voluntary external frameworks and reporting guidelines that differ from mandatory regulatory reporting, including the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Accordingly, any such Sustainability Information may be presented from a different perspective and in more detail than in Bank of America Corporation's regulatory reporting, and materiality and any use of the term "material" in the context of the Sustainability Information may be distinct from such term as defined for SEC reporting purposes. Any inclusion of Sustainability Information in this report is not an indication that the subject or information is material to Bank of America Corporation for SEC reporting purposes.

Additionally, Sustainability Information may be based on current or historic aspirations, goals, targets, commitments, estimates, assumptions, standards, metrics, methodologies and internal control frameworks, and currently available data, which continue to evolve and develop, and any statements made in connection with Bank of America Corporation's aspirations, goals, targets or commitments are not guarantees or promises that they will be met. The Sustainability Information is as of the date referenced, subject to change without notice and may be regarded as indicative and for illustrative purposes only. The Sustainability Information may vary based on applicable laws, rules and regulations and in different geographic areas. Such Sustainability Information may also include the use of financial and non-financial metrics and/or other information that vary in source, quality, timeliness and completeness and are subject to significant measurement uncertainties, which may include the methodology, collection and verification of data, various estimates and assumptions and/or underlying data that is obtained from third parties, often which we cannot independently verify.

Certain statements contained in this report may constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements about our future financial performance and business and sustainability-related statements regarding our aspirations, goals, targets and commitments, such as our commitment to

achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions before 2050 in our financing activities, operations and supply chain, interim 2030 net zero greenhouse gas emissions targets, including financed emissions targets, and sustainable finance commitments, which may evolve over time. We use words such as "anticipates," "targets," "expects," "hopes," "estimates," "intends," "plans," "goals," "believes," "continue" and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "may," "might," "should," "would" and "could" to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts, but reflect management's current expectations, plans or forecasts, are not guarantees of future results or performance, involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict and often beyond our control and are inherently uncertain. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any of these forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including global socio-demographic and economic trends, energy prices, technological innovations and advances, climate-related conditions and weather events, legislative and regulatory changes, public policies, engagement with clients, suppliers, investors, government officials and other stakeholders, the quality and availability of third-party data, including data measured, tracked and provided by data providers, our clients and other stakeholders, our ability to gather and verify data, our ability to successfully implement sustainability-related initiatives under expected time frames, third-party compliance with our expectations, policies and procedures and other unforeseen events or conditions. Discussion of additional factors, including uncertainties and risks, can be found in Bank of America Corporation's 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent SEC filings. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and Bank of America Corporation undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statement was made.

Website references and/or links throughout this report are provided for convenience only and the content of such websites is not incorporated by reference into this report.

2023 Financial Review

Financial Review

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Bank of America Corporation (the Corporation) and its management may make certain statements that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements often use words such as "anticipates," "targets," "expects," "hopes," "estimates," "intends," "plans," "goals," "believes," "continue" and other similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as "will," "may," "might," "should," "would" and "could." Forward-looking statements represent the Corporation's current expectations, plans or forecasts of its future results, revenues, liquidity, net interest income, provision for credit losses, expenses, efficiency ratio, capital measures, strategy, deposits, assets, and future business and economic conditions more generally, and other future matters. These statements are not guarantees of future results or performance and involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict and are often beyond the Corporation's control. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any of these forward-looking statements.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement and should consider the following uncertainties and risks, as well as the risks and uncertainties more fully discussed under Item 1A. Risk Factors of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K: and in any of the Corporation's subsequent Securities and Exchange Commission filings: the Corporation's potential judgments, orders, settlements, penalties, fines and reputational damage resulting from pending or future litigation and regulatory investigations, proceedings and enforcement actions, including as a result of our participation in and execution of government programs related to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, such as the processing of unemployment benefits for California and certain other states; the possibility that the Corporation's future liabilities may be in excess of its recorded liability and estimated range of possible loss for litigation, and regulatory and government actions; the possibility that the Corporation could face increased claims from one or more parties involved in mortgage securitizations; the Corporation's ability to resolve representations and warranties repurchase and related claims; the risks related to the discontinuation of reference rates, including increased expenses and litigation and the effectiveness of hedging strategies; uncertainties about the financial stability and growth rates of non-U.S. jurisdictions, the risk that those jurisdictions may face difficulties servicing their sovereign debt, and related stresses on financial markets, currencies and trade, and the Corporation's exposures to such risks, including direct, indirect and operational; the impact of U.S. and global interest rates, inflation, currency exchange rates, economic conditions, trade policies and tensions, including tariffs, and potential geopolitical instability; the impact of the interest rate, inflationary, macroeconomic, banking and regulatory environment on the Corporation's assets, business, financial condition and results of operations; the impact of adverse developments affecting the U.S. or global banking industry, including bank failures and liquidity concerns, resulting in worsening economic and market volatility, and regulatory responses thereto; the possibility that future credit losses may be higher than currently expected due to changes in economic assumptions, customer behavior, adverse developments with respect to U.S. or global economic conditions and other uncertainties, including the impact of supply chain disruptions, inflationary pressures and

labor shortages on economic conditions and our business; potential losses related to the Corporation's concentration of credit risk; the Corporation's ability to achieve its expense targets and expectations regarding revenue, net interest income, provision for credit losses, net charge-offs, effective tax rate, loan growth or other projections; adverse changes to the Corporation's credit ratings from the major credit rating agencies; an inability to access capital markets or maintain deposits or borrowing costs; estimates of the fair value and other accounting values, subject to impairment assessments, of certain of the Corporation's assets and liabilities; the estimated or actual impact of changes in accounting standards or assumptions in applying those standards; uncertainty regarding the content, timing and impact of regulatory capital and liquidity requirements; the impact of adverse changes to total loss-absorbing capacity requirements, stress capital buffer requirements and/or global systemically important bank surcharges; the potential impact of actions of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on the Corporation's capital plans; the effect of changes in or interpretations of income tax laws and regulations; the impact of implementation and compliance with U.S. and international laws, regulations and regulatory interpretations, including, but not limited to, recovery and resolution planning requirements, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments, the Volcker Rule, fiduciary standards, derivatives regulations and potential changes to loss allocations between financial institutions and customers, including for losses incurred from the use of our products and services, including electronic payments and payment of checks, that were authorized by the customer but induced by fraud; the impact of failures or disruptions in or breaches of the Corporation's operations or information systems or those of third parties, including as a result of cybersecurity incidents; the risks related to the development, implementation, use and management of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and machine learning; the risks related to the transition and physical impacts of climate change; our ability to achieve environmental, social and governance goals and commitments or the impact of any changes in the Corporation's sustainability strategy or commitments generally; the impact of any future federal government shutdown and uncertainty regarding the federal government's debt limit or changes in fiscal, monetary or regulatory policy; the emergence or continuation of widespread health emergencies or pandemics; the impact of natural disasters, extreme weather events, military conflicts (including the Russia/Ukraine conflict, the conflict in the Middle East, the possible expansion of such conflicts and potential geopolitical consequences), terrorism or other geopolitical events; and other matters.

Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and the Corporation undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statement was made.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements referred to in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) are incorporated by reference into the MD&A. Certain prior-year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current-year presentation. Throughout the MD&A, the Corporation uses certain acronyms and abbreviations which are defined in the Glossary.

Executive Summary

Business Overview

The Corporation is a Delaware corporation, a bank holding company (BHC) and a financial holding company. When used in this report, “Bank of America,” “the Corporation,” “we,” “us” and “our” may refer to Bank of America Corporation individually, Bank of America Corporation and its subsidiaries, or certain of Bank of America Corporation’s subsidiaries or affiliates. Our principal executive offices are located in Charlotte, North Carolina. Through our various bank and nonbank subsidiaries throughout the U.S. and in international markets, we provide a diversified range of banking and nonbank financial services and products through four business segments: *Consumer Banking*, *Global Wealth & Investment Management (GWIM)*, *Global Banking* and *Global Markets*, with the remaining operations recorded in *All Other*. We operate our banking activities primarily under the Bank of America, National Association (Bank of America, N.A. or BANA) charter. At December 31, 2023, the Corporation had \$3.2 trillion in assets and a headcount of approximately 213,000 employees.

As of December 31, 2023, we served clients through operations across the U.S., its territories and more than 35 countries. Our retail banking footprint covers all major markets in the U.S., and we serve approximately 69 million consumer and small business clients with approximately 3,800 retail financial centers, approximately 15,000 ATMs, and leading digital banking platforms (www.bankofamerica.com) with approximately 46 million active users, including approximately 38 million active mobile users. We offer industry-leading support to approximately four million small business households. Our GWIM businesses, with client balances of \$3.8 trillion, provide tailored solutions to meet client needs through a full set of investment management, brokerage, banking, trust and retirement products. We are a global leader in corporate and investment banking and trading across a broad range of asset classes serving corporations, governments, institutions and individuals around the world.

Recent Developments

Capital Management

On January 31, 2024, the Corporation’s Board of Directors (the Board) declared a quarterly common stock dividend of \$0.24 per share, payable on March 29, 2024 to shareholders of record as of March 1, 2024.

For more information on our capital resources, see Capital Management on page 101.

Impact of BSBY’s Future Cessation

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the Corporation recognized a net non-cash, pretax charge of approximately \$1.6 billion in market making and similar activities as a result of the announcement of Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index’s (BSBY) future cessation. For more information, see Business Segment Operations – *All Other* on page 97, Note 3 – *Derivatives* to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Corporation’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 8, 2024.

FDIC Special Assessment

On November 16, 2023, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) issued its final rule to impose a special assessment to recover the loss to the Deposit Insurance Fund resulting from the closure of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank. Accordingly, in the fourth quarter of 2023, the Corporation recorded noninterest expense of \$2.1 billion for its estimated assessment amount. For more information, see Note 12 – *Commitments and Contingencies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial Highlights

Table 1 Summary Income Statement and Selected Financial Data

(Dollars in millions, except per share information)	2023	2022
Income statement		
Net interest income	\$ 56,931	\$ 52,462
Noninterest income	41,650	42,488
Total revenue, net of interest expense	98,581	94,950
Provision for credit losses	4,394	2,543
Noninterest expense	65,845	61,438
Income before income taxes	28,342	30,969
Income tax expense	1,827	3,441
Net income	26,515	27,528
Preferred stock dividends and other	1,649	1,513
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$ 24,866	\$ 26,015
Per common share information		
Earnings	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.21
Diluted earnings	3.08	3.19
Dividends paid	0.92	0.86
Performance ratios		
Return on average assets ⁽¹⁾	0.84 %	0.88 %
Return on average common shareholders’ equity ⁽¹⁾	9.75	10.75
Return on average tangible common shareholders’ equity ⁽²⁾	13.46	15.15
Efficiency ratio ⁽¹⁾	66.79	64.71
Balance sheet at year end		
Total loans and leases	\$ 1,053,732	\$ 1,045,747
Total assets	3,180,151	3,051,375
Total deposits	1,923,827	1,930,341
Total liabilities	2,888,505	2,778,178
Total common shareholders’ equity	263,249	244,800
Total shareholders’ equity	291,646	273,197

⁽¹⁾ For definitions, see Key Metrics on page 224.

⁽²⁾ Return on average tangible common shareholders’ equity is a non-GAAP financial measure. For more information and a corresponding reconciliation to the most closely related financial measures defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), see Non-GAAP Reconciliations on page 139.

Net income was \$26.5 billion, or \$3.08 per diluted share in 2023 compared to \$27.5 billion, or \$3.19 per diluted share in 2022. The decrease in net income was primarily due to higher noninterest expense and provision for credit losses, partially offset by higher net interest income.

For discussion and analysis of our consolidated and business segment results of operations for 2022 compared to 2021, see Financial Highlights and Business Segment Operations sections in the MD&A of the Corporation’s 2022 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Net Interest Income

Net interest income increased \$4.5 billion to \$56.9 billion in 2023 compared to 2022. Net interest yield on a fully taxable-equivalent (FTE) basis increased 12 basis points (bps) to 2.08 percent for 2023. The increases were primarily driven by benefits from higher interest rates and loan growth, partially offset by higher funding costs, lower deposits and net interest income related to *Global Markets* activity. For more information on net interest yield and FTE basis, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83, and for more information on interest rate risk management, see Interest Rate Risk Management for the Banking Book on page 131.

Noninterest Income

Table 2 Noninterest Income

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Fees and commissions:		
Card income	\$ 6,054	\$ 6,083
Service charges	5,684	6,405
Investment and brokerage services	15,563	15,901
Investment banking fees	4,708	4,823
Total fees and commissions	32,009	33,212
Market making and similar activities	12,732	12,075
Other income	(3,091)	(2,799)
Total noninterest income	\$ 41,650	\$ 42,488

Noninterest income decreased \$838 million to \$41.7 billion in 2023 compared to 2022. The following highlights the significant changes.

- Service charges decreased \$721 million primarily driven by the impact of non-sufficient funds and overdraft policy changes, as well as lower treasury service charges.
- Investment and brokerage services decreased \$338 million primarily due to lower transactional revenue and asset management fees driven by declines in assets under management (AUM) pricing, as well as lower average market valuations, partially offset by the impact of positive AUM flows.
- Investment banking fees decreased \$115 million primarily due to lower advisory and debt issuance fees, partially offset by higher equity issuance fees.
- Market making and similar activities increased \$657 million primarily driven by improved trading in mortgage products in Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities (FICC) and by the impact of higher interest rates on client financing activities in Equities, partially offset by the net \$1.6 billion impact of BSBY's future cessation.
- Other income decreased \$292 million primarily due to higher partnership losses on tax-advantaged investments and losses on sales of available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities, partially offset by certain negative valuation adjustments in the prior year.

Provision for Credit Losses

The provision for credit losses increased \$1.9 billion to \$4.4 billion in 2023 compared to 2022. The provision for credit losses for 2023 was driven by our consumer portfolio primarily due to credit card loan growth and asset quality, partially offset by improved macroeconomic conditions that primarily benefited our commercial portfolio. For the same period in the prior year, the provision for credit losses was primarily driven by loan growth and a dampened macroeconomic outlook, partially offset by a reduction in COVID-19 pandemic uncertainties. For more information on the provision for credit losses, see Allowance for Credit Losses on page 125.

Noninterest Expense

Table 3 Noninterest Expense

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Compensation and benefits	\$ 38,330	\$ 36,447
Occupancy and equipment	7,164	7,071
Information processing and communications	6,707	6,279
Product delivery and transaction related	3,608	3,653
Marketing	1,927	1,825
Professional fees	2,159	2,142
Other general operating	5,950	4,021
Total noninterest expense	\$ 65,845	\$ 61,438

Noninterest expense increased \$4.4 billion to \$65.8 billion in 2023 compared to 2022 primarily due to higher investments in people and technology and higher FDIC expense, including \$2.1 billion for the estimated special assessment amount arising from the closure of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, partially offset by lower litigation expense and revenue-related compensation.

Income Tax Expense

Table 4 Income Tax Expense

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Income before income taxes	\$ 28,342	\$ 30,969
Income tax expense	1,827	3,441
Effective tax rate	6.4 %	11.1 %

Income tax expense was \$1.8 billion for 2023 compared to \$3.4 billion in 2022, resulting in an effective tax rate of 6.4 percent compared to 11.1 percent.

The effective tax rates for 2023 and 2022 were primarily driven by our recurring tax preference benefits, which primarily consisted of tax credits from investments in affordable housing and renewable energy. Also included in the effective tax rate for 2023 were tax impacts from charges recorded in the fourth quarter of 2023 related to the FDIC special assessment and the impact of BSBY's future cessation. For more information on these charges, see Executive Summary – Recent Developments on page 80. For more information on our recurring tax preference benefits, see *Note 19 – Income Taxes* to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Absent the tax credits related to tax-advantaged investments and discrete tax benefits, the effective tax rates would have been approximately 25 percent for both periods.

Balance Sheet Overview

Table 5 Selected Balance Sheet Data

(Dollars in millions)	December 31		\$ Change	% Change
	2023	2022		
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 333,073	\$ 230,203	\$ 102,870	45 %
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	280,624	267,574	13,050	5
Trading account assets	277,354	296,108	(18,754)	(6)
Debt securities	871,407	862,819	8,588	1
Loans and leases	1,053,732	1,045,747	7,985	1
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(13,342)	(12,682)	(660)	5
All other assets	377,303	361,606	15,697	4
Total assets	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,051,375	\$ 128,776	4
Liabilities				
Deposits	\$ 1,923,827	\$ 1,930,341	\$ (6,514)	—
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	283,887	195,635	88,252	45
Trading account liabilities	95,530	80,399	15,131	19
Short-term borrowings	32,098	26,932	5,166	19
Long-term debt	302,204	275,982	26,222	10
All other liabilities	250,959	268,889	(17,930)	(7)
Total liabilities	2,888,505	2,778,178	110,327	4
Shareholders' equity	291,646	273,197	18,449	7
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,051,375	\$ 128,776	4

Assets

At December 31, 2023, total assets were approximately \$3.2 trillion, up \$128.8 billion from December 31, 2022. The increase in assets was primarily due to higher cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$102.9 billion primarily driven by increased funding to support balance sheet and liquidity positioning.

Federal Funds Sold and Securities Borrowed or Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

Federal funds transactions involve lending reserve balances on a short-term basis. Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell are collateralized lending transactions utilized to accommodate customer transactions, earn interest rate spreads and obtain securities for settlement and for collateral. Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell increased \$13.1 billion primarily due to the investment of excess cash from higher federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase, short-term borrowings and long-term debt, as well as client activity within *Global Markets*.

Trading Account Assets

Trading account assets consist primarily of long positions in equity and fixed-income securities including U.S. government and agency securities, corporate securities and non-U.S. sovereign debt. Trading account assets decreased \$18.8 billion primarily due to a decline in inventory within *Global Markets*.

Debt Securities

Debt securities primarily include U.S. Treasury and agency securities, mortgage-backed securities (MBS), principally agency MBS, non-U.S. bonds, corporate bonds and municipal debt. We reinvest cash in the debt securities portfolio primarily to manage interest rate and liquidity risk. Debt securities increased \$8.6 billion primarily due to investment of excess cash from higher federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase, short-term borrowings and long-term

debt. For more information on debt securities, see *Note 4 – Securities* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loans and Leases

Loans and leases increased \$8.0 billion primarily driven by higher credit card spending and growth in commercial loans. For more information on the loan portfolio, see *Credit Risk Management* on page 111.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses

The allowance for loan and lease losses increased \$660 million driven by the Corporation's consumer portfolio primarily due to credit card loan growth and asset quality, partially offset by a reserve release in the Corporation's commercial portfolio primarily driven by improved macroeconomic conditions applicable to the commercial portfolio. For more information, see *Allowance for Credit Losses* on page 125.

All Other Assets

All other assets increased \$15.7 billion primarily driven by *Global Markets* activity.

Liabilities

At December 31, 2023, total liabilities were approximately \$2.9 trillion, up \$110.3 billion from December 31, 2022, primarily due to higher federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase and long-term debt.

Deposits

Deposits decreased \$6.5 billion primarily due to an increase in customer spending and customers' movement of balances to higher yielding investment alternatives.

Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Loaned or Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Federal funds transactions involve borrowing reserve balances on a short-term basis. Securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase are collateralized borrowing transactions utilized to accommodate customer transactions, earn interest rate spreads and finance assets on the balance sheet. Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold

under agreements to repurchase increased \$88.3 billion primarily driven by an increase in repurchase agreements to support liquidity.

Trading Account Liabilities

Trading account liabilities consist primarily of short positions in equity and fixed-income securities including U.S. Treasury and agency securities, non-U.S. sovereign debt and corporate securities. Trading account liabilities increased \$15.1 billion primarily due to higher levels of short positions within *Global Markets*.

Short-term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings provide an additional funding source and primarily consist of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) short-term borrowings, notes payable and various other borrowings that generally have maturities of one year or less. Short-term borrowings increased \$5.2 billion primarily due to an increase in FHLB advances and commercial paper to manage liquidity needs. For more information on short-term borrowings, see *Note 10 - Securities Financing Agreements, Short-term Borrowings, Collateral and Restricted Cash* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt increased \$26.2 billion primarily due to debt issuances and valuation adjustments, partially offset by debt maturities and redemptions. For more information on long-term debt, see *Note 11 - Long-term Debt* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

All Other Liabilities

All other liabilities decreased \$17.9 billion primarily driven by *Global Markets* activity.

Shareholders' Equity

Shareholders' equity increased \$18.4 billion primarily due to net income and market value increases on derivatives, partially offset by returns of capital to shareholders through common and preferred stock dividends and common stock repurchases.

Cash Flows Overview

The Corporation's operating assets and liabilities support our global markets and lending activities. We believe that cash flows from operations, available cash balances and our ability to generate cash through short- and long-term debt are sufficient to fund our operating liquidity needs. Our investing activities primarily include the debt securities portfolio and loans and leases. Our financing activities reflect cash flows primarily related to customer deposits, securities financing agreements, long-term debt and common and preferred stock. For more information on liquidity, see *Liquidity Risk* on page 106.

Supplemental Financial Data

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In this Form 10-K, we present certain non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures exclude certain items or otherwise include components that differ from the most directly comparable measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. Non-GAAP financial measures are provided as additional useful information to assess our financial condition, results of operations (including period-to-period operating performance) or compliance with prospective regulatory requirements. These non-GAAP financial measures are not intended as a substitute for GAAP financial measures and may not be defined or calculated the same way as non-GAAP financial measures used

by other companies.

When presented on a consolidated basis, net interest income on an FTE basis is a non-GAAP financial measure. To derive the FTE basis, net interest income is adjusted to reflect tax-exempt income on an equivalent before-tax basis with a corresponding increase in income tax expense. For purposes of this calculation, we use the federal statutory tax rate of 21 percent and a representative state tax rate. Net interest yield, which measures the basis points we earn over the cost of funds, utilizes net interest income on an FTE basis. We believe that presentation of these items on an FTE basis allows for comparison of amounts from both taxable and tax-exempt sources and is consistent with industry practices.

We may present certain key performance indicators and ratios excluding certain items (e.g., debit valuation adjustment (DVA) gains (losses)), which result in non-GAAP financial measures. We believe that the presentation of measures that exclude these items is useful because such measures provide additional information to assess the underlying operational performance and trends of our businesses and to allow better comparison of period-to-period operating performance.

We also evaluate our business based on certain ratios that utilize tangible equity, a non-GAAP financial measure. Tangible equity represents shareholders' equity or common shareholders' equity reduced by goodwill and intangible assets (excluding mortgage servicing rights (MSRs)), net of related deferred tax liabilities ("adjusted" shareholders' equity or common shareholders' equity). These measures are used to evaluate our use of equity. In addition, profitability, relationship and investment models use both return on average tangible common shareholders' equity and return on average tangible shareholders' equity as key measures to support our overall growth objectives. These ratios are:

- Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity measures our net income applicable to common shareholders as a percentage of adjusted average common shareholders' equity. The tangible common equity ratio represents adjusted ending common shareholders' equity divided by total tangible assets.
- Return on average tangible shareholders' equity measures our net income as a percentage of adjusted average total shareholders' equity. The tangible equity ratio represents adjusted ending shareholders' equity divided by total tangible assets.
- Tangible book value per common share represents adjusted ending common shareholders' equity divided by ending common shares outstanding.

We believe ratios utilizing tangible equity provide additional useful information because they present measures of those assets that can generate income. Tangible book value per common share provides additional useful information about the level of tangible assets in relation to outstanding shares of common stock.

The aforementioned supplemental data and performance measures are presented in Tables 6 and 7.

For more information on the reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to the corresponding GAAP financial measures, see *Non-GAAP Reconciliations* on page 139.

Key Performance Indicators

We present certain key financial and nonfinancial performance indicators (key performance indicators) that management uses when assessing our consolidated and/or segment results. We believe they are useful to investors because they provide additional information about our underlying operational

performance and trends. These key performance indicators (KPIs) may not be defined or calculated in the same way as similar KPIs used by other companies. For information on how these metrics are defined, see Key Metrics on page 224.

Our consolidated key performance indicators, which include

various equity and credit metrics, are presented in Table 1 on page 80, Table 6 on page 84 and Table 7 on page 85.

For information on key segment performance metrics, see Business Segment Operations on page 88.

Table 6 Selected Annual Financial Data

(In millions, except per share information)	2023	2022	2021
Income statement			
Net interest income	\$ 56,931	\$ 52,462	\$ 42,934
Noninterest income	41,650	42,488	46,179
Total revenue, net of interest expense	98,581	94,950	89,113
Provision for credit losses	4,394	2,543	(4,594)
Noninterest expense	65,845	61,438	59,731
Income before income taxes	28,342	30,969	33,976
Income tax expense	1,827	3,441	1,998
Net income	26,515	27,528	31,978
Net income applicable to common shareholders	24,866	26,015	30,557
Average common shares issued and outstanding	8,028.6	8,113.7	8,493.3
Average diluted common shares issued and outstanding	8,080.5	8,167.5	8,558.4
Performance ratios			
Return on average assets ⁽¹⁾	0.84 %	0.88 %	1.05 %
Return on average common shareholders' equity ⁽¹⁾	9.75	10.75	12.23
Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity ^(1, 2)	13.46	15.15	17.02
Return on average shareholders' equity ⁽¹⁾	9.36	10.18	11.68
Return on average tangible shareholders' equity ^(1, 2)	12.44	13.76	15.71
Total ending equity to total ending assets	9.17	8.95	8.52
Common equity ratio ⁽¹⁾	8.28	8.02	7.74
Total average equity to total average assets	8.99	8.62	9.02
Dividend payout ⁽¹⁾	29.65	26.77	21.51
Per common share data			
Earnings	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.60
Diluted earnings	3.08	3.19	3.57
Dividends paid	0.92	0.86	0.78
Book value ⁽¹⁾	33.34	30.61	30.37
Tangible book value ⁽²⁾	24.46	21.83	21.68
Market capitalization			
	\$ 265,840	\$ 264,853	\$ 359,383
Average balance sheet			
Total loans and leases	\$ 1,046,256	\$ 1,016,782	\$ 920,401
Total assets	3,153,513	3,135,894	3,034,623
Total deposits	1,887,541	1,986,158	1,914,286
Long-term debt	248,853	246,479	237,703
Common shareholders' equity	254,956	241,981	249,787
Total shareholders' equity	283,353	270,299	273,757
Asset quality			
Allowance for credit losses ⁽³⁾	\$ 14,551	\$ 14,222	\$ 13,843
Nonperforming loans, leases and foreclosed properties ⁽⁴⁾	5,630	3,978	4,697
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases outstanding ⁽⁴⁾	1.27 %	1.22 %	1.28 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total nonperforming loans and leases ⁽⁴⁾	243	333	271
Net charge-offs	\$ 3,799	\$ 2,172	\$ 2,243
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans and leases outstanding ⁽⁴⁾	0.36 %	0.21 %	0.25 %
Capital ratios at year end ⁽⁵⁾			
Common equity tier 1 capital	11.8 %	11.2 %	10.6 %
Tier 1 capital	13.5	13.0	12.1
Total capital	15.2	14.9	14.1
Tier 1 leverage	7.1	7.0	6.4
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.1	5.9	5.5
Tangible equity ⁽²⁾	7.1	6.8	6.4
Tangible common equity ⁽²⁾	6.2	5.9	5.7

⁽¹⁾ For definition, see Key Metrics on page 224.

⁽²⁾ Tangible equity ratios and tangible book value per share of common stock are non-GAAP financial measures. For more information on these ratios and corresponding reconciliations to GAAP financial measures, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83 and Non-GAAP Reconciliations on page 139.

⁽³⁾ Includes the allowance for loan and lease losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments.

⁽⁴⁾ Balances and ratios do not include loans accounted for under the fair value option. For additional exclusions from nonperforming loans, leases and foreclosed properties, see Consumer Portfolio Credit Risk Management – Nonperforming Consumer Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity on page 116 and corresponding Table 27 and Commercial Portfolio Credit Risk Management – Nonperforming Commercial Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity on page 120 and corresponding Table 33.

⁽⁵⁾ For more information, including which approach is used to assess capital adequacy, see Capital Management on page 101.

Table 7 Selected Quarterly Financial Data

(In millions, except per share information)	2023 Quarters				2022 Quarters			
	Fourth	Third	Second	First	Fourth	Third	Second	First
Income statement								
Net interest income	\$ 13,946	\$ 14,379	\$ 14,158	\$ 14,448	\$ 14,681	\$ 13,765	\$ 12,444	\$ 11,572
Noninterest income	8,013	10,788	11,039	11,810	9,851	10,737	10,244	11,656
Total revenue, net of interest expense	21,959	25,167	25,197	26,258	24,532	24,502	22,688	23,228
Provision for credit losses	1,104	1,234	1,125	931	1,092	898	523	30
Noninterest expense	17,731	15,838	16,038	16,238	15,543	15,303	15,273	15,319
Income before income taxes	3,124	8,095	8,034	9,089	7,897	8,301	6,892	7,879
Income tax expense	(20)	293	626	928	765	1,219	645	812
Net income	3,144	7,802	7,408	8,161	7,132	7,082	6,247	7,067
Net income applicable to common shareholders	2,838	7,270	7,102	7,656	6,904	6,579	5,932	6,600
Average common shares issued and outstanding	7,990.9	8,017.1	8,040.9	8,065.9	8,088.3	8,107.7	8,121.6	8,136.8
Average diluted common shares issued and outstanding	8,062.5	8,075.9	8,080.7	8,182.3	8,155.7	8,160.8	8,163.1	8,202.1
Performance ratios								
Return on average assets ⁽¹⁾	0.39 %	0.99 %	0.94 %	1.07 %	0.92 %	0.90 %	0.79 %	0.89 %
Four-quarter trailing return on average assets ⁽²⁾	0.84	0.98	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.99
Return on average common shareholders' equity ⁽³⁾	4.33	11.24	11.21	12.48	11.24	10.79	9.93	11.02
Return on average tangible common shareholders' equity ⁽³⁾	5.92	15.47	15.49	17.38	15.79	15.21	14.05	15.51
Return on average shareholders' equity ⁽¹⁾	4.32	10.86	10.52	11.94	10.38	10.37	9.34	10.64
Return on average tangible shareholders' equity ⁽³⁾	5.71	14.41	14.00	15.98	13.98	13.99	12.66	14.40
Total ending equity to total ending assets	9.17	9.10	9.07	8.77	8.95	8.77	8.65	8.23
Common equity ratio ⁽¹⁾	8.28	8.20	8.16	7.88	8.02	7.82	7.71	7.40
Total average equity to total average assets	8.98	9.11	8.89	8.95	8.87	8.73	8.49	8.40
Dividend payout ⁽¹⁾	67.42	26.39	24.88	23.17	25.71	27.06	28.68	25.86
Per common share data								
Earnings	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.81
Diluted earnings	0.35	0.90	0.88	0.94	0.85	0.81	0.73	0.80
Dividends paid	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21
Book value ⁽¹⁾	33.34	32.65	32.05	31.58	30.61	29.96	29.87	29.70
Tangible book value ⁽³⁾	24.46	23.79	23.23	22.78	21.83	21.21	21.13	20.99
Market capitalization								
	\$ 265,840	\$ 216,942	\$ 228,188	\$ 228,012	\$ 264,853	\$ 242,338	\$ 250,136	\$ 332,320
Average balance sheet								
Total loans and leases	\$1,050,705	\$1,046,254	\$1,046,608	\$1,041,352	\$1,039,247	\$1,034,334	\$1,014,886	\$ 977,793
Total assets	3,213,159	3,128,466	3,175,358	3,096,058	3,074,289	3,105,546	3,157,855	3,207,702
Total deposits	1,905,011	1,876,153	1,875,353	1,893,649	1,925,544	1,962,775	2,012,079	2,045,811
Long-term debt	256,262	245,819	248,480	244,759	243,871	250,204	245,781	246,042
Common shareholders' equity	260,221	256,578	254,028	248,855	243,647	241,882	239,523	242,865
Total shareholders' equity	288,618	284,975	282,425	277,252	272,629	271,017	268,197	269,309
Asset quality								
Allowance for credit losses ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 14,551	\$ 14,640	\$ 14,338	\$ 13,951	\$ 14,222	\$ 13,817	\$ 13,434	\$ 13,483
Nonperforming loans, leases and foreclosed properties ⁽⁵⁾	5,630	4,993	4,274	4,083	3,978	4,156	4,326	4,778
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases outstanding ⁽⁵⁾	1.27 %	1.27 %	1.24 %	1.20 %	1.22 %	1.20 %	1.17 %	1.23 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total nonperforming loans and leases ⁽⁵⁾	243	275	314	319	333	309	288	262
Net charge-offs	\$ 1,192	\$ 931	\$ 869	\$ 807	\$ 689	\$ 520	\$ 571	\$ 392
Annualized net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans and leases outstanding ⁽⁵⁾	0.45 %	0.35 %	0.33 %	0.32 %	0.26 %	0.20 %	0.23 %	0.16 %
Capital ratios at period end ⁽⁶⁾								
Common equity tier 1 capital	11.8 %	11.9 %	11.6 %	11.4 %	11.2 %	11.0 %	10.5 %	10.4 %
Tier 1 capital	13.5	13.6	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.0
Total capital	15.2	15.4	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.2	14.0
Tier 1 leverage	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.4
Tangible equity ⁽³⁾	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2
Tangible common equity ⁽³⁾	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3
Total loss-absorbing capacity and long-term debt metrics								
Total loss-absorbing capacity to risk-weighted assets	29.0 %	29.3 %	28.8 %	28.8 %	29.0 %	28.9 %	27.8 %	27.2 %
Total loss-absorbing capacity to supplementary leverage exposure	13.0	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.0	12.6	12.2
Eligible long-term debt to risk-weighted assets	14.5	14.8	14.6	14.8	15.2	15.2	14.7	14.4
Eligible long-term debt to supplementary leverage exposure	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5

⁽¹⁾ For definitions, see Key Metrics on page 224.⁽²⁾ Calculated as total net income for four consecutive quarters divided by annualized average assets for four consecutive quarters.⁽³⁾ Tangible equity ratios and tangible book value per share of common stock are non-GAAP financial measures. For more information on these ratios and corresponding reconciliations to GAAP financial measures, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83 and Non-GAAP Reconciliations on page 139.⁽⁴⁾ Includes the allowance for loan and lease losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments.⁽⁵⁾ Balances and ratios do not include loans accounted for under the fair value option. For additional exclusions from nonperforming loans, leases and foreclosed properties, see Consumer Portfolio Credit Risk Management – Nonperforming Consumer Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity on page 116 and corresponding Table 27 and Commercial Portfolio Credit Risk Management – Nonperforming Commercial Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity on page 120 and corresponding Table 33.⁽⁶⁾ For more information, including which approach is used to assess capital adequacy, see Capital Management on page 101.

Table 8 Average Balances and Interest Rates - FTE Basis

	Average	Interest	Yield/	Average	Interest	Yield/	Average	Interest	Yield/
	Balance	Income/ Expense ⁽¹⁾	Rate	Balance	Income/ Expense ⁽¹⁾	Rate	Balance	Income/ Expense ⁽¹⁾	Rate
	2023			2022			2021		
(Dollars in millions)									
Earning assets									
Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve, non-U.S. central banks and other banks	\$ 324,389	\$ 15,965	4.92 %	\$ 195,564	\$ 2,591	1.32 %	\$ 255,595	\$ 172	0.07 %
Time deposits placed and other short-term investments	9,704	465	4.79	9,209	132	1.44	7,603	15	0.19
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell ⁽²⁾	291,669	18,679	6.40	292,799	4,560	1.56	267,257	(90)	(0.03)
Trading account assets	189,263	8,849	4.68	158,102	5,586	3.53	147,891	3,823	2.58
Debt securities	794,192	20,332	2.55	922,730	17,207	1.86	905,169	12,433	1.38
Loans and leases ⁽³⁾ :									
Residential mortgage	229,001	6,923	3.02	227,604	6,375	2.80	216,983	5,995	2.76
Home equity	25,969	1,471	5.67	27,364	959	3.50	31,014	1,066	3.44
Credit card	96,190	10,436	10.85	83,539	8,408	10.06	75,385	7,772	10.31
Direct/Indirect and other consumer	104,571	5,200	4.97	107,050	3,317	3.10	96,472	2,276	2.36
Total consumer	455,731	24,030	5.27	445,557	19,059	4.28	419,854	17,109	4.08
U.S. commercial	378,212	19,494	5.15	366,748	12,251	3.34	324,795	8,606	2.65
Non-U.S. commercial	125,486	8,023	6.39	125,222	3,702	2.96	99,584	1,752	1.76
Commercial real estate ⁽⁴⁾	72,981	5,162	7.07	65,421	2,595	3.97	60,303	1,496	2.48
Commercial lease financing	13,846	646	4.67	13,834	473	3.42	15,865	462	2.91
Total commercial	590,525	33,325	5.64	571,225	19,021	3.33	500,547	12,316	2.46
Total loans and leases	1,046,256	57,355	5.48	1,016,782	38,080	3.75	920,401	29,425	3.20
Other earning assets	98,127	9,184	9.36	105,674	4,847	4.59	112,512	2,321	2.06
Total earning assets	2,753,600	130,829	4.75	2,700,860	73,003	2.70	2,616,428	48,099	1.84
Cash and due from banks	26,076			28,029			31,214		
Other assets, less allowance for loan and lease losses	373,837			407,005			386,981		
Total assets	\$ 3,153,513			\$ 3,135,894			\$ 3,034,623		
Interest-bearing liabilities									
U.S. interest-bearing deposits:									
Demand and money market deposits	952,736	15,527	1.63 %	987,247	3,145	0.32 %	925,970	314	0.03 %
Time and savings deposits	254,476	7,366	2.89	166,490	818	0.49	161,512	170	0.11
Total U.S. interest-bearing deposits	1,207,212	22,893	1.90	1,153,737	3,963	0.34	1,087,482	484	0.04
Non-U.S. interest-bearing deposits	96,845	3,270	3.38	80,951	755	0.93	82,769	53	0.06
Total interest-bearing deposits	1,304,057	26,163	2.01	1,234,688	4,718	0.38	1,170,251	537	0.05
Federal funds purchased, securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	301,015	20,583	6.84	214,369	4,117	1.92	210,848	461	0.22
Short-term borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities ⁽²⁾	152,548	9,970	6.54	137,277	2,861	2.08	106,975	(819)	(0.77)
Trading account liabilities	46,083	2,043	4.43	51,208	1,538	3.00	54,107	1,128	2.08
Long-term debt	248,853	14,572	5.86	246,479	6,869	2.79	237,703	3,431	1.44
Total interest-bearing liabilities	2,052,556	73,331	3.57	1,884,021	20,103	1.07	1,779,884	4,738	0.27
Noninterest-bearing sources:									
Noninterest-bearing deposits	583,484			751,470			744,035		
Other liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	234,120			230,104			236,947		
Shareholders' equity	283,353			270,299			273,757		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,153,513			\$ 3,135,894			\$ 3,034,623		
Net interest spread			1.18 %			1.63 %			1.57 %
Impact of noninterest-bearing sources			0.90			0.33			0.09
Net interest income/yield on earning assets ⁽⁶⁾		\$ 57,498	2.08 %		\$ 52,900	1.96 %		\$ 43,361	1.66 %

⁽¹⁾ Includes the impact of interest rate risk management contracts. For more information, see Interest Rate Risk Management for the Banking Book on page 131.

⁽²⁾ For more information on negative interest, see Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁽³⁾ Nonperforming loans are included in the respective average loan balances. Income on these nonperforming loans is generally recognized on a cost recovery basis.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes U.S. commercial real estate loans of \$67.2 billion, \$61.1 billion and \$56.5 billion, and non-U.S. commercial real estate loans of \$5.8 billion, \$4.3 billion and \$3.8 billion for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes \$40.2 billion, \$30.7 billion and \$30.4 billion of structured notes and liabilities for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

⁽⁶⁾ Net interest income includes FTE adjustments of \$567 million, \$438 million and \$427 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Table 9 Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income - FTE Basis

(Dollars in millions)	Due to Change in ⁽¹⁾			Due to Change in ⁽¹⁾		
	Volume	Rate	Net Change	Volume	Rate	Net Change
	From 2022 to 2023			From 2021 to 2022		
Increase (decrease) in interest income						
Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve, non-U.S. central banks and other banks	\$ 1,691	\$ 11,683	\$ 13,374	\$ (35)	\$ 2,454	\$ 2,419
Time deposits placed and other short-term investments	8	325	333	2	115	117
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	(10)	14,129	14,119	2	4,648	4,650
Trading account assets	1,095	2,168	3,263	256	1,507	1,763
Debt securities	(2,435)	5,560	3,125	301	4,473	4,774
Loans and leases						
Residential mortgage	37	511	548	287	93	380
Home equity	(50)	562	512	(125)	18	(107)
Credit card	1,269	759	2,028	841	(205)	636
Direct/Indirect and other consumer	(75)	1,958	1,883	250	791	1,041
Total consumer			4,971			1,950
U.S. commercial	381	6,862	7,243	1,113	2,532	3,645
Non-U.S. commercial	12	4,309	4,321	452	1,498	1,950
Commercial real estate	302	2,265	2,567	126	973	1,099
Commercial lease financing	1	172	173	(59)	70	11
Total commercial			14,304			6,705
Total loans and leases			19,275			8,655
Other earning assets	(343)	4,680	4,337	(144)	2,670	2,526
Net increase (decrease) in interest income			\$ 57,826			\$ 24,904
Increase (decrease) in interest expense						
U.S. interest-bearing deposits						
Demand and money market deposit accounts	\$ (96)	\$ 12,478	\$ 12,382	\$ (18)	\$ 2,849	\$ 2,831
Time and savings deposits	429	6,119	6,548	13	635	648
Total U.S. interest-bearing deposits			18,930			3,479
Non-U.S. interest-bearing deposits	146	2,369	2,515	(4)	706	702
Total interest-bearing deposits			21,445			4,181
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	1,662	14,804	16,466	11	3,645	3,656
Short-term borrowings and other interest-bearing liabilities	312	6,797	7,109	(238)	3,918	3,680
Trading account liabilities	(156)	661	505	(63)	473	410
Long-term debt	74	7,629	7,703	118	3,320	3,438
Net increase (decrease) in interest expense			53,228			15,365
Net increase (decrease) in net interest income ⁽²⁾			\$ 4,598			\$ 9,539

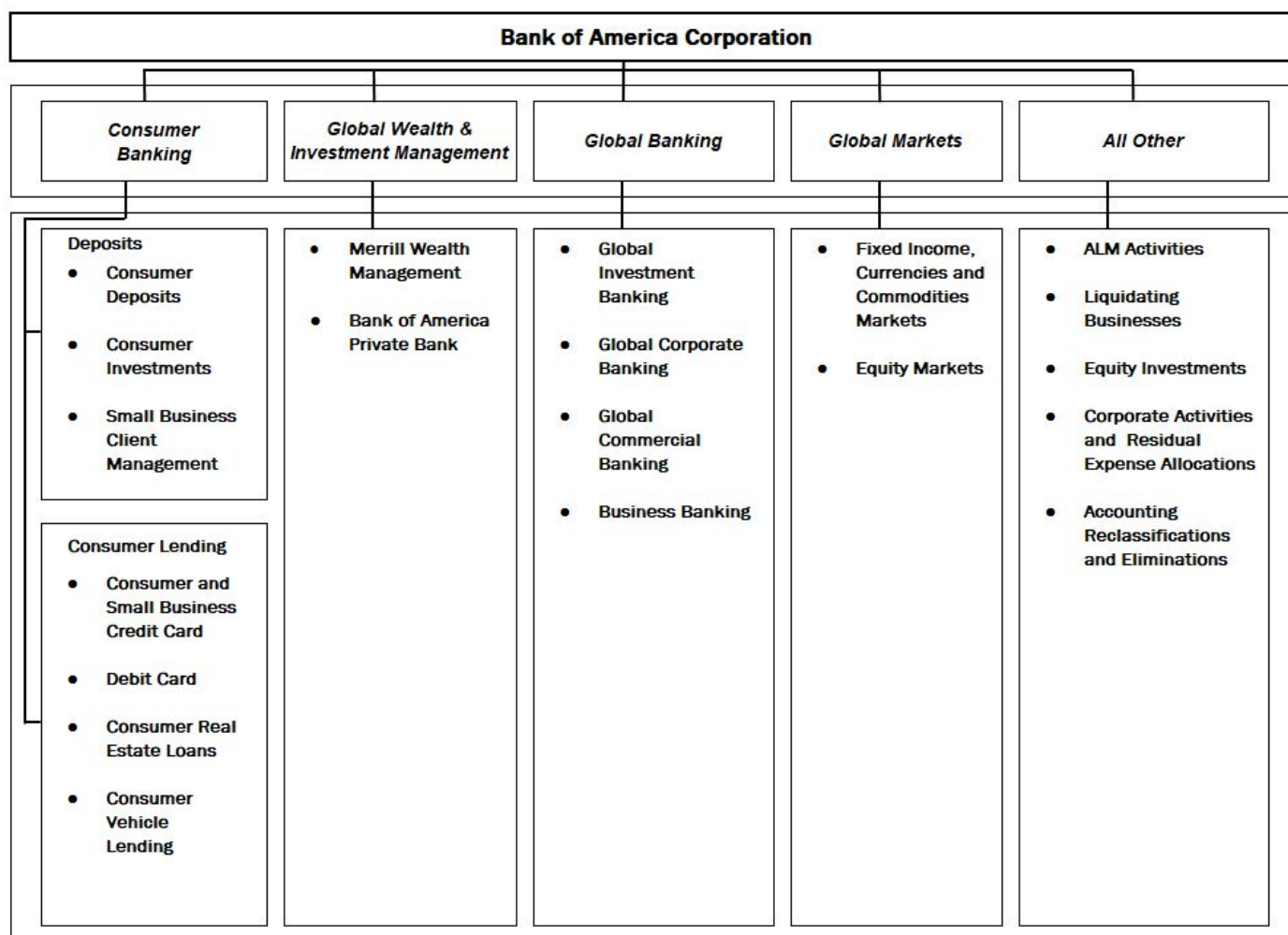
⁽¹⁾ The changes for each category of interest income and expense are divided between the portion of change attributable to the variance in volume and the portion of change attributable to the variance in rate for that category. The unallocated change in rate or volume variance is allocated between the rate and volume variances.

⁽²⁾ Includes an increase in FTE basis adjustments of \$129 million from 2022 to 2023 and \$11 million from 2021 to 2022.

Business Segment Operations

Segment Description and Basis of Presentation

We report our results of operations through the following four business segments: *Consumer Banking*, *Global Wealth & Investment Management*, *Global Banking* and *Global Markets*, with the remaining operations recorded in *All Other*. We manage our segments and report their results on an FTE basis. The primary activities, products and businesses of the business segments and *All Other* are shown below.



We periodically review capital allocated to our businesses and allocate capital annually during the strategic and capital planning processes. We utilize a methodology that considers the effect of regulatory capital requirements in addition to internal risk-based capital models. Our internal risk-based capital models use a risk-adjusted methodology incorporating each segment's credit, market, interest rate, business and operational risk components. For more information on the nature of these risks, see *Managing Risk* on page 98. The capital allocated to the business segments is referred to as allocated capital. Allocated equity in the reporting units is comprised of allocated capital plus capital for the portion of goodwill and intangibles specifically assigned to the reporting unit. For more information, including the definition of a reporting unit, see *Note 7 - Goodwill and Intangible Assets* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For more information on our presentation of financial information on an FTE basis, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83, and for reconciliations to consolidated total revenue, net income and year-end total assets, see *Note 23 - Business Segment Information* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Performance Indicators

We present certain key financial and nonfinancial performance indicators that management uses when evaluating segment results. We believe they are useful to investors because they provide additional information about our segments' operational performance, customer trends and business growth.

Consumer Banking

	Deposits		Consumer Lending		Total Consumer Banking		% Change
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
(Dollars in millions)							
Net interest income	\$ 22,545	\$ 19,254	\$ 11,144	\$ 10,791	\$ 33,689	\$ 30,045	12 %
Noninterest income:							
Card income	(40)	(36)	5,304	5,205	5,264	5,169	2
Service charges	2,314	2,703	3	3	2,317	2,706	(14)
All other income	607	478	154	237	761	715	6
Total noninterest income	2,881	3,145	5,461	5,445	8,342	8,590	(3)
Total revenue, net of interest expense	25,426	22,399	16,605	16,236	42,031	38,635	9
Provision for credit losses	491	564	4,667	1,416	5,158	1,980	n/m
Noninterest expense	13,358	12,393	8,058	7,684	21,416	20,077	7
Income before income taxes	11,577	9,442	3,880	7,136	15,457	16,578	(7)
Income tax expense	2,894	2,314	970	1,748	3,864	4,062	(5)
Net income	\$ 8,683	\$ 7,128	\$ 2,910	\$ 5,388	\$ 11,593	\$ 12,516	(7)
Effective tax rate ⁽¹⁾					25.0 %	24.5 %	
Net interest yield	2.28 %	1.82 %	3.66 %	3.72 %	3.26 %	2.73 %	
Return on average allocated capital	63	55	10	20	28	31	
Efficiency ratio	52.54	55.33	48.52	47.32	50.95	51.96	
Balance Sheet							
Average							
Total loans and leases	\$ 4,129	\$ 4,161	\$ 304,561	\$ 288,205	\$ 308,690	\$ 292,366	6 %
Total earning assets ⁽²⁾	989,000	1,057,531	304,838	289,719	1,032,525	1,099,410	(6)
Total assets ⁽²⁾	1,022,361	1,090,692	310,805	296,499	1,071,853	1,139,351	(6)
Total deposits	987,675	1,056,783	5,075	5,778	992,750	1,062,561	(7)
Allocated capital	13,700	13,000	28,300	27,000	42,000	40,000	5
Year End							
Total loans and leases	\$ 4,218	\$ 4,148	\$ 310,901	\$ 300,613	\$ 315,119	\$ 304,761	3 %
Total earning assets ⁽²⁾	965,088	1,043,049	311,008	300,787	1,009,360	1,085,079	(7)
Total assets ⁽²⁾	999,372	1,077,203	317,194	308,007	1,049,830	1,126,453	(7)
Total deposits	964,136	1,043,194	5,436	5,605	969,572	1,048,799	(8)

⁽¹⁾ Estimated at the segment level only.

⁽²⁾ In segments and businesses where the total of liabilities and equity exceeds assets, we allocate assets from *All Other* to match the segments' and businesses' liabilities and allocated shareholders' equity. As a result, total earning assets and total assets of the businesses may not equal total *Consumer Banking*.
n/m = not meaningful

Consumer Banking, comprised of Deposits and Consumer Lending, offers a diversified range of credit, banking and investment products and services to consumers and small businesses. Deposits and Consumer Lending include the net impact of migrating customers and their related deposit, brokerage asset and loan balances between Deposits, Consumer Lending and *GWIM*, as well as other client-managed businesses. Our customers and clients have access to a coast-to-coast network including financial centers in 39 states and the District of Columbia. As of December 31, 2023, our network includes approximately 3,800 financial centers, approximately 15,000 ATMs, nationwide call centers and leading digital banking platforms with more than 46 million active users, including approximately 38 million active mobile users.

Consumer Banking Results

Net income for *Consumer Banking* decreased \$923 million to \$11.6 billion due to an increase in provision for credit losses and higher noninterest expense, partially offset by higher revenue. Net interest income increased \$3.6 billion to \$33.7 billion primarily driven by higher interest rates and loan balances, partially offset by lower deposit balances. Noninterest income decreased \$248 million to \$8.3 billion primarily driven by the impact of non-sufficient funds and overdraft policy changes.

The provision for credit losses increased \$3.2 billion to \$5.2 billion primarily driven by credit card loan growth and asset quality. Noninterest expense increased \$1.3 billion to \$21.4

billion primarily driven by continued investments in the business, including people and technology, higher litigation expense, including consumer regulatory matters, and higher FDIC expense.

The return on average allocated capital was 28 percent, down from 31 percent, due to an increase in allocated capital and lower net income. For more information on capital allocated to the business segments, see Business Segment Operations on page 88.

Deposits

Deposits includes the results of consumer deposit activities that consist of a comprehensive range of products provided to consumers and small businesses. Our deposit products include noninterest- and interest-bearing checking accounts, money market savings accounts, traditional savings accounts, CDs and IRAs, as well as investment accounts and products. Net interest income is allocated to deposit products using our funds transfer pricing process that matches assets and liabilities with similar interest rate sensitivity and maturity characteristics. Deposits generates fees such as account service fees and ATM fees, as well as investment and brokerage fees from Consumer Investment accounts. Consumer Investments serves investment client relationships through the Merrill Edge integrated investing and banking service platform, providing investment advice and guidance, client brokerage asset services, self-directed online investing and key banking capabilities including access to the Corporation's network of financial centers and ATMs.

Net income for Deposits increased \$1.6 billion to \$8.7 billion primarily due to higher revenue, partially offset by higher noninterest expense. Net interest income increased \$3.3 billion to \$22.5 billion primarily due to higher interest rates, partially offset by lower deposit balances. Noninterest income decreased \$264 million to \$2.9 billion primarily driven by the impact of non-sufficient funds and overdraft policy changes.

Noninterest expense increased \$965 million to \$13.4 billion primarily due to continued investments in the business, including people and technology, higher litigation expense, including consumer regulatory matters, and higher FDIC expense.

Average deposits decreased \$69.1 billion to \$987.7 billion primarily due to net outflows of \$51.8 billion in money market savings and \$28.6 billion in checking, partially offset by growth in time deposits of \$19.9 billion.

The table below provides key performance indicators for Deposits. Management uses these metrics, and we believe they are useful to investors because they provide additional information to evaluate our deposit profitability and digital/mobile trends.

Key Statistics – Deposits

	2023	2022
Total deposit spreads (excludes noninterest costs) ⁽¹⁾	2.70%	1.86%
Year end		
Consumer investment assets (in millions) ⁽²⁾	\$424,410	\$319,648
Active digital banking users (in thousands) ⁽³⁾	46,265	44,054
Active mobile banking users (in thousands) ⁽⁴⁾	37,927	35,452
Financial centers	3,845	3,913
ATMs	15,168	15,528

⁽¹⁾ Includes deposits held in Consumer Lending.

⁽²⁾ Includes client brokerage assets, deposit sweep balances, Bank of America, N.A. brokered CDs and AUM in *Consumer Banking*.

⁽³⁾ Represents mobile and/or online active users over the past 90 days.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents mobile active users over the past 90 days.

Consumer investment assets increased \$104.8 billion to \$424.4 billion driven by market performance and client flows. Active mobile banking users increased approximately two million, reflecting continuing changes in our clients' banking preferences. We had a net decrease of 68 financial centers and 360 ATMs as we continue to optimize our consumer banking network.

Consumer Lending

Consumer Lending offers products to consumers and small businesses across the U.S. The products offered include debit and credit cards, residential mortgages and home equity loans, and direct and indirect loans such as automotive, recreational vehicle and consumer personal loans. In addition to earning net interest spread revenue on its lending activities, Consumer Lending generates interchange revenue from debit and credit card transactions, late fees, cash advance fees, annual credit card fees, mortgage banking fee income and other miscellaneous fees. Consumer Lending products are available to our customers through our retail network, direct telephone, and online and mobile channels. Consumer Lending results also include the impact of servicing residential mortgages and home equity loans, including loans held on the balance sheet of Consumer Lending and loans serviced for others.

Net income for Consumer Lending decreased \$2.5 billion to \$2.9 billion primarily due to an increase in provision for credit losses. Net interest income increased \$353 million to \$11.1 billion primarily due to higher loan balances. Noninterest income increased \$16 million to \$5.5 billion, relatively unchanged from the same period a year ago.

The provision for credit losses increased \$3.3 billion to \$4.7 billion primarily driven by credit card loan growth and asset quality. Noninterest expense increased \$374 million to \$8.1 billion primarily driven by continued investments in the business, including people and technology.

Average loans increased \$16.4 billion to \$304.6 billion primarily driven by an increase in credit card loans.

The table below provides key performance indicators for Consumer Lending. Management uses these metrics, and we believe they are useful to investors because they provide additional information about loan growth and profitability.

Key Statistics – Consumer Lending

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Total credit card ⁽¹⁾		
Gross interest yield ⁽²⁾	11.88 %	10.42 %
Risk-adjusted margin ⁽³⁾	7.83	10.06
New accounts (in thousands)	4,275	4,397
Purchase volumes	\$363,117	\$356,588
Debit card purchase volumes	\$527,074	\$503,583

⁽¹⁾ Includes GWIM's credit card portfolio.

⁽²⁾ Calculated as the effective annual percentage rate divided by average loans.

⁽³⁾ Calculated as the difference between total revenue, net of interest expense, and net credit losses divided by average loans.

During 2023, the total risk-adjusted margin decreased 223 bps primarily driven by higher net credit losses, lower net fee income and lower interest margin. Total credit card purchase volumes increased \$6.5 billion to \$363.1 billion and debit card purchase volumes increased \$23.5 billion to \$527.1 billion, reflecting higher levels of consumer spending.

Key Statistics – Loan Production ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Consumer Banking:		
First mortgage	\$ 9,145	\$ 20,981
Home equity	8,328	7,988
Total ⁽²⁾ :		
First mortgage	\$ 19,405	\$ 44,765
Home equity	9,814	9,591

⁽¹⁾ The loan production amounts represent the unpaid principal balance of loans and, in the case of home equity, the principal amount of the total line of credit.

⁽²⁾ In addition to loan production in *Consumer Banking*, there is also first mortgage and home equity loan production in *GWIM*.

First mortgage loan originations for *Consumer Banking* and the total Corporation decreased \$11.8 billion and \$25.4 billion during 2023 primarily driven by higher interest rates, resulting in lower customer demand.

Home equity production in *Consumer Banking* and the total Corporation increased \$340 million and \$223 million during 2023 primarily driven by higher demand.

Global Wealth & Investment Management

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	% Change
Net interest income	\$ 7,147	\$ 7,466	(4)%
Noninterest income:			
Investment and brokerage services	13,213	13,561	(3)
All other income	745	721	3
Total noninterest income	13,958	14,282	(2)
Total revenue, net of interest expense	21,105	21,748	(3)
Provision for credit losses	6	66	(91)
Noninterest expense	15,836	15,490	2
Income before income taxes	5,263	6,192	(15)
Income tax expense	1,316	1,517	(13)
Net income	\$ 3,947	\$ 4,675	(16)
Effective tax rate	25.0 %	24.5 %	
Net interest yield	2.17	1.95	
Return on average allocated capital	21	27	
Efficiency ratio	75.04	71.23	
Balance Sheet			
Average			
Total loans and leases	\$ 219,503	\$ 219,810	— %
Total earning assets	329,493	383,352	(14)
Total assets	342,531	396,167	(14)
Total deposits	298,335	351,329	(15)
Allocated capital	18,500	17,500	6
Year end			
Total loans and leases	\$ 219,657	\$ 223,910	(2)%
Total earning assets	330,653	355,461	(7)
Total assets	344,626	368,893	(7)
Total deposits	299,657	323,899	(7)

GWIM consists of two primary businesses: Merrill Wealth Management and Bank of America Private Bank.

Merrill Wealth Management's advisory business provides a high-touch client experience through a network of financial advisors focused on clients with over \$250,000 in total investable assets. Merrill Wealth Management provides tailored solutions to meet clients' needs through a full set of investment management, brokerage, banking and retirement products.

Bank of America Private Bank, together with Merrill Wealth Management's Private Wealth Management business, provides comprehensive wealth management solutions targeted to high net worth and ultra high net worth clients, as well as customized solutions to meet clients' wealth structuring, investment management, trust and banking needs, including specialty asset management services.

Net income for GWIM decreased \$728 million to \$3.9 billion primarily due to lower revenue and higher noninterest expense. The operating margin was 25 percent compared to 28 percent a year ago.

Net interest income decreased \$319 million to \$7.1 billion primarily driven by lower average deposit balances and a portfolio mix shift to higher yielding deposit products.

Noninterest income, which primarily includes investment and brokerage services income, decreased \$324 million to \$14.0 billion. The decrease was primarily driven by lower transactional revenue and asset management fees driven by declines in AUM

pricing as well as lower average market valuations, partially offset by the impact of positive AUM flows.

Noninterest expense increased \$346 million to \$15.8 billion primarily due to continued investments in the business, including strategic hiring and technology, as well as higher FDIC expense, partially offset by lower revenue-related incentives.

The return on average allocated capital was 21 percent, down from 27 percent, due to lower net income and, to a lesser extent, a small increase in allocated capital.

Average loans totaled \$219.5 billion, relatively unchanged from the same period a year ago. Average deposits decreased \$53.0 billion to \$298.3 billion primarily driven by clients moving deposits to higher yielding investment cash alternatives, including offerings on our investment and brokerage platforms.

Merrill Wealth Management revenue of \$17.5 billion decreased four percent primarily driven by lower net interest income, lower transactional revenue and asset management fees driven by declines in AUM pricing as well as lower average market valuations, partially offset by the impact of positive AUM flows.

Bank of America Private Bank revenue of \$3.6 billion increased one percent primarily driven by higher net interest income as well as higher asset management fees driven by the impact of positive AUM flows.

Key Indicators and Metrics

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Revenue by Business		
Merrill Wealth Management	\$ 17,461	\$ 18,135
Bank of America Private Bank	3,644	3,613
Total revenue, net of interest expense	\$ 21,105	\$ 21,748
Client Balances by Business, at year end		
Merrill Wealth Management	\$ 3,182,735	\$ 2,822,910
Bank of America Private Bank	606,639	563,931
Total client balances	\$ 3,789,374	\$ 3,386,841
Client Balances by Type, at year end		
Assets under management	\$ 1,617,740	\$ 1,401,474
Brokerage and other assets	1,688,923	1,482,025
Deposits	299,657	323,899
Loans and leases ⁽¹⁾	222,287	226,973
Less: Managed deposits in assets under management	(39,233)	(47,530)
Total client balances	\$ 3,789,374	\$ 3,386,841
Assets Under Management Rollforward		
Assets under management, beginning of year	\$ 1,401,474	\$ 1,638,782
Net client flows	52,227	20,785
Market valuation/other	164,039	(258,093)
Total assets under management, end of year	\$ 1,617,740	\$ 1,401,474
Total wealth advisors, at year end ⁽²⁾	18,916	19,273

⁽¹⁾ Includes margin receivables which are classified in customer and other receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

⁽²⁾ Includes advisors across all wealth management businesses in GWIM and Consumer Banking.

Client Balances

Client balances managed under advisory and/or discretion of GWIM are AUM and are typically held in diversified portfolios. Fees earned on AUM are calculated as a percentage of clients' AUM balances. The asset management fees charged to clients per year depend on various factors but are commonly driven by the breadth of the client's relationship. The net client AUM flows represent the net change in clients' AUM balances over a

specified period of time, excluding market appreciation/depreciation and other adjustments.

Client balances increased \$402.5 billion, or 12 percent, to \$3.8 trillion at December 31, 2023 compared to December 31, 2022. The increase in client balances was primarily due to the impact of higher end-of-period market valuations and positive net client flows.

Global Banking

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	% Change
Net interest income	\$ 14,645	\$ 12,184	20 %
Noninterest income:			
Service charges	2,952	3,293	(10)
Investment banking fees	2,819	3,004	(6)
All other income	4,380	3,748	17
Total noninterest income	10,151	10,045	1
Total revenue, net of interest expense	24,796	22,229	12
Provision for credit losses	(586)	641	n/m
Noninterest expense	11,344	10,966	3
Income before income taxes	14,038	10,622	32
Income tax expense	3,790	2,815	35
Net income	\$ 10,248	\$ 7,807	31
Effective tax rate	27.0 %	26.5 %	
Net interest yield	2.73	2.26	
Return on average allocated capital	21	18	
Efficiency ratio	45.75	49.34	
Balance Sheet			
Average			
Total loans and leases	\$ 378,762	\$ 375,271	1 %
Total earning assets	535,500	539,032	(1)
Total assets	602,579	603,273	—
Total deposits	505,627	511,804	(1)
Allocated capital	49,250	44,500	11
Year end			
Total loans and leases	\$ 373,891	\$ 379,107	(1)%
Total earning assets	552,453	522,539	6
Total assets	621,751	588,466	6
Total deposits	527,060	498,661	6

n/m = not meaningful

Global Banking, which includes Global Corporate Banking, Global Commercial Banking, Business Banking and Global Investment Banking, provides a wide range of lending-related products and services, integrated working capital management and treasury solutions, and underwriting and advisory services through our network of offices and client relationship teams. Our lending products and services include commercial loans, leases, commitment facilities, trade finance, commercial real estate lending and asset-based lending. Our treasury solutions business includes treasury management, foreign exchange, short-term investing options and merchant services. We also provide investment banking services to our clients such as debt and equity underwriting and distribution, and merger-related and other advisory services. Underwriting debt and equity issuances, fixed-income and equity research, and certain market-based activities are executed through our global broker-dealer affiliates, which are our primary dealers in several countries. Within *Global Banking*, Global Corporate Banking clients generally include large global corporations, financial institutions and leasing clients. Global Commercial Banking clients generally include middle-market companies, commercial real estate firms and not-for-profit companies. Business Banking clients include mid-sized U.S.-based businesses requiring customized and integrated financial advice and solutions.

Net income for *Global Banking* increased \$2.4 billion to \$10.2 billion driven by higher revenue and lower provision for credit losses, partially offset by higher noninterest expense.

Net interest income increased \$2.5 billion to \$14.6 billion primarily due to the benefit of higher interest rates.

Noninterest income increased \$106 million to \$10.2 billion driven by negative valuation adjustments on leveraged loans in the prior year and higher revenue from tax-advantaged investment activities in the current year, partially offset by lower treasury service charges and lower investment banking fees.

The provision for credit losses improved \$1.2 billion to a benefit of \$586 million primarily due to an improved macroeconomic outlook.

Noninterest expense increased \$378 million to \$11.3 billion primarily due to continued investments in the business, including technology and strategic hiring in 2022, and higher FDIC expense, partially offset by expenses recognized for certain regulatory matters in the prior-year period.

The return on average allocated capital was 21 percent, up from 18 percent, due to higher net income, partially offset by higher allocated capital.

Global Corporate, Global Commercial and Business Banking

Global Corporate, Global Commercial and Business Banking each include Business Lending and Global Transaction Services activities. Business Lending includes various lending-related products and services, and related hedging activities, including commercial loans, leases, commitment facilities, trade finance, real estate lending and asset-based lending. Global Transaction Services includes deposits, treasury management, credit card, foreign exchange and short-term investment products.

The following table and discussion present a summary of the results, which exclude certain investment banking and other activities in *Global Banking*.

Global Corporate, Global Commercial and Business Banking

(Dollars in millions)	Global Corporate Banking		Global Commercial Banking		Business Banking		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Revenue								
Business Lending	\$ 4,928	\$ 4,325	\$ 5,016	\$ 4,316	\$ 253	\$ 251	\$ 10,197	\$ 8,892
Global Transaction Services	5,746	5,002	4,139	4,166	1,531	1,213	11,416	10,381
Total revenue, net of interest expense	\$ 10,674	\$ 9,327	\$ 9,155	\$ 8,482	\$ 1,784	\$ 1,464	\$ 21,613	\$ 19,273
Balance Sheet								
Average								
Total loans and leases	\$ 171,554	\$ 174,052	\$ 194,725	\$ 187,597	\$ 12,285	\$ 12,743	\$ 378,564	\$ 374,392
Total deposits	272,964	250,648	181,905	204,893	50,759	56,263	505,628	511,804
Year end								
Total loans and leases	\$ 167,055	\$ 174,905	\$ 194,565	\$ 191,051	\$ 12,129	\$ 12,683	\$ 373,749	\$ 378,639
Total deposits	289,961	262,033	188,141	186,112	48,951	50,516	527,053	498,661

Business Lending revenue increased \$1.3 billion in 2023 compared to 2022 primarily driven by higher interest rates, higher revenue from tax-advantaged investment activities and the impact of higher average loan balances.

Global Transaction Services revenue increased \$1.0 billion in 2023 compared to 2022 primarily driven by higher interest rates, partially offset by lower treasury service charges and the impact of lower average deposit balances.

Average loans and leases increased one percent in 2023 compared to 2022 due to client demand. Average deposits decreased one percent in 2023 compared to 2022 due to declines in domestic balances.

Global Investment Banking

Client teams and product specialists underwrite and distribute debt, equity and loan products, and provide advisory services and tailored risk management solutions. The economics of certain investment banking and underwriting activities are shared primarily between *Global Banking* and *Global Markets* under an internal revenue-sharing arrangement. *Global Banking* originates certain deal-related transactions with our corporate and commercial clients that are executed and distributed by *Global Markets*. To provide a complete discussion of our

consolidated investment banking fees, the table below presents total Corporation investment banking fees and the portion attributable to *Global Banking*.

Investment Banking Fees

(Dollars in millions)	Global Banking		Total Corporation	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Products				
Advisory	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,643	\$ 1,575	\$ 1,783
Debt issuance	1,073	1,099	2,403	2,523
Equity issuance	354	262	886	709
Gross investment banking fees	2,819	3,004	4,864	5,015
Self-led deals	(43)	(78)	(156)	(192)
Total investment banking fees	\$ 2,776	\$ 2,926	\$ 4,708	\$ 4,823

Total Corporation investment banking fees, which exclude self-led deals and are primarily included within *Global Banking* and *Global Markets*, decreased two percent to \$4.7 billion primarily due to lower advisory and debt issuance fees, partially offset by higher equity issuance fees.

Global Markets

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	% Change
Net interest income	\$ 1,678	\$ 3,088	(46)%
Noninterest income:			
Investment and brokerage services	1,993	2,002	—
Investment banking fees	1,874	1,820	3
Market making and similar activities	13,430	11,406	18
All other income	552	(178)	n/m
Total noninterest income	17,849	15,050	19
Total revenue, net of interest expense	19,527	18,138	8
Provision for credit losses	(131)	28	n/m
Noninterest expense	13,206	12,420	6
Income before income taxes	6,452	5,690	13
Income tax expense	1,774	1,508	18
Net income	\$ 4,678	\$ 4,182	12
Effective tax rate	27.5 %	26.5 %	
Return on average allocated capital	10	10	
Efficiency ratio	67.63	68.48	
Balance Sheet			
Average			
Trading-related assets:			
Trading account securities	\$ 318,443	\$ 303,587	5 %
Reverse repurchases	133,735	126,324	6
Securities borrowed	121,547	116,764	4
Derivative assets	44,303	54,128	(18)
Total trading-related assets	618,028	600,803	3
Total loans and leases	129,657	116,652	11
Total earning assets	652,352	602,889	8
Total assets	869,756	857,637	1
Total deposits	33,278	40,382	(18)
Allocated capital	45,500	42,500	7
Year end			
Total trading-related assets	\$ 542,544	\$ 564,769	(4)%
Total loans and leases	136,223	127,735	7
Total earning assets	637,955	587,772	9
Total assets	817,588	812,489	1
Total deposits	34,833	39,077	(11)

n/m = not meaningful

Global Markets offers sales and trading services and research services to institutional clients across fixed-income, credit, currency, commodity and equity businesses. *Global Markets* product coverage includes securities and derivative products in both the primary and secondary markets. *Global Markets* provides market-making, financing, securities clearing, settlement and custody services globally to our institutional investor clients in support of their investing and trading activities. We also work with our commercial and corporate clients to provide risk management products using interest rate, equity, credit, currency and commodity derivatives, foreign exchange, fixed-income and mortgage-related products. As a result of our market-making activities in these products, we may be required to manage risk in a broad range of financial products including government securities, equity and equity-linked securities, high-grade and high-yield corporate debt securities, syndicated loans, MBS, commodities and asset-backed securities. The economics of certain investment banking and underwriting activities are shared primarily between *Global Markets* and *Global Banking* under an internal revenue-sharing arrangement. *Global Banking* originates certain deal-related transactions with our corporate and commercial clients that are executed and distributed by *Global Markets*. For information on investment banking fees on a consolidated basis, see page 94.

