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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2026
or

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

For the transition period from _____ to_____

Commission File Number: 001-15185



(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TN	**62-0803242**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
165 Madison Avenue Memphis, Tennessee	**38103**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code) (901) 523-4444

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
$0.625 Par Value Common Capital Stock	FHN	New York Stock Exchange LLC
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/400th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C*	FHN PR C	New York Stock Exchange LLC
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/4,000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series E	FHN PR E	New York Stock Exchange LLC
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/4,000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series F	FHN PR F	New York Stock Exchange LLC
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/4,000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series H	FHN PR H	New York Stock Exchange LLC

*Shares of Series C Preferred Stock, along with the related Series C Depositary Shares, were outstanding on March 31, 2026. All shares of Series C Preferred Stock were redeemed on May 1, 2026, which resulted in the redemption of the Series C Depositary Shares. The New York Stock Exchange suspended the Series C Depositary Shares from trading on May 1, 2026 and is expected to delist the securities on May 12, 2026.

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	**Outstanding on April 30, 2026**
Common Stock, $0.625 par value	474,617,813

Table of Contents

Glossary 1
Forward-Looking Statements 2
Non-GAAP Information 3

Part I. Financial Information 4
- Item 1. Financial Statements 4
- Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations 64
- Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk 96
- Item 4. Controls and Procedures 96

Part II. Other Information 97
- Item 1. Legal Proceedings 97
- Item 1A. Risk Factors 97
- Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds 97
- Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities 97
- Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures 97
- Item 5. Other Information 98
- Item 6. Exhibits 98

Signatures 100

Glossary

The following is a list of common acronyms and terms used throughout this report:

ACL	Allowance for credit losses
ADR	Average daily revenue
AFS	Available for sale
AIR	Accrued interest receivable
ALCO	Asset/Liability Committee
ALLL	Allowance for loan and lease losses
ALM	Asset/liability management
AOCI	Accumulated other comprehensive income
ASC	FASB Accounting Standards Codification
Associate	Person employed by FHN
ASU	Accounting Standards Update
Bank	First Horizon Bank
C&I	Commercial, financial, and industrial loan portfolio
CECL	Current expected credit loss
CME	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
CMO	Collateralized mortgage obligations
CODM	Chief Operating Decision Maker
Company	First Horizon Corporation
Corporation	First Horizon Corporation
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
DTA	Deferred tax asset
DTL	Deferred tax liability
EAD	Exposure at default
EPS	Earnings per share
Fannie Mae	Federal National Mortgage Association
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Federal Reserve	Federal Reserve Board
Fed	Federal Reserve Board
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank
FHN	First Horizon Corporation
FHNF	FHN Financial; FHN's fixed income division
FICO	Fair Isaac Corporation
First Horizon	First Horizon Corporation
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank or the Federal Reserve Board
Freddie Mac	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation
FTE	Fully taxable equivalent
FTP	Funds transfer pricing
FTRESC	FT Real Estate Securities Company, Inc.
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles (U.S.)
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GNMA	Government National Mortgage Association or Ginnie Mae
GSE	Government sponsored enterprises, in this report references Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac
HELOC	Home equity line of credit
HFS	Held for Sale
HTM	Held to maturity
IBKC	IBERIABANK Corporation
IBKC merger	FHN's merger of equals with IBKC that closed July 2020
ISDA	International Swap and Derivatives Association
LGD	Loss given default
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offered Rate
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit
LLC	Limited Liability Company
LMC	Loans to mortgage companies
LOCOM	Lower of cost or market
LTV	Loan-to-value
MBS	Mortgage-backed securities
MD&A	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NII	Net interest income
NIM	Net interest margin
NM	Not meaningful
NMTC	New Market Tax Credit
NPA	Nonperforming asset
NPL	Nonperforming loan
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OCI	Other comprehensive income
OREO	Other Real Estate Owned
PCD	Purchased credit-deteriorated
PD	Probability of default
PPNR	Pre-provision net revenue
PTNI	Pre-tax net income
SAD	Special Assets Department
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SOFR	Secure Overnight Funding Rate
SVaR	Stressed Value-at-Risk
TRUP	Trust preferred loan
UPB	Unpaid principal balance
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VaR	Value-at-Risk
VIE	Variable Interest Entities
we / us / our	First Horizon Corporation

Forward-Looking Statements

This report, including materials incorporated into it, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, with respect to FHN's beliefs, plans, goals, expectations, and estimates. Forward-looking statements are not a representation of historical information, but instead pertain to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Forward-looking statements often use words such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “should,” “is likely,” “will,” “going forward,” and other similar expressions that indicate future events and trends.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, operational, economic, and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control, and many of which, with respect to future business decisions and actions (including acquisitions and divestitures), are subject to change and could cause our actual future results and outcomes to differ materially from those contemplated by forward-looking statements or historical performance. While there is no assurance that any list of uncertainties and contingencies is complete, examples of factors which could cause actual results to differ from those contemplated by forward-looking statements or historical performance include:

- global, national, and local economic and business conditions, including economic recession or depression;
- the stability or volatility of values and activity in the residential housing and commercial real estate markets;
- expectations of and actual timing and amount of interest rate movements, including the slope and shape of the yield curve, which can have a significant impact on a financial services institution;
- market and monetary fluctuations, including fluctuations in mortgage markets;
- the financial condition of borrowers and other counterparties;
- the financial condition and stability of major financial and market participants, including private financial institutions as well as governments and governmental agencies;
- competition within and outside the financial services industry;
- the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters, pandemics, conflicts, or terrorist attacks, or other adverse external events;
- effectiveness and cost-efficiency of FHN’s hedging practices;
- fraud, theft, or other incursions through conventional, electronic, or other means directly or indirectly affecting FHN or its clients, business counterparties, or competitors;
- the ability to adapt products and services to changing industry standards and client preferences;
- risks inherent in originating, selling, servicing, and holding loans and loan-based assets, including prepayment risks, pricing concessions, fluctuation in U.S. housing and other real estate prices, fluctuation of collateral values, and changes in client profiles;
- changes in the regulation of the U.S. financial services industry;
- changes in laws, regulations, and administrative actions, including executive orders, whether or not specific to the financial services industry;
- changes in trade policies, including the imposition of tariffs and retaliatory responses;
- potential claims alleging mortgage servicing failures, individually, on a class basis, or as master servicer of securitized loans;
- potential claims relating to participation in government programs, especially lending or other financial services programs;
- changes in accounting policies, standards, and interpretations;
- evolving capital and liquidity standards under applicable regulatory rules;
- accounting policies and processes that require management to make estimates about matters that are uncertain; and
- other factors that may affect future results of FHN.

Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of FHN speak only as of the date they are made, and FHN assumes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements that are made in this report or in any other statement, release, report, or filing from time to time. Actual results could differ and expectations could change, possibly materially, because of one or more factors, including those factors listed above or presented elsewhere in this report, those factors listed in material incorporated by reference into this report, and other factors not listed. In evaluating forward-looking statements and assessing our prospects, readers of this report should carefully consider the factors mentioned above along with the additional risks and factors discussed in Item 2 of Part I and Item 1A of Part II of this report, and in the forepart, and in Items 1, 1A, and 7, of FHN’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, among others. Readers should also consult any further disclosures of a forward-looking nature in any subsequent Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

Non-GAAP Information

Certain measures included in this report are “non-GAAP,” meaning they are not presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP and also are not codified in U.S. banking regulations currently applicable to FHN. Although other entities may use calculation methods that differ from those used by FHN for non-GAAP measures, FHN’s management believes such measures are relevant to understanding the financial condition, capital position, and financial results of FHN and its business segments. Non-GAAP measures are reported to FHN’s management and Board of Directors through various internal reports.

The non-GAAP measures presented in this report are pre-provision net revenue, return on average tangible common equity, tangible common equity to tangible assets, and tangible book value per common share. Table I.2.25 appearing in the MD&A (Item 2 of Part I) of this report provides a reconciliation of non-GAAP items presented in this report to the most comparable GAAP presentation.

Presentation of regulatory measures, even those which are not GAAP, provides a meaningful basis for comparability to other financial institutions subject to the same regulations as FHN, as demonstrated by their use by banking regulators in reviewing capital adequacy of financial institutions. Although not GAAP terms, these regulatory measures are not considered “non-GAAP” under U.S. financial reporting rules as long as their presentation conforms to regulatory standards. Regulatory measures used in this report include: common equity tier 1 capital, generally defined as common equity less goodwill, other intangibles, and certain other required regulatory deductions; tier 1 capital, generally defined as the sum of core capital (including common equity and instruments that cannot be redeemed at the option of the holder) adjusted for certain items under risk based capital regulations; and risk-weighted assets, which is a measure of total on- and off-balance sheet assets adjusted for credit and market risk, used to determine regulatory capital ratios.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited) 5
Consolidated Statements of Income (unaudited) 6
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (unaudited) 7
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity (unaudited) 8
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) 9
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) 10
- Note 1 Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies 10
- Note 2 Investment Securities 12
- Note 3 Loans and Leases 15
- Note 4 Allowance for Credit Losses 23
- Note 5 Mortgage Banking Activity 25
- Note 6 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets 26
- Note 7 Preferred Stock 27
- Note 8 Components of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) 28
- Note 9 Earnings Per Share 29
- Note 10 Contingencies and Other Disclosures 30
- Note 11 Retirement Plans 31
- Note 12 Business Segment Information 32
- Note 13 Variable Interest Entities 36
- Note 14 Derivatives 40
- Note 15 Master Netting and Similar Agreements - Repurchase, Reverse Repurchase, and Securities Borrowing Transactions 47
- Note 16 Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities 49
- Note 17 Subsequent Events 63

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	(Unaudited) March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	**$ 889**	$ 961
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	**1,116**	1,125
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	**754**	634
Trading securities	**1,812**	1,904
Securities available for sale at fair value	**8,146**	8,165
Securities held to maturity (fair value of $1,056 and $1,073, respectively)	**1,204**	1,216
Loans held for sale (including $167 and $151 at fair value, respectively)	**562**	406
Loans and leases	**64,377**	64,156
Allowance for loan and lease losses	**(730)**	(738)
Net loans and leases	**63,647**	63,418
Premises and equipment	**539**	544
Goodwill	**1,510**	1,510
Other intangible assets	**97**	105
Other assets	**3,856**	3,888
Total assets	**$ 84,132**	$ 83,876
Liabilities		
Noninterest-bearing deposits	**$ 15,910**	$ 15,823
Interest-bearing deposits	**50,572**	51,653
Total deposits	**66,482**	67,476
Trading liabilities	**666**	607
Short-term borrowings	**4,168**	3,254
Term borrowings	**1,318**	1,321
Other liabilities	**2,033**	2,076
Total liabilities	**74,667**	74,734
Equity		
Preferred stock, Non-cumulative perpetual, no par value; authorized 5,000,000 shares; issued 12,750 and 8,750 shares, respectively	**741**	349
Common stock, $0.625 par value; authorized 700,000,000 shares; issued 475,722,232 and 484,825,395 shares, respectively	**297**	303
Capital surplus	**3,759**	3,974
Retained earnings	**5,205**	5,031
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	**(832)**	(810)
FHN shareholders' equity	**9,170**	8,847
Noncontrolling interest	**295**	295
Total equity	**9,465**	9,142
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 84,132**	$ 83,876

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Dollars in millions, except per share data; shares in thousands) (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	2025
Interest income		
Interest and fees on loans and leases	**$ 885**	$ 895
Interest and fees on loans held for sale	**7**	9
Interest on investment securities	**71**	69
Interest on trading securities	**23**	20
Interest on other earning assets	**18**	21
Total interest income	**1,004**	1,014
Interest expense		
Interest on deposits	**284**	329
Interest on trading liabilities	**7**	7
Interest on short-term borrowings	**28**	29
Interest on term borrowings	**18**	18
Total interest expense	**337**	383
Net interest income	**667**	631
Provision for credit losses	**15**	40
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	**652**	591
Noninterest income		
Fixed income	**53**	49
Deposit transactions and cash management	**43**	40
Brokerage, management fees and commissions	**29**	26
Card and digital banking fees	**18**	18
Other service charges and fees	**16**	12
Trust services and investment management	**13**	12
Mortgage banking income	**9**	8
Securities gains (losses), net	**(1)**	—
Other income	**15**	16
Total noninterest income	**195**	181
Noninterest expense		
Personnel expense	**289**	279
Computer software	**38**	32
Net occupancy expense	**35**	35
Operations services	**25**	23
Legal and professional fees	**16**	14
Deposit insurance expense	**13**	13
Equipment expense	**11**	10
Advertising and public relations	**10**	10
Amortization of intangible assets	**8**	10
Other expense	**60**	61
Total noninterest expense	**505**	487
Income before income taxes	**342**	285
Income tax expense	**76**	63
Net income	**$ 266**	$ 222
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	**4**	4
Net income attributable to controlling interest	**$ 262**	$ 218
Preferred stock dividends	**5**	5
Net income available to common shareholders	**$ 257**	$ 213
Basic earnings per common share	**$ 0.54**	$ 0.41
Diluted earnings per common share	**$ 0.53**	$ 0.41
Weighted average common shares	**480,307**	517,116
Diluted average common shares	**486,868**	523,423

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Dollars in millions) (Unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	2025
Net income	$ 266	$ 222
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale	(14)	116
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(10)	27
Net unrealized gains on pension and other postretirement plans	2	2
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(22)	145
Comprehensive income	244	367
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4	4
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interest	$ 240	$ 363
Income tax expense of items included in other comprehensive income:		
Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale	$ (5)	$ 37
Net unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(4)	9
Net unrealized gains on pension and other postretirement plans	1	1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Three Months Ended March 31, 2026

(In millions, except share and per share data) (unaudited)	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (a)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
Balance, December 31, 2025	8,750	$ 349	484,825,395	$ 303	$ 3,974	$ 5,031	$ (810)	$ 295	$ 9,142
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	262	—	4	266
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22)	—	(22)
Cash dividends declared:									
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	(5)
Common stock ($0.17 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(83)	—	—	(83)
Preferred stock issuance (4,000 shares issued at $100,000 per share)	4,000	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	392
Common stock repurchased (b)	—	—	(9,578,588)	(6)	(229)	—	—	—	(235)
Excise tax on common stock repurchased	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	(2)
Common stock issued for:									
Stock options exercised and restricted stock awards	—	—	475,425	—	3	—	—	—	3
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
Dividends declared - noncontrolling interest of subsidiary preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Balance, March 31, 2026	**12,750**	**$ 741**	**475,722,232**	**$ 297**	**$ 3,759**	**$ 5,205**	**$ (832)**	**$ 295**	**$ 9,465**

(a) Due to the nature of the preferred stock issued by FHN and its subsidiaries, all components of other comprehensive income (loss) have been attributed solely to FHN as the controlling interest holder.

(b) Includes $233 million repurchased under FHN's general purchase program.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2025

(In millions, except share and per share data) (unaudited)	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (a)	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
Balance, December 31, 2024	16,750	$ 426	524,280,412	$ 328	$ 4,808	$ 4,382	$ (1,128)	$ 295	$ 9,111
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	4	222
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	—	145
Cash dividends declared:									
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	(5)	—	—	(5)
Common stock ($0.15 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(78)	—	—	(78)
Common stock repurchased (b)	—	—	(17,657,334)	(11)	(354)	—	—	—	(365)
Excise tax on common stock repurchased	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	(3)
Common stock issued for:									
Stock options exercised and restricted stock awards	—	—	692,106	—	3	—	—	—	3
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18
Dividends declared - noncontrolling interest of subsidiary preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)
Balance, March 31, 2025	16,750	$ 426	507,315,184	$ 317	$ 4,472	$ 4,517	$ (983)	$ 295	$ 9,044

(a) Due to the nature of the preferred stock issued by FHN and its subsidiaries, all components of other comprehensive income (loss) have been attributed solely to FHN as the controlling interest holder.