The following explanations for year-over-year changes in results for *Global Markets*, including those disclosed under Sales and Trading Revenue, are the same for amounts including and excluding net DVA. Amounts excluding net DVA are a non-GAAP financial measure. For more information on net DVA, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83.

Net income for *Global Markets* increased \$496 million to \$4.7 billion in 2023 compared to 2022. Net DVA losses were \$236 million compared to gains of \$20 million in 2022. Excluding net DVA, net income increased \$690 million to \$4.9 billion. These increases were primarily driven by an increase in revenue, partially offset by higher noninterest expense.

Revenue increased \$1.4 billion to \$19.5 billion primarily due to higher sales and trading revenue in the current-year period and negative valuation adjustments on leveraged loans in the prior-year period. Sales and trading revenue increased \$887 million, and excluding net DVA, increased \$1.1 billion. These increases were primarily driven by higher revenue in FICC. Noninterest expense increased \$786 million to \$13.2 billion, primarily driven by continued investments in the business, including people and technology, partially offset by expenses recognized for certain regulatory matters in the prior-year period.

Average total assets increased \$12.1 billion to \$869.8 billion, driven by higher levels of inventory, increased secured

financing activity and loan growth in FICC, partially offset by lower levels of inventory in Equities. Year-end total assets increased \$5.1 billion to \$817.6 billion driven by the same factors as average assets.

The return on average allocated capital was 10 percent, unchanged from the same period a year ago. For information on capital allocated to the business segments, see Business Segment Operations on page 88.

Sales and Trading Revenue

Sales and trading revenue includes unrealized and realized gains and losses on trading and other assets which are included in market making and similar activities, net interest income, and fees primarily from commissions on equity securities. Sales and trading revenue is segregated into fixed-income (government debt obligations, investment and non-investment grade corporate debt obligations, commercial MBS, residential mortgage-backed securities, collateralized loan obligations, interest rate and credit derivative contracts), currencies (interest rate and foreign exchange contracts), commodities (primarily futures, forwards, swaps and options) and equities (equity-linked derivatives and cash equity activity). The following table and related discussion present sales and trading revenue, substantially all of which is in *Global Markets*, with the remainder in *Global Banking*. In addition, the following table and related discussion also present sales and trading revenue, excluding net DVA, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. For more information on net DVA, see *Supplemental Financial Data* on page 83.

Sales and Trading Revenue ^(1, 2, 3)

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Sales and trading revenue ⁽²⁾		
Fixed-income, currencies and commodities	\$ 10,896	\$ 9,917
Equities	6,480	6,572
Total sales and trading revenue	\$ 17,376	\$ 16,489
Sales and trading revenue, excluding net DVA ⁽⁴⁾		
Fixed-income, currencies and commodities	\$ 11,122	\$ 9,898
Equities	6,490	6,571
Total sales and trading revenue, excluding net DVA	\$ 17,612	\$ 16,469

⁽¹⁾ For more information on sales and trading revenue, see Note 3 - *Derivatives* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁽²⁾ Includes FTE adjustments of \$546 million and \$354 million for 2023 and 2022.

⁽³⁾ Includes *Global Banking* sales and trading revenue of \$654 million and \$1.0 billion for 2023 and 2022.

⁽⁴⁾ FICC and Equities sales and trading revenue, excluding net DVA, is a non-GAAP financial measure. FICC net DVA gains (losses) were \$(226) million and \$19 million for 2023 and 2022. Equities net DVA gains (losses) were \$(10) million and \$1 million for 2023 and 2022.

Including and excluding net DVA, FICC revenue increased \$979 million and \$1.2 billion driven by an improved trading environment for credit and mortgage products and an increase in secured financing activity. Including and excluding net DVA, Equities revenue decreased \$92 million and \$81 million driven by weaker trading performance in derivatives, partially offset by an increase in client financing activities.

All Other

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	% Change
Net interest income	\$ 339	\$ 117	n/m
Noninterest income (loss)	(8,650)	(5,479)	58 %
Total revenue, net of interest expense	(8,311)	(5,362)	55
Provision for credit losses	(53)	(172)	(69)
Noninterest expense	4,043	2,485	63
Loss before income taxes	(12,301)	(7,675)	60
Income tax benefit	(8,350)	(6,023)	39
Net loss	\$ (3,951)	\$ (1,652)	139
Balance Sheet			
Average			
Total loans and leases	\$ 9,644	\$ 12,683	(24)%
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	266,794	139,466	91
Total deposits	57,551	20,082	n/m
Year end			
Total loans and leases	\$ 8,842	\$ 10,234	(14)%
Total assets ⁽¹⁾	346,356	155,074	123
Total deposits	92,705	19,905	n/m

⁽¹⁾ In segments where the total of liabilities and equity exceeds assets, which are generally deposit-taking segments, we allocate assets from *All Other* to those segments to match liabilities (i.e., deposits) and allocated shareholders' equity. Average allocated assets were \$975.9 billion and \$1.1 trillion for 2023 and 2022 and year-end allocated assets were \$972.9 billion and \$1.0 trillion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

n/m = not meaningful

All Other primarily consists of asset and liability management (ALM) activities, liquidating businesses and certain expenses not otherwise allocated to a business segment. ALM activities encompass interest rate and foreign currency risk management activities for which substantially all of the results are allocated to our business segments. For more information on our ALM activities, see *Note 23 – Business Segment Information* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The net loss in *All Other* increased \$2.3 billion to \$4.0 billion primarily due to lower noninterest income and higher noninterest expense, partially offset by a higher income tax benefit.

Noninterest income decreased \$3.2 billion primarily due to a net charge incurred as a result of the impact of BSBY's future cessation, higher partnership losses for tax-advantaged investments and losses on sales of AFS debt securities. The announcement of BSBY's future cessation resulted in a \$1.6 billion net charge due to the Corporation's determination that certain forecasted BSBY-indexed interest payments, which had been designated in cash flow hedges, were no longer expected to occur beyond November 15, 2024 as they will transition to a new reference rate. Accordingly, during the fourth quarter of 2023, the Corporation reclassified the fair value of the interest

rate swaps used in the cash flow hedges related to these forecasted transactions from accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI) into noninterest income. The Corporation also recognized subsequent fair value changes of the interest rate swaps into noninterest income until they were re-designated into new cash flow hedges.

Noninterest expense increased \$1.6 billion primarily due to an accrual of \$2.1 billion for the estimated amount of the FDIC special assessment resulting from the closure of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, as well as higher costs related to a liquidating business activity in the current year, partially offset by higher litigation expense in the prior year.

The income tax benefit was \$8.4 billion in 2023 compared to a benefit of \$6.0 billion in 2022. The income tax benefit in *All Other* resulted from both periods having income tax benefit adjustments to allocate the FTE treatment of certain tax credits to *Global Banking* and *Global Markets*. The increase in the income tax benefit in 2023 was primarily due to the benefit recorded against pretax charges for the FDIC special assessment and impact of BSBY's future cessation, as well as higher income tax credits related to tax-advantaged investment activity.

Managing Risk

Risk is inherent in all our business activities. Sound risk management enables us to serve our customers and deliver for our shareholders. If not managed well, risk can result in financial loss, regulatory sanctions and penalties, and damage to our reputation, each of which may adversely impact our ability to execute our business strategies. We take a comprehensive approach to risk management with a defined Risk Framework and an articulated Risk Appetite Statement, which are approved annually by the Enterprise Risk Committee (ERC) and the Board.

The seven key types of risk faced by the Corporation are strategic, credit, market, liquidity, compliance, operational and reputational.

- Strategic risk is the risk to current or projected financial condition arising from incorrect assumptions about external or internal factors, inappropriate business plans, ineffective business strategy execution or failure to respond in a timely manner to changes in the regulatory, macroeconomic or competitive environments in the geographic locations in which we operate.
- Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the inability or failure of a borrower or counterparty to meet its obligations.
- Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions adversely impact the value of assets or liabilities or otherwise negatively impact earnings. Market risk is composed of price risk and interest rate risk.
- Liquidity risk is the inability to meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral needs while continuing to support our businesses and customers under a range of economic conditions.
- Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or damage to the reputation of the Corporation arising from the failure of the Corporation to comply with the requirements of applicable laws, rules and regulations and our internal policies and procedures.
- Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, people or external events.
- Reputational risk is the risk that negative perception of the Corporation may adversely impact profitability or operations.

The following sections address in more detail the specific procedures, measures and analyses of the major categories of risk.

As set forth in our Risk Framework, a culture of managing risk well is fundamental to our values and our purpose, and how we drive Responsible Growth. It requires us to focus on risk in all activities and encourages the necessary mindset and behavior to enable effective risk management and promote sound risk-taking within our risk appetite. Sustaining a culture of managing risk well throughout the organization is critical to the success of the Corporation and is a clear expectation of our executive management team and the Board.

Our Risk Framework serves as the foundation for the consistent and effective management of risks facing the Corporation. The Risk Framework sets forth roles and responsibilities for the management of risk and provides a blueprint for how the Board, through delegation of authority to committees and executive officers, establishes risk appetite and associated limits for our activities.

Executive management assesses, with Board oversight, the risk-adjusted returns of each business. Management reviews and approves the strategic and financial operating plans, as well as the capital plan and Risk Appetite Statement, and recommends them annually to the Board for approval. Our strategic plan takes into consideration return objectives and financial resources, which must align with risk capacity and risk appetite. Management sets financial objectives for each business by allocating capital and setting a target for return on capital for each business. Capital allocations are regularly evaluated as part of our overall governance processes as the businesses and the economic environment in which we operate continue to evolve. For more information regarding capital allocations, see Business Segment Operations on page 88.

The Corporation's risk appetite indicates the amount of capital, earnings or liquidity we are willing to put at risk to achieve our strategic objectives and business plans, consistent with applicable regulatory requirements. Our risk appetite provides a common framework that includes a set of measures to assist senior management and the Board in assessing the Corporation's risk profile across all risk types against our risk appetite and risk capacity. Our risk appetite is formally articulated in the Risk Appetite Statement, which includes both qualitative statements and quantitative limits.

Our overall capacity to take risk is limited; therefore, we prioritize the risks we take in order to maintain a strong and flexible financial position so we can weather challenging economic times and take advantage of organic growth opportunities. Therefore, we set objectives and targets for capital and liquidity that are intended to permit us to continue to operate in a safe and sound manner at all times, including during periods of stress. We also maintain operational risk management and operational resiliency capabilities designed to permit us to meet the expectations of our customers and clients through a range of operating conditions.

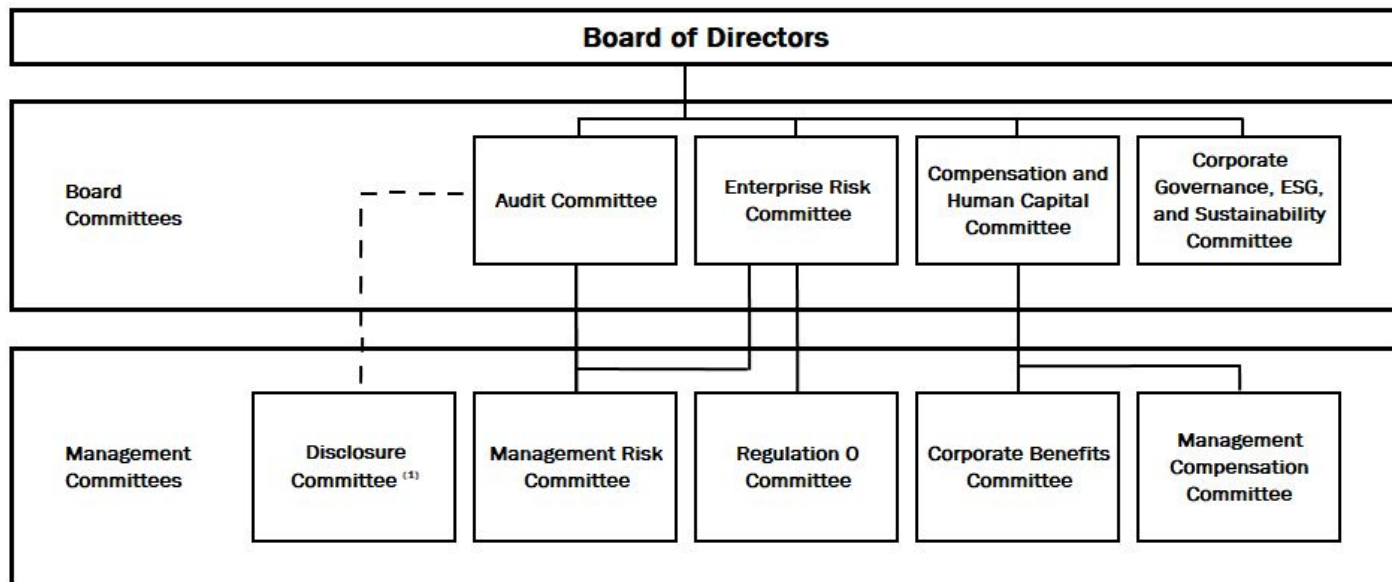
Our lines of business operate with risk limits that align with the Corporation's risk appetite. Senior management is responsible for tracking and reporting performance measurements as well as any exceptions to risk appetite limits. The Board, and its committees when appropriate, oversee financial performance, execution of the strategic and financial operating plans, adherence to risk appetite limits and the adequacy of internal controls.

For a more detailed discussion of our risk management activities, see the discussion below and pages 101 through 136.

Risk Management Governance

The Risk Framework describes delegations of authority whereby the Board and its committees may delegate authority to management-level committees or executive officers. Such delegations may authorize certain decision-making and approval functions, which may be evidenced in documents such as committee charters, job descriptions, meeting minutes and resolutions.

The chart below illustrates the interrelationship among the Board, Board committees and management committees that have the majority of risk oversight responsibilities for the Corporation.



⁽¹⁾ Reports to the CEO and CFO with oversight by the Audit Committee

Board of Directors and Board Committees

The Board is composed of 15 directors, all but one of whom are independent. The Board authorizes management to maintain an effective Risk Framework and oversees compliance with safe and sound banking practices. In addition, the Board or its committees conduct inquiries of, and receive reports from senior management on, risk-related matters to assess scope or resource limitations that could impede the ability of Global Risk Management (GRM) and/or Corporate Audit to execute its responsibilities. The Board committees discussed below have the principal responsibility for enterprise-wide oversight of our risk management activities. Through these activities, the Board and applicable committees are provided with information on our risk profile and oversee senior management addressing key risks we face. Other Board committees, as described below, provide additional oversight of specific risks.

Each of the committees shown on the above chart regularly reports to the Board on risk-related matters within the committee's responsibilities, which is intended to collectively provide the Board with integrated insight about our management of enterprise-wide risks.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee oversees the qualifications, performance and independence of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, the performance of our corporate audit function, the integrity of our consolidated financial statements, our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and makes inquiries of senior management or the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) to determine whether there are scope or resource limitations that impede the ability of Corporate Audit to execute its responsibilities. The Audit Committee is also responsible for overseeing compliance risks pursuant to the New York Stock Exchange listing standards.

Enterprise Risk Committee

The ERC oversees the Corporation's Risk Framework, risk appetite and senior management's responsibilities for the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of key risks facing the Corporation. The ERC may consult with other Board committees on risk-related matters.

Other Board Committees

Our Corporate Governance, ESG, and Sustainability Committee oversees our Board's governance processes, identifies and reviews the qualifications of potential Board members, leads Board and committee succession planning and their formal self-evaluation, and reviews our ESG activities, shareholder input and shareholder engagement process.

Our Compensation and Human Capital Committee oversees establishing, maintaining and administering our compensation programs and employee benefit plans, including approving and recommending our Chief Executive Officer's (CEO) compensation to our Board for further approval by all independent directors; reviewing and approving our executive officers' compensation, as well as compensation for non-management directors; and reviewing certain other human capital management topics, including pay equity.

Management Committees

Management committees receive their authority from the Board, a Board committee, or another management committee. Our primary management risk committee is the MRC. Subject to Board oversight, the MRC is responsible for management oversight of key risks facing the Corporation, including an integrated evaluation of risk, earnings, capital and liquidity.

Lines of Defense

We have clear ownership and accountability for managing risk across three lines of defense: Front Line Units (FLUs), GRM and Corporate Audit. We also have control functions outside of FLUs and GRM (e.g., Legal and Global Human Resources). The three lines of defense are integrated into our management-level governance structure. Each of these functional roles is further described in this section.

Executive Officers

Executive officers lead various functions representing the functional roles. Authority for functional roles may be delegated to executive officers from the Board, Board committees or management-level committees. Executive officers, in turn, may further delegate responsibilities, as appropriate, to management-level committees, management routines or

individuals. Executive officers review our activities for consistency with our Risk Framework, risk appetite, and applicable strategic, capital and financial operating plans, as well as applicable policies and standards. Executive officers and other employees make decisions individually on a day-to-day basis, consistent with the authority they have been delegated. Executive officers and other employees may also serve on committees and participate in committee decisions.

Front Line Units

FLUs, which include the lines of business as well as Global Technology and Global Operations, are responsible for appropriately assessing and effectively managing all of the risks associated with their activities.

Three organizational units that include FLU activities and control function activities, but are not part of GRM are (1) the Chief Financial Officer Group; (2) the Chief Administrative Officer Group; and (3) Global Strategy and Enterprise Platforms.

Global Risk Management

GRM is part of our control functions and operates as our independent risk management function. GRM, led by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), is responsible for independently assessing and overseeing risks within FLUs and other control functions. GRM establishes written enterprise policies and procedures outlining how aggregate risks are identified, measured, monitored and controlled.

The CRO has the stature, authority and independence needed to develop and implement a meaningful risk management framework and practices to guide the Corporation in managing risk. The CRO has unrestricted access to the Board and reports directly to both the ERC and the CEO. GRM is organized into horizontal risk teams that cover a specific risk area and vertical CRO teams that cover a particular FLU or control function. These teams work collaboratively in executing their respective duties.

Corporate Audit

Corporate Audit and the CAE maintain their independence from the FLUs, GRM and other control functions by reporting directly to the Audit Committee. The CAE administratively reports to the CEO. Corporate Audit provides independent assessment and validation through testing of key processes and controls across the Corporation. Corporate Audit includes Credit Review, which provides an independent assessment of credit lending decisions and the effectiveness of credit processes across the Corporation's credit platform through examinations and monitoring.

Risk Management Processes

The Risk Framework requires that strong risk management practices are integrated in key strategic, capital and financial planning processes and in day-to-day business processes across the Corporation, thereby ensuring risks are appropriately considered, evaluated and responded to in a timely manner. We employ an effective risk management process, referred to as Identify, Measure, Monitor and Control, as part of our daily activities.

Identify – To be effectively managed, risks must be proactively identified and well understood. Proper risk identification focuses on recognizing and understanding key risks inherent in our business activities or key risks that may arise from external factors. Each employee is expected to identify and escalate risks promptly. Risk identification is an ongoing process that incorporates input from FLUs and control

functions. It is designed to be forward-looking and to capture relevant risk factors across all of our lines of business.

Measure – Once a risk is identified, it must be prioritized and accurately measured through a systematic process including qualitative statements and quantitative limits. Risk is measured at various levels, including, but not limited to, risk type, FLU and legal entity, and also on an aggregate basis. This risk measurement process helps to capture changes in our risk profile due to changes in strategic direction, concentrations, portfolio quality and the overall economic environment. Senior management considers how risk exposures might evolve under a variety of stress scenarios.

Monitor – We monitor risk levels regularly to track adherence to risk appetite, policies and standards. We also regularly update risk assessments and review risk exposures. Through our monitoring, we know our level of risk relative to limits and can take action in a timely manner. We also know when risk limits are breached and have processes to appropriately report and escalate exceptions. This includes timely requests for approval to managers and alerts to executive management, management-level committees or the Board (directly or through an appropriate committee).

Control – We establish and communicate risk limits and controls through policies, standards, procedures and processes. The limits and controls can be adjusted by senior management or the Board when conditions or risk tolerances warrant. These limits may be absolute (e.g., loan amount, trading volume, operational loss) or relative (e.g., percentage of loan book in higher-risk categories). Our FLUs are held accountable for performing within the established limits.

The formal processes used to manage risk represent a part of our overall risk management process. We instill a strong and comprehensive culture of managing risk well through communications, training, policies, procedures and organizational roles and responsibilities. Establishing a culture reflective of our purpose to help make our customers' financial lives better and delivering on Responsible Growth is also critical to effective risk management. We are committed to the highest principles of ethical and professional conduct. Conduct risk is the risk of improper actions, behaviors or practices by the Corporation, its employees or representatives that are illegal, unethical and/or contrary to our core values that could result in harm to the Corporation, our shareholders or our customers, damage the integrity of the financial markets, or negatively impact our reputation. We have established protocols and structures so that conduct risk is governed and reported across the Corporation appropriately. All employees are held accountable for adhering to the Code of Conduct, operating within our risk appetite and managing risk in their daily business activities. In addition, our performance management and compensation practices encourage responsible risk-taking that is consistent with our Risk Framework and risk appetite.

Corporation-wide Stress Testing

Integral to our Capital Planning, Financial Planning and Strategic Planning processes, we conduct capital scenario management and stress forecasting on a regular basis to better understand balance sheet, earnings and capital sensitivities to a wide range of economic and business scenarios, including economic and market conditions that are more severe than anticipated. These stress forecasts provide an understanding of the potential impacts from our risk profile on the balance sheet, earnings and capital, and serve as a key component of our capital and risk management practices. The intent of stress testing is to

develop a comprehensive understanding of potential impacts of on- and off-balance sheet risks at the Corporation and certain subsidiaries and how they impact financial resiliency, which provides confidence to management, regulators and our investors.

Contingency Planning

We have developed and maintain comprehensive contingency plans that are designed to prepare us in advance to respond in the event of potential adverse economic, operational, financial or market stress conditions. These contingency plans include our Financial Contingency and Recovery Plan, which provides monitoring, escalation, actions and routines designed to enable us to increase capital and/or liquidity, access funding sources and reduce risk through consideration of potential options that include asset sales, business sales, capital or debt issuances, and other risk reducing strategies at various levels of capital or liquidity depletion during a period of stress. We also maintain a Resolution Plan to limit adverse systemic impacts that could be associated with a potential resolution of Bank of America.

Strategic Risk Management

Strategic risk is embedded in every business and is one of the major risk categories along with credit, market, liquidity, compliance, operational and reputational risks. This risk results from incorrect assumptions about external or internal factors, inappropriate business plans, ineffective business strategy execution, or failure to respond in a timely manner to changes in the regulatory, macroeconomic or competitive environments in the geographic locations in which we operate, such as competitor actions, changing customer preferences, product obsolescence and technology developments.

An aspect of strategic risk is the risk that the Corporation's capital levels are not adequate to meet minimum regulatory requirements and support execution of business activities or absorb losses from risks during normal or adverse economic and market conditions. As such, capital risk is managed in parallel to strategic risk.

We manage strategic risk through the Strategic Risk Enterprise Policy and integration into the strategic planning process, among other activities. Our strategic plan is consistent with our risk appetite, capital plan and liquidity requirements, and specifically addresses strategic risks impacting each business.

On an annual basis, the Board reviews and approves the strategic plan, capital plan, financial operating plan and Risk Appetite Statement. With oversight by the Board, senior management directs the lines of business to execute our strategic plan consistent with our core operating principles and risk appetite. The executive management team monitors business performance throughout the year and provides the Board with regular progress reports on whether strategic objectives and timelines are being met, including reports on strategic risks and if additional or alternative actions need to be considered or implemented. The regular executive reviews focus on assessing forecasted earnings and returns on capital, the current risk profile, current capital and liquidity requirements, staffing levels and changes required to support the strategic plan, stress testing results, and other qualitative factors such as market growth rates and peer analysis.

Significant strategic actions, such as capital actions, material acquisitions or divestitures, and resolution plans are reviewed and approved by the Board. At the business level, processes are in place to discuss the strategic risk implications of new, expanded or modified businesses, products or services,

regulatory change and other strategic initiatives, and to provide formal review and approval where required. With oversight by the Board and the ERC, executive management performs similar analyses throughout the year, and evaluates changes to the financial forecast or the risk, capital or liquidity positions as deemed appropriate to balance and optimize achieving the targeted risk appetite, shareholder returns and maintaining the targeted financial strength. Proprietary models are used to measure the capital requirements for credit, country, market, operational and strategic risks. The allocated capital assigned to each business is based on its unique risk profile. With oversight by the Board, executive management assesses the risk-adjusted returns of each business in approving strategic and financial operating plans. The businesses use allocated capital to define business strategies, and price products and transactions.

Capital Management

The Corporation manages its capital position so that its capital is more than adequate to support its business activities and aligns with risk, risk appetite and strategic planning. Additionally, we seek to maintain safety and soundness at all times, even under adverse scenarios, take advantage of organic growth opportunities, meet obligations to creditors and counterparties, maintain ready access to financial markets, continue to serve as a credit intermediary, remain a source of strength for our subsidiaries, and satisfy current and future regulatory capital requirements. Capital management is integrated into our risk and governance processes, as capital is a key consideration in the development of our strategic plan, risk appetite and risk limits.

We conduct an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) on a periodic basis. The ICAAP is a forward-looking assessment of our projected capital needs and resources, incorporating earnings, balance sheet and risk forecasts under baseline and adverse economic and market conditions. We utilize periodic stress tests to assess the potential impacts to our balance sheet, earnings, regulatory capital and liquidity under a variety of stress scenarios. We perform qualitative risk assessments to identify and assess material risks not fully captured in our forecasts or stress tests. We assess the potential capital impacts of proposed changes to regulatory capital requirements. Management assesses ICAAP results and provides documented quarterly assessments of the adequacy of our capital guidelines and capital position to the Board or its committees.

We periodically review capital allocated to our businesses and allocate capital annually during the strategic and capital planning processes. For more information, see Business Segment Operations on page 88.

CCAR and Capital Planning

The Federal Reserve requires BHCs to submit a capital plan and planned capital actions on an annual basis, consistent with the rules governing the Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR) capital plan, which includes supervisory stress testing by the Federal Reserve. Based on 2023 stress test results, our stress capital buffer (SCB) is 2.5 percent effective October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2024.

In October 2021, the Board authorized the Corporation's \$25 billion common stock repurchase program (October 2021 Authorization). Additionally, the Board authorized common stock repurchases to offset shares awarded under the Corporation's equity-based compensation plans. In September 2023, the Board modified the October 2021 Authorization, effective

October 1, 2023, to include repurchases to offset shares awarded under equity-based compensation plans when determining the remaining repurchase authority. Pursuant to the Board's authorizations, during 2023, we repurchased \$4.6 billion of common stock, including repurchases to offset shares awarded under equity-based compensation plans. As of December 31, 2023, the remaining repurchase authority was approximately \$12.7 billion (including repurchases to offset shares awarded under equity-based compensation plans).

The timing and amount of common stock repurchases are subject to various factors, including the Corporation's capital position, liquidity, financial performance and alternative uses of capital, stock trading price, regulatory requirements and general market conditions, and may be suspended at any time. Such repurchases may be effected through open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions, including repurchase plans that satisfy the conditions of Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act).

Regulatory Capital

As a BHC, we are subject to regulatory capital rules, including Basel 3, issued by U.S. banking regulators. Basel 3 established minimum capital ratios and buffer requirements and outlined two methods of calculating risk-weighted assets (RWA), the Standardized approach and the Advanced approaches. The Standardized approach relies primarily on supervisory risk weights based on exposure type, and the Advanced approaches determine risk weights based on internal models.

The Corporation's depository institution subsidiaries are also subject to the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework. The Corporation and its primary affiliated banking entity, BANA, are Advanced approaches institutions under Basel 3 and are required to report regulatory risk-based capital ratios and RWA under both the Standardized and Advanced approaches. The lower of the capital ratios under Standardized or Advanced approaches compared to their respective regulatory capital ratio requirements is used to assess capital adequacy, including under the PCA framework. As of December 31, 2023, the common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios under the Standardized approach were the binding ratios.

Minimum Capital Requirements

In order to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers, the Corporation must meet risk-based capital ratio requirements that include a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent (under the Advanced approaches only), an SCB (under the Standardized approach only), plus any applicable countercyclical capital buffer

and a global systemically important bank (G-SIB) surcharge. The buffers and surcharge must be comprised solely of CET1 capital. For the period from October 1, 2022 through September 30, 2023, the Corporation's minimum CET1 capital ratio requirements were 10.4 percent under the Standardized approach and 9.5 percent under the Advanced approaches. Effective October 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023, our CET1 minimum requirement was 9.5 percent under both the Standardized and Advanced approaches.

The Corporation is required to calculate its G-SIB surcharge on an annual basis under two methods and is subject to the higher of the resulting two surcharges. Method 1 is consistent with the approach prescribed by the Basel Committee's assessment methodology and is calculated using specified indicators of systemic importance. Method 2 modifies the Method 1 approach by, among other factors, including a measure of the Corporation's reliance on short-term wholesale funding. Effective January 1, 2024, the Corporation's G-SIB surcharge, which is higher under Method 2, increased 50 bps, resulting in an increase in our minimum CET1 capital ratio requirement to 10.0 percent from 9.5 percent. At December 31, 2023, the Corporation's CET1 capital ratio of 11.8 percent under the Standardized approach exceeded its CET1 capital ratio requirement as well as the new minimum requirement in place as of January 1, 2024.

The Corporation is also required to maintain a minimum supplementary leverage ratio (SLR) of 3.0 percent plus a leverage buffer of 2.0 percent in order to avoid certain restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers. At December 31, 2023, our insured depository institution subsidiaries exceeded their requirement to maintain a minimum 6.0 percent SLR to be considered well capitalized under the PCA framework. The numerator of the SLR is quarter-end Basel 3 Tier 1 capital. The denominator is total leverage exposure based on the daily average of the sum of on-balance sheet exposures less permitted deductions and the simple average of certain off-balance sheet exposures, as of the end of each month in a quarter.

Capital Composition and Ratios

Table 10 presents Bank of America Corporation's capital ratios and related information in accordance with Basel 3 Standardized and Advanced approaches as measured at December 31, 2023 and 2022. For the periods presented herein, the Corporation met the definition of well capitalized under current regulatory requirements.

Table 10 Bank of America Corporation Regulatory Capital under Basel 3

	Standardized Approach ⁽¹⁾	Advanced Approaches ⁽¹⁾	Regulatory Minimum ⁽²⁾
	December 31, 2023		
(Dollars in millions, except as noted)			
Risk-based capital metrics:			
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 194,928	\$ 194,928	
Tier 1 capital	223,323	223,323	
Total capital ⁽³⁾	251,399	241,449	
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	1,651	1,459	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.8 %	13.4 %	9.5 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.5	15.3	11.0
Total capital ratio	15.2	16.6	13.0
Leverage-based metrics:			
Adjusted quarterly average assets (in billions) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 3,135	\$ 3,135	
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.1 %	7.1 %	4.0
Supplementary leverage exposure (in billions)		\$ 3,676	
Supplementary leverage ratio		6.1 %	5.0
	December 31, 2022		
Risk-based capital metrics:			
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 180,060	\$ 180,060	
Tier 1 capital	208,446	208,446	
Total capital ⁽³⁾	238,773	230,916	
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	1,605	1,411	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.2 %	12.8 %	10.4 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.0	14.8	11.9
Total capital ratio	14.9	16.4	13.9
Leverage-based metrics:			
Adjusted quarterly average assets (in billions) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 2,997	\$ 2,997	
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.0 %	7.0 %	4.0
Supplementary leverage exposure (in billions)		\$ 3,523	
Supplementary leverage ratio		5.9 %	5.0

⁽¹⁾ Capital ratios as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are calculated using the regulatory capital rule that allows a five-year transition period related to the adoption of the current expected credit losses (CECL) accounting standard on January 1, 2020.

⁽²⁾ The CET1 capital regulatory minimum is the sum of the CET1 capital ratio minimum of 4.5 percent, our G-SIB surcharge of 2.5 percent and our capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent (under the Advanced approaches) or the SCB of 2.5 percent at December 31, 2023 and 3.4 percent at December 31, 2022 (under the Standardized approach), as applicable. The countercyclical capital buffer was zero for both periods. The SLR regulatory minimum includes a leverage buffer of 2.0 percent.

⁽³⁾ Total capital under the Advanced approaches differs from the Standardized approach due to differences in the amount permitted in Tier 2 capital related to the qualifying allowance for credit losses.

⁽⁴⁾ Reflects total average assets adjusted for certain Tier 1 capital deductions.

At December 31, 2023, CET1 capital was \$194.9 billion, an increase of \$14.9 billion from December 31, 2022, primarily due to earnings, partially offset by capital distributions. Tier 1 capital increased \$14.9 billion primarily driven by the same factors as CET1 capital. Total capital under the Standardized approach increased \$12.6 billion primarily due to the same factors driving the increase in Tier 1 capital and an increase in the adjusted allowance for credit losses included in Tier 2 capital, partially offset by a decrease in subordinated debt. RWA

under the Standardized approach, which yielded the lower CET1 capital ratio at December 31, 2023, increased \$46.4 billion during 2023 to \$1,651 billion primarily due to higher counterparty and market risk exposures in *Global Markets* and consumer loan growth. Supplementary leverage exposure at December 31, 2023 increased \$152.9 billion primarily due to higher cash held at central banks, partially offset by lower debt securities balances.

Table 11 shows the capital composition at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 11 Capital Composition under Basel 3

	December 31	
	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)		
Total common shareholders' equity	\$ 263,249	\$ 244,800
CECL transitional amount ⁽¹⁾	1,254	1,881
Goodwill, net of related deferred tax liabilities	(68,648)	(68,644)
Deferred tax assets arising from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	(7,912)	(7,776)
Intangibles, other than mortgage servicing rights, net of related deferred tax liabilities	(1,496)	(1,554)
Defined benefit pension plan net assets	(764)	(867)
Cumulative unrealized net (gain) loss related to changes in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to own creditworthiness, net-of-tax	1,342	496
Accumulated net (gain) loss on certain cash flow hedges ⁽²⁾	8,025	11,925
Other	(122)	(201)
Common equity tier 1 capital	194,928	180,060
Qualifying preferred stock, net of issuance cost	28,396	28,396
Other	(1)	(10)
Tier 1 capital	223,323	208,446
Tier 2 capital instruments	15,340	18,751
Qualifying allowance for credit losses ⁽³⁾	12,920	11,739
Other	(184)	(163)
Total capital under the Standardized approach	251,399	238,773
Adjustment in qualifying allowance for credit losses under the Advanced approaches ⁽³⁾	(9,950)	(7,857)
Total capital under the Advanced approaches	\$ 241,449	\$ 230,916

⁽¹⁾ December 31, 2023 and 2022 include 50 percent and 75 percent of the CECL transition provision's impact as of December 31, 2021.

⁽²⁾ Includes amounts in accumulated OCI related to the hedging of items that are not recognized at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

⁽³⁾ Includes the impact of transition provisions related to the CECL accounting standard.

Table 12 shows the components of RWA as measured under Basel 3 at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 12 Risk-weighted Assets under Basel 3

	Standardized Approach		Advanced Approaches	
	December 31			
	2023		2022	
(Dollars in billions)				
Credit risk	\$ 1,580	\$ 983	\$ 1,538	\$ 939
Market risk	71	71	67	67
Operational risk	n/a	361	n/a	364
Risks related to credit valuation adjustments	n/a	44	n/a	41
Total risk-weighted assets	\$ 1,651	\$ 1,459	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,411

n/a = not applicable

Bank of America, N.A. Regulatory Capital

Table 13 presents regulatory capital information for BANA in accordance with Basel 3 Standardized and Advanced approaches as measured at December 31, 2023 and 2022. BANA met the definition of well capitalized under the PCA framework for both periods.

Table 13 Bank of America, N.A. Regulatory Capital under Basel 3

	Standardized Approach ⁽¹⁾	Advanced Approaches ⁽¹⁾	Regulatory Minimum ⁽²⁾
	December 31, 2023		
(Dollars in millions, except as noted)			
Risk-based capital metrics:			
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 187,621	\$ 187,621	
Tier 1 capital	187,621	187,621	
Total capital ⁽³⁾	201,932	192,175	
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	1,395	1,114	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.5 %	16.8 %	7.0 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.5	16.8	8.5
Total capital ratio	14.5	17.2	10.5
Leverage-based metrics:			
Adjusted quarterly average assets (in billions) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 2,471	\$ 2,471	
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.6 %	7.6 %	5.0
Supplementary leverage exposure (in billions)		\$ 2,910	
Supplementary leverage ratio		6.4 %	6.0
December 31, 2022			
Risk-based capital metrics:			
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 181,089	\$ 181,089	
Tier 1 capital	181,089	181,089	
Total capital ⁽³⁾	194,254	186,648	
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	1,386	1,087	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	13.1 %	16.7 %	7.0 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.1	16.7	8.5
Total capital ratio	14.0	17.2	10.5
Leverage-based metrics:			
Adjusted quarterly average assets (in billions) ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 2,358	\$ 2,358	
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.7 %	7.7 %	5.0
Supplementary leverage exposure (in billions)		\$ 2,785	
Supplementary leverage ratio		6.5 %	6.0

⁽¹⁾ Capital ratios as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are calculated using the regulatory capital rule that allows a five-year transition period related to the adoption of the CECL accounting standard on January 1, 2020.

⁽²⁾ Risk-based capital regulatory minimums at both December 31, 2023 and 2022 are the minimum ratios under Basel 3 including a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent. The regulatory minimums for the leverage ratios as of both period ends are the percent required to be considered well capitalized under the PCA framework.

⁽³⁾ Total capital under the Advanced approaches differs from the Standardized approach due to differences in the amount permitted in Tier 2 capital related to the qualifying allowance for credit losses.

⁽⁴⁾ Reflects total average assets adjusted for certain Tier 1 capital deductions.

Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity Requirements

Total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) consists of the Corporation's Tier 1 capital and eligible long-term debt issued directly by the Corporation. Eligible long-term debt for TLAC ratios is comprised of unsecured debt that has a remaining maturity of at least one year and satisfies additional

requirements as prescribed in the TLAC final rule. As with the risk-based capital ratios and SLR, the Corporation is required to maintain TLAC ratios in excess of minimum requirements plus applicable buffers to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers. Table 14 presents the Corporation's TLAC and long-term debt ratios and related information as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 14 Bank of America Corporation Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity and Long-Term Debt

	TLAC ⁽¹⁾	Regulatory Minimum ⁽²⁾	Long-term Debt	Regulatory Minimum ⁽³⁾
December 31, 2023				
(Dollars in millions)				
Total eligible balance	\$ 479,156		\$ 239,892	
Percentage of risk-weighted assets ⁽⁴⁾	29.0 %	22.0 %	14.5 %	8.5 %
Percentage of supplementary leverage exposure	13.0	9.5	6.5	4.5
December 31, 2022				
Total eligible balance	\$ 465,451		\$ 243,833	
Percentage of risk-weighted assets ⁽⁴⁾	29.0 %	22.0 %	15.2 %	8.5 %
Percentage of supplementary leverage exposure	13.2	9.5	6.9	4.5

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, TLAC ratios are calculated using the regulatory capital rule that allows a five-year transition period related to the adoption of the CECL accounting standard on January 1, 2020.

⁽²⁾ The TLAC RWA regulatory minimum consists of 18.0 percent plus a TLAC RWA buffer comprised of 2.5 percent plus the Method 1 G-SIB surcharge of 1.5 percent. The countercyclical buffer is zero for both periods. The TLAC supplementary leverage exposure regulatory minimum consists of 7.5 percent plus a 2.0 percent TLAC leverage buffer. The TLAC RWA and leverage buffers must be comprised solely of CET1 capital and Tier 1 capital, respectively.

⁽³⁾ The long-term debt RWA regulatory minimum is comprised of 6.0 percent plus an additional 2.5 percent requirement based on the Corporation's Method 2 G-SIB surcharge. The long-term debt leverage exposure regulatory minimum is 4.5 percent. Effective January 1, 2024, the Corporation's G-SIB surcharge, which is higher under Method 2, increased 50 bps, resulting in an increase in our long-term debt RWA regulatory minimum requirement to 9.0 percent from 8.5 percent.

⁽⁴⁾ The approach that yields the higher RWA is used to calculate TLAC and long-term debt ratios, which was the Standardized approach as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Regulatory Developments

On July 27, 2023, U.S. banking regulators issued proposed rules that would update future U.S. regulatory capital requirements. Under the capital proposal, the Advanced approaches would be replaced with a new standardized approach, referred to as the expanded risk-based approach, which would be phased in over a three-year period beginning July 1, 2025. U.S. banking regulators also issued proposed rules to revise the risk-based capital surcharge for G-SIBs, which would be effective two calendar quarters after finalization. On August 29, 2023, U.S. banking regulators issued proposed rules that would change the criteria for debt instruments included in the Corporation's eligible long-term debt and TLAC. Any final rules issued are subject to change from the current proposals. The Corporation is evaluating the potential impact of the proposed rules on its regulatory capital, eligible long-term debt and TLAC requirements.

Regulatory Capital and Securities Regulation

The Corporation's principal U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries are BofA Securities, Inc. (BofAS) and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (MLPF&S). On August 13, 2023, Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp. (MLPCC) merged into its immediate parent, BofAS. Prior to that date, MLPCC was a fully-guaranteed subsidiary of BofAS and provided clearing and settlement services as well as prime brokerage and arranged financing services for institutional clients. Following the merger, client services previously provided by MLPCC are now being provided by or through BofAS.

The Corporation's principal European subsidiaries undertaking broker-dealer activities are Merrill Lynch International (MLI) and BofA Securities Europe SA (BofASE).

The U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries are subject to the net capital requirements of Rule 15c3-1 under the Exchange Act. BofAS computes its capital requirements as an alternative net capital broker-dealer under Rule 15c3-1e, and MLPF&S computes its capital requirements in accordance with the alternative standard under Rule 15c3-1. BofAS is registered as a futures commission merchant and is subject to Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Regulation 1.17. The U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries are also registered with the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (FINRA). Pursuant to FINRA Rule 4110, FINRA may impose higher net capital requirements than Rule 15c3-1 under the Exchange Act with respect to each of the broker-dealers.

BofAS provides institutional services, and in accordance with the alternative net capital requirements, is required to maintain tentative net capital in excess of \$5.0 billion and net capital in excess of the greater of \$1.0 billion or a certain percentage of its reserve requirement in addition to a certain percentage of securities-based swap risk margin. BofAS must also notify the SEC in the event its tentative net capital is less than \$6.0 billion. BofAS is also required to hold a certain percentage of its customers' and affiliates' risk-based margin in order to meet its CFTC minimum net capital requirement. At December 31, 2023, BofAS had tentative net capital of \$21.4 billion. BofAS also had regulatory net capital of \$19.4 billion, which exceeded the minimum requirement of \$4.6 billion.

MLPF&S provides retail services. At December 31, 2023, MLPF&S' regulatory net capital was \$5.8 billion, which exceeded the minimum requirement of \$134 million.

Our European broker-dealers are subject to requirements from U.S. and non-U.S. regulators. MLI, a U.K. investment firm, is regulated by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority and is subject to certain regulatory capital requirements. At December 31, 2023, MLI's capital resources were \$33.9 billion, which exceeded the minimum Pillar 1 requirement of \$11.4 billion.

BofASE, an authorized credit institution with its head office located in France, is regulated by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudenciel et de Résolution and the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, and supervised under the Single Supervisory Mechanism by the European Central Bank. At December 31, 2023, BofASE's capital resources were \$9.6 billion, which exceeded the minimum Pillar 1 requirement of \$3.6 billion.

In addition, MLI and BofASE became conditionally registered with the SEC as security-based swap dealers in the fourth quarter of 2021, and maintained net liquid assets at December 31, 2023 that exceeded the applicable minimum requirements under the Exchange Act.

Liquidity Risk

Funding and Liquidity Risk Management

Our primary liquidity risk management objective is to meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral requirements, including payments under long-term debt agreements, commitments to extend credit and customer deposit withdrawals, while continuing to support our businesses and

customers under a range of economic conditions. To achieve that objective, we analyze and monitor our liquidity risk under expected and stressed conditions, maintain liquidity and access to diverse funding sources, including our stable deposit base, and seek to align liquidity-related incentives and risks. These liquidity risk management practices have allowed us to effectively manage the market stress from increased volatility due to the failure of certain financial institutions in the first half of 2023. Our practices have also allowed us to effectively manage market fluctuations from the rising interest rate environment, inflationary pressures and changes in the macroeconomic environment.

We define liquidity as readily available assets, limited to cash and high-quality, liquid, unencumbered securities that we can use to meet our contractual and contingent financial obligations as they arise. We manage our liquidity position through line-of-business and ALM activities, as well as through our legal entity funding strategy, on both a forward and current (including intraday) basis under both expected and stressed conditions. We believe that a centralized approach to funding and liquidity management enhances our ability to monitor liquidity requirements, maximizes access to funding sources, minimizes borrowing costs and facilitates timely responses to liquidity events.

The Board approves our liquidity risk policy and the Financial Contingency and Recovery Plan. The ERC establishes our liquidity risk tolerance levels. The MRC is responsible for overseeing liquidity risks and directing management to maintain exposures within the established tolerance levels. The MRC reviews and monitors our liquidity position and stress testing results, approves certain liquidity risk limits and reviews the impact of strategic decisions on our liquidity. For more information, see Managing Risk on page 98. Under this governance framework, we developed certain funding and liquidity risk management practices which include: maintaining liquidity at Bank of America Corporation (Parent) and selected subsidiaries, including our bank subsidiaries and other regulated entities; determining what amounts of liquidity are appropriate for these entities based on analysis of debt maturities and other potential cash outflows, including those that we may experience during stressed market conditions; diversifying funding sources, considering our asset profile and legal entity structure; and performing contingency planning.

NB Holdings Corporation

The Parent, which is a separate and distinct legal entity from our bank and nonbank subsidiaries, has an intercompany arrangement with our wholly-owned holding company subsidiary, NB Holdings Corporation (NB Holdings). We have transferred, and agreed to transfer, additional Parent assets not required to satisfy anticipated near-term expenditures to NB Holdings. The Parent is expected to continue to have access to the same flow of dividends, interest and other amounts of cash necessary to service its debt, pay dividends and perform other obligations as it would have had it not entered into these arrangements and transferred any assets. These arrangements support our preferred single point of entry resolution strategy, under which only the Parent would be resolved under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

In consideration for the transfer of assets, NB Holdings issued a subordinated note to the Parent in a principal amount equal to the value of the transferred assets. The aggregate principal amount of the note will increase by the amount of any future asset transfers. NB Holdings also provided the Parent with a committed line of credit that allows the Parent to draw

funds necessary to service near-term cash needs. These arrangements support our preferred single point of entry resolution strategy, under which only the Parent would be resolved under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. These arrangements include provisions to terminate the line of credit, forgive the subordinated note and require the Parent to transfer its remaining financial assets to NB Holdings if our projected liquidity resources deteriorate so severely that resolution of the Parent becomes imminent.

Global Liquidity Sources and Other Unencumbered Assets

We maintain liquidity available to the Corporation, including the Parent and selected subsidiaries, in the form of cash and high-quality, liquid, unencumbered securities. Our liquidity buffer, referred to as Global Liquidity Sources (GLS), is comprised of assets that are readily available to the Parent and selected subsidiaries, including holding company, bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries, even during stressed market conditions. Our cash is primarily on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and, to a lesser extent, central banks outside of the U.S. We limit the composition of high-quality, liquid, unencumbered securities to U.S. government securities, U.S. agency securities, U.S. agency MBS and other investment-grade securities, and a select group of non-U.S. government securities. We can obtain cash for these securities, even in stressed conditions, through repurchase agreements or outright sales. We hold our GLS in legal entities that allow us to meet the liquidity requirements of our global businesses, and we consider the impact of potential regulatory, tax, legal and other restrictions that could limit the transferability of funds among entities.

Table 15 presents average GLS for the three months ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 15 Average Global Liquidity Sources

(Dollars in billions)	Three Months Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Bank entities	\$ 735	\$ 694
Nonbank and other entities ⁽¹⁾	162	174
Total Average Global Liquidity Sources	\$ 897	\$ 868

⁽¹⁾ Nonbank includes Parent, NB Holdings and other regulated entities.

Our bank subsidiaries' liquidity is primarily driven by deposit and lending activity, as well as securities valuation and net debt activity. Bank subsidiaries can also generate incremental liquidity by pledging a range of unencumbered loans and securities to certain FHLBs and the Federal Reserve Discount Window. The cash we could have obtained by borrowing against this pool of specifically-identified eligible assets was \$312 billion and \$348 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. We have established operational procedures to enable us to borrow against these assets, including regularly monitoring our total pool of eligible loans and securities collateral. Eligibility is defined in guidelines from the FHLBs and the Federal Reserve and is subject to change at their discretion. Due to regulatory restrictions, liquidity generated by the bank subsidiaries can generally be used only to fund obligations within the bank subsidiaries, and transfers to the Parent or nonbank subsidiaries may be subject to prior regulatory approval.

Liquidity is also held in nonbank entities, including the Parent, NB Holdings and other regulated entities. The Parent and NB Holdings liquidity is typically in the form of cash deposited at BANA, which is excluded from the liquidity at bank subsidiaries, and high-quality, liquid, unencumbered securities. Liquidity held in other regulated entities, comprised primarily of

broker-dealer subsidiaries, is primarily available to meet the obligations of that entity, and transfers to the Parent or to any other subsidiary may be subject to prior regulatory approval due to regulatory restrictions and minimum requirements. Our other regulated entities also hold unencumbered investment-grade securities and equities that we believe could be used to generate additional liquidity.

Table 16 presents the composition of average GLS for the three months ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 16 Average Global Liquidity Sources Composition

(Dollars in billions)	Three Months Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Cash on deposit	\$ 380	\$ 174
U.S. Treasury securities	197	252
U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, and other investment-grade securities	299	427
Non-U.S. government securities	21	15
Total Average Global Liquidity Sources	\$ 897	\$ 868

Our GLS are substantially the same in composition to what qualifies as High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) under the final U.S. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) rules. However, HQLA for purposes of calculating LCR is not reported at market value, but at a lower value that incorporates regulatory deductions and the exclusion of excess liquidity held at certain subsidiaries. The LCR is calculated as the amount of a financial institution's unencumbered HQLA relative to the estimated net cash outflows the institution could encounter over a 30-day period of significant liquidity stress, expressed as a percentage. Our average consolidated HQLA, on a net basis, was \$590 billion and \$605 billion for the three months ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. For the same periods, the average consolidated LCR was 115 percent and 120 percent. Our LCR fluctuates due to normal business flows from customer activity.

Liquidity Stress Analysis

We utilize liquidity stress analysis to assist us in determining the appropriate amounts of liquidity to maintain at the Parent and our subsidiaries to meet contractual and contingent cash outflows under a range of scenarios. The scenarios we consider and utilize incorporate market-wide and Corporation-specific events, including potential credit rating downgrades for the Parent and our subsidiaries, and more severe events including potential resolution scenarios. The scenarios are based on our historical experience, experience of distressed and failed financial institutions, regulatory guidance, and both expected and unexpected future events.

The types of potential contractual and contingent cash outflows we consider in our scenarios may include, but are not limited to, upcoming contractual maturities of unsecured debt and reductions in new debt issuances; diminished access to secured financing markets; potential deposit withdrawals; increased draws on loan commitments, liquidity facilities and letters of credit; additional collateral that counterparties could call if our credit ratings were downgraded; collateral and margin requirements arising from market value changes; and potential liquidity required to maintain businesses and finance customer activities. Changes in certain market factors, including, but not limited to, credit rating downgrades, could negatively impact potential contractual and contingent outflows and the related financial instruments, and in some cases these impacts could be material to our financial results.

We consider all sources of funds that we could access during each stress scenario and focus particularly on matching available sources with corresponding liquidity requirements by legal entity. We also use the stress modeling results to manage our asset and liability profile and establish limits and guidelines on certain funding sources and businesses.

Net Stable Funding Ratio

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is a liquidity requirement for large banks to maintain a minimum level of stable funding over a one-year period. The requirement is intended to support the ability of banks to lend to households and businesses in both normal and adverse economic conditions and is complementary to the LCR, which focuses on short-term liquidity risks. The U.S. NSFR applies to the Corporation on a consolidated basis and to our insured depository institutions. For the three months ended September 30, 2023 and December 31, 2023, the average consolidated NSFR was 119 percent and 120 percent.

Diversified Funding Sources

We fund our assets primarily with a mix of deposits, and secured and unsecured liabilities through a centralized, globally coordinated funding approach diversified across products, programs, markets, currencies and investor groups.

The primary benefits of our centralized funding approach include greater control, reduced funding costs, wider name recognition by investors and greater flexibility to meet the variable funding requirements of subsidiaries. Where regulations, time zone differences or other business considerations make Parent funding impractical, certain other subsidiaries may issue their own debt.

We fund a substantial portion of our lending activities through our deposits, which were \$1.92 trillion and \$1.93 trillion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Deposits are primarily generated by our *Consumer Banking*, *GWIM* and *Global Banking* segments. These deposits are diversified by clients, product type and geography, and the majority of our U.S. deposits are insured by the FDIC.

At December 31, 2023, 50 percent of our deposits were in *Consumer Banking*, 16 percent in *GWIM* and 27 percent in *Global Banking*. As of the same period, approximately 68 percent of consumer and small business deposits and 79 percent of U.S. deposits in *Global Banking* were held by clients who have had accounts with us for 10 or more years. In addition, at December 31, 2023 and 2022, 28 percent and 34 percent of our deposits were noninterest-bearing and included operating accounts of our consumer and commercial clients.

We consider a substantial portion of our deposits to be a stable, low-cost and consistent source of funding. We believe this deposit funding is generally less sensitive to interest rate changes, market volatility or changes in our credit ratings than wholesale funding sources. Our lending activities may also be financed through secured borrowings, including credit card securitizations and securitizations with government-sponsored enterprises (GSE), the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and private-label investors, as well as FHLB loans.

Our trading activities in other regulated entities are primarily funded on a secured basis through securities lending and repurchase agreements, and these amounts will vary based on customer activity and market conditions. We believe funding these activities in the secured financing markets is more cost-efficient and less sensitive to changes in our credit ratings than unsecured financing. Repurchase agreements are generally short-term and often overnight. Disruptions in secured financing

markets for financial institutions have occurred in prior market cycles which resulted in adverse changes in terms or significant reductions in the availability of such financing. We manage the liquidity risks arising from secured funding by sourcing funding globally from a diverse group of counterparties, providing a range of securities collateral and pursuing longer durations, when appropriate. For more information on secured financing agreements, see Note 10 – *Securities Financing Agreements, Short-term Borrowings, Collateral and Restricted Cash* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Total long-term debt increased \$26.2 billion to \$302.2 billion during 2023, primarily due to debt issuances and valuation adjustments, partially offset by debt maturities and redemptions. We may, from time to time, purchase outstanding debt instruments in various transactions, depending on market conditions, liquidity and other factors. Our other regulated entities may also make markets in our debt instruments to provide liquidity for investors.

During 2023, we issued \$62.0 billion of long-term debt consisting of \$24.0 billion of notes issued by Bank of America Corporation, substantially all of which were TLAC compliant, \$25.1 billion of notes issued by Bank of America, N.A. and \$12.9 billion of other debt. During 2022, we issued \$66.0 billion of long-term debt consisting of \$44.2 billion of notes issued by Bank of America Corporation, substantially all of which were TLAC compliant, \$10.0 billion of notes issued by Bank of America, N.A. and \$11.8 billion of other debt.

During 2023, we had total long-term debt maturities and redemptions in the aggregate of \$42.7 billion consisting of \$25.3 billion for Bank of America Corporation, \$10.5 billion for Bank of America, N.A. and \$6.9 billion of other debt. During 2022, we had total long-term debt maturities and redemptions in the aggregate of \$33.3 billion consisting of \$19.8 billion for Bank of America Corporation, \$9.9 billion for Bank of America, N.A. and \$3.6 billion of other debt.

At December 31, 2023, Bank of America Corporation's senior notes of \$208.4 billion included \$187.7 billion of outstanding notes that are both TLAC eligible and callable at least one year before their stated maturities. Of these senior notes, \$22.1 billion will be callable and become TLAC ineligible during 2024, and \$22.0 billion, \$21.4 billion, \$25.0 billion and \$19.9 billion will do so during each of 2025 through 2028, respectively, and \$77.3 billion thereafter.

We issue long-term unsecured debt in a variety of maturities and currencies to achieve cost-efficient funding and to maintain an appropriate maturity profile. While the cost and availability of unsecured funding may be negatively impacted by general market conditions or by matters specific to the financial services industry or the Corporation, we seek to mitigate refinancing risk by actively managing the amount of our borrowings that we anticipate will mature within any month or quarter. We may issue unsecured debt in the form of structured notes for client purposes, certain of which qualify as TLAC-eligible debt. During 2023, we issued \$15.7 billion of structured notes, which are debt obligations that pay investors returns linked to other debt or equity securities, indices, currencies or commodities. We typically hedge the returns we are obligated to pay on these liabilities with derivatives and/or investments in the underlying instruments, so that from a funding perspective, the cost is similar to our other unsecured long-term debt. We could be required to settle certain structured note obligations for cash or other securities prior to maturity under certain circumstances, which we consider for liquidity planning purposes. We believe, however, that a portion of such

borrowings will remain outstanding beyond the earliest put or redemption date.

Substantially all of our senior and subordinated debt obligations contain no provisions that could trigger a requirement for an early repayment, require additional collateral support, result in changes to terms, accelerate maturity or create additional financial obligations upon an adverse change in our credit ratings, financial ratios, earnings, cash flows or stock price. For more information on long-term debt funding, including issuances and maturities and redemptions, see Note 11 – *Long-term Debt* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We use derivative transactions to manage the duration, interest rate and currency risks of our borrowings, considering the characteristics of the assets they are funding. For more information on our ALM activities, see Interest Rate Risk Management for the Banking Book on page 131.

Uninsured Deposits

The FDIC insures the Corporation's U.S. deposits up to \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank for each account ownership category, and various country-specific funds insure non-U.S. deposits up to specified limits. Deposits that exceed insurance limits are uninsured. At December 31, 2023, the Corporation's deposits totaled \$1.92 trillion, of which total estimated uninsured U.S. and non-U.S. deposits were \$606.8 billion and \$116.6 billion. At December 31, 2022, the Corporation's deposits totaled \$1.93 trillion, of which total estimated uninsured U.S. and non-U.S. deposits were \$617.6 billion and \$102.8 billion. Deposit balances exclude \$14.8 billion and \$15.2 billion of collateral received on certain derivative contracts that are netted against the derivative asset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Estimated uninsured deposits presented in this section reflect amounts disclosed in our regulatory reports, adjusted to exclude related accrued interest and intercompany deposit balances.

Table 17 presents information about the Corporation's total estimated uninsured time deposits. For more information on our liquidity sources, see Global Liquidity Sources and Other Unencumbered Assets, and for more information on deposits, see Diversified Funding Sources in this section. For more information on contractual time deposit maturities, see Note 9 – *Deposits* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table 17 Uninsured Time Deposits ⁽¹⁾

	December 31, 2023		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
(Dollars in millions)			
Uninsured time deposits with a maturity of:			
3 months or less	\$ 8,797	\$ 7,744	\$ 16,541
Over 3 months through 6 months	6,154	1,629	7,783
Over 6 months through 12 months	7,885	280	8,165
Over 12 months	848	2,985	3,833
Total	\$ 23,684	\$ 12,638	\$ 36,322

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are estimated based on the regulatory methodologies defined by each local jurisdiction.

Contingency Planning

We maintain contingency funding plans that outline our potential responses to liquidity stress events at various levels of severity. These policies and plans are based on stress scenarios and include potential funding strategies and communication and notification procedures that we would implement in the event we experienced stressed liquidity conditions. We periodically review and test the contingency funding plans to validate efficacy and

assess readiness.

Our U.S. bank subsidiaries can access contingency funding through the Federal Reserve Discount Window. Certain non-U.S. subsidiaries have access to central bank facilities in the jurisdictions in which they operate. While we do not rely on these sources in our liquidity modeling, we maintain the policies, procedures and governance processes that would enable us to access these sources if necessary.

Credit Ratings

Our borrowing costs and ability to raise funds are impacted by our credit ratings. In addition, credit ratings may be important to customers or counterparties when we compete in certain markets and when we seek to engage in certain transactions, including over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. Thus, it is our objective to maintain high-quality credit ratings, and management maintains an active dialogue with the major rating agencies.

Credit ratings and outlooks are opinions expressed by rating agencies on our creditworthiness and that of our obligations or securities, including long-term debt, short-term borrowings, preferred stock and other securities, including asset securitizations. Our credit ratings are subject to ongoing review by the rating agencies, and they consider a number of factors, including our own financial strength, performance, prospects and operations as well as factors not under our control. The rating agencies could make adjustments to our ratings at any time, and they provide no assurances that they will maintain our ratings at current levels.

Other factors that influence our credit ratings include changes to the rating agencies' methodologies for our industry or certain security types; the rating agencies' assessment of the general operating environment for financial services companies; our relative positions in the markets in which we compete; our various risk exposures and risk management policies and activities; pending litigation and other contingencies or potential tail risks; our reputation; our liquidity position, diversity of

funding sources and funding costs; the current and expected level and volatility of our earnings; our capital position and capital management practices; our corporate governance; the sovereign credit ratings of the U.S. government; current or future regulatory and legislative initiatives; and the agencies' views on whether the U.S. government would provide meaningful support to the Corporation or its subsidiaries in a crisis.

On May 3, 2023, Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) upgraded its long-term senior debt ratings of the Corporation by one notch to A1 from A2, and also upgraded the long-term senior debt ratings of BANA to Aa1 from Aa2. Moody's concurrently affirmed its Prime-1 short-term ratings of the Corporation and BANA. Moody's cited the Corporation's strengthened capital, improved earnings profile and ongoing commitment to maintaining a restrained risk appetite as rationale for the upgrade. These actions concluded the review for upgrade that Moody's initiated on January 23, 2023. Separately, on November 13, 2023, Moody's placed its ratings for BANA on negative outlook, reflecting the agency's recent move to a negative outlook on its ratings for the government of the United States of America and the potentially weaker capacity for the government to support systemically important U.S. banks. The Corporation's ratings and stable outlook were not affected by this action.

On March 31, 2023, Standard & Poor's Global Ratings (S&P) affirmed the current ratings of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, while at the same time revising its rating outlook to Stable from Positive. S&P concurrently changed its outlooks on three other large U.S. bank holding companies to Stable from Positive, noting that the agency has reduced its upside expectations for bank ratings in the near term.

The ratings and outlooks from Fitch Ratings for the Corporation and its subsidiaries have not changed during 2023.

Table 18 presents the Corporation's current long-term/short-term senior debt ratings and outlooks expressed by the rating agencies.

Table 18 Senior Debt Ratings

	Moody's Investors Service			Standard & Poor's Global Ratings			Fitch Ratings		
	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook
Bank of America Corporation	A1	P-1	Stable	A-	A-2	Stable	AA-	F1+	Stable
Bank of America, N.A.	Aa1	P-1	Negative	A+	A-1	Stable	AA	F1+	Stable
Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company	NR	NR	NR	A+	A-1	Stable	AA	F1+	Stable
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	NR	NR	NR	A+	A-1	Stable	AA	F1+	Stable
BofA Securities, Inc.	NR	NR	NR	A+	A-1	Stable	AA	F1+	Stable
Merrill Lynch International	NR	NR	NR	A+	A-1	Stable	AA	F1+	Stable
BofA Securities Europe SA	NR	NR	NR	A+	A-1	Stable	AA	F1+	Stable

NR = not rated

A reduction in certain of our credit ratings or the ratings of certain asset-backed securitizations may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, potential loss of access to credit markets, the related cost of funds, our businesses and on certain revenues, particularly in those businesses where counterparty creditworthiness is critical. In addition, under the terms of certain OTC derivative contracts and other trading agreements, in the event of downgrades of our or our rated subsidiaries' credit ratings, the counterparties to those agreements may require us to provide additional collateral, or to terminate these contracts or agreements, which could cause us to sustain losses and/or adversely impact our liquidity. If the short-term credit ratings of our Parent, bank or broker-dealer

subsidiaries were downgraded by one or more levels, the potential loss of access to short-term funding sources such as repo financing and the effect on our incremental cost of funds could be material.

While certain potential impacts are contractual and quantifiable, the full scope of the consequences of a credit rating downgrade to a financial institution is inherently uncertain, as it depends upon numerous dynamic, complex and inter-related factors and assumptions, including whether any downgrade of a company's long-term credit ratings precipitates downgrades to its short-term credit ratings, and assumptions about the potential behaviors of various customers, investors and counterparties. For more information on potential impacts

of credit rating downgrades, see Liquidity Risk – Liquidity Stress Analysis on page 108.

For more information on additional collateral and termination payments that could be required in connection with certain over-the-counter derivative contracts and other trading agreements in the event of a credit rating downgrade, see *Note 3 – Derivatives* to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Item 1A. Risk Factors of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Common Stock Dividends

For a summary of our declared quarterly cash dividends on common stock during 2023 and through February 20, 2024, see *Note 13 – Shareholders' Equity* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Finance Subsidiary Issuers and Parent Guarantor

BofA Finance LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (BofA Finance), is a consolidated finance subsidiary of the Corporation that has issued and sold, and is expected to continue to issue and sell, its senior unsecured debt securities (Guaranteed Notes) that are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Corporation. The Corporation guarantees the due and punctual payment, on demand, of amounts payable on the Guaranteed Notes if not paid by BofA Finance. In addition, each of BAC Capital Trust XIII, BAC Capital Trust XIV and BAC Capital Trust XV, Delaware statutory trusts (collectively, the Trusts) is a 100 percent owned finance subsidiary of the Corporation that has issued and sold trust preferred securities (the Trust Preferred Securities) or capital securities (the Capital Securities and, together with the Guaranteed Notes and the Trust Preferred Securities, the Guaranteed Securities), as applicable, that remained outstanding at December 31, 2023. The Corporation guarantees the payment of amounts and distributions with respect to the Trust Preferred Securities and Capital Securities if not paid by the Trusts, to the extent of funds held by the Trusts. This guarantee, together with the Corporation's other obligations with respect to the Trust Preferred Securities and Capital Securities, effectively constitutes a full and unconditional guarantee of the Trusts' payment obligations on the Trust Preferred Securities or Capital Securities, as applicable. No other subsidiary of the Corporation guarantees the Guaranteed Securities.

BofA Finance and each of the Trusts are finance subsidiaries, have no independent assets, revenues or operations and are dependent upon the Corporation and/or the Corporation's other subsidiaries to meet their respective obligations under the Guaranteed Securities in the ordinary course. If holders of the Guaranteed Securities make claims on their Guaranteed Securities in a bankruptcy, resolution or similar proceeding, any recoveries on those claims will be limited to those available under the applicable guarantee by the Corporation, as described above.

The Corporation is a holding company and depends upon its subsidiaries for liquidity. Applicable laws and regulations and intercompany arrangements entered into in connection with the Corporation's resolution plan could restrict the availability of funds from subsidiaries to the Corporation, which could adversely affect the Corporation's ability to make payments under its guarantees. In addition, the obligations of the Corporation under the guarantees of the Guaranteed Securities will be structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities of its subsidiaries, and claimants should look only to assets of the Corporation for payments. If the Corporation, as guarantor of the Guaranteed Notes, transfers all or substantially all of its assets to one or more direct or indirect majority-owned

subsidiaries, under the indenture governing the Guaranteed Notes, the subsidiary or subsidiaries will not be required to assume the Corporation's obligations under its guarantee of the Guaranteed Notes.

For more information on factors that may affect payments to holders of the Guaranteed Securities, see Liquidity Risk – NB Holdings Corporation in this section, Item 1. Business of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K and Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Representations and Warranties Obligations

For information on representations and warranties obligations in connection with the sale of mortgage loans, see *Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the inability or failure of a borrower or counterparty to meet its obligations. Credit risk can also arise from operational failures that result in an erroneous advance, commitment or investment of funds. We define the credit exposure to a borrower or counterparty as the loss potential arising from all product classifications including loans and leases, deposit overdrafts, derivatives, assets held-for-sale and unfunded lending commitments, which include loan commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantees. Derivative positions are recorded at fair value, and assets held-for-sale are recorded at either fair value or the lower of cost or fair value. Certain loans and unfunded commitments are accounted for under the fair value option. Credit risk for categories of assets carried at fair value is not accounted for as part of the allowance for credit losses but as part of the fair value adjustments recorded in earnings. For derivative positions, our credit risk is measured as the net cost in the event the counterparties with contracts in which we are in a gain position fail to perform under the terms of those contracts. We use the current fair value to represent credit exposure without giving consideration to future mark-to-market changes. The credit risk amounts take into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements and cash collateral. Our consumer and commercial credit extension and review procedures encompass funded and unfunded credit exposures. For more information on derivatives and credit extension commitments, see *Note 3 – Derivatives* and *Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We manage credit risk based on the risk profile of the borrower or counterparty, repayment sources, the nature of underlying collateral and other support given current events, conditions and expectations. We classify our portfolios as either consumer or commercial and monitor credit risk in each as discussed below.

We refine our underwriting and credit risk management practices as well as credit standards to meet the changing economic environment. To mitigate losses and enhance customer support in our consumer businesses, we have in place collection programs and loan modification and customer assistance infrastructures. We utilize a number of actions to mitigate losses in the commercial businesses including increasing the frequency and intensity of portfolio monitoring, hedging activity and our practice of transferring management of deteriorating commercial exposures to independent special asset officers as credits enter criticized categories.

For information on our credit risk management activities, see the following: Consumer Portfolio Credit Risk Management on

page 112, Commercial Portfolio Credit Risk Management on page 116, Non-U.S. Portfolio on page 122, Allowance for Credit Losses on page 125, and Note 5 - Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For information on the Corporation's loan modification programs, see Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles and Note 5 - Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For more information on the Corporation's credit risks, see the Credit section within Item 1A. Risk Factors of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

During 2023, our asset quality remained relatively stable. Our net charge-off ratio increased primarily driven by credit card loans, as delinquency trends continued to slowly increase off of historic lows. Nonperforming loans increased compared to 2022 driven by the commercial real estate office property type, while commercial reservable criticized exposure increased driven by both office as well as other industries that have been impacted by the current environment. Uncertainty remains regarding broader economic impacts as a result of inflationary pressures, elevated rates and the current geopolitical environment and could lead to adverse impacts to credit quality metrics in future periods.

Consumer Portfolio Credit Risk Management

Credit risk management for the consumer portfolio begins with initial underwriting and continues throughout a borrower's credit cycle. Statistical techniques in conjunction with experiential judgment are used in all aspects of portfolio management including underwriting, product pricing, risk appetite, setting

credit limits, and establishing operating processes and metrics to quantify and balance risks and returns. Statistical models are built using detailed behavioral information from external sources, such as credit bureaus, and/or internal historical experience and are a component of our consumer credit risk management process. These models are used in part to assist in making both new and ongoing credit decisions as well as portfolio management strategies, including authorizations and line management, collection practices and strategies, and determination of the allowance for loan and lease losses and allocated capital for credit risk.

Consumer Credit Portfolio

During 2023, the U.S. unemployment rate remained relatively stable and home prices increased compared to 2022. Net charge-offs increased \$1.2 billion to \$3.1 billion in 2023 primarily due to late-stage delinquent credit card loans that were charged off.

The consumer allowance for loan and lease losses increased \$1.3 billion during 2023 to \$8.5 billion. For more information, see Allowance for Credit Losses on page 125.

For more information on our accounting policies regarding delinquencies, nonperforming status, charge-offs and loan modifications for the consumer portfolio, see Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles and Note 5 - Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table 19 presents our outstanding consumer loans and leases, consumer nonperforming loans and accruing consumer loans past due 90 days or more.

Table 19 Consumer Credit Quality

	Outstandings		Nonperforming		Accruing Past Due	
			December 31		90 Days or More	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)						
Residential mortgage ⁽¹⁾	\$ 228,403	\$ 229,670	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,167	\$ 252	\$ 368
Home equity	25,527	26,563	450	510	—	—
Credit card	102,200	93,421	n/a	n/a	1,224	717
Direct/Indirect consumer ⁽²⁾	103,468	106,236	148	77	2	2
Other consumer	124	156	—	—	—	—
Consumer loans excluding loans accounted for under the fair value option	\$ 459,722	\$ 456,046	\$ 2,712	\$ 2,754	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,087
Loans accounted for under the fair value option ⁽³⁾	243	339				
Total consumer loans and leases	\$ 459,965	\$ 456,385				
Percentage of outstanding consumer loans and leases ⁽⁴⁾	n/a	n/a	0.59 %	0.60 %	0.32 %	0.24 %
Percentage of outstanding consumer loans and leases, excluding fully-insured loan portfolios ⁽⁴⁾	n/a	n/a	0.60	0.62	0.27	0.16

⁽¹⁾ Residential mortgage loans accruing past due 90 days or more are fully-insured loans. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, residential mortgage included \$156 million and \$260 million of loans on which interest had been curtailed by the FHA, and therefore were no longer accruing interest, although principal was still insured, and \$96 million and \$108 million of loans on which interest was still accruing.

⁽²⁾ Outstandings primarily includes auto and specialty lending loans and leases of \$53.9 billion and \$51.8 billion, U.S. securities-based lending loans of \$46.0 billion and \$50.4 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and non-U.S. consumer loans of \$2.8 billion and \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽³⁾ For more information on the fair value option, see Note 21 - Fair Value Option to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

⁽⁴⁾ Excludes consumer loans accounted for under the fair value option. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, \$4 million and \$7 million of loans accounted for under the fair value option were past due 90 days or more and not accruing interest.

n/a = not applicable

Table 20 presents net charge-offs and related ratios for consumer loans and leases.

Table 20 Consumer Net Charge-offs and Related Ratios

	Net Charge-offs		Net Charge-off Ratios ⁽⁴⁾	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)				
Residential mortgage	\$ 16	\$ 72	0.01 %	0.03 %
Home equity	(59)	(90)	(0.23)	(0.33)
Credit card	2,561	1,334	2.66	1.60
Direct/Indirect consumer	92	18	0.09	0.02
Other consumer	480	521	n/m	n/m
Total	\$ 3,090	\$ 1,855	0.68	0.42

⁽¹⁾ Net charge-off ratios are calculated as net charge-offs divided by average outstanding loans and leases, excluding loans accounted for under the fair value option.
n/m = not meaningful

We believe that the presentation of information adjusted to exclude the impact of the fully-insured loan portfolio and loans accounted for under the fair value option is more representative of the ongoing operations and credit quality of the business. As a result, in the following tables and discussions of the residential mortgage and home equity portfolios, we exclude loans accounted for under the fair value option and provide information that excludes the impact of the fully-insured loan portfolio in certain credit quality statistics.

Residential Mortgage

The residential mortgage portfolio made up the largest percentage of our consumer loan portfolio at 50 percent of consumer loans and leases in 2023. Approximately 51 percent of the residential mortgage portfolio was in *Consumer Banking*, 46 percent was in *GWIM* and the remaining portion was in *All Other*.

Outstanding balances in the residential mortgage portfolio decreased \$1.3 billion in 2023, as paydowns and payoffs outpaced new originations.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the residential mortgage portfolio included \$11.0 billion and \$11.7 billion of outstanding fully-insured loans, of which \$2.2 billion for both periods had FHA insurance, with the remainder protected by Fannie Mae long-term standby agreements.

Table 21 presents certain residential mortgage key credit statistics on both a reported basis and excluding the fully-insured loan portfolio. The following discussion presents the residential mortgage portfolio excluding the fully-insured loan portfolio.

Table 21 Residential Mortgage – Key Credit Statistics

	Reported Basis ⁽¹⁾		Excluding Fully-insured Loans ⁽¹⁾	
	December 31			
	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)				
Outstandings	\$ 228,403	\$ 229,670	\$ 217,439	\$ 217,976
Accruing past due 30 days or more	1,513	1,471	986	844
Accruing past due 90 days or more	252	368	—	—
Nonperforming loans ⁽²⁾	2,114	2,167	2,114	2,167
Percent of portfolio				
Refreshed LTV greater than 90 but less than or equal to 100	1%	1 %	1%	1 %
Refreshed LTV greater than 100	—	—	—	—
Refreshed FICO below 620	1	1	1	1

⁽¹⁾ Outstandings, accruing past due, nonperforming loans and percentages of portfolio exclude loans accounted for under the fair value option.

⁽²⁾ Includes loans that are contractually current that have not yet demonstrated a sustained period of payment performance following a modification.

Nonperforming outstanding balances in the residential mortgage portfolio decreased \$53 million in 2023 primarily due to payoffs and paydowns, returns to performing and loan sales outpacing new additions. Of the nonperforming residential mortgage loans at December 31, 2023, \$1.3 billion, or 62 percent, were current on contractual payments. Excluding fully-insured loans, loans accruing past due 30 days or more increased \$142 million.

Of the \$217.4 billion in total residential mortgage loans outstanding at December 31, 2023, \$63.1 billion, or 29 percent, of loans were originated as interest-only. The outstanding balance of interest-only residential mortgage loans that had entered the amortization period was \$3.6 billion, or six percent, at December 31, 2023. Residential mortgage loans that have entered the amortization period generally experience a higher rate of early stage delinquencies and nonperforming status compared to the residential mortgage portfolio as a

whole. At December 31, 2023, \$80 million, or two percent, of outstanding interest-only residential mortgages that had entered the amortization period were accruing past due 30 days or more compared to \$986 million, or less than one percent, for the entire residential mortgage portfolio. In addition, at December 31, 2023, \$180 million, or five percent, of outstanding interest-only residential mortgage loans that had entered the amortization period were nonperforming, of which \$61 million were contractually current. Loans that have yet to enter the amortization period in our interest-only residential mortgage portfolio are primarily well-collateralized loans to our wealth management clients and have an interest-only period of three years to 10 years. Substantially all of these loans that have yet to enter the amortization period will not be required to make a fully-amortizing payment until 2025 or later.

Table 22 presents outstandings, nonperforming loans and net charge-offs by certain state concentrations for the residential mortgage portfolio. In the New York area, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) made up 15 percent of outstandings at both December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana MSA within California represented 14 percent of outstandings at both December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 22 Residential Mortgage State Concentrations

(Dollars in millions)	Outstandings ⁽¹⁾		Nonperforming ⁽¹⁾		Net Charge-offs	
	December 31					
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
California	\$ 81,085	\$ 80,878	\$ 641	\$ 656	\$ 3	\$ 37
New York	25,975	26,228	320	328	4	7
Florida	15,450	15,225	131	145	(2)	(2)
Texas	9,361	9,399	88	88	1	—
New Jersey	8,671	8,810	97	96	—	3
Other	76,897	77,436	837	854	10	27
Residential mortgage loans	\$ 217,439	\$ 217,976	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,167	\$ 16	\$ 72
Fully-insured loan portfolio	10,964	11,694				
Total residential mortgage loan portfolio	\$ 228,403	\$ 229,670				

⁽¹⁾ Outstandings and nonperforming loans exclude loans accounted for under the fair value option.

Home Equity

At December 31, 2023, the home equity portfolio made up six percent of the consumer portfolio and was comprised of home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), home equity loans and reverse mortgages. HELOCs generally have an initial draw period of 10 years, and after the initial draw period ends, the loans generally convert to 15- or 20-year amortizing loans. We no longer originate home equity loans or reverse mortgages.

At December 31, 2023, 84 percent of the home equity portfolio was in *Consumer Banking*, seven percent was in *All Other* and the remainder of the portfolio was primarily in *GWIM*. Outstanding balances in the home equity portfolio decreased \$1.0 billion in 2023 primarily due to paydowns outpacing draws

on existing lines and new originations. Of the total home equity portfolio at December 31, 2023 and 2022, \$10.1 billion and \$11.1 billion, or 39 percent and 42 percent, were in first-lien positions. At December 31, 2023, outstanding balances in the home equity portfolio that were in a second-lien or more junior-lien position and where we also held the first-lien loan totaled \$4.4 billion, or 17 percent, of our total home equity portfolio.

Unused HELOCs totaled \$45.1 billion and \$42.4 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The HELOC utilization rate was 35 percent and 38 percent at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 23 presents certain home equity portfolio key credit statistics.

Table 23 Home Equity – Key Credit Statistics⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	December 31	
	2023	2022
Outstandings	\$ 25,527	\$ 26,563
Accruing past due 30 days or more	95	96
Nonperforming loans ⁽²⁾	450	510
Percent of portfolio		
Refreshed CLTV greater than 90 but less than or equal to 100	—%	—%
Refreshed CLTV greater than 100	—	—
Refreshed FICO below 620	3	2

⁽¹⁾ Outstandings, accruing past due, nonperforming loans and percentages of the portfolio exclude loans accounted for under the fair value option.

⁽²⁾ Includes loans that are contractually current that have not yet demonstrated a sustained period of payment performance following a modification.

Nonperforming outstanding balances in the home equity portfolio decreased \$60 million to \$450 million at December 31, 2023, primarily driven by loan sales, payoffs and returns to performing status outpacing new additions. Of the nonperforming home equity loans at December 31, 2023, \$256 million, or 57 percent, were current on contractual payments. In addition, \$113 million, or 25 percent, were 180 days or more past due and had been written down to the estimated fair value of the collateral, less costs to sell. Accruing loans that were 30 days or more past due remained relatively unchanged in 2023 compared to 2022.

Of the \$25.5 billion in total home equity portfolio outstandings at December 31, 2023, as shown in Table 23, 11 percent require interest-only payments. The outstanding balance of HELOCs that had reached the end of their draw period and entered the amortization period was \$4.0 billion at

December 31, 2023. The HELOCs that have entered the amortization period have experienced a higher percentage of early stage delinquencies and nonperforming status when compared to the HELOC portfolio as a whole. At December 31, 2023, \$41 million, or one percent, of outstanding HELOCs that had entered the amortization period were accruing past due 30 days or more. In addition, at December 31, 2023, \$283 million, or seven percent, were nonperforming.

For our interest-only HELOC portfolio, we do not actively track how many of our home equity customers pay only the minimum amount due on their home equity loans and lines; however, we can infer some of this information through a review of our HELOC portfolio that we service and is still in its revolving period. During 2023, 13 percent of these customers with an outstanding balance did not pay any principal on their HELOCs.

Table 24 presents outstandings, nonperforming balances and net recoveries by certain state concentrations for the home equity portfolio. In the New York area, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA made up 11 percent and 12 percent of the outstanding home equity portfolio at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana MSA within California made up 10 percent and 11 percent of the outstanding home equity portfolio at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 24 Home Equity State Concentrations

(Dollars in millions)	Outstandings ⁽¹⁾		Nonperforming ⁽¹⁾		Net Charge-offs	
	December 31				2023	2022
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
California	\$ 6,966	\$ 7,406	\$ 109	\$ 119	\$ (6)	\$ (20)
Florida	2,576	2,743	53	63	(12)	(21)
New Jersey	1,870	2,047	46	53	(5)	(3)
New York	1,590	1,806	71	80	(10)	(4)
Texas	1,410	1,284	16	14	—	—
Other	11,115	11,277	155	181	(26)	(42)
Total home equity loan portfolio	\$ 25,527	\$ 26,563	\$ 450	\$ 510	\$ (59)	\$ (90)

⁽¹⁾ Outstandings and nonperforming loans exclude loans accounted for under the fair value option.

Credit Card

At December 31, 2023, 97 percent of the credit card portfolio was managed in *Consumer Banking* with the remainder in *GWIM*. Outstandings in the credit card portfolio increased \$8.8 billion during 2023 to \$102.2 billion as purchase volume and card transfers more than offset payments. Net charge-offs increased \$1.2 billion to \$2.6 billion in 2023 compared to 2022, primarily due to late-stage delinquent credit card loans that were charged off. Credit card loans 30 days or more past due and still

accruing interest increased \$914 million, and 90 days or more past due and still accruing interest increased \$507 million at December 31, 2023.

Unused lines of credit for credit card increased to \$390.2 billion at December 31, 2023 from \$370.1 billion at December 31, 2022.

Table 25 presents certain state concentrations for the credit card portfolio.

Table 25 Credit Card State Concentrations

(Dollars in millions)	Outstandings		Accruing Past Due 90 Days or More		Net Charge-offs	
	December 31				2023	2022
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
California	\$ 16,952	\$ 15,363	\$ 216	\$ 126	\$ 457	\$ 232
Florida	10,521	9,512	168	100	343	183
Texas	8,978	8,125	125	72	245	123
New York	5,788	5,381	84	56	197	99
Washington	5,352	4,844	41	21	77	36
Other	54,609	50,196	590	342	1,242	661
Total credit card portfolio	\$ 102,200	\$ 93,421	\$ 1,224	\$ 717	\$ 2,561	\$ 1,334

Direct/Indirect Consumer

At December 31, 2023, 52 percent of the direct/indirect portfolio was included in *Consumer Banking* (consumer auto and recreational vehicle lending) and 48 percent was included in *GWIM* (principally securities-based lending loans). Outstandings in the direct/indirect portfolio decreased \$2.8 billion in 2023 to

\$103.5 billion driven by declines in securities-based lending stemming from higher paydown activity due to higher interest rates, partially offset by growth in our auto portfolio.

Table 26 presents certain state concentrations for the direct/indirect consumer loan portfolio.

Table 26 Direct/Indirect State Concentrations

(Dollars in millions)	Outstandings		Nonperforming		Net Charge-offs	
	December 31				2023	2022
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
California	\$ 15,416	\$ 15,516	\$ 27	\$ 12	\$ 21	\$ 6
Florida	13,550	13,783	18	10	14	4
Texas	9,668	9,837	14	9	12	3
New York	7,335	7,891	11	5	6	2
New Jersey	4,376	4,456	5	3	2	1
Other	53,123	54,753	73	38	37	2
Total direct/indirect loan portfolio	\$ 103,468	\$ 106,236	\$ 148	\$ 77	\$ 92	\$ 18

Other Consumer

Other consumer primarily consists of deposit overdraft balances. Net charge-offs decreased \$41 million in 2023 to \$480 million, primarily driven by lower overdraft losses.

Nonperforming Consumer Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity

Table 27 presents nonperforming consumer loans, leases and foreclosed properties activity during 2023 and 2022. During 2023, nonperforming consumer loans decreased \$42 million to \$2.7 billion.

At December 31, 2023, \$531 million, or 20 percent, of nonperforming loans were 180 days or more past due and had been written down to their estimated property value less costs to sell. In addition, at December 31, 2023, \$1.6 billion, or 60 percent, of nonperforming consumer loans were current and classified as nonperforming loans in accordance with applicable policies.

Foreclosed properties decreased \$18 million in 2023 to \$103 million.

Table 27 Nonperforming Consumer Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Nonperforming loans and leases, January 1	\$ 2,754	\$ 2,989
Additions	1,055	1,453
Reductions:		
Paydowns and payoffs	(480)	(535)
Sales	(63)	(402)
Returns to performing status ⁽¹⁾	(475)	(661)
Charge-offs	(53)	(56)
Transfers to foreclosed properties	(26)	(34)
Total net reductions to nonperforming loans and leases	(42)	(235)
Total nonperforming loans and leases, December 31	2,712	2,754
Foreclosed properties, December 31	103	121
Nonperforming consumer loans, leases and foreclosed properties, December 31 ⁽²⁾	\$ 2,815	\$ 2,875
Nonperforming consumer loans and leases as a percentage of outstanding consumer loans and leases ⁽³⁾	0.59 %	0.60 %
Nonperforming consumer loans, leases and foreclosed properties as a percentage of outstanding consumer loans, leases and foreclosed properties ⁽³⁾	0.61	0.63

⁽¹⁾ Consumer loans may be returned to performing status when all principal and interest is current and full repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest is expected, or when the loan otherwise becomes well-secured and is in the process of collection.

⁽²⁾ Includes repossessed non-real estate assets of \$20 million and \$0 at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽³⁾ Outstanding consumer loans and leases exclude loans accounted for under the fair value option.

Commercial Portfolio Credit Risk Management

Credit risk management for the commercial portfolio begins with an assessment of the credit risk profile of the borrower or counterparty based on an analysis of its financial position. As part of the overall credit risk assessment, our commercial credit exposures are assigned a risk rating and are subject to approval based on defined credit approval standards. Subsequent to loan origination, risk ratings are monitored on an ongoing basis, and if necessary, adjusted to reflect changes in the financial condition, cash flow, risk profile or outlook of a borrower or counterparty. In making credit decisions, we consider risk rating, collateral, country, industry and single-name concentration limits while also balancing these considerations with the total borrower or counterparty relationship. We use a variety of tools to continuously monitor the ability of a borrower or counterparty to perform under its obligations. We use risk rating aggregations to measure and evaluate concentrations within portfolios. In addition, risk ratings are a factor in determining the level of allocated capital and the allowance for credit losses.

As part of our ongoing risk mitigation initiatives, we attempt to work with clients experiencing financial difficulty to modify their loans to terms that better align with their current ability to pay. For more information on our accounting policies regarding delinquencies, nonperforming status and net charge-offs for the commercial portfolio, see *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management of Commercial Credit Risk Concentrations

Commercial credit risk is evaluated and managed with the goal that concentrations of credit exposure continue to be aligned with our risk appetite. We review, measure and manage

concentrations of credit exposure by industry, product, geography, customer relationship and loan size. We also review, measure and manage commercial real estate loans by geographic location and property type. In addition, within our non-U.S. portfolio, we evaluate exposures by region and by country. Tables 32, 34 and 37 summarize our concentrations. We also utilize syndications of exposure to third parties, loan sales, hedging and other risk mitigation techniques to manage the size and risk profile of the commercial credit portfolio. For more information on our industry concentrations, see Table 34 and Commercial Portfolio Credit Risk Management – Industry Concentrations on page 120.

We account for certain large corporate loans and loan commitments, including issued but unfunded letters of credit which are considered utilized for credit risk management purposes, that exceed our single-name credit risk concentration guidelines under the fair value option. Lending commitments, both funded and unfunded, are actively managed and monitored, and as appropriate, credit risk for these lending relationships may be mitigated through the use of credit derivatives, with our credit view and market perspectives determining the size and timing of the hedging activity. In addition, we purchase credit protection to cover the funded portion as well as the unfunded portion of certain other credit exposures. To lessen the cost of obtaining our desired credit protection levels, credit exposure may be added within an industry, borrower or counterparty group by selling protection. These credit derivatives do not meet the requirements for treatment as accounting hedges. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other income.

In addition, we are a member of various securities and derivative exchanges and clearinghouses, both in the U.S. and

other countries. As a member, we may be required to pay a pro-rata share of the losses incurred by some of these organizations as a result of another member default and under other loss scenarios. For more information, see *Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commercial Credit Portfolio

Outstanding commercial loans and leases increased \$4.4 billion during 2023 due to growth in commercial real estate, primarily in *Global Banking*, and U.S. small business commercial. During 2023, commercial credit quality deteriorated as nonperforming commercial loans and reservable criticized utilized exposure increased primarily driven by the commercial real estate office property type; however, the commercial net charge-off ratio of 0.12 percent during 2023 remained low.

With the exception of the office property type, which is further discussed in the Commercial Real Estate section herein, credit quality of commercial real estate borrowers has remained relatively stable since December 31, 2022; however, we are closely monitoring emerging trends and borrower performance in the increased rate environment and challenging capital markets. Recent demand for office space has been stagnant, and future demand for office space continues to be uncertain as

companies evaluate space needs with employment models that utilize a mix of remote and conventional office use.

The commercial allowance for loan and lease losses decreased \$623 million during 2023 to \$4.8 billion, primarily driven by improved macroeconomic conditions. For more information, see Allowance for Credit Losses on page 125.

Total commercial utilized credit exposure decreased \$8.6 billion during 2023 to \$696.3 billion primarily driven by lower derivative assets. The utilization rate for loans and leases, standby letters of credit (SBLCs) and financial guarantees, and commercial letters of credit, in the aggregate, was 55 percent and 56 percent at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 28 presents commercial credit exposure by type for utilized, unfunded and total binding committed credit exposure. Commercial utilized credit exposure includes SBLCs and financial guarantees and commercial letters of credit that have been issued and for which we are legally bound to advance funds under prescribed conditions during a specified time period, and excludes exposure related to trading account assets. Although funds have not yet been advanced, these exposure types are considered utilized for credit risk management purposes.

Table 28 Commercial Credit Exposure by Type

	Commercial Utilized ⁽¹⁾		Commercial Unfunded ^(2, 3, 4)		Total Commercial Committed	
			December 31			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)						
Loans and leases	\$ 593,767	\$ 589,362	\$ 507,641	\$ 487,772	\$ 1,101,408	\$ 1,077,134
Derivative assets ⁽⁵⁾	39,323	48,642	—	—	39,323	48,642
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees	31,348	33,376	1,953	1,266	33,301	34,642
Debt securities and other investments	20,422	20,195	3,083	2,551	23,505	22,746
Loans held-for-sale	4,338	6,112	4,904	3,729	9,242	9,841
Operating leases	5,312	5,509	—	—	5,312	5,509
Commercial letters of credit	943	973	232	28	1,175	1,001
Other	846	698	—	—	846	698
Total	\$ 696,299	\$ 704,867	\$ 517,813	\$ 495,346	\$ 1,214,112	\$ 1,200,213

⁽¹⁾ Commercial utilized exposure includes loans of \$3.3 billion and \$5.4 billion accounted for under the fair value option at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽²⁾ Commercial unfunded exposure includes commitments accounted for under the fair value option with a notional amount of \$2.6 billion and \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽³⁾ Excludes unused business card lines, which are not legally binding.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes the notional amount of unfunded legally binding lending commitments, net of amounts distributed (i.e., syndicated or participated) to other financial institutions. The distributed amounts were \$10.3 billion and \$10.4 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽⁵⁾ Derivative assets are carried at fair value, reflect the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements and have been reduced by cash collateral of \$29.4 billion and \$33.8 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Not reflected in utilized and committed exposure is additional non-cash derivative collateral held of \$56.1 billion and \$51.6 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022, which consists primarily of other marketable securities.

Nonperforming commercial loans increased \$1.7 billion during 2023, primarily in commercial real estate. Table 29 presents our commercial loans and leases portfolio and related credit quality information at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 29 Commercial Credit Quality

	Outstandings		Nonperforming		Accruing Past Due 90 Days or More	
			December 31			
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)						
Commercial and industrial:						
U.S. commercial	\$ 358,931	\$ 358,481	\$ 636	\$ 553	\$ 51	\$ 190
Non-U.S. commercial	124,581	124,479	175	212	4	25
Total commercial and industrial	483,512	482,960	811	765	55	215
Commercial real estate	72,878	69,766	1,927	271	32	46
Commercial lease financing	14,854	13,644	19	4	7	8
	571,244	566,370	2,757	1,040	94	269
U.S. small business commercial ⁽¹⁾	19,197	17,560	16	14	184	355
Commercial loans excluding loans accounted for under the fair value option	\$ 590,441	\$ 583,930	\$ 2,773	\$ 1,054	\$ 278	\$ 624
Loans accounted for under the fair value option ⁽²⁾	3,326	5,432				
Total commercial loans and leases	\$ 593,767	\$ 589,362				

⁽¹⁾ Includes card-related products.

⁽²⁾ Commercial loans accounted for under the fair value option includes U.S. commercial of \$2.2 billion and \$2.9 billion and non-U.S. commercial of \$1.2 billion and \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. For more information on the fair value option, see Note 21 - Fair Value Option to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table 30 presents net charge-offs and related ratios for our commercial loans and leases for 2023 and 2022.

Table 30 Commercial Net Charge-offs and Related Ratios

	Net Charge-offs		Net Charge-off Ratios ⁽¹⁾	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)				
Commercial and industrial:				
U.S. commercial	\$ 124	\$ 71	0.03 %	0.02%
Non-U.S. commercial	19	21	0.02	0.02
Total commercial and industrial	143	92	0.03	0.02
Commercial real estate	245	66	0.34	0.10
Commercial lease financing	2	5	0.02	0.03
	390	163	0.07	0.03
U.S. small business commercial	319	154	1.71	0.86
Total commercial	\$ 709	\$ 317	0.12	0.06

⁽¹⁾ Net charge-off ratios are calculated as net charge-offs divided by average outstanding loans and leases, excluding loans accounted for under the fair value option.

Table 31 presents commercial reservable criticized utilized exposure by loan type. Criticized exposure corresponds to the Special Mention, Substandard and Doubtful asset categories as defined by regulatory authorities. Total commercial reservable criticized utilized exposure increased \$4.0 billion during 2023

driven by the commercial real estate office property type and U.S. commercial, partially offset by non-U.S. commercial. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, 89 percent and 88 percent of commercial reservable criticized utilized exposure was secured.

Table 31 Commercial Reservable Criticized Utilized Exposure ^(1, 2)

	December 31			
	2023		2022	
(Dollars in millions)				
Commercial and industrial:				
U.S. commercial	\$ 12,006	3.12 %	\$ 10,724	2.78%
Non-U.S. commercial	1,787	1.37	2,665	2.04
Total commercial and industrial	13,793	2.68	13,389	2.59
Commercial real estate	8,749	11.80	5,201	7.30
Commercial lease financing	166	1.12	240	1.76
	22,708	3.76	18,830	3.13
U.S. small business commercial	592	3.08	444	2.53
Total commercial reservable criticized utilized exposure	\$ 23,300	3.74	\$ 19,274	3.12

⁽¹⁾ Total commercial reservable criticized utilized exposure includes loans and leases of \$22.5 billion and \$18.5 billion and commercial letters of credit of \$795 million and \$817 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽²⁾ Percentages are calculated as commercial reservable criticized utilized exposure divided by total commercial reservable utilized exposure for each exposure category.

Commercial and Industrial

Commercial and industrial loans include U.S. commercial and non-U.S. commercial portfolios.

U.S. Commercial

At December 31, 2023, 62 percent of the U.S. commercial loan portfolio, excluding small business, was managed in *Global Banking*, 22 percent in *Global Markets*, 14 percent in *GWIM*

(loans that provide financing for asset purchases, business investments and other liquidity needs for high net worth clients) and the remainder primarily in *Consumer Banking*. U.S. commercial loans remained largely unchanged during 2023. Reservable criticized utilized exposure increased \$1.3 billion, or 12 percent, driven by a broad range of industries.

Non-U.S. Commercial

At December 31, 2023, 62 percent of the non-U.S. commercial loan portfolio was managed in *Global Banking* and 38 percent in *Global Markets*. Non-U.S. commercial loans remained largely unchanged during 2023. Reservable criticized utilized exposure decreased \$878 million, or 33 percent, due to upgrades and sales of Russian exposure. For information on the non-U.S. commercial portfolio, see Non-U.S. Portfolio on page 122.

Commercial Real Estate

Commercial real estate primarily includes commercial loans secured by non-owner-occupied real estate and is dependent on the sale or lease of the real estate as the primary source of repayment. Outstanding loans increased \$3.1 billion, or four percent, during 2023 to \$72.9 billion with increases across multiple property types. The commercial real estate portfolio is primarily managed in *Global Banking* and consists of loans made primarily to public and private developers, and commercial real estate firms. The portfolio remains diversified across property types and geographic regions. California represented the largest state concentration at 20 percent and 19 percent of commercial real estate at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Reservable criticized utilized exposure increased \$3.5 billion, or 68 percent, during 2023, primarily driven by office loans.

Office loans represented the largest property type concentration at 25 percent of the commercial real estate portfolio at December 31, 2023, but only represented approximately two percent of total loans for the Corporation. This property type is roughly 75 percent Class A and had an origination loan-to-value of approximately 55 percent. Although we have seen collateral value declines in this property type, the majority of these loans remained adequately secured as of December 31, 2023.

Reservable criticized exposure for the office property type was \$5.5 billion at December 31, 2023, and approximately \$7.6 billion of office loans are scheduled to mature by the end of 2024.

During 2023 and 2022, we continued to see relatively low default rates. We use a number of proactive risk mitigation initiatives to reduce adversely rated exposure in the commercial real estate portfolio, including transfers of deteriorating exposures for management by independent special asset officers and the pursuit of loan restructurings or asset sales to achieve the best results for our customers and the Corporation.

Table 32 presents outstanding commercial real estate loans by geographic region, based on the geographic location of the collateral, and by property type.

Table 32 Outstanding Commercial Real Estate Loans

	December 31	
	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)		
By Geographic Region		
Northeast	\$ 15,920	\$ 15,601
California	14,551	13,360
Southwest	9,318	8,723
Southeast	8,368	7,713
Florida	4,986	5,374
Illinois	3,361	3,327
Midwest	3,149	3,419
Midsouth	2,785	2,716
Northwest	2,095	1,959
Non-U.S.	6,052	5,518
Other	2,293	2,056
Total outstanding commercial real estate loans	\$ 72,878	\$ 69,766
By Property Type		
Non-residential		
Office	\$ 17,976	\$ 18,230
Industrial / Warehouse	14,746	13,775
Multi-family rental	10,606	10,412
Shopping centers / Retail	5,756	5,830
Hotel / Motels	5,665	5,696
Multi-use	2,681	2,403
Other	14,201	12,241
Total non-residential	71,631	68,587
Residential	1,247	1,179
Total outstanding commercial real estate loans	\$ 72,878	\$ 69,766

U.S. Small Business Commercial

The U.S. small business commercial loan portfolio is comprised of small business card loans and small business loans primarily managed in *Consumer Banking*, and included \$329 million and \$1.0 billion of Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022. PPP loans decreased \$679 million primarily due to repayment of the loans by the Small Business Administration (SBA) under the terms of the program. Excluding PPP, credit card-related products were 54 percent and 53 percent of the U.S. small business commercial portfolio at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and represented 99 percent of the net charge-offs compared to 100 percent for 2022. Accruing past due 90 days or more decreased \$171 million in 2023 driven by the repayment of PPP loans, which are fully guaranteed by the SBA.

Nonperforming Commercial Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity

Table 33 presents the nonperforming commercial loans, leases and foreclosed properties activity during 2023 and 2022. Nonperforming loans do not include loans accounted for under the fair value option. During 2023, nonperforming commercial loans and leases increased \$1.7 billion to \$2.8 billion. At December 31, 2023, 96 percent of commercial nonperforming loans, leases and foreclosed properties were secured, and 62 percent were contractually current. Commercial nonperforming loans were carried at 89 percent of their unpaid principal balance, as the carrying value of these loans has been reduced to the estimated collateral value less costs to sell.

Table 33 Nonperforming Commercial Loans, Leases and Foreclosed Properties Activity ^(1, 2)

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Nonperforming loans and leases, January 1	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,578
Additions	2,863	952
Reductions:		
Paydowns	(517)	(825)
Sales	(4)	(57)
Returns to performing status ⁽³⁾	(106)	(334)
Charge-offs	(428)	(221)
Transfers to foreclosed properties	(23)	—
Transfers to loans held-for-sale	(66)	(39)
Total net additions / (reductions) to nonperforming loans and leases	1,719	(524)
Total nonperforming loans and leases, December 31	2,773	1,054
Foreclosed properties, December 31	42	49
Nonperforming commercial loans, leases and foreclosed properties, December 31	\$ 2,815	\$ 1,103
Nonperforming commercial loans and leases as a percentage of outstanding commercial loans and leases ⁽⁴⁾	0.47 %	0.18 %
Nonperforming commercial loans, leases and foreclosed properties as a percentage of outstanding commercial loans, leases and foreclosed properties ⁽⁴⁾	0.48	0.19

⁽¹⁾ Balances do not include nonperforming loans held-for-sale of \$161 million and \$219 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽²⁾ Includes U.S. small business commercial activity. Small business card loans are excluded as they are not classified as nonperforming.

⁽³⁾ Commercial loans and leases may be returned to performing status when all principal and interest is current and full repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest is expected, when the loan otherwise becomes well-secured and is in the process of collection, or when a modified loan demonstrates a sustained period of payment performance.

⁽⁴⁾ Outstanding commercial loans exclude loans accounted for under the fair value option.

Industry Concentrations

Table 34 presents commercial committed and utilized credit exposure by industry. For information on net notional credit protection purchased to hedge funded and unfunded exposures for which we elected the fair value option, as well as certain other credit exposures, see Commercial Portfolio Credit Risk Management – Risk Mitigation.

Commercial credit exposure is diversified across a broad range of industries. Total commercial committed exposure increased \$13.9 billion during 2023 to \$1.2 trillion. The increase in commercial committed exposure was concentrated in Capital goods, Finance companies and Asset managers and funds.

Industry limits are used internally to manage industry concentrations and are based on committed exposure that is determined on an industry-by-industry basis. A risk management framework is in place to set and approve industry limits as well as to provide ongoing monitoring.

Asset managers and funds, our largest industry concentration with committed exposure of \$169.3 billion, increased \$4.2 billion, primarily driven by exposure to the Capital markets industry group during 2023.

Real estate, our second largest industry concentration with committed exposure of \$100.3 billion remained relatively unchanged during 2023. For more information on the commercial real estate and related portfolios, see Commercial Portfolio Credit Risk Management – Commercial Real Estate on page 119.

Capital goods, our third largest industry concentration with committed exposure of \$97.0 billion, increased \$9.7 billion, or 11 percent, during 2023. The increase in committed exposure occurred primarily as a result of increases in Trading companies and distributors as well as Machinery, partially offset by a decrease in Industrial conglomerates.

The impact of various macroeconomic challenges, including geopolitical tensions, inflationary pressures and elevated interest rates, may lead to uncertainty in the U.S. and global economies, and may adversely impact a number of industries. We continue to monitor all industries, particularly higher risk industries that are experiencing or could experience a more significant impact to their financial condition.

Table 34 Commercial Credit Exposure by Industry ⁽¹⁾

	Commercial Utilized		Total Commercial Committed ⁽²⁾	
	December 31			
	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)				
Asset managers and funds	\$ 103,138	\$ 106,842	\$ 169,318	\$ 165,087
Real estate ⁽³⁾	73,150	72,180	100,269	99,722
Capital goods	49,698	45,580	97,044	87,314
Finance companies	62,906	55,248	89,119	79,546
Healthcare equipment and services	35,037	33,554	61,766	58,761
Materials	25,223	26,304	55,296	55,589
Retailing	24,561	24,785	54,523	53,714
Food, beverage and tobacco	23,865	23,232	49,426	47,486
Consumer services	27,355	26,980	49,105	47,372
Government and public education	31,051	34,861	45,873	48,134
Individuals and trusts	32,481	34,897	43,938	45,572
Commercial services and supplies	22,642	23,628	41,473	41,596
Utilities	18,610	20,292	39,481	40,164
Energy	12,450	15,132	36,996	36,043
Transportation	24,200	22,273	36,267	33,858
Technology hardware and equipment	11,951	11,441	29,160	29,825
Global commercial banks	22,749	27,217	25,684	29,293
Media	13,033	14,781	24,908	28,216
Vehicle dealers	16,283	12,909	22,570	20,638
Software and services	9,830	12,961	22,381	25,633
Pharmaceuticals and biotechnology	6,852	7,547	22,169	26,208
Consumer durables and apparel	9,184	10,009	20,732	21,389
Insurance	9,371	10,224	19,322	19,444
Telecommunication services	9,224	9,679	17,269	17,349
Automobiles and components	7,049	8,774	16,459	16,911
Food and staples retailing	7,423	7,157	12,496	11,908
Financial markets infrastructure (clearinghouses)	4,229	3,913	6,503	8,752
Religious and social organizations	2,754	2,467	4,565	4,689
Total commercial credit exposure by industry	\$ 696,299	\$ 704,867	\$ 1,214,112	\$ 1,200,213

⁽¹⁾ Includes U.S. small business commercial exposure.

⁽²⁾ Includes the notional amount of unfunded legally binding lending commitments, net of amounts distributed (i.e., syndicated or participated) to other financial institutions. The distributed amounts were \$10.3 billion and \$10.4 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽³⁾ Industries are viewed from a variety of perspectives to best isolate the perceived risks. For purposes of this table, the real estate industry is defined based on the primary business activity of the borrowers or counterparties using operating cash flows and primary source of repayment as key factors.

Risk Mitigation

We purchase credit protection to cover the funded portion as well as the unfunded portion of certain credit exposures. To lower the cost of obtaining our desired credit protection levels, we may add credit exposure within an industry, borrower or counterparty group by selling protection.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, net notional credit default protection purchased in our credit derivatives portfolio to hedge our funded and unfunded exposures for which we elected the fair value option, as well as certain other credit exposures, was \$10.9 billion and \$9.0 billion. We recorded net losses of \$185 million in 2023 compared to net losses of \$37 million in 2022. The gains and losses on these instruments were largely offset by gains and losses on the related exposures. The Value-at-Risk (VaR) results for these exposures are included in the fair value option portfolio information in Table 41. For more information, see Trading Risk Management on page 128.

Tables 35 and 36 present the maturity profiles and the credit exposure debt ratings of the net credit default protection portfolio at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 35 Net Credit Default Protection by Maturity

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Less than or equal to one year	36 %	14 %
Greater than one year and less than or equal to five years	64	85
Greater than five years	—	1
Total net credit default protection	100 %	100 %

Table 36 Net Credit Default Protection by Credit Exposure Debt Rating

	Net		Percent of	
	Notional ⁽¹⁾		Total	
	December 31			
	2023		2022	
(Dollars in millions)				
Ratings ^(2, 3)				
AAA	\$ (479)	4.4 %	\$ (379)	4.0 %
AA	(1,080)	9.9	(867)	10.0
A	(5,237)	48.2	(3,257)	36.0
BBB	(2,912)	26.8	(2,476)	28.0
BB	(698)	6.4	(1,049)	12.0
B	(419)	3.9	(676)	7.0
CCC and below	(52)	0.5	(93)	1.0
NR ⁽⁴⁾	2	(0.1)	(182)	2.0
Total net credit default protection	\$ (10,875)	100.0 %	\$ (8,979)	100.0 %

⁽¹⁾ Represents net credit default protection purchased.

⁽²⁾ Ratings are refreshed on a quarterly basis.

⁽³⁾ Ratings of BBB- or higher are considered to meet the definition of investment grade.

⁽⁴⁾ NR is comprised of index positions held and any names that have not been rated.

In addition to our net notional credit default protection purchased to cover the funded and unfunded portion of certain credit exposures, credit derivatives are used for market-making activities for clients and establishing positions intended to profit from directional or relative value changes. We execute the majority of our credit derivative trades in the OTC market with large, multinational financial institutions, including broker-dealers and, to a lesser degree, with a variety of other investors. Because these transactions are executed in the OTC market, we are subject to settlement risk. We are also subject to credit risk in the event that these counterparties fail to perform under the terms of these contracts. In order to properly reflect counterparty credit risk, we record counterparty credit risk valuation adjustments on certain derivative assets, including our purchased credit default protection. In most cases, credit derivative transactions are executed on a daily margin basis. Therefore, events such as a credit downgrade, depending on the ultimate rating level, or a breach of credit covenants would typically require an increase in the amount of collateral required by the counterparty, where applicable, and/or allow us to take additional protective measures such as early termination of all

trades. For more information on credit derivatives and counterparty credit risk valuation adjustments, see Note 3 – *Derivatives* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-U.S. Portfolio

Our non-U.S. credit and trading portfolios are subject to country risk. We define country risk as the risk of loss from unfavorable economic and political conditions, currency fluctuations, social instability and changes in government policies. A risk management framework is in place to measure, monitor and manage non-U.S. risk and exposures. In addition to the direct risk of doing business in a country, we also are exposed to indirect country risks (e.g., related to the collateral received on secured financing transactions or related to client clearing activities). These indirect exposures are managed in the normal course of business through credit, market and operational risk governance rather than through country risk governance.

Table 37 presents our 20 largest non-U.S. country exposures at December 31, 2023. These exposures accounted for 89 percent of our total non-U.S. exposure at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Net country exposure for these 20 countries decreased \$13.1 billion in 2023 primarily driven by decreases in Germany and Japan.

Non-U.S. exposure is presented on an internal risk management basis and includes sovereign and non-sovereign credit exposure, securities and other investments issued by or domiciled in countries other than the U.S.

Funded loans and loan equivalents include loans, leases, and other extensions of credit and funds, including letters of credit and due from placements. Unfunded commitments are the undrawn portion of legally binding commitments related to loans and loan equivalents. Net counterparty exposure includes the fair value of derivatives, including the counterparty risk associated with credit default swaps (CDS), and secured financing transactions. Securities and other investments are carried at fair value and long securities exposures are netted against short exposures with the same underlying issuer to, but not below, zero. Net country exposure represents country exposure less hedges and credit default protection purchased, net of credit default protection sold.

Table 37 Top 20 Non-U.S. Countries Exposure

(Dollars in millions)	Funded Loans and Loan Equivalents	Unfunded Loan Commitments	Net Counterparty Exposure	Securities/Other Investments	Country Exposure at December 31 2023	Hedges and Credit Default Protection	Net Country Exposure at December 31 2023	Increase (Decrease) from December 31 2022
United Kingdom	\$ 28,805	\$ 18,276	\$ 5,416	\$ 5,080	\$ 57,577	\$ (1,642)	\$ 55,935	\$ 590
Germany	24,051	10,098	2,105	2,013	38,267	(2,612)	35,655	(10,071)
Canada	11,653	10,079	1,280	5,490	28,502	(487)	28,015	2,442
France	13,997	8,429	1,111	2,585	26,122	(1,264)	24,858	(1,735)
Australia	14,179	4,654	383	2,358	21,574	(252)	21,322	1,105
Japan	9,553	1,895	1,194	5,124	17,766	(792)	16,974	(6,113)
Brazil	9,252	1,329	807	3,946	15,334	(51)	15,283	2,783
India	6,891	231	580	4,270	11,972	(47)	11,925	1,156
Singapore	4,955	505	125	5,303	10,888	(71)	10,817	1,210
Ireland	8,464	1,322	133	459	10,378	(45)	10,333	1,243
Switzerland	4,867	3,786	294	497	9,444	(215)	9,229	(1,459)
Mexico	5,499	1,652	489	1,332	8,972	(53)	8,919	1,527
China	5,299	334	331	2,781	8,745	(233)	8,512	(2,296)
South Korea	5,404	880	357	1,854	8,495	(35)	8,460	(666)
Netherlands	3,188	3,312	735	959	8,194	(1,045)	7,149	(2,134)
Italy	4,121	2,184	200	653	7,158	(543)	6,615	947
Hong Kong	3,722	556	464	1,137	5,879	(27)	5,852	(1,419)
Spain	2,893	2,035	163	902	5,993	(397)	5,596	(245)
Belgium	1,648	1,328	205	415	3,596	(149)	3,447	(416)
Sweden	1,223	1,857	155	152	3,387	(373)	3,014	410
Total top 20 non-U.S. countries exposure	\$ 169,664	\$ 74,742	\$ 16,527	\$ 47,310	\$ 308,243	\$ (10,333)	\$ 297,910	\$ (13,141)

Our largest non-U.S. country exposure at December 31, 2023 was the United Kingdom with net exposure of \$55.9 billion, which represents an increase of \$590 million from December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by higher corporate exposure. Our second largest non-U.S. country exposure was Germany with net exposure of \$35.7 billion at December 31, 2023, a decrease of \$10.1 billion from December 31, 2022. The decrease was primarily driven by lower deposits with the central bank.

Loan and Lease Contractual Maturities

Table 38 disaggregates total outstanding loans and leases by remaining scheduled principal due dates and interest rates. The amounts provided do not reflect prepayment assumptions or hedging activities related to the loan portfolio. For information on the asset sensitivity of our total banking book balance sheet, see Interest Rate Risk Management for the Banking Book on page 131.

Table 38 Loan and Lease Contractual Maturities ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2023				
	Due in One Year or Less	Due After One Year Through Five Years	Due After Five Years Through 15 Years	Due After 15 Years	Total
Residential mortgage	\$ 5,675	\$ 32,850	\$ 95,399	\$ 94,545	\$ 228,469
Home equity	186	1,092	4,038	20,388	25,704
Credit card	102,200	—	—	—	102,200
Direct/Indirect consumer	61,888	35,663	4,941	976	103,468
Other consumer	124	—	—	—	124
Total consumer loans	170,073	69,605	104,378	115,909	459,965
U.S. commercial	105,690	233,802	19,659	1,935	361,086
Non-U.S. commercial	44,473	55,782	24,255	1,242	125,752
Commercial real estate	29,335	41,819	864	860	72,878
Commercial lease financing	3,234	9,112	1,052	1,456	14,854
U.S. small business commercial	11,764	4,459	2,878	96	19,197
Total commercial loans	194,496	344,974	48,708	5,589	593,767
Total loans and leases	\$ 364,569	\$ 414,579	\$ 153,086	\$ 121,498	\$ 1,053,732

(Dollars in millions)	Amount due in one year or less at:		Amount due after one year at:		Total
	Variable Interest Rates	Fixed Interest Rates	Variable Interest Rates	Fixed Interest Rates	
Residential mortgage	\$ 999	\$ 4,676	\$ 84,230	\$ 138,564	\$ 228,469
Home equity	161	25	21,871	3,647	25,704
Credit card	97,627	4,573	—	—	102,200
Direct/Indirect consumer	42,832	19,056	2,321	39,259	103,468
Other consumer	2	122	—	—	124
Total consumer loans	141,621	28,452	108,422	181,470	459,965
U.S. commercial	81,546	24,144	209,912	45,484	361,086
Non-U.S. commercial	34,632	9,841	79,019	2,260	125,752
Commercial real estate	26,836	2,499	42,226	1,317	72,878
Commercial lease financing	410	2,824	1,800	9,820	14,854
U.S. small business commercial	7,089	4,675	110	7,323	19,197
Total commercial loans	150,513	43,983	333,067	66,204	593,767
Total loans and leases	\$ 292,134	\$ 72,435	\$ 441,489	\$ 247,674	\$ 1,053,732

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans accounted for under the fair value option.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses increased \$329 million from December 31, 2022 to \$14.6 billion at December 31, 2023, which included a \$1.3 billion reserve increase related to the consumer portfolio and a \$942 million reserve decrease related to the commercial portfolio. The increase in the allowance reflected a reserve build in our consumer portfolio primarily due to credit card loan growth and asset quality, partially offset by a reserve release in our commercial portfolio primarily driven by improved macroeconomic conditions applicable to the

commercial portfolio. The allowance also includes the impact of the accounting change to remove the recognition and measurement guidance on troubled debt restructurings, which reduced the allowance for credit losses by \$243 million on January 1, 2023. For more information on this change in accounting guidance, see *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table 39 presents an allocation of the allowance for credit losses by product type at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 39 Allocation of the Allowance for Credit Losses by Product Type

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Amount	Percent of Total	Percent of Loans and Leases Outstanding ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Percent of Total	Percent of Loans and Leases Outstanding ⁽¹⁾
(Dollars in millions)						
Allowance for loan and lease losses						
Residential mortgage	\$ 339	2.54 %	0.15 %	\$ 328	2.59 %	0.14 %
Home equity	47	0.35	0.19	92	0.73	0.35
Credit card	7,346	55.06	7.19	6,136	48.38	6.57
Direct/Indirect consumer	715	5.36	0.69	585	4.61	0.55
Other consumer	73	0.55	n/m	96	0.76	n/m
Total consumer	8,520	63.86	1.85	7,237	57.07	1.59
U.S. commercial ⁽²⁾	2,600	19.49	0.69	3,007	23.71	0.80
Non-U.S. commercial	842	6.31	0.68	1,194	9.41	0.96
Commercial real estate	1,342	10.06	1.84	1,192	9.40	1.71
Commercial lease financing	38	0.28	0.26	52	0.41	0.38
Total commercial	4,822	36.14	0.82	5,445	42.93	0.93
Allowance for loan and lease losses	13,342	100.00 %	1.27	12,682	100.00 %	1.22
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments	1,209			1,540		
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 14,551			\$ 14,222		

⁽¹⁾ Ratios are calculated as allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of loans and leases outstanding excluding loans accounted for under the fair value option.

⁽²⁾ Includes allowance for loan and lease losses for U.S. small business commercial loans of \$1.0 billion and \$844 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022.
n/m = not meaningful

Net charge-offs for 2023 were \$3.8 billion compared to \$2.2 billion in 2022 primarily due to late-stage delinquent credit card loans that were charged off. The provision for credit losses increased \$1.9 billion to \$4.4 billion during 2023 compared to 2022. The provision for credit losses in 2023 was driven by our consumer portfolio primarily due to credit card loan growth and asset quality, partially offset by improved macroeconomic conditions that primarily benefited our commercial portfolio. The provision for credit losses for the consumer portfolio, including unfunded lending commitments, increased \$2.5 billion to \$4.5 billion during 2023 compared to 2022. The provision for credit losses for the commercial portfolio, including unfunded lending

commitments, decreased \$628 million to a \$133 million benefit for 2023 compared to 2022. The decline was due primarily to an improved macroeconomic outlook.

Table 40 presents a rollforward of the allowance for credit losses, including certain loan and allowance ratios for 2023 and 2022. For more information on the Corporation's credit loss accounting policies and activity related to the allowance for credit losses, see *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles* and *Note 5 – Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table 40 Allowance for Credit Losses

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022
Allowance for loan and lease losses, December 31	\$ 12,682	\$ 12,387
January 1, 2023 adoption of credit loss standard	(243)	n/a
Allowance for loan and lease losses, January 1	\$ 12,439	\$ 12,387
Loans and leases charged off		
Residential mortgage	(67)	(161)
Home equity	(36)	(45)
Credit card	(3,133)	(1,985)
Direct/Indirect consumer	(233)	(232)
Other consumer	(504)	(538)
Total consumer charge-offs	(3,973)	(2,961)
U.S. commercial ⁽¹⁾	(551)	(354)
Non-U.S. commercial	(37)	(41)
Commercial real estate	(254)	(75)
Commercial lease financing	(2)	(8)
Total commercial charge-offs	(844)	(478)
Total loans and leases charged off	(4,817)	(3,439)
Recoveries of loans and leases previously charged off		
Residential mortgage	51	89
Home equity	95	135
Credit card	572	651
Direct/Indirect consumer	141	214
Other consumer	24	17
Total consumer recoveries	883	1,106
U.S. commercial ⁽²⁾	108	129
Non-U.S. commercial	18	20
Commercial real estate	9	9
Commercial lease financing	—	3
Total commercial recoveries	135	161
Total recoveries of loans and leases previously charged off	1,018	1,267
Net charge-offs	(3,799)	(2,172)
Provision for loan and lease losses	4,725	2,460
Other	(23)	7
Allowance for loan and lease losses, December 31	13,342	12,682
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, January 1	1,540	1,456
Provision for unfunded lending commitments	(331)	83
Other	—	1
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, December 31	1,209	1,540
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	\$ 14,551	\$ 14,222
Loan and allowance ratios ⁽³⁾:		
Loans and leases outstanding at December 31	\$ 1,050,163	\$ 1,039,976
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total loans and leases outstanding at December 31	1.27 %	1.22 %
Consumer allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total consumer loans and leases outstanding at December 31	1.85	1.59
Commercial allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total commercial loans and leases outstanding at December 31	0.82	0.93
Average loans and leases outstanding	\$ 1,041,824	\$ 1,010,799
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average loans and leases outstanding	0.36 %	0.21 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total nonperforming loans and leases at December 31	243	333
Ratio of the allowance for loan and lease losses at December 31 to net charge-offs	3.51	5.84
Amounts included in allowance for loan and lease losses for loans and leases that are excluded from nonperforming loans and leases at December 31 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 8,357	\$ 6,998
Allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of total nonperforming loans and leases, excluding the allowance for loan and lease losses for loans and leases that are excluded from nonperforming loans and leases at December 31 ⁽⁴⁾	91 %	149 %

⁽¹⁾ Includes U.S. small business commercial charge-offs of \$360 million in 2023 compared to \$203 million in 2022.

⁽²⁾ Includes U.S. small business commercial recoveries of \$41 million in 2023 compared to \$49 million in 2022.

⁽³⁾ Ratios are calculated as allowance for loan and lease losses as a percentage of loans and leases outstanding excluding loans accounted for under the fair value option.

⁽⁴⁾ Primarily includes amounts related to credit card and unsecured consumer lending portfolios in *Consumer Banking*.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market conditions may adversely impact the value of assets or liabilities, or otherwise negatively impact earnings. This risk is inherent in the financial instruments associated with our operations, primarily within our *Global Markets* segment. We are also exposed to these risks in other areas of the Corporation (e.g., our ALM activities). In the event of market stress, these risks could have a material impact on our results. For more information, see Interest Rate Risk Management for the Banking Book on page 131.

Our traditional banking loan and deposit products are non-trading positions and are generally reported at amortized cost for assets or the amount owed for liabilities (historical cost). However, these positions are still subject to changes in economic value based on varying market conditions, with one of the primary risks being changes in the levels of interest rates. The risk of adverse changes in the economic value of our non-trading positions arising from changes in interest rates is managed through our ALM activities. We have elected to account for certain assets and liabilities under the fair value option.

Our trading positions are reported at fair value with changes reflected in income. Trading positions are subject to various changes in market-based risk factors. The majority of this risk is generated by our activities in the interest rate, foreign exchange, credit, equity and commodities markets. In addition, the values of assets and liabilities could change due to market liquidity, correlations across markets and expectations of market volatility. We seek to manage these risk exposures by using a variety of techniques that encompass a broad range of financial instruments. The key risk management techniques are discussed in more detail in the Trading Risk Management section.

GRM is responsible for providing senior management with a clear and comprehensive understanding of the trading risks to which we are exposed. These responsibilities include ownership of market risk policy, developing and maintaining quantitative risk models, calculating aggregated risk measures, establishing and monitoring position limits consistent with risk appetite, conducting daily reviews and analysis of trading inventory, approving material risk exposures and fulfilling regulatory requirements. Market risks that impact businesses outside of *Global Markets* are monitored and governed by their respective governance functions.

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports. Given that models are used across the Corporation, model risk impacts all risk types including credit, market and operational risks. The Enterprise Model Risk Policy defines model risk standards, consistent with our Risk Framework and risk appetite, prevailing regulatory guidance and industry best practice. All models, including risk management, valuation and regulatory capital models, must meet certain validation criteria, including effective challenge of the conceptual soundness of the model, independent model testing and ongoing monitoring through outcomes analysis and benchmarking. The Enterprise Model Risk Committee, a subcommittee of the MRC, oversees that model standards are consistent with model risk requirements and monitors the effective challenge in the model validation process across the Corporation.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk represents exposures to instruments whose values vary with the level or volatility of interest rates. These instruments include, but are not limited to, loans, debt

securities, certain trading-related assets and liabilities, deposits, borrowings and derivatives. Hedging instruments used to mitigate these risks include derivatives such as options, futures, forwards and swaps.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk represents exposures to changes in the values of current holdings and future cash flows denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The types of instruments exposed to this risk include investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries, foreign currency-denominated loans and securities, future cash flows in foreign currencies arising from foreign exchange transactions, foreign currency-denominated debt and various foreign exchange derivatives whose values fluctuate with changes in the level or volatility of currency exchange rates or non-U.S. interest rates. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include foreign exchange options, currency swaps, futures, forwards, and foreign currency-denominated debt and deposits.

Mortgage Risk

Mortgage risk represents exposures to changes in the values of mortgage-related instruments. The values of these instruments are sensitive to prepayment rates, mortgage rates, agency debt ratings, default, market liquidity, government participation and interest rate volatility. Our exposure to these instruments takes several forms. For example, we trade and engage in market-making activities in a variety of mortgage securities including whole loans, pass-through certificates, commercial mortgages and collateralized mortgage obligations including collateralized debt obligations using mortgages as underlying collateral. In addition, we originate a variety of MBS, which involves the accumulation of mortgage-related loans in anticipation of eventual securitization, and we may hold positions in mortgage securities and residential mortgage loans as part of the ALM portfolio. We also record MSRs as part of our mortgage origination activities. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include derivatives such as options, swaps, futures and forwards as well as securities including MBS and U.S. Treasury securities. For more information, see Mortgage Banking Risk Management on page 133.

Equity Market Risk

Equity market risk represents exposures to securities that represent an ownership interest in a corporation in the form of domestic and foreign common stock or other equity-linked instruments. Instruments that would lead to this exposure include, but are not limited to, the following: common stock, exchange-traded funds, American Depositary Receipts, convertible bonds, listed equity options (puts and calls), OTC equity options, equity total return swaps, equity index futures and other equity derivative products. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include options, futures, swaps, convertible bonds and cash positions.

Commodity Risk

Commodity risk represents exposures to instruments traded in the petroleum, natural gas, power and metals markets. These instruments consist primarily of futures, forwards, swaps and options. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include options, futures and swaps in the same or similar commodity product, as well as cash positions.

Issuer Credit Risk

Issuer credit risk represents exposures to changes in the creditworthiness of individual issuers or groups of issuers. Our portfolio is exposed to issuer credit risk where the value of an asset may be adversely impacted by changes in the levels of credit spreads, by credit migration or by defaults. Hedging instruments used to mitigate this risk include bonds, CDS and other credit fixed-income instruments.

Market Liquidity Risk

Market liquidity risk represents the risk that the level of expected market activity changes dramatically and, in certain cases, may even cease. This exposes us to the risk that we will not be able to transact business and execute trades in an orderly manner which may impact our results. This impact could be further exacerbated if expected hedging or pricing correlations are compromised by disproportionate demand or lack of demand for certain instruments. We utilize various risk mitigating techniques as discussed in more detail in Trading Risk Management.

Trading Risk Management

To evaluate risks in our trading activities, we focus on the actual and potential volatility of revenues generated by individual positions as well as portfolios of positions. Various techniques and procedures are utilized to enable the most complete understanding of these risks. Quantitative measures of market risk are evaluated on a daily basis from a single position to the portfolio of the Corporation. These measures include sensitivities of positions to various market risk factors, such as the potential impact on revenue from a one basis point change in interest rates, and statistical measures utilizing both actual and hypothetical market moves, such as VaR and stress testing. Periods of extreme market stress influence the reliability of these techniques to varying degrees. Qualitative evaluations of market risk utilize the suite of quantitative risk measures while understanding each of their respective limitations. Additionally, risk managers independently evaluate the risk of the portfolios under the current market environment and potential future environments.

VaR is a common statistic used to measure market risk as it allows the aggregation of market risk factors, including the effects of portfolio diversification. A VaR model simulates the value of a portfolio under a range of scenarios in order to generate a distribution of potential gains and losses. VaR represents the loss a portfolio is not expected to exceed more than a certain number of times per period, based on a specified holding period, confidence level and window of historical data. We use one VaR model consistently across the trading portfolios and it uses a historical simulation approach based on a three-year window of historical data. Our primary VaR statistic is equivalent to a 99 percent confidence level, which means that for a VaR with a one-day holding period, there should not be losses in excess of VaR, on average, 99 out of 100 trading days.

Within any VaR model, there are significant and numerous assumptions that will differ from company to company. The accuracy of a VaR model depends on the availability and quality of historical data for each of the risk factors in the portfolio. A VaR model may require additional modeling assumptions for new products that do not have the necessary historical market data or for less liquid positions for which accurate daily prices are not consistently available. For positions with insufficient historical data for the VaR calculation, the process for establishing an appropriate proxy is based on fundamental and

statistical analysis of the new product or less liquid position. This analysis identifies reasonable alternatives that replicate both the expected volatility and correlation to other market risk factors that the missing data would be expected to experience.

VaR may not be indicative of realized revenue volatility as changes in market conditions or in the composition of the portfolio can have a material impact on the results. In particular, the historical data used for the VaR calculation might indicate higher or lower levels of portfolio diversification than will be experienced. In order for the VaR model to reflect current market conditions, we update the historical data underlying our VaR model on a weekly basis, or more frequently during periods of market stress, and regularly review the assumptions underlying the model. A minor portion of risks related to our trading positions is not included in VaR. These risks are reviewed as part of our ICAAP. For more information regarding ICAAP, see Capital Management on page 101.

GRM continually reviews, evaluates and enhances our VaR model so that it reflects the material risks in our trading portfolio. Changes to the VaR model are reviewed and approved prior to implementation and any material changes are reported to management through the appropriate management committees.

Trading limits on quantitative risk measures, including VaR, are independently set by *Global Markets* Risk Management and reviewed on a regular basis so that trading limits remain relevant and within our overall risk appetite for market risks. Trading limits are reviewed in the context of market liquidity, volatility and strategic business priorities. Trading limits are set at both a granular level to allow for extensive coverage of risks as well as at aggregated portfolios to account for correlations among risk factors. All trading limits are approved at least annually. Approved trading limits are stored and tracked in a centralized limits management system. Trading limit excesses are communicated to management for review. Certain quantitative market risk measures and corresponding limits have been identified as critical in the Corporation's Risk Appetite Statement. These risk appetite limits are reported on a daily basis and are approved at least annually by the ERC and the Board.

In periods of market stress, *Global Markets* senior leadership communicates daily to discuss losses, key risk positions and any limit excesses. As a result of this process, the businesses may selectively reduce risk.

Table 41 presents the total market-based portfolio VaR, which is the combination of the total covered positions (and less liquid trading positions) portfolio and the fair value option portfolio. Covered positions are defined by regulatory standards as trading assets and liabilities, both on- and off-balance sheet, that meet a defined set of specifications. These specifications identify the most liquid trading positions which are intended to be held for a short-term horizon and where we are able to hedge the material risk elements in a two-way market. Positions in less liquid markets, or where there are restrictions on the ability to trade the positions, typically do not qualify as covered positions. Foreign exchange and commodity positions are always considered covered positions, except for structural foreign currency positions that are excluded with prior regulatory approval.

In addition, Table 41 presents the VaR for the fair value option portfolio, which includes substantially all of the funded and unfunded exposures for which we elect the fair value option, and their corresponding hedges. Market risk VaR for trading activities, as presented in Table 41, differs from VaR used for regulatory capital calculations due to the holding period used.

The holding period for VaR used for regulatory capital calculations is 10 days, while for the market risk VaR presented below, it is one day. Both measures utilize the same process and methodology.

The total market-based portfolio VaR results in Table 41 include market risk to which we are exposed from all business segments, excluding credit valuation adjustment (CVA), DVA and related hedges. The majority of this portfolio is within the *Global Markets* segment.

Table 41 presents year-end, average, high and low daily trading VaR for 2023 and 2022 using a 99 percent confidence level. The amounts disclosed in Table 41 and Table 42 align to

the view of covered positions used in the Basel 3 capital calculations. Foreign exchange and commodity positions are always considered covered positions, regardless of trading or banking treatment for the trade, except for structural foreign currency positions that are excluded with prior regulatory approval.

The annual average of total covered positions and less liquid trading positions portfolio VaR for 2023 decreased compared to 2022, primarily due to the roll off of March 2020 market volatility from the window of historical data used in the calibration of the VaR model.

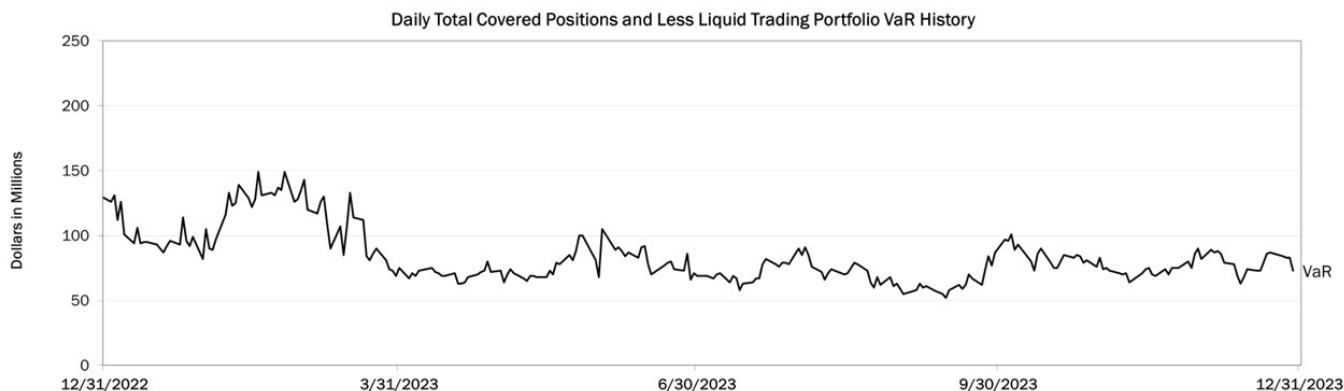
Table 41 Market Risk VaR for Trading Activities

	2023				2022			
	Year End	Average	High ⁽¹⁾	Low ⁽¹⁾	Year End	Average	High ⁽¹⁾	Low ⁽¹⁾
(Dollars in millions)								
Foreign exchange	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 43	\$ 12	\$ 38	\$ 21	\$ 39	\$ 12
Interest rate	51	48	86	32	36	36	56	24
Credit	53	60	108	43	76	71	106	52
Equity	9	18	56	9	18	20	33	12
Commodities	9	9	14	6	8	13	27	7
Portfolio diversification	(90)	(100)	n/a	n/a	(81)	(91)	n/a	n/a
Total covered positions portfolio	61	64	92	41	95	70	140	42
Impact from less liquid exposures ⁽²⁾	12	20	n/a	n/a	35	38	n/a	n/a
Total covered positions and less liquid trading positions portfolio	73	84	149	52	130	108	236	61
Fair value option loans	16	25	49	14	48	51	65	37
Fair value option hedges	11	14	20	9	16	17	24	13
Fair value option portfolio diversification	(12)	(23)	n/a	n/a	(38)	(36)	n/a	n/a
Total fair value option portfolio	15	16	30	10	26	32	44	23
Portfolio diversification	(9)	(8)	n/a	n/a	9	(11)	n/a	n/a
Total market-based portfolio	\$ 79	\$ 92	173	58	\$ 165	\$ 129	287	70

⁽¹⁾ The high and low for each portfolio may have occurred on different trading days than the high and low for the components. Therefore the impact from less liquid exposures and the amount of portfolio diversification, which is the difference between the total portfolio and the sum of the individual components, is not relevant.

⁽²⁾ Impact is net of diversification effects between the covered positions and less liquid trading positions portfolios.
n/a = not applicable

The following graph presents the daily covered positions and less liquid trading positions portfolio VaR for 2023, corresponding to the data in Table 41.



Additional VaR statistics produced within our single VaR model are provided in Table 42 at the same level of detail as in Table 41. Evaluating VaR with additional statistics allows for an increased understanding of the risks in the portfolio, as the historical market data used in the VaR calculation does not necessarily follow a predefined statistical distribution. Table 42 presents average trading VaR statistics at 99 percent and 95 percent confidence levels for 2023 and 2022.

Table 42 Average Market Risk VaR for Trading Activities – 99 percent and 95 percent VaR Statistics

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	99 percent	95 percent	99 percent	95 percent
Foreign exchange	\$ 29	\$ 19	\$ 21	\$ 12
Interest rate	48	26	36	17
Credit	60	30	71	28
Equity	18	8	20	11
Commodities	9	5	13	7
Portfolio diversification	(100)	(54)	(91)	(46)
Total covered positions portfolio	64	34	70	29
Impact from less liquid exposures	20	7	38	7
Total covered positions and less liquid trading positions portfolio	84	41	108	36
Fair value option loans	25	12	51	14
Fair value option hedges	14	9	17	10
Fair value option portfolio diversification	(23)	(13)	(36)	(13)
Total fair value option portfolio	16	8	32	11
Portfolio diversification	(8)	(5)	(11)	(7)
Total market-based portfolio	\$ 92	\$ 44	\$ 129	\$ 40

Backtesting

The accuracy of the VaR methodology is evaluated by backtesting, which compares the daily VaR results, utilizing a one-day holding period, against a comparable subset of trading revenue. A backtesting excess occurs when a trading loss exceeds the VaR for the corresponding day. These excesses are evaluated to understand the positions and market moves that produced the trading loss with a goal to help confirm that the VaR methodology accurately represents those losses. We expect the frequency of trading losses in excess of VaR to be in line with the confidence level of the VaR statistic being tested. For example, with a 99 percent confidence level, we expect one trading loss in excess of VaR every 100 days or between two to three trading losses in excess of VaR over the course of a year. The number of backtesting excesses observed can differ from the statistically expected number of excesses if the current level of market volatility is materially different than the level of market volatility that existed during the three years of historical data used in the VaR calculation.

The trading revenue used for backtesting is defined by regulatory agencies in order to most closely align with the VaR component of the regulatory capital calculation. This revenue differs from total trading-related revenue in that it excludes revenue from trading activities that either do not generate market risk or the market risk cannot be included in VaR. Some examples of the types of revenue excluded for backtesting are fees, commissions, reserves, net interest income and intra-day trading revenues.

We conduct daily backtesting on the VaR results used for regulatory capital calculations as well as the VaR results for key legal entities, regions and risk factors. These results are

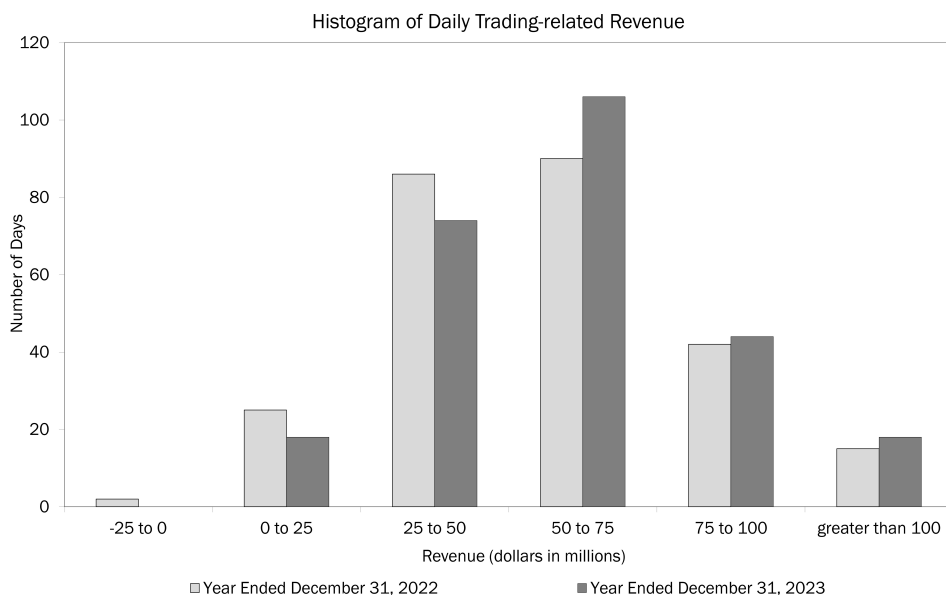
reported to senior market risk management. Senior management regularly reviews and evaluates the results of these tests.

During 2023, there were no days where this subset of trading revenue had losses that exceeded our total covered portfolio VaR, utilizing a one-day holding period.