(b) Includes $360 million repurchased under FHN's general purchase program.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Dollars in millions) (Unaudited)	Three months ended March 31, 2026	2025
Operating Activities		
Net income	**$ 266**	$ 222
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	**15**	40
Deferred income tax expense	**25**	2
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	**14**	14
Amortization of intangible assets	**8**	10
Net other amortization (accretion)	**—**	(2)
Net decrease in trading securities	**363**	237
Net increase in derivatives	**(12)**	(3)
Stock-based compensation expense	**13**	18
Securities (gains) losses, net	**1**	—
Loans held for sale:		
Purchases and originations	**(1,047)**	(558)
Gross proceeds from settlements and sales	**592**	372
Gain (loss) due to fair value adjustments and other	**26**	(1)
Other operating activities, net	**14**	(2)
Total adjustments	**12**	127
Net cash provided by operating activities	**278**	349
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from maturities of securities available for sale	**261**	217
Purchases of securities available for sale	**(262)**	(245)
Proceeds from prepayments of securities held to maturity	**13**	13
Purchases of premises and equipment	**(8)**	(9)
Net (increase) decrease in loans and leases	**(240)**	333
Net decrease in interest-bearing deposits with banks	**9**	373
Other investing activities, net	**3**	11
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	**(224)**	693
Financing Activities		
Common stock:		
Stock options exercised	**3**	3
Cash dividends paid	**(73)**	(80)
Repurchase of shares	**(235)**	(365)
Preferred stock:		
Series H preferred stock issuance	**392**	—
Cash dividends paid - preferred stock - noncontrolling interest	**(4)**	(4)
Cash dividends paid - preferred stock	**(5)**	(8)
Net decrease in deposits	**(995)**	(1,373)
Net increase in short-term borrowings	**914**	395
Proceeds from issuance of term borrowings	**—**	497
Decreases in secured term borrowings	**(3)**	(1)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(6)**	(936)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**48**	106
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**1,595**	1,537
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 1,643**	$ 1,643
Supplemental Disclosures		
Total interest paid	**$ 317**	$ 372
Total taxes paid	**6**	4
Transfer from loans HFS to trading securities	**273**	227

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1—Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and notes necessary for complete financial statements in accordance with GAAP. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all significant adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring items, considered necessary for fair presentation. These interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with FHN's audited consolidated financial statements and notes in FHN's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025. Operating results for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain amounts reported in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. See the Glossary included in this report for terms used herein.

Summary of Accounting Changes

The following table describes updates to accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") that have been adopted by FHN during the current year and the effects of adoption on FHN's financial statements.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 2026

Standard	Summary of Guidance	Effects on Financial Statements
ASU 2025-08 Purchased Loans *Issued November 2025*	• Amends the guidance in ASC 326 on the accounting for certain purchased loans. • Requires entities to account for acquired loans (excluding credit cards) that meet certain criteria at acquisition (purchased seasoned loans) by recognizing them at their purchase price plus an allowance for expected credit losses (gross-up approach) which eliminates the credit mark double-count that was previously recognized for all non-PCD loans. Purchased seasoned loans are defined as either: (1) non-PCD loans that are obtained in a business combination, or (2) non-PCD loans that (a) are obtained in an asset acquisition or upon consolidation of a variable interest entity that is not a business and (b) are acquired more than 90 days after their origination date by a transferee that was not involved in their origination. • Introduces an accounting policy election related to the subsequent measurement of expected credit losses for entities that use a method other than a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate credit losses on purchased seasoned loans. If this accounting policy is elected, entities can use the amortized cost basis of the asset to subsequently measure their credit loss allowance which facilitates pooling of purchased seasoned loans with originated loans for the determination of ACL post-acquisition.	• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods within those fiscal years. • Early adoption is permitted. • Required to be applied prospectively to loans that are acquired on or after the initial application date. • FHN early adopted ASU 2025-08 beginning January 1, 2026. Since ASU 2025-08 only affects prospective loan acquisitions, there was no effect of adoption on FHN's consolidated financial statements.

ASU 2025-09 Hedge Accounting Improvements *Issued November 2025*	• Amends the guidance in ASC 815 to more closely align hedge accounting with the economics of an entity's risk management activities. • Expands the hedged risks permitted to be aggregated in a group of individual forecasted transactions for cash flow hedges and increases the variable price components eligible to be designated as the hedged risk in the forecasted purchase or sale of nonfinancial assets. • Eliminates the requirement to apply the net written option test when certain compound derivatives are used in interest rate hedges. • Simplifies the application of hedge accounting for entities hedging forecasted interest payments on choose-your-rate debt instruments and addresses application issues related to "dual hedges," where a foreign-currency-denominated debt instrument is designated as a hedging instrument and a hedged item.	• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, including interim periods within those fiscal years. • Early adoption is permitted. • Required to be applied prospectively for all hedging relationships. • Entities may elect to adopt the amendments in ASU 2025-09 for hedging relationships that exist as of the date of adoption. • FHN early adopted ASU 2025-09 beginning January 1, 2026. There were no effects on FHN's existing accounting hedges as a result of adoption.

Note 2—Investment Securities

The following table summarizes FHN's investment securities as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2026 Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities available for sale:				
Government agency issued MBS	$ 3,852	$ 4	$ (331)	$ 3,525
Government agency issued CMO	3,026	4	(238)	2,792
Other U.S. government agencies	1,603	3	(106)	1,500
States and municipalities	360	1	(32)	329
Total securities available for sale (a)	**$ 8,841**	**$ 12**	**$ (707)**	**$ 8,146**
Securities held to maturity:				
Government agency issued MBS	$ 749	$ —	$ (78)	$ 671
Government agency issued CMO	455	—	(70)	385
Total securities held to maturity (a)	**$ 1,204**	**$ —**	**$ (148)**	**$ 1,056**

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025 Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Securities available for sale:				
Government agency issued MBS	$ 3,964	$ 9	$ (332)	$ 3,641
Government agency issued CMO	3,092	6	(229)	2,869
Other U.S. government agencies	1,424	2	(109)	1,317
States and municipalities	361	2	(25)	338
Total securities available for sale (a)	$ 8,841	$ 19	$ (695)	$ 8,165
Securities held to maturity:				
Government agency issued MBS	$ 758	$ —	$ (76)	$ 682
Government agency issued CMO	458	—	(67)	391
Total securities held to maturity (a)	$ 1,216	$ —	$ (143)	$ 1,073

(a) Includes $7.3 billion and $7.2 billion of securities available for sale as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively and $1.1 billion of securities held to maturity as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 pledged to secure public deposits, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and for other purposes.

The amortized cost and fair value by contractual maturity for the debt securities portfolio as of March 31, 2026 is provided below.

DEBT SECURITIES PORTFOLIO MATURITIES

	Held to Maturity		Available for Sale	
(Dollars in millions)	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Within 1 year	$ —	$ —	$ 16	$ 16
After 1 year through 5 years	—	—	139	127
After 5 years through 10 years	—	—	705	682
After 10 years	—	—	1,103	1,004
Subtotal	—	—	1,963	1,829
Government agency issued MBS and CMO (a)	1,204	1,056	6,878	6,317
Total	**$ 1,204**	**$ 1,056**	**$ 8,841**	**$ 8,146**

(a) Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

There were no sales of AFS securities for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

The following table provides information on investments within the available-for-sale portfolio that had unrealized losses as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

AFS INVESTMENT SECURITIES WITH UNREALIZED LOSSES

	As of March 31, 2026					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Government agency issued MBS	$ 359	$ (2)	$ 2,700	$ (329)	$ 3,059	$ (331)
Government agency issued CMO	556	(1)	1,623	(237)	2,179	(238)
Other U.S. government agencies	328	(1)	771	(105)	1,099	(106)
States and municipalities	61	(1)	211	(31)	272	(32)
Total	**$ 1,304**	**$ (5)**	**$ 5,305**	**$ (702)**	**$ 6,609**	**$ (707)**

	As of December 31, 2025					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or longer		Total	
(Dollars in millions)	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Government agency issued MBS	$ 190	$ (1)	$ 2,791	$ (331)	$ 2,981	$ (332)
Government agency issued CMO	353	—	1,706	(229)	2,059	(229)
Other U.S. government agencies	281	(1)	796	(108)	1,077	(109)
States and municipalities	1	—	236	(25)	237	(25)
Total	$ 825	$ (2)	$ 5,529	$ (693)	$ 6,354	$ (695)

FHN has evaluated all AFS debt securities that were in unrealized loss positions in accordance with its accounting policy for recognition of credit losses. No AFS debt securities were determined to have credit losses. Total AIR not included in the fair value or amortized cost basis of AFS debt securities was $26 million and $28 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Consistent with FHN's review of the related securities, there were no credit-related write-downs of AIR for AFS debt securities during the reporting periods. Additionally, for AFS debt securities with unrealized losses, FHN does not intend to sell them, and it is more likely than not that FHN will not be required to sell them prior to recovery. Therefore, no write-downs of these investments to fair value occurred during the reporting periods. There were no transfers to or from AFS or HTM during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

For HTM securities, an allowance for credit losses is required to absorb estimated lifetime credit losses. Total AIR not included in the fair value or amortized cost basis of HTM debt securities was $3 million as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. FHN has assessed the risk of credit loss and has determined that no allowance for credit losses for HTM securities was necessary as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. The evaluation of credit risk includes consideration of third-party and government guarantees (both explicit and implicit), senior or subordinated status, credit ratings of the issuer, the effects of interest rate changes since purchase and observable market information such as issuer-specific credit spreads.

The carrying amount of equity investments without a readily determinable fair value was $122 million and $119 million at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The year-to-date 2026 and 2025 gross amounts of upward and downward valuation adjustments were not significant.

For equity investments with readily determinable fair values, net unrealized losses of less than $1 million and $2 million were recognized in the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Note 3—Loans and Leases

The loan and lease portfolio is disaggregated into portfolio segments and then further disaggregated into classes for certain disclosures. GAAP defines a portfolio segment as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic method for determining its allowance for credit losses. A class is generally a disaggregation of a portfolio segment and is generally determined based on risk characteristics of the loan and FHN's method for monitoring and assessing credit risk and performance. FHN's loan and lease portfolio segments are commercial and consumer. The classes of loans and leases are: (1) commercial, financial, and industrial, which includes commercial and industrial loans and leases and loans to mortgage companies, (2) commercial real estate, (3) consumer real estate, which includes both real estate installment and home equity lines of credit, and (4) credit card and other.

The following table provides the amortized cost basis of loans and leases by portfolio segment and class as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, excluding accrued interest of $247 million and $257 million, respectively, which is included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

LOANS AND LEASES BY PORTFOLIO SEGMENT

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Commercial:		
Commercial and industrial (a)	**$ 31,826**	$ 31,202
Loans to mortgage companies	**4,641**	4,703
Total commercial, financial, and industrial	**36,467**	35,905
Commercial real estate	**13,420**	13,563
Consumer:		
HELOC	**2,163**	2,164
Real estate installment loans	**11,765**	11,944
Total consumer real estate	**13,928**	14,108
Credit card and other (b)	**562**	580
Loans and leases	**$ 64,377**	$ 64,156
Allowance for loan and lease losses	**(730)**	(738)
Net loans and leases	**$ 63,647**	$ 63,418

(a) Includes equipment financing leases of $1.5 billion for both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.
(b) Includes $157 million and $143 million of commercial credit card balances as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Restrictions

Loans and leases with carrying values of $45.6 billion and $45.1 billion were pledged as collateral for borrowings at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Most of FHN's business activity is with clients located in the southern United States. FHN's lending activity is concentrated in its market areas within those states. As of March 31, 2026, FHN had loans to mortgage companies of $4.6 billion and loans to finance and insurance companies of $4.1 billion. As a result, 24% of the C&I portfolio is sensitive to impacts on the financial services industry.

Credit Quality Indicators

FHN employs a dual grade commercial risk grading methodology to assign an estimate for the probability of default and the loss given default for each commercial loan using factors specific to various industry, portfolio, or product segments that result in a rank ordering of risk and the assignment of grades PD 1 to PD 16. This credit grading system is intended to identify and measure the credit quality of the loan and lease portfolio by analyzing the migration between grading categories. It is also integral to the estimation methodology utilized in determining the ALLL since an allowance is established for pools of commercial loans based on the credit grade assigned. Each PD grade corresponds to an estimated one-year default probability percentage. PD grades are continually evaluated but require a formal scorecard annually.

PD 1 through PD 12 are "pass" grades. PD grades 13-16 correspond to the regulatory-defined categories of special mention (13), substandard (14), doubtful (15), and loss (16). Special mention commercial loans and leases have potential weaknesses that, if left uncorrected, may result in deterioration of FHN's credit position at some future date. Substandard commercial loans and leases have well-defined weaknesses and are characterized by the distinct possibility that FHN will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected. Doubtful commercial loans and leases have the same weaknesses as substandard loans and leases with the added characteristics that the

probability of loss is high and collection of the full amount is improbable.

The following tables provide the amortized cost basis of the commercial loan portfolio by year of origination and credit quality indicator as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

C&I PORTFOLIO

	March 31, 2026									
(Dollars in millions)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior to 2022	LMC (a)	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
Credit Quality Indicator:										
Pass (PD grades 1 through 12)	$ 1,284	$ 4,441	$ 4,788	$ 1,881	$ 2,536	$ 5,465	$ 4,614	$ 9,642	$ 239	$ 34,890
Special Mention (PD grade 13)	2	19	79	61	32	81	27	94	7	402
Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss (PD grades 14, 15, and 16)	13	80	112	108	239	320	—	296	7	1,175
Total C&I loans	$ 1,299	$ 4,540	$ 4,979	$ 2,050	$ 2,807	$ 5,866	$ 4,641	$ 10,032	$ 253	$ 36,467

	December 31, 2025									
(Dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	LMC (a)	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
Credit Quality Indicator:										
Pass (PD grades 1 through 12)	$ 4,492	$ 5,124	$ 2,012	$ 2,706	$ 1,749	$ 3,997	$ 4,703	$ 9,448	$ 210	$ 34,441
Special Mention (PD grade 13)	7	55	42	78	30	61	—	123	6	402
Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss (PD grades 14, 15, and 16)	52	86	92	207	152	182	—	283	8	1,062
Total C&I loans	$ 4,551	$ 5,265	$ 2,146	$ 2,991	$ 1,931	$ 4,240	$ 4,703	$ 9,854	$ 224	$ 35,905

(a) LMC includes non-revolving commercial lines of credit to qualified mortgage companies primarily for the temporary warehousing of eligible mortgage loans prior to the borrower's sale of those mortgage loans to third-party investors. The loans are of short duration with maturities less than one year.

CRE PORTFOLIO

	March 31, 2026								
(Dollars in millions)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior to 2022	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
Credit Quality Indicator:									
Pass (PD grades 1 through 12)	$ 429	$ 1,480	$ 975	$ 1,600	$ 2,189	$ 5,128	$ 305	$ 61	$ 12,167
Special Mention (PD grade 13)	—	—	—	68	92	85	3	—	248
Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss (PD grades 14, 15, and 16)	—	4	13	49	407	500	32	—	1,005
Total CRE loans	$ 429	$ 1,484	$ 988	$ 1,717	$ 2,688	$ 5,713	$ 340	$ 61	$ 13,420

	December 31, 2025								
(Dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
Credit Quality Indicator:									
Pass (PD grades 1 through 12)	$ 1,362	$ 1,011	$ 1,726	$ 2,314	$ 1,873	$ 3,457	$ 293	$ 93	$ 12,129
Special Mention (PD grade 13)	—	—	1	191	92	88	33	—	405
Substandard, Doubtful, or Loss (PD grades 14, 15, and 16)	10	11	9	480	152	321	46	—	1,029
Total CRE loans	$ 1,372	$ 1,022	$ 1,736	$ 2,985	$ 2,117	$ 3,866	$ 372	$ 93	$ 13,563

The consumer portfolio is comprised primarily of smaller-balance loans which are very similar in nature in that most are standard products and are backed by residential real estate. Because of the similarities of consumer loan types, FHN is able to utilize the FICO score, among other attributes, to assess the credit quality of consumer borrowers. FICO scores are refreshed on a quarterly basis in an attempt to reflect the recent risk profile of the borrowers. Accruing delinquency amounts are indicators of asset quality within the credit card and other consumer portfolio.