Total Trading-related Revenue

Total trading-related revenue, excluding brokerage fees, and CVA, DVA and funding valuation adjustment gains (losses), represents the total amount earned from trading positions, including market-based net interest income, which are taken in a diverse range of financial instruments and markets. For more information on fair value, see Note 20 – Fair Value Measurements to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Trading-related revenue can be volatile and is largely driven by general market conditions and customer demand. Also, trading-related revenue is dependent on the volume and type of transactions, the level of risk assumed, and the volatility of price and rate movements at any given time within the ever-changing market environment. Significant daily revenue by business is monitored and the primary drivers of these are reviewed.

The following histogram is a graphic depiction of trading volatility and illustrates the daily level of trading-related revenue for 2023 and 2022. During 2023, positive trading-related revenue was recorded for 100 percent of the trading days, of which 93 percent were daily trading gains of over \$25 million. This compares to 2022 where positive trading-related revenue was recorded for 99 percent of the trading days, of which 90 percent were daily trading gains of over \$25 million, and the largest loss was \$9 million.



Trading Portfolio Stress Testing

Because the very nature of a VaR model suggests results can exceed our estimates and it is dependent on a limited historical window, we also stress test our portfolio using scenario analysis. This analysis estimates the change in the value of our trading portfolio that may result from abnormal market movements.

A set of scenarios, categorized as either historical or hypothetical, are computed daily for the overall trading portfolio and individual businesses. These scenarios include shocks to underlying market risk factors that may be well beyond the shocks found in the historical data used to calculate VaR. Historical scenarios simulate the impact of the market moves that occurred during a period of extended historical market stress. Generally, a multi-week period representing the most severe point during a crisis is selected for each historical scenario. Hypothetical scenarios provide estimated portfolio impacts from potential future market stress events. Scenarios are reviewed and updated in response to changing positions and new economic or political information. In addition, new or ad hoc scenarios are developed to address specific potential market events or particular vulnerabilities in the portfolio. The stress tests are reviewed on a regular basis and the results are presented to senior management.

Stress testing for the trading portfolio is integrated with enterprise-wide stress testing and incorporated into the limits framework. The macroeconomic scenarios used for enterprise-wide stress testing purposes differ from the typical trading portfolio scenarios in that they have a longer time horizon and the results are forecasted over multiple periods for use in consolidated capital and liquidity planning. For more information, see Managing Risk on page 98.

Interest Rate Risk Management for the Banking Book

The following discussion presents net interest income for banking book activities.

Interest rate risk represents the most significant market risk exposure to our banking book balance sheet. Interest rate risk is measured as the potential change in net interest income caused by movements in market interest rates. Client-facing

activities, primarily lending and deposit-taking, create interest rate sensitive positions on our balance sheet.

We prepare forward-looking forecasts of net interest income. The baseline forecast takes into consideration expected future business growth, ALM positioning and the future direction of interest rate movements as implied by market-based forward curves.

We then measure and evaluate the impact that alternative interest rate scenarios have on the baseline forecast in order to assess interest rate sensitivity under varied conditions. The net interest income forecast is frequently updated for changing assumptions and differing outlooks based on economic trends, market conditions and business strategies. Thus, we continually monitor our banking book balance sheet position in order to maintain an acceptable level of exposure to interest rate changes.

The interest rate scenarios that we analyze incorporate balance sheet assumptions such as loan and deposit growth and pricing, changes in funding mix, product repricing, maturity characteristics and investment securities premium amortization. Our overall goal is to manage interest rate risk so that movements in interest rates do not significantly adversely affect earnings and capital.

Table 43 presents the spot and 12-month forward rates used in our baseline forecasts at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Table 43 Forward Rates

	December 31, 2023		
	Federal Funds	SOFR ⁽¹⁾	10-Year SOFR ⁽¹⁾
Spot rates	5.50 %	5.38 %	3.47 %
12-month forward rates	3.89	3.93	3.32
	December 31, 2022		
	Federal Funds	Three-month LIBOR	10-Year Swap
Spot rates	4.50 %	4.77 %	3.84 %
12-month forward rates	4.75	4.78	3.62

⁽¹⁾ The Corporation uses SOFR in its baseline forecast as one of the primary alternative reference rates used as a result of the cessation of LIBOR in 2023.

Table 44 shows the pretax impact to forecasted net interest income over the next 12 months from December 31, 2023 and

2022 resulting from instantaneous parallel and non-parallel shocks to the market-based forward curve. Periodically, we evaluate the scenarios presented so that they are meaningful in the context of the current rate environment. The interest rate scenarios also assume U.S. dollar interest rates are floored at zero.

During 2023, the overall decrease in asset sensitivity of our balance sheet to higher and lower rate scenarios was primarily due to changes in deposit product mix and ALM portfolio activity. We continue to be asset sensitive to a parallel upward move in interest rates with the majority of that impact coming from the short end of the yield curve. Additionally, higher interest rates negatively impact the fair value of our debt securities classified as available for sale and adversely affect accumulated OCI and thus capital levels under the Basel 3 capital rules. Under instantaneous upward parallel shifts, the near-term adverse impact to Basel 3 capital would be reduced over time by offsetting positive impacts to net interest income generated from the banking book activities. For more information on Basel 3, see Capital Management – Regulatory Capital on page 102.

Table 44 Estimated Banking Book Net Interest Income Sensitivity to Curve Changes

(Dollars in millions)	Short Rate (bps)	Long Rate (bps)	December 31	
			2023	2022
Parallel Shifts				
+100 bps				
instantaneous shift	+100	+100	\$ 3,476	\$ 3,829
-100 bps				
instantaneous shift	-100	-100	(3,077)	(4,591)
Flatteners				
Short-end				
instantaneous change	+100	—	3,242	3,698
Long-end				
instantaneous change	—	-100	(257)	(157)
Steeperers				
Short-end				
instantaneous change	-100	—	(2,773)	(4,420)
Long-end				
instantaneous change	—	+100	272	131

The sensitivity analysis in Table 44 assumes that we take no action in response to these rate shocks and does not assume any change in other macroeconomic variables normally correlated with changes in interest rates. As part of our ALM activities, we use securities, certain residential mortgages, and interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives in managing interest rate sensitivity.

The behavior of our deposit portfolio in the baseline forecast and in alternate interest rate scenarios is a key assumption in our projected estimates of net interest income. The sensitivity analysis in Table 44 assumes no change in deposit portfolio size or mix from the baseline forecast in alternate rate environments. In higher rate scenarios, the increase in net interest income would be impacted by any customer activity resulting in the replacement of low-cost or noninterest-bearing deposits with higher yielding deposits or market-based funding, as our benefit in those scenarios would be reduced. Conversely, in lower-rate scenarios, any customer activity that results in the replacement of higher yielding deposits or market-based funding with low-cost or noninterest-bearing deposits would reduce our exposure in those scenarios.

For interest rate scenarios larger than 100 bps shifts, it is expected that the interest rate sensitivity will illustrate non-linear behaviors as there are numerous estimates and

assumptions, which require a high degree of judgment and are often interrelated, that could impact the outcome. Pertaining to the mortgage-backed securities and residential mortgage portfolio, if long-end interest rates were to significantly decrease over the next twelve months, for example over 200 bps, there would generally be an increase in customer prepayment behaviors with an incremental reduction to net interest income, noting that the extent of changes in customer prepayment activity can be impacted by multiple factors and is not necessarily limited to long-end interest rates. Conversely, if long-end interest rates were to significantly increase over the next twelve months, for example, over 200 bps, customer prepayments would likely modestly decrease and result in an incremental increase to net interest income. In addition, deposit pricing will have non-linear impacts to larger short-end rate movements. In decreasing interest rate scenarios, and particularly where interest rates have decreased to small amounts, the ability to further reduce rates paid is reduced as customer rates near zero. In higher short-end rate scenarios, deposit pricing will likely increase at a faster rate, leading to incremental interest expense and reducing asset sensitivity. While the impact related to the above assumptions used in the asset sensitivity analysis can provide directional analysis on how net interest income will be impacted in changing environments, the ultimate impact is dependent upon the interrelationship of the assumptions and factors, which vary in different macroeconomic scenarios.

Interest Rate and Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts

We use interest rate and foreign exchange derivative contracts in our ALM activities to manage our interest rate and foreign exchange risks. Specifically, we use those derivatives to manage both the variability in cash flows and changes in fair value of various assets and liabilities arising from those risks. Our interest rate derivative contracts are generally non-leveraged swaps tied to various benchmark interest rates and foreign exchange basis swaps, options, futures and forwards, and our foreign exchange contracts include cross-currency interest rate swaps, foreign currency futures contracts, foreign currency forward contracts and options.

The derivatives used in our ALM activities can be split into two broad categories: designated accounting hedges and other risk management derivatives. Designated accounting hedges are primarily used to manage our exposure to interest rates as described in the Interest Rate Risk Management for the Banking Book section and are included in the sensitivities presented in Table 44. The Corporation also uses foreign currency derivatives in accounting hedges to manage substantially all of the foreign exchange risk of our foreign operations. By hedging the foreign exchange risk of our foreign operations, the Corporation's market risk exposure in this area is not significant.

Risk management derivatives are predominantly used to hedge foreign exchange risks related to various foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities and eliminate substantially all foreign currency exposures in the cash flows of the Corporation's non-trading foreign currency-denominated financial instruments. These foreign exchange derivatives are sensitive to other market risk exposures such as cross-currency basis spreads and interest rate risk. However, as these features are not a significant component of these foreign exchange derivatives, the market risk related to this exposure is not significant. For more information on the accounting for derivatives, see Note 3 - Derivatives to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Mortgage Banking Risk Management

We originate, fund and service mortgage loans, which subject us to credit, liquidity and interest rate risks, among others. We determine whether loans will be held for investment or held for sale at the time of commitment and manage credit and liquidity risks by selling or securitizing a portion of the loans we originate.

Interest rate risk and market risk can be substantial in the mortgage business. Changes in interest rates and other market factors impact the volume of mortgage originations. Changes in interest rates also impact the value of interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs) and the related residential first mortgage loans held-for-sale between the date of the IRLC and the date the loans are sold to the secondary market. An increase in mortgage interest rates typically leads to a decrease in the value of these instruments. Conversely, when there is an increase in interest rates, the value of the MSRMs will increase driven by lower prepayment expectations. Because the interest rate risks of these hedged items offset, we combine them into one overall hedged item with one combined economic hedge portfolio consisting of derivative contracts and securities.

During 2023, 2022, and 2021 we recorded gains of \$127 million, \$78 million and \$39 million. For more information on MSRMs, see *Note 20 – Fair Value Measurements* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Compliance and Operational Risk Management

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or damage to the reputation of the Corporation arising from the failure of the Corporation to comply with the requirements of applicable laws, rules, regulations and our internal policies and procedures (collectively, applicable laws, rules and regulations). We are subject to comprehensive regulation under federal and state laws, rules and regulations in the U.S. and the laws of the various jurisdictions in which we operate, including those related to financial crimes and anti-money laundering, market conduct, trading activities, fair lending, privacy, data protection and unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices.

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, people or external events, and includes legal risk. Operational risk may occur anywhere in the Corporation, including third-party business processes, and is not limited to operations functions. The Corporation faces a number of key operational risks including third-party risk, model risk, conduct risk, technology risk, information security risk and data risk. Operational risk can result in financial losses and reputational impacts and is a component in the calculation of total RWA used in the Basel 3 capital calculation. For more information on Basel 3 calculations, see *Capital Management* on page 101.

FLUs and control functions are first and foremost responsible for managing all aspects of their businesses, including their compliance and operational risk. FLUs and control functions are required to understand their business processes and related risks and controls, including third-party dependencies and the related regulatory requirements, and monitor and report on the effectiveness of the control environment. In order to actively monitor and assess the performance of their processes and controls, they must conduct comprehensive quality assurance activities and identify issues and risks to remediate control gaps and weaknesses. FLUs and control functions must also adhere to compliance and operational risk appetite limits to meet strategic, capital and

financial planning objectives. Finally, FLUs and control functions are responsible for the proactive identification, management and escalation of compliance and operational risks across the Corporation. Collectively, these efforts are important to strengthen their compliance and operational resiliency, which is the ability to deliver critical operations through disruption.

Global Compliance and Operational Risk teams independently assess compliance and operational risk, monitor business activities and processes and evaluate FLUs and control functions for adherence to applicable laws, rules and regulations, including identifying issues and risks, and reporting on the state of the control environment. Corporate Audit provides an independent assessment and validation through testing of key compliance and operational risk processes and controls across the Corporation.

The Corporation's Global Compliance – Enterprise Policy and Operational Risk Management – Enterprise Policy set the requirements for reporting compliance and operational risk information to executive management as well as the Board or appropriate Board-level committees and reflect Global Compliance and Operational Risk's responsibilities for conducting independent oversight of the Corporation's compliance and operational risk management activities. The Board provides oversight of compliance risk through its Audit Committee and the ERC, and operational risk through its ERC.

Cybersecurity

Risk Management and Strategy

Cybersecurity is a key operational risk facing the Corporation. We, our employees, customers, regulators and third parties are ongoing targets of an increasing number of cybersecurity threats and cyberattacks and, accordingly, the Corporation devotes considerable resources to the establishment and maintenance of processes for assessing, identifying and managing cybersecurity risk through its global workforce and 24/7 cyber operations centers around the world. The Corporation takes a cross-functional approach to addressing cybersecurity risk, with our Global Technology, Global Risk Management, Legal and Corporate Audit functions playing key roles. In addition, the Corporation's processes related to cybersecurity risk are an element of and integrated with the Corporation's comprehensive risk program, including our risk framework. For more information on the Corporation's Cybersecurity risk, see Item 1A. Risk Factors of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K. For more information on our approach to risk management, including our risk management governance framework, see *Managing Risk* on page 98.

As part of the Corporation's overall risk management program, the Corporation's Global Information Security (GIS) Program is supported by three lines of defense. As the first line of defense, the GIS team is responsible for the day-to-day management of the GIS Program, which includes defining policies and procedures designed to safeguard the Corporation's information systems and the information those systems collect, process, maintain, use, share, disseminate and dispose of. As the second line of defense, Global Compliance and Operational Risk independently assesses, monitors and tests cybersecurity risk across the Corporation, as well as the effectiveness of the GIS Program. As the third line of defense, Corporate Audit conducts additional independent review and validation of the first-line and second-line processes and functions.

The Corporation seeks to mitigate cybersecurity risk and associated legal, financial, reputational, operational and/or regulatory risks by employing a multi-faceted GIS Program,

through various policies, procedures and playbooks, that are focused on governing, preparing for, identifying, preventing, detecting, mitigating, responding to and recovering from cybersecurity threats and cybersecurity incidents suffered by the Corporation and its third-party service providers, as well as effectively operating the Corporation's processes. Our business continuity policy, standards and procedures are designed to maintain the availability of business functions and enable impacted units within the Corporation and its third-party service providers to achieve strategic objectives in the event of a cybersecurity incident. In accordance with the Corporation's cyber incident response framework, GIS, including its incident response team, tracks, documents, responds to and analyzes cybersecurity threats and cybersecurity incidents, including those experienced by the Corporation's third-party service providers that may impact the Corporation. Additionally, the Corporation has a process for assembling multi-stakeholder executive response teams to monitor and coordinate cross-functional responses to certain cybersecurity incidents.

As part of the GIS Program, the Corporation leverages both internal and external assessments and partnerships with industry leaders. The Corporation engages third-party assessors, consultants, auditors and other third-party professionals to evaluate and test its cybersecurity program and provide guidance on operating and improving the GIS Program, including the design and operational effectiveness of the security and resiliency of our information systems.

The Corporation focuses on and has processes to oversee cybersecurity risk associated with its third-party service providers. As part of its cybersecurity risk management processes, the Corporation maintains an enterprise-wide program that defines standards for the planning, sourcing, management, and oversight of third-party relationships and third-party access to its information system, facilities, and/or confidential or proprietary data. The Corporation has established security requirements applicable to third-party service providers, and where permitted by contract, cybersecurity diligence is conducted to assess the alignment of third-party service providers' cybersecurity programs with the Corporation's cybersecurity requirements.

While we and our third parties have experienced cybersecurity incidents, as well as adverse impacts from such incidents, we have not experienced material losses or other material consequences relating to cybersecurity incidents experienced by us or our third parties. However, we expect to continue to experience cybersecurity incidents resulting in adverse impacts with increased frequency and severity due to the evolving threat environment, and there can be no assurance that future cybersecurity incidents, including incidents experienced by our third parties, will not have a material adverse impact on the Corporation, including its business strategy, results of operations and/or financial condition.

Governance

Through established governance structures, the Corporation has policies, processes and practices to help facilitate oversight of cybersecurity risk. In accordance with these policies, processes and practices, the Corporation's three lines of defense, and management, strive to prepare for, identify, prevent, detect, mitigate, respond to and recover from cybersecurity threats and incidents, monitor performance, and escalate to executive management, the committees of the Corporation's Board and/or to the Board, as appropriate. Additionally, GIS reports cybersecurity incidents that meet certain criteria to the Legal Department for further escalation and evaluation for materiality

and potential disclosure, which includes the consideration of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors.

The Board is actively engaged in the oversight of the GIS Program and devotes considerable time and attention to the oversight and mitigation of cybersecurity risk. The Board, which includes members with technology and cybersecurity experience, oversees management's approach to staffing, policies, processes and practices to address cybersecurity risk. The Board and its ERC, which is responsible for reviewing cybersecurity risk, each receive regular presentations, memoranda and reports throughout the year from our Chief Technology and Information Officer (CTIO) and our Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) on internal and external cybersecurity developments, threats and risks. On a quarterly basis, GIS sends the Board a memorandum highlighting relevant cybersecurity developments and a document detailing the performance metrics for the GIS Program.

The Board receives prompt and timely information from management on cybersecurity incidents, including cybersecurity incidents experienced by the Corporation's third-party service providers, that may pose significant risk to the Corporation, and continues to receive regular reports on any such incidents until their conclusion. Additionally, the Board receives quarterly reports on the performance of the Corporation's cybersecurity risk appetite metrics, including metrics on vulnerabilities and third-party cybersecurity risks and incidents and is notified promptly if a Board-level cybersecurity risk limit is breached.

Our ERC also annually reviews and approves our GIS Program and our Information Security Policy, which establish administrative, technical, and physical safeguards designed to protect the security, confidentiality and integrity of customer records and information in accordance with the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and the interagency guidelines issued thereunder, and applicable laws globally.

Under the Board's oversight, management works closely with key stakeholders, including regulators, government agencies, law enforcement, peer institutions and industry groups, and develops and invests in talent and innovative technology in order to better manage cybersecurity risk.

Our most senior cybersecurity employees are the CTIO and CISO, who are primarily responsible for managing and assessing cybersecurity risk. The CISO oversees a team of more than 3,000 information security professionals spanning the globe. The CISO and the GIS senior leadership team of ten individuals have deep cybersecurity expertise, with over 100 years of collective experience working in the cybersecurity field, both at the Corporation and other companies in various industries. Additionally, certain members of the GIS leadership team hold leadership roles in sector-specific information and infrastructure security organizations, including the Financial Services Information Sharing and Analysis Center and the Financial Services Sector Coordinating Council. Employees across the Corporation also play a role in protecting the Corporation from cybersecurity threats and receive periodic training and education on cybersecurity-related topics.

Reputational Risk Management

Reputational risk is the risk that negative perception of the Corporation may adversely impact profitability or operations. Reputational risk may result from many of the Corporation's activities, including those related to the management of strategic, operational, compliance, liquidity, market (price and interest rate) and credit risks.

The Corporation manages reputational risk through established policies and controls embedded throughout its

business and risk management processes. We proactively monitor and identify potential reputational risk events and have processes established to mitigate reputational risks in a timely manner. If reputational risk events occur, we focus on remediating the underlying issue and taking action to minimize damage to the Corporation's reputation. The Corporation has processes and procedures in place to respond to events that give rise to reputational risk, including educating individuals and organizations that influence public opinion, and implementing communication strategies to mitigate the risk. The Corporation's organization and governance structure provides oversight of reputational risks. Reputational risk reporting is provided regularly and directly to senior management and the ERC, which provides primary oversight of reputational risk. In addition, each FLU has a committee, which includes representatives from Legal and Risk, that is responsible for the oversight of reputational risk, including approval for business activities that present elevated levels of reputational risks.

Climate Risk

Climate Risk Management

Climate risk is the risk that climate change or actions taken to mitigate climate change expose the Corporation to economic, operational or reputational harm. Climate-related risks are divided into two major categories, both of which span across the seven key risk types discussed in *Managing Risk* on page 98: (1) Physical Risk: risks related to the physical impacts of climate change, driven by extreme weather events such as hurricanes and floods, as well as chronic longer-term shifts such as rising average global temperatures and sea levels, and (2) Transition Risk: risks related to the transition to a low-carbon economy, which may entail extensive policy, legal, technology and market changes.

Physical risks of climate change, such as more frequent and severe extreme weather events, can increase the Corporation's risks, including credit risk by diminishing borrowers' repayment capacity or collateral values, and operational risk by negatively impacting the Corporation's facilities, employees, or vendors. Transition risks of climate change may amplify credit risks through the financial impacts of changes in policy, technology or the market on the Corporation or our counterparties. Unanticipated market changes can lead to sudden price adjustments and give rise to heightened market risk. Reputational risk can arise if we do not meet our climate-related commitments and/or goals, or are perceived to be inadequately responsive to climate change or otherwise.

Our approach to managing climate risk is consistent with our risk management governance structure, from senior management to our Board and its committees, including the ERC and the Corporate Governance, ESG and Sustainability Committee (CGESC) of the Board, which regularly discuss climate-related topics. The ERC oversees climate risk as set forth in our Risk Framework and Risk Appetite Statement. The CGESC is responsible for overseeing the Corporation's environmental and social sustainability-related activities and practices, and regularly reviews the Corporation's climate-related work and policies. The Climate Risk Council consists of leaders across risk, FLU and control functions, and meets routinely to discuss our approach to managing climate-related risks.

Our climate risk management efforts are overseen by an officer who reports to the CRO. The Corporation has a Climate and Environmental Risk Management function that is responsible for overseeing climate risk management. They are responsible for establishing the Climate Risk Framework and

governance structure, and providing independent assessment and challenge of enterprise-wide climate risks.

Based on the Corporation's Risk Framework, in 2023 we created our internal Climate Risk Framework, which addresses how the Corporation identifies, measures, monitors and controls climate risk by enhancing existing risk management processes and also includes examples of how it manifests across the seven risk types. It details the roles and responsibilities for climate risk management across our three lines of defense as noted above.

For more information on our governance framework, see *Managing Risk* on page 98. For more information on climate risk, see Item 1A. Risk Factors of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Climate-related Goals and Targets

In 2021, the Corporation committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions before 2050 in our financing activities, operations and supply chain (Net Zero goal), and in 2022, we released our Approach to Zero™, a framework for how we plan to achieve our Net Zero goal. In line with this approach, we have set interim 2030 targets across our financing activities (2030 Financing Activity Emissions Targets), operations and supply chain, all of which are further supported and complemented by our \$1.5 trillion sustainable finance goal (which is aligned with the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals) of which \$1 trillion is dedicated to supporting the transition toward a low-carbon economy, including capital mobilized across clean energy sectors and tailored financial solutions for emerging areas of the low-carbon economy. In particular, we announced 2030 Financing Activity Emissions Targets for auto manufacturing, aviation, cement, energy, and power generation sectors and expect to continue to set targets for other sectors that are significant contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions and therefore prioritized by us.

Achieving our climate-related goals and targets, including our Net Zero goal and 2030 Financing Activity Emissions Targets, may require technological advances, clearly defined roadmaps for industry sectors, better emissions data reporting, new standards and public policies, including those that improve the cost of capital for the transition to a low-carbon economy, as well as strong and active engagement with customers, suppliers, investors, government officials and other stakeholders. Given the extended period of these and other climate-related goals we have established, our initiatives have not resulted in a significant effect on our results of operations or financial position in the relevant periods presented herein.

For more information on climate-related matters and the Corporation's climate-related goals and commitments, including plans to achieve its Net Zero goal and 2030 Financing Activity Emissions Targets and progress on its sustainable finance goals, see the Corporation's website, including its 2023 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Report. The contents of the Corporation's website, including the 2023 TCFD Report is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The foregoing discussion and the statements on the Corporations' website, including in the 2023 TCFD Report regarding its goals and commitments with respect to climate risk management, such as environmental transition considerations, contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are not guarantees of future results or performance and involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict and

are often beyond the Corporation's control. Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any of these forward-looking statements.

Complex Accounting Estimates

Our significant accounting principles, as described in *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles* to the Consolidated Financial Statements, are essential in understanding the MD&A. Many of our significant accounting principles require complex judgments to estimate the values of assets and liabilities. We have procedures and processes in place to facilitate making these judgments.

The more judgmental estimates are summarized in the following discussion. We have identified and described the development of the variables most important in the estimation processes that involve mathematical models to derive the estimates. In many cases, there are numerous alternative judgments that could be used in the process of determining the inputs to the models. Where alternatives exist, we have used the factors that we believe represent the most reasonable value in developing the inputs. Actual performance that differs from our estimates of the key variables could materially impact our results of operations. Separate from the possible future impact to our results of operations from input and model variables, the value of our lending portfolio and market-sensitive assets and liabilities may change subsequent to the balance sheet date, often significantly, due to the nature and magnitude of future credit and market conditions. Such credit and market conditions may change quickly and in unforeseen ways and the resulting volatility could have a significant, negative effect on future operating results. These fluctuations would not be indicative of deficiencies in our models or inputs.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses includes the allowance for loan and lease losses and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. Our process for determining the allowance for credit losses is discussed in *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles* and *Note 5 – Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The determination of the allowance for credit losses is based on numerous estimates and assumptions, which require a high degree of judgment and are often interrelated. A critical judgment in the process is the weighting of our forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios that are incorporated into our quantitative models. As any one economic outlook is inherently uncertain, the Corporation uses multiple macroeconomic scenarios in its ECL calculation, which have included a baseline

scenario derived from consensus estimates, an adverse scenario reflecting an extended moderate recession, a downside scenario reflecting persistent inflation and interest rates above the baseline scenario, a tail risk scenario similar to the severely adverse scenario used in stress testing and an upside scenario that considers the potential for improvement above the baseline scenario. The overall economic outlook is weighted towards a recessionary environment in the first half of 2024, with lower gross domestic product (GDP) growth and higher unemployment rate expectations as compared to what we experienced in the prior year. Generally, as the consensus estimates improve or deteriorate, the allowance for credit losses will change in a similar direction. There are multiple variables that drive the macroeconomic scenarios with the key variables including, but not limited to, U.S. GDP and unemployment rates. As of December 31, 2022, the weighted macroeconomic outlook for the U.S. average unemployment rate was forecasted at 5.6 percent, 5.0 percent and 4.5 percent in the fourth quarters of 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and the weighted macroeconomic outlook for U.S. GDP was forecasted to contract 0.4 percent and grow 1.2 percent and 1.9 percent year-over-year in the fourth quarters of 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the latest consensus estimates for the U.S. average unemployment rate for the fourth quarter of 2023 was 3.9 percent and U.S. GDP was forecasted to grow 2.6 percent year-over-year in the fourth quarter of 2023, reflecting a tighter labor market and healthy growth compared to our macroeconomic outlook as of December 31, 2022, and were factored into our allowance for credit losses estimate as of December 31, 2023. In addition, as of December 31, 2023, the weighted macroeconomic outlook for the U.S. average unemployment rate was forecasted at 4.9 percent in the fourth quarters of both 2024 and 2025, and the weighted macroeconomic outlook for U.S. GDP was forecasted to grow 0.3 percent and 1.4 percent year-over-year in the fourth quarters of 2024 and 2025.

In addition to the above judgments and estimates, the allowance for credit losses can also be impacted by unanticipated changes in asset quality of the portfolio, such as increases or decreases in credit and/or internal risk ratings in our commercial portfolio, improvement or deterioration in borrower delinquencies or credit scores in our credit card portfolio and increases or decreases in home prices, which is a primary driver of LTVs, in our consumer real estate portfolio, all of which have some degree of uncertainty. The allowance for credit losses increased to \$14.6 billion from \$14.2 billion at December 31, 2022, primarily due to a reserve build in our

consumer portfolio driven by credit card loan growth and asset quality, partially offset by a reserve release in our commercial portfolio primarily driven by improved macroeconomic conditions applicable to the commercial portfolio.

To provide an illustration of the sensitivity of the macroeconomic scenarios and other assumptions on the estimate of our allowance for credit losses, the Corporation compared the December 31, 2023 modeled ECL from the baseline scenario and our adverse scenario. Relative to the baseline scenario, the adverse scenario assumed a peak U.S. unemployment rate of over two percentage points higher than the baseline scenario, a decline in U.S. GDP followed by a prolonged recovery and a lower home price outlook with a difference of approximately 16 percent at the trough. This sensitivity analysis resulted in a hypothetical increase in the allowance for credit losses of approximately \$3.8 billion.

While the sensitivity analysis may be useful to understand how changes in macroeconomic assumptions could impact our modeled ECLs, it is not meant to forecast how our allowance for credit losses is expected to change in a different macroeconomic outlook. Importantly, the analysis does not incorporate a variety of factors, including qualitative reserves and the weighting of alternate scenarios, which could have offsetting effects on the estimate. Considering the variety of factors contemplated when developing and weighting macroeconomic outlooks such as recent economic events, leading economic indicators, views of internal and third-party economists and industry trends, in addition to other qualitative factors, the Corporation believes the allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2023 is appropriate.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Under applicable accounting standards, we are required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs in measuring fair value. We classify fair value measurements of financial instruments and MSRs based on the three-level fair value hierarchy in the accounting standards.

The fair values of assets and liabilities may include adjustments, such as market liquidity and credit quality, where appropriate. Valuations of products using models or other techniques are sensitive to assumptions used for the significant inputs. Where market data is available, the inputs used for valuation reflect that information as of our valuation date. Inputs to valuation models are considered unobservable if they are supported by little or no market activity. In periods of extreme

volatility, lessened liquidity or in illiquid markets, there may be more variability in market pricing or a lack of market data to use in the valuation process. In keeping with the prudent application of estimates and management judgment in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities, we have in place various processes and controls that include: a model validation policy that requires review and approval of quantitative models used for deal pricing, financial statement fair value determination and risk quantification; a trading product valuation policy that requires verification of all traded product valuations; and a periodic review and substantiation of daily profit and loss reporting for all traded products. Primarily through validation controls, we utilize both broker and pricing service inputs which can and do include both market-observable and internally-modeled values and/or valuation inputs. Our reliance on this information is affected by our understanding of how the broker and/or pricing service develops its data with a higher degree of reliance applied to those that are more directly observable and lesser reliance applied to those developed through their own internal modeling. For example, broker quotes in less active markets may only be indicative and therefore less reliable. These processes and controls are performed independently of the business. For more information, see *Note 20 - Fair Value Measurements* and *Note 21 - Fair Value Option* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities, and MSRs, where values are based on valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and are significant to the overall fair value measurement are classified as Level 3 under the fair value hierarchy established in applicable accounting standards. The fair value of these Level 3 financial assets and liabilities and MSRs is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

Level 3 financial instruments may be hedged with derivatives classified as Level 1 or 2; therefore, gains or losses associated with Level 3 financial instruments may be offset by gains or losses associated with financial instruments classified in other levels of the fair value hierarchy. The Level 3 gains and losses recorded in earnings did not have a significant impact on our liquidity or capital. We conduct a review of our fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. Transfers into or out of Level 3 are made if the significant inputs used in the

financial models measuring the fair values of the assets and liabilities became unobservable or observable, respectively, in the current marketplace. For more information on transfers into and out of Level 3 during 2023, 2022 and 2021, see *Note 20 – Fair Value Measurements* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accrued Income Taxes and Deferred Tax Assets

Accrued income taxes, reported as a component of either other assets or accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, represent the net amount of current income taxes we expect to pay to or receive from various taxing jurisdictions attributable to our operations to date. We currently file income tax returns in more than 100 jurisdictions and consider many factors, including statutory, judicial and regulatory guidance, in estimating the appropriate accrued income taxes for each jurisdiction.

Net deferred tax assets, reported as a component of other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, represent the net decrease in taxes expected to be paid in the future because of net operating loss (NOL) and tax credit carryforwards and because of future reversals of temporary differences in the bases of assets and liabilities as measured by tax laws and their bases as reported in the financial statements. NOL and tax credit carryforwards result in reductions to future tax liabilities, and many of these attributes can expire if not utilized within certain periods. We consider the need for valuation allowances to reduce net deferred tax assets to the amounts that we estimate are more likely than not to be realized.

Consistent with the applicable accounting guidance, we monitor relevant tax authorities and change our estimates of accrued income taxes and/or net deferred tax assets due to changes in income tax laws and their interpretation by the courts and regulatory authorities. These revisions of our estimates, which also may result from our income tax planning and from the resolution of income tax audit matters, may be material to our operating results for any given period.

See *Note 19 – Income Taxes* to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a table of significant tax attributes and additional information. For more information, see Item 1A. Risk Factors of our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The nature of and accounting for goodwill and intangible assets are discussed in *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles* and *Note 7 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Corporation tests its goodwill for impairment on June 30 of each year or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate a potential impairment. We completed our annual goodwill impairment test as of June 30, 2023, by performing a quantitative assessment to compare the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value as measured by allocated equity. Based on our assessment, we have concluded that goodwill was not impaired.

The Corporation chose to perform the quantitative assessment as compared to a qualitative assessment that was performed in the prior year due to the level of interest rates and other market conditions existing at June 30, 2023. The quantitative assessment used a combination of an income approach (which utilizes the present value of cash flows to estimate fair value) and a market multiplier approach (which utilizes observable market prices and metrics of peer companies to estimate fair value). The main assumptions used in the income approach are the Corporation's three-year internal forecasts along with long-term terminal growth values. The main assumptions used in the market multiplier approach are primarily enterprise value and equity multiples from comparable publicly traded companies in industries similar to the reporting unit.

Certain Contingent Liabilities

For more information on the complex judgments associated with certain contingent liabilities, see *Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies* to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Tables 45 and 46 provide reconciliations of certain non-GAAP financial measures to GAAP financial measures.

Table 45 Annual Reconciliations to GAAP Financial Measures ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions, shares in thousands)	2023	2022	2021
Reconciliation of average shareholders' equity to average tangible shareholders' equity and average tangible common shareholders' equity			
Shareholders' equity	\$ 283,353	\$ 270,299	\$ 273,757
Goodwill	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,005)
Intangible assets (excluding MSRs)	(2,039)	(2,117)	(2,177)
Related deferred tax liabilities	893	922	916
Tangible shareholders' equity	\$ 213,185	\$ 200,082	\$ 203,491
Preferred stock	(28,397)	(28,318)	(23,970)
Tangible common shareholders' equity	\$ 184,788	\$ 171,764	\$ 179,521
Reconciliation of year-end shareholders' equity to year-end tangible shareholders' equity and year-end tangible common shareholders' equity			
Shareholders' equity	\$ 291,646	\$ 273,197	\$ 270,066
Goodwill	(69,021)	(69,022)	(69,022)
Intangible assets (excluding MSRs)	(1,997)	(2,075)	(2,153)
Related deferred tax liabilities	874	899	929
Tangible shareholders' equity	\$ 221,502	\$ 202,999	\$ 199,820
Preferred stock	(28,397)	(28,397)	(24,708)
Tangible common shareholders' equity	\$ 193,105	\$ 174,602	\$ 175,112
Reconciliation of year-end assets to year-end tangible assets			
Assets	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,051,375	\$ 3,169,495
Goodwill	(69,021)	(69,022)	(69,022)
Intangible assets (excluding MSRs)	(1,997)	(2,075)	(2,153)
Related deferred tax liabilities	874	899	929
Tangible assets	\$ 3,110,007	\$ 2,981,177	\$ 3,099,249

⁽¹⁾ Presents reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to GAAP financial measures. For more information on non-GAAP financial measures and ratios we use in assessing the results of the Corporation, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83.

Table 46 Quarterly Reconciliations to GAAP Financial Measures ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	2023 Quarters				2022 Quarters			
	Fourth	Third	Second	First	Fourth	Third	Second	First
Reconciliation of average shareholders' equity to average tangible shareholders' equity and average tangible common shareholders' equity								
Shareholders' equity	\$ 288,618	\$ 284,975	\$ 282,425	\$ 277,252	\$ 272,629	\$ 271,017	\$ 268,197	\$ 269,309
Goodwill	(69,021)	(69,021)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)
Intangible assets (excluding MSRs)	(2,010)	(2,029)	(2,049)	(2,068)	(2,088)	(2,107)	(2,127)	(2,146)
Related deferred tax liabilities	886	890	895	899	914	920	926	929
Tangible shareholders' equity	\$ 218,473	\$ 214,815	\$ 212,249	\$ 207,061	\$ 202,433	\$ 200,808	\$ 197,974	\$ 199,070
Preferred stock	(28,397)	(28,397)	(28,397)	(28,397)	(28,982)	(29,134)	(28,674)	(26,444)
Tangible common shareholders' equity	\$ 190,076	\$ 186,418	\$ 183,852	\$ 178,664	\$ 173,451	\$ 171,674	\$ 169,300	\$ 172,626
Reconciliation of period-end shareholders' equity to period-end tangible shareholders' equity and period-end tangible common shareholders' equity								
Shareholders' equity	\$ 291,646	\$ 287,064	\$ 283,319	\$ 280,196	\$ 273,197	\$ 269,524	\$ 269,118	\$ 266,617
Goodwill	(69,021)	(69,021)	(69,021)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)
Intangible assets (excluding MSRs)	(1,997)	(2,016)	(2,036)	(2,055)	(2,075)	(2,094)	(2,114)	(2,133)
Related deferred tax liabilities	874	886	890	895	899	915	920	926
Tangible shareholders' equity	\$ 221,502	\$ 216,913	\$ 213,152	\$ 210,014	\$ 202,999	\$ 199,323	\$ 198,902	\$ 196,388
Preferred stock	(28,397)	(28,397)	(28,397)	(28,397)	(28,397)	(29,134)	(29,134)	(27,137)
Tangible common shareholders' equity	\$ 193,105	\$ 188,516	\$ 184,755	\$ 181,617	\$ 174,602	\$ 170,189	\$ 169,768	\$ 169,251
Reconciliation of period-end assets to period-end tangible assets								
Assets	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,153,090	\$ 3,123,198	\$ 3,194,657	\$ 3,051,375	\$ 3,072,953	\$ 3,111,606	\$ 3,238,223
Goodwill	(69,021)	(69,021)	(69,021)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)	(69,022)
Intangible assets (excluding MSRs)	(1,997)	(2,016)	(2,036)	(2,055)	(2,075)	(2,094)	(2,114)	(2,133)
Related deferred tax liabilities	874	886	890	895	899	915	920	926
Tangible assets	\$ 3,110,007	\$ 3,082,939	\$ 3,053,031	\$ 3,124,475	\$ 2,981,177	\$ 3,002,752	\$ 3,041,390	\$ 3,167,994

⁽¹⁾ Presents reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to GAAP financial measures. For more information on non-GAAP financial measures and ratios we use in assessing the results of the Corporation, see Supplemental Financial Data on page 83.

Financial Statements and Notes

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Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

The management of Bank of America Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 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, 2023, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their accompanying report which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023.



Brian T. Moynihan
Chair, Chief Executive Officer and President



Alastair M. Borthwick
Chief Financial Officer

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Bank of America Corporation

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Bank of America Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Corporation") as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). We also have audited the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Corporation's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, 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 opinions on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements and on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Corporation 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 (iii) 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 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.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses - Commercial and Consumer Card Loans

As described in Notes 1 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the allowance for loan and lease losses represents management's estimate of the expected credit losses in the Corporation's loan and lease portfolio, excluding loans and unfunded lending commitments accounted for under the fair value option. As of December 31, 2023, the allowance for loan and lease losses was \$13.3 billion on total loans and leases of \$1,050.2 billion, which excludes loans accounted for under the fair value option. For commercial and consumer card loans, the

expected credit loss is typically estimated using quantitative methods that consider a variety of factors such as historical loss experience, the current credit quality of the portfolio as well as an economic outlook over the life of the loan. In its loss forecasting framework, the Corporation incorporates forward looking information through the use of macroeconomic scenarios applied over the forecasted life of the assets. These macroeconomic scenarios include variables that have historically been key drivers of increases and decreases in credit losses. These variables include, but are not limited to, unemployment rates, real estate prices, gross domestic product levels and corporate bond spreads. The scenarios that are chosen and the weighting given to each scenario depend on a variety of factors including recent economic events, leading economic indicators, views of internal as well as third-party economists and industry trends. Also included in the allowance for loan and lease losses are qualitative reserves to cover losses that are expected but, in the Corporation's assessment, may not be adequately reflected in the quantitative methods or the economic assumptions. Factors that the Corporation considers include changes in lending policies and procedures, business conditions, the nature and size of the portfolio, portfolio concentrations, the volume and severity of past due loans and nonaccrual loans, the effect of external factors such as competition, and legal and regulatory requirements, among others. Further, the Corporation considers the inherent uncertainty in quantitative models that are built on historical data.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the allowance for loan and lease losses for the commercial and consumer card portfolios is a critical audit matter are (i) the significant judgment and estimation by management in developing lifetime economic forecast scenarios and related weightings to each scenario, which in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and in evaluating audit evidence obtained, and (ii) the audit effort involved professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the allowance for loan and lease losses, including controls over the evaluation and approval of models, forecast scenarios and related weightings, and qualitative reserves. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for estimating the allowance for loan and lease losses, including (i) evaluating the appropriateness of the loss forecast models and methodology, (ii) evaluating the reasonableness of certain macroeconomic variables, (iii) evaluating the reasonableness of management's development, selection and weighting of lifetime economic forecast scenarios used in the loss forecast models, (iv) testing the completeness and accuracy of data used in the estimate, and (v) evaluating the reasonableness of certain qualitative reserves made to the model output results to determine the overall allowance for loan and lease losses. The procedures also included the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of certain loss forecast

models, the reasonableness of economic forecast scenarios and related weightings and the reasonableness of certain qualitative reserves.

Valuation of Certain Level 3 Financial Instruments

As described in Notes 1 and 20 to the consolidated financial statements, the Corporation carries certain financial instruments at fair value, which includes \$9.3 billion of assets and \$6.6 billion of liabilities classified as Level 3 fair value measurements that are valued on a recurring basis and \$3.9 billion of assets classified as Level 3 fair value measurements that are valued on a nonrecurring basis, for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. The Corporation determines the fair value of Level 3 financial instruments using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and are significant to the overall fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs, such as volatility or implied yield, may be determined using quantitative-based extrapolations, pricing models or other internal methodologies which incorporate management estimates and available market information.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of certain Level 3 financial instruments is a critical audit matter are the significant judgment and estimation used by management to determine the fair value of these financial instruments, which in turn led to a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and in evaluating audit evidence obtained, including the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of financial instruments, including controls related to valuation models, significant unobservable inputs, and data. These procedures also included, among others, the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in developing an independent estimate of fair value for a sample of these certain financial instruments and comparison of management's estimate to the independently developed estimate of fair value. Developing the independent estimate involved testing the completeness and accuracy of data provided by management and evaluating the reasonableness of management's significant unobservable inputs.



Charlotte, North Carolina
February 20, 2024

We have served as the Corporation's auditor since 1958.

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Income

(In millions, except per share information)

	2023	2022	2021
Net interest income			
Interest income	\$ 130,262	\$ 72,565	\$ 47,672
Interest expense	73,331	20,103	4,738
Net interest income	56,931	52,462	42,934
Noninterest income			
Fees and commissions	32,009	33,212	39,299
Market making and similar activities	12,732	12,075	8,691
Other income	(3,091)	(2,799)	(1,811)
Total noninterest income	41,650	42,488	46,179
Total revenue, net of interest expense	98,581	94,950	89,113
Provision for credit losses	4,394	2,543	(4,594)
Noninterest expense			
Compensation and benefits	38,330	36,447	36,140
Occupancy and equipment	7,164	7,071	7,138
Information processing and communications	6,707	6,279	5,769
Product delivery and transaction related	3,608	3,653	3,881
Professional fees	2,159	2,142	1,775
Marketing	1,927	1,825	1,939
Other general operating	5,950	4,021	3,089
Total noninterest expense	65,845	61,438	59,731
Income before income taxes	28,342	30,969	33,976
Income tax expense	1,827	3,441	1,998
Net income	\$ 26,515	\$ 27,528	\$ 31,978
Preferred stock dividends and other	1,649	1,513	1,421
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$ 24,866	\$ 26,015	\$ 30,557
Per common share information			
Earnings	\$ 3.10	\$ 3.21	\$ 3.60
Diluted earnings	3.08	3.19	3.57
Average common shares issued and outstanding	8,028.6	8,113.7	8,493.3
Average diluted common shares issued and outstanding	8,080.5	8,167.5	8,558.4

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in millions)

	2023	2022	2021
Net income	\$ 26,515	\$ 27,528	\$ 31,978
Other comprehensive income (loss), net-of-tax:			
Net change in debt securities	573	(6,028)	(2,077)
Net change in debit valuation adjustments	(686)	755	356
Net change in derivatives	3,919	(10,055)	(2,306)
Employee benefit plan adjustments	(439)	(667)	624
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments	1	(57)	(45)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	3,368	(16,052)	(3,448)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 29,883	\$ 11,476	\$ 28,530

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	December 31	
	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)		
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 27,892	\$ 30,334
Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve, non-U.S. central banks and other banks	305,181	199,869
Cash and cash equivalents	333,073	230,203
Time deposits placed and other short-term investments	8,346	7,259
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell (includes \$133,053 and \$146,999 measured at fair value)	280,624	267,574
Trading account assets (includes \$130,815 and \$115,505 pledged as collateral)	277,354	296,108
Derivative assets	39,323	48,642
Debt securities:		
Carried at fair value	276,852	229,994
Held-to-maturity, at cost (fair value \$496,597 and \$524,267)	594,555	632,825
Total debt securities	871,407	862,819
Loans and leases (includes \$3,569 and \$5,771 measured at fair value)	1,053,732	1,045,747
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(13,342)	(12,682)
Loans and leases, net of allowance	1,040,390	1,033,065
Premises and equipment, net	11,855	11,510
Goodwill	69,021	69,022
Loans held-for-sale (includes \$2,059 and \$1,115 measured at fair value)	6,002	6,871
Customer and other receivables	81,881	67,543
Other assets (includes \$11,861 and \$9,594 measured at fair value)	160,875	150,759
Total assets	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,051,375
Liabilities		
Deposits in U.S. offices:		
Noninterest-bearing	\$ 530,619	\$ 640,745
Interest-bearing (includes \$284 and \$311 measured at fair value)	1,273,904	1,182,590
Deposits in non-U.S. offices:		
Noninterest-bearing	16,427	20,480
Interest-bearing	102,877	86,526
Total deposits	1,923,827	1,930,341
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase (includes \$178,609 and \$151,708 measured at fair value)	283,887	195,635
Trading account liabilities	95,530	80,399
Derivative liabilities	43,432	44,816
Short-term borrowings (includes \$4,690 and \$832 measured at fair value)	32,098	26,932
Accrued expenses and other liabilities (includes \$11,473 and \$9,752 measured at fair value and \$1,209 and \$1,540 of reserve for unfunded lending commitments)	207,527	224,073
Long-term debt (includes \$42,809 and \$33,070 measured at fair value)	302,204	275,982
Total liabilities	2,888,505	2,778,178
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6 – Securitizations and Other Variable Interest Entities and Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies)		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value; authorized – 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding – 4,088,099 and 4,088,101 shares	28,397	28,397
Common stock and additional paid-in capital, \$0.01 par value; authorized – 12,800,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding – 7,895,457,665 and 7,996,777,943 shares	56,365	58,953
Retained earnings	224,672	207,003
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(17,788)	(21,156)
Total shareholders' equity	291,646	273,197
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,051,375
Assets of consolidated variable interest entities included in total assets above (isolated to settle the liabilities of the variable interest entities)		
Trading account assets	\$ 6,054	\$ 2,816
Loans and leases	18,276	16,738
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(826)	(797)
Loans and leases, net of allowance	17,450	15,941
All other assets	269	116
Total assets of consolidated variable interest entities	\$ 23,773	\$ 18,873
Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities included in total liabilities above		
Short-term borrowings (includes \$23 and \$42 of non-recourse short-term borrowings)	\$ 2,957	\$ 42
Long-term debt (includes \$8,456 and \$4,581 of non-recourse debt)	8,456	4,581
All other liabilities (includes \$19 and \$13 of non-recourse liabilities)	19	13
Total liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities	\$ 11,432	\$ 4,636

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(In millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
		Shares	Amount			
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 24,510	8,650.8	\$ 85,982	\$ 164,088	\$ (1,656)	\$ 272,924
Net income				31,978		31,978
Net change in debt securities					(2,077)	(2,077)
Net change in debit valuation adjustments					356	356
Net change in derivatives					(2,306)	(2,306)
Employee benefit plan adjustments					624	624
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments					(45)	(45)
Dividends declared:						
Common				(6,575)		(6,575)
Preferred				(1,421)		(1,421)
Issuance of preferred stock	2,169					2,169
Redemption of preferred stock	(1,971)					(1,971)
Common stock issued under employee plans, net, and other		42.3	1,542	(6)		1,536
Common stock repurchased		(615.3)	(25,126)			(25,126)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 24,708	8,077.8	\$ 62,398	\$ 188,064	\$ (5,104)	\$ 270,066
Net income				27,528		27,528
Net change in debt securities					(6,028)	(6,028)
Net change in debit valuation adjustments					755	755
Net change in derivatives					(10,055)	(10,055)
Employee benefit plan adjustments					(667)	(667)
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments					(57)	(57)
Dividends declared:						
Common				(6,963)		(6,963)
Preferred				(1,596)		(1,596)
Issuance of preferred stock	4,426					4,426
Redemption of preferred stock	(737)		83			(654)
Common stock issued under employee plans, net, and other		44.9	1,545	(30)		1,515
Common stock repurchased		(125.9)	(5,073)			(5,073)
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 28,397	7,996.8	\$ 58,953	\$ 207,003	\$ (21,156)	\$ 273,197
Cumulative adjustment for adoption of credit loss accounting standard				184		184
Net income				26,515		26,515
Net change in debt securities					573	573
Net change in debit valuation adjustments					(686)	(686)
Net change in derivatives					3,919	3,919
Employee benefit plan adjustments					(439)	(439)
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments					1	1
Dividends declared:						
Common				(7,374)		(7,374)
Preferred				(1,649)		(1,649)
Common stock issued under employee plans, net, and other		45.4	1,988	(7)		1,981
Common stock repurchased		(146.7)	(4,576)			(4,576)
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 28,397	7,895.5	\$ 56,365	\$ 224,672	\$ (17,788)	\$ 291,646

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 26,515	\$ 27,528	\$ 31,978
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Provision for credit losses	4,394	2,543	(4,594)
(Gains) losses on sales of debt securities	405	(32)	(22)
Depreciation and amortization	2,057	1,978	1,898
Net amortization of premium/discount on debt securities	(397)	2,072	5,837
Deferred income taxes	(2,011)	739	(838)
Stock-based compensation	2,942	2,862	2,768
Loans held-for-sale:			
Originations and purchases	(15,621)	(24,862)	(43,635)
Proceeds from sales and paydowns of loans originally classified as held for sale and instruments from related securitization activities	16,262	31,567	34,684
Net change in:			
Trading and derivative assets/liabilities	44,391	(95,772)	(22,104)
Other assets	(23,944)	20,799	(34,455)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(17,719)	23,029	16,639
Other operating activities, net	7,708	1,222	4,651
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	44,982	(6,327)	(7,193)
Investing activities			
Net change in:			
Time deposits placed and other short-term investments	(1,087)	(115)	(598)
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	(13,050)	(16,854)	53,338
Debt securities carried at fair value:			
Proceeds from sales	101,165	69,114	6,893
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities	148,699	110,195	159,616
Purchases	(290,959)	(134,962)	(238,398)
Held-to-maturity debt securities:			
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities	36,955	63,852	124,880
Purchases	(98)	(24,096)	(362,736)
Loans and leases:			
Proceeds from sales of loans originally classified as held for investment and instruments from related securitization activities	11,081	26,757	10,396
Purchases	(5,351)	(5,798)	(5,164)
Other changes in loans and leases, net	(17,484)	(86,010)	(58,039)
Other investing activities, net	(5,258)	(4,612)	(3,479)
Net cash used in investing activities	(35,387)	(2,529)	(313,291)
Financing activities			
Net change in:			
Deposits	(6,514)	(134,190)	268,966
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	88,252	3,306	22,006
Short-term borrowings	5,162	3,179	4,432
Long-term debt:			
Proceeds from issuance	65,396	65,910	76,675
Retirement	(44,571)	(34,055)	(46,826)
Preferred stock:			
Proceeds from issuance	—	4,426	2,169
Redemption	—	(654)	(1,971)
Common stock repurchased	(4,576)	(5,073)	(25,126)
Cash dividends paid	(9,087)	(8,576)	(8,055)
Other financing activities, net	(717)	(312)	(620)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	93,345	(106,039)	291,650
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(70)	(3,123)	(3,408)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	102,870	(118,018)	(32,242)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1	230,203	348,221	380,463
Cash and cash equivalents at December 31	\$ 333,073	\$ 230,203	\$ 348,221
Supplemental cash flow disclosures			
Interest paid	\$ 69,604	\$ 18,526	\$ 4,506
Income taxes paid, net	3,405	2,288	2,760

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Principles

Bank of America Corporation, a bank holding company and a financial holding company, provides a diverse range of financial services and products throughout the U.S. and in certain international markets. The term “the Corporation” as used herein may refer to Bank of America Corporation, individually, Bank of America Corporation and its subsidiaries, or certain of Bank of America Corporation’s subsidiaries or affiliates.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its majority-owned subsidiaries and those variable interest entities (VIEs) where the Corporation is the primary beneficiary. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Results of operations of acquired companies are included from the dates of acquisition, and for VIEs, from the dates that the Corporation became the primary beneficiary. Assets held in an agency or fiduciary capacity are not included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Corporation accounts for investments in companies for which it owns a voting interest and for which it has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financing decisions using the equity method of accounting. These investments, which include the Corporation’s interests in affordable housing and renewable energy partnerships, are recorded in other assets. Equity method investments are subject to impairment testing, and the Corporation’s proportionate share of income or loss is included in other income.

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates and assumptions.

New Accounting Standards Issued

Segment Reporting

The FASB amended the segment reporting requirements to add disclosures of incremental segment expense categories. The amended disclosures are effective for the fiscal year December 31, 2024, and interim periods thereafter, on a retrospective basis.

Income Taxes

The FASB expanded the income tax disclosure requirements related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. The amended disclosures are effective January 1, 2025, on a prospective basis.

New Accounting Standard Adopted

Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

On January 1, 2023, the Corporation adopted the new accounting and disclosure requirements for expected credit losses (ECL) that removed the recognition and measurement guidance on troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) and added disclosures on the financial effect and subsequent performance of certain types of modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties.

Upon adoption of the standard, the Corporation recorded a reduction of \$243 million in the allowance for credit losses for the impact of changes in the methodology used to estimate the allowance for credit losses for non-collateral dependent consumer and commercial TDRs. There was no impact to the valuation of loans previously classified as collateral-dependent TDRs. After adjusting for deferred taxes, the Corporation recorded an increase of \$184 million in retained earnings through a cumulative-effect adjustment.

The additional disclosures are included in *Note 5 – Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses* on a prospective basis and include loan modifications where the contractual payment terms of the borrower’s loan agreement were modified through a refinancing or restructuring.

Significant Accounting Principles

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash items in the process of collection, cash segregated under federal and other brokerage regulations, and amounts due from correspondent banks, the Federal Reserve Bank and certain non-U.S. central banks. Certain cash balances are restricted as to withdrawal or usage by legally binding contractual agreements or regulatory requirements.

Securities Financing Agreements

Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase (securities financing agreements) are treated as collateralized financing transactions except in instances where the transaction is required to be accounted for as individual sale and purchase transactions. Generally, these agreements are recorded at acquisition or sale price plus accrued interest. In instances where the interest is negative, the Corporation’s policy is to present negative interest on financial assets as interest income and negative interest on financial liabilities as interest expense. For securities financing agreements that are accounted for under the fair value option, the changes in the fair value of these securities financing agreements are recorded in market making and similar activities in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The Corporation’s policy is to monitor the market value of the principal amount loaned under resale agreements and obtain collateral from or return collateral pledged to counterparties when appropriate. Securities financing agreements do not create material credit risk due to these collateral provisions; therefore, any allowance for loan losses is insignificant.

In transactions where the Corporation acts as the lender in a securities lending agreement and receives securities that can be pledged or sold as collateral, it recognizes an asset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value, representing the securities received, and a liability, representing the obligation to return those securities.

Trading Instruments

Financial instruments utilized in trading activities are carried at fair value. Fair value is generally based on quoted market prices for the same or similar assets and liabilities. If these market prices are not available, fair values are estimated based on dealer quotes, pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques where the determination of fair value may require significant management judgment or estimation. Realized gains and losses are recorded on a trade-

date basis. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in market making and similar activities.

Derivatives and Hedging Activities

Derivatives are entered into on behalf of customers, for trading or to support risk management activities. Derivatives used in risk management activities include derivatives that are both designated in qualifying accounting hedge relationships and derivatives used to hedge market risks in relationships that are not designated in qualifying accounting hedge relationships (referred to as other risk management activities). The Corporation manages interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate sensitivity predominantly through the use of derivatives. Derivatives utilized by the Corporation include swaps, futures and forward settlement contracts, and option contracts.

All derivatives are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value, taking into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements that allow the Corporation to settle positive and negative positions and offset cash collateral held with the same counterparty on a net basis. For exchange-traded contracts, fair value is based on quoted market prices in active or inactive markets or is derived from observable market-based pricing parameters, similar to those applied to over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives. For non-exchange traded contracts, fair value is based on dealer quotes, pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques for which the determination of fair value may require significant management judgment or estimation.

Valuations of derivative assets and liabilities reflect the value of the instrument including counterparty credit risk. These values also take into account the Corporation's own credit standing.

Trading Derivatives and Other Risk Management Activities

Derivatives held for trading purposes are included in derivative assets or derivative liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet with changes in fair value included in market making and similar activities.

Derivatives used for other risk management activities are included in derivative assets or derivative liabilities. Derivatives used in other risk management activities have not been designated in qualifying accounting hedge relationships because they did not qualify or the risk that is being mitigated pertains to an item that is reported at fair value through earnings so that the effect of measuring the derivative instrument and the asset or liability to which the risk exposure pertains will offset in the Consolidated Statement of Income to the extent effective. The changes in the fair value of derivatives that serve to mitigate certain risks associated with mortgage servicing rights (MSRs), interest rate lock commitments (IRLCs) and first-lien mortgage loans held-for-sale (LHFS) that are originated by the Corporation are recorded in other income. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that serve to mitigate interest rate risk and foreign currency risk are included in market making and similar activities. Credit derivatives are also used by the Corporation to mitigate the risk associated with various credit exposures. The changes in the fair value of these derivatives are included in market making and similar activities and other income.

Derivatives Used For Hedge Accounting Purposes (Accounting Hedges)

For accounting hedges, the Corporation formally documents at inception all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the risk management objectives and

strategies for undertaking various accounting hedges. Additionally, the Corporation primarily uses regression analysis at the inception of a hedge and for each reporting period thereafter to assess whether the derivative used in an accounting hedge transaction is expected to be and has been highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item or forecasted transaction. The Corporation discontinues hedge accounting when it is determined that a derivative is not expected to be or has ceased to be highly effective as a hedge.

Fair value hedges are used to protect against changes in the fair value of the Corporation's assets and liabilities that are attributable to interest rate or foreign exchange volatility. Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges are recorded in earnings, together and in the same income statement line item with changes in the fair value of the related hedged item. If a derivative instrument in a fair value hedge is terminated or the hedge designation removed, the previous adjustments to the carrying value of the hedged asset or liability are subsequently accounted for in the same manner as other components of the carrying value of that asset or liability. For interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, such adjustments are amortized to earnings over the remaining life of the respective asset or liability.

Cash flow hedges are used primarily to minimize the variability in cash flows of assets and liabilities or forecasted transactions caused by interest rate or foreign exchange rate fluctuations. The Corporation also uses cash flow hedges to hedge the price risk associated with deferred compensation. Changes in the fair value of derivatives used in cash flow hedges are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI) and are reclassified into the line item in the income statement in which the hedged item is recorded in the same period the hedged item affects earnings. Components of a derivative that are excluded in assessing hedge effectiveness are recorded in the same income statement line item as the hedged item.

Net investment hedges are used to manage the foreign exchange rate sensitivity arising from a net investment in a foreign operation. Changes in the spot prices of derivatives that are designated as net investment hedges of foreign operations are recorded as a component of accumulated OCI. The remaining components of these derivatives are excluded in assessing hedge effectiveness and are recorded in market making and similar activities.

Securities

Debt securities are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at their trade date. Their classification is dependent on the purpose for which the securities were acquired. Debt securities purchased for use in the Corporation's trading activities are reported in trading account assets at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in market making and similar activities. Substantially all other debt securities purchased are used in the Corporation's asset and liability management (ALM) activities and are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet as either debt securities carried at fair value or as held-to-maturity (HTM) debt securities. Debt securities carried at fair value are either available-for-sale (AFS) securities with unrealized gains and losses net-of-tax included in accumulated OCI or carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in market making and similar activities. HTM debt securities are debt securities that management has the intent and ability to hold to maturity and are reported at amortized cost. If more than 85 percent of the principal has been collected

on level-payment mortgage-backed HTM debt securities since their acquisition, the debt securities, if disposed, are treated as matured for classification purposes.

The Corporation evaluates each AFS security where the value has declined below amortized cost. If the Corporation intends to sell or believes it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the debt security, it is written down to fair value through earnings. For AFS debt securities the Corporation intends to hold, the Corporation evaluates the debt securities for ECL, except for debt securities that are guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, U.S. government agencies or sovereign entities of high credit quality where the Corporation applies a zero credit loss assumption. For the remaining AFS debt securities, the Corporation considers qualitative parameters such as internal and external credit ratings and the value of underlying collateral. If an AFS debt security fails any of the qualitative parameters, a discounted cash flow analysis is used by the Corporation to determine if a portion of the unrealized loss is a result of an ECL. The Corporation will then recognize either credit loss expense or a reversal of credit loss expense in other income for the amount necessary to adjust the debt securities valuation allowance to its current estimate of expected credit losses. Cash flows expected to be collected are estimated using all relevant information available such as remaining payment terms, prepayment speeds, the financial condition of the issuer, expected defaults and the value of the underlying collateral. If any of the decline in fair value is related to market factors, that amount is recognized in accumulated OCI. In certain instances, the credit loss may exceed the total decline in fair value, in which case, the allowance recorded is limited to the difference between the amortized cost and the fair value of the asset.

The Corporation separately evaluates its HTM debt securities for any credit losses, of which substantially all qualify for the zero loss assumption. For the remaining securities, the Corporation performs a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate any credit losses which are then recognized as part of the allowance for credit losses.

Interest on debt securities, including amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, is included in interest income. Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted to interest income at a constant effective yield over the contractual lives of the securities. Realized gains and losses from the sales or dispositions of debt securities are determined using the specific identification method.

Equity securities with readily determinable fair values that are not held for trading purposes are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in other income. Equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values are recorded at cost less impairment, if any, plus or minus qualifying observable price changes. These securities are reported in other assets.

Loans and Leases

Loans, with the exception of loans accounted for under the fair value option, are measured at historical cost and reported at their outstanding principal balances net of any unearned income, charge-offs, unamortized deferred fees and costs on originated loans, and for purchased loans, net of any unamortized premiums or discounts. Loan origination fees and certain direct origination costs are deferred and recognized as adjustments to interest income over the lives of the related loans. Unearned income, discounts and premiums are amortized to interest income using a level yield methodology. The Corporation elects to account for certain consumer and commercial loans under the fair value option with interest

reported in interest income and changes in fair value reported in market making and similar activities or other income.

Under applicable accounting guidance, for reporting purposes, the loan and lease portfolio is categorized by portfolio segment and, within each portfolio segment, by class of financing receivable. A portfolio segment is defined as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic methodology to determine the allowance for credit losses, and a class of financing receivable is defined as the level of disaggregation of portfolio segments based on the initial measurement attribute, risk characteristics and methods for assessing risk. The Corporation's three portfolio segments are Consumer Real Estate, Credit Card and Other Consumer, and Commercial. The classes within the Consumer Real Estate portfolio segment are residential mortgage and home equity. The classes within the Credit Card and Other Consumer portfolio segment are credit card, direct/indirect consumer and other consumer. The classes within the Commercial portfolio segment are U.S. commercial, non-U.S. commercial, commercial real estate, commercial lease financing and U.S. small business commercial.

Leases

The Corporation provides equipment financing to its customers through a variety of lessor arrangements. Direct financing leases and sales-type leases are carried at the aggregate of lease payments receivable plus the estimated residual value of the leased property less unearned income, which is accreted to interest income over the lease terms using methods that approximate the interest method. Operating lease income is recognized on a straight-line basis. The Corporation's lease arrangements generally do not contain non-lease components.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The ECL on funded consumer and commercial loans and leases is referred to as the allowance for loan and lease losses and is reported separately as a contra-asset to loans and leases on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The ECL for unfunded lending commitments, including home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), standby letters of credit (SBLCs) and binding unfunded loan commitments is reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in accrued expenses and other liabilities. The provision for credit losses related to the loan and lease portfolio and unfunded lending commitments is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Income at the amount necessary to adjust the allowance for credit losses to the current estimate of ECL.

For loans and leases, the ECL is typically estimated using quantitative methods that consider a variety of factors such as historical loss experience, the current credit quality of the portfolio as well as an economic outlook over the life of the loan. The life of the loan for closed-ended products is based on the contractual maturity of the loan adjusted for any expected prepayments. The contractual maturity includes any extension options that are at the sole discretion of the borrower. For open-ended products (e.g., lines of credit), the ECL is determined based on the maximum repayment term associated with future draws from credit lines unless those lines of credit are unconditionally cancellable (e.g., credit cards) in which case the Corporation does not record any allowance.

In its loss forecasting framework, the Corporation incorporates forward-looking information through the use of macroeconomic scenarios applied over the forecasted life of the assets. These macroeconomic scenarios include variables that have historically been key drivers of increases and decreases in credit losses. These variables include, but are not limited to,

unemployment rates, real estate prices, gross domestic product levels and corporate bond spreads. As any one economic outlook is inherently uncertain, the Corporation leverages multiple scenarios. The scenarios that are chosen each quarter and the weighting given to each scenario depend on a variety of factors including recent economic events, leading economic indicators, views of internal and third-party economists and industry trends.

The estimate of credit losses includes expected recoveries of amounts previously charged off (i.e., negative allowance). If a loan has been charged off, the expected cash flows on the loan are not limited by the current amortized cost balance. Instead, expected cash flows can be assumed up to the unpaid principal balance immediately prior to the charge-off.

Included in the allowance for loan and lease losses are qualitative reserves to cover losses that are expected but, in the Corporation's assessment, may not be adequately reflected in the quantitative methods or the economic assumptions described above. For example, factors that the Corporation considers include changes in lending policies and procedures, business conditions, the nature and size of the portfolio, portfolio concentrations, the volume and severity of past due loans and nonaccrual loans, the effect of external factors such as competition, and legal and regulatory requirements, among others. Further, the Corporation considers the inherent uncertainty in quantitative models that are built on historical data.

With the exception of the Corporation's credit card portfolio, the Corporation does not include reserves for interest receivable in the measurement of the allowance for credit losses as the Corporation generally classifies consumer loans as nonperforming at 90 days past due and reverses interest income for these loans at that time. For credit card loans, the Corporation reserves for interest and fees as part of the allowance for loan and lease losses. Upon charge-off of a credit card loan, the Corporation reverses the interest and fee income against the income statement line item where it was originally recorded.

The Corporation has identified the following three portfolio segments and measures the allowance for credit losses using the following methods.

Consumer Real Estate

To estimate ECL for consumer loans secured by residential real estate, the Corporation estimates the number of loans that will default over the life of the existing portfolio, after factoring in estimated prepayments, using quantitative modeling methodologies. The attributes that are most significant in estimating the Corporation's ECL include refreshed loan-to-value (LTV) or, in the case of a subordinated lien, refreshed combined LTV (CLTV), borrower credit score, months since origination and geography, all of which are further broken down by present collection status (whether the loan is current, delinquent, in default, or in bankruptcy). The estimates are based on the Corporation's historical experience with the loan portfolio, adjusted to reflect the economic outlook. The outlook on the unemployment rate and consumer real estate prices are key factors that impact the frequency and severity of loss estimates. The Corporation does not reserve for credit losses on the unpaid principal balance of loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and long-term standby loans, as these loans are fully insured. The Corporation records a reserve for unfunded lending commitments for the ECL associated with the undrawn portion of the Corporation's HELOCs, which can only be canceled by the Corporation if certain criteria are met.

The ECL associated with these unfunded lending commitments is calculated using the same models and methodologies noted above and incorporate utilization assumptions at time of default.

For loans that are more than 180 days past due, the Corporation bases the allowance on the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral as of the reporting date less costs to sell. The fair value of the collateral securing these loans is generally determined using an automated valuation model (AVM) that estimates the value of a property by reference to market data including sales of comparable properties and price trends specific to the Metropolitan Statistical Area in which the property being valued is located. In the event that an AVM value is not available, the Corporation utilizes publicized indices or if these methods provide less reliable valuations, the Corporation uses appraisals or broker price opinions to estimate the fair value of the collateral. While there is inherent imprecision in these valuations, the Corporation believes that they are representative of this portfolio in the aggregate.

For loans that are more than 180 days past due, with the exception of the Corporation's fully insured portfolio, the outstanding balance of loans that is in excess of the estimated property value after adjusting for costs to sell is charged off. If the estimated property value decreases in periods subsequent to the initial charge-off, the Corporation will record an additional charge-off; however, if the value increases in periods subsequent to the charge-off, the Corporation will adjust the allowance to account for the increase but not to a level above the cumulative charge-off amount.

Credit Cards and Other Consumer

Credit cards are revolving lines of credit without a defined maturity date. The estimated life of a credit card receivable is determined by estimating the amount and timing of expected future payments (e.g., borrowers making full payments, minimum payments or somewhere in between) that it will take for a receivable balance to pay off. The ECL on the future payments incorporates the spending behavior of a borrower through time using key borrower-specific factors and the economic outlook described above. The Corporation applies all expected payments in accordance with the Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009 (i.e., paying down the highest interest rate bucket first). Then forecasted future payments are prioritized to pay off the oldest balance until it is brought to zero or an expected charge-off amount. Unemployment rate outlook, borrower credit score, delinquency status and historical payment behavior are all key inputs into the credit card receivable loss forecasting model. Future draws on the credit card lines are excluded from the ECL as they are unconditionally cancellable.

The ECL for the consumer vehicle lending portfolio is also determined using quantitative methods supplemented with qualitative analysis. The quantitative model estimates ECL giving consideration to key borrower and loan characteristics such as delinquency status, borrower credit score, LTV ratio, underlying collateral type and collateral value.