The following table reflects the amortized cost basis by year of origination and refreshed FICO scores for consumer real estate loans as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. Within consumer real estate, classes include HELOC and real estate installment loans. HELOCs are loans which during their draw period are classified as revolving loans. Once the draw period ends and the loan enters its repayment period, the loan converts to a term loan and is classified as a revolving loan converted to a term loan. All loans classified in the following table as revolving loans or revolving loans converted to term loans are HELOCs. Real estate installment loans are originated as fixed term loans and are classified below in their vintage year. All loans in the following table classified in a vintage year are real estate installment loans.

CONSUMER REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO

	March 31, 2026								
(Dollars in millions)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior to 2022	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
FICO score 740 or greater	$ 156	$ 928	$ 987	$ 1,398	$ 2,033	$ 3,916	$ 1,508	$ 69	$ 10,995
FICO score 720-739	20	97	80	88	112	267	154	12	830
FICO score 700-719	24	69	45	65	85	210	137	11	646
FICO score 660-699	13	84	56	93	113	248	141	22	770
FICO score 620-659	1	27	35	30	26	115	36	9	279
FICO score less than 620	5	29	30	44	47	189	41	23	408
Total consumer real estate loans	$ 219	$ 1,234	$ 1,233	$ 1,718	$ 2,416	$ 4,945	$ 2,017	$ 146	$ 13,928

	December 31, 2025								
(Dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
FICO score 740 or greater	$ 920	$ 922	$ 1,330	$ 1,830	$ 1,430	$ 1,924	$ 1,551	$ 75	$ 9,982
FICO score 720-739	119	139	173	250	193	324	182	17	1,397
FICO score 700-719	94	90	125	202	159	250	134	14	1,068
FICO score 660-699	92	128	145	163	90	268	115	19	1,020
FICO score 620-659	9	11	10	16	18	102	22	5	193
FICO score less than 620	25	25	20	19	23	306	15	15	448
Total consumer real estate loans	$ 1,259	$ 1,315	$ 1,803	$ 2,480	$ 1,913	$ 3,174	$ 2,019	$ 145	$ 14,108

The following table reflects the amortized cost basis by year of origination and refreshed FICO scores for credit card and other loans as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

CREDIT CARD & OTHER PORTFOLIO

	March 31, 2026								
(Dollars in millions)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior to 2022	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
FICO score 740 or greater	$ 3	$ 25	$ 8	$ 8	$ 3	$ 14	$ 199	$ 6	$ 266
FICO score 720-739	—	1	1	—	1	3	22	1	29
FICO score 700-719	—	3	1	1	—	2	25	1	33
FICO score 660-699	—	1	1	1	—	3	24	2	32
FICO score 620-659	—	1	1	—	—	1	14	1	18
FICO score less than 620	3	6	4	4	2	45	119	1	184
Total credit card and other loans	$ 6	$ 37	$ 16	$ 14	$ 6	$ 68	$ 403	$ 12	$ 562

	December 31, 2025								
(Dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	Revolving Loans	Revolving Loans Converted to Term Loans	Total
FICO score 740 or greater	$ 25	$ 8	$ 8	$ 3	$ 2	$ 8	$ 197	$ 6	$ 257
FICO score 720-739	2	1	1	—	—	1	13	1	19
FICO score 700-719	2	1	—	1	—	—	12	1	17
FICO score 660-699	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	9
FICO score 620-659	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	10
FICO score less than 620	5	4	4	3	2	48	202	—	268
Total credit card and other loans	$ 36	$ 15	$ 13	$ 7	$ 4	$ 58	$ 437	$ 10	$ 580

Nonaccrual and Past Due Loans and Leases

Loans and leases are placed on nonaccrual if it becomes evident that full collection of principal and interest is at risk, impairment has been recognized as a partial charge-off of principal balance due to insufficient collateral value and past due status, or on a case-by-case basis if FHN continues to receive payments but there are other borrower-specific issues. Included in nonaccrual are loans for which FHN continues to receive payments including residential real estate loans where the borrower has been discharged of personal obligation through bankruptcy.

Past due loans are loans contractually past due as to interest or principal payments, but which have not yet been put on nonaccrual status.

The following table reflects accruing and non-accruing loans and leases by class on March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

ACCRUING & NON-ACCRUING LOANS AND LEASES

	March 31, 2026								
	Accruing				Non-Accruing				
(Dollars in millions)	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Accruing	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Non-Accruing	Total Loans and Leases
Commercial, financial, and industrial:									
C&I (a)	$ 31,577	$ 30	$ 1	$ 31,608	$ 91	$ 71	$ 56	$ 218	$ 31,826
Loans to mortgage companies	4,641	—	—	4,641	—	—	—	—	4,641
Total commercial, financial, and industrial	36,218	30	1	36,249	91	71	56	218	36,467
Commercial real estate:									
CRE (b)	13,167	10	—	13,177	208	—	35	243	13,420
Consumer real estate:									
HELOC (c)	2,112	12	1	2,125	20	6	12	38	2,163
Real estate installment loans (d)	11,624	35	—	11,659	40	22	44	106	11,765
Total consumer real estate	13,736	47	1	13,784	60	28	56	144	13,928
Credit card and other:									
Credit card	234	3	1	238	—	—	—	—	238
Other	321	2	—	323	1	—	—	1	324
Total credit card and other	555	5	1	561	1	—	—	1	562
Total loans and leases	$ 63,676	$ 92	$ 3	$ 63,771	$ 360	$ 99	$ 147	$ 606	$ 64,377

	December 31, 2025								
	Accruing				Non-Accruing				
(Dollars in millions)	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Accruing	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Total Non-Accruing	Total Loans and Leases
Commercial, financial, and industrial:									
C&I (a)	$ 30,943	$ 34	$ 1	$ 30,978	$ 120	$ 35	$ 69	$ 224	$ 31,202
Loans to mortgage companies	4,703	—	—	4,703	—	—	—	—	4,703
Total commercial, financial, and industrial	35,646	34	1	35,681	120	35	69	224	35,905
Commercial real estate:									
CRE (b)	13,321	3	—	13,324	218	11	10	239	13,563
Consumer real estate:									
HELOC (c)	2,115	14	—	2,129	17	7	11	35	2,164
Real estate installment loans (d)	11,806	27	6	11,839	40	9	56	105	11,944
Total consumer real estate	13,921	41	6	13,968	57	16	67	140	14,108
Credit card and other:									
Credit card	224	3	1	228	—	—	—	—	228
Other	349	2	—	351	—	—	1	1	352
Total credit card and other	573	5	1	579	—	—	1	1	580
Total loans and leases	$ 63,461	$ 83	$ 8	$ 63,552	$ 395	$ 62	$ 147	$ 604	$ 64,156

(a) $196 million and $211 million of C&I loans are nonaccrual loans that have been specifically reviewed for impairment with no related allowance in 2026 and 2025, respectively.
(b) $242 million and $238 million of CRE loans are nonaccrual loans that have been specifically reviewed for impairment with no related allowance in 2026 and 2025, respectively.
(c) $4 million and $3 million of HELOC loans are nonaccrual loans that have been specifically reviewed for impairment with no related allowance in 2026 and 2025, respectively.
(d) $8 million of real estate installment loans are nonaccrual loans that have been specifically reviewed for impairment with no related allowance in both 2026 and 2025.

Collateral-Dependent Loans

Collateral-dependent loans are defined as loans for which repayment is expected to be derived substantially through the operation or sale of the collateral and where the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. At a minimum, the estimated value of the collateral for each loan equals the current book value.

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, FHN had commercial loans with amortized cost of approximately $383 million and $400 million, respectively, that were based on the value of underlying collateral. Collateral-

dependent C&I and CRE loans totaled $140 million and $243 million, respectively, at March 31, 2026. The collateral for these loans generally consists of business assets including land, buildings, equipment, and financial assets. During the three months ended March 31, 2026, FHN recognized charge-offs of $19 million on these loans related to reductions in estimated collateral values.

Consumer HELOC and real estate installment loans with amortized cost based on the value of underlying real estate collateral were approximately $5 million and $44 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2026 and $5 million and $46 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2025. Charge-offs relating to collateral-dependent consumer loans were insignificant for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Loan Modifications to Troubled Borrowers

As part of FHN's ongoing risk management practices, FHN attempts to work with borrowers when necessary to extend or modify loan terms to better align with their current ability to repay. Modifications could include extension of the maturity date, reductions of the interest rate, reduction or forgiveness of accrued interest, or principal forgiveness. Combinations of these modifications may also be made for individual loans. Extensions and modifications to loans are made in accordance with internal policies and guidelines which conform to regulatory guidance. Principal reductions may be made in limited circumstances, typically for specific commercial loan workouts, and in the event of borrower bankruptcy. Each occurrence is unique to the borrower and is evaluated separately.

Troubled loans are considered those in which the borrower is experiencing financial difficulty. The assessment of whether a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty can be subjective in nature and management's judgment may be required in making this determination. FHN may determine that a borrower is experiencing financial difficulty if the borrower is currently in default on any of its debt, or if it is probable that a borrower may default in the foreseeable future absent a modification. Many aspects of a borrower's financial situation are assessed when determining whether they are experiencing financial difficulty.

Troubled commercial loans are typically modified through forbearance agreements which could include reduced interest rates, reduced payments, term extension, or entering into short sale agreements. Principal reductions may occur in specific circumstances.

Modifications for troubled consumer loans are generally structured using parameters of U.S. government-sponsored programs. For HELOC and real estate installment loans, troubled loans are typically modified by an interest rate reduction and a possible maturity date extension to reach an affordable housing expense-to-income ratio. Despite the absence of a loan modification by FHN, the discharge of personal liability through bankruptcy proceedings is considered a court-imposed modification.

For the credit card portfolio, troubled loan modifications are typically effected through either a short-term credit card hardship program or a longer-term credit card workout program. In the credit card hardship program, borrowers may be granted rate and payment reductions for six months to one year. In the credit card workout program, borrowers are granted a rate reduction to 0% and a term extension for up to five years.

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

The following table presents the amortized cost basis at the end of the reporting period of loans modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, disaggregated by class of financing receivable and type of modification made as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

LOAN MODIFICATIONS TO BORROWERS EXPERIENCING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

(Dollars in millions)	Amortized Cost					
	Interest Rate Reduction	Term Extension	Principal Forgiven/Payment Deferred	Combination (a)	Total	% of Total Class
As of March 31, 2026						
C&I	**$ —**	**$ 40**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 40**	**0.11 %**
CRE	**—**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**4**	**0.03**
Consumer real estate	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**1**	**0.01**
Total	**$ —**	**$ 44**	**$ 1**	**$ —**	**$ 45**	**0.07 %**
As of March 31, 2025						
C&I	$ —	$ 78	$ —	$ —	$ 78	0.23 %
CRE	—	29	—	—	29	0.21
Total	$ —	$ 107	$ —	$ —	$ 107	0.17 %

(a) Combination modifications consist primarily of loans modified with both an interest rate reduction and a term extension.

The following table describes the financial effect of the loan modifications made to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.

FINANCIAL EFFECT OF LOAN MODIFICATIONS TO BORROWERS EXPERIENCING FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY [a]

(Dollars in millions)	Weighted-average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted-average Term Extension (in years)	Amount of Principal Forgiven/Payment Deferred	Combination	
				Weighted-average Interest Rate Reduction	Weighted-average Term Extension (in years)
As of March 31, 2026					
C&I	**— %**	**1.27**	**$ —**	**— %**	0
CRE	**—**	**1.52**	**—**	**—**	0
Consumer real estate	**—**	**0.00**	**—**	**—**	0
As of March 31, 2025					
C&I	— %	1.00	$ —	— %	0
CRE	—	1.60	—	—	0

(a) Certain disclosures related to financial effects of modifications do not include those deemed to be immaterial.

Loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty that had a payment default during the period and were modified in the 12 months before default totaled $2 million and $1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively. FHN closely monitors the performance of the loans that are modified to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty to understand the effectiveness of its modification efforts.

The following table depicts the performance of loans that have been modified in the last 12 months.

PERFORMANCE OF LOANS THAT HAVE BEEN MODIFIED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

	March 31, 2026				
(Dollars in millions)	**Current**	**30-89 Days Past Due**	**90+ Days Past Due**	**Non-Accruing**	**Total**
C&I	**$ 107**	**$ 1**	**$ —**	**$ 32**	**$ 140**
CRE	**125**	**—**	**—**	**125**	**250**
Consumer Real Estate	**1**	**—**	**—**	**3**	**4**
Total	**$ 233**	**$ 1**	**$ —**	**$ 160**	**$ 394**

	March 31, 2025				
(Dollars in millions)	Current	30-89 Days Past Due	90+ Days Past Due	Non-Accruing	Total
C&I	$ 133	$ —	$ —	$ 16	$ 149
CRE	178	—	—	69	247
Consumer Real Estate	2	—	—	1	3
Total	$ 313	$ —	$ —	$ 86	$ 399

Note 4—Allowance for Credit Losses

Management's estimate of expected credit losses in the loan and lease portfolios is recorded in the ALLL and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments, collectively referred to as the Allowance for Credit Losses, or the ACL. The ALLL and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments are reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets in the allowance for loan and lease losses and in other liabilities, respectively. Provisions for credit losses related to loans and leases and unfunded lending commitments are reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income as provision for credit losses.

The ACL is maintained at a level management believes to be appropriate to absorb expected credit losses over the contractual life of the loan and lease portfolio and unfunded lending commitments. The determination of the ACL is based on periodic evaluation of the loan and lease portfolios and unfunded lending commitments considering a number of relevant underlying factors, including key assumptions and evaluation of quantitative and qualitative information.

The expected loan losses are the product of multiplying FHN's estimates of probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD"), and individual loan level exposure at default ("EAD"), including amortization and prepayment assumptions, on an undiscounted basis. FHN uses models or assumptions to develop the expected loss forecasts, which incorporate multiple macroeconomic forecasts over a reasonable and supportable forecast period of at most three years. After the reasonable and supportable forecast period, the Company reverts on a straight-line basis to its historical loss averages, evaluated over the historical observation period, for the remaining estimated life of the loans. In order to capture the unique risks of the loan portfolio within the PD, LGD, and prepayment models, FHN segments the portfolio into pools, generally incorporating loan grades for commercial loans. As there can be no certainty that actual economic performance will precisely follow any specific macroeconomic forecast, FHN uses qualitative adjustments where current loan characteristics or current or forecasted economic conditions differ from historical periods.

The evaluation of quantitative and qualitative information is performed through assessments of groups of assets that share similar risk characteristics and certain individual loans and leases that do not share similar risk characteristics with the collective group. As described in Note 3 - Loans and Leases, loans are grouped generally by product type and significant loan portfolios are assessed for credit losses using analytical or statistical models. The quantitative component utilizes economic forecast information as its foundation and is primarily based on analytical models that use known or estimated data as of the balance sheet date and forecasted data over the reasonable and supportable period. The ACL is also affected by qualitative factors that FHN considers to reflect current judgment of various events and risks that are not measured in the quantitative calculations, including alternative economic forecasts.

In accordance with its accounting policy elections, FHN does not recognize a separate allowance for expected credit losses for AIR and records reversals of AIR as reductions of interest income. FHN reverses previously accrued but uncollected interest when an asset is placed on nonaccrual status. AIR and the related allowance for expected credit losses are included as a component of other assets. The total amount of interest reversals from loans placed on nonaccrual status and the amount of income recognized on nonaccrual loans during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were not material.

Expected credit losses for unfunded commitments are estimated for periods where the commitment is not unconditionally cancellable. The measurement of expected credit losses for unfunded commitments mirrors that of loans and leases with the additional estimate of future draw rates (timing and amount).