Commercial

The ECL on commercial loans is forecasted using models that estimate credit losses over the loan's contractual life at an individual loan level. The models use the contractual terms to forecast future principal cash flows while also considering expected prepayments. For open-ended commitments such as revolving lines of credit, changes in funded balance are captured by forecasting a borrower's draw and payment behavior over the

remaining life of the commitment. For loans collateralized with commercial real estate and for which the underlying asset is the primary source of repayment, the loss forecasting models consider key loan and customer attributes such as LTV ratio, net operating income and debt service coverage, and captures variations in behavior according to property type and region. The outlook on the unemployment rate, gross domestic product, and forecasted real estate prices are utilized to determine indicators such as rent levels and vacancy rates, which impact the ECL estimate. For all other commercial loans and leases, the loss forecasting model determines the probabilities of transition to different credit risk ratings or default at each point over the life of the asset based on the borrower's current credit risk rating, industry sector, size of the exposure and the geographic market. The severity of loss is determined based on the type of collateral securing the exposure, the size of the exposure, the borrower's industry sector, any guarantors and the geographic market. Assumptions of expected loss are conditioned to the economic outlook, and the model considers key economic variables such as unemployment rate, gross domestic product, corporate bond spreads, real estate and other asset prices and equity market returns.

In addition to the allowance for loan and lease losses, the Corporation also estimates ECL related to unfunded lending commitments such as letters of credit, financial guarantees, unfunded bankers acceptances and binding loan commitments, excluding commitments accounted for under the fair value option. Reserves are estimated for the unfunded exposure using the same models and methodologies as the funded exposure and are reported as reserves for unfunded lending commitments.

Nonperforming Loans and Leases, Charge-offs and Delinquencies

Nonperforming loans and leases generally include loans and leases that have been placed on nonaccrual status. Loans accounted for under the fair value option and LHFS are not reported as nonperforming. When a nonaccrual loan is deemed uncollectible, it is charged off against the allowance for credit losses. If the charged-off amount is later recovered, the amount is reversed through the allowance for credit losses at the recovery date. Charge-offs are reported net of recoveries (net charge-offs). If recoveries for the period are greater than charge-offs, net charge-offs are reported as a negative amount.

In accordance with the Corporation's policies, consumer real estate-secured loans, including residential mortgages and home equity loans, are generally placed on nonaccrual status and classified as nonperforming at 90 days past due unless repayment of the loan is insured by the FHA or through individually insured long-term standby agreements with Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie Mac (FHLMC) (the fully-insured portfolio). Residential mortgage loans in the fully-insured portfolio are not placed on nonaccrual status and, therefore, are not reported as nonperforming. Junior-lien home equity loans are placed on nonaccrual status and classified as nonperforming when the underlying first-lien mortgage loan becomes 90 days past due even if the junior-lien loan is current. The outstanding balance of real estate-secured loans that is in excess of the estimated property value less costs to sell is charged off no later than the end of the month in which the loan becomes 180 days past due unless the loan is fully insured, or for loans in bankruptcy, within 60 days of receipt of notification of filing, with the remaining balance classified as nonperforming.

Credit card and other unsecured consumer loans are charged off when the loan becomes 180 days past due, within

60 days after receipt of notification of death or bankruptcy or upon confirmation of fraud. These loans continue to accrue interest until they are charged off and, therefore, are not reported as nonperforming loans. Consumer vehicle loans are placed on nonaccrual status when they become 90 days past due, within 60 days after receipt of notification of bankruptcy or death or upon confirmation of fraud. These loans are charged off to their collateral values when the loans become 120 days past due, upon repossession of the collateral, within 60 days after receipt of notification of bankruptcy or death or upon confirmation of fraud. If repossession of the collateral is not expected, the loans are fully charged off.

Commercial loans and leases, excluding business card loans, that are past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest, or where reasonable doubt exists as to timely collection, including loans that are individually identified as being impaired, are generally placed on nonaccrual status and classified as nonperforming unless well-secured and in the process of collection.

Business card loans are charged off in the same manner as consumer credit card loans. Other commercial loans and leases are generally charged off when all or a portion of the principal amount is determined to be uncollectible.

The entire balance of a consumer loan or commercial loan or lease is contractually delinquent if the minimum payment is not received by the specified due date on the customer's billing statement. Interest and fees continue to accrue on past due loans and leases until the date the loan is placed on nonaccrual status, if applicable. Accrued interest receivable is reversed when loans and leases are placed on nonaccrual status. Interest collections on nonaccruing loans and leases for which the ultimate collectability of principal is uncertain are applied as principal reductions; otherwise, such collections are credited to income when received. Loans and leases may be restored to accrual status when all principal and interest is current and full repayment of the remaining contractual principal and interest is expected.

Loans Held-for-sale

Loans that the Corporation intends to sell in the foreseeable future, including residential mortgages, loan syndications, and to a lesser degree, commercial real estate, consumer finance and other loans, are reported as LHFS and are carried at the lower of aggregate cost or fair value. The Corporation accounts for certain LHFS, including residential mortgage LHFS, under the fair value option. Loan origination costs for LHFS carried at the lower of cost or fair value are capitalized as part of the carrying value of the loans and, upon the sale of a loan, are recognized as part of the gain or loss in noninterest income. LHFS that are on nonaccrual status and are reported as nonperforming, as defined in the policy herein, are reported separately from nonperforming loans and leases.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated lives range up to 40 years for buildings, up to 12 years for furniture and equipment, and the shorter of lease term or estimated useful life for leasehold improvements.

Other Assets

For the Corporation's financial assets that are measured at amortized cost and are not included in debt securities or loans

and leases on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Corporation evaluates these assets for ECL using various techniques. For assets that are subject to collateral maintenance provisions, including federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, where the collateral consists of daily margining of liquid and marketable assets where the margining is expected to be maintained into the foreseeable future, the expected losses are assumed to be zero. For all other assets, the Corporation performs qualitative analyses, including consideration of historical losses and current economic conditions, to estimate any ECL which are then included in a valuation account that is recorded as a contra-asset against the amortized cost basis of the financial asset.

Lessee Arrangements

Substantially all of the Corporation's lessee arrangements are operating leases. Under these arrangements, the Corporation records right-of-use assets and lease liabilities at lease commencement. Right-of-use assets are reported in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the related lease liabilities are reported in accrued expenses and other liabilities. All leases are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet except leases with an initial term less than 12 months for which the Corporation made the short-term lease election. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is recorded in occupancy and equipment expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The Corporation made an accounting policy election not to separate lease and non-lease components of a contract that is or contains a lease for its real estate and equipment leases. As such, lease payments represent payments on both lease and non-lease components. At lease commencement, lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the remaining lease payments and discounted using the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Right-of-use assets initially equal the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made prior to lease commencement and for any lease incentives.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill is the purchase premium after adjusting for the fair value of net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for potential impairment on an annual basis, or when events or circumstances indicate a potential impairment, at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is a business segment or one level below a business segment.

The Corporation assesses the fair value of each reporting unit against its carrying value, including goodwill, as measured by allocated equity. For purposes of goodwill impairment testing, the Corporation utilizes allocated equity as a proxy for the carrying value of its reporting units. Allocated equity in the reporting units is comprised of allocated capital plus capital for the portion of goodwill and intangibles specifically assigned to the reporting unit.

In performing its goodwill impairment testing, the Corporation first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. Qualitative factors include, among other things, macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, financial performance of the respective reporting unit and other relevant entity- and reporting-unit specific considerations.

If the Corporation concludes it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, a

quantitative assessment is performed. The Corporation has an unconditional option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the quantitative goodwill impairment test. The Corporation may resume performing the qualitative assessment in any subsequent period.

When performing the quantitative assessment, if the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, goodwill of the reporting unit would not be considered impaired. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, a goodwill impairment loss would be recognized for the amount by which the reporting unit's allocated equity exceeds its fair value. An impairment loss recognized cannot exceed the amount of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit. An impairment loss establishes a new basis in the goodwill, and subsequent reversals of goodwill impairment losses are not permitted under applicable accounting guidance.

For intangible assets subject to amortization, an impairment loss is recognized if the carrying value of the intangible asset is not recoverable and exceeds fair value. The carrying value of the intangible asset is considered not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. Intangible assets deemed to have indefinite useful lives are not subject to amortization. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying value of the intangible asset with an indefinite life exceeds its fair value.

Variable Interest Entities

A VIE is an entity that lacks equity investors or whose equity investors do not have a controlling financial interest in the entity through their equity investments. The Corporation consolidates a VIE if it has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE. On a quarterly basis, the Corporation reassesses its involvement with the VIE and evaluates the impact of changes in governing documents and its financial interests in the VIE. The consolidation status of the VIEs with which the Corporation is involved may change as a result of such reassessments.

The Corporation primarily uses VIEs for its securitization activities, in which the Corporation transfers whole loans or debt securities into a trust or other vehicle. When the Corporation is the servicer of whole loans held in a securitization trust, including non-agency residential mortgages, home equity loans, credit cards, and other loans, the Corporation has the power to direct the most significant activities of the trust. The Corporation generally does not have the power to direct the most significant activities of a residential mortgage agency trust except in certain circumstances in which the Corporation holds substantially all of the issued securities and has the unilateral right to liquidate the trust. The power to direct the most significant activities of a commercial mortgage securitization trust is typically held by the special servicer or by the party holding specific subordinate securities which embody certain controlling rights. The Corporation consolidates a whole-loan securitization trust if it has the power to direct the most significant activities and also holds securities issued by the trust or has other contractual arrangements, other than standard representations and warranties, that could potentially be significant to the trust.

The Corporation may also transfer trading account securities and AFS securities into municipal bond or resecuritization trusts. The Corporation consolidates a municipal bond or resecuritization trust if it has control over the ongoing activities of the trust such as the remarketing of the trust's liabilities or, if

there are no ongoing activities, sole discretion over the design of the trust, including the identification of securities to be transferred in and the structure of securities to be issued, and also retains securities or has liquidity or other commitments that could potentially be significant to the trust. The Corporation does not consolidate a municipal bond or resecuritization trust if one or a limited number of third-party investors share responsibility for the design of the trust or have control over the significant activities of the trust through liquidation or other substantive rights.

Other VIEs used by the Corporation include collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), investment vehicles created on behalf of customers and other investment vehicles. The Corporation does not routinely serve as collateral manager for CDOs and, therefore, does not typically have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of a CDO. However, following an event of default, if the Corporation is a majority holder of senior securities issued by a CDO and acquires the power to manage its assets, the Corporation consolidates the CDO.

The Corporation consolidates a customer or other investment vehicle if it has control over the initial design of the vehicle or manages the assets in the vehicle and also absorbs potentially significant gains or losses through an investment in the vehicle, derivative contracts or other arrangements. The Corporation does not consolidate an investment vehicle if a single investor controlled the initial design of the vehicle or manages the assets in the vehicles or if the Corporation does not have a variable interest that could potentially be significant to the vehicle.

Retained interests in securitized assets are initially recorded at fair value. In addition, the Corporation may invest in debt securities issued by unconsolidated VIEs. Fair values of these debt securities, which are classified as trading account assets, debt securities carried at fair value or HTM securities, are based primarily on quoted market prices in active or inactive markets. Generally, quoted market prices for retained residual interests are not available; therefore, the Corporation estimates fair values based on the present value of the associated expected future cash flows.

Fair Value

The Corporation measures the fair values of its assets and liabilities, where applicable, in accordance with accounting guidance that requires an entity to base fair value on exit price. Under this guidance, an entity is required to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs in measuring fair value. Under applicable accounting standards, fair value measurements are categorized into one of three levels based on the inputs to the valuation technique with the highest priority given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority given to unobservable inputs. The Corporation categorizes its fair value measurements of financial instruments based on this three-level hierarchy.

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 assets and liabilities include debt and equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market, as well as certain U.S. Treasury securities that are highly liquid and are actively traded in OTC markets.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs

that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Level 2 assets and liabilities include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments and derivative contracts where fair value is determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. This category generally includes U.S. government and agency mortgage-backed (MBS) and asset-backed securities (ABS), corporate debt securities, derivative contracts, certain loans and LHFS.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the overall fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. The fair value for such assets and liabilities is generally determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques that incorporate the assumptions a market participant would use in pricing the asset or liability. This category generally includes retained residual interests in securitizations, consumer MSRs, certain ABS, highly structured, complex or long-dated derivative contracts, certain loans and LHFS, IRLCs and certain CDOs where independent pricing information cannot be obtained for a significant portion of the underlying assets.

Income Taxes

There are two components of income tax expense: current and deferred. Current income tax expense reflects taxes to be paid or refunded for the current period. Deferred income tax expense results from changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities between periods. These gross deferred tax assets and liabilities represent decreases or increases in taxes expected to be paid in the future because of future reversals of temporary differences in the bases of assets and liabilities as measured by tax laws and their bases as reported in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for tax attributes such as net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts management concludes are more likely than not to be realized.

Income tax benefits are recognized and measured based upon a two-step model: first, a tax position must be more likely than not to be sustained based solely on its technical merits in order to be recognized, and second, the benefit is measured as the largest dollar amount of that position that is more likely than not to be sustained upon settlement. The difference between the benefit recognized and the tax benefit claimed on a tax return is referred to as an unrecognized tax benefit. The Corporation records income tax-related interest and penalties, if applicable, within income tax expense.

Revenue Recognition

The following summarizes the Corporation's revenue recognition accounting policies for certain noninterest income activities.

Card Income

Card income includes annual, late and over-limit fees as well as interchange, cash advances and other miscellaneous items from credit and debit card transactions and from processing card transactions for merchants. Card income is presented net

of direct costs. Interchange fees are recognized upon settlement of the credit and debit card payment transactions and are generally determined on a percentage basis for credit cards and fixed rates for debit cards based on the corresponding payment network's rates. Substantially all card fees are recognized at the transaction date, except for certain time-based fees such as annual fees, which are recognized over 12 months. Fees charged to cardholders and merchants that are estimated to be uncollectible are reserved in the allowance for loan and lease losses. Included in direct cost are rewards and credit card partner payments. Rewards paid to cardholders are related to points earned by the cardholder that can be redeemed for a broad range of rewards including cash, travel and gift cards. The points to be redeemed are estimated based on past redemption behavior, card product type, account transaction activity and other historical card performance. The liability is reduced as the points are redeemed. The Corporation also makes payments to credit card partners. The payments are based on revenue-sharing agreements that are generally driven by cardholder transactions and partner sales volumes. As part of the revenue-sharing agreements, the credit card partner provides the Corporation exclusive rights to market to the credit card partner's members or customers on behalf of the Corporation.

Service Charges

Service charges include deposit and lending-related fees. Deposit-related fees consist of fees earned on consumer and commercial deposit activities and are generally recognized when the transactions occur or as the service is performed. Consumer fees are earned on consumer deposit accounts for account maintenance and various transaction-based services, such as ATM transactions, wire transfer activities, check and money order processing and insufficient funds/overdraft transactions. Commercial deposit-related fees are from the Corporation's Global Transaction Services business and consist of commercial deposit and treasury management services, including account maintenance and other services, such as payroll, sweep account and other cash management services. Lending-related fees generally represent transactional fees earned from certain loan commitments, financial guarantees and SBLCs.

Investment and Brokerage Services

Investment and brokerage services consist of asset management and brokerage fees. Asset management fees are earned from the management of client assets under advisory agreements or the full discretion of the Corporation's financial advisors (collectively referred to as assets under management (AUM)). Asset management fees are earned as a percentage of the client's AUM and generally range from 50 basis points (bps) to 150 bps of the AUM. In cases where a third party is used to obtain a client's investment allocation, the fee remitted to the third party is recorded net and is not reflected in the transaction price, as the Corporation is an agent for those services.

Brokerage fees include income earned from transaction-based services that are performed as part of investment management services and are based on a fixed price per unit or as a percentage of the total transaction amount. Brokerage fees also include distribution fees and sales commissions that are primarily in the *Global Wealth & Investment Management (GWIM)* segment and are earned over time. In addition, primarily in the *Global Markets* segment, brokerage fees are earned when the Corporation fills customer orders to buy or sell various financial

products or when it acknowledges, affirms, settles and clears transactions and/or submits trade information to the appropriate clearing broker. Certain customers pay brokerage, clearing and/or exchange fees imposed by relevant regulatory bodies or exchanges in order to execute or clear trades. These fees are recorded net and are not reflected in the transaction price, as the Corporation is an agent for those services.

Investment Banking Income

Investment banking income includes underwriting income and financial advisory services income. Underwriting consists of fees earned for the placement of a customer's debt or equity securities. The revenue is generally earned based on a percentage of the fixed number of shares or principal placed. Once the number of shares or notes is determined and the service is completed, the underwriting fees are recognized. The Corporation incurs certain out-of-pocket expenses, such as legal costs, in performing these services. These expenses are recovered through the revenue the Corporation earns from the customer and are included in operating expenses. Syndication fees represent fees earned as the agent or lead lender responsible for structuring, arranging and administering a loan syndication.

Financial advisory services consist of fees earned for assisting clients with transactions related to mergers and acquisitions and financial restructurings. Revenue varies depending on the size of the transaction and scope of services performed and is generally contingent on successful completion of the transaction. Revenue is typically recognized once the transaction is completed and all services have been rendered. Additionally, the Corporation may earn a fixed fee in merger and acquisition transactions to provide a fairness opinion, with the fees recognized when the opinion is delivered to the client.

Other Revenue Measurement and Recognition Policies

The Corporation did not disclose the value of any open performance obligations at December 31, 2023, as its contracts with customers generally have a fixed term that is less than one year, an open term with a cancellation period that is less than one year, or provisions that allow the Corporation to recognize revenue at the amount it has the right to invoice.

Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income allocated to common shareholders by the weighted-average common shares outstanding, excluding unvested common shares subject to repurchase or cancellation. Net income allocated to common shareholders is net income adjusted for preferred stock dividends including dividends declared, accretion of discounts on preferred stock including accelerated accretion when preferred stock is repaid early, and cumulative dividends related to the current dividend period that have not been declared as of period end, less income allocated to participating securities. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing income allocated to common shareholders plus dividends on dilutive convertible preferred stock and preferred stock that can be tendered to exercise warrants, by the weighted-average common shares outstanding plus amounts representing the dilutive effect of stock options outstanding, restricted stock, restricted stock units (RSUs), outstanding warrants and the dilution resulting from the conversion of convertible preferred stock, if applicable.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets, liabilities and operations of foreign branches and subsidiaries are recorded based on the functional currency of each entity. When the functional currency of a foreign operation is the local currency, the assets, liabilities and operations are translated, for consolidation purposes, from the local currency to the U.S. dollar reporting currency at period-end rates for

assets and liabilities and generally at average rates for results of operations. The resulting unrealized gains and losses are reported as a component of accumulated OCI, net-of-tax. When the foreign entity's functional currency is the U.S. dollar, the resulting remeasurement gains or losses on foreign currency-denominated assets or liabilities are included in earnings.

NOTE 2 Net Interest Income and Noninterest Income

The table below presents the Corporation's net interest income and noninterest income disaggregated by revenue source for 2023, 2022 and 2021. For more information, see *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*. For a disaggregation of noninterest income by business segment and *All Other*, see *Note 23 - Business Segment Information*.

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Net interest income			
Interest income			
Loans and leases	\$ 57,124	\$ 37,919	\$ 29,282
Debt securities	20,226	17,127	12,376
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell ⁽¹⁾	18,679	4,560	(90)
Trading account assets	8,773	5,521	3,770
Other interest income	25,460	7,438	2,334
Total interest income	130,262	72,565	47,672
Interest expense			
Deposits	26,163	4,718	537
Short-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	30,553	6,978	(358)
Trading account liabilities	2,043	1,538	1,128
Long-term debt	14,572	6,869	3,431
Total interest expense	73,331	20,103	4,738
Net interest income	\$ 56,931	\$ 52,462	\$ 42,934
Noninterest income			
Fees and commissions			
Card income			
Interchange fees ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,983	\$ 4,096	\$ 4,560
Other card income	2,071	1,987	1,658
Total card income	6,054	6,083	6,218
Service charges			
Deposit-related fees	4,382	5,190	6,271
Lending-related fees	1,302	1,215	1,233
Total service charges	5,684	6,405	7,504
Investment and brokerage services			
Asset management fees	12,002	12,152	12,729
Brokerage fees	3,561	3,749	3,961
Total investment and brokerage services	15,563	15,901	16,690
Investment banking fees			
Underwriting income	2,235	1,970	5,077
Syndication fees	898	1,070	1,499
Financial advisory services	1,575	1,783	2,311
Total investment banking fees	4,708	4,823	8,887
Total fees and commissions	32,009	33,212	39,299
Market making and similar activities	12,732	12,075	8,691
Other income (loss)	(3,091)	(2,799)	(1,811)
Total noninterest income	\$ 41,650	\$ 42,488	\$ 46,179

⁽¹⁾ For more information on negative interest, see *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*.

⁽²⁾ Gross interchange fees and merchant income were \$13.3 billion, \$12.9 billion and \$11.5 billion for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and are presented net of \$9.3 billion, \$8.8 billion and \$6.9 billion of expenses for rewards and partner payments as well as certain other card costs for the same periods.

NOTE 3 Derivatives

Derivative Balances

Derivatives are entered into on behalf of customers, for trading or to support risk management activities. Derivatives used in risk management activities include derivatives that may or may not be designated in qualifying hedge accounting relationships. Derivatives that are not designated in qualifying hedge accounting relationships are referred to as other risk management derivatives. For more information on the

Corporation's derivatives and hedging activities, see Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles. The following tables present derivative instruments included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in derivative assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Balances are presented on a gross basis, prior to the application of counterparty and cash collateral netting. Total derivative assets and liabilities are adjusted on an aggregate basis to take into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements and have been reduced by cash collateral received or paid.

	December 31, 2023							
	Contract/ Notional ⁽¹⁾	Gross Derivative Assets			Gross Derivative Liabilities			Total
		Trading and Other Risk Management Derivatives	Qualifying Accounting Hedges	Total	Trading and Other Risk Management Derivatives	Qualifying Accounting Hedges	Total	
(Dollars in billions)								
Interest rate contracts								
Swaps	\$ 15,715.2	\$ 78.4	\$ 7.9	\$ 86.3	\$ 66.6	\$ 18.5	\$ 85.1	
Futures and forwards	2,803.8	5.1	—	5.1	7.0	—	7.0	
Written options ⁽²⁾	1,807.7	—	—	—	31.7	—	31.7	
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	1,714.9	32.9	—	32.9	—	—	—	
Foreign exchange contracts								
Swaps	1,814.7	41.1	0.2	41.3	38.2	0.5	38.7	
Spot, futures and forwards	3,561.7	37.2	6.1	43.3	40.3	6.2	46.5	
Written options ⁽²⁾	462.8	—	—	—	6.8	—	6.8	
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	405.3	6.2	—	6.2	—	—	—	
Equity contracts								
Swaps	427.0	13.3	—	13.3	16.7	—	16.7	
Futures and forwards	136.9	2.1	—	2.1	1.6	—	1.6	
Written options ⁽²⁾	854.9	—	—	—	50.1	—	50.1	
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	716.2	44.1	—	44.1	—	—	—	
Commodity contracts								
Swaps	59.0	3.1	—	3.1	4.5	—	4.5	
Futures and forwards	187.8	3.8	—	3.8	3.1	0.4	3.5	
Written options ⁽²⁾	67.1	—	—	—	3.3	—	3.3	
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	70.9	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—	
Credit derivatives ⁽⁴⁾								
Purchased credit derivatives:								
Credit default swaps	312.8	1.7	—	1.7	2.5	—	2.5	
Total return swaps/options	69.4	0.8	—	0.8	1.3	—	1.3	
Written credit derivatives:								
Credit default swaps	289.1	2.2	—	2.2	1.6	—	1.6	
Total return swaps/options	68.6	1.1	—	1.1	0.3	—	0.3	
Gross derivative assets/liabilities		\$ 276.1	\$ 14.2	\$ 290.3	\$ 275.6	\$ 25.6	\$ 301.2	
Less: Legally enforceable master netting agreements				(221.6)			(221.6)	
Less: Cash collateral received/paid				(29.4)			(36.2)	
Total derivative assets/liabilities				\$ 39.3			\$ 43.4	

⁽¹⁾ Represents the total contract/notional amount of derivative assets and liabilities outstanding.

⁽²⁾ Includes certain out-of-the-money purchased options that have a liability amount primarily due to the deferral of option premiums to the end of the contract.

⁽³⁾ Includes certain out-of-the-money written options that have an asset amount primarily due to the deferral of option premiums to the end of the contract.

⁽⁴⁾ The net derivative asset (liability) and notional amount of written credit derivatives for which the Corporation held purchased credit derivatives with identical underlying referenced names were \$520 million and \$266.5 billion at December 31, 2023.

December 31, 2022

	Gross Derivative Assets				Gross Derivative Liabilities		
	Contract/ Notional ⁽¹⁾	Trading and Other Risk Management Derivatives	Qualifying Accounting Hedges	Total	Trading and Other Risk Management Derivatives	Qualifying Accounting Hedges	Total
(Dollars in billions)							
Interest rate contracts							
Swaps	\$ 18,285.9	\$ 138.2	\$ 20.7	\$ 158.9	\$ 120.3	\$ 36.7	\$ 157.0
Futures and forwards	2,796.3	8.6	—	8.6	7.8	—	7.8
Written options ⁽²⁾	1,657.9	—	—	—	41.4	—	41.4
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	1,594.7	42.4	—	42.4	—	—	—
Foreign exchange contracts							
Swaps	1,509.0	44.0	0.3	44.3	43.3	0.4	43.7
Spot, futures and forwards	4,159.3	59.9	0.1	60.0	62.1	0.6	62.7
Written options ⁽²⁾	392.2	—	—	—	8.1	—	8.1
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	362.6	8.3	—	8.3	—	—	—
Equity contracts							
Swaps	394.0	10.8	—	10.8	12.2	—	12.2
Futures and forwards	114.6	3.3	—	3.3	1.0	—	1.0
Written options ⁽²⁾	746.8	—	—	—	45.0	—	45.0
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	671.6	40.9	—	40.9	—	—	—
Commodity contracts							
Swaps	56.0	5.1	—	5.1	5.3	—	5.3
Futures and forwards	157.3	3.0	—	3.0	2.3	0.8	3.1
Written options ⁽²⁾	59.5	—	—	—	3.3	—	3.3
Purchased options ⁽³⁾	61.8	3.6	—	3.6	—	—	—
Credit derivatives ⁽⁴⁾							
Purchased credit derivatives:							
Credit default swaps	319.9	2.8	—	2.8	1.6	—	1.6
Total return swaps/options	71.5	0.7	—	0.7	3.0	—	3.0
Written credit derivatives:							
Credit default swaps	295.2	1.2	—	1.2	2.4	—	2.4
Total return swaps/options	85.3	4.4	—	4.4	0.9	—	0.9
Gross derivative assets/liabilities		\$ 377.2	\$ 21.1	\$ 398.3	\$ 360.0	\$ 38.5	\$ 398.5
Less: Legally enforceable master netting agreements				(315.9)			(315.9)
Less: Cash collateral received/paid				(33.8)			(37.8)
Total derivative assets/liabilities				\$ 48.6			\$ 44.8

⁽¹⁾ Represents the total contract/notional amount of derivative assets and liabilities outstanding.

⁽²⁾ Includes certain out-of-the-money purchased options that have a liability amount primarily due to the deferral of option premiums to the end of the contract.

⁽³⁾ Includes certain out-of-the-money written options that have an asset amount primarily due to the deferral of option premiums to the end of the contract.

⁽⁴⁾ The net derivative asset (liability) and notional amount of written credit derivatives for which the Corporation held purchased credit derivatives with identical underlying referenced names were \$(1.2) billion and \$276.9 billion at December 31, 2022.

Offsetting of Derivatives

The Corporation enters into International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (ISDA) master netting agreements or similar agreements with substantially all of the Corporation's derivative counterparties. Where legally enforceable, these master netting agreements give the Corporation, in the event of default by the counterparty, the right to liquidate securities held as collateral and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty. For purposes of the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Corporation offsets derivative assets and liabilities and cash collateral held with the same counterparty where it has such a legally enforceable master netting agreement.

The following table presents derivative instruments included in derivative assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance

Sheet at December 31, 2023 and 2022 by primary risk (e.g., interest rate risk) and the platform, where applicable, on which these derivatives are transacted. Balances are presented on a gross basis, prior to the application of counterparty and cash collateral netting. Total gross derivative assets and liabilities are adjusted on an aggregate basis to take into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements, which include reducing the balance for counterparty netting and cash collateral received or paid.

For more information on offsetting of securities financing agreements, see Note 10 – Securities Financing Agreements, Short-term Borrowings, Collateral and Restricted Cash.

Offsetting of Derivatives ⁽¹⁾

	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
(Dollars in billions)				
Interest rate contracts				
Over-the-counter	\$ 119.2	\$ 117.7	\$ 138.4	\$ 132.3
Exchange-traded	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Over-the-counter cleared	4.4	3.3	71.4	71.1
Foreign exchange contracts				
Over-the-counter	89.7	90.4	109.7	110.6
Over-the-counter cleared	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2
Equity contracts				
Over-the-counter	24.7	32.2	21.5	22.6
Exchange-traded	34.4	33.9	33.0	33.8
Commodity contracts				
Over-the-counter	6.6	8.4	8.3	9.3
Exchange-traded	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.9
Over-the-counter cleared	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Credit derivatives				
Over-the-counter	5.7	5.6	8.9	7.5
Total gross derivative assets/liabilities, before netting				
Over-the-counter	245.9	254.3	286.8	282.3
Exchange-traded	36.9	36.2	35.8	35.8
Over-the-counter cleared	5.0	4.0	73.0	72.6
Less: Legally enforceable master netting agreements and cash collateral received/paid				
Over-the-counter	(212.1)	(218.9)	(243.8)	(248.2)
Exchange-traded	(35.4)	(35.4)	(33.5)	(33.5)
Over-the-counter cleared	(3.5)	(3.5)	(72.4)	(72.0)
Derivative assets/liabilities, after netting	36.8	36.7	45.9	37.0
Other gross derivative assets/liabilities ⁽²⁾	2.5	6.7	2.7	7.8
Total derivative assets/liabilities	39.3	43.4	48.6	44.8
Less: Financial instruments collateral ⁽³⁾	(15.5)	(13.0)	(18.5)	(7.4)
Total net derivative assets/liabilities	\$ 23.8	\$ 30.4	\$ 30.1	\$ 37.4

⁽¹⁾ Over-the-counter derivatives include bilateral transactions between the Corporation and a particular counterparty. Over-the-counter cleared derivatives include bilateral transactions between the Corporation and a counterparty where the transaction is cleared through a clearinghouse. Exchange-traded derivatives include listed options transacted on an exchange.

⁽²⁾ Consists of derivatives entered into under master netting agreements where the enforceability of these agreements is uncertain under bankruptcy laws in some countries or industries.

⁽³⁾ Amounts are limited to the derivative asset/liability balance and, accordingly, do not include excess collateral received/pledged. Financial instruments collateral includes securities collateral received or pledged and cash securities held and posted at third-party custodians that are not offset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet but shown as a reduction to derive net derivative assets and liabilities.

ALM and Risk Management Derivatives

The Corporation's ALM and risk management activities include the use of derivatives to mitigate risk to the Corporation including derivatives designated in qualifying hedge accounting relationships and derivatives used in other risk management activities. Interest rate, foreign exchange, equity, commodity and credit contracts are utilized in the Corporation's ALM and risk management activities.

The Corporation maintains an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of interest rate contracts, which are generally non-leveraged generic interest rate and basis swaps, options, futures and forwards, to minimize significant fluctuations in earnings caused by interest rate volatility. The Corporation's goal is to manage interest rate sensitivity and volatility so that movements in interest rates do not significantly adversely affect earnings or capital. As a result of interest rate fluctuations, hedged fixed-rate assets and liabilities appreciate or depreciate in fair value. Gains or losses on the derivative instruments that are linked to the hedged fixed-rate assets and liabilities are expected to substantially offset this unrealized appreciation or depreciation.

Market risk, including interest rate risk, can be substantial in the mortgage business. Market risk in the mortgage business is the risk that values of mortgage assets or revenues will be adversely affected by changes in market conditions such as interest rate movements. To mitigate the interest rate risk in mortgage banking production income, the Corporation utilizes forward loan sale commitments and other derivative

instruments, including purchased options, and certain debt securities. The Corporation also utilizes derivatives such as interest rate options, interest rate swaps, forward settlement contracts and eurodollar futures to hedge certain market risks of MSRs.

The Corporation uses foreign exchange contracts to manage the foreign exchange risk associated with certain foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities, as well as the Corporation's investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries. Exposure to loss on these contracts will increase or decrease over their respective lives as currency exchange and interest rates fluctuate.

The Corporation purchases credit derivatives to manage credit risk related to certain funded and unfunded credit exposures. Credit derivatives include credit default swaps (CDS), total return swaps and swaptions. These derivatives are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other income.

Derivatives Designated as Accounting Hedges

The Corporation uses various types of interest rate and foreign exchange derivative contracts to protect against changes in the fair value of its assets and liabilities due to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates (fair value hedges). The Corporation also uses these types of contracts to protect against changes in the cash flows of its assets and liabilities, and other forecasted transactions (cash flow hedges). The Corporation hedges its net investment in consolidated non-U.S.

operations determined to have functional currencies other than the U.S. dollar using forward exchange contracts and cross-currency basis swaps, and by issuing foreign currency-denominated debt (net investment hedges).

Fair Value Hedges

The table below summarizes information related to fair value hedges for 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Gains and Losses on Derivatives Designated as Fair Value Hedges

(Dollars in millions)	Derivative			Hedged Item		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Interest rate risk on long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,594	\$ (26,654)	\$ (7,018)	\$ (3,652)	\$ 26,825	\$ 6,838
Interest rate and foreign currency risk ⁽²⁾	(17)	(120)	(90)	27	119	79
Interest rate risk on available-for-sale securities ⁽³⁾	(3,518)	21,991	5,203	3,417	(22,280)	(5,167)
Price risk on commodity inventory ⁽⁴⁾	2	674	—	(2)	(674)	—
Total	\$ 61	\$ (4,109)	\$ (1,905)	\$ (210)	\$ 3,990	\$ 1,750

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are recorded in interest expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

⁽²⁾ Represents cross-currency interest rate swaps related to available-for-sale debt securities and long-term debt. For 2023, 2022 and 2021, the derivative amount includes gains (losses) of \$6 million, \$0 and \$0 in interest income, \$13 million, \$(37) million and \$(73) million in interest expense, \$(51) million, \$(81) million and \$0 in market making and similar activities, and \$15 million, \$(2) million and \$(17) million in accumulated OCI, respectively. Line item totals are in the Consolidated Statement of Income and on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

⁽³⁾ Amounts are recorded in interest income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts are recorded in market making and similar activities in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The table below summarizes the carrying value of hedged assets and liabilities that are designated and qualifying in fair value hedging relationships along with the cumulative amount of fair value hedging adjustments included in the carrying value that have been recorded in the current hedging relationships. These fair value hedging adjustments are open basis adjustments that are not subject to amortization as long as the hedging relationship remains designated.

Designated Fair Value Hedged Assets and Liabilities

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Cumulative Fair Value Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Carrying Value	Cumulative Fair Value Adjustments ⁽¹⁾
Long-term debt ⁽²⁾	\$ 203,986	\$ (5,767)	\$ 187,402	\$ (21,372)
Available-for-sale debt securities ^(2, 3, 4)	134,077	(1,793)	167,518	(18,190)
Trading account assets ⁽⁵⁾	7,475	414	16,119	146

⁽¹⁾ Increase (decrease) to carrying value.

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the cumulative fair value adjustments remaining on long-term debt and available-for-sale debt securities from discontinued hedging relationships resulted in a decrease of \$10.5 billion and an increase of \$137 million in the related liability and a decrease in the related asset of \$5.6 billion and \$4.9 billion, which are being amortized over the remaining contractual life of the de-designated hedged items.

⁽³⁾ These amounts include the amortized cost of the financial assets in closed portfolios used to designate hedging relationships in which the hedged item is a stated layer that is expected to be remaining at the end of the hedging relationship (i.e. portfolio layer hedging relationship). At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amortized cost of the closed portfolios used in these hedging relationships was \$39.1 billion and \$21.4 billion, of which \$22.5 billion and \$9.2 billion were designated in a portfolio layer hedging relationship. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the cumulative adjustment associated with these hedging relationships was an increase of \$48 million and a decrease of \$451 million.

⁽⁴⁾ Carrying value represents amortized cost.

⁽⁵⁾ Represents hedging activities related to certain commodities inventory.

Cash Flow and Net Investment Hedges

The following table summarizes certain information related to cash flow hedges and net investment hedges for 2023, 2022 and 2021. Of the \$8.0 billion after-tax net loss (\$10.7 billion pretax) on derivatives in accumulated OCI at December 31, 2023, losses of \$3.4 billion after-tax (\$4.6 billion pretax) related to both open and terminated cash flow hedges are expected to be reclassified into earnings in the next 12 months. These net losses reclassified into earnings are expected to primarily decrease net interest income related to the respective hedged items. For open cash flow hedges, the maximum length of time over which forecasted transactions are hedged is approximately ten years. For terminated cash flow hedges, the time period over which the forecasted transactions will be

recognized in interest income is approximately five years, with the aggregated amount beyond this time period being insignificant.

On November 15, 2023, Bloomberg Index Services Limited announced the permanent cessation of the Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index (BSBY) and all its tenors effective after final publication on November 15, 2024. The Corporation determined that certain forecasted BSBY-indexed interest payments, which had been designated in cash flow hedges, were no longer expected to occur beyond November 15, 2024 as they will transition to a new reference rate. Accordingly, during the fourth quarter of 2023, the Corporation reclassified \$2.0 billion of pretax loss from accumulated OCI into market making and similar activities for the amount related to these forecasted transactions.

Gains and Losses on Derivatives Designated as Cash Flow and Net Investment Hedges

	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Accumulated OCI on Derivatives			Gains (Losses) in Income Reclassified from Accumulated OCI		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
(Dollars in millions, amounts pretax)						
Cash flow hedges						
Interest rate risk on variable-rate portfolios ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,995	\$ (13,492)	\$ (2,686)	\$ (3,176)	\$ (338)	\$ 148
Price risk on forecasted MBS purchases ⁽¹⁾	6	(129)	(249)	(2)	11	26
Price risk on certain compensation plans ⁽²⁾	48	(88)	93	25	29	55
Total	\$ 2,049	\$ (13,709)	\$ (2,842)	\$ (3,153)	\$ (298)	\$ 229
Net investment hedges						
Foreign exchange risk ⁽³⁾	\$ (808)	\$ 1,710	\$ 1,451	\$ 143	\$ 3	\$ 23

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI are recorded in interest income and market making and similar activities in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

⁽²⁾ Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI are recorded in compensation and benefits expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

⁽³⁾ Amounts reclassified from accumulated OCI are recorded in other income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. Amounts excluded from effectiveness testing and recognized in market making and similar activities were gains of \$195 million and losses of \$38 million and \$123 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other Risk Management Derivatives

Other risk management derivatives are used by the Corporation to reduce certain risk exposures by economically hedging various assets and liabilities. The table below presents gains (losses) on these derivatives for 2023, 2022 and 2021. These gains (losses) are largely offset by the income or expense recorded on the hedged item.

Gains and Losses on Other Risk Management Derivatives

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Interest rate risk on mortgage activities ^(1, 2)	\$ 16	\$ (326)	\$ (18)
Credit risk on loans ⁽²⁾	(70)	(37)	(25)
Interest rate and foreign currency risk on asset and liability management activities ⁽³⁾	777	4,713	1,757
Price risk on certain compensation plans ⁽⁴⁾	584	(1,073)	917

⁽¹⁾ Includes hedges of interest rate risk on MSRs and IRLCs to originate mortgage loans that will be held for sale.

⁽²⁾ Gains (losses) on these derivatives are recorded in other income.

⁽³⁾ Gains (losses) on these derivatives are recorded in market making and similar activities. For 2023, includes \$447 million of positive fair value adjustments related to the interest rate swaps that occurred after de-designation of BSBY hedges and prior to re-designation of the interest rate swaps into new hedges.

⁽⁴⁾ Gains (losses) on these derivatives are recorded in compensation and benefits expense.

Transfers of Financial Assets with Risk Retained through Derivatives

The Corporation enters into certain transactions involving the transfer of financial assets that are accounted for as sales where substantially all of the economic exposure to the transferred financial assets is retained through derivatives (e.g., interest rate and/or credit), but the Corporation does not retain control over the assets transferred. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had transferred \$4.1 billion and \$4.8 billion of non-U.S. government-guaranteed mortgage-backed securities to a third-party trust and retained economic exposure to the transferred assets through derivative contracts. In connection with these transfers, the Corporation received gross cash proceeds of \$4.2 billion and \$4.9 billion at the transfer dates. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of the transferred securities was \$4.1 billion and \$4.7 billion.

Sales and Trading Revenue

The Corporation enters into trading derivatives to facilitate client transactions and to manage risk exposures arising from trading account assets and liabilities. It is the Corporation's policy to include these derivative instruments in its trading activities,

which include derivatives and non-derivative cash instruments. The resulting risk from these derivatives is managed on a portfolio basis as part of the Corporation's *Global Markets* business segment. The related sales and trading revenue generated within *Global Markets* is recorded in various income statement line items, including market making and similar activities and net interest income as well as other revenue categories.

Sales and trading revenue includes changes in the fair value and realized gains and losses on the sales of trading and other assets, net interest income, and fees primarily from commissions on equity securities. Revenue is generated by the difference in the client price for an instrument and the price at which the trading desk can execute the trade in the dealer market. For equity securities, commissions related to purchases and sales are recorded in the "Other" column in the Sales and Trading Revenue table. Changes in the fair value of these securities are included in market making and similar activities. For debt securities, revenue, with the exception of interest associated with the debt securities, is typically included in market making and similar activities. Unlike commissions for equity securities, the initial revenue related to broker-dealer services for debt securities is typically included in the pricing of the instrument rather than being charged through separate fee arrangements. Therefore, this revenue is recorded in market making and similar activities as part of the initial mark to fair value. For derivatives, the majority of revenue is included in market making and similar activities. In transactions where the Corporation acts as agent, which include exchange-traded futures and options, fees are recorded in other income.

The following table, which includes both derivatives and non-derivative cash instruments, identifies the amounts in the respective income statement line items attributable to the Corporation's sales and trading revenue in *Global Markets*, categorized by primary risk, for 2023, 2022 and 2021. This table includes debit valuation adjustment (DVA) and funding valuation adjustment (FVA) gains (losses). *Global Markets* results in Note 23 - *Business Segment Information* are presented on a fully taxable-equivalent (FTE) basis. The following table is not presented on an FTE basis.

Sales and Trading Revenue

	Market making and similar activities	Net Interest Income	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
(Dollars in millions)	2023			
Interest rate risk	\$ 3,192	\$ 366	\$ 402	\$ 3,960
Foreign exchange risk	1,800	149	87	2,036
Equity risk	6,628	(1,955)	1,774	6,447
Credit risk	1,205	2,462	340	4,007
Other risk ⁽²⁾	602	(155)	(67)	380
Total sales and trading revenue	\$ 13,427	\$ 867	\$ 2,536	\$ 16,830
	2022			
Interest rate risk	\$ 1,919	\$ 1,619	\$ 392	\$ 3,930
Foreign exchange risk	1,981	46	(44)	1,983
Equity risk	6,077	(1,288)	1,757	6,546
Credit risk	592	2,228	177	2,997
Other risk ⁽²⁾	835	(171)	15	679
Total sales and trading revenue	\$ 11,404	\$ 2,434	\$ 2,297	\$ 16,135
	2021			
Interest rate risk	\$ 523	\$ 1,794	\$ 217	\$ 2,534
Foreign exchange risk	1,505	(80)	14	1,439
Equity risk	4,581	(5)	1,834	6,410
Credit risk	1,390	1,684	556	3,630
Other risk ⁽²⁾	759	(128)	124	755
Total sales and trading revenue	\$ 8,758	\$ 3,265	\$ 2,745	\$ 14,768

⁽¹⁾ Represents amounts in investment and brokerage services and other income that are recorded in *Global Markets* and included in the definition of sales and trading revenue. Includes investment and brokerage services revenue of \$2.0 billion, \$2.0 billion and \$1.9 billion in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes commodity risk.

Credit Derivatives

The Corporation enters into credit derivatives primarily to facilitate client transactions and to manage credit risk exposures. Credit derivatives derive value based on an underlying third-party referenced obligation or a portfolio of referenced obligations and generally require the Corporation, as the seller of credit protection, to make payments to a buyer upon the occurrence of a predefined credit event. Such credit events generally include bankruptcy of the referenced credit entity and failure to pay under the obligation, as well as acceleration of indebtedness and payment repudiation or moratorium. For credit derivatives based on a portfolio of referenced credits or credit indices, the Corporation may not be required to make payment until a specified amount of loss has occurred and/or may only be required to make payment up to a specified amount.

Credit derivatives are classified as investment and non-investment grade based on the credit quality of the underlying referenced obligation. The Corporation considers ratings of BBB- or higher as investment grade. Non-investment grade includes non-rated credit derivative instruments. The Corporation discloses internal categorizations of investment grade and non-investment grade consistent with how risk is managed for these instruments.

Credit derivative instruments where the Corporation is the seller of credit protection and their expiration at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized in the following table.

Credit Derivative Instruments

	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Three to Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
December 31, 2023					
Carrying Value					
(Dollars in millions)					
Credit default swaps:					
Investment grade	\$ —	\$ 11	\$ 26	\$ 20	\$ 57
Non-investment grade	38	277	601	595	1,511
Total	38	288	627	615	1,568
Total return swaps/options:					
Investment grade	59	—	—	—	59
Non-investment grade	149	69	56	5	279
Total	208	69	56	5	338
Total credit derivatives	\$ 246	\$ 357	\$ 683	\$ 620	\$ 1,906
Credit-related notes:					
Investment grade	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 859	\$ 859
Non-investment grade	—	5	16	1,103	1,124
Total credit-related notes	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ 16	\$ 1,962	\$ 1,983
Maximum Payout/Notional					
Credit default swaps:					
Investment grade	\$ 33,750	\$ 65,015	\$ 83,313	\$ 17,023	\$ 199,101
Non-investment grade	18,061	32,155	33,934	5,827	89,977
Total	51,811	97,170	117,247	22,850	289,078
Total return swaps/options:					
Investment grade	40,515	1,503	1,561	23	43,602
Non-investment grade	20,694	1,414	1,907	988	25,003
Total	61,209	2,917	3,468	1,011	68,605
Total credit derivatives	\$ 113,020	\$ 100,087	\$ 120,715	\$ 23,861	\$ 357,683
December 31, 2022					
Carrying Value					
Credit default swaps:					
Investment grade	\$ 2	\$ 25	\$ 133	\$ 34	\$ 194
Non-investment grade	120	516	870	697	2,203
Total	122	541	1,003	731	2,397
Total return swaps/options:					
Investment grade	55	336	—	—	391
Non-investment grade	332	9	132	10	483
Total	387	345	132	10	874
Total credit derivatives	\$ 509	\$ 886	\$ 1,135	\$ 741	\$ 3,271
Credit-related notes:					
Investment grade	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,036
Non-investment grade	—	7	6	1,035	1,048
Total credit-related notes	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 25	\$ 2,052	\$ 2,084
Maximum Payout/Notional					
Credit default swaps:					
Investment grade	\$ 34,670	\$ 66,170	\$ 93,237	\$ 18,677	\$ 212,754
Non-investment grade	15,229	29,629	30,891	6,662	82,411
Total	49,899	95,799	124,128	25,339	295,165
Total return swaps/options:					
Investment grade	38,722	10,407	—	—	49,129
Non-investment grade	32,764	500	2,054	897	36,215
Total	71,486	10,907	2,054	897	85,344
Total credit derivatives	\$ 121,385	\$ 106,706	\$ 126,182	\$ 26,236	\$ 380,509

The notional amount represents the maximum amount payable by the Corporation for most credit derivatives. However, the Corporation does not monitor its exposure to credit derivatives based solely on the notional amount because this measure does not take into consideration the probability of occurrence. As such, the notional amount is not a reliable indicator of the Corporation's exposure to these contracts. Instead, a risk framework is used to define risk tolerances and establish limits so that certain credit risk-related losses occur within acceptable, predefined limits.

Credit-related notes in the table above include investments in securities issued by CDO, collateralized loan obligation (CLO) and credit-linked note vehicles. These instruments are primarily

classified as trading securities. The carrying value of these instruments equals the Corporation's maximum exposure to loss. The Corporation is not obligated to make any payments to the entities under the terms of the securities owned.

Credit-related Contingent Features and Collateral

The Corporation executes the majority of its derivative contracts in the OTC market with large, international financial institutions, including broker-dealers and, to a lesser degree, with a variety of nonfinancial companies. A significant majority of the derivative transactions are executed on a daily margin basis. Therefore, events such as a credit rating downgrade (depending on the ultimate rating level) or a breach of credit covenants would typically require an increase in the amount of collateral

required of the counterparty, where applicable, and/or allow the Corporation to take additional protective measures such as early termination of all trades. Further, as previously discussed on page 158, the Corporation enters into legally enforceable master netting agreements that reduce risk by permitting closeout and netting of transactions with the same counterparty upon the occurrence of certain events.

Certain of the Corporation's derivative contracts contain credit risk-related contingent features, primarily in the form of ISDA master netting agreements and credit support documentation that enhance the creditworthiness of these instruments compared to other obligations of the respective counterparty with whom the Corporation has transacted. These contingent features may be for the benefit of the Corporation as well as its counterparties with respect to changes in the Corporation's creditworthiness and the mark-to-market exposure under the derivative transactions. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation held cash and securities collateral of \$104.1 billion and \$101.3 billion and posted cash and securities collateral of \$93.4 billion and \$81.2 billion in the normal course of business under derivative agreements, excluding cross-product margining agreements where clients are permitted to margin on a net basis for both derivative and secured financing arrangements.

In connection with certain OTC derivative contracts and other trading agreements, the Corporation can be required to provide additional collateral or to terminate transactions with certain counterparties in the event of a downgrade of the senior debt ratings of the Corporation or certain subsidiaries. The amount of additional collateral required depends on the contract and is usually a fixed incremental amount and/or the market value of the exposure.

At December 31, 2023, the amount of collateral, calculated based on the terms of the contracts, that the Corporation and certain subsidiaries could be required to post to counterparties but had not yet posted to counterparties was \$2.5 billion, including \$1.1 billion for Bank of America, National Association (BANA).

Some counterparties are currently able to unilaterally terminate certain contracts, or the Corporation or certain subsidiaries may be required to take other action such as find a suitable replacement or obtain a guarantee. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the liability recorded for these derivative contracts was not significant.

The following table presents the amount of additional collateral that would have been contractually required by derivative contracts and other trading agreements at December 31, 2023 if the rating agencies had downgraded their long-term senior debt ratings for the Corporation or certain subsidiaries by one incremental notch and by an additional second incremental notch. The table also presents derivative liabilities that would be subject to unilateral termination by counterparties upon downgrade of the Corporation's or certain subsidiaries' long-term senior debt ratings.

Additional Collateral Required to be Posted and Derivative Liabilities Subject to Unilateral Termination Upon Downgrade at December 31, 2023

(Dollars in millions)	One Incremental Notch	Second Incremental Notch
Additional collateral required to be posted upon downgrade		
Bank of America Corporation	\$ 134	\$ 902
Bank of America, N.A. and subsidiaries ⁽¹⁾	45	729
Derivative liabilities subject to unilateral termination upon downgrade		
Derivative liabilities	\$ 7	\$ 36
Collateral posted	6	23

⁽¹⁾ Included in Bank of America Corporation collateral requirements in this table.

Valuation Adjustments on Derivatives

The Corporation records credit risk valuation adjustments on derivatives in order to properly reflect the credit quality of the counterparties and its own credit quality. The Corporation calculates valuation adjustments on derivatives based on a modeled expected exposure that incorporates current market risk factors. The exposure also takes into consideration credit mitigants such as enforceable master netting agreements and collateral. CDS spread data is used to estimate the default probabilities and severities that are applied to the exposures. Where no observable credit default data is available for counterparties, the Corporation uses proxies and other market data to estimate default probabilities and severity.

The table below presents credit valuation adjustment (CVA), DVA and FVA gains (losses) on derivatives (excluding the effect of any related hedge activities), which are recorded in market making and similar activities, for 2023, 2022 and 2021. CVA gains reduce the cumulative CVA thereby increasing the derivative assets balance. DVA gains increase the cumulative DVA thereby decreasing the derivative liabilities balance. CVA and DVA losses have the opposite impact. FVA gains related to derivative assets reduce the cumulative FVA thereby increasing the derivative assets balance. FVA gains related to derivative liabilities increase the cumulative FVA thereby decreasing the derivative liabilities balance. FVA losses have the opposite impact.

Valuation Adjustments Gains (Losses) on Derivatives ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Derivative assets (CVA)	\$ 159	\$ (80)	\$ 208
Derivative assets/liabilities (FVA)	(33)	125	(2)
Derivative liabilities (DVA)	(207)	194	3

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, cumulative CVA reduced the derivative assets balance by \$359 million, \$518 million and \$438 million, cumulative FVA reduced the net derivative balance by \$87 million, \$54 million and \$179 million, and cumulative DVA reduced the derivative liabilities balance by \$299 million, \$506 million and \$312 million, respectively.

NOTE 4 Securities

The table below presents the amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of AFS debt securities, other debt securities carried at fair value and HTM debt securities at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Debt Securities

	Amortized Cost	Gross		Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross		Fair Value
		Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses			Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
(Dollars in millions)								
Available-for-sale debt securities								
Mortgage-backed securities:								
Agency	\$ 39,195	\$ 37	\$ (1,420)	\$ 37,812	\$ 25,204	\$ 5	\$ (1,767)	\$ 23,442
Agency-collateralized mortgage obligations	2,739	6	(201)	2,544	2,452	—	(231)	2,221
Commercial	10,909	40	(514)	10,435	6,894	28	(515)	6,407
Non-agency residential ⁽¹⁾	449	3	(70)	382	461	15	(90)	386
Total mortgage-backed securities	53,292	86	(2,205)	51,173	35,011	48	(2,603)	32,456
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	179,108	19	(1,461)	177,666	160,773	18	(1,769)	159,022
Non-U.S. securities	22,868	27	(20)	22,875	13,455	4	(52)	13,407
Other taxable securities	4,910	1	(76)	4,835	4,728	1	(84)	4,645
Tax-exempt securities	10,304	17	(221)	10,100	11,518	19	(279)	11,258
Total available-for-sale debt securities	270,482	150	(3,983)	266,649	225,485	90	(4,787)	220,788
Other debt securities carried at fair value ⁽²⁾	10,202	56	(55)	10,203	8,986	376	(156)	9,206
Total debt securities carried at fair value	280,684	206	(4,038)	276,852	234,471	466	(4,943)	229,994
Held-to-maturity debt securities								
Agency mortgage-backed securities	465,456	—	(78,930)	386,526	503,233	—	(87,319)	415,914
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	121,645	—	(17,963)	103,682	121,597	—	(20,259)	101,338
Other taxable securities	7,490	—	(1,101)	6,389	8,033	—	(1,018)	7,015
Total held-to-maturity debt securities	594,591	—	(97,994)	496,597	632,863	—	(108,596)	524,267
Total debt securities ^(3,4)	\$ 875,275	\$ 206	\$ (102,032)	\$ 773,449	\$ 867,334	\$ 466	\$ (113,539)	\$ 754,261

⁽¹⁾ At both December 31, 2023 and 2022, the underlying collateral type included approximately 17 percent prime and 83 percent subprime.

⁽²⁾ Primarily includes non-U.S. securities used to satisfy certain international regulatory requirements. Any changes in value are reported in market making and similar activities. For detail on the components, see Note 20 – Fair Value Measurements.

⁽³⁾ Includes securities pledged as collateral of \$204.9 billion and \$104.5 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽⁴⁾ The Corporation held debt securities from FNMA and FHLMC that each exceeded 10 percent of shareholders' equity, with an amortized cost of \$272.5 billion and \$171.5 billion, and a fair value of \$226.4 billion and \$142.3 billion at December 31, 2023, and an amortized cost of \$290.5 billion and \$176.7 billion, and a fair value of \$239.6 billion and \$144.6 billion at December 31, 2022.

At December 31, 2023, the accumulated net unrealized loss on AFS debt securities, excluding the amount related to debt securities previously transferred to held to maturity, included in accumulated OCI was \$2.8 billion, net of the related income tax benefit of \$960 million. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, nonperforming AFS debt securities held by the Corporation were not significant.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, \$824.9 billion and \$826.5 billion of AFS and HTM debt securities, which were predominantly U.S. agency and U.S. Treasury securities, have a zero credit loss assumption. For the same periods, the ECL on the remaining \$40.2 billion and \$31.8 billion of AFS and HTM debt securities were insignificant. For more information on the zero credit loss assumption, see Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation held equity securities at an aggregate fair value of \$251 million and \$581 million and other equity securities, as valued under the

measurement alternative, at a carrying value of \$377 million and \$340 million, both of which are included in other assets. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation also held money market investments at a fair value of \$1.2 billion and \$868 million, which are included in time deposits placed and other short-term investments.

The gross realized gains and losses on sales of AFS debt securities for 2023, 2022 and 2021 are presented in the table below.

Gains and Losses on Sales of AFS Debt Securities

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Gross gains	\$ 109	\$ 1,251	\$ 49
Gross losses	(514)	(1,219)	(27)
Net gains (losses) on sales of AFS debt securities	\$ (405)	\$ 32	\$ 22
Income tax expense (benefit) attributable to realized net gains (losses) on sales of AFS debt securities	\$ (101)	\$ 8	\$ 5

The table below presents the fair value and the associated gross unrealized losses on AFS debt securities and whether these securities have had gross unrealized losses for less than 12 months or for 12 months or longer at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Total AFS Debt Securities in a Continuous Unrealized Loss Position

	Less than Twelve Months		Twelve Months or Longer		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
(Dollars in millions)						
Continuously unrealized loss-positioned AFS debt securities						
December 31, 2023						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency	\$ 8,624	\$ (21)	\$ 20,776	\$ (1,399)	\$ 29,400	\$ (1,420)
Agency-collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	1,701	(201)	1,701	(201)
Commercial	2,363	(27)	4,588	(487)	6,951	(514)
Non-agency residential	—	—	370	(70)	370	(70)
Total mortgage-backed securities	10,987	(48)	27,435	(2,157)	38,422	(2,205)
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	14,907	(12)	69,669	(1,449)	84,576	(1,461)
Non-U.S. securities	7,702	(8)	1,524	(12)	9,226	(20)
Other taxable securities	3,269	(19)	1,437	(57)	4,706	(76)
Tax-exempt securities	466	(5)	2,106	(216)	2,572	(221)
Total AFS debt securities in a continuous unrealized loss position	\$ 37,331	\$ (92)	\$ 102,171	\$ (3,891)	\$ 139,502	\$ (3,983)
December 31, 2022						
Continuously unrealized loss-positioned AFS debt securities						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency	\$ 18,759	\$ (1,118)	\$ 4,437	\$ (649)	\$ 23,196	\$ (1,767)
Agency-collateralized mortgage obligations	1,165	(96)	1,022	(135)	2,187	(231)
Commercial	3,273	(150)	2,258	(365)	5,531	(515)
Non-agency residential	264	(65)	97	(25)	361	(90)
Total mortgage-backed securities	23,461	(1,429)	7,814	(1,174)	31,275	(2,603)
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	36,730	(308)	118,636	(1,461)	155,366	(1,769)
Non-U.S. securities	9,399	(34)	756	(18)	10,155	(52)
Other taxable securities	2,036	(16)	1,580	(68)	3,616	(84)
Tax-exempt securities	607	(28)	2,849	(251)	3,456	(279)
Total AFS debt securities in a continuous unrealized loss position	\$ 72,233	\$ (1,815)	\$ 131,635	\$ (2,972)	\$ 203,868	\$ (4,787)

The remaining contractual maturity distribution and yields of the Corporation's debt securities carried at fair value and HTM debt securities at December 31, 2023 are summarized in the table below. Actual duration and yields may differ as prepayments on the loans underlying the MBS or other ABS are passed through to the Corporation.

Maturities of Debt Securities Carried at Fair Value and Held-to-maturity Debt Securities

(Dollars in millions)	Due in One Year or Less		Due after One Year through Five Years		Due after Five Years through Ten Years		Due after Ten Years		Total	
	Amount	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽¹⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽¹⁾
Amortized cost of debt securities carried at fair value										
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Agency	\$ —	—%	\$ 4	4.00%	\$ 8	3.38%	\$ 39,183	4.66%	\$ 39,195	4.66%
Agency-collateralized mortgage obligations	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,739	3.39	2,739	3.39
Commercial	—	—	1,759	6.18	7,475	4.59	1,688	2.61	10,922	4.54
Non-agency residential	—	—	—	—	—	—	732	10.48	732	10.48
Total mortgage-backed securities	—	—	1,763	6.17	7,483	4.59	44,342	4.60	53,588	4.65
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	79,257	5.29	86,631	3.39	14,868	2.72	42	3.90	180,798	4.17
Non-U.S. securities	19,138	3.96	6,546	1.82	4,203	5.49	1,197	5.07	31,084	3.76
Other taxable securities	422	6.09	3,995	6.14	377	4.30	116	3.27	4,910	5.93
Tax-exempt securities	1,801	4.53	3,698	3.62	873	3.11	3,932	4.17	10,304	3.94
Total amortized cost of debt securities carried at fair value	\$ 100,618	5.03	\$ 102,633	3.45	\$ 27,804	3.68	\$ 49,629	4.57	\$ 280,684	4.24
Amortized cost of HTM debt securities										
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ —	—%	\$ —	—%	\$ 12	2.67%	\$ 465,444	2.12%	\$ 465,456	2.12%
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	—	—	4,563	1.80	117,082	1.38	—	—	121,645	1.40
Other taxable securities	58	1.85	1,240	2.57	253	3.28	5,939	2.49	7,490	2.52
Total amortized cost of HTM debt securities	\$ 58	1.85	\$ 5,803	1.96	\$ 117,347	1.38	\$ 471,383	2.12	\$ 594,591	1.97
Debt securities carried at fair value										
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Agency	\$ —		\$ 4		\$ 8		\$ 37,800		\$ 37,812	
Agency-collateralized mortgage obligations	—		—		—		2,544		2,544	
Commercial	1		1,720		7,260		1,465		10,446	
Non-agency residential	—		2		—		660		662	
Total mortgage-backed securities	1		1,726		7,268		42,469		51,464	
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	79,268		85,674		14,374		40		179,356	
Non-U.S. securities	19,138		6,554		4,204		1,198		31,094	
Other taxable securities	419		3,966		346		107		4,838	
Tax-exempt securities	1,797		3,687		855		3,761		10,100	
Total debt securities carried at fair value	\$ 100,623		\$ 101,607		\$ 27,047		\$ 47,575		\$ 276,852	
Fair value of HTM debt securities										
Agency mortgage-backed securities	\$ —		\$ —		\$ 11		\$ 386,515		\$ 386,526	
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	—		4,279		99,403		—		103,682	
Other taxable securities	57		1,177		194		4,961		6,389	
Total fair value of HTM debt securities	\$ 57		\$ 5,456		\$ 99,608		\$ 391,476		\$ 496,597	

⁽¹⁾ The weighted-average yield is computed based on a constant effective yield over the contractual life of each security. The yield considers the contractual coupon and the amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, excluding the effect of related hedging derivatives.

NOTE 5 Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses

The following tables present total outstanding loans and leases and an aging analysis for the Consumer Real Estate, Credit Card and Other Consumer, and Commercial portfolio segments, by class of financing receivables, at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

	30-59 Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾	60-89 Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾	90 Days or More Past Due ⁽¹⁾	Total Past Due 30 Days or More	Total Current or Less Than 30 Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾	Loans Accounted for Under the Fair Value Option	Total Outstandings
December 31, 2023							
(Dollars in millions)							
Consumer real estate							
Residential mortgage	\$ 1,177	\$ 302	\$ 829	\$ 2,308	\$ 226,095		\$ 228,403
Home equity	90	38	161	289	25,238		25,527
Credit card and other consumer							
Credit card	680	515	1,224	2,419	99,781		102,200
Direct/Indirect consumer ⁽²⁾	306	99	91	496	102,972		103,468
Other consumer	—	—	—	—	124		124
Total consumer	2,253	954	2,305	5,512	454,210		459,722
Consumer loans accounted for under the fair value option ⁽³⁾						\$ 243	243
Total consumer loans and leases	2,253	954	2,305	5,512	454,210	243	459,965
Commercial							
U.S. commercial	477	96	225	798	358,133		358,931
Non-U.S. commercial	86	21	64	171	124,410		124,581
Commercial real estate ⁽⁴⁾	247	133	505	885	71,993		72,878
Commercial lease financing	44	8	24	76	14,778		14,854
U.S. small business commercial ⁽⁵⁾	166	89	184	439	18,758		19,197
Total commercial	1,020	347	1,002	2,369	588,072		590,441
Commercial loans accounted for under the fair value option ⁽³⁾						3,326	3,326
Total commercial loans and leases	1,020	347	1,002	2,369	588,072	3,326	593,767
Total loans and leases ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 3,273	\$ 1,301	\$ 3,307	\$ 7,881	\$1,042,282	\$ 3,569	\$1,053,732
Percentage of outstandings	0.31 %	0.12 %	0.32 %	0.75 %	98.91 %	0.34 %	100.00 %

⁽¹⁾ Consumer real estate loans 30-59 days past due includes fully-insured loans of \$198 million and nonperforming loans of \$150 million. Consumer real estate loans 60-89 days past due includes fully-insured loans of \$77 million and nonperforming loans of \$102 million. Consumer real estate loans 90 days or more past due includes fully-insured loans of \$252 million and nonperforming loans of \$738 million. Consumer real estate loans current or less than 30 days past due includes \$1.6 billion, and direct/indirect consumer includes \$39 million of nonperforming loans.

⁽²⁾ Total outstandings primarily includes auto and specialty lending loans and leases of \$53.9 billion, U.S. securities-based lending loans of \$46.0 billion and non-U.S. consumer loans of \$2.8 billion.

⁽³⁾ Consumer loans accounted for under the fair value option includes residential mortgage loans of \$66 million and home equity loans of \$177 million. Commercial loans accounted for under the fair value option includes U.S. commercial loans of \$2.2 billion and non-U.S. commercial loans of \$1.2 billion. For more information, see Note 20 - Fair Value Measurements and Note 21 - Fair Value Option.

⁽⁴⁾ Total outstandings includes U.S. commercial real estate loans of \$66.8 billion and non-U.S. commercial real estate loans of \$6.1 billion.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes Paycheck Protection Program loans.

⁽⁶⁾ Total outstandings includes loans and leases pledged as collateral of \$33.7 billion. The Corporation also pledged \$246.0 billion of loans with no related outstanding borrowings to secure potential borrowing capacity with the Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank.

	30-59 Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾	60-89 Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾	90 Days or More Past Due ⁽¹⁾	Total Past Due 30 Days or More	Total Current or Less Than 30 Days Past Due ⁽¹⁾	Loans Accounted for Under the Fair Value Option	Total Outstandings
December 31, 2022							
(Dollars in millions)							
Consumer real estate							
Residential mortgage	\$ 1,077	\$ 245	\$ 945	\$ 2,267	\$ 227,403		\$ 229,670
Home equity	88	32	211	331	26,232		26,563
Credit card and other consumer							
Credit card	466	322	717	1,505	91,916		93,421
Direct/Indirect consumer ⁽²⁾	204	59	45	308	105,928		106,236
Other consumer	—	—	—	—	156		156
Total consumer	1,835	658	1,918	4,411	451,635		456,046
Consumer loans accounted for under the fair value option ⁽³⁾						\$ 339	339
Total consumer loans and leases	1,835	658	1,918	4,411	451,635	339	456,385
Commercial							
U.S. commercial	827	288	330	1,445	357,036		358,481
Non-U.S. commercial	317	59	144	520	123,959		124,479
Commercial real estate ⁽⁴⁾	409	81	77	567	69,199		69,766
Commercial lease financing	49	9	11	69	13,575		13,644
U.S. small business commercial ⁽⁵⁾	107	63	356	526	17,034		17,560
Total commercial	1,709	500	918	3,127	580,803		583,930
Commercial loans accounted for under the fair value option ⁽³⁾						5,432	5,432
Total commercial loans and leases	1,709	500	918	3,127	580,803	5,432	589,362
Total loans and leases ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 3,544	\$ 1,158	\$ 2,836	\$ 7,538	\$1,032,438	\$ 5,771	\$1,045,747
Percentage of outstandings	0.34 %	0.11 %	0.27 %	0.72 %	98.73 %	0.55 %	100.00 %

⁽¹⁾ Consumer real estate loans 30-59 days past due includes fully-insured loans of \$184 million and nonperforming loans of \$155 million. Consumer real estate loans 60-89 days past due includes fully-insured loans of \$75 million and nonperforming loans of \$88 million. Consumer real estate loans 90 days or more past due includes fully-insured loans of \$368 million and nonperforming loans of \$788 million. Consumer real estate loans current or less than 30 days past due includes \$1.6 billion, and direct/indirect consumer includes \$27 million of nonperforming loans.

⁽²⁾ Total outstandings primarily includes auto and specialty lending loans and leases of \$51.8 billion, U.S. securities-based lending loans of \$50.4 billion and non-U.S. consumer loans of \$3.0 billion.

⁽³⁾ Consumer loans accounted for under the fair value option includes residential mortgage loans of \$71 million and home equity loans of \$268 million. Commercial loans accounted for under the fair value option includes U.S. commercial loans of \$2.9 billion and non-U.S. commercial loans of \$2.5 billion. For more information, see Note 20 – Fair Value Measurements and Note 21 – Fair Value Option.

⁽⁴⁾ Total outstandings includes U.S. commercial real estate loans of \$64.9 billion and non-U.S. commercial real estate loans of \$4.8 billion.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes Paycheck Protection Program loans.

⁽⁶⁾ Total outstandings includes loans and leases pledged as collateral of \$18.5 billion. The Corporation also pledged \$163.6 billion of loans with no related outstanding borrowings to secure potential borrowing capacity with the Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank.

The Corporation has entered into long-term credit protection agreements with FNMA and FHLMC on loans totaling \$8.7 billion and \$9.5 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022, providing full credit protection on residential mortgage loans that become severely delinquent. All of these loans are individually insured, and therefore the Corporation does not record an allowance for credit losses related to these loans.

Nonperforming Loans and Leases

Commercial nonperforming loans increased to \$2.8 billion at December 31, 2023 from \$1.1 billion at December 31, 2022, driven by the commercial real estate property type. Consumer

nonperforming loans remained relatively unchanged at \$2.7 billion at December 31, 2023.

The following table presents the Corporation's nonperforming loans and leases and loans accruing past due 90 days or more at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Nonperforming LHFS are excluded from nonperforming loans and leases as they are recorded at either fair value or the lower of cost or fair value. For more information on the criteria for classification as nonperforming, see Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles.

Credit Quality

	Nonperforming Loans and Leases		Accruing Past Due 90 Days or More	
	December 31			
	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)				
Residential mortgage ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,114	\$ 2,167	\$ 252	\$ 368
With no related allowance ⁽²⁾	1,974	1,973	—	—
Home equity ⁽¹⁾	450	510	—	—
With no related allowance ⁽²⁾	375	393	—	—
Credit Card	n/a	n/a	1,224	717
Direct/indirect consumer	148	77	2	2
Total consumer	2,712	2,754	1,478	1,087
U.S. commercial	636	553	51	190
Non-U.S. commercial	175	212	4	25
Commercial real estate	1,927	271	32	46
Commercial lease financing	19	4	7	8
U.S. small business commercial	16	14	184	355
Total commercial	2,773	1,054	278	624
Total nonperforming loans	\$ 5,485	\$ 3,808	\$ 1,756	\$ 1,711
Percentage of outstanding loans and leases	0.52 %	0.37 %	0.17 %	0.16 %

⁽¹⁾ Residential mortgage loans accruing past due 90 days or more are fully-insured loans. At December 31, 2023 and 2022 residential mortgage included \$156 million and \$260 million of loans on which interest had been curtailed by the FHA, and therefore were no longer accruing interest, although principal was still insured, and \$96 million and \$108 million of loans on which interest was still accruing.

⁽²⁾ Primarily relates to loans for which the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral less any costs to sell is greater than the amortized cost of the loans as of the reporting date.
n/a = not applicable

Credit Quality Indicators

The Corporation monitors credit quality within its Consumer Real Estate, Credit Card and Other Consumer, and Commercial portfolio segments based on primary credit quality indicators. For more information on the portfolio segments, see *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*. Within the Consumer Real Estate portfolio segment, the primary credit quality indicators are refreshed LTV and refreshed Fair Isaac Corporation (FICO) score. Refreshed LTV measures the carrying value of the loan as a percentage of the value of the property securing the loan, refreshed quarterly. Home equity loans are evaluated using CLTV, which measures the carrying value of the Corporation's loan and available line of credit combined with any outstanding senior liens against the property as a percentage of the value of the property securing the loan, refreshed quarterly. FICO score measures the creditworthiness of the borrower based on the financial obligations of the borrower and the borrower's credit history. FICO scores are typically refreshed quarterly or more frequently. Certain borrowers (e.g., borrowers that have had debts discharged in a bankruptcy proceeding) may not have their FICO scores updated. FICO scores are also a

primary credit quality indicator for the Credit Card and Other Consumer portfolio segment and the business card portfolio within U.S. small business commercial. Within the Commercial portfolio segment, loans are evaluated using the internal classifications of pass rated or reservable criticized as the primary credit quality indicators. The term reservable criticized refers to those commercial loans that are internally classified or listed by the Corporation as Special Mention, Substandard or Doubtful, which are asset quality categories defined by regulatory authorities. These assets have an elevated level of risk and may have a high probability of default or total loss. Pass rated refers to all loans not considered reservable criticized. In addition to these primary credit quality indicators, the Corporation uses other credit quality indicators for certain types of loans.

The following tables present certain credit quality indicators and gross charge-offs for the Corporation's Consumer Real Estate, Credit Card and Other Consumer, and Commercial portfolio segments by year of origination, except for revolving loans and revolving loans that were modified into term loans, which are shown on an aggregate basis at December 31, 2023.

Residential Mortgage – Credit Quality Indicators By Vintage

Term Loans by Origination Year

(Dollars in millions)	Total as of December 31, 2023	Term Loans by Origination Year					
		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior
Residential Mortgage							
Refreshed LTV							
Less than or equal to 90 percent	\$ 214,661	\$ 15,224	\$ 38,225	\$ 76,229	\$ 35,072	\$ 17,432	\$ 32,479
Greater than 90 percent but less than or equal to 100 percent	1,994	698	911	286	53	25	21
Greater than 100 percent	785	264	342	100	31	14	34
Fully-insured loans	10,963	540	350	3,415	2,834	847	2,977
Total Residential Mortgage	\$ 228,403	\$ 16,726	\$ 39,828	\$ 80,030	\$ 37,990	\$ 18,318	\$ 35,511
Residential Mortgage							
Refreshed FICO score							
Less than 620	\$ 2,335	\$ 115	\$ 471	\$ 589	\$ 402	\$ 136	\$ 622
Greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680	4,671	359	919	1,235	777	296	1,085
Greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740	23,357	1,934	4,652	6,988	3,742	1,836	4,205
Greater than or equal to 740	187,077	13,778	33,436	67,803	30,235	15,203	26,622
Fully-insured loans	10,963	540	350	3,415	2,834	847	2,977
Total Residential Mortgage	\$ 228,403	\$ 16,726	\$ 39,828	\$ 80,030	\$ 37,990	\$ 18,318	\$ 35,511
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 67	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 12	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 40

Home Equity - Credit Quality Indicators

(Dollars in millions)	Total	Home Equity Loans and Reverse Mortgages ⁽¹⁾		Revolving Loans		Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	
		December 31, 2023					
Home Equity							
Refreshed LTV							
Less than or equal to 90 percent	\$ 25,378	\$ 1,051	\$ 20,380	\$ 3,947			
Greater than 90 percent but less than or equal to 100 percent	61	17	35	9			
Greater than 100 percent	88	35	36	17			
Total Home Equity	\$ 25,527	\$ 1,103	\$ 20,451	\$ 3,973			
Home Equity							
Refreshed FICO score							
Less than 620	\$ 654	\$ 123	\$ 253	\$ 278			
Greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680	1,107	118	589	400			
Greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740	4,340	240	3,156	944			
Greater than or equal to 740	19,426	622	16,453	2,351			
Total Home Equity	\$ 25,527	\$ 1,103	\$ 20,451	\$ 3,973			
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 36	\$ 4	\$ 21	\$ 11			

⁽¹⁾ Includes reverse mortgages of \$763 million and home equity loans of \$340 million, which are no longer originated.

Credit Card and Direct/Indirect Consumer – Credit Quality Indicators By Vintage

(Dollars in millions)	Direct/Indirect									Credit Card		
	Term Loans by Origination Year									Credit Card		
	Total Direct/ Indirect as of December 31, 2023	Revolving Loans	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior	Total Credit Card as of December 31, 2023	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans ⁽¹⁾	
Refreshed FICO score												
Less than 620	\$ 1,246	\$ 11	\$ 292	\$ 428	\$ 336	\$ 85	\$ 55	\$ 39	\$ 5,338	\$ 5,030	\$ 308	
Greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680	2,506	11	937	799	501	121	73	64	11,623	11,345	278	
Greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740	8,629	48	3,451	2,582	1,641	462	244	201	34,777	34,538	239	
Greater than or equal to 740	41,656	74	16,761	11,802	7,643	2,707	1,417	1,252	50,462	50,410	52	
Other internal credit metrics ^(2,3)	49,431	48,764	106	183	110	53	57	158	—	—	—	
Total credit card and other consumer	\$ 103,468	\$ 48,908	\$ 21,547	\$ 15,794	\$ 10,231	\$ 3,428	\$ 1,846	\$ 1,714	\$ 102,200	\$ 101,323	\$ 877	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 233	\$ 5	\$ 32	\$ 95	\$ 53	\$ 15	\$ 10	\$ 23	\$ 3,133	\$ 3,013	\$ 120	

⁽¹⁾ Represents loans that were modified into term loans.

⁽²⁾ Other internal credit metrics may include delinquency status, geography or other factors.

⁽³⁾ Direct/indirect consumer includes \$48.8 billion of securities-based lending, which is typically supported by highly liquid collateral with market value greater than or equal to the outstanding loan balance and therefore has minimal credit risk at December 31, 2023.

Commercial – Credit Quality Indicators By Vintage ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	Term Loans								Revolving Loans
	Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year								
	Total as of December 31, 2023	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Prior		
U.S. Commercial									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 347,563	\$ 41,842	\$ 43,290	\$ 27,738	\$ 13,495	\$ 11,772	\$ 29,923	\$ 179,503	
Reservable criticized	11,368	278	1,316	708	363	537	1,342	6,824	
Total U.S. Commercial	\$ 358,931	\$ 42,120	\$ 44,606	\$ 28,446	\$ 13,858	\$ 12,309	\$ 31,265	\$ 186,327	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 191	\$ 5	\$ 38	\$ 29	\$ 4	\$ 2	\$ 27	\$ 86	
Non-U.S. Commercial									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 122,931	\$ 17,053	\$ 15,810	\$ 15,256	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,950	\$ 5,485	\$ 63,972	
Reservable criticized	1,650	50	184	294	90	158	74	800	
Total Non-U.S. Commercial	\$ 124,581	\$ 17,103	\$ 15,994	\$ 15,550	\$ 2,495	\$ 3,108	\$ 5,559	\$ 64,772	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 37	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 21	
Commercial Real Estate									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 64,150	\$ 4,877	\$ 16,147	\$ 11,810	\$ 4,026	\$ 7,286	\$ 10,127	\$ 9,877	
Reservable criticized	8,728	134	749	1,728	782	2,132	2,794	409	
Total Commercial Real Estate	\$ 72,878	\$ 5,011	\$ 16,896	\$ 13,538	\$ 4,808	\$ 9,418	\$ 12,921	\$ 10,286	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 254	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 59	\$ 189	\$ —	
Commercial Lease Financing									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 14,688	\$ 4,188	\$ 3,077	\$ 2,373	\$ 1,349	\$ 1,174	\$ 2,527	\$ —	
Reservable criticized	166	9	22	46	16	32	41	—	
Total Commercial Lease Financing	\$ 14,854	\$ 4,197	\$ 3,099	\$ 2,419	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,206	\$ 2,568	\$ —	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
U.S. Small Business Commercial ⁽²⁾									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 9,031	\$ 1,886	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,550	\$ 836	\$ 721	\$ 1,780	\$ 428	
Reservable criticized	384	6	64	95	40	63	113	3	
Total U.S. Small Business Commercial	\$ 9,415	\$ 1,892	\$ 1,894	\$ 1,645	\$ 876	\$ 784	\$ 1,893	\$ 431	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 43	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ 19	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 12	
Total	\$ 580,659	\$ 70,323	\$ 82,489	\$ 61,598	\$ 23,402	\$ 26,825	\$ 54,206	\$ 261,816	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2023	\$ 527	\$ 8	\$ 40	\$ 44	\$ 31	\$ 65	\$ 220	\$ 119	

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$3.3 billion of loans accounted for under the fair value option at December 31, 2023.

⁽²⁾ Excludes U.S. Small Business Card loans of \$9.8 billion. Refreshed FICO scores for this portfolio are \$530 million for less than 620; \$1.1 billion for greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680; \$2.7 billion for greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740; and \$5.5 billion greater than or equal to 740. Excludes U.S. Small Business Card loans gross charge-offs of \$317 million.

The following tables present certain credit quality indicators for the Corporation's Consumer Real Estate, Credit Card and Other Consumer, and Commercial portfolio segments by year of origination, except for revolving loans and revolving loans that were modified into term loans, which are shown on an aggregate basis at December 31, 2022.

Residential Mortgage – Credit Quality Indicators By Vintage

(Dollars in millions)	Total as of December 31, 2022	Term Loans by Origination Year					
		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Prior
Residential Mortgage							
Refreshed LTV							
Less than or equal to 90 percent	\$ 215,713	\$ 39,625	\$ 81,437	\$ 37,228	\$ 18,980	\$ 5,734	\$ 32,709
Greater than 90 percent but less than or equal to 100 percent	1,615	950	530	93	15	8	19
Greater than 100 percent	648	374	169	43	15	8	39
Fully-insured loans	11,694	580	3,667	3,102	949	156	3,240
Total Residential Mortgage	\$ 229,670	\$ 41,529	\$ 85,803	\$ 40,466	\$ 19,959	\$ 5,906	\$ 36,007
Residential Mortgage							
Refreshed FICO score							
Less than 620	\$ 2,156	\$ 377	\$ 518	\$ 373	\$ 124	\$ 84	\$ 680
Greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680	4,978	1,011	1,382	840	329	233	1,183
Greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740	25,444	5,411	8,290	4,369	2,187	830	4,357
Greater than or equal to 740	185,398	34,150	71,946	31,782	16,370	4,603	26,547
Fully-insured loans	11,694	580	3,667	3,102	949	156	3,240
Total Residential Mortgage	\$ 229,670	\$ 41,529	\$ 85,803	\$ 40,466	\$ 19,959	\$ 5,906	\$ 36,007
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 161	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 6	\$ 1	\$ 143

Home Equity - Credit Quality Indicators

(Dollars in millions)	Total	Home Equity Loans and Reverse Mortgages ⁽¹⁾	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans
		December 31, 2022		
Home Equity				
Refreshed LTV				
Less than or equal to 90 percent	\$ 26,395	\$ 1,304	\$ 19,960	\$ 5,131
Greater than 90 percent but less than or equal to 100 percent	62	20	24	18
Greater than 100 percent	106	37	35	34
Total Home Equity	\$ 26,563	\$ 1,361	\$ 20,019	\$ 5,183
Home Equity				
Refreshed FICO score				
Less than 620	\$ 683	\$ 166	\$ 189	\$ 328
Greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680	1,190	152	507	531
Greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740	4,321	312	2,747	1,262
Greater than or equal to 740	20,369	731	16,576	3,062
Total Home Equity	\$ 26,563	\$ 1,361	\$ 20,019	\$ 5,183
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 45	\$ 5	\$ 24	\$ 16

⁽¹⁾ Includes reverse mortgages of \$937 million and home equity loans of \$424 million, which are no longer originated.

Credit Card and Direct/Indirect Consumer – Credit Quality Indicators By Vintage

(Dollars in millions)	Direct/Indirect										
	Term Loans by Origination Year								Credit Card		
	Total Direct/ Indirect as of December 31, 2022	Revolving Loans	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Prior	Total Credit Card as of December 31, 2022	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans ⁽¹⁾
Refreshed FICO score											
Less than 620	\$ 847	\$ 12	\$ 237	\$ 301	\$ 113	\$ 84	\$ 43	\$ 57	\$ 4,056	\$ 3,866	\$ 190
Greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680	2,521	12	1,108	816	269	150	69	97	10,994	10,805	189
Greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740	8,895	52	4,091	2,730	992	520	214	296	32,186	32,017	169
Greater than or equal to 740	39,679	83	16,663	11,392	5,630	2,992	1,236	1,683	46,185	46,142	43
Other internal credit metrics ^(2, 3)	54,294	53,404	259	305	70	57	40	159	—	—	—
Total credit card and other consumer	\$ 106,236	\$ 53,563	\$ 22,358	\$ 15,544	\$ 7,074	\$ 3,803	\$ 1,602	\$ 2,292	\$ 93,421	\$ 92,830	\$ 591
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 232	\$ 7	\$ 31	\$ 79	\$ 34	\$ 27	\$ 14	\$ 40	\$ 1,985	\$ 1,909	\$ 76

⁽¹⁾ Represents TDRs that were modified into term loans.

⁽²⁾ Other internal credit metrics may include delinquency status, geography or other factors.

⁽³⁾ Direct/indirect consumer includes \$53.4 billion of securities-based lending, which is typically supported by highly liquid collateral with market value greater than or equal to the outstanding loan balance and therefore has minimal credit risk at December 31, 2022.

Commercial – Credit Quality Indicators By Vintage⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	Term Loans								
	Total as of December 31, 2022	Amortized Cost Basis by Origination Year							Revolving Loans
		2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	Prior		
U.S. Commercial									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 348,447	\$ 61,200	\$ 39,717	\$ 18,609	\$ 16,566	\$ 8,749	\$ 30,282	\$ 173,324	
Reservable criticized	10,034	278	794	697	884	1,202	856	5,323	
Total U.S. Commercial	\$ 358,481	\$ 61,478	\$ 40,511	\$ 19,306	\$ 17,450	\$ 9,951	\$ 31,138	\$ 178,647	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 151	\$ 2	\$ 24	\$ 24	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 13	\$ 73	
Non-U.S. Commercial									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 121,890	\$ 24,839	\$ 19,098	\$ 5,183	\$ 3,882	\$ 2,423	\$ 4,697	\$ 61,768	
Reservable criticized	2,589	45	395	331	325	98	475	920	
Total Non-U.S. Commercial	\$ 124,479	\$ 24,884	\$ 19,493	\$ 5,514	\$ 4,207	\$ 2,521	\$ 5,172	\$ 62,688	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 41	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 37	\$ —	\$ —	
Commercial Real Estate									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 64,619	\$ 15,290	\$ 13,089	\$ 5,756	\$ 9,013	\$ 4,384	\$ 8,606	\$ 8,481	
Reservable criticized	5,147	11	837	545	1,501	1,151	1,017	85	
Total Commercial Real Estate	\$ 69,766	\$ 15,301	\$ 13,926	\$ 6,301	\$ 10,514	\$ 5,535	\$ 9,623	\$ 8,566	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 75	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 26	\$ 43	\$ —	
Commercial Lease Financing									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 13,404	\$ 3,255	\$ 2,757	\$ 1,955	\$ 1,578	\$ 1,301	\$ 2,558	\$ —	
Reservable criticized	240	9	35	12	71	50	63	—	
Total Commercial Lease Financing	\$ 13,644	\$ 3,264	\$ 2,792	\$ 1,967	\$ 1,649	\$ 1,351	\$ 2,621	\$ —	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
U.S. Small Business Commercial⁽²⁾									
Risk ratings									
Pass rated	\$ 8,726	\$ 1,825	\$ 1,953	\$ 1,408	\$ 864	\$ 624	\$ 1,925	\$ 127	
Reservable criticized	329	11	35	48	76	51	105	3	
Total U.S. Small Business Commercial	\$ 9,055	\$ 1,836	\$ 1,988	\$ 1,456	\$ 940	\$ 675	\$ 2,030	\$ 130	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 11	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ 8	
Total	\$ 575,425	\$ 106,763	\$ 78,710	\$ 34,544	\$ 34,760	\$ 20,033	\$ 50,584	\$ 250,031	
Gross charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 306	\$ 2	\$ 32	\$ 42	\$ 17	\$ 70	\$ 62	\$ 81	

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$5.4 billion of loans accounted for under the fair value option at December 31, 2022.

⁽²⁾ Excludes U.S. Small Business Card loans of \$8.5 billion. Refreshed FICO scores for this portfolio are \$297 million for less than 620; \$859 million for greater than or equal to 620 and less than 680; \$2.4 billion for greater than or equal to 680 and less than 740; and \$5.0 billion greater than or equal to 740. Excludes U.S. Small Business Card loans gross charge-offs of \$172 million.

During 2023, commercial reservable criticized utilized exposure increased to \$23.3 billion at December 31, 2023 from \$19.3 billion (to 3.74 percent from 3.12 percent of total commercial reservable utilized exposure) at December 31, 2022, primarily driven by commercial real estate and U.S. commercial.

Loan Modifications to Borrowers in Financial Difficulty

As part of its credit risk management, the Corporation may modify a loan agreement with a borrower experiencing financial difficulties through a refinancing or restructuring of the borrower's loan agreement (modification programs).

The Corporation uses various indicators to identify borrowers in financial difficulty. Generally, consumer loan borrowers that are delinquent and commercial loan borrowers that are currently nonperforming or are more-likely-than-not to become nonperforming in the next six months at the modification date are the primary criteria used to identify borrowers who are experiencing financial difficulty.

If a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty and their loan is modified, and they are current at the time of modification, the loan generally remains a performing loan as long as there is demonstrated performance prior to the modification and payment in full under the modified terms is expected. Otherwise, the loan is placed on nonaccrual status and reported as nonperforming, excluding fully-insured consumer real estate loans, until there is sustained repayment performance for a reasonable period.

Modifications that do not impact the contractual payment terms, such as covenant waivers, insignificant payment deferrals, and any modifications made to loans carried at fair value, LHFS and leases are not included in the disclosures.

Consumer Real Estate

The following modification programs are offered for consumer real estate loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulties. These modifications represented 0.26 percent and 0.34 percent of outstanding residential mortgage and home equity loans at December 31, 2023.

Forbearance and Other Payment Plans: Forbearance plans generally consist of the Corporation suspending the borrower's payments for a defined period with those payments then due at the conclusion of the forbearance period. The aging status of a loan is generally frozen when it enters into a forbearance plan. Alternatively, the Corporation may offer the borrower a payment plan, which allows the borrower to repay past due amounts through payments over a defined period. At December 31, 2023, the amortized cost of residential mortgage loans that were modified through these plans was \$429 million. The amortized cost of home equity loans that were modified through these plans during the same periods was \$57 million. The weighted-average duration of residential mortgage loan modifications was approximately 8 months for 2023. The weighted-average duration for home equity loan modifications was approximately 9 months. The total forbore payments for residential mortgage loan modifications was \$19 million for 2023. For the same period, the total forbore payments for home equity modifications was \$6 million. If a borrower is unable to fulfill their obligations under the forbearance plans, they may be offered a trial or permanent modification.

Trial Modifications: Trial modification plans generally consist of the Corporation offering a borrower modified loan terms that

reduce their contractual payments temporarily over a three-to-four-month trial period. If the customer successfully makes the modified payments during the trial period and formally accepts the modified terms, the modified loan terms become permanent. At December 31, 2023, the amortized cost of residential mortgage loans entering trial modifications was \$116 million. The amortized cost of home equity loans entering trial modifications during the same period was \$34 million.

Permanent Modifications: Permanent modifications include borrowers that have completed a trial modification and have had their contractual payment terms permanently modified, as well as borrowers that proceed directly to a permanent modification without a trial period. In a permanent modification, the borrower's payment terms are typically modified in more than one manner but generally include a term extension and an interest rate reduction. At times, the permanent modification may also include principal forgiveness and/or a deferral of past due principal and interest amounts to the end of the loan term. The combinations utilized are based on modifying the terms that give the borrower an improved ability to meet the contractual obligations. At December 31, 2023, the amortized cost of residential mortgage loans that were granted a permanent modification was \$154 million. The amortized cost of home equity loans that were granted a permanent modification was \$31 million. The term extensions granted for residential mortgage and home equity permanent modifications vary widely and can be up to 30 years, but are mostly in the range of 1 to 20 years for both residential mortgage and home equity loans. The weighted-average term extension of permanent modifications for residential mortgage loans was 9.9 years for 2023, while the weighted-average interest rate reduction was 1.41 percent. For the same period, the weighted-average term extension of permanent modifications for home equity loans was 17.7 years, while the weighted-average interest rate reduction was 2.74 percent. Principal forgiveness and payment deferrals were insignificant during 2023.

For consumer real estate borrowers in financial difficulty that received a forbearance, trial or permanent modification, there were no commitments to lend additional funds at December 31, 2023. Borrowers with a home equity line of credit that received a forbearance plan could have all or a portion of their lines reinstated in the future if they cure their payment default and meet certain Bank conditions.

Chapter 7 Discharges: If a borrower's consumer real estate obligation is discharged in a Chapter 7 bankruptcy proceeding, the contractual payment terms of the loan are not modified, although they can no longer be enforced against the individual borrower. The Corporation's ability to collect amounts due on the loan is limited to enforcement against the property through the foreclosure and sale of the collateral. The Corporation will only pursue foreclosure upon default by the borrower, and otherwise will recover pursuant to the loan terms or at the time of a sale. Residential mortgage and home equity loans that were granted a Chapter 7 discharge were insignificant for 2023.

The Corporation tracks the performance of modified loans to assess effectiveness of modification programs. Defaults of modified residential mortgage and home equity loans since January 1, 2023 totaled \$287 million during 2023. The following table provides aging information as of December 31, 2023 for consumer real estate loans modified since January 1, 2023.

Consumer Real Estate - Payment Status of Modifications to Borrowers in Financial Difficulty ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total
	December 31, 2023			
Residential mortgage	\$ 334	\$ 101	\$ 148	\$ 583
Home equity	58	5	25	88
Total	\$ 392	\$ 106	\$ 173	\$ 671

⁽¹⁾ Excludes trial modifications and Chapter 7 discharges

Consumer real estate foreclosed properties totaled \$83 million and \$121 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The carrying value of consumer real estate loans, including fully-insured loans, for which formal foreclosure proceedings were in process at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$633 million and \$871 million. During 2023 and 2022, the Corporation reclassified \$106 million and \$190 million of consumer real estate loans to foreclosed properties or, for properties acquired upon foreclosure of certain government-guaranteed loans (principally FHA-insured loans), to other assets. The reclassifications represent non-cash investing activities and, accordingly, are not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

Credit Card and Other Consumer

Credit card and other consumer loans are primarily modified by placing the customer on a fixed payment plan with a significantly reduced fixed interest rate, with terms ranging from 6 months to 72 months. As of December 31, 2023, substantially all payment plans provided to customers had a 60-month term. In certain circumstances, the Corporation will forgive a portion of the outstanding balance if the borrower makes payments up to a set amount. The Corporation makes modifications directly with borrowers for loans held by the Corporation (internal programs) as well as through third-party renegotiation agencies that provide solutions to customers' entire unsecured debt structures (external programs). The December 31, 2023 amortized cost of credit card and other consumer loans that were modified through these programs during 2023 was \$598 million. The weighted-average interest rate reduction for the modifications was 19.02 percent, and principal forgiveness was \$61 million during 2023.

The Corporation tracks the performance of modified loans to assess effectiveness of modification programs. During 2023, defaults of modified credit card and other consumer loans since January 1, 2023 were insignificant. Of the \$598 million in modified credit card and other consumer loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as of December 31, 2023, \$491 million were current, \$59 million were 30-89 days past due, and \$48 million were greater than 90 days past due. These modifications represented 0.29 percent of outstanding credit card and other consumer loans at December 31, 2023.

Commercial Loans

Modifications of loans to commercial borrowers experiencing financial difficulty are designed to reduce the Corporation's loss exposure while providing borrowers with an opportunity to work through financial difficulties, often to avoid foreclosure or bankruptcy. Each modification is unique, reflects the borrower's individual circumstances and is designed to benefit the borrower while mitigating the Corporation's risk exposure. Commercial modifications are primarily term extensions and payment forbearances. Payment forbearances involve the Bank forbearing its contractual right to collect certain payments or payment in full (maturity forbearance) for a defined period of time. Reductions in interest rates and principal forgiveness occur infrequently for commercial borrowers. Principal forgiveness may occur in connection with foreclosure, short sales or other settlement agreements, leading to termination or sale of the loan. The table below provides the ending amortized cost of commercial loans modified during 2023.

Commercial Loans - Modifications to Borrowers in Financial Difficulty

(Dollars in Millions)	Term Extension	Forbearances	Interest Rate Reduction	Total
	Year ended December 31, 2023			
U.S. commercial	\$ 1,016	\$ 30	\$ —	\$ 1,046
Non-U.S. commercial	136	—	24	160
Commercial real estate	1,656	416	—	2,072
Total	\$ 2,808	\$ 446	\$ 24	\$ 3,278

Term extensions granted increased the weighted-average life of the impacted loans by 1.6 years during 2023. The deferral period for loan payments can vary, but are mostly in the range of 8 months to 24 months. The weighted-average interest rate reduction was 0.57 percent in 2023. Modifications of loans to troubled borrowers for Commercial Lease Financing and U.S. Small Business Commercial were not significant during 2023.

The Corporation tracks the performance of modified loans to assess effectiveness of modification programs. Defaults of Commercial loans modified in 2023 were \$159 million. The following table provides aging information as of December 31, 2023 for commercial loans modified in 2023.

Commercial - Payment Status of Modified Loans to Borrowers in Financial Difficulty

(Dollars in millions)	Current		30-89 Days Past Due		90+ Days Past Due		Total	% of Total Class of Financing Receivable	
	December 31, 2023								
U.S. Commercial	\$	1,015	\$	3	\$	28	\$	1,046	0.29 %
Non-U.S. Commercial		157		3		—		160	0.13
Commercial Real Estate		1,608		122		342		2,072	2.84
Total	\$	2,780	\$	128	\$	370	\$	3,278	0.59

For 2023, the Corporation had commitments to lend \$1.2 billion to commercial borrowers experiencing financial difficulty whose loans were modified during the period.

Prior-period Troubled Debt Restructuring Disclosures

Prior to adopting the new accounting standard on loan modifications, the Corporation accounted for modifications of loans to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty as TDRs, when the modification resulted in a concession. The following discussion reflects loans that were considered TDRs prior to January 1, 2023. For more information on TDR accounting policies, see Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles.

Consumer Real Estate

The table below presents the December 31, 2022 unpaid principal balance, carrying value, and average pre- and post-modification interest rates of consumer real estate loans that were modified in TDRs during 2022 and 2021. The following Consumer Real Estate portfolio segment tables include loans that were initially classified as TDRs during the period and also loans that had previously been classified as TDRs and were modified again during the period. Binding trial modifications are classified as TDRs when the trial offer is made and continue to be classified as TDRs regardless of whether the borrower enters into a permanent modification.

At December 31, 2022, remaining commitments to lend additional funds to debtors whose terms have been modified in a consumer real estate TDR were not significant.

Consumer Real Estate - TDRs Entered into During 2022 and 2021

(Dollars in millions)	Unpaid Principal Balance		Carrying Value		Pre-Modification Interest Rate		Post-Modification Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	
	December 31, 2022							
Residential mortgage	\$	1,144	\$	1,015	3.52 %		3.40 %	
Home equity		238		191	4.61		4.65	
Total	\$	1,382	\$	1,206	3.71		3.62	
	December 31, 2021							
Residential mortgage	\$	891	\$	788	3.48 %		3.38 %	
Home equity		107		77	3.60		3.59	
Total	\$	998	\$	865	3.49		3.41	

⁽¹⁾ The post-modification interest rate reflects the interest rate applicable only to permanently completed modifications, which exclude loans that are in a trial modification period.

The table below presents the December 31, 2022 and 2021 carrying value for consumer real estate loans that were modified in a TDR during 2022 and 2021, by type of modification.

Consumer Real Estate - Modification Programs

(Dollars in millions)	TDRs Entered into During			
	2022	2021		
Modifications under government programs	\$	2	\$	4
Modifications under proprietary programs		1,100		774
Loans discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy ⁽¹⁾		14		33
Trial modifications		90		54
Total modifications	\$	1,206	\$	865

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy with no change in repayment terms that are classified as TDRs.

The table below presents the carrying value of consumer real estate loans that entered into payment default during 2022 and 2021 that were modified in a TDR during the 12 months preceding payment default. A payment default for consumer real estate TDRs is recognized when a borrower has missed three monthly payments (not necessarily consecutively) since modification.

Consumer Real Estate - TDRs Entering Payment Default that were Modified During the Preceding 12 Months

(Dollars in millions)	2022		2021	
	Modifications under government programs	\$	—	\$
Modifications under proprietary programs		189		128
Loans discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy ⁽¹⁾		2		9
Trial modifications ⁽²⁾		25		19
Total modifications	\$	216	\$	160

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans discharged in Chapter 7 bankruptcy with no change in repayment terms that are classified as TDRs.

⁽²⁾ Includes trial modification offers to which the customer did not respond.

Credit Card and Other Consumer

The table below provides information on the Corporation's Credit Card and Other Consumer TDR portfolio including December 31, 2022 and 2021 unpaid principal balance, carrying value, and average pre- and post-modification interest rates of loans that were modified in TDRs during 2022 and 2021.

Credit Card and Other Consumer – TDRs Entered into During 2022 and 2021

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾	Pre-	Post-
			Modification Interest Rate	Modification Interest Rate
December 31, 2022				
(Dollars in millions)				
Credit card	\$ 284	\$ 293	22.34 %	3.89 %
Direct/Indirect consumer	6	5	5.51	5.50
Total	\$ 290	\$ 298	22.06	3.92
December 31, 2021				
Credit card	\$ 237	\$ 248	18.45 %	4.09 %
Direct/Indirect consumer	23	16	5.88	5.88
Total	\$ 260	\$ 264	17.68	4.20

⁽¹⁾ Includes accrued interest and fees.

The table below presents the December 31, 2022 and 2021 carrying value for Credit Card and Other Consumer loans that were modified in a TDR during 2022 and 2021 by program type.

Credit Card and Other Consumer – TDRs by Program Type ⁽¹⁾

	2022		2021	
	\$		\$	
(Dollars in millions)				
Internal programs		251		214
External programs		44		44
Other		3		6
Total	\$	298	\$	264

⁽¹⁾ Includes accrued interest and fees.

Credit card and other consumer loans are deemed to be in payment default during the quarter in which a borrower misses the second of two consecutive payments. Payment defaults are one of the factors considered when projecting future cash flows in the calculation of the allowance for loan and lease losses for credit card and other consumer.

Commercial Loans

During 2022, the carrying value of the Corporation's commercial loans that were modified as TDRs was \$1.9 billion compared to \$1.3 billion in 2021. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation had commitments to lend \$358 million and \$283 million to commercial borrowers whose loans were classified as TDRs. The balance of commercial TDRs in payment default was \$105 million and \$262 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Loans Held-for-sale

The Corporation had LHFS of \$6.0 billion and \$6.9 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Cash and non-cash proceeds from sales and paydowns of loans originally classified as LHFS were \$16.3 billion, \$32.0 billion and \$43.6 billion for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Cash used for originations and purchases of LHFS totaled \$15.6 billion, \$24.9 billion and \$37.3 billion for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Also included were non-cash net transfers into LHFS of \$632 million during 2023, \$1.9 billion during 2022, primarily driven by the transfer of a \$1.6 billion affinity card loan portfolio to held for sale that was sold in October 2022, and \$808 million during 2021.

Accrued Interest Receivable

Accrued interest receivable for loans and leases and loans held-for-sale at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$4.5 billion and \$3.8 billion and is reported in customer and other receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Outstanding credit card loan balances include unpaid principal, interest and fees. Credit card loans are not classified as nonperforming but are charged off no later than the end of the month in which the account becomes 180 days past due, within 60 days after receipt of notification of death or bankruptcy, or upon confirmation of fraud. During 2023 and 2022, the Corporation reversed \$584 million and \$332 million of interest and fee income against the income statement line item in which it was originally recorded upon charge-off of the principal balance of the loan.

For the outstanding residential mortgage, home equity, direct/indirect consumer and commercial loan balances classified as nonperforming during 2023 and 2022, interest and fee income reversed at the time the loans were classified as nonperforming was not significant. For more information on the Corporation's nonperforming loan policies, see *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses is estimated using quantitative and qualitative methods that consider a variety of factors, such as historical loss experience, the current credit quality of the portfolio and an economic outlook over the life of the loan. Qualitative reserves cover losses that are expected but, in the Corporation's assessment, may not be adequately reflected in the quantitative methods or the economic assumptions. The Corporation incorporates forward-looking information through the use of several macroeconomic scenarios in determining the

weighted economic outlook over the forecasted life of the assets. These scenarios include key macroeconomic variables such as gross domestic product, unemployment rate, real estate prices and corporate bond spreads. The scenarios that are chosen each quarter and the weighting given to each scenario depend on a variety of factors including recent economic events, leading economic indicators, internal and third-party economist views, and industry trends. For more information on the Corporation's credit loss accounting policies including the allowance for credit losses, see *Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*.

The December 31, 2023 estimate for allowance for credit losses was based on various economic scenarios, including a baseline scenario derived from consensus estimates, an adverse scenario reflecting an extended moderate recession, a downside scenario reflecting persistent inflation and interest rates above the baseline scenario, a tail risk scenario similar to the severely adverse scenario used in stress testing and an upside scenario that considers the potential for improvement above the baseline scenario. The overall weighted economic outlook of the above scenarios has improved compared to the weighted economic outlook estimated as of December 31, 2022. The weighted economic outlook assumes that the U.S. average unemployment rate will be just below five percent by the fourth quarter of 2024 and will remain near this level through the fourth quarter of 2025. The weighted economic outlook assumes a mild recession in the first half of 2024 with U.S. real gross domestic product forecasted to grow at 0.3 percent and at 1.4 percent year-over-year in the fourth quarters of 2024 and 2025.

The allowance for credit losses increased \$329 million from December 31, 2022 to \$14.6 billion at December 31, 2023, which included a \$1.3 billion reserve increase related to the consumer portfolio and a \$942 million reserve decrease related

to the commercial portfolio. The increase in the allowance reflected a reserve build in the Corporation's consumer portfolio primarily due to credit card loan growth and asset quality, partially offset by a reserve release in the Corporation's commercial portfolio primarily driven by improved macroeconomic conditions applicable to the commercial portfolio. The allowance also includes the impact of the accounting change to remove the recognition and measurement guidance on TDRs, which reduced the allowance for credit losses by \$243 million on January 1, 2023. The change in the allowance for credit losses was comprised of a net increase of \$660 million in the allowance for loan and lease losses and a decrease of \$331 million in the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The provision for credit losses increased \$1.9 billion to an expense of \$4.4 billion in 2023 compared to an expense of \$2.5 billion in 2022 and to a benefit of \$4.6 billion in 2021. The increase in provision for credit losses in 2023 was driven by the Corporation's consumer portfolio primarily due to credit card loan growth and asset quality, partially offset by improved macroeconomic conditions that primarily benefited the Corporation's commercial portfolio. The increase in the provision for credit losses in 2022 was primarily driven by loan growth and a dampened macroeconomic outlook, partially offset by reduced COVID-19 pandemic uncertainties.

Outstanding loans and leases excluding loans accounted for under the fair value option increased \$10.2 billion in 2023 driven by consumer loans, which increased \$3.7 billion driven by credit card, partially offset by declines in securities-based lending. Commercial loans increased \$6.5 billion driven by broad-based growth.

The changes in the allowance for credit losses, including net charge-offs and provision for loan and lease losses, are detailed in the following table.

	Consumer Real Estate	Credit Card and Other Consumer	Commercial	Total
(Dollars in millions)				
2023				
Allowance for loan and lease losses, December 31	\$ 420	\$ 6,817	\$ 5,445	\$ 12,682
January 1, 2023 adoption of credit loss standard	(67)	(109)	(67)	(243)
Allowance for loan and lease losses, January 1	\$ 353	\$ 6,708	\$ 5,378	\$ 12,439
Loans and leases charged off	(103)	(3,870)	(844)	(4,817)
Recoveries of loans and leases previously charged off	146	737	135	1,018
Net charge-offs	43	(3,133)	(709)	(3,799)
Provision for loan and lease losses	(19)	4,558	186	4,725
Other	9	1	(33)	(23)
Allowance for loan and lease losses, December 31	386	8,134	4,822	13,342
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, January 1	94	—	1,446	1,540
Provision for unfunded lending commitments	(12)	—	(319)	(331)
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, December 31	82	—	1,127	1,209
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	\$ 468	\$ 8,134	\$ 5,949	\$ 14,551
2022				
Allowance for loan and lease losses, January 1	\$ 557	\$ 6,476	\$ 5,354	\$ 12,387
Loans and leases charged off	(206)	(2,755)	(478)	(3,439)
Recoveries of loans and leases previously charged off	224	882	161	1,267
Net charge-offs	18	(1,873)	(317)	(2,172)
Provision for loan and lease losses	(164)	2,215	409	2,460
Other	9	(1)	(1)	7
Allowance for loan and lease losses, December 31	420	6,817	5,445	12,682
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, January 1	96	—	1,360	1,456
Provision for unfunded lending commitments	(3)	—	86	83
Other	1	—	—	1
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, December 31	94	—	1,446	1,540
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	\$ 514	\$ 6,817	\$ 6,891	\$ 14,222
2021				
Allowance for loan and lease losses, January 1	\$ 858	\$ 9,213	\$ 8,731	\$ 18,802
Loans and leases charged off	(78)	(3,000)	(719)	(3,797)
Recoveries of loans and leases previously charged off	225	1,006	323	1,554
Net charge-offs	147	(1,994)	(396)	(2,243)
Provision for loan and lease losses	(449)	(744)	(2,980)	(4,173)
Other	1	1	(1)	1
Allowance for loan and lease losses, December 31	557	6,476	5,354	12,387
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, January 1	137	—	1,741	1,878
Provision for unfunded lending commitments	(41)	—	(380)	(421)
Other	—	—	(1)	(1)
Reserve for unfunded lending commitments, December 31	96	—	1,360	1,456
Allowance for credit losses, December 31	\$ 653	\$ 6,476	\$ 6,714	\$ 13,843

NOTE 6 Securitizations and Other Variable Interest Entities

The Corporation utilizes VIEs in the ordinary course of business to support its own and its customers' financing and investing needs. The Corporation routinely securitizes loans and debt securities using VIEs as a source of funding for the Corporation and as a means of transferring the economic risk of the loans or debt securities to third parties. The assets are transferred into a trust or other securitization vehicle such that the assets are legally isolated from the creditors of the Corporation and are not available to satisfy its obligations. These assets can only be used to settle obligations of the trust or other securitization vehicle. The Corporation also administers, structures or invests in other VIEs including CDOs, investment vehicles and other entities. For more information on the Corporation's use of VIEs, see *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*.

The tables in this Note present the assets and liabilities of consolidated and unconsolidated VIEs at December 31, 2023 and 2022 in situations where the Corporation has a loan or security interest and involvement with transferred assets or if the Corporation otherwise has an additional interest in the VIE. The tables also present the Corporation's maximum loss exposure at December 31, 2023 and 2022 resulting from its

involvement with consolidated VIEs and unconsolidated VIEs. The Corporation's maximum loss exposure is based on the unlikely event that all of the assets in the VIEs become worthless and incorporates not only potential losses associated with assets recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet but also potential losses associated with off-balance sheet commitments, such as unfunded liquidity commitments and other contractual arrangements. The Corporation's maximum loss exposure does not include losses previously recognized through write-downs of assets.

The Corporation invests in ABS, CLOs and other similar investments issued by third-party VIEs with which it has no other form of involvement other than a loan or debt security issued by the VIE. In addition, the Corporation also enters into certain commercial lending arrangements that may utilize VIEs for activities secondary to the lending arrangement, for example to hold collateral. The Corporation's maximum loss exposure to these VIEs is the investment balances. These securities and loans are included in *Note 4 - Securities* or *Note 5 - Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses* and are not included in the following tables.

The Corporation did not provide financial support to consolidated or unconsolidated VIEs during 2023, 2022 and

2021 that it was not previously contractually required to provide, nor does it intend to do so.

The Corporation had liquidity commitments, including written put options and collateral value guarantees, with certain unconsolidated VIEs of \$989 million and \$978 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

First-lien Mortgage Securitizations

As part of its mortgage banking activities, the Corporation securitizes a portion of the first-lien residential mortgage loans it originates or purchases from third parties, generally in the form of residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) guaranteed by government-sponsored enterprises, FNMA and FHLMC (collectively the GSEs), or the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) primarily in the case of FHA-insured and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA)-

guaranteed mortgage loans. Securitization usually occurs in conjunction with or shortly after origination or purchase, and the Corporation may also securitize loans held in its residential mortgage portfolio. In addition, the Corporation may, from time to time, securitize commercial mortgages it originates or purchases from other entities. The Corporation typically services the loans it securitizes. Further, the Corporation may retain beneficial interests in the securitization trusts including senior and subordinate securities and equity tranches issued by the trusts. Except as described in *Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies*, the Corporation does not provide guarantees or recourse to the securitization trusts other than standard representations and warranties.

The table below summarizes select information related to first-lien mortgage securitizations for 2023, 2022 and 2021.

First-lien Mortgage Securitizations

(Dollars in millions)	Residential Mortgage - Agency			Commercial Mortgage		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Proceeds from loan sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,513	\$ 8,084	\$ 6,664	\$ 2,132	\$ 5,853	\$ 10,874
Gains (losses) on securitizations ⁽²⁾	(15)	8	9	44	46	156
Repurchases from securitization trusts ⁽³⁾	33	53	756	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ The Corporation transfers residential mortgage loans to securitizations sponsored primarily by the GSEs or GNMA in the normal course of business and primarily receives residential mortgage-backed securities in exchange. Substantially all of these securities are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy and are typically sold shortly after receipt.

⁽²⁾ A majority of the first-lien residential mortgage loans securitized are initially classified as LHFS and accounted for under the fair value option. Gains recognized on these LHFS prior to securitization, which totaled \$49 million, \$41 million and \$121 million net of hedges, during 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are not included in the table above.

⁽³⁾ The Corporation may have the option to repurchase delinquent loans out of securitization trusts, which reduces the amount of servicing advances it is required to make. The Corporation may also repurchase loans from securitization trusts to perform modifications. Repurchased loans include FHA-insured mortgages collateralizing GNMA securities.

The Corporation recognizes consumer MSR from the sale or securitization of consumer real estate loans. The unpaid principal balance of loans serviced for investors, including residential mortgage and home equity loans, totaled \$92.7 billion and \$100.1 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Servicing fee and ancillary fee income on serviced loans was \$248 million, \$274 million and \$392 million during 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Servicing advances on serviced loans, including loans serviced for others and loans held for investment, were \$1.3 billion and \$1.6 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. For more information on MSRs, see *Note 20 – Fair Value Measurements*.

Home Equity Loans

The Corporation retains interests, primarily senior securities, in home equity securitization trusts to which it transferred home equity loans. In addition, the Corporation may be obligated to

provide subordinate funding to the trusts during a rapid amortization event. This obligation is included in the maximum loss exposure in the preceding table. The charges that will ultimately be recorded as a result of the rapid amortization events depend on the undrawn portion of the home equity lines of credit, performance of the loans, the amount of subsequent draws and the timing of related cash flows.

Mortgage and Home Equity Securitizations

During 2023 and 2022, the Corporation deconsolidated agency residential mortgage securitization trusts with total assets of \$685 million and \$784 million, with no significant deconsolidations in 2021.

The following table summarizes select information related to mortgage and home equity securitization trusts in which the Corporation held a variable interest and had continuing involvement at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Mortgage and Home Equity Securitizations

	Residential Mortgage									
	Agency		Prime and Alt-A		Non-agency Subprime		Home Equity ⁽³⁾		Commercial Mortgage	
	December 31									
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)										
Unconsolidated VIEs										
Maximum loss exposure ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,190	\$ 9,112	\$ 92	\$ 119	\$ 657	\$ 735	\$ —	\$ 119	\$ 1,558	\$ 1,594
On-balance sheet assets										
Senior securities:										
Trading account assets	\$ 235	\$ 232	\$ 13	\$ 29	\$ 20	\$ 25	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 70	\$ 91
Debt securities carried at fair value	2,541	3,027	—	—	341	410	—	1	—	—
Held-to-maturity securities	5,414	5,853	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,287	1,268
All other assets	—	—	4	5	23	25	—	—	79	101
Total retained positions	\$ 8,190	\$ 9,112	\$ 17	\$ 34	\$ 384	\$ 460	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1,436	\$ 1,460
Principal balance outstanding ⁽²⁾	\$ 76,134	\$ 81,644	\$ 13,963	\$ 15,541	\$ 4,508	\$ 5,034	\$ 252	\$ 326	\$ 80,078	\$ 85,101
Consolidated VIEs										
Maximum loss exposure ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,164	\$ 1,735	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 78	\$ 12	\$ 32	\$ —	\$ —
On-balance sheet assets										
Trading account assets	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,735	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 78	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Loans and leases	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	97	—	—
Allowance for loan and lease losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12	—	—
All other assets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Total assets	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,735	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 78	\$ 39	\$ 111	\$ —	\$ —
Total liabilities	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27	\$ 79	\$ —	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ Maximum loss exposure includes obligations under loss-sharing reinsurance and other arrangements for non-agency residential mortgage and commercial mortgage securitizations, but excludes the reserve for representations and warranties obligations and corporate guarantees and also excludes servicing advances and other servicing rights and obligations. For more information, see Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies and Note 20 – Fair Value Measurements.

⁽²⁾ Principal balance outstanding includes loans where the Corporation was the transferor to securitization VIEs with which it has continuing involvement, which may include servicing the loans.

⁽³⁾ For unconsolidated home equity loan VIEs, the maximum loss exposure includes outstanding trust certificates issued by trusts in rapid amortization, net of recorded reserves. For both consolidated and unconsolidated home equity loan VIEs, the maximum loss exposure excludes the reserve for representations and warranties obligations and corporate guarantees. For more information, see Note 12 – Commitments and Contingencies.

Other Asset-backed Securitizations

The following paragraphs summarize select information related to other asset-backed VIEs in which the Corporation had a variable interest at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Credit Card and Automobile Loan Securitizations

The Corporation securitizes originated and purchased credit card and automobile loans as a source of financing. The loans are sold on a non-recourse basis to consolidated trusts. The securitizations are ongoing, whereas additional receivables will be funded into the trusts by either loan repayments or proceeds from securities issued to third parties, depending on the securitization structure. The Corporation's continuing involvement with the securitization trusts includes servicing the receivables and holding various subordinated interests, including an undivided seller's interest in the credit card receivables and owning certain retained interests.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying values of the receivables in the trusts totaled \$16.6 billion and \$14.6 billion, which are included in loans and leases, and the carrying values of senior debt securities that were issued to third-party investors from the trusts totaled \$7.8 billion and \$4.2 billion, which are included in long-term debt.

Resecuritization Trusts

The Corporation transfers securities, typically MBS, into resecuritization VIEs generally at the request of customers seeking securities with specific characteristics. Generally, there are no significant ongoing activities performed in a resecuritization trust, and no single investor has the unilateral ability to liquidate the trust.

The Corporation resecuritized \$8.6 billion, \$21.8 billion and \$28.9 billion of securities during 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Securities transferred into resecuritization VIEs were measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded

in market making and similar activities prior to the resecuritization and, accordingly, no gain or loss on sale was recorded. Securities received from the resecuritization VIEs were recognized at their fair value of \$2.4 billion, \$2.4 billion and \$2.2 billion during 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. In 2023, 2022 and 2021, substantially all of the securities were classified as trading account assets. Substantially all of the trading account securities carried at fair value were categorized as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Customer VIEs

Customer VIEs include credit-linked, equity-linked and commodity-linked note VIEs, repackaging VIEs and asset acquisition VIEs, which are typically created on behalf of customers who wish to obtain market or credit exposure to a specific company, index, commodity or financial instrument.

The Corporation's involvement in the VIE is limited to its loss exposure. The Corporation's maximum loss exposure to consolidated and unconsolidated customer VIEs totaled \$952 million and \$914 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, including the notional amount of derivatives to which the Corporation is a counterparty, net of losses previously recorded, and the Corporation's investment, if any, in securities issued by the VIEs.

Municipal Bond Trusts

The Corporation administers municipal bond trusts that hold highly-rated, long-term, fixed-rate municipal bonds. The trusts obtain financing by issuing floating-rate trust certificates that reprice on a weekly or other short-term basis to third-party investors.

The Corporation's liquidity commitments to unconsolidated municipal bond trusts, including those for which the Corporation was transferor, totaled \$1.7 billion and \$2.5 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The weighted-average remaining

life of bonds held in the trusts at December 31, 2023 was 12.2 years. There were no significant write-downs or downgrades of assets or issuers during 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Collateralized Debt Obligation VIEs

The Corporation receives fees for structuring CDO VIEs, which hold diversified pools of fixed-income securities, typically corporate debt or ABS, which the CDO VIEs fund by issuing multiple tranches of debt and equity securities. CDOs are generally managed by third-party portfolio managers. The Corporation typically transfers assets to these CDOs, holds securities issued by the CDOs and may be a derivative counterparty to the CDOs. The Corporation maximum loss exposure to consolidated and unconsolidated CDOs totaled \$80 million and \$197 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Investment VIEs

The Corporation sponsors, invests in or provides financing, which may be in connection with the sale of assets, to a variety of investment VIEs that hold loans, real estate, debt securities or other financial instruments and are designed to provide the desired investment profile to investors or the Corporation. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation's consolidated investment VIEs had total assets of \$472 million and \$854

million. The Corporation also held investments in unconsolidated VIEs with total assets of \$18.4 billion and \$14.8 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The Corporation's maximum loss exposure associated with both consolidated and unconsolidated investment VIEs totaled \$2.6 billion and \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022 comprised primarily of on-balance sheet assets less non-recourse liabilities.

Leveraged Lease Trusts

The Corporation's net investment in consolidated leveraged lease trusts totaled \$1.1 billion and \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The trusts hold long-lived equipment such as rail cars, power generation and distribution equipment, and commercial aircraft. The Corporation structures the trusts and holds a significant residual interest. The net investment represents the Corporation's maximum loss exposure to the trusts in the unlikely event that the leveraged lease investments become worthless. Debt issued by the leveraged lease trusts is non-recourse to the Corporation.

The table below summarizes the maximum loss exposure and assets held by the Corporation that related to other asset-backed VIEs at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Other Asset-backed VIEs

	Credit Card and Automobile ⁽¹⁾		Resecuritization Trusts and Customer VIEs		Municipal Bond Trusts and CDOs		Investment VIEs and Leveraged Lease Trusts	
	December 31							
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)								
Unconsolidated VIEs								
Maximum loss exposure	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,494	\$ 4,940	\$ 1,787	\$ 2,734	\$ 2,197	\$ 2,235
On-balance sheet assets								
Securities ⁽²⁾ :								
Trading account assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 626	\$ 456	\$ 23	\$ 183	\$ 469	\$ 455
Debt securities carried at fair value	—	—	920	1,259	—	—	4	5
Held-to-maturity securities	—	—	2,237	2,528	—	—	—	—
Loans and leases	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	90
Allowance for loan and lease losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12)	(12)
All other assets	—	—	711	697	7	18	1,168	1,230
Total retained positions	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,494	\$ 4,940	\$ 30	\$ 201	\$ 1,719	\$ 1,768
Total assets of VIEs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,862	\$ 13,385	\$ 9,279	\$ 13,595	\$ 18,398	\$ 14,771
Consolidated VIEs								
Maximum loss exposure	\$ 8,127	\$ 9,555	\$ 1,240	\$ 768	\$ 3,136	\$ —	\$ 1,596	\$ 2,069
On-balance sheet assets								
Trading account assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,798	\$ 1,002	\$ 3,084	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1
Debt securities carried at fair value	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—
Loans and leases	16,640	14,555	—	—	—	—	1,605	2,086
Allowance for loan and lease losses	(832)	(808)	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
All other assets	163	68	38	20	—	—	15	26
Total assets	\$ 15,971	\$ 13,815	\$ 1,836	\$ 1,022	\$ 3,136	\$ —	\$ 1,620	\$ 2,112
On-balance sheet liabilities								
Short-term borrowings	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,934	\$ —	\$ 23	\$ 42
Long-term debt	7,825	4,247	596	254	—	—	1	1
All other liabilities	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	\$ 7,844	\$ 4,260	\$ 596	\$ 254	\$ 2,934	\$ —	\$ 24	\$ 43

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2023 and 2022, loans and leases in the consolidated credit card trust included \$3.2 billion and \$3.3 billion of seller's interest.

⁽²⁾ The retained senior securities were valued using quoted market prices or observable market inputs (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy).

Tax Credit VIEs

The Corporation holds equity investments in unconsolidated limited partnerships and similar entities that construct, own and operate affordable housing, renewable energy and certain other projects. The total assets of these unconsolidated tax credit VIEs were \$84.1 billion and \$74.8 billion as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. An unrelated third party is typically the general partner or managing member and has control over the significant activities of the VIE. As an investor, tax credits associated with the investments in these entities are allocated

to the Corporation, as provided by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and related regulations, and are recognized as income tax benefits in the Corporation's Consolidated Statement of Income in the year they are earned, which varies based on the type of investments. Tax credits from investments in affordable housing are recognized ratably over a term of up to 10 years, and tax credits from renewable energy investments are recognized either at inception for transactions electing Investment Tax Credits (ITCs) or as energy is produced for transactions electing Production Tax Credits (PTCs), which is generally up to a 10-year

time period. The volume and types of investments held by the Corporation will influence the amount of tax credits recognized each period.

The Corporation's equity investments in affordable housing and other projects totaled \$15.8 billion and \$14.7 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022, which included unfunded capital contributions of \$7.2 billion and \$6.9 billion that are probable to be paid over the next five years. The Corporation may be asked to invest additional amounts to support a troubled affordable housing project. Such additional investments have not been and are not expected to be significant. During 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation recognized tax credits and other tax benefits related to affordable housing and other tax credit equity investments of \$1.9 billion, \$1.5 billion and \$1.3 billion, and reported pretax losses in other income of \$1.5 billion, \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion. The Corporation's equity investments in renewable energy totaled \$14.2 billion and \$13.9 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. In addition, the Corporation had unfunded capital contributions for renewable energy investments of \$6.2 billion and \$1.9 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022, which are contingent on various conditions precedent to funding over the next two years. The Corporation's risk of loss is generally mitigated by policies requiring the project to qualify for the expected tax credits prior to making its investment. During 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation recognized tax credits and other tax benefits related to renewable energy equity investments of \$4.0 billion, \$2.9 billion and \$3.1 billion and reported pretax losses in other income of \$3.1 billion, \$2.1 billion and \$2.2 billion. The Corporation may also enter into power purchase agreements with renewable energy tax credit entities.

The table below summarizes select information related to unconsolidated tax credit VIEs in which the Corporation held a variable interest at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Unconsolidated Tax Credit VIEs

(Dollars in millions)	December 31	
	2023	2022
Maximum loss exposure	\$ 30,040	\$ 28,277
On-balance sheet assets		
All other assets	30,040	28,277
Total	\$ 30,040	\$ 28,277
On-balance sheet liabilities		
All other liabilities	7,254	6,907
Total	\$ 7,254	\$ 6,907
Total assets of VIEs	\$ 84,148	\$ 74,791

NOTE 7 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The table below presents goodwill balances by business segment at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The reporting units utilized for goodwill impairment testing are the operating segments or one level below.

Goodwill

(Dollars in millions)	December 31	
	2023	2022
Consumer Banking	\$ 30,137	\$ 30,137
Global Wealth & Investment Management	9,677	9,677
Global Banking	24,026	24,026
Global Markets	5,181	5,182
Total goodwill	\$ 69,021	\$ 69,022

During 2023, the Corporation completed its annual goodwill impairment test as of June 30, 2023 using a quantitative assessment for all applicable reporting units. Based on the results of the annual goodwill impairment test, the Corporation determined there was no impairment. For more information on the use of quantitative assessments, see *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*.

Intangible Assets

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the net carrying value of intangible assets was \$2.0 billion and \$2.1 billion. At both December 31, 2023 and 2022, intangible assets included \$1.6 billion of intangible assets associated with trade names, substantially all of which had an indefinite life and, accordingly, are not being amortized. Amortization of intangibles expense was \$78 million for both 2023 and 2022 and \$76 million for 2021.

NOTE 8 Leases

The Corporation enters into both lessor and lessee arrangements. For more information on lease accounting, see *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles* and on lease financing receivables, see *Note 5 - Outstanding Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses*.

Lessor Arrangements

The Corporation's lessor arrangements primarily consist of operating, sales-type and direct financing leases for equipment. Lease agreements may include options to renew and for the lessee to purchase the leased equipment at the end of the lease term.

The table below presents the net investment in sales-type and direct financing leases at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Net Investment ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	December 31	
	2023	2022
Lease receivables	\$ 16,565	\$ 15,123
Unguaranteed residuals	2,485	2,143
Total net investment in sales-type and direct financing leases	\$ 19,050	\$ 17,266

⁽¹⁾ In certain cases, the Corporation obtains third-party residual value insurance to reduce its residual asset risk. The carrying value of residual assets with third-party residual value insurance for at least a portion of the asset value was \$6.8 billion and \$6.5 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The table below presents lease income for 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Lease Income

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Sales-type and direct financing leases	\$ 788	\$ 589	\$ 613
Operating leases	945	941	930
Total lease income	\$ 1,733	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,543

Lessee Arrangements

The Corporation's lessee arrangements predominantly consist of operating leases for premises and equipment; the Corporation's financing leases are not significant.

Lease terms may contain renewal and extension options and early termination features. Generally, these options do not impact the lease term because the Corporation is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the options.

The table below provides information on the right-of-use assets, lease liabilities and weighted-average discount rates and lease terms at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Supplemental Information for Lessee Arrangements

(Dollars in millions)	December 31		
	2023	2022	
Right-of-use assets	\$ 9,150	\$ 9,755	
Lease liabilities	9,782	10,359	
Weighted-average discount rate used to calculate present value of future minimum lease payments	3.51 %	3.25 %	
Weighted-average lease term (in years)	8.2	8.6	
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 430	\$ 824	
	2023	2022	2021
Operating cash flows from operating leases ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,975	\$ 1,986	\$ 1,964
Lease Cost and Supplemental Information:			
Operating lease cost	\$ 1,981	\$ 2,008	\$ 2,025
Variable lease cost ⁽³⁾	460	464	462
Total lease cost ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 2,441	\$ 2,472	\$ 2,487

- ⁽¹⁾ Represents non-cash activity and, accordingly, is not reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.
- ⁽²⁾ Represents cash paid for amounts included in the measurements of lease liabilities.
- ⁽³⁾ Primarily consists of payments for common area maintenance and property taxes.
- ⁽⁴⁾ Amounts are recorded in occupancy and equipment expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

NOTE 9 Deposits

The scheduled contractual maturities for total time deposits at December 31, 2023 are presented in the table below.

Contractual Maturities of Total Time Deposits

(Dollars in millions)	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
Due in 2024	\$ 143,585	\$ 9,667	\$ 153,252
Due in 2025	8,239	55	8,294
Due in 2026	242	13	255
Due in 2027	121	17	138
Due in 2028	95	2,903	2,998
Thereafter	203	8	211
Total time deposits	\$ 152,485	\$ 12,663	\$ 165,148

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had aggregate U.S. time deposits of \$105.0 billion and \$12.8 billion and non-U.S. time deposits of \$12.6 billion and \$9.0 billion in denominations that met or exceeded insurance limits.

Maturity Analysis

The maturities of lessor and lessee arrangements outstanding at December 31, 2023 are presented in the table below based on undiscounted cash flows.

Maturities of Lessor and Lessee Arrangements

(Dollars in millions)	Lessor		Lessee ⁽¹⁾
	Operating Leases	Sales-type and Direct Financing Leases ⁽²⁾	
		Operating Leases	Operating Leases
	December 31, 2023		
2024	\$ 838	\$ 5,248	\$ 1,947
2025	647	4,137	1,734
2026	504	4,397	1,515
2027	393	1,588	1,308
2028	319	1,382	1,027
Thereafter	533	1,688	11,307
Total undiscounted cash flows	\$ 3,234	18,440	18,838
Less: Net present value adjustment		1,875	9,056
Total ⁽³⁾	\$	16,565	\$ 9,782

- ⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$98 million in commitments under lessee arrangements that have not yet commenced with lease terms that will begin in 2024.
- ⁽²⁾ Includes \$11.3 billion in commercial lease financing receivables and \$5.3 billion in direct/indirect consumer lease financing receivables.
- ⁽³⁾ Represents lease receivables for lessor arrangements and lease liabilities for lessee arrangements.

NOTE 10 Securities Financing Agreements, Short-term Borrowings, Collateral and Restricted Cash

The Corporation enters into securities financing agreements which include securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase. These financing agreements (also referred to as “matched-book transactions”) are to accommodate customers, obtain securities to cover short positions and finance inventory positions. The Corporation elects to account for certain securities financing agreements under the fair value option. For more information on the fair value option, see *Note 21 – Fair Value Option*.

Offsetting of Securities Financing Agreements

Substantially all of the Corporation’s securities financing activities are transacted under legally enforceable master repurchase agreements or legally enforceable master securities lending agreements that give the Corporation, in the event of

default by the counterparty, the right to liquidate securities held and to offset receivables and payables with the same counterparty. The Corporation offsets securities financing transactions with the same counterparty on the Consolidated Balance Sheet where it has such a legally enforceable master netting agreement and the transactions have the same maturity date.

The Securities Financing Agreements table presents securities financing agreements included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell, and in federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase at December 31, 2023 and 2022. Balances are presented on a gross basis, prior to the application of counterparty netting. Gross assets and liabilities are adjusted on an aggregate basis to take into consideration the effects of legally enforceable master netting agreements. For more information on the offsetting of derivatives, see *Note 3 – Derivatives*.

Securities Financing Agreements

	Gross Assets/ Liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Amounts Offset	Net Balance Sheet Amount		Financial Instruments ⁽²⁾	Net Assets/ Liabilities
December 31, 2023						
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell ⁽³⁾	\$ 703,641	\$ (423,017)	\$ 280,624	\$ (257,541)	\$	23,083
Securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 706,904	\$ (423,017)	\$ 283,887	\$ (272,285)	\$	11,602
Other ⁽⁴⁾	10,066	—	10,066	(10,066)		—
Total	\$ 716,970	\$ (423,017)	\$ 293,953	\$ (282,351)		\$ 11,602
December 31, 2022						
Securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell ⁽³⁾	\$ 597,847	\$ (330,273)	\$ 267,574	\$ (240,120)	\$	27,454
Securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	\$ 525,908	\$ (330,273)	\$ 195,635	\$ (183,265)	\$	12,370
Other ⁽⁴⁾	8,427	—	8,427	(8,427)		—
Total	\$ 534,335	\$ (330,273)	\$ 204,062	\$ (191,692)		\$ 12,370

⁽¹⁾ Includes activity where uncertainty exists as to the enforceability of certain master netting agreements under bankruptcy laws in some countries or industries.

⁽²⁾ Includes securities collateral received or pledged under repurchase or securities lending agreements where there is a legally enforceable master netting agreement. These amounts are not offset on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, but are shown as a reduction to derive a net asset or liability. Securities collateral received or pledged where the legal enforceability of the master netting agreements is uncertain is excluded from the table.

⁽³⁾ Excludes repurchase activity of \$8.7 billion reported in loans and leases on the Consolidated Balance Sheet for both December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽⁴⁾ Balance is reported in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and relates to transactions where the Corporation acts as the lender in a securities lending agreement and receives securities that can be pledged as collateral or sold. In these transactions, the Corporation recognizes an asset at fair value, representing the securities received, and a liability, representing the obligation to return those securities.

Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loaned Transactions Accounted for as Secured Borrowings

The following tables present securities sold under agreements to repurchase and securities loaned by remaining contractual term to maturity and class of collateral pledged. Included in “Other” are transactions where the Corporation acts as the

lender in a securities lending agreement and receives securities that can be pledged as collateral or sold. Certain agreements contain a right to substitute collateral and/or terminate the agreement prior to maturity at the option of the Corporation or the counterparty. Such agreements are included in the table below based on the remaining contractual term to maturity.

Remaining Contractual Maturity

	Overnight and Continuous		30 Days or Less		After 30 Days Through 90 Days		Greater than 90 Days ⁽¹⁾		Total
December 31, 2023									
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$	234,974	\$	228,627	\$	85,176	\$	75,020	\$ 623,797
Securities loaned		76,580		139		618		5,770	83,107
Other		10,066		—		—		—	10,066
Total	\$	321,620	\$	228,766	\$	85,794	\$	80,790	\$ 716,970
December 31, 2022									
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$	200,087	\$	181,632	\$	41,666	\$	30,107	\$ 453,492
Securities loaned		66,909		288		1,139		4,080	72,416
Other		8,427		—		—		—	8,427
Total	\$	275,423	\$	181,920	\$	42,805	\$	34,187	\$ 534,335

⁽¹⁾ No agreements have maturities greater than four years.

Class of Collateral Pledged

	Securities Sold	Securities	Other	Total
	Under Agreements to Repurchase	Loaned		
(Dollars in millions)				
	December 31, 2023			
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 352,950	\$ 34	\$ 38	\$ 353,022
Corporate securities, trading loans and other	23,242	1,805	661	25,708
Equity securities	11,517	81,266	9,367	102,150
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	231,140	2	—	231,142
Mortgage trading loans and ABS	4,948	—	—	4,948
Total	\$ 623,797	\$ 83,107	\$ 10,066	\$ 716,970
	December 31, 2022			
U.S. government and agency securities	\$ 193,005	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ 193,023
Corporate securities, trading loans and other	14,345	2,896	317	17,558
Equity securities	10,249	69,432	8,110	87,791
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	232,171	70	—	232,241
Mortgage trading loans and ABS	3,722	—	—	3,722
Total	\$ 453,492	\$ 72,416	\$ 8,427	\$ 534,335

Under repurchase agreements, the Corporation is required to post collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount borrowed. For securities loaned transactions, the Corporation receives collateral in the form of cash, letters of credit or other securities. To determine whether the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, collateral is generally valued daily, and the Corporation may be required to deposit additional collateral or may receive or return collateral pledged when appropriate. Repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions are generally either overnight, continuous (i.e., no stated term) or short-term. The Corporation manages liquidity risks related to these agreements by sourcing funding from a diverse group of counterparties, providing a range of securities collateral and pursuing longer durations, when appropriate.

Short-term Borrowings

The Corporation classifies borrowings with an original maturity of less than one year as short-term borrowings on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the majority of short-term borrowings consisted of Federal Home Loan Bank advances, which totaled \$13.2 billion and \$9.2 billion, and commercial paper, which totaled \$13.1 billion and \$9.9 billion.

Collateral

The Corporation accepts securities and loans as collateral that it is permitted by contract or practice to sell or repledge. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of this collateral was \$911.3 billion and \$827.6 billion, of which \$870.9 billion and \$764.1 billion were sold or repledged. The primary source of this collateral is securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell.

The Corporation also pledges company-owned securities and loans as collateral in transactions that include repurchase agreements, securities loaned, public and trust deposits, U.S. Treasury tax and loan notes, and short-term borrowings. This collateral, which in some cases can be sold or repledged by the counterparties to the transactions, is parenthetically disclosed on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

In certain cases, the Corporation has transferred assets to consolidated VIEs where those restricted assets serve as collateral for the interests issued by the VIEs. These assets are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheet in Assets of Consolidated VIEs.

In addition, the Corporation obtains collateral in connection with its derivative contracts. Required collateral levels vary depending on the credit risk rating and the type of counterparty. Generally, the Corporation accepts collateral in the form of cash, U.S. Treasury securities and other marketable securities. Based on provisions contained in master netting agreements, the Corporation nets cash collateral received against derivative assets. The Corporation also pledges collateral on its own derivative positions which can be applied against derivative liabilities. For more information on the collateral of derivatives, see Note 3 – Derivatives.

Restricted Cash

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation held restricted cash included within cash and cash equivalents on the Consolidated Balance Sheet of \$5.6 billion and \$7.6 billion, predominantly related to cash segregated in compliance with securities regulations and cash held on deposit with central banks to meet reserve requirements.

NOTE 11 Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consists of borrowings having an original maturity of one year or more. The table below presents the balance of long-term debt at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related contractual rates and maturity dates as of December 31, 2023.

(Dollars in millions)	Weighted-average Rate	Interest Rates	Maturity Dates	December 31	
				2023	2022
Notes issued by Bank of America Corporation⁽¹⁾					
Senior notes:					
Fixed	3.29 %	0.25 - 8.05 %	2024 - 2052	\$ 194,388	\$ 188,429
Floating	5.72	0.74 - 10.40	2024 - 2044	14,007	17,469
Senior structured notes				14,895	11,608
Subordinated notes:					
Fixed	4.89	2.94 - 8.57	2024 - 2045	20,909	21,098
Floating	3.54	2.48 - 6.41	2026 - 2037	4,597	4,544
Junior subordinated notes:					
Fixed	6.71	6.45 - 8.05	2027 - 2066	744	743
Floating	6.44	6.44	2056	1	1
Total notes issued by Bank of America Corporation				249,541	243,892
Notes issued by Bank of America, N.A.					
Senior notes:					
Fixed	5.58	5.25 - 5.82	2024 - 2028	5,076	—
Floating	5.82	5.26 - 6.42	2024 - 2028	3,517	2,600
Subordinated notes	6.00	6.00	2036	1,476	1,485
Advances from Federal Home Loan Banks:					
Fixed	5.62	0.01 - 7.42	2024 - 2034	5,826	681
Securitized and other BANA VIEs ⁽²⁾					
Other				782	908
Total notes issued by Bank of America, N.A.				24,569	9,974
Other debt					
Structured liabilities ⁽³⁾				27,471	21,835
Nonbank VIEs ⁽²⁾				564	281
Other				59	—
Total notes issued by nonbank and other entities				28,094	22,116
Total long-term debt				\$ 302,204	\$ 275,982

⁽¹⁾ Includes total loss-absorbing capacity compliant debt.