The decrease in the ACL balance as of March 31, 2026, as compared to December 31, 2025, was largely driven by improved grade migration and lower CRE and consumer loan balances. In developing credit loss estimates for its loan and lease portfolios, FHN utilized multiple scenarios for its macroeconomic inputs, including a baseline scenario, an upside scenario, and a downside scenario from Moody's. As of March 31, 2026, among other things, FHN's scenario selection process factored in inflation, employment, and real estate prices. FHN selected one scenario as its base case, which was the Moody's baseline scenario. The heaviest weight was placed on this scenario. Smaller weights were placed on the FHN-selected downside scenario and on the FHN-selected upside scenario.

Management also made qualitative adjustments to reflect estimated recoveries based on a review of prior charge-off and recovery levels, for default risk associated with large balances with individual borrowers, for estimated loss amounts not reflected in historical factors due to specific portfolio risk or identified model limitations, and for instances where limited data for acquired loans is considered to affect modeled results.

The following table provides a rollforward of the ALLL and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments by portfolio type for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

ROLLFORWARD OF ALLL & RESERVE FOR UNFUNDED LENDING COMMITMENTS

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial, Financial, and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Consumer Real Estate	Credit Card and Other	Total
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026				
Allowance for loan and lease losses:					
Balance as of January 1, 2026	$ 335	$ 177	$ 206	$ 20	$ 738
Charge-offs	(36)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(45)
Recoveries	14	—	2	1	17
Provision for loan and lease losses	40	(17)	(6)	3	20
Balance as of March 31, 2026	**$ 353**	**$ 156**	**$ 201**	**$ 20**	**$ 730**
Reserve for remaining unfunded commitments:					
Balance as of January 1, 2026	$ 81	$ 11	$ 9	$ —	$ 101
Provision for remaining unfunded commitments	(1)	(4)	—	—	(5)
Balance as of March 31, 2026	**80**	**7**	**9**	**—**	**96**
Allowance for credit losses as of March 31, 2026	**$ 433**	**$ 163**	**$ 210**	**$ 20**	**$ 826**
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025				
Allowance for loan and lease losses:					
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 345	$ 227	$ 221	$ 22	$ 815
Charge-offs	(34)	(3)	—	(4)	(41)
Recoveries	6	4	1	1	12
Provision for loan and lease losses	28	(3)	8	3	36
Balance as of March 31, 2025	$ 345	$ 225	$ 230	$ 22	$ 822
Reserve for remaining unfunded commitments:					
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 57	$ 11	$ 11	$ —	$ 79
Provision for remaining unfunded commitments	6	(2)	—	—	4
Balance as of March 31, 2025	63	9	11	—	83
Allowance for credit losses as of March 31, 2025	$ 408	$ 234	$ 241	$ 22	$ 905

The following table presents gross charge-offs by year of origination for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

GROSS CHARGE-OFFS

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026							
(Dollars in millions)	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	Prior to 2022	Revolving Loans	Total
C&I	$ —	$ —	$ 8	$ 8	$ 3	$ 12	$ 5	$ 36
CRE	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4
Consumer Real Estate	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Credit Card and Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Total	**$ 2**	**$ —**	**$ 8**	**$ 9**	**$ 4**	**$ 15**	**$ 7**	**$ 45**

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025							
(Dollars in millions)	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Prior to 2021	Revolving Loans	Total
C&I	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5	$ 16	$ 12	$ 1	$ 34
CRE	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Consumer Real Estate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit Card and Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Total	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 5	$ 16	$ 15	$ 3	$ 41

Note 5—Mortgage Banking Activity

FHN originates mortgage loans for sale into the secondary market. These loans primarily consist of residential first lien mortgages that conform to standards established by GSEs that are major investors in U.S. home mortgages, but can also consist of junior lien and jumbo loans secured by residential property. These loans are primarily sold to private companies that are unaffiliated with the GSEs on a servicing-released basis. Gains and losses on these mortgage loans are included in mortgage banking income on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

FHN records estimated losses related to prior mortgage loan sales within a repurchase and foreclosure accrual. FHN estimates losses based on prior origination levels, losses recognized upon repurchases, and the impact of current economic conditions on estimated loss content. Based on currently available information and experience to date, FHN evaluated its loan repurchase, make-whole, foreclosure, and certain related exposures and accrued for losses of $12 million as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

At March 31, 2026, FHN had approximately $26 million of loans that remained from pre-2009 mortgage business operations of legacy First Horizon. Activity related to the pre-2009 mortgage loans was primarily limited to payments and write-offs in 2026 and 2025, with no new originations or loan sales, and only an insignificant amount of repurchases. These loans are excluded from the following table, which summarizes activity relating to residential mortgage loans held for sale for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and the year ended December 31, 2025.

MORTGAGE LOAN ACTIVITY

(Dollars in millions)	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025
Balance at beginning of period	**$ 147**	$ 81
Originations and purchases	**339**	1,253
Sales, net of gains	**(323)**	(1,187)
Balance at end of period	**$ 163**	$ 147

Mortgage Servicing Rights

FHN records mortgage servicing rights at the lower of cost or market value and amortizes them over the remaining servicing life of the loans, with consideration given to prepayment assumptions.

Mortgage servicing rights are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table presents the carrying values of mortgage servicing rights as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

MORTGAGE SERVICING RIGHTS

	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	**Gross Carrying Amount**	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Net Carrying Amount**	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Mortgage servicing rights	**$ 25**	**$ (8)**	**$ 17**	$ 23	$ (7)	$ 16

In addition, there was an insignificant amount of non-mortgage and commercial servicing rights as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. Total mortgage servicing fees included in mortgage banking income were less than $1 million and $1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Note 6—Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The following is a summary of goodwill by reportable segment included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

GOODWILL

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	Wholesale	Total
December 31, 2024	$ 1,217	$ 293	$ 1,510
Additions	—	—	—
December 31, 2025	$ 1,217	$ 293	$ 1,510
Additions	—	—	—
March 31, 2026	**$ 1,217**	**$ 293**	**$ 1,510**

FHN performed the required annual goodwill impairment test as of October 1, 2025. The annual impairment test did not indicate impairment in any of FHN's reporting units as of the testing date. Following the testing date, management evaluated the events and circumstances that could indicate that goodwill might be impaired and concluded that it is not more likely than not that goodwill was impaired. If there are any triggering events between annual evaluations, management will evaluate whether an interim impairment analysis is warranted.

Accounting estimates and assumptions were made about FHN's future performance and cash flows, as well as other prevailing market factors (e.g., interest rates, economic trends, etc.) when determining fair value as part of the goodwill impairment test. While management used the best information available to estimate future performance for each reporting unit, future adjustments to management's projections may be necessary if conditions differ substantially from the assumptions used in making the estimates.

Other intangible assets

The following table, which excludes fully amortized intangibles, presents other intangible assets included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	March 31, 2026			December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	**Gross Carrying Amount**	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Net Carrying Value**	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Core deposit intangibles	**$ 354**	**$ (271)**	**$ 83**	$ 354	$ (264)	$ 90
Client relationships	**32**	**(21)**	**11**	32	(20)	12
Other (a)	**11**	**(8)**	**3**	11	(8)	3
Total	**$ 397**	**$ (300)**	**$ 97**	$ 397	$ (292)	$ 105

(a) Includes non-compete covenants and purchased credit card intangible assets. Also includes state banking licenses which are not subject to amortization.

Note 7—Preferred Stock

The following table presents a summary of FHN's non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock.