⁽²⁾ Represents liabilities of consolidated VIEs included in total long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Long-term debt of VIEs is collateralized by the assets of the VIEs. At December 31, 2023, amount includes debt predominantly from credit card and automobile securitizations and other VIEs of \$7.8 billion and \$204 million. For more information, see Note 6 - *Securitizations and Other Variable Interest Entities*.

⁽³⁾ Includes debt outstanding of \$10.0 billion and \$8.0 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022 that was issued by BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation, the parent company, and is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the parent company.

During 2023, the Corporation issued \$62.0 billion of long-term debt consisting of \$24.0 billion of notes issued by Bank of America Corporation, \$25.1 billion of notes issued by Bank of America, N.A. and \$12.9 billion of other debt. During 2022, the Corporation issued \$66.0 billion of long-term debt consisting of \$44.2 billion of notes issued by Bank of America Corporation, \$10.0 billion of notes issued by Bank of America, N.A. and \$11.8 billion of other debt.

During 2023, the Corporation had total long-term debt maturities and redemptions in the aggregate of \$42.7 billion consisting of \$25.3 billion for Bank of America Corporation, \$10.5 billion for Bank of America, N.A. and \$6.9 billion of other debt. During 2022, the Corporation had total long-term debt maturities and redemptions in the aggregate of \$33.3 billion consisting of \$19.8 billion for Bank of America Corporation, \$9.9 billion for Bank of America, N.A. and \$3.6 billion of other debt.

Bank of America Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. maintain various U.S. and non-U.S. debt programs to offer both senior and subordinated notes. The notes may be denominated in U.S. dollars or foreign currencies. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amount of foreign currency-denominated debt translated into U.S. dollars included in total long-term debt was \$49.8 billion and \$46.7 billion. Foreign currency contracts may be used to convert certain foreign currency-denominated debt into U.S. dollars.

The weighted-average effective interest rates for total long-term debt (excluding senior structured notes), total fixed-rate

debt and total floating-rate debt were 3.70 percent, 3.55 percent and 5.21 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2023, and 3.27 percent, 3.23 percent and 4.14 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2022. The Corporation's ALM activities maintain an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of interest rate contracts to manage fluctuations in earnings caused by interest rate volatility. The Corporation's goal is to manage interest rate sensitivity so that movements in interest rates do not have a significantly adverse effect on earnings and capital. The weighted-average rates are the contractual interest rates on the debt and do not reflect the impacts of derivative transactions.

The following table shows the carrying value for aggregate annual contractual maturities of long-term debt as of December 31, 2023. Included in the table are certain structured notes issued by the Corporation that contain provisions whereby the borrowings are redeemable at the option of the holder (put options) at specified dates prior to maturity. Other structured notes have coupon or repayment terms linked to the performance of debt or equity securities, indices, currencies or commodities, and the maturity may be accelerated based on the value of a referenced index or security. In both cases, the Corporation or a subsidiary may be required to settle the obligation for cash or other securities prior to the contractual maturity date. These borrowings are reflected in the table as maturing at their contractual maturity date.

Long-term Debt by Maturity

(Dollars in millions)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
Bank of America Corporation							
Senior notes	\$ 7,650	\$ 25,526	\$ 24,743	\$ 21,447	\$ 27,986	\$ 101,043	\$ 208,395
Senior structured notes	719	698	1,177	627	1,056	10,618	14,895
Subordinated notes	3,136	5,137	4,904	2,118	940	9,271	25,506
Junior subordinated notes	—	—	—	190	—	555	745
Total Bank of America Corporation	11,505	31,361	30,824	24,382	29,982	121,487	249,541
Bank of America, N.A.							
Senior notes	2,270	2,422	3,219	—	682	—	8,593
Subordinated notes	—	—	—	—	—	1,476	1,476
Advances from Federal Home Loan Banks	5,750	13	9	4	9	41	5,826
Securitized and other Bank VIEs ⁽¹⁾	1,215	2,249	3,364	—	866	198	7,892
Other	348	204	38	57	134	1	782
Total Bank of America, N.A.	9,583	4,888	6,630	61	1,691	1,716	24,569
Other debt							
Structured Liabilities	5,603	3,046	3,726	2,048	2,042	11,006	27,471
Nonbank VIEs ⁽¹⁾	6	—	7	—	7	544	564
Other	40	19	—	—	—	—	59
Total other debt	5,649	3,065	3,733	2,048	2,049	11,550	28,094
Total long-term debt	\$ 26,737	\$ 39,314	\$ 41,187	\$ 26,491	\$ 33,722	\$ 134,753	\$ 302,204

⁽¹⁾ Represents liabilities of consolidated VIEs included in total long-term debt on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

NOTE 12 Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Corporation enters into a number of off-balance sheet commitments. These commitments expose the Corporation to varying degrees of credit and market risk and are subject to the same credit and market risk limitation reviews as those instruments recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Credit Extension Commitments

The Corporation enters into commitments to extend credit such as loan commitments, SBLCs and commercial letters of credit to meet the financing needs of its customers. The following table includes the notional amount of unfunded legally binding lending commitments net of amounts distributed (i.e., syndicated or participated) to other financial institutions. The distributed amounts were \$10.3 billion and \$10.4 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The carrying value of the Corporation's credit extension commitments at December 31, 2023 and 2022, excluding commitments accounted for under

the fair value option, was \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, which predominantly related to the reserve for unfunded lending commitments. The carrying value of these commitments is classified in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Legally binding commitments to extend credit generally have specified rates and maturities. Certain of these commitments have adverse change clauses that help to protect the Corporation against deterioration in the borrower's ability to pay.

The following table includes the notional amount of commitments of \$2.6 billion and \$3.0 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022 that are accounted for under the fair value option. However, the table excludes the cumulative net fair value for these commitments of \$67 million and \$110 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, which is classified in accrued expenses and other liabilities. For more information regarding the Corporation's loan commitments accounted for under the fair value option, see *Note 21 – Fair Value Option*.

Credit Extension Commitments

	Expire in One Year or Less	Expire After One Year Through Three Years	Expire After Three Years Through Five Years	Expire After Five Years	Total
(Dollars in millions)					
Notional amount of credit extension commitments					
Loan commitments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 124,298	\$ 198,818	\$ 193,878	\$ 15,386	\$ 532,380
Home equity lines of credit	2,775	9,182	11,195	21,975	45,127
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees ⁽²⁾	21,067	9,633	2,693	652	34,045
Letters of credit	873	207	66	29	1,175
Other commitments ⁽³⁾	17	50	108	1,035	1,210
Legally binding commitments	149,030	217,890	207,940	39,077	613,937
Credit card lines ⁽⁴⁾	440,328	—	—	—	440,328
Total credit extension commitments	\$ 589,358	\$ 217,890	\$ 207,940	\$ 39,077	\$ 1,054,265
December 31, 2022					
Notional amount of credit extension commitments					
Loan commitments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 113,962	\$ 162,890	\$ 221,374	\$ 13,667	\$ 511,893
Home equity lines of credit	1,479	7,230	11,578	22,154	42,441
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees ⁽²⁾	22,565	9,237	2,787	628	35,217
Letters of credit	853	46	52	49	1,000
Other commitments ⁽³⁾	5	93	71	1,103	1,272
Legally binding commitments	138,864	179,496	235,862	37,601	591,823
Credit card lines ⁽⁴⁾	419,144	—	—	—	419,144
Total credit extension commitments	\$ 558,008	\$ 179,496	\$ 235,862	\$ 37,601	\$ 1,010,967

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2023 and 2022, \$3.1 billion and \$2.6 billion of these loan commitments were held in the form of a security.

⁽²⁾ The notional amounts of SBLCs and financial guarantees classified as investment grade and non-investment grade based on the credit quality of the underlying reference name within the instrument were \$23.6 billion and \$9.7 billion at December 31, 2023, and \$25.1 billion and \$9.5 billion at December 31, 2022. Amounts in the table include consumer SBLCs of \$744 million and \$575 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽³⁾ Primarily includes second-loss positions on lease-end residual value guarantees.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes business card unused lines of credit.

Other Commitments

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had commitments to purchase loans (e.g., residential mortgage and commercial real estate) of \$822 million and \$636 million, which upon settlement will be included in trading account assets, loans or LHFS, and commitments to purchase commercial loans of \$420 million and \$294 million, which upon settlement will be included in trading account assets.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had commitments to enter into resale and forward-dated resale and securities borrowing agreements of \$117.0 billion and \$92.0 billion, and commitments to enter into forward-dated repurchase and securities lending agreements of \$63.0 billion and \$57.8 billion. A significant portion of these commitments will expire within the next 12 months.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had a commitment to originate or purchase up to \$4.0 billion and \$3.7 billion on a rolling 12-month basis, of auto loans and leases from a strategic partner. This commitment extends through November 2026 and can be terminated with 12 months prior notice.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had unfunded equity investment commitments of \$477 million and \$571 million.

As a Federal Reserve member bank, the Corporation is required to subscribe to a certain amount of shares issued by its Federal Reserve district bank, which pays cumulative dividends at a prescribed rate. At both December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation paid \$5.4 billion for half of its subscribed shares, with the remaining half subject to call by the Federal Reserve district bank board, which the Corporation believes is remote.

Other Guarantees

Bank-owned Life Insurance Book Value Protection

The Corporation sells products that offer book value protection to insurance carriers who offer group life insurance policies to corporations, primarily banks. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the notional amount of these guarantees totaled \$3.8 billion and \$4.3 billion. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation's maximum exposure related to these guarantees totaled \$577 million and \$632 million, with estimated maturity dates between 2033 and 2037.

Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation enters into various agreements that contain indemnifications, such as tax indemnifications, whereupon payment may become due if certain external events occur, such as a change in tax law. The indemnification clauses are often standard contractual terms and were entered into in the normal course of business based on an assessment that the risk of loss would be remote. These agreements typically contain an early termination clause that permits the Corporation to exit the agreement upon these events. The maximum potential future payment under indemnification agreements is difficult to assess for several reasons, including the occurrence of an external event, the inability to predict future changes in tax and other laws, the difficulty in determining how such laws would apply to parties in contracts, the absence of exposure limits contained in standard contract language and the timing of any early termination clauses. Historically, any payments made under these guarantees have been de minimis. The Corporation has assessed the probability of making such payments in the future as remote.

Merchant Services

The Corporation in its role as merchant acquirer or as a sponsor of other merchant acquirers may be held liable for any reversed charges that cannot be collected from the merchants due to, among other things, merchant fraud or insolvency. If charges are properly reversed after a purchase and cannot be collected from either the merchants or merchant acquirers, the Corporation may be held liable for these reversed charges. The ability to reverse a charge is primarily governed by the applicable payment network rules and regulations, which include, but are not limited to, the type of charge, type of payment used and time limits. The total amount of transactions subject to reversal under payment network rules and regulations processed for the preceding six-month period, which was approximately \$395 billion, is an estimate of the Corporation's maximum potential exposure as of December 31, 2023. The Corporation's risk in this area primarily relates to circumstances where a cardholder has purchased goods or services for future delivery. The Corporation mitigates this risk by requiring cash deposits, guarantees, letters of credit or other types of collateral from certain merchants. The Corporation's reserves for contingent losses, and the losses incurred related to the merchant processing activity were not significant.

Exchange and Clearing House Member Guarantees

The Corporation is a member of various securities and derivative exchanges and clearinghouses, both in the U.S. and other countries. As a member, the Corporation may be required to pay a pro-rata share of the losses incurred by some of these organizations as a result of another member default and under other loss scenarios. The Corporation's potential obligations may be limited to its membership interests in such exchanges and clearinghouses, to the amount (or multiple) of the Corporation's contribution to the guarantee fund or, in limited instances, to the full pro-rata share of the residual losses after applying the guarantee fund. The Corporation's maximum potential exposure under these membership agreements is difficult to estimate; however, the Corporation has assessed the probability of making any such payments as remote.

Prime Brokerage and Securities Clearing Services

In connection with its prime brokerage and clearing businesses, the Corporation performs securities clearance and settlement services with other brokerage firms and clearinghouses on behalf of its clients. Under these arrangements, the Corporation stands ready to meet the obligations of its clients with respect to securities transactions. The Corporation's obligations in this respect are secured by the assets in the clients' accounts and the accounts of their customers, as well as by any proceeds received from the transactions cleared and settled by the Corporation on behalf of clients or their customers. The Corporation's maximum potential exposure under these arrangements is difficult to estimate; however, the potential for the Corporation to incur material losses pursuant to these arrangements is remote.

Fixed Income Clearing Corporation Sponsored Member Repo Program

The Corporation acts as a sponsoring member in a repo program whereby the Corporation clears certain eligible resale and repurchase agreements through the Government Securities Division of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation on behalf of clients that are sponsored members in accordance with the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation's rules. As part of this program, the Corporation guarantees the payment and

performance of its sponsored members to the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation. The Corporation's guarantee obligation is secured by a security interest in cash or high-quality securities collateral placed by clients with the clearinghouse and therefore, the potential for the Corporation to incur significant losses under this arrangement is remote. The Corporation's maximum potential exposure, without taking into consideration the related collateral, was \$132.5 billion and \$59.6 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Other Guarantees

In the normal course of business, the Corporation periodically guarantees the obligations of its affiliates in a variety of transactions including ISDA-related transactions and non-ISDA related transactions such as commodities trading, repurchase agreements, prime brokerage agreements and other transactions.

Guarantees of Certain Long-term Debt

The Corporation, as the parent company, fully and unconditionally guarantees the securities issued by BofA Finance LLC, a consolidated finance subsidiary of the Corporation, and effectively provides for the full and unconditional guarantee of trust securities and capital securities issued by certain statutory trust companies that are 100 percent owned finance subsidiaries of the Corporation.

Representations and Warranties Obligations and Corporate Guarantees

The Corporation securitizes first-lien residential mortgage loans generally in the form of RMBS guaranteed by the GSEs or by GNMA in the case of FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed and Rural Housing Service-guaranteed mortgage loans, and sells pools of first-lien residential mortgage loans in the form of whole loans. In addition, in prior years, legacy companies and certain subsidiaries sold pools of first-lien residential mortgage loans and home equity loans as private-label securitizations or in the form of whole loans. In connection with these transactions, the Corporation or certain of its subsidiaries or legacy companies make and have made various representations and warranties. Breaches of these representations and warranties have resulted in and may continue to result in the requirement to repurchase mortgage loans or to otherwise make whole or provide indemnification or other remedies to sponsors, investors, securitization trusts, guarantors, insurers or other parties (collectively, repurchases).

Unresolved Repurchase Claims

Unresolved representations and warranties repurchase claims represent the notional amount of repurchase claims made by counterparties, typically the outstanding principal balance or the unpaid principal balance at the time of default. In the case of first-lien mortgages, the claim amount is often significantly greater than the expected loss amount due to the benefit of collateral and, in some cases, mortgage insurance or mortgage guarantee payments.

The notional amount of unresolved repurchase claims at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$5.4 billion and \$5.5 billion. These balances included \$2.2 billion at both December 31, 2023 and 2022 of claims related to loans in specific private-label securitization groups or tranches where the Corporation owns substantially all of the outstanding securities or will otherwise realize the benefit of any repurchase claims paid.

During 2023, the Corporation received \$254 million in new repurchase claims that were not time-barred. During 2023, \$269 million in claims were resolved.

Reserve and Related Provision

The reserve for representations and warranties obligations and corporate guarantees was \$604 million and \$612 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, and the related provision is included in other income in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The representations and warranties reserve represents the Corporation's best estimate of probable incurred losses, is based on its experience in previous negotiations, and is subject to judgment, a variety of assumptions and known or unknown uncertainties. Future representations and warranties losses may occur in excess of the amounts recorded for these exposures; however, the Corporation does not expect such amounts to be material to the Corporation's financial condition and liquidity. See Litigation and Regulatory Matters below for the Corporation's combined range of possible loss in excess of the reserve for representations and warranties and the accrued liability for litigation.

Other Contingencies

On November 16, 2023, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) issued its final rule to impose a special assessment to recover the loss to the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) resulting from the closure of Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank. The special assessment is based on uninsured deposits as of December 31, 2022, adjusted to exclude the first \$5 billion. Accordingly, in the fourth quarter of 2023, the Corporation recorded noninterest expense of \$2.1 billion in other general operating expenses for its estimated assessment amount. The FDIC will collect the special assessment over eight quarterly assessment periods. The special assessment is subject to change for any updates made by the FDIC to the estimated loss to the DIF, or if the assessments collected from insured depository institutions change due to amendments made to their uninsured deposits reported for the December 31, 2022 period. In the event of any such change resulting in an increased assessment, the Corporation could recognize further expense in future periods.

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

In the ordinary course of business, the Corporation and its subsidiaries are routinely defendants in or parties to many pending and threatened legal, regulatory and governmental actions and proceedings. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly where the claimants seek very large or indeterminate damages or where the matters present novel legal theories or involve a large number of parties, the Corporation generally cannot predict the eventual outcome of the pending matters, timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters, or eventual loss, fines or penalties related to each pending matter.

As a matter develops, the Corporation, in conjunction with any outside counsel handling the matter, evaluates whether such matter presents a loss contingency that is probable and estimable, and, for the matters below, whether a loss in excess of any accrued liability is reasonably possible in future periods. Once the loss contingency is deemed to be both probable and estimable, the Corporation will establish an accrued liability and record a corresponding amount of litigation-related expense. The Corporation continues to monitor the matter for further developments that could affect the amount of the accrued

liability that has been previously established. Excluding expenses of internal and external legal service providers, litigation and regulatory investigation-related expense of \$519 million and \$1.2 billion was recognized in 2023 and 2022.

For any matter disclosed in this Note for which a loss in future periods is reasonably possible and estimable (whether in excess of an accrued liability or where there is no accrued liability) and for representations and warranties exposures, the Corporation's estimated range of possible loss is \$0 to \$0.8 billion in excess of the accrued liability, if any, as of December 31, 2023.

The accrued liability and estimated range of possible loss are based upon currently available information and subject to significant judgment, a variety of assumptions and known and unknown uncertainties. The matters underlying the accrued liability and estimated range of possible loss are unpredictable and may change from time to time, and actual losses may vary significantly from the current estimate and accrual. The estimated range of possible loss does not represent the Corporation's maximum loss exposure.

Information is provided below regarding the nature of the litigation and, where specified, associated claimed damages. Based on current knowledge, and taking into account accrued liabilities, management does not believe that loss contingencies arising from pending matters, including the matters described below will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition or liquidity of the Corporation. However, in light of the significant judgment, variety of assumptions and uncertainties involved in those matters, some of which are beyond the Corporation's control, and the very large or indeterminate damages sought in some of those matters, an adverse outcome in one or more of those matters could be material to the Corporation's business or results of operations for any particular reporting period, or cause significant reputational harm.

Deposit Insurance Assessment

On January 9, 2017, the FDIC filed suit against BANA in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (District Court) alleging failure to pay a December 15, 2016 invoice for additional deposit insurance assessments and interest in the amount of \$542 million for the quarters ending June 30, 2013 through December 31, 2014. On April 7, 2017, the FDIC amended its complaint to add a claim for additional deposit insurance and interest in the amount of \$583 million for the quarters ending March 31, 2012 through March 31, 2013. The FDIC asserts these claims based on BANA's alleged underreporting of counterparty exposures that resulted in underpayment of assessments for those quarters, and its Enforcement Section is also conducting a parallel investigation related to the same alleged reporting error. BANA disagrees with the FDIC's interpretation of the regulations as they existed during the relevant time period and is defending itself against the FDIC's claims. Pending final resolution, BANA has pledged security satisfactory to the FDIC related to the disputed additional assessment amounts. On March 27, 2018, the District Court denied BANA's partial motion to dismiss certain of the FDIC's claims.

On April 10, 2023, the magistrate judge issued a report and recommendation (Report) for resolving the parties' pending summary judgment motions. The Report recommends granting the FDIC's motion for summary judgment on BANA's statutory liability for the unpaid assessments, subject to BANA's statute of limitations defenses to assessments for the quarters ended March 31, 2012 through March 31, 2013, on which the Report

recommends that relevant issues should be resolved at trial. The Report also recommends denying BANA's counterclaims challenging the adoption of the relevant assessment regulations and granting BANA's motion for summary judgment on the FDIC's claims for unjust enrichment and disgorgement. The Report has been submitted to the District Court judge for consideration, and the parties have filed objections to the recommendations in the Report.

LIBOR

The Corporation, BANA and certain Merrill Lynch entities have been named as defendants along with most of the other LIBOR panel banks in a number of individual and putative class actions by persons alleging that they sustained losses on U.S. dollar LIBOR-based financial instruments as a result of collusion or manipulation by defendants regarding the setting of U.S. dollar LIBOR. Plaintiffs assert a variety of claims, including antitrust, Commodity Exchange Act, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO), Securities Exchange Act of 1934, common law fraud and breach of contract claims, and seek compensatory, treble and punitive damages, and injunctive relief. All but one of the cases naming the Corporation and its affiliates relating to U.S. dollar LIBOR are pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (District Court). The District Court has dismissed all RICO claims, and dismissed all manipulation claims against Bank of America entities based on alleged trader conduct. The District Court has also substantially limited the scope of antitrust, Commodity Exchange Act and various other claims, including by dismissing in their entirety certain individual and putative class plaintiffs'

antitrust claims for lack of standing. On December 30, 2021, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the dismissal of these antitrust claims for lack of standing. Certain individual and putative class actions remain pending against the Corporation, BANA and certain Merrill Lynch entities. On February 28, 2018, the District Court granted certification of a class of persons that purchased OTC swaps and notes that referenced U.S. dollar LIBOR from one of the U.S. dollar LIBOR panel banks, limited to claims under Section 1 of the Sherman Act.

Unemployment Insurance Prepaid Cards

BANA has been named as a defendant in a number of putative class action, mass action, and individual lawsuits in multiple states related to its administration of prepaid debit cards to distribute unemployment and other state benefits. These lawsuits generally assert claims for monetary damages and injunctive relief.

Class action and mass action lawsuits related to the California program, the largest program administered by BANA measured by total benefits and number of participants, have been consolidated into a multidistrict litigation (MDL) in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California. On May 25, 2023, the court dismissed certain of the claims in the MDL while allowing others to proceed, and plaintiffs subsequently filed an amended complaint. BANA filed a partial motion to dismiss certain of the remaining claims in the amended complaint in the MDL, which is currently pending.

NOTE 13 Shareholders' Equity

Common Stock

Declared Quarterly Cash Dividends on Common Stock ⁽¹⁾

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date	Dividend Per Share
January 31, 2024	March 1, 2024	March 29, 2024	\$ 0.24
October 18, 2023	December 1, 2023	December 29, 2023	0.24
July 19, 2023	September 1, 2023	September 29, 2023	0.24
April 26, 2023	June 2, 2023	June 30, 2023	0.22
February 1, 2023	March 3, 2023	March 31, 2023	0.22

⁽¹⁾ In 2023, and through February 20, 2024.

The cash dividends paid per share of common stock were \$0.92, \$0.86 and \$0.78 for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The table below summarizes common stock repurchases during 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Common Stock Repurchase Summary

(in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Total share repurchases, including CCAR capital plan repurchases	147	126	615
Purchase price of shares repurchased and retired ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4,576	\$ 5,073	\$25,126

⁽¹⁾ Consists of repurchases pursuant to the Corporation's CCAR capital plans.

During 2023, in connection with employee stock plans, the Corporation issued 75 million shares of its common stock and, to satisfy tax withholding obligations, repurchased 30 million shares of common stock. At December 31, 2023, the Corporation had reserved 497 million unissued shares of common stock for future issuances under employee stock plans, convertible notes and preferred stock.

Preferred Stock

The cash dividends declared on preferred stock were \$1.6 billion in both 2023 and 2022 and \$1.4 billion in 2021.

All series of preferred stock in the Preferred Stock Summary table have a par value of \$0.01 per share, are not subject to the operation of a sinking fund, have no participation rights, and with the exception of the Series L Preferred Stock, are not convertible. The holders of the Series B Preferred Stock and Series 1 through 5 Preferred Stock have general voting rights and vote together with the common stock. The holders of the other series included in the table have no general voting rights. All outstanding series of preferred stock of the Corporation have preference over the Corporation's common stock with respect to the payment of dividends and distribution of the Corporation's assets in the event of a liquidation or dissolution. With the exception of the Series B, F and G Preferred Stock, if any dividend payable on these series is in arrears for three or more semi-annual or six or more quarterly dividend periods, as applicable (whether consecutive or not), the holders of these series and any other class or series of preferred stock ranking equally as to payment of dividends and upon which equivalent voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable (voting as a single class) will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors. These voting rights terminate when the Corporation has paid in full dividends on these series for at least two semi-annual or four quarterly dividend periods, as applicable, following the dividend arrearage.

The 7.25% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Convertible Preferred Stock, Series L (Series L Preferred Stock) does not have early redemption/call rights. Each share of the Series L Preferred Stock may be converted at any time, at the option of the holder, into 20 shares of the Corporation's common stock plus cash in lieu of fractional shares. The Corporation may cause some or all of the Series L Preferred Stock, at its option, at any time or from time to time, to be converted into shares of common stock at the then-applicable conversion rate if, for 20 trading days during any period of 30 consecutive trading days, the closing price of common stock exceeds 130 percent of the then-applicable conversion price of the Series L Preferred Stock. If a conversion of Series L Preferred Stock occurs at the option of the holder, subsequent to a dividend record date but prior to the dividend payment date, the Corporation will still pay any accrued dividends payable.

The table below presents a summary of perpetual preferred stock outstanding at December 31, 2023.

Preferred Stock Summary

(Dollars in millions, except as noted)

Series	Description	Initial Issuance Date	Total Shares Outstanding	Liquidation Preference Per Share (in dollars)	Carrying Value	Per Annum Dividend Rate	Dividend per Share (in dollars) ⁽¹⁾	Annual Dividend	Redemption Period ⁽²⁾
Series B	7.000% Cumulative Redeemable	June 1997	7,076	\$ 100	\$ 1	7.00 %	\$ 7	\$ —	n/a
Series E ⁽³⁾	Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	November 2006	12,317	25,000	308	3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 61.161 bps ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.38	17	On or after November 15, 2011
Series F	Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	March 2012	1,409	100,000	141	3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 66.161 bps ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	5,693.77	8	On or after March 15, 2012
Series G	Adjustable Rate Non-Cumulative	March 2012	4,925	100,000	492	3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 66.161 bps ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	5,693.77	28	On or after March 15, 2012
Series L	7.25% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Convertible	January 2008	3,080,182	1,000	3,080	7.25 %	72.50	223	n/a
Series U ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	May 2013	40,000	25,000	1,000	5.2% to, but excluding, 6/1/23; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 339.661 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	70.32	70	On or after June 1, 2023
Series X ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	September 2014	80,000	25,000	2,000	6.250% to, but excluding, 9/5/24; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 396.661 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾	62.50	125	On or after September 5, 2024
Series Z ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	October 2014	56,000	25,000	1,400	6.500% to, but excluding, 10/23/24; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 415.561 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾	65.00	91	On or after October 23, 2024
Series AA ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	March 2015	76,000	25,000	1,900	6.100% to, but excluding, 3/17/25; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 415.961 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾	61.00	116	On or after March 17, 2025
Series DD ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	March 2016	40,000	25,000	1,000	6.300% to, but excluding, 3/10/26; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 481.461 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾	63.00	63	On or after March 10, 2026
Series FF ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	March 2018	90,833	25,000	2,271	5.875% to, but excluding, 3/15/28; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 319.261 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾	58.75	133	On or after March 15, 2028
Series GG ⁽³⁾	6.000% Non-Cumulative	May 2018	54,000	25,000	1,350	6.000 %	1.50	81	On or after May 16, 2023
Series HH ⁽³⁾	5.875% Non-Cumulative	July 2018	34,049	25,000	851	5.875 %	1.47	50	On or after July 24, 2023
Series JJ ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	June 2019	34,171	25,000	854	5.125% to, but excluding, 6/20/24; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 355.361 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾	51.25	44	On or after June 20, 2024
Series KK ⁽³⁾	5.375% Non-Cumulative	June 2019	55,273	25,000	1,382	5.375 %	1.34	74	On or after June 25, 2024
Series LL ⁽³⁾	5.000% Non-Cumulative	September 2019	52,045	25,000	1,301	5.000 %	1.25	65	On or after September 17, 2024
Series MM ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	January 2020	30,753	25,000	769	4.300% to, but excluding, 1/28/25; 3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 292.561 bps thereafter ⁽⁵⁾	43.00	33	On or after January 28, 2025
Series NN ⁽³⁾	4.375% Non-Cumulative	October 2020	42,993	25,000	1,075	4.375 %	1.09	47	On or after November 3, 2025
Series PP ⁽³⁾	4.125% Non-Cumulative	January 2021	36,500	25,000	912	4.125 %	1.03	38	On or after February 2, 2026
Series QQ ⁽³⁾	4.250% Non-Cumulative	October 2021	51,879	25,000	1,297	4.250 %	1.06	55	On or after November 17, 2026
Series RR ⁽⁸⁾	4.375% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative	January 2022	66,738	25,000	1,668	4.375% to, but excluding 1/27/27; 5-yr U.S. Treasury Rate + 276 bps thereafter	43.75	73	On or after January 27, 2027
Series SS ⁽³⁾	4.750% Non-Cumulative	January 2022	27,463	25,000	687	4.750 %	1.19	33	On or after February 17, 2027
Series TT ⁽⁸⁾	6.125% Fixed-Rate Reset Non-Cumulative	April 2022	80,000	25,000	2,000	6.125% to, but excluding, 4/27/27; 5-yr U.S. Treasury Rate + 323.1 bps thereafter	61.25	122	On or after April 27, 2027
Series 1 ⁽⁹⁾	Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	November 2004	3,185	30,000	96	3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 101.161 bps ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	1.49	6	On or after November 28, 2009
Series 2 ⁽⁹⁾	Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	March 2005	9,967	30,000	299	3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 91.161 bps ⁽⁵⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	1.48	18	On or after November 28, 2009
Series 4 ⁽⁹⁾	Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	November 2005	7,010	30,000	210	3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 101.161 bps ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.51	13	On or after November 28, 2010
Series 5 ⁽⁹⁾	Floating Rate Non-Cumulative	March 2007	13,331	30,000	400	3-mo. CME Term SOFR + 76.161 bps ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	1.43	23	On or after May 21, 2012
Issuance costs and certain adjustments					(347)				
Total			4,088,099		\$28,397				

(1) For all series of preferred stock other than Series B, Series F, Series G and Series L, "Dividend per Share" means the amount of dividends per depositary share of such series.

(2) The Corporation may redeem series of preferred stock on or after the redemption date, in whole or in part, at its option, at the liquidation preference plus declared and unpaid dividends. Series B and Series L Preferred Stock do not have early redemption/call rights.

(3) Ownership is held in the form of depositary shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a share of preferred stock, paying a quarterly cash dividend, if and when declared.

(4) Subject to 4.00% minimum rate per annum.

(5) The number of basis points to be added to 3-mo. Term SOFR is equal to the original basis point spread applicable to floating rate periods when the preferred stock was originally issued, plus a tenor spread adjustment of 26.161 bps relating to the transition from 3-mo. LIBOR to 3-mo. Term SOFR.

(6) Solely for the dividend period commencing 6/1/23, the per annum dividend rate for the Series U Preferred Stock was determined by reference to 3-mo. LIBOR + 313.5 bps.

(7) Ownership is held in the form of depositary shares, each representing a 1/25th interest in a share of preferred stock, paying a semi-annual cash dividend, if and when declared, until the first redemption date at which time, it adjusts to a quarterly cash dividend, if and when declared, thereafter.

(8) Ownership is held in the form of depositary shares, each representing a 1/25th interest in a share of preferred stock, paying a quarterly cash dividend, if and when declared.

(9) Ownership is held in the form of depositary shares, each representing a 1/1,200th interest in a share of preferred stock, paying a quarterly cash dividend, if and when declared.

(10) Subject to 3.00% minimum rate per annum.

n/a = not applicable

NOTE 14 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The table below presents the changes in accumulated OCI after-tax for 2023, 2022 and 2021.

(Dollars in millions)	Debt Securities	Debit Valuation Adjustments	Derivatives	Employee Benefit Plans	Foreign Currency	Total
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 5,122	\$ (1,992)	\$ 426	\$ (4,266)	\$ (946)	\$ (1,656)
Net change	(2,077)	356	(2,306)	624	(45)	(3,448)
Balance, December 31, 2021	\$ 3,045	\$ (1,636)	\$ (1,880)	\$ (3,642)	\$ (991)	\$ (5,104)
Net change	(6,028)	755	(10,055)	(667)	(57)	(16,052)
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ (2,983)	\$ (881)	\$ (11,935)	\$ (4,309)	\$ (1,048)	\$ (21,156)
Net change	573	(686)	3,919	(439)	1	3,368
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ (2,410)	\$ (1,567)	\$ (8,016)	\$ (4,748)	\$ (1,047)	\$ (17,788)

The table below presents the net change in fair value recorded in accumulated OCI, net realized gains and losses reclassified into earnings and other changes for each component of OCI pre- and after-tax for 2023, 2022 and 2021.

(Dollars in millions)	2023			2022			2021		
	Pretax	Tax effect	After-tax	Pretax	Tax effect	After-tax	Pretax	Tax effect	After-tax
Debt securities:									
Net increase (decrease) in fair value	\$ 348	\$ (79)	\$ 269	\$ (7,995)	\$ 1,991	\$ (6,004)	\$ (2,749)	\$ 689	\$ (2,060)
Net realized (gains) losses reclassified into earnings ⁽¹⁾	405	(101)	304	(32)	8	(24)	(22)	5	(17)
Net change	753	(180)	573	(8,027)	1,999	(6,028)	(2,771)	694	(2,077)
Debit valuation adjustments:									
Net increase (decrease) in fair value	(917)	223	(694)	980	(237)	743	449	(103)	346
Net realized (gains) losses reclassified into earnings ⁽¹⁾	11	(3)	8	16	(4)	12	13	(3)	10
Net change	(906)	220	(686)	996	(241)	755	462	(106)	356
Derivatives:									
Net increase (decrease) in fair value	2,064	(514)	1,550	(13,711)	3,430	(10,281)	(2,849)	703	(2,146)
Reclassifications into earnings:									
Net interest income	1,153	(288)	865	332	(84)	248	(166)	48	(118)
Market making and similar activities	2,031	(508)	1,523	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compensation and benefits expense	(25)	6	(19)	(29)	7	(22)	(55)	13	(42)
Net realized (gains) losses reclassified into earnings	3,159	(790)	2,369	303	(77)	226	(221)	61	(160)
Net change	5,223	(1,304)	3,919	(13,408)	3,353	(10,055)	(3,070)	764	(2,306)
Employee benefit plans:									
Net increase (decrease) in fair value	(642)	162	(480)	(1,103)	276	(827)	463	(72)	391
Net actuarial losses and other reclassified into earnings ⁽²⁾	56	(16)	40	198	(49)	149	295	(67)	228
Settlements, curtailments and other	1	—	1	11	—	11	5	—	5
Net change	(585)	146	(439)	(894)	227	(667)	763	(139)	624
Foreign currency:									
Net increase (decrease) in fair value	(177)	192	15	332	(390)	(58)	296	(341)	(45)
Net realized (gains) losses reclassified into earnings ⁽¹⁾	(48)	34	(14)	—	1	1	(5)	5	—
Net change	(225)	226	1	332	(389)	(57)	291	(336)	(45)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 4,260	\$ (892)	\$ 3,368	\$(21,001)	\$ 4,949	\$(16,052)	\$ (4,325)	\$ 877	\$(3,448)

⁽¹⁾ Reclassifications of pretax debt securities, DVA and foreign currency (gains) losses are recorded in other income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

⁽²⁾ Reclassifications of pretax employee benefit plan costs are recorded in other general operating expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

NOTE 15 Earnings Per Common Share

The calculation of EPS and diluted EPS for 2023, 2022 and 2021 is presented below. For more information on the calculation of EPS, see Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Principles.

(In millions, except per share information)	2023		2022		2021	
Earnings per common share						
Net income	\$	26,515	\$	27,528	\$	31,978
Preferred stock dividends and other		(1,649)		(1,513)		(1,421)
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$	24,866	\$	26,015	\$	30,557
Average common shares issued and outstanding		8,028.6		8,113.7		8,493.3
Earnings per common share	\$	3.10	\$	3.21	\$	3.60
Diluted earnings per common share						
Net income applicable to common shareholders	\$	24,866	\$	26,015	\$	30,557
Average common shares issued and outstanding		8,028.6		8,113.7		8,493.3
Dilutive potential common shares ⁽¹⁾		51.9		53.8		65.1
Total diluted average common shares issued and outstanding		8,080.5		8,167.5		8,558.4
Diluted earnings per common share	\$	3.08	\$	3.19	\$	3.57

⁽¹⁾ Includes incremental dilutive shares from preferred stock, restricted stock units, restricted stock and warrants.

For 2023, 2022 and 2021, 62 million average dilutive potential common shares associated with the Series L preferred stock were not included in the diluted share count because the result would have been antidilutive under the “if-converted” method.

NOTE 16 Regulatory Requirements and Restrictions

The Federal Reserve, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and FDIC (collectively, U.S. banking regulators) jointly establish regulatory capital adequacy rules, including Basel 3, for U.S. banking organizations. As a financial holding company, the Corporation is subject to capital adequacy rules issued by the Federal Reserve. The Corporation’s banking entity affiliates are subject to capital adequacy rules issued by the OCC.

The Corporation and its primary banking entity affiliate, BANA, are Advanced approaches institutions under Basel 3. As Advanced approaches institutions, the Corporation and its

banking entity affiliates are required to report regulatory risk-based capital ratios and risk-weighted assets under both the Standardized and Advanced approaches. The approach that yields the lower ratio is used to assess capital adequacy, including under the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework.

The Corporation is required to maintain a minimum supplementary leverage ratio (SLR) of 3.0 percent plus a leverage buffer of 2.0 percent in order to avoid certain restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers. The Corporation’s insured depository institution subsidiaries are required to maintain a minimum 6.0 percent SLR to be considered well capitalized under the PCA framework.

The following table presents capital ratios and related information in accordance with Basel 3 Standardized and Advanced approaches as measured at December 31, 2023 and 2022 for the Corporation and BANA.

Regulatory Capital under Basel 3

	Bank of America Corporation			Bank of America, N.A.		
	Standardized Approach ⁽³⁾	Advanced Approaches ⁽⁴⁾	Regulatory Minimum ⁽²⁾	Standardized Approach ⁽³⁾	Advanced Approaches ⁽⁴⁾	Regulatory Minimum ⁽⁵⁾
December 31, 2023						
(Dollars in millions, except as noted)						
Risk-based capital metrics:						
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 194,928	\$ 194,928		\$ 187,621	\$ 187,621	
Tier 1 capital	223,323	223,323		187,621	187,621	
Total capital ⁽⁴⁾	251,399	241,449		201,932	192,175	
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	1,651	1,459		1,395	1,114	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.8 %	13.4 %	9.5 %	13.5 %	16.8 %	7.0 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.5	15.3	11.0	13.5	16.8	8.5
Total capital ratio	15.2	16.6	13.0	14.5	17.2	10.5
Leverage-based metrics:						
Adjusted quarterly average assets (in billions) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 3,135	\$ 3,135		\$ 2,471	\$ 2,471	
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.1 %	7.1 %	4.0	7.6 %	7.6 %	5.0
Supplementary leverage exposure (in billions)		\$ 3,676			\$ 2,910	
Supplementary leverage ratio		6.1 %	5.0		6.4 %	6.0
December 31, 2022						
Risk-based capital metrics:						
Common equity tier 1 capital	\$ 180,060	\$ 180,060		\$ 181,089	\$ 181,089	
Tier 1 capital	208,446	208,446		181,089	181,089	
Total capital ⁽⁴⁾	238,773	230,916		194,254	186,648	
Risk-weighted assets (in billions)	1,605	1,411		1,386	1,087	
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio	11.2 %	12.8 %	10.4 %	13.1 %	16.7 %	7.0 %
Tier 1 capital ratio	13.0	14.8	11.9	13.1	16.7	8.5
Total capital ratio	14.9	16.4	13.9	14.0	17.2	10.5
Leverage-based metrics:						
Adjusted quarterly average assets (in billions) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 2,997	\$ 2,997		\$ 2,358	\$ 2,358	
Tier 1 leverage ratio	7.0 %	7.0 %	4.0	7.7 %	7.7 %	5.0
Supplementary leverage exposure (in billions)		\$ 3,523			\$ 2,785	
Supplementary leverage ratio		5.9 %	5.0		6.5 %	6.0

⁽¹⁾ As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, capital ratios are calculated using the regulatory capital rule that allows a five-year transition period related to the adoption of the current expected credit losses accounting standard on January 1, 2020.

⁽²⁾ The common equity tier 1 (CET1) capital regulatory minimum is the sum of the CET1 capital ratio minimum of 4.5 percent, the Corporation's G-SIB surcharge of 2.5 percent and the Corporation's capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent (under the Advanced approaches) or the stress capital buffer of 2.5 percent at December 31, 2023 and 3.4 percent at December 31, 2022 (under the Standardized approach), as applicable. The countercyclical capital buffer was zero for both periods. The SLR regulatory minimum includes a leverage buffer of 2.0 percent.

⁽³⁾ Risk-based capital regulatory minimums at both December 31, 2023 and 2022 are the minimum ratios under Basel 3 including a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 percent. The regulatory minimums for the leverage ratios as of both period ends are the percent required to be considered well capitalized under the PCA framework.

⁽⁴⁾ Total capital under the Advanced approaches differs from the Standardized approach due to differences in the amount permitted in Tier 2 capital related to the qualifying allowance for credit losses.

⁽⁵⁾ Reflects total average assets adjusted for certain Tier 1 capital deductions.

The capital adequacy rules issued by the U.S. banking regulators require institutions to meet the established minimums outlined in the table above. Failure to meet the minimum requirements can lead to certain mandatory and discretionary actions by regulators that could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation's financial position. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation and its banking entity affiliates were well capitalized.

Other Regulatory Matters

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$3.6 billion and \$5.6 billion, and securities with a fair value of \$18.0 billion and \$16.6 billion that were segregated in compliance with securities regulations. Cash and cash equivalents segregated in compliance with securities regulations are a component of restricted cash. For more information, see *Note 10 - Securities Financing Agreements, Short-term Borrowings, Collateral and Restricted Cash*. In addition, at December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation had cash deposited with clearing organizations of \$23.7 billion and \$20.7 billion primarily recorded in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Bank Subsidiary Distributions

The primary sources of funds for cash distributions by the Corporation to its shareholders are capital distributions received from its bank subsidiaries, BANA and Bank of America California, N.A. In 2023, the Corporation received dividends of \$22.2 billion from BANA and \$199 million from Bank of America California, N.A.

The amount of dividends that a subsidiary bank may declare in a calendar year without OCC approval is the subsidiary bank's net profits for that year combined with its retained net profits for the preceding two years. Retained net profits, as defined by the OCC, consist of net income less dividends declared during the period. In 2024, BANA can declare and pay dividends of approximately \$12.0 billion to the Corporation plus an additional amount equal to its retained net profits for 2024 up to the date of any such dividend declaration. Bank of America California, N.A. can pay dividends of \$66 million in 2024 plus an additional amount equal to its retained net profits for 2024 up to the date of any such dividend declaration.

NOTE 17 Employee Benefit Plans

Pension and Postretirement Plans

The Corporation sponsors a qualified noncontributory trustee pension plan (Qualified Pension Plan), a number of noncontributory nonqualified pension plans and postretirement health and life plans that cover eligible employees. Non-U.S. pension plans sponsored by the Corporation vary based on the country and local practices.

The Qualified Pension Plan has a balance guarantee feature for account balances with participant-selected investments, applied at the time a benefit payment is made from the plan that effectively provides principal protection for participant balances transferred and certain compensation credits. The Corporation is responsible for funding any shortfall on the guarantee feature.

Benefits earned under the Qualified Pension Plan have been frozen. Thereafter, the cash balance accounts continue to earn investment credits or interest credits in accordance with the terms of the plan document.

The Corporation has an annuity contract that guarantees the payment of benefits vested under a terminated U.S. pension plan (Other Pension Plan). The Corporation, under a supplemental agreement, may be responsible for or benefit from actual experience and investment performance of the annuity assets. The Corporation made no contribution under this agreement in 2023 or 2022. Contributions may be required in the future under this agreement.

The Corporation's noncontributory, nonqualified pension plans are unfunded and provide supplemental defined pension benefits to certain eligible employees.

In addition to retirement pension benefits, certain benefits-eligible employees may become eligible to continue participation as retirees in health care and/or life insurance plans sponsored by the Corporation. These plans are referred to as the Postretirement Health and Life Plans.

The Pension and Postretirement Plans table summarizes the changes in the fair value of plan assets, changes in the projected benefit obligation (PBO), the funded status of both the accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) and the PBO, and the weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations for the pension plans and postretirement plans at December 31, 2023 and 2022. The estimate of the Corporation's PBO associated with these plans considers various actuarial assumptions, including assumptions for mortality rates and discount rates. The discount rate assumptions are derived from a cash flow matching technique that utilizes rates that are based on Aa-rated corporate bonds with cash flows that match estimated benefit payments of each of the plans. The decreases in the weighted-average discount rates in 2023 resulted in an increase to the PBO of \$511 million at December 31, 2023. The increases in the weighted-average discount rates in 2022 resulted in a decrease to the PBO of approximately \$5.3 billion at December 31, 2022. Significant gains and losses related to changes in the PBO for 2023 and 2022 primarily resulted from changes in the discount rate.

Pension and Postretirement Plans ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	Qualified Pension Plan		Non-U.S. Pension Plans		Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans		Postretirement Health and Life Plans	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Fair value, January 1	\$ 17,258	\$ 22,078	\$ 1,728	\$ 3,031	\$ 1,886	\$ 2,585	\$ 107	\$ 117
Actual return on plan assets	1,436	(3,896)	17	(898)	103	(332)	5	2
Company contributions (withdrawals)	—	—	28	30	80	(135)	43	45
Plan participant contributions	—	—	1	1	—	—	102	104
Settlements and curtailments	—	—	(12)	(51)	—	(6)	—	—
Benefits paid	(1,062)	(924)	(80)	(62)	(220)	(226)	(159)	(161)
Federal subsidy on benefits paid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	—	—
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	n/a	n/a	97	(323)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fair value, December 31	\$ 17,632	\$ 17,258	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,728	\$ 1,849	\$ 1,886	\$ 98	\$ 107
Change in projected benefit obligation								
Projected benefit obligation, January 1	\$ 11,580	\$ 15,676	\$ 1,752	\$ 3,116	\$ 2,109	\$ 2,753	\$ 700	\$ 928
Service cost	—	—	27	29	—	—	2	4
Interest cost	616	438	80	53	111	74	36	25
Plan participant contributions	—	—	1	1	—	—	102	104
Plan amendments	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—
Settlements and curtailments	—	—	(12)	(51)	—	(6)	—	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	635	(3,610)	121	(1,054)	92	(486)	(9)	(198)
Benefits paid	(1,062)	(924)	(80)	(62)	(220)	(226)	(160)	(161)
Federal subsidy on benefits paid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	—	—
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	n/a	n/a	81	(283)	n/a	n/a	1	(2)
Projected benefit obligation, December 31	\$ 11,769	\$ 11,580	\$ 1,974	\$ 1,752	\$ 2,092	\$ 2,109	\$ 672	\$ 700
Amounts recognized on Consolidated Balance Sheet								
Other assets	\$ 5,863	\$ 5,678	\$ 235	\$ 370	\$ 452	\$ 495	\$ —	\$ —
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	—	—	(430)	(394)	(695)	(718)	(574)	(593)
Net amount recognized, December 31	\$ 5,863	\$ 5,678	\$ (195)	\$ (24)	\$ (243)	\$ (223)	\$ (574)	\$ (593)
Funded status, December 31								
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 11,769	\$ 11,580	\$ 1,903	\$ 1,694	\$ 2,091	\$ 2,109	n/a	n/a
Overfunded (unfunded) status of ABO	5,863	5,678	(124)	34	(242)	(223)	n/a	n/a
Provision for future salaries	—	—	71	58	1	—	n/a	n/a
Projected benefit obligation	11,769	11,580	1,974	1,752	2,092	2,109	\$ 672	\$ 700
Weighted-average assumptions, December 31								
Discount rate	5.13 %	5.54 %	4.48 %	4.59 %	5.19 %	5.58 %	5.17 %	5.56 %
Rate of compensation increase	n/a	n/a	4.33	4.25	4.00	4.00	n/a	n/a
Interest-crediting rate	5.43 %	5.36 %	1.98	2.03	4.91	4.69	n/a	n/a

⁽¹⁾ The measurement date for all of the above plans was December 31 of each year reported.

n/a = not applicable

The Corporation's estimate of its contributions to be made to the Non-U.S. Pension Plans, Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans, and Postretirement Health and Life Plans in 2024 is \$28 million, \$82 million and \$25 million, respectively. The Corporation does not expect to make a contribution to the Qualified Pension Plan in 2024. It is the policy of the Corporation to fund no less than the minimum funding amount

required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Pension Plans with ABO and PBO in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are presented in the table below. For these plans, funding strategies vary due to legal requirements and local practices.

Plans with ABO and PBO in Excess of Plan Assets

(Dollars in millions)	Non-U.S. Pension Plans		Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
PBO	\$ 499	\$ 458	\$ 695	\$ 719
ABO	445	416	695	719
Fair value of plan assets	75	71	1	1

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost

(Dollars in millions)	Qualified Pension Plan			Non-U.S. Pension Plans		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Components of net periodic benefit cost (income)						
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27	\$ 29	\$ 28
Interest cost	616	438	414	80	53	45
Expected return on plan assets	(1,191)	(1,204)	(1,173)	(72)	(59)	(70)
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain) and prior service cost	94	140	193	11	14	19
Other	—	—	—	1	10	5
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ (481)	\$ (626)	\$ (566)	\$ 47	\$ 47	\$ 27
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net cost for years ended December 31						
Discount rate	5.54 %	2.86 %	2.57 %	4.59 %	1.85 %	1.35 %
Expected return on plan assets	6.50	5.75	5.75	4.17	2.17	2.30
Rate of compensation increase	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.25	4.46	4.11

(Dollars in millions)	Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans			Postretirement Health and Life Plans		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Components of net periodic benefit cost (income)						
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 4	\$ 5
Interest cost	111	74	67	36	25	24
Expected return on plan assets	(97)	(59)	(49)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Amortization of actuarial loss (gain) and prior service cost	29	54	63	(78)	(9)	20
Other	—	1	—	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ 43	\$ 70	\$ 81	\$ (42)	\$ 18	\$ 46
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net cost for years ended December 31						
Discount rate	5.58 %	2.80 %	2.33 %	5.56 %	2.85 %	2.48 %
Expected return on plan assets	4.98	2.38	1.88	2.00	2.00	2.00
Rate of compensation increase	4.00	4.00	4.00	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a = not applicable

The asset valuation method used to calculate the expected return on plan assets component of net periodic benefit cost for the Qualified Pension Plan recognizes 60 percent of the prior year's market gains or losses at the next measurement date with the remaining 40 percent spread equally over the subsequent four years.

Gains and losses for all benefit plans except postretirement health care are recognized in accordance with the standard amortization provisions of the applicable accounting guidance. Net periodic postretirement health and life expense was determined using the "projected unit credit" actuarial method. For the U.S. Postretirement Health and Life Plans, 50 percent of the unrecognized gain or loss at the beginning of the year (or at subsequent remeasurement) is recognized on a level basis during the year.

Assumed health care cost trend rates affect the postretirement benefit obligation and benefit cost reported for the Postretirement Health and Life Plans. The assumed health care cost trend rate used to measure the expected cost of benefits covered by the U.S. Postretirement Health and Life Plans is 6.50 percent for 2024, reducing in steps to 5.00 percent in 2028 and later years.

The Corporation's net periodic benefit cost (income) recognized for the plans is sensitive to the discount rate and expected return on plan assets. For the Qualified Pension Plan, Non-U.S. Pension Plans, Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans, and Postretirement Health and Life Plans, a 25 bps decline in discount rates and expected return on assets would not have had a significant impact on the net periodic benefit cost for 2023.

Pretax Amounts included in Accumulated OCI and OCI

(Dollars in millions)	Qualified Pension Plan		Non-U.S. Pension Plans		Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans		Postretirement Health and Life Plans		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
Net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 5,072	\$ 4,775	\$ 478	\$ 312	\$ 852	\$ 796	\$ (125)	\$ (187)	\$ 6,277	\$ 5,696
Prior service cost (credits)	—	—	46	43	—	—	—	(1)	46	42
Amounts recognized in accumulated OCI	\$ 5,072	\$ 4,775	\$ 524	\$ 355	\$ 852	\$ 796	\$ (125)	\$ (188)	\$ 6,323	\$ 5,738
Current year actuarial loss (gain)	\$ 391	\$ 1,490	\$ 177	\$ (107)	\$ 85	\$ (95)	\$ (15)	\$ (198)	\$ 638	\$ 1,090
Amortization of actuarial gain (loss) and prior service cost	(94)	(140)	(12)	(14)	(29)	(54)	78	9	(57)	(199)
Current year prior service cost (credit)	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	4	3
Amounts recognized in OCI	\$ 297	\$ 1,350	\$ 169	\$ (118)	\$ 56	\$ (149)	\$ 63	\$ (189)	\$ 585	\$ 894

Plan Assets

The Qualified Pension Plan has been established as a retirement vehicle for participants, and trusts have been established to secure benefits promised under the Qualified Pension Plan. The Corporation's policy is to invest the trust assets in a prudent manner for the exclusive purpose of providing benefits to participants and defraying reasonable expenses of administration. The Corporation's investment strategy is designed to provide a total return that, over the long term, increases the ratio of assets to liabilities. The strategy attempts to maximize the investment return on assets at a level of risk deemed appropriate by the Corporation while complying with ERISA and any applicable regulations and laws. The investment strategy utilizes asset allocation as a principal determinant for establishing the risk/return profile of the assets. Asset allocation ranges are established, periodically reviewed and adjusted as funding levels and liability characteristics change. Active and passive investment managers are employed to help enhance the risk/return profile of the assets. An additional aspect of the investment strategy used to minimize risk (part of the asset allocation plan) includes matching the exposure of participant-selected investment measures.

The assets of the Non-U.S. Pension Plans are primarily attributable to a U.K. pension plan. This U.K. pension plan's assets are invested prudently so that the benefits promised to members are provided with consideration given to the nature and the duration of the plans' liabilities. The selected asset

allocation strategy is designed to achieve a higher return than the lowest risk strategy.

The expected rate of return on plan assets assumption was developed through analysis of historical market returns, historical asset class volatility and correlations, current market conditions, anticipated future asset allocations, the funds' past experience and expectations on potential future market returns. The expected return on plan assets assumption is determined using the calculated market-related value for the Qualified Pension Plan and the Other Pension Plan and the fair value for the Non-U.S. Pension Plans and Postretirement Health and Life Plans. The expected return on plan assets assumption represents a long-term average view of the performance of the assets in the Qualified Pension Plan, the Non-U.S. Pension Plans, the Other Pension Plan, and Postretirement Health and Life Plans, a return that may or may not be achieved during any one calendar year. The Other Pension Plan is invested solely in an annuity contract, which is primarily invested in fixed-income securities structured such that asset maturities match the duration of the plan's obligations.

The target allocations for 2024 by asset category for the Qualified Pension Plan, Non-U.S. Pension Plans, and Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans are presented in the table below. Equity securities for the Qualified Pension Plan include common stock of the Corporation in the amounts of \$299 million (1.69 percent of total plan assets) and \$296 million (1.72 percent of total plan assets) at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

2024 Target Allocation

Asset Category	Percentage		
	Qualified Pension Plan	Non-U.S. Pension Plans	Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans
Equity securities	15 - 45%	0 - 20%	0 - 5%
Debt securities	40 - 80%	40 - 75%	95 - 100%
Real estate	0 - 10%	0 - 15%	0 - 5%
Other	0 - 10%	10 - 40%	0 - 5%

Fair Value Measurements

For more information on fair value measurements, including descriptions of Level 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy and the valuation methods employed by the Corporation, see Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles and Note 20 - Fair Value Measurements. Combined plan investment assets measured at fair value by level and in total at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are summarized in the Fair Value Measurements table.

Fair Value Measurements

	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(Dollars in millions)								
Money market and interest-bearing cash	\$ 1,013	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,013	\$ 1,329	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,329
U.S. government and government agency obligations	3,692	729	4	4,425	3,313	704	5	4,022
Corporate debt	—	3,343	—	3,343	—	3,587	—	3,587
Non-U.S. debt securities	567	987	—	1,554	327	933	—	1,260
Asset-backed securities	—	1,464	—	1,464	—	1,273	—	1,273
Mutual and exchange-traded funds	953	—	—	953	1,247	—	—	1,247
Collective investment funds	—	2,350	—	2,350	—	1,988	—	1,988
Common and preferred stocks	4,027	—	—	4,027	3,901	—	—	3,901
Real estate investment trusts	45	—	—	45	76	—	—	76
Participant loans	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6
Other investments ⁽¹⁾	1	47	427	475	1	23	410	434
Total plan investment assets, at fair value ⁽²⁾	\$ 10,298	\$ 8,920	\$ 437	\$ 19,655	\$ 10,194	\$ 8,508	\$ 421	\$ 19,123

⁽¹⁾ Other investments includes insurance annuity contracts of \$404 million and \$390 million and other various investments of \$71 million and \$44 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽²⁾ At December 31, 2023 and 2022, excludes \$1.7 billion and \$1.9 billion of certain investments that are measured at fair value using the net asset value per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient and are not required to be classified in the fair value hierarchy.

The Level 3 Fair Value Measurements table presents a reconciliation of all plan investment assets measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

	Actual Return on Plan Assets Still Held at the Reporting Date			
	Balance January 1	Purchases, Sales and Settlements	Balance December 31	
(Dollars in millions)				
				2023
U.S. government and government agency obligations	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 4
Participant Loans	6	—	—	6
Other investments	410	4	13	427
Total	\$ 421	\$ 4	\$ 12	\$ 437
				2022
U.S. government and government agency obligations	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 5
Participant Loans	7	—	(1)	6
Other investments	630	(8)	(212)	410
Total	\$ 643	\$ (8)	\$ (214)	\$ 421
				2021
U.S. government and government agency obligations	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ (1)	\$ 6
Participant loans	7	—	—	7
Other investments	684	(5)	(49)	630
Total	\$ 698	\$ (5)	\$ (50)	\$ 643

Projected Benefit Payments

Benefit payments projected to be made from the Qualified Pension Plan, Non-U.S. Pension Plans, Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans, and Postretirement Health and Life Plans are presented in the table below.

Projected Benefit Payments

	Qualified Pension Plan ⁽¹⁾	Non-U.S. Pension Plans ⁽²⁾	Nonqualified and Other Pension Plans ⁽²⁾	Postretirement Health and Life Plans ⁽³⁾
(Dollars in millions)				
2024	\$ 877	\$ 113	\$ 227	\$ 66
2025	901	121	231	63
2026	906	123	218	61
2027	894	122	210	59
2028	885	125	199	56
2029 - 2033	4,194	619	847	248

⁽¹⁾ Benefit payments expected to be made from the plan's assets.

⁽²⁾ Benefit payments expected to be made from a combination of the plans' and the Corporation's assets.

⁽³⁾ Benefit payments (net of retiree contributions) expected to be made from a combination of the plans' and the Corporation's assets.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Corporation maintains qualified and nonqualified defined contribution retirement plans. The Corporation recorded expense of \$1.2 billion in 2023, 2022 and 2021 related to the qualified defined contribution plans. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, 178 million and 179 million shares of the Corporation's common stock were held by these plans. Payments to the plans for dividends on common stock were \$166 million, \$153 million and \$139 million in 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Certain non-U.S. employees are covered under defined contribution pension plans that are separately administered in accordance with local laws.

NOTE 18 Stock-based Compensation Plans

The Corporation administers a number of equity compensation plans, with awards being granted predominantly from the Bank of America Corporation Equity Plan (BACEP). Under this plan, 790 million shares of the Corporation's common stock are authorized to be used for grants of awards.

During 2023 and 2022, the Corporation granted 115 million and 102 million RSUs to certain employees under the BACEP. These RSUs were authorized to settle predominantly in shares of common stock of the Corporation. Certain RSUs will be settled in cash or contain settlement provisions that subject these awards to variable accounting whereby compensation expense is adjusted to fair value based on changes in the share price of the Corporation's common stock up to the settlement date. The RSUs granted in 2023 and 2022 predominantly vest over four years in one-fourth increments on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date, provided that the employee remains continuously employed with the Corporation during that time, and will be expensed ratably over the vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures, for non-retirement eligible employees based on the grant-date fair value of the shares. Of the RSUs granted in 2023 and 2022, 42 million and 39 million do not include retirement eligibility. For all other RSUs granted to employees who are retirement eligible, they are deemed authorized as of the beginning of the year preceding the grant date when the incentive award plans are generally approved. As a result, the estimated value is expensed ratably over the year preceding the grant date. The compensation cost for the stock-based plans was \$3.1 billion, \$2.9 billion and \$3.0 billion, and the related income tax benefit was \$733 million, \$697 million and \$723 million for 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. At December 31, 2023, there was an estimated \$4.0 billion of total unrecognized compensation cost related to certain share-based compensation awards that is expected to be recognized generally over a period of up to four years, with a weighted-average period of 2.5 years.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

The total fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units vested in 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$2.6 billion, \$3.4 billion and \$2.3 billion, respectively. The table below presents the status at December 31, 2023 of the share-settled restricted stock and restricted stock units and changes during 2023.

Stock-settled Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

	Shares/Units	Weighted-average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2023	202,559,798	\$ 38.60
Granted	112,616,369	33.88
Vested	(72,958,812)	35.94
Canceled	(8,707,200)	38.30
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	233,510,155	37.17

NOTE 19 Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense for 2023, 2022 and 2021 are presented in the table below.

Income Tax Expense

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Current income tax expense			
U.S. federal	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,076
U.S. state and local	559	389	775
Non-U.S.	1,918	1,156	985
Total current expense	3,838	2,702	2,836
Deferred income tax expense			
U.S. federal	(2,241)	110	962
U.S. state and local	(53)	254	491
Non-U.S.	283	375	(2,291)
Total deferred expense	(2,011)	739	(838)
Total income tax expense	\$ 1,827	\$ 3,441	\$ 1,998

Total income tax expense does not reflect the tax effects of items that are included in OCI each period. For more information, see Note 14 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). Other tax effects included in OCI each period resulted in an expense of \$892 million in 2023 and a benefit of \$4.9 billion and \$877 million in 2022 and 2021. The increase in the federal deferred tax benefit was primarily driven by increased tax attribute carryforwards related to the Corporation's tax-advantaged investments.

Income tax expense for 2023, 2022 and 2021 varied from the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to income before income taxes. The Corporation's federal statutory tax rate was 21 percent for 2023, 2022 and 2021. A reconciliation of the expected U.S. federal income tax expense, calculated by applying the federal statutory tax rate, to the Corporation's actual income tax expense, and the effective tax rates for 2023, 2022 and 2021 are presented in the following table.

Reconciliation of Income Tax Expense

	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
	2023		2022		2021	
(Dollars in millions)						
Expected U.S. federal income tax expense	\$ 5,952	21.0 %	\$ 6,504	21.0 %	\$ 7,135	21.0 %
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:						
State tax expense, net of federal benefit	475	1.7	756	2.4	1,087	3.2
Affordable housing/energy/other credits	(4,920)	(17.4)	(3,698)	(11.9)	(3,795)	(11.2)
Tax-exempt income, including dividends	(373)	(1.3)	(273)	(0.9)	(352)	(1.0)
Tax law changes	(137)	(0.5)	186	0.6	(2,050)	(6.0)
Changes in prior-period UTBs, including interest	(26)	(0.1)	(273)	(0.9)	(155)	(0.5)
Rate differential on non-U.S. earnings	601	2.1	368	1.2	45	0.1
Nondeductible expenses	367	1.3	352	1.1	206	0.6
Other	(112)	(0.4)	(481)	(1.5)	(123)	(0.3)
Total income tax expense	\$ 1,827	6.4 %	\$ 3,441	11.1 %	\$ 1,998	5.9 %

Tax Law changes reflect the impact of certain state legislative enactments in 2023 of approximately \$137 million and the 2022 and 2021 U.K. enacted corporate income tax rate changes, which resulted in a negative tax adjustment of approximately \$186 million in 2022 and a positive income tax adjustment of approximately \$2.0 billion in 2021, with corresponding adjustments of U.K. net deferred tax assets. The U.K. net deferred tax assets are primarily net operating losses (NOLs), incurred by the Corporation's U.K. broker-dealer entity in historical periods, which do not expire under U.K. tax law and are assessed regularly for impairment. If further U.K. tax law changes are enacted, a corresponding income tax adjustment will be made based on the amount of available net deferred tax assets and applicable tax rate changes.

Tax credits originate from investments in affordable housing and renewable energy partnerships and similar entities. Significant increases in the tax credits recognized over the last three annual periods have been primarily driven by the Corporation's continued growth in the volume of investments in wind and solar energy production facilities, consistent with the Corporation's commitment to support the transition to a lower carbon economy. For more information, see Note 6 - *Securitizations and Other Variable Interest Entities*.

The reconciliation of the beginning unrecognized tax benefits (UTB) balance to the ending balance is presented in the table below.

Reconciliation of the Change in Unrecognized Tax Benefits

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Balance, January 1	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,322	\$ 1,340
Increases related to positions taken during the current year	76	121	208
Increases related to positions taken during prior years ⁽¹⁾	139	167	265
Decreases related to positions taken during prior years ⁽¹⁾	(32)	(289)	(413)
Settlements	(380)	(99)	(23)
Expiration of statute of limitations	(48)	(166)	(55)
Balance, December 31	\$ 811	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,322

⁽¹⁾ The sum of the positions taken during prior years differs from the \$(26) million, \$(273) million and \$(155) million in the Reconciliation of Income Tax Expense table due to temporary items, state items and jurisdictional offsets, as well as the inclusion of interest in the Reconciliation of Income Tax Expense table.

At December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the balance of the Corporation's UTBs which would, if recognized, affect the Corporation's effective tax rate was \$671 million, \$709 million and \$959 million, respectively. Included in the UTB balance are some items the recognition of which would not affect the effective tax rate, such as the tax effect of certain temporary differences, the portion of gross state UTBs that would be offset by the tax benefit of the associated federal deduction and the portion of gross non-U.S. UTBs that would be offset by tax reductions in other jurisdictions.

It is reasonably possible that the UTB balance may decrease by as much as \$109 million during the next 12 months, since resolved items will be removed from the balance whether their resolution results in payment or recognition.

The Corporation recognized an interest expense of \$35 million in 2023 and interest benefit of \$50 million in 2022 and interest expense of \$32 million in 2021. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Corporation's accrual for interest and penalties that related to income taxes, net of taxes and remittances, was \$134 million and \$107 million.

The Corporation files income tax returns in more than 100 states and non-U.S. jurisdictions each year. The IRS and other tax authorities in countries and states in which the Corporation has significant business operations examine tax returns periodically (continuously in some jurisdictions). The table below summarizes the status of examinations by major jurisdiction for the Corporation and various subsidiaries at December 31, 2023.

Tax Examination Status

	Years under Examination ⁽¹⁾	Status at December 31, 2023
United States	2017-2021	Field Examination
California	2015-2017	Field Examination
California	2018-2021	To begin in 2024
New York	2019-2021	Field Examination
United Kingdom ⁽²⁾	2021	Field Examination

⁽¹⁾ All tax years subsequent to the years shown remain subject to examination.

⁽²⁾ Field examination for tax year 2022 to begin in 2024.

Significant components of the Corporation's net deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are presented in the following table.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(Dollars in millions)	December 31	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets		
Tax attribute carryforwards ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,084	\$ 9,798
Security, loan and debt valuations ⁽²⁾	3,991	5,748
Allowance for credit losses	3,518	3,503
Lease liability	2,328	2,443
Employee compensation and retirement benefits	1,698	1,625
Accrued expenses	1,640	1,143
Other	1,475	1,371
Gross deferred tax assets	25,734	25,631
Valuation allowance	(2,108)	(2,133)
Total deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	23,626	23,498
Deferred tax liabilities		
Equipment lease financing	2,488	2,432
Right-of-use asset	2,180	2,303
Tax credit investments	1,884	1,759
Fixed Assets	789	1,200
Other	1,913	2,459
Gross deferred tax liabilities	9,254	10,153
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 14,372	\$ 13,345

⁽¹⁾ Includes both net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards.

⁽²⁾ Includes AFS debt securities.

The table below summarizes the deferred tax assets and related valuation allowances recognized for the net operating loss (NOL) and tax credit carryforwards at December 31, 2023.

Net Operating Loss and Tax Credit Carryforward Deferred Tax Assets

(Dollars in millions)	Deferred Tax Asset	Valuation Allowance	Net Deferred Tax Asset	First Year Expiring
Net operating losses - U.K. ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,588	\$ —	\$ 7,588	None
Net operating losses - other non-U.S.	235	(44)	191	Various
Net operating losses - U.S. states ⁽²⁾	807	(471)	336	Various
General business credits	1,557	—	1,557	Various
Foreign tax credits	897	(897)	—	After 2028

⁽¹⁾ Represents U.K. broker-dealer net operating losses that may be carried forward indefinitely.

⁽²⁾ The net operating losses and related valuation allowances for U.S. states before considering the benefit of federal deductions were \$1.0 billion and \$597 million.

Management concluded that no valuation allowance was necessary to reduce the deferred tax assets related to the U.K. NOL carryforwards and U.S. federal and certain state NOL carryforwards since estimated future taxable income will be sufficient to utilize these assets prior to their expiration. The majority of the Corporation's U.K. net deferred tax assets, which consist primarily of NOLs, are expected to be realized by certain subsidiaries over an extended number of years. Management's conclusion is supported by financial results, profit forecasts for the relevant entities and the indefinite period to carry forward NOLs. However, a material change in those estimates could lead management to reassess such valuation allowance conclusions.

At December 31, 2023, U.S. federal income taxes had not been provided on approximately \$5.0 billion of temporary differences associated with investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries that are essentially permanent in duration. If the Corporation were to record the associated deferred tax liability, the amount would be approximately \$1.0 billion.

NOTE 20 Fair Value Measurements

Under applicable accounting standards, fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Corporation determines the fair values of its financial instruments under applicable accounting standards that require an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The Corporation categorizes its financial instruments into three levels based on the established fair value hierarchy and conducts a review of fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis. Transfers into or out of fair value hierarchy classifications are made if the significant inputs used in the financial models measuring the fair values of the assets and liabilities become unobservable or observable in the current marketplace. For more information regarding the fair value hierarchy and how the Corporation measures fair value, see *Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Principles*. The Corporation accounts for certain financial instruments under the fair value option. For more information, see *Note 21 - Fair Value Option*.

Valuation Techniques

The following sections outline the valuation methodologies for the Corporation's assets and liabilities. While the Corporation believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

During 2023, there were no significant changes to valuation approaches or techniques that had, or are expected to have, a material impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Trading Account Assets and Liabilities and Debt Securities

The fair values of trading account assets and liabilities are primarily based on actively traded markets where prices are based on either direct market quotes or observed transactions. The fair values of debt securities are generally based on quoted market prices or market prices for similar assets. Liquidity is a significant factor in the determination of the fair values of trading account assets and liabilities and debt securities. Market price quotes may not be readily available for some positions such as positions within a market sector where trading activity has slowed significantly or ceased. Some of these instruments are valued using a discounted cash flow model, which estimates the fair value of the securities using internal credit risk, and interest rate and prepayment risk models that incorporate management's best estimate of current key assumptions such as default rates, loss severity and prepayment rates. Principal and interest cash flows are discounted using an observable discount rate for similar instruments with adjustments that management believes a market participant would consider in determining fair value for the specific security. Other instruments are valued using a net asset value approach which considers the value of the underlying securities. Underlying assets are valued using external pricing services, where available, or matrix pricing based on the vintages and ratings. Situations of illiquidity generally are triggered by the market's perception of credit uncertainty regarding a single company or a specific market sector. In these instances, fair value is determined based on limited available market information and other factors,

principally from reviewing the issuer's financial statements and changes in credit ratings made by one or more rating agencies.

Derivative Assets and Liabilities

The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities traded in the OTC market are determined using quantitative models that utilize multiple market inputs including interest rates, prices and indices to generate continuous yield or pricing curves and volatility factors to value the position. The majority of market inputs are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including brokers, market transactions and third-party pricing services. When third-party pricing services are used, the methods and assumptions are reviewed by the Corporation. Estimation risk is greater for derivative asset and liability positions that are either option-based or have longer maturity dates where observable market inputs are less readily available, or are unobservable, in which case, quantitative-based extrapolations of rate, price or index scenarios are used in determining fair values. The fair values of derivative assets and liabilities include adjustments for market liquidity, counterparty credit quality and other instrument-specific factors, where appropriate. In addition, the Corporation incorporates within its fair value measurements of OTC derivatives a valuation adjustment to reflect the credit risk associated with the net position. Positions are netted by counterparty, and fair value for net long exposures is adjusted for counterparty credit risk while the fair value for net short exposures is adjusted for the Corporation's own credit risk. The Corporation also incorporates FVA within its fair value measurements to include funding costs on uncollateralized derivatives and derivatives where the Corporation is not permitted to use the collateral it receives. An estimate of severity of loss is also used in the determination of fair value, primarily based on market data.

Loans and Loan Commitments

The fair values of loans and loan commitments are based on market prices, where available, or discounted cash flow analyses using market-based credit spreads of comparable debt instruments or credit derivatives of the specific borrower or comparable borrowers. Results of discounted cash flow analyses may be adjusted, as appropriate, to reflect other market conditions or the perceived credit risk of the borrower.

Mortgage Servicing Rights

The fair values of MSR are primarily determined using an option-adjusted spread valuation approach, which factors in prepayment risk to determine the fair value of MSR. This approach consists of projecting servicing cash flows under multiple interest rate scenarios and discounting these cash flows using risk-adjusted discount rates.

Loans Held-for-sale

The fair values of LHFS are based on quoted market prices, where available, or are determined by discounting estimated cash flows using interest rates approximating the Corporation's current origination rates for similar loans adjusted to reflect the inherent credit risk. The borrower-specific credit risk is embedded within the quoted market prices or is implied by considering loan performance when selecting comparables.

Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt

The Corporation issues structured liabilities that have coupons or repayment terms linked to the performance of debt or equity securities, interest rates, indices, currencies or commodities. The fair values of these structured liabilities are estimated using quantitative models for the combined derivative and debt portions of the notes. These models incorporate observable and, in some instances, unobservable inputs including security prices, interest rate yield curves, option volatility, currency, commodity or equity rates and correlations among these inputs. The Corporation also considers the impact of its own credit spread in determining the discount rate used to value these liabilities. The credit spread is determined by reference to observable spreads in the secondary bond market.

Securities Financing Agreements

The fair values of certain reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements and securities borrowed transactions are determined using quantitative models, including discounted cash flow models that require the use of multiple market inputs including interest rates and spreads to generate continuous yield or pricing curves, and volatility factors. The majority of market inputs are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including brokers, market transactions and third-party pricing services.

Deposits

The fair values of deposits are determined using quantitative models, including discounted cash flow models that require the use of multiple market inputs including interest rates and spreads to generate continuous yield or pricing curves, and volatility factors. The majority of market inputs are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including brokers, market transactions and third-party pricing services. The Corporation considers the impact of its own credit spread in the valuation of these liabilities. The credit risk is determined by reference to observable credit spreads in the secondary cash market.

Asset-backed Secured Financings

The fair values of asset-backed secured financings are based on external broker bids, where available, or are determined by discounting estimated cash flows using interest rates approximating the Corporation's current origination rates for similar loans, adjusted to reflect the inherent credit risk.

Recurring Fair Value

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023 and 2022, including financial instruments that the Corporation accounts for under the fair value option, are summarized in the following tables.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2023					
	Fair Value Measurements			Netting Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Assets						
Time deposits placed and other short-term investments	\$ 1,181	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,181	
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	—	436,340	—	(303,287)	133,053	
Trading account assets:						
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	65,160	1,963	—	—	67,123	
Corporate securities, trading loans and other	—	41,462	1,689	—	43,151	
Equity securities	47,431	41,380	187	—	88,998	
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	5,517	21,195	396	—	27,108	
Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS:						
U.S. government-sponsored agency guaranteed	—	38,802	2	—	38,804	
Mortgage trading loans, ABS and other MBS	—	10,955	1,215	—	12,170	
Total trading account assets ⁽²⁾	118,108	155,757	3,489	—	277,354	
Derivative assets	14,676	272,244	3,422	(251,019)	39,323	
AFS debt securities:						
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	176,764	902	—	—	177,666	
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency	—	37,812	—	—	37,812	
Agency-collateralized mortgage obligations	—	2,544	—	—	2,544	
Non-agency residential	—	109	273	—	382	
Commercial	—	10,435	—	—	10,435	
Non-U.S. securities	1,093	21,679	103	—	22,875	
Other taxable securities	—	4,835	—	—	4,835	
Tax-exempt securities	—	10,100	—	—	10,100	
Total AFS debt securities	177,857	88,416	376	—	266,649	
Other debt securities carried at fair value:						
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	1,690	—	—	—	1,690	
Non-agency residential MBS	—	211	69	—	280	
Non-U.S. and other securities	1,786	6,447	—	—	8,233	
Total other debt securities carried at fair value	3,476	6,658	69	—	10,203	
Loans and leases	—	3,476	93	—	3,569	
Loans held-for-sale	—	1,895	164	—	2,059	
Other assets ⁽³⁾	8,052	2,152	1,657	—	11,861	
Total assets ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 323,350	\$ 966,938	\$ 9,270	\$ (554,306)	\$ 745,252	
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing deposits in U.S. offices	\$ —	\$ 284	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 284	
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	—	481,896	—	(303,287)	178,609	
Trading account liabilities:						
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	14,908	65	—	—	14,973	
Equity securities	51,772	4,710	12	—	56,494	
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	9,390	6,997	—	—	16,387	
Corporate securities and other	—	7,637	39	—	7,676	
Total trading account liabilities	76,070	19,409	51	—	95,530	
Derivative liabilities	14,375	280,908	5,916	(257,767)	43,432	
Short-term borrowings	—	4,680	10	—	4,690	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,969	2,483	21	—	11,473	
Long-term debt	—	42,195	614	—	42,809	
Total liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 99,414	\$ 831,855	\$ 6,612	\$ (561,054)	\$ 376,827	

⁽¹⁾ Amounts represent the impact of legally enforceable master netting agreements and also cash collateral held or placed with the same counterparties.

⁽²⁾ Includes securities with a fair value of \$18.0 billion that were segregated in compliance with securities regulations or deposited with clearing organizations. This amount is included in the parenthetical disclosure on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Trading account assets also includes certain commodities inventory of \$42 million that is accounted for at the lower of cost or net realizable value, which is the current selling price less any costs to sell.

⁽³⁾ Includes MSRs, which are classified as Level 3 assets, of \$970 million.

⁽⁴⁾ Total recurring Level 3 assets were 0.29 percent of total consolidated assets, and total recurring Level 3 liabilities were 0.23 percent of total consolidated liabilities.

December 31, 2022

(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value Measurements			Netting Adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Assets/Liabilities at Fair Value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Assets					
Time deposits placed and other short-term investments	\$ 868	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 868
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell ⁽²⁾	—	146,999	—	—	146,999
Trading account assets:					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	58,894	212	—	—	59,106
Corporate securities, trading loans and other	—	46,897	2,384	—	49,281
Equity securities	77,868	35,065	145	—	113,078
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	7,392	26,306	518	—	34,216
Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS:					
U.S. government-sponsored agency guaranteed	—	28,563	34	—	28,597
Mortgage trading loans, ABS and other MBS	—	10,312	1,518	—	11,830
Total trading account assets ⁽³⁾	144,154	147,355	4,599	—	296,108
Derivative assets	14,775	380,380	3,213	(349,726)	48,642
AFS debt securities:					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	158,102	920	—	—	159,022
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Agency	—	23,442	—	—	23,442
Agency-collateralized mortgage obligations	—	2,221	—	—	2,221
Non-agency residential	—	128	258	—	386
Commercial	—	6,407	—	—	6,407
Non-U.S. securities	—	13,212	195	—	13,407
Other taxable securities	—	4,645	—	—	4,645
Tax-exempt securities	—	11,207	51	—	11,258
Total AFS debt securities	158,102	62,182	504	—	220,788
Other debt securities carried at fair value:					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	561	—	—	—	561
Non-agency residential MBS	—	248	119	—	367
Non-U.S. and other securities	3,027	5,251	—	—	8,278
Total other debt securities carried at fair value	3,588	5,499	119	—	9,206
Loans and leases	—	5,518	253	—	5,771
Loans held-for-sale	—	883	232	—	1,115
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	6,898	897	1,799	—	9,594
Total assets ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 328,385	\$ 749,713	\$ 10,719	\$ (349,726)	\$ 739,091
Liabilities					
Interest-bearing deposits in U.S. offices	\$ —	\$ 311	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 311
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase ⁽²⁾	—	151,708	—	—	151,708
Trading account liabilities:					
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	13,906	181	—	—	14,087
Equity securities	36,937	4,825	—	—	41,762
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	9,636	8,228	—	—	17,864
Corporate securities and other	—	6,628	58	—	6,686
Total trading account liabilities	60,479	19,862	58	—	80,399
Derivative liabilities	15,431	376,979	6,106	(353,700)	44,816
Short-term borrowings	—	818	14	—	832
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	7,458	2,262	32	—	9,752
Long-term debt	—	32,208	862	—	33,070
Total liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 83,368	\$ 584,148	\$ 7,072	\$ (353,700)	\$ 320,888

⁽¹⁾ Amounts represent the impact of legally enforceable derivative master netting agreements and also cash collateral held or placed with the same counterparties.

⁽²⁾ Amounts have been netted by \$221.7 billion to reflect the application of legally enforceable master netting agreements.

⁽³⁾ Includes securities with a fair value of \$16.6 billion that were segregated in compliance with securities regulations or deposited with clearing organizations. This amount is included in the parenthetical disclosure on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Trading account assets also includes certain commodities inventory of \$40 million that is accounted for at the lower of cost or net realizable value, which is the current selling price less any costs to sell.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes MSRs, which are classified as Level 3 assets, of \$1.0 billion.

⁽⁵⁾ Total recurring Level 3 assets were 0.35 percent of total consolidated assets, and total recurring Level 3 liabilities were 0.25 percent of total consolidated liabilities.

The following tables present a reconciliation of all assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) during 2023, 2022 and 2021, including net realized and unrealized gains (losses) included in earnings and accumulated OCI. Transfers into Level 3 occur primarily due to decreased price observability, and

transfers out of Level 3 occur primarily due to increased price observability. Transfers occur on a regular basis for long-term debt instruments due to changes in the impact of unobservable inputs on the value of the embedded derivative in relation to the instrument as a whole.

Level 3 – Fair Value Measurements ⁽¹⁾

	Balance January 1	Total Realized/ Unrealized Gains (Losses) in Net Income ⁽²⁾	Gains (Losses) in OCI ⁽³⁾	Gross				Gross Transfers into Level 3	Gross Transfers out of Level 3	Balance December 31	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) in Net Income Related to Financial Instruments Still Held ⁽²⁾	
				Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements					
Year Ended December 31, 2023												
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ (7)	\$ —	\$ —
Trading account assets:												
Corporate securities, trading loans and other	2,384	144	2	453	(241)	20	(1,029)	385	(429)	1,689	50	
Equity securities	145	44	—	39	(52)	—	(61)	153	(81)	187	(5)	
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	518	68	30	64	(23)	—	(259)	—	(2)	396	70	
Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	1,552	(50)	—	263	(417)	—	(241)	436	(326)	1,217	(71)	
Total trading account assets	4,599	206	32	819	(733)	20	(1,590)	974	(838)	3,489	44	
Net derivative assets (liabilities) ⁽⁴⁾	(2,893)	179	(375)	1,318	(1,281)	—	(1,575)	(8)	2,141	(2,494)	(857)	
AFS debt securities:												
Non-agency residential MBS	258	1	23	—	—	—	(9)	—	—	273	2	
Non-U.S. and other taxable securities	195	10	7	—	—	—	(106)	4	(7)	103	2	
Tax-exempt securities	51	1	—	—	—	—	(52)	—	—	—	—	
Total AFS debt securities	504	12	30	—	—	—	(167)	4	(7)	376	4	
Other debt securities carried at fair value – Non-agency residential MBS												
Loans and leases ^(5,6)	253	(9)	—	9	(54)	—	(100)	16	(22)	93	(13)	
Loans held-for-sale ^(5,6)	232	24	3	—	(25)	—	(70)	—	—	164	13	
Other assets ^(6,7)	1,799	211	10	176	(326)	104	(319)	2	—	1,657	74	
Trading account liabilities – Equity securities	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	(15)	—	(12)	1	
Trading account liabilities – Corporate securities and other	(58)	(3)	—	(3)	(1)	(1)	24	(35)	38	(39)	(9)	
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁵⁾	(14)	1	—	—	(13)	(8)	24	—	—	(10)	(1)	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	(32)	21	—	(11)	—	—	—	—	1	(21)	4	
Long-term debt ⁽⁵⁾	(862)	179	(26)	(9)	50	—	47	—	7	(614)	183	
Year Ended December 31, 2022												
Trading account assets:												
Corporate securities, trading loans and other	\$ 2,110	\$ (52)	\$ (2)	\$ 1,069	\$ (384)	\$ —	\$ (606)	\$ 1,023	\$ (774)	\$ 2,384	\$ (78)	
Equity securities	190	(3)	—	45	(25)	—	(4)	38	(96)	145	(6)	
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	396	59	16	54	(4)	—	(68)	75	(10)	518	56	
Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	1,527	(254)	—	729	(665)	—	(112)	536	(209)	1,552	(152)	
Total trading account assets	4,223	(250)	14	1,897	(1,078)	—	(790)	1,672	(1,089)	4,599	(180)	
Net derivative assets (liabilities) ⁽⁴⁾	(2,662)	551	—	319	(830)	—	294	(180)	(385)	(2,893)	259	
AFS debt securities:												
Non-agency residential MBS	316	—	(35)	—	(8)	—	(75)	73	(13)	258	—	
Non-U.S. and other taxable securities	71	10	(10)	126	—	—	(22)	311	(291)	195	1	
Tax-exempt securities	52	—	1	—	—	—	(3)	1	—	51	—	
Total AFS debt securities	439	10	(44)	126	(8)	—	(100)	385	(304)	504	1	
Other debt securities carried at fair value – Non-agency residential MBS												
Loans and leases ^(5,6)	748	(45)	—	—	(154)	82	(129)	—	(249)	253	(21)	
Loans held-for-sale ^(5,6)	317	9	4	171	(6)	—	(271)	8	—	232	19	
Other assets ^(6,7)	1,572	305	(21)	39	(35)	208	(271)	5	(3)	1,799	213	
Trading account liabilities – Corporate securities and other	(11)	5	—	(4)	—	—	(2)	(46)	—	(58)	1	
Short-term borrowings ⁽⁵⁾	—	3	—	—	(17)	—	—	(3)	3	(14)	2	
Accrued expenses and other liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	—	(23)	—	(9)	—	—	—	—	—	(32)	(7)	
Long-term debt ⁽⁵⁾	(1,075)	(197)	82	—	14	(1)	57	(24)	282	(862)	(200)	

⁽¹⁾ Assets (liabilities). For assets, increase (decrease) to Level 3 and for liabilities, (increase) decrease to Level 3.

⁽²⁾ Includes gains (losses) reported in earnings in the following income statement line items: Trading account assets/liabilities - market making and similar activities and other income; Net derivative assets (liabilities) - market making and similar activities and other income; AFS debt securities - other income; Other debt securities carried at fair value - other income; Loans and leases - market making and similar activities and other income; Loans held-for-sale - other income; Other assets - market making and similar activities and other income primarily related to MSRs; Short-term borrowings - market making and similar activities; Accrued expenses and other liabilities - market making and similar activities and other income; Long-term debt - market making and similar activities.

⁽³⁾ Includes unrealized gains (losses) in OCI on AFS debt securities, foreign currency translation adjustments, derivatives designated in cash flow hedges and the impact of changes in the Corporation's credit spreads on long-term debt accounted for under the fair value option. Amounts include net unrealized gains (losses) of \$(324) million and \$28 million related to financial instruments still held at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽⁴⁾ Net derivative assets (liabilities) include derivative assets of \$3.4 billion and \$3.2 billion and derivative liabilities of \$5.9 billion and \$6.1 billion at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽⁵⁾ Amounts represent instruments that are accounted for under the fair value option.

⁽⁶⁾ Issuances represent loan originations and MSRs recognized following securitizations or whole-loan sales.

⁽⁷⁾ Settlements primarily represent the net change in fair value of the MSR asset due to the recognition of modeled cash flows and the passage of time.

Level 3 – Fair Value Measurements ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	Balance January 1	Total Realized/ Unrealized Gains (Losses) in Net Income ⁽²⁾	Gains (Losses) in OCI ⁽³⁾	Gross				Gross Transfers into Level 3	Gross Transfers out of Level 3	Balance December 31	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) in Net Income Related to Financial Instruments Still Held ⁽²⁾
				Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements				
Year Ended December 31, 2021											
Trading account assets:											
Corporate securities, trading loans and other	\$ 1,359	\$ (17)	\$ —	\$ 765	\$ (437)	\$ —	\$ (327)	\$ 1,218	\$ (451)	\$ 2,110	\$ (79)
Equity securities	227	(18)	—	103	(68)	—	—	112	(166)	190	(44)
Non-U.S. sovereign debt	354	31	(20)	18	—	—	(13)	26	—	396	34
Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	1,440	(58)	—	518	(721)	7	(167)	771	(263)	1,527	(91)
Total trading account assets	3,380	(62)	(20)	1,404	(1,226)	7	(507)	2,127	(880)	4,223	(180)
Net derivative assets (liabilities) ⁽⁴⁾	(3,468)	927	—	521	(653)	—	293	(74)	(208)	(2,662)	800
AFS debt securities:											
Non-agency residential MBS	378	(11)	(111)	—	(98)	—	(45)	304	(101)	316	8
Non-U.S. and other taxable securities	89	(4)	(7)	8	(10)	—	(4)	—	(1)	71	—
Tax-exempt securities	176	20	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	(142)	52	(19)
Total AFS debt securities	643	5	(118)	8	(108)	—	(51)	304	(244)	439	(11)
Other debt securities carried at fair value - Non-agency residential MBS											
	267	1	—	—	(45)	—	(37)	101	(45)	242	10
Loans and leases ^(5,6)	717	62	—	59	(13)	70	(180)	46	(13)	748	65
Loans held-for-sale ^(5,6)	236	13	(6)	132	(1)	—	(79)	26	(4)	317	18
Other assets ^(6,7)	1,970	7	3	26	(202)	144	(383)	9	(2)	1,572	3
Trading account liabilities – Corporate securities and other											
	(16)	6	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—	(11)	—
Long-term debt ⁽⁵⁾	(1,164)	(92)	13	(6)	15	(12)	98	(65)	138	(1,075)	(113)

⁽¹⁾ Assets (liabilities). For assets, increase (decrease) to Level 3 and for liabilities, (increase) decrease to Level 3.

⁽²⁾ Includes gains/losses reported in earnings in the following income statement line items: Trading account assets/liabilities - predominantly market making and similar activities; Net derivative assets (liabilities) - market making and similar activities and other income; AFS debt securities - other income; Other debt securities carried at fair value - other income; Loans and leases - market making and similar activities and other income; Loans held-for-sale - other income; Other assets - market making and similar activities and other income related to MSRs; Long-term debt - market making and similar activities.

⁽³⁾ Includes unrealized losses in OCI on AFS debt securities, foreign currency translation adjustments and the impact of changes in the Corporation's credit spreads on long-term debt accounted for under the fair value option. Amounts include net unrealized losses of \$19 million related to financial instruments still held at December 31, 2021.

⁽⁴⁾ Net derivative assets (liabilities) include derivative assets of \$3.1 billion and derivative liabilities of \$5.8 billion.

⁽⁵⁾ Amounts represent instruments that are accounted for under the fair value option.

⁽⁶⁾ Issuances represent loan originations and MSRs recognized following securitizations or whole-loan sales.

⁽⁷⁾ Settlements primarily represent the net change in fair value of the MSR asset due to the recognition of modeled cash flows and the passage of time.

The following tables present information about significant unobservable inputs related to the Corporation's material categories of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2023

(Dollars in millions)

Financial Instrument	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Inputs		
			Significant Unobservable Inputs	Ranges of Inputs	Weighted Average ⁽¹⁾
Loans and Securities ⁽²⁾					
Instruments backed by residential real estate assets	\$ 538		Yield	0% to 22%	9%
Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	109	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables	Prepayment speed	1% to 42% CPR	10% CPR
Loans and leases	87		Default rate	0% to 3% CDR	1% CDR
AFS debt securities – Non-agency residential	273		Price	\$0 to \$115	\$70
Other debt securities carried at fair value – Non-agency residential	69		Loss severity	0% to 100%	27%
Instruments backed by commercial real estate assets	\$ 363		Yield	0% to 25%	12%
Trading account assets – Corporate securities, trading loans and other	301	Discounted cash flow	Price	\$0 to \$100	\$75
Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	62				
Commercial loans, debt securities and other	\$ 3,103		Yield	5% to 59%	13%
Trading account assets – Corporate securities, trading loans and other	1,388	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables	Prepayment speed	10% to 20%	16%
Trading account assets – Non-U.S. sovereign debt	396		Default rate	3% to 4%	4%
Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	1,046		Loss severity	35% to 40%	37%
AFS debt securities – Non-U.S. and other taxable securities	103		Price	\$0 to \$157	\$70
Loans and leases	6				
Loans held-for-sale	164				
Other assets, primarily auction rate securities	\$ 687	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables	Price	\$10 to \$95	\$85
			Discount rate	10%	n/a
MSRs	\$ 970	Discounted cash flow	Weighted-average life, fixed rate ⁽⁵⁾	0 to 14 years	6 years
			Weighted-average life, variable rate ⁽⁵⁾	0 to 11 years	3 years
			Option-adjusted spread, fixed rate	7% to 14%	9%
			Option-adjusted spread, variable rate	9% to 15%	12%
Structured liabilities					
Long-term debt	\$ (614)	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables, Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽³⁾	Yield	58%	n/a
			Equity correlation	5% to 97%	25%
			Price	\$0 to \$100	\$90
			Natural gas forward price	\$1/MMBtu to \$7/MMBtu	\$4 /MMBtu
Net derivative assets (liabilities)					
Credit derivatives	\$ 9	Discounted cash flow, Stochastic recovery correlation model	Credit spreads	2 to 79 bps	59 bps
			Prepayment speed	15% CPR	n/a
			Default rate	2% CDR	n/a
			Credit correlation	22% to 62%	58%
			Price	\$0 to \$94	\$87
Equity derivatives	\$ (1,386)	Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽³⁾	Equity correlation	0% to 99%	67%
			Long-dated equity volatilities	4% to 102%	34%
Commodity derivatives	\$ (633)	Discounted cash flow, Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽³⁾	Natural gas forward price	\$1/MMBtu to \$7/MMBtu	\$4 /MMBtu
			Power forward price	\$21 to \$91	\$42
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (484)	Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽⁴⁾	Correlation (IR/IR)	(35)% to 89%	65%
			Correlation (FX/IR)	(25)% to 58%	35%
			Long-dated inflation rates	(1)% to 11%	0%
			Long-dated inflation volatilities	0% to 5%	2%
			Interest rate volatilities	0% to 2%	1%
Total net derivative assets (liabilities)	\$ (2,494)				

⁽¹⁾ For loans and securities, structured liabilities and net derivative assets (liabilities), the weighted average is calculated based upon the absolute fair value of the instruments.

⁽²⁾ The categories are aggregated based upon product type, which differs from financial statement classification. The following is a reconciliation to the line items in the table on page 207: Trading account assets – Corporate securities, trading loans and other of \$1.7 billion, Trading account assets – Non-U.S. sovereign debt of \$396 million, Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS of \$1.2 billion, AFS debt securities of \$376 million, Other debt securities carried at fair value - Non-agency residential of \$69 million, Other assets, including MSRs, of \$1.7 billion, Loans and leases of \$93 million and LHFS of \$164 million.

⁽³⁾ Includes models such as Monte Carlo simulation and Black-Scholes.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes models such as Monte Carlo simulation, Black-Scholes and other methods that model the joint dynamics of interest, inflation and foreign exchange rates.

⁽⁵⁾ The weighted-average life is a product of changes in market rates of interest, prepayment rates and other model and cash flow assumptions.

CPR = Constant Prepayment Rate

CDR = Constant Default Rate

MMBtu = Million British thermal units

IR = Interest Rate

FX = Foreign Exchange

n/a = not applicable

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2022

(Dollars in millions)

Financial Instrument	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Inputs		
			Significant Unobservable Inputs	Ranges of Inputs	Weighted Average ⁽¹⁾
Loans and Securities ⁽²⁾					
Instruments backed by residential real estate assets	\$ 852		Yield	0% to 25%	10%
Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	338	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables	Prepayment speed	0% to 29% CPR	12% CPR
Loans and leases	137		Default rate	0% to 3% CDR	1% CDR
AFS debt securities - Non-agency residential	258		Price	\$0 to \$111	\$26
Other debt securities carried at fair value - Non-agency residential	119		Loss severity	0% to 100%	24%
Instruments backed by commercial real estate assets	\$ 362			Yield	0% to 25%
Trading account assets – Corporate securities, trading loans and other	292	Discounted cash flow	Price	\$0 to \$100	\$75
Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	66				
Loans held-for-sale	4				
Commercial loans, debt securities and other	\$ 4,348		Yield	5% to 43%	15%
Trading account assets – Corporate securities, trading loans and other	2,092	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables	Prepayment speed	10% to 20%	15%
Trading account assets – Non-U.S. sovereign debt	518		Default rate	3% to 4%	4%
Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS	1,148		Loss severity	35% to 40%	38%
AFS debt securities – Tax-exempt securities	51		Price	\$0 to \$157	\$75
AFS debt securities – Non-U.S. and other taxable securities	195				
Loans and leases	116				
Loans held-for-sale	228				
Other assets, primarily auction rate securities	\$ 779	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables	Price	\$10 to \$97	\$94
			Discount rate	11%	n/a
MSRs	\$ 1,020	Discounted cash flow	Weighted-average life, fixed rate ⁽⁵⁾	0 to 14 years	6 years
			Weighted-average life, variable rate ⁽⁵⁾	0 to 12 years	4 years
			Option-adjusted spread, fixed rate	7% to 14%	9%
			Option-adjusted spread, variable rate	9% to 15%	12%
Structured liabilities					
Long-term debt	\$ (862)	Discounted cash flow, Market comparables, Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽³⁾	Yield	22% to 43%	23%
			Equity correlation	0% to 95%	69%
			Price	\$0 to \$119	\$90
			Natural gas forward price	\$3/MMBtu to \$13/MMBtu	\$9/MMBtu
Net derivative assets (liabilities)					
Credit derivatives	\$ (44)	Discounted cash flow, Stochastic recovery correlation model	Credit spreads	3 to 63 bps	22 bps
			Upfront points	0 to 100 points	83 points
			Prepayment speed	15% CPR	n/a
			Default rate	2% CDR	n/a
			Credit correlation	18% to 53%	44%
			Price	\$0 to \$151	\$63
Equity derivatives	\$ (1,534)	Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽³⁾	Equity correlation	0% to 100%	73%
			Long-dated equity volatilities	4% to 101%	44%
Commodity derivatives	\$ (291)	Discounted cash flow, Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽³⁾	Natural gas forward price	\$3/MMBtu to \$13/MMBtu	\$8/MMBtu
			Power forward price	\$9 to \$123	\$43
Interest rate derivatives	\$ (1,024)	Industry standard derivative pricing ⁽⁴⁾	Correlation (IR/IR)	(35)% to 89%	67%
			Correlation (FX/IR)	11% to 58%	43%
			Long-dated inflation rates	0% to 39%	1%
			Long-dated inflation volatilities	0% to 5%	2%
			Interest rates volatilities	0% to 2%	1%
Total net derivative assets (liabilities)	\$ (2,893)				

⁽¹⁾ For loans and securities, structured liabilities and net derivative assets (liabilities), the weighted average is calculated based upon the absolute fair value of the instruments.

⁽²⁾ The categories are aggregated based upon product type, which differs from financial statement classification. The following is a reconciliation to the line items in the table on page 208: Trading account assets – Corporate securities, trading loans and other of \$2.4 billion, Trading account assets – Non-U.S. sovereign debt of \$518 million, Trading account assets – Mortgage trading loans, MBS and ABS of \$1.6 billion, AFS debt securities of \$504 million, Other debt securities carried at fair value - Non-agency residential of \$119 million, Other assets, including MSRs, of \$1.8 billion, Loans and leases of \$253 million and LHFS of \$232 million.

⁽³⁾ Includes models such as Monte Carlo simulation and Black-Scholes.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes models such as Monte Carlo simulation, Black-Scholes and other methods that model the joint dynamics of interest, inflation and foreign exchange rates.

⁽⁵⁾ The weighted-average life is a product of changes in market rates of interest, prepayment rates and other model and cash flow assumptions.

CPR = Constant Prepayment Rate

CDR = Constant Default Rate

MMBtu = Million British thermal units

IR = Interest Rate

FX = Foreign Exchange

n/a = not applicable

In the previous tables, instruments backed by residential and commercial real estate assets include RMBS, commercial MBS, whole loans and mortgage CDOs. Commercial loans, debt securities and other include corporate CLOs and CDOs, commercial loans and bonds, and securities backed by non-real estate assets. Structured liabilities primarily include equity-linked notes that are accounted for under the fair value option.

The Corporation uses multiple market approaches in valuing certain of its Level 3 financial instruments. For example, market comparables and discounted cash flows are used together. For a given product, such as corporate debt securities, market comparables may be used to estimate some of the unobservable inputs, and then these inputs are incorporated into a discounted cash flow model. Therefore, the balances disclosed encompass both of these techniques.

The levels of aggregation and diversity within the products disclosed in the tables result in certain ranges of inputs being wide and unevenly distributed across asset and liability categories.

Uncertainty of Fair Value Measurements from Unobservable Inputs

Loans and Securities

A significant increase in market yields, default rates, loss severities or duration would have resulted in a significantly lower fair value for long positions. Short positions would have been impacted in a directionally opposite way. The impact of changes in prepayment speeds would have resulted in differing impacts depending on the seniority of the instrument and, in the case of CLOs, whether prepayments can be reinvested. A significant increase in price would have resulted in a significantly higher fair value for long positions, and short positions would have been impacted in a directionally opposite way.

Structured Liabilities and Derivatives

For credit derivatives, a significant increase in market yield, upfront points (i.e., a single upfront payment made by a

protection buyer at inception), credit spreads, default rates or loss severities would have resulted in a significantly lower fair value for protection sellers and higher fair value for protection buyers. The impact of changes in prepayment speeds would have resulted in differing impacts depending on the seniority of the instrument.

Structured credit derivatives are impacted by credit correlation. Default correlation is a parameter that describes the degree of dependence among credit default rates within a credit portfolio that underlies a credit derivative instrument. The sensitivity of this input on the fair value varies depending on the level of subordination of the tranche. For senior tranches that are net purchases of protection, a significant increase in default correlation would have resulted in a significantly higher fair value. Net short protection positions would have been impacted in a directionally opposite way.

For equity derivatives, commodity derivatives, interest rate derivatives and structured liabilities, a significant change in long-dated rates and volatilities and correlation inputs (i.e., the degree of correlation between an equity security and an index, between two different commodities, between two different interest rates, or between interest rates and foreign exchange rates) would have resulted in a significant impact to the fair value; however, the magnitude and direction of the impact depend on whether the Corporation is long or short the exposure. For structured liabilities, a significant increase in yield or decrease in price would have resulted in a significantly lower fair value.

Nonrecurring Fair Value

The Corporation holds certain assets that are measured at fair value only in certain situations (e.g., the impairment of an asset), and these measurements are referred to herein as nonrecurring. The amounts below represent assets still held as of the reporting date for which a nonrecurring fair value adjustment was recorded during 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
Assets					
Loans held-for-sale	\$ 77	\$ 2,793	\$ 1,979	\$ 3,079	
Loans and leases ⁽¹⁾	—	153	—	166	
Foreclosed properties ^(2, 3)	—	48	—	7	
Other assets ⁽⁴⁾	31	898	88	165	
			Gains (Losses)		
			2023	2022	2021
Assets					
Loans held-for-sale		\$ (246)	\$ (387)	\$ (44)	
Loans and leases ⁽¹⁾		(45)	(48)	(60)	
Foreclosed properties		(6)	(6)	(2)	
Other assets		(252)	(91)	(492)	

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$10 million, \$15 million and \$24 million of losses on loans that were written down to a collateral value of zero during 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Amounts are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and represent the carrying value of foreclosed properties that were written down subsequent to their initial classification as foreclosed properties. Losses on foreclosed properties include losses recorded during the first 90 days after transfer of a loan to foreclosed properties.

⁽³⁾ Excludes \$31 million and \$60 million of properties acquired upon foreclosure of certain government-guaranteed loans (principally FHA-insured loans) at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽⁴⁾ Represents the fair value of certain impaired renewable energy investments.

The table below presents information about significant unobservable inputs utilized in the Corporation's nonrecurring Level 3 fair value measurements at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Quantitative Information about Nonrecurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Financial Instrument	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Inputs		
			Significant Unobservable Inputs	Ranges of Inputs	Weighted Average ⁽¹⁾
(Dollars in millions)					
Year Ended December 31, 2023					
Loans held-for-sale	\$ 2,793	Pricing model	Implied yield	7% to 23%	n/a
Loans and leases ⁽²⁾	153	Market comparables	OREO discount	10% to 66%	26%
			Costs to sell	8% to 24%	9%
Other assets ⁽³⁾	898	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	7%	n/a
Year Ended December 31, 2022					
Loans held-for-sale	\$ 3,079	Pricing model	Implied yield	9% to 24%	n/a
Loans and leases ⁽²⁾	166	Market comparables	OREO discount	10% to 66%	26%
			Costs to sell	8% to 24%	9%
Other assets ⁽³⁾	165	Discounted cash flow	Discount rate	7%	n/a

⁽¹⁾ The weighted average is calculated based upon the fair value of the loans.

⁽²⁾ Represents residential mortgages where the loan has been written down to the fair value of the underlying collateral.

⁽³⁾ Represents the fair value of certain impaired renewable energy investments.

n/a = not applicable

NOTE 21 Fair Value Option

Loans and Loan Commitments

The Corporation elects to account for certain loans and loan commitments that exceed the Corporation's single-name credit risk concentration guidelines under the fair value option. Lending commitments are actively managed and, as appropriate, credit risk for these lending relationships may be mitigated through the use of credit derivatives, with the Corporation's public side credit view and market perspectives determining the size and timing of the hedging activity. These credit derivatives do not meet the requirements for designation as accounting hedges and are carried at fair value. The fair value option allows the Corporation to carry these loans and loan commitments at fair value, which is more consistent with management's view of the underlying economics and the manner in which they are managed. In addition, the fair value option allows the Corporation to reduce the accounting volatility that would otherwise result from the asymmetry created by accounting for the financial instruments at historical cost and the credit derivatives at fair value.

Loans Held-for-sale

The Corporation elects to account for residential mortgage LHFS, commercial mortgage LHFS and certain other LHFS under the fair value option. These loans are actively managed and monitored and, as appropriate, certain market risks of the loans may be mitigated through the use of derivatives. The Corporation has elected not to designate the derivatives as qualifying accounting hedges, and therefore, they are carried at fair value. The changes in fair value of the loans are largely offset by changes in the fair value of the derivatives. The fair value option allows the Corporation to reduce the accounting volatility that would otherwise result from the asymmetry created by accounting for the financial instruments at the lower of cost or fair value and the derivatives at fair value. The Corporation has not elected to account for certain other LHFS under the fair value option primarily because these loans are floating-rate loans that are not hedged using derivative instruments.

Loans Reported as Trading Account Assets

The Corporation elects to account for certain loans that are held for the purpose of trading and are risk-managed on a fair value basis under the fair value option.

Other Assets

The Corporation elects to account for certain long-term fixed-rate margin loans that are hedged with derivatives under the fair value option. Election of the fair value option allows the Corporation to reduce the accounting volatility that would otherwise result from the asymmetry created by accounting for the financial instruments at historical cost and the derivatives at fair value.

Securities Financing Agreements

The Corporation elects to account for certain securities financing agreements, including resale and repurchase agreements, under the fair value option. These elections include certain agreements collateralized by the U.S. government and its agencies, which are generally short-dated and have minimal interest rate risk.

Long-term Deposits

The Corporation elects to account for certain long-term fixed-rate and rate-linked deposits that are hedged with derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Election of the fair value option allows the Corporation to reduce the accounting volatility that would otherwise result from the asymmetry created by accounting for the financial instruments at historical cost and the derivatives at fair value. The Corporation has not elected to carry other long-term deposits at fair value because they are not hedged using derivatives.

Short-term Borrowings

The Corporation elects to account for certain short-term borrowings, primarily short-term structured liabilities, under the fair value option because this debt is risk-managed on a fair value basis.

The Corporation also elects to account for certain asset-backed secured financings, which are also classified in short-term borrowings, under the fair value option. Election of the fair value option allows the Corporation to reduce the accounting volatility that would otherwise result from the asymmetry created by accounting for the asset-backed secured financings at historical cost and the corresponding mortgage LHFS securing these financings at fair value.

Long-term Debt

The Corporation elects to account for certain long-term debt, primarily structured liabilities, under the fair value option. This

long-term debt is either risk-managed on a fair value basis or the related hedges do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Fair Value Option Elections

The following tables provide information about the fair value carrying amount and the contractual principal outstanding of assets and liabilities accounted for under the fair value option at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and information about where changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities accounted for under the fair value option are included in the Consolidated Statement of Income for 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Fair Value Option Elections

	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Fair Value Carrying Amount	Contractual Principal Outstanding	Fair Value Carrying Amount Less Unpaid Principal	Fair Value Carrying Amount	Contractual Principal Outstanding	Fair Value Carrying Amount Less Unpaid Principal
(Dollars in millions)						
Federal funds sold and securities borrowed or purchased under agreements to resell	\$ 133,053	\$ 133,001	\$ 52	\$ 146,999	\$ 147,158	\$ (159)
Loans reported as trading account assets ⁽¹⁾	8,377	15,580	(7,203)	10,143	17,682	(7,539)
Trading inventory – other	25,282	n/a	n/a	20,770	n/a	n/a
Consumer and commercial loans	3,569	3,618	(49)	5,771	5,897	(126)
Loans held-for-sale ⁽¹⁾	2,059	2,873	(814)	1,115	1,873	(758)
Other assets	1,986	n/a	n/a	620	n/a	n/a
Long-term deposits	284	267	17	311	381	(70)
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase	178,609	178,634	(25)	151,708	151,885	(177)
Short-term borrowings	4,690	4,694	(4)	832	833	(1)
Unfunded loan commitments	67	n/a	n/a	110	n/a	n/a
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,341	1,347	(6)	1,217	1,161	56
Long-term debt	42,809	46,707	(3,898)	33,070	36,830	(3,760)

⁽¹⁾ A significant portion of the loans reported as trading account assets and LHFS are distressed loans that were purchased at a deep discount to par, and the remainder are loans with a fair value near contractual principal outstanding.
n/a = not applicable

Under the fair value hierarchy, cash and cash equivalents are classified as Level 1. Time deposits placed and other short-term investments, such as U.S. government securities and short-term commercial paper, are classified as Level 1 or Level 2. Federal funds sold and purchased are classified as Level 2. Resale and repurchase agreements are classified as Level 2 because they are generally short-dated and/or variable-rate instruments collateralized by U.S. government or agency securities. Short-term borrowings are generally classified as Level 2.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values and fair values by fair value hierarchy of certain financial instruments where only a portion of the ending balance was carried at fair value at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are presented in the table below.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

	Carrying Value	Fair Value		
		Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2023				
Financial assets				
Loans	\$1,020,281	\$ 49,311	\$ 949,977	\$ 999,288
Loans held-for-sale	6,002	3,024	2,979	6,003
Financial liabilities				
Deposits ⁽¹⁾	1,923,827	1,925,015	—	1,925,015
Long-term debt	302,204	303,070	913	303,983
Commercial unfunded lending commitments ⁽²⁾	1,275	44	3,927	3,971
December 31, 2022				
Financial assets				
Loans	\$1,014,593	\$ 50,194	\$ 935,282	\$ 985,476
Loans held-for-sale	6,871	3,417	3,455	6,872
Financial liabilities				
Deposits ⁽¹⁾	1,930,341	1,930,165	—	1,930,165
Long-term debt	275,982	271,993	1,136	273,129
Commercial unfunded lending commitments ⁽²⁾	1,650	77	6,596	6,673

⁽¹⁾ Includes demand deposits of \$897.3 billion and \$918.9 billion with no stated maturities at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

⁽²⁾ The carrying value of commercial unfunded lending commitments is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The Corporation does not estimate the fair value of consumer unfunded lending commitments because, in many instances, the Corporation can reduce or cancel these commitments by providing notice to the borrower. For more information on commitments, see Note 12 - Commitments and Contingencies.

NOTE 23 Business Segment Information

The Corporation reports its results of operations through the following four business segments: *Consumer Banking*, *Global Wealth & Investment Management*, *Global Banking* and *Global Markets*, with the remaining operations recorded in *All Other*.

Consumer Banking

Consumer Banking offers a diversified range of credit, banking and investment products and services to consumers and small businesses. *Consumer Banking* product offerings include traditional savings accounts, money market savings accounts, CDs and IRAs, checking accounts, and investment accounts and products, as well as credit and debit cards, residential mortgages and home equity loans, and direct and indirect loans to consumers and small businesses in the U.S. *Consumer Banking* includes the impact of servicing residential mortgages and home equity loans.

Global Wealth & Investment Management

GWIM provides a high-touch client experience through a network of financial advisors focused on clients with over \$250,000 in total investable assets, including tailored solutions to meet clients' needs through a full set of investment management, brokerage, banking and retirement products. *GWIM* also provides comprehensive wealth management solutions targeted to high net worth and ultra high net worth clients, as well as customized solutions to meet clients' wealth structuring, investment management, trust and banking needs, including specialty asset management services.

Global Banking

Global Banking provides a wide range of lending-related products and services, integrated working capital management and treasury solutions, and underwriting and advisory services through the Corporation's network of offices and client relationship teams. *Global Banking* also provides investment banking products to clients. The economics of certain investment banking and underwriting activities are shared primarily between *Global Banking* and *Global Markets* under an internal revenue-sharing arrangement. *Global Banking* clients generally include middle-market companies, commercial real estate firms, not-for-profit companies, large global corporations, financial institutions, leasing clients, and mid-sized U.S.-based businesses requiring customized and integrated financial advice and solutions.

Global Markets

Global Markets offers sales and trading services and research services to institutional clients across fixed-income, credit, currency, commodity and equity businesses. *Global Markets* provides market-making, financing, securities clearing, settlement and custody services globally to institutional investor clients in support of their investing and trading activities. *Global Markets* product coverage includes securities and derivative products in both the primary and secondary markets. *Global Markets* also works with commercial and corporate clients to provide risk management products. As a result of market-making activities, *Global Markets* may be required to manage risk in a broad range of financial products. In addition, the economics of certain investment banking and underwriting activities are shared primarily between *Global Markets* and *Global Banking* under an internal revenue-sharing arrangement.

All Other

All Other primarily consists of ALM activities, liquidating businesses and certain expenses not otherwise allocated to a business segment. ALM activities encompass interest rate and foreign currency risk management activities for which substantially all of the results are allocated to the business segments.

Basis of Presentation

The management accounting and reporting process derives segment and business results by utilizing allocation methodologies for revenue and expense. The net income derived for the businesses is dependent upon revenue and cost allocations using an activity-based costing model, funds transfer pricing, and other methodologies and assumptions management believes are appropriate to reflect the results of the business.

Total revenue, net of interest expense, includes net interest income on an FTE basis and noninterest income. The adjustment of net interest income to an FTE basis results in a corresponding increase in income tax expense. The segment results also reflect certain revenue and expense methodologies

that are utilized to determine net income. The net interest income of the businesses includes the results of a funds transfer pricing process that matches assets and liabilities with similar interest rate sensitivity and maturity characteristics. In segments where the total of liabilities and equity exceeds assets, which are generally deposit-taking segments, the Corporation allocates assets to match liabilities. Net interest income of the business segments also includes an allocation of net interest income generated by certain of the Corporation's ALM activities.

The Corporation's ALM activities include an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of various derivatives and cash instruments to manage fluctuations in earnings and capital that are caused by interest rate volatility. The Corporation's goal is to manage interest rate sensitivity so that movements in interest rates do not significantly adversely affect earnings and capital. The results of

a majority of the Corporation's ALM activities are allocated to the business segments and fluctuate based on the performance of the ALM activities. ALM activities include external product pricing decisions including deposit pricing strategies, the effects of the Corporation's internal funds transfer pricing process and the net effects of other ALM activities.

Certain expenses not directly attributable to a specific business segment are allocated to the segments. The costs of certain centralized or shared functions are allocated based on methodologies that reflect utilization.

The table below presents net income (loss) and the components thereto (with net interest income on an FTE basis for the business segments, *All Other* and the total Corporation) for 2023, 2022 and 2021, and total assets at December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 for each business segment, as well as *All Other*.

Results of Business Segments and All Other

At and for the year ended December 31

(Dollars in millions)

	Total Corporation ⁽¹⁾			Consumer Banking		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Net interest income	\$ 57,498	\$ 52,900	\$ 43,361	\$ 33,689	\$ 30,045	\$ 24,929
Noninterest income	41,650	42,488	46,179	8,342	8,590	9,076
Total revenue, net of interest expense	99,148	95,388	89,540	42,031	38,635	34,005
Provision for credit losses	4,394	2,543	(4,594)	5,158	1,980	(1,035)
Noninterest expense	65,845	61,438	59,731	21,416	20,077	19,290
Income before income taxes	28,909	31,407	34,403	15,457	16,578	15,750
Income tax expense	2,394	3,879	2,425	3,864	4,062	3,859
Net income	\$ 26,515	\$ 27,528	\$ 31,978	\$ 11,593	\$ 12,516	\$ 11,891
Year-end total assets	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,051,375		\$ 1,049,830	\$ 1,126,453	

	Global Wealth & Investment Management			Global Banking		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Net interest income	\$ 7,147	\$ 7,466	\$ 5,664	\$ 14,645	\$ 12,184	\$ 8,511
Noninterest income	13,958	14,282	15,084	10,151	10,045	12,364
Total revenue, net of interest expense	21,105	21,748	20,748	24,796	22,229	20,875
Provision for credit losses	6	66	(241)	(586)	641	(3,201)
Noninterest expense	15,836	15,490	15,258	11,344	10,966	10,632
Income before income taxes	5,263	6,192	5,731	14,038	10,622	13,444
Income tax expense	1,316	1,517	1,404	3,790	2,815	3,630
Net income	\$ 3,947	\$ 4,675	\$ 4,327	\$ 10,248	\$ 7,807	\$ 9,814
Year-end total assets	\$ 344,626	\$ 368,893		\$ 621,751	\$ 588,466	

	Global Markets			All Other		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
Net interest income	\$ 1,678	\$ 3,088	\$ 4,011	\$ 339	\$ 117	\$ 246
Noninterest income	17,849	15,050	15,244	(8,650)	(5,479)	(5,589)
Total revenue, net of interest expense	19,527	18,138	19,255	(8,311)	(5,362)	(5,343)
Provision for credit losses	(131)	28	65	(53)	(172)	(182)
Noninterest expense	13,206	12,420	13,032	4,043	2,485	1,519
Income (loss) before income taxes	6,452	5,690	6,158	(12,301)	(7,675)	(6,680)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,774	1,508	1,601	(8,350)	(6,023)	(8,069)
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,678	\$ 4,182	\$ 4,557	\$ (3,951)	\$ (1,652)	\$ 1,389
Year-end total assets	\$ 817,588	\$ 812,489		\$ 346,356	\$ 155,074	

⁽¹⁾ There were no material intersegment revenues.

The table below presents a reconciliation of the four business segments' total revenue, net of interest expense, on an FTE basis, and net income to the Consolidated Statement of Income, and total assets to the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Business Segment Reconciliations

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Segments' total revenue, net of interest expense	\$ 107,459	\$ 100,750	\$ 94,883
Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ :			
Asset and liability management activities	(2,011)	(164)	(4)
Liquidating businesses, eliminations and other	(6,300)	(5,198)	(5,339)
FTE basis adjustment	(567)	(438)	(427)
Consolidated revenue, net of interest expense	\$ 98,581	\$ 94,950	\$ 89,113
Segments' total net income	30,466	29,180	30,589
Adjustments, net-of-tax ⁽¹⁾ :			
Asset and liability management activities	(1,550)	(122)	11
Liquidating businesses, eliminations and other	(2,401)	(1,530)	1,378
Consolidated net income	\$ 26,515	\$ 27,528	\$ 31,978

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Segments' total assets	\$ 2,833,795	\$ 2,896,301
Adjustments ⁽¹⁾ :		
Asset and liability management activities, including securities portfolio	1,255,241	1,133,375
Elimination of segment asset allocations to match liabilities	(972,925)	(1,041,793)
Other	64,040	63,492
Consolidated total assets	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 3,051,375

⁽¹⁾ Adjustments include consolidated income, expense and asset amounts not specifically allocated to individual business segments.

NOTE 24 Parent Company Information

The following tables present the Parent Company-only financial information.

Condensed Statement of Income

(Dollars in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Income			
Dividends from subsidiaries:			
Bank holding companies and related subsidiaries	\$ 22,384	\$ 22,250	\$ 15,621
Interest from subsidiaries	21,314	12,420	8,362
Other income (loss)	(1,012)	(201)	(114)
Total income	42,686	34,469	23,869
Expense			
Interest on borrowed funds from subsidiaries	896	236	54
Other interest expense	14,119	7,041	3,383
Noninterest expense	1,699	1,322	1,531
Total expense	16,714	8,599	4,968
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	25,972	25,870	18,901
Income tax expense	838	683	886
Income before equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	25,134	25,187	18,015
Equity in undistributed earnings (losses) of subsidiaries:			
Bank holding companies and related subsidiaries	1,203	2,333	14,078
Nonbank companies and related subsidiaries	178	8	(115)
Total equity in undistributed earnings (losses) of subsidiaries	1,381	2,341	13,963
Net income	\$ 26,515	\$ 27,528	\$ 31,978

Condensed Balance Sheet

	December 31	
	2023	2022
(Dollars in millions)		
Assets		
Cash held at bank subsidiaries	\$ 4,559	\$ 9,609
Securities	644	617
Receivables from subsidiaries:		
Bank holding companies and related subsidiaries	249,320	222,584
Banks and related subsidiaries	205	220
Nonbank companies and related subsidiaries	1,255	978
Investments in subsidiaries:		
Bank holding companies and related subsidiaries	306,946	301,207
Nonbank companies and related subsidiaries	3,946	3,770
Other assets	6,799	7,156
Total assets	\$ 573,674	\$ 546,141
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 14,510	\$ 14,193
Payables to subsidiaries:		
Banks and related subsidiaries	207	260
Bank holding companies and related subsidiaries	14	21
Nonbank companies and related subsidiaries	17,756	14,578
Long-term debt	249,541	243,892
Total liabilities	282,028	272,944
Shareholders' equity	291,646	273,197
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 573,674	\$ 546,141

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows

	2023	2022	2021
(Dollars in millions)			
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 26,515	\$ 27,528	\$ 31,978
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed (earnings) losses of subsidiaries	(1,381)	(2,341)	(13,963)
Other operating activities, net	3,395	(31,777)	(7,144)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	28,529	(6,590)	10,871
Investing activities			
Net sales (purchases) of securities	(15)	25	(14)
Net payments to subsidiaries	(21,267)	(6,044)	(10,796)
Other investing activities, net	(43)	(34)	(26)
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,325)	(6,053)	(10,836)
Financing activities			
Net increase (decrease) in other advances	2,825	2,853	503
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	23,950	44,123	56,106
Retirement of long-term debt	(25,366)	(19,858)	(24,544)
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock and warrants	—	4,426	2,170
Redemption of preferred stock	—	(654)	(1,971)
Common stock repurchased	(4,576)	(5,073)	(25,126)
Cash dividends paid	(9,087)	(8,576)	(8,055)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(12,254)	17,241	(917)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held at bank subsidiaries	(5,050)	4,598	(882)
Cash held at bank subsidiaries at January 1	9,609	5,011	5,893
Cash held at bank subsidiaries at December 31	\$ 4,559	\$ 9,609	\$ 5,011

NOTE 25 Performance by Geographical Area

The Corporation's operations are highly integrated with operations in both U.S. and non-U.S. markets. The non-U.S. business activities are largely conducted in Europe, the Middle East and Africa and in Asia. The Corporation identifies its geographic performance based on the business unit structure used to manage the capital or expense deployed in the region

as applicable. This requires certain judgments related to the allocation of revenue so that revenue can be appropriately matched with the related capital or expense deployed in the region. Certain asset, liability, income and expense amounts have been allocated to arrive at total assets, total revenue, net of interest expense, income before income taxes and net income by geographic area as presented below.

(Dollars in millions)		Total Assets at Year End ⁽¹⁾	Total Revenue, Net of Interest Expense ⁽²⁾	Income Before Income Taxes	Net Income
U.S. ⁽³⁾	2023	\$ 2,768,003	\$ 85,571	\$ 24,525	\$ 23,656
	2022	2,631,815	82,890	28,135	25,607
	2021		78,012	31,392	27,781
Asia	2023	139,967	4,952	1,512	1,139
	2022	127,399	4,597	1,144	865
	2021		4,439	988	733
Europe, Middle East and Africa	2023	238,052	6,393	1,540	1,098
	2022	262,856	6,044	1,121	689
	2021		5,423	1,097	3,134
Latin America and the Caribbean	2023	34,129	1,665	765	622
	2022	29,305	1,419	569	367
	2021		1,239	499	330
Total Non-U.S.	2023	412,148	13,010	3,817	2,859
	2022	419,560	12,060	2,834	1,921
	2021		11,101	2,584	4,197
Total Consolidated	2023	\$ 3,180,151	\$ 98,581	\$ 28,342	\$ 26,515
	2022	3,051,375	94,950	30,969	27,528
	2021		89,113	33,976	31,978

⁽¹⁾ Total assets include long-lived assets, which are primarily located in the U.S.

⁽²⁾ There were no material intercompany revenues between geographic regions for any of the periods presented.

⁽³⁾ Substantially reflects the U.S.

Glossary

Alt-A Mortgage – A type of U.S. mortgage that is considered riskier than A-paper, or “prime,” and less risky than “subprime,” the riskiest category. Typically, Alt-A mortgages are characterized by borrowers with less than full documentation, lower credit scores and higher LTVs.

Assets Under Management (AUM) – The total market value of assets under the investment advisory and/or discretion of *GWIM* which generate asset management fees based on a percentage of the assets’ market values. AUM reflects assets that are generally managed for institutional, high net worth and retail clients, and are distributed through various investment products including mutual funds, other commingled vehicles and separate accounts.

Banking Book – All on- and off-balance sheet financial instruments of the Corporation except for those positions that are held for trading purposes.

Brokerage and Other Assets – Non-discretionary client assets which are held in brokerage accounts or held for safekeeping.

Committed Credit Exposure – Any funded portion of a facility plus the unfunded portion of a facility on which the lender is legally bound to advance funds during a specified period under prescribed conditions.

Credit Derivatives – Contractual agreements that provide protection against a specified credit event on one or more referenced obligations.

Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) – A portfolio adjustment required to properly reflect the counterparty credit risk exposure as part of the fair value of derivative instruments.

Debit Valuation Adjustment (DVA) – A portfolio adjustment required to properly reflect the Corporation’s own credit risk exposure as part of the fair value of derivative instruments and/or structured liabilities.

Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) – A portfolio adjustment required to include funding costs on uncollateralized derivatives and derivatives where the Corporation is not permitted to use the collateral it receives.

Interest Rate Lock Commitment (IRLC) – Commitment with a loan applicant in which the loan terms are guaranteed for a designated period of time subject to credit approval.

Letter of Credit – A document issued on behalf of a customer to a third party promising to pay the third party upon presentation of specified documents. A letter of credit effectively substitutes the issuer’s credit for that of the customer.

Loan-to-value (LTV) – A commonly used credit quality metric. LTV is calculated as the outstanding carrying value of the loan divided by the estimated value of the property securing the loan.

Macro Products – Include currencies, interest rates and commodities products.

Margin Receivable – An extension of credit secured by eligible securities in certain brokerage accounts.

Matched Book – Repurchase and resale agreements or securities borrowed and loaned transactions where the overall asset and liability position is similar in size and/or maturity. Generally, these are entered into to accommodate customers where the Corporation earns the interest rate spread.

Mortgage Servicing Right (MSR) – The right to service a mortgage loan when the underlying loan is sold or securitized. Servicing includes collections for principal, interest and escrow payments from borrowers and accounting for and remitting principal and interest payments to investors.

Nonperforming Loans and Leases – Includes loans and leases that have been placed on nonaccrual status, including nonaccruing loans whose contractual terms have been restructured in a manner that grants a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties.

Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) – A framework established by the U.S. banking regulators requiring banks to maintain certain levels of regulatory capital ratios, comprised of five categories of capitalization: “well capitalized,” “adequately capitalized,” “undercapitalized,” “significantly undercapitalized” and “critically undercapitalized.” Insured depository institutions that fail to meet certain of these capital levels are subject to increasingly strict limits on their activities, including their ability to make capital distributions, pay management compensation, grow assets and take other actions.

Subprime Loans – Although a standard industry definition for subprime loans (including subprime mortgage loans) does not exist, the Corporation defines subprime loans as specific product offerings for higher risk borrowers.

Troubled Debt Restructurings (TDRs) – Loans whose contractual terms have been restructured in a manner that grants a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties. Certain consumer loans for which a binding offer to restructure has been extended are also classified as TDRs.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) – VaR is a model that simulates the value of a portfolio under a range of hypothetical scenarios in order to generate a distribution of potential gains and losses. VaR represents the loss the portfolio is expected to experience with a given confidence level based on historical data. A VaR model is an effective tool in estimating ranges of potential gains and losses on our trading portfolios.

Key Metrics

Active Digital Banking Users – Mobile and/or online active users over the past 90 days.

Active Mobile Banking Users – Mobile active users over the past 90 days.

Book Value – Ending common shareholders' equity divided by ending common shares outstanding.

Common Equity Ratio - Ending common shareholders' equity divided by ending total assets.

Deposit Spread – Annualized net interest income divided by average deposits.

Dividend Payout Ratio – Common dividends declared divided by net income applicable to common shareholders.

Efficiency Ratio – Noninterest expense divided by total revenue, net of interest expense.

Gross Interest Yield – Effective annual percentage rate divided by average loans.

Net Interest Yield – Net interest income divided by average total interest-earning assets.

Operating Margin – Income before income taxes divided by total revenue, net of interest expense.

Return on Average Allocated Capital – Adjusted net income divided by allocated capital.

Return on Average Assets – Net income divided by total average assets.

Return on Average Common Shareholders' Equity – Net income applicable to common shareholders divided by average common shareholders' equity.

Return on Average Shareholders' Equity – Net income divided by average shareholders' equity.

Risk-adjusted Margin – Difference between total revenue, net of interest expense, and net credit losses divided by average loans.

Acronyms

ABS	Asset-backed securities	GLS	Global Liquidity Sources
AFS	Available-for-sale	GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association
AI	Artificial intelligence	GRM	Global Risk Management
ALM	Asset and liability management	GSE	Government-sponsored enterprise
ARR	Alternative reference rates	G-SIB	Global systemically important bank
AUM	Assets under management	GWIM	Global Wealth & Investment Management
AVM	Automated valuation model	HELOC	Home equity line of credit
BANA	Bank of America, National Association	HQLA	High Quality Liquid Assets
BHC	Bank holding company	HTM	Held-to-maturity
BofAS	BofA Securities, Inc.	ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
BofASE	BofA Securities Europe SA	IRLC	Interest rate lock commitment
bps	Basis points	ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.
BSBY	Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield Index	LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
CAE	Chief Audit Executive	LHFS	Loans held-for-sale
CCAR	Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review	LIBOR	London Interbank Offered Rate
CCP	Central counterparty clearinghouses	LTV	Loan-to-value
CCPA	California's Consumer Privacy Act	MBS	Mortgage-backed securities
CDO	Collateralized debt obligation	MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
CECL	Current expected credit losses	MLI	Merrill Lynch International
CET1	Common equity tier 1	MLPCC	Merrill Lynch Professional Clearing Corp
CFPB	Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	MLPF&S	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
CFTC	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	MRC	Management Risk Committee
CLO	Collateralized loan obligation	MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
CLTV	Combined loan-to-value	MSR	Mortgage servicing right
CPRA	California Privacy Rights Act	NOL	Net operating loss
CRO	Chief Risk Officer	NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment	OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
DIF	Deposit Insurance Fund	OCI	Other comprehensive income
DTA	Deferred tax assets	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
DVA	Debit valuation adjustment	OREO	Other real estate owned
ECL	Expected credit losses	OTC	Over-the-counter
EEA	European Economic Area	PCA	Prompt Corrective Action
EPS	Earnings per common share	PPP	Paycheck Protection Program
ERC	Enterprise Risk Committee	RMBS	Residential mortgage-backed securities
ESG	Environmental, social and governance	RSU	Restricted stock unit
EU	European Union	RWA	Risk-weighted assets
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	SBA	Small Business Administration
FDICIA	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991	SBLC	Standby letter of credit
FHA	Federal Housing Administration	SCB	Stress capital buffer
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
FHLMC	Freddie Mac	SIFI	Systemically important financial institution
FICC	Fixed income, currencies and commodities	SLR	Supplementary leverage ratio
FICO	Fair Isaac Corporation (credit score)	SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
FLUs	Front line units	TDR	Troubled debt restructuring
FNMA	Fannie Mae	TLAC	Total loss-absorbing capacity
FTE	Fully taxable-equivalent	UDAAP	Unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices
FVA	Funding valuation adjustment	VA	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America	VaR	Value-at-Risk
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation	VIE	Variable interest entity
GHG	Greenhouse gas		

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Bank of America Corporation and Subsidiaries

As of the end of the period covered by this report and pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), Bank of America's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness and design of our disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, Bank of America's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that Bank of America's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of the end of the period covered by this report.

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EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Brian T. Moynihan*

Chair of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Raul A. Anaya

President, Business Banking

Dean C. Athanasia*

President, Regional Banking

Aditya Bhasin*

Chief Technology and Information Officer

D. Steve Boland*

Chief Administrative Officer

Alastair M. Borthwick*

Chief Financial Officer

Len Botkin

Chief Audit Executive (Interim)

Sheri B. Bronstein*

Chief Human Resources Officer

James P. DeMare*

President, Global Markets

Paul M. Donofrio*

Vice Chair

Geoffrey S. Greener*

Chief Risk Officer

Lindsay Hans*

President, Co-Head
Merrill Wealth Management

Christine P. Katziff

Chief Audit Executive

Kathleen A. Knox*

President, The Private Bank

Matthew M. Koder*

President,
Global Corporate & Investment Banking

Aron D. Levine

President, Preferred Banking

Bernard A. Mensah*

President, International; CEO,
Merrill Lynch International

Lauren Mogensen*

Global General Counsel

Thong M. Nguyen*

Vice Chair, Head of Global Strategy
& Enterprise Platforms

Holly O'Neill

President, Retail Banking

Eric A. Schimpf*

President, Co-Head
Merrill Wealth Management

Tom M. Scrivener*

Chief Operations Executive

Wendy H. Stewart

President, Global Commercial Banking

Bruce R. Thompson*

Vice Chair, Head of Enterprise Credit

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Faiz A. Ahmad

Co-Head of Global Capital Markets

Michael C. Ankrom

Head of Global Compliance
and Operational Risk

Alexandre Bettamio

Co-Head of Global Investment Banking

Rudolf A. Bless

Chief Accounting Officer

Cynthia H. Bowman

Chief Diversity, Inclusion and Corporate
Social Responsibility Officer

Candace Browning

Vice Chair of the Bank of America Institute
and Head of Global Research

Jeffrey Busconi

Head of Wealth Management Strategy,
Products and Services

Lisa G. Clyde

Head of Global Corporate Banking
& Global Leasing

Lawrence T. Di Rita

Head of Public Policy

Mary Hines Droesch

Head of Consumer & Small Business Products
and Wealth Management Banking and
Lending Products

Christopher J. Fabro

Head of Global Compensation,
Benefits, Travel and Aviation

Karen Fang

Global Head of Sustainable Finance

April L. Francois

Head of Global Strategic Planning

Craig Froelich

Chief Technology Officer

Sarang R. Gadkari

Co-Head of Global Capital Markets

Debbie U. Helvig

Head of Global Corporate Communications

Shannon Lilly

Treasurer

Amy Littman

Legal Executive, Retail, Preferred, Merrill and
Private Bank

Denis Manelski

Global Markets COO and Head of Global
FICC Sales

Anil T. Matai

Global Human Resources Executive and Life
Event Services

E. Lee McEntire

Head of Investor Relations and Local Markets
Organization

Sharon L. Miller

President, Small Business and Head of
Specialty Banking & Lending

Mark Monaco

Head of Global Payments Solutions

Tram V. Nguyen

Head of Global Strategic and Sustainable
Investments

Jessica A. Oppenheim

Head of External Communications

Lorna R. Sabbia

Head of Retirement and Personal Wealth
Solutions

Purna R. Saggurti

Vice Chair, Bank of America

Thomas J. Sheehan

Co-Head of Global Investment Banking

Jin Su

President of APAC and Head of
APAC Global Markets

David C. Tyrie

Chief Digital Officer and Chief Marketing
Officer

Elif Bilgi Zapparoli

Head of International Client Strategy

Soofian J. Zuberi

Head of Global Equities

*Executive Officer

**All members of the Executive Management Team are also members of the Management Committee

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Brian T. Moynihan

Chair of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Bank of America Corporation (Financial services)

Lionel L. Nowell III

Lead Independent Director, Bank of America Corporation; Former Senior Vice President and Treasurer, PepsiCo, Inc. (Food, snack and beverage)

Sharon L. Allen

Former Chairman, Deloitte LLP (Professional services)

José (Joe) E. Almeida

Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, Baxter International Inc. (Medical technology)

Pierre J. P. de Weck

Former Chairman and Global Head of Private Wealth Management, Deutsche Bank AG (Financial services)

Arnold W. Donald

Former President and Chief Executive Officer, Carnival Corporation and Carnival plc (Cruise and vacation)

Linda P. Hudson

Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Cardea Group, LLC (Management consulting); Former President and Chief Executive Officer, BAE Systems, Inc. (Defense aerospace and security)

Monica C. Lozano

Former Chief Executive Officer, College Futures Foundation (Education nonprofit); Former Chairman, US Hispanic Media Inc. (News and information); Lead Independent Director, Target Corporation (Multi-category retailer)

Denise L. Ramos

Former Chief Executive Officer and President, ITT Inc. (Technology solutions)

Clayton S. Rose

Baker Foundation Professor of Management Practice at Harvard Business School (Education)

Michael D. White

Former Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, DIRECTV (Television and entertainment services)

Thomas D. Woods

Former Vice Chairman and Senior Executive Vice President of Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (Financial services)

Maria T. Zuber

Vice President for Research and E.A. Griswold Professor of Geophysics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Research institution)



Corporate Information

Bank of America Corporation

Headquarters

The principal executive offices of Bank of America Corporation (the Corporation) are located in the Bank of America Corporate Center, 100 North Tryon Street, Charlotte, NC 28255.

Stock Listing

The Corporation's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol BAC. The stock is typically listed as BankAm in newspapers. As of December 31, 2023, there were 138,244 registered holders of the Corporation's common stock.

Investor Relations

Analysts, portfolio managers and other investors seeking additional information about Bank of America stock should contact our Equity Investor Relations group at i_r@bofa.com or 1.704.386.5681. For additional information about Bank of America from a credit perspective, including debt and preferred securities, contact our Fixed Income Investor Relations group at fixedincomeir@bofa.com or 1.866.607.1234. Visit the Investor Relations area of the Bank of America website, <https://investor.bankofamerica.com>, for stock and dividend information, financial news releases, links to Bank of America SEC filings, electronic versions of our annual reports and other items of interest to the Corporation's shareholders.

Customers

For assistance with Bank of America products and services, call 1.800.432.1000, or visit the Bank of America website at www.bankofamerica.com. Additional toll-free numbers for specific products and services are listed on our website at www.bankofamerica.com/contact.

News Media

News media seeking information should visit our online newsroom at <https://newsroom.bankofamerica.com> for news releases, press kits and other items relating to the Corporation, including a complete list of the Corporation's media relations specialists grouped by business specialty or geography.

Annual Report on Form 10-K

The Corporation's 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K is available at <https://investor.bankofamerica.com>. The Corporation also will provide a copy of the 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K without charge (without exhibits) upon written request addressed to:

Bank of America Corporation
Office of the Corporate Secretary
Bank of America Corporate Center
100 North Tryon Street
NC1-007-56-06
Charlotte, NC 28255

Shareholder Inquiries

For inquiries concerning dividend checks, electronic deposit of dividends, dividend reinvestment, tax statements, electronic delivery, transferring ownership, address changes or lost or stolen stock certificates, contact Bank of America Shareholder Services at Computershare Trust Company, N.A., via the internet at www.computershare.com/bac; call 1.800.642.9855; or write to P.O. Box 43078, Providence, RI 02940. Hearing impaired 1.888.403.9700 or outside the United States 1.781.575.4592. For general shareholder information, contact Bank of America Office of the Corporate Secretary at 1.800.521.3984. Shareholders outside of the United States and Canada may call 1.781.575.2621.

Electronic Delivery

As part of our ongoing commitment to reduce paper consumption, we offer electronic methods for customer communications and transactions. Customers can sign up to receive online statements through their Bank of America or Merrill Lynch Wealth Management account website. In 2012, we adopted the SEC's Notice and Access rule, which allows certain issuers to inform shareholders of the electronic availability of Proxy materials, including the Annual Report, which significantly reduced the number of printed copies we produce and mail to shareholders. Shareholders still receiving printed copies can join our efforts by electing to receive an electronic copy of the Annual Report and Proxy materials. If you have an account maintained in your name at Computershare Investor Services, you may sign up for this service at www.computershare.com/bac. If your shares are held by a broker, bank or other nominee, you may elect to receive an electronic copy of the Proxy materials online at www.proxyvote.com, or contact your broker.

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Are Not FDIC Insured	May Lose Value	Are Not Bank Guaranteed
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