PREFERRED STOCK

(Dollars in millions)								**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025
	Issuance Date	**Earliest Redemption Date (a)**	**Annual Dividend Rate**		**Dividend Payments**	**Shares Outstanding**	**Liquidation Amount**	**Carrying Amount**	Carrying Amount
Series C	7/2/2020	5/1/2026	6.600%	(b)	Quarterly	5,750	$ 58	**$ 59**	$ 59
Series E	5/28/2020	10/10/2025	6.500%		Quarterly	1,500	150	**145**	145
Series F	5/3/2021	7/10/2026	4.700%		Quarterly	1,500	150	**145**	145
Series H	3/12/2026	4/10/2031	6.750%		Quarterly	4,000	400	**392**	—
						12,750	$ 758	**$ 741**	$ 349

(a) Denotes earliest optional redemption date. Earlier redemption is possible, at FHN's election, if certain regulatory capital events occur.
(b) On April 1, 2026, FHN provided notice of its intent to redeem all outstanding shares of its Series C Preferred Stock on May 1, 2026. The fixed dividend rate was set to convert to three-month CME Term SOFR plus 5.18161% (0.26161% plus 4.920%) on May 1, 2026. See Note 17 — Subsequent Events for more information.

On March 12, 2026, FHN issued $400 million of 6.75% Series H Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (the "Series H Preferred Stock"). The Series H Preferred Stock is redeemable at FHN's option, in whole or in part, on any dividend payment date on or after April 10, 2031. Earlier redemption is possible, at FHN's option, if certain regulatory capital events occur. The $392 million carrying value of the Series H Preferred Stock currently qualifies as Tier 1 capital.

Subsidiary Preferred Stock

First Horizon Bank has issued 300,000 shares of Class A Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock ("Class A Preferred Stock") with a liquidation preference of $1,000 per share. Dividends on the Class A Preferred Stock, if declared, accrue and are payable each quarter, in arrears, at a floating rate equal to the greater of three-month CME Term SOFR plus 1.11161% (0.26161% plus 0.85%) or 3.75% per annum. These securities qualify fully as Tier 1 capital for both First Horizon Bank and FHN. On March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, $295 million of Class A Preferred Stock was recognized as noncontrolling interest on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

FT Real Estate Securities Company, Inc. ("FTRESC"), an indirect subsidiary of FHN, has issued 50 shares of 9.50% Cumulative Preferred Stock, Class B ("Class B Preferred Shares"), with a liquidation preference of $1 million per share; of those shares, 47 were issued to nonaffiliates. FTRESC is a real estate investment trust established for the purpose of acquiring, holding, and managing real estate mortgage assets. Dividends on the Class B Preferred Shares are cumulative and are payable semi-annually. At March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Class B Preferred Shares qualified as Tier 2 capital. For all periods presented, these securities are presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as term borrowings.

The Class B Preferred Shares are mandatorily redeemable on March 31, 2031, and redeemable at the discretion of FTRESC in the event that the Class B Preferred Shares cannot be accounted for as Tier 2 capital or there is more than an insubstantial risk that dividends paid with respect to the Class B Preferred Shares will not be fully deductible for tax purposes.

Note 8—Components of Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following tables provide the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component, net of tax, for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Dollars in millions)	Securities AFS	Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Post-retirement Plans	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2026	$ (512)	$ (42)	$ (256)	$ (810)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	(14)	(16)	—	(30)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	6	2	8
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(14)	(10)	2	(22)
Balance as of March 31, 2026	**$ (526)**	**$ (52)**	**$ (254)**	**$ (832)**

(Dollars in millions)	Securities AFS	Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Post-retirement Plans	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ (782)	$ (94)	$ (252)	$ (1,128)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	116	18	—	134
Amounts reclassified from AOCI	—	9	2	11
Other comprehensive income (loss)	116	27	2	145
Balance as of March 31, 2025	**$ (666)**	**$ (67)**	**$ (250)**	**$ (983)**

Reclassifications from AOCI, and related tax effects, were as follows.

RECLASSIFICATIONS FROM AOCI

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,		
Details about AOCI	**2026**	2025	**Affected line item in the statement where net income is presented**
Cash Flow Hedges:			
Realized (gains) losses on cash flow hedges	**$ 8**	$ 12	Interest and fees on loans and leases
Tax expense (benefit)	**(2)**	(3)	Income tax expense
	6	9	
Pension and Postretirement Plans:			
Amortization of prior service cost and net actuarial (gain) loss	**$ 3**	$ 3	Other expense
Tax expense (benefit)	**(1)**	(1)	Income tax expense
	2	2	
Total reclassification from AOCI	**$ 8**	$ 11	

Note 9—Earnings Per Share

The computations of basic and diluted earnings per common share were as follows.

EARNINGS PER SHARE COMPUTATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data; shares in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	2025
Net income	$ 266	$ 222
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4	4
Net income attributable to controlling interest	262	218
Preferred stock dividends	5	5
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 257	$ 213
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic	480,307	517,116
Effect of dilutive restricted stock, performance equity awards and options	6,561	6,307
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted	486,868	523,423
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.54	$ 0.41
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.53	$ 0.41

The following table presents average outstanding options and other equity awards that were excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they were either anti-dilutive (the exercise price was higher than the weighted-average market price for the period) or the performance conditions have not been met.

ANTI-DILUTIVE EQUITY AWARDS

(Shares in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, **2026**	2025
Stock options excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS	**—**	—
Weighted average exercise price of stock options excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS	**$ —**	$ —
Other equity awards excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS	**1,418**	2,396

Note 10—Contingencies and Other Disclosures

Contingencies

Contingent Liabilities Overview

Contingent liabilities arise in the ordinary course of business. Often, they are related to lawsuits, arbitration, mediation, and other forms of litigation. Various litigation matters currently are threatened or pending against FHN and its subsidiaries. Also, FHN at times receives requests for information, subpoenas, or other inquiries from federal, state, and local regulators, from other government authorities, and from other parties concerning various matters relating to FHN's current or former businesses. Certain matters of that sort are pending at most times, and FHN generally cooperates when those matters arise. Pending and threatened litigation matters sometimes are settled by the parties, and sometimes pending matters are resolved in court or before an arbitrator, or are withdrawn. Regardless of the manner of resolution, frequently the most significant changes in status of a matter occur over a short time period, often following a lengthy period of little substantive activity. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of these matters, particularly where the claimants seek very large or indeterminate damages, or where the cases present novel legal theories or involve a large number of parties, or where claims or other actions may be possible but have not been brought, FHN cannot reasonably determine what the eventual outcome of the matters will be, what the timing of the ultimate resolution of these matters may be, or what the eventual loss or impact related to each matter may be. FHN establishes a loss contingency liability for a litigation matter when loss is both probable and reasonably estimable as prescribed by applicable financial accounting guidance. If loss for a matter is probable and a range of possible loss outcomes is the best estimate available, accounting guidance requires a liability to be established at the low end of the range.

Based on current knowledge, and after consultation with counsel, management is of the opinion that loss contingencies related to threatened or pending litigation matters should not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition of FHN but may be material to FHN's operating results for any particular reporting period depending, in part, on the results from that period.

Material Loss Contingency Matters

As used in this Note, except for matters that are reported as having been substantially settled or otherwise substantially resolved, FHN's "material loss contingency matters" generally fall into at least one of the following categories: (i) FHN has determined material loss to be probable and has established a material loss liability in accordance with applicable financial accounting guidance; (ii) FHN has determined material loss to be probable but is not reasonably able to estimate an amount or range of material loss liability; or (iii) FHN has determined that material loss is not probable but is reasonably possible, and the amount or range of that reasonably possible material loss is estimable. As defined in applicable accounting guidance, loss is reasonably possible if there is more than a remote chance of a material loss outcome for FHN. FHN provides contingencies note disclosures for certain pending or threatened litigation matters each quarter, including all matters mentioned in categories (i) or (ii) and, occasionally, certain matters mentioned in category (iii). In all litigation matters discussed in this Note, unless settled or otherwise resolved, FHN believes it has meritorious defenses and intends to pursue those defenses vigorously.

FHN reassesses the liability for litigation matters each quarter as the matters progress. At March 31, 2026, the aggregate amount of liabilities established for all such loss contingency matters was $1 million.

In each material litigation-related loss contingency matter, except as otherwise noted, there is more than a remote chance that any of the following outcomes will occur: the plaintiff will substantially prevail; the defense will substantially prevail; the plaintiff will prevail in part; or the matter will be settled by the parties. At March 31, 2026, FHN estimates that for all material litigation-related loss contingency matters, estimable reasonably possible losses in future periods in excess of currently established liabilities could aggregate in a range from zero to less than $1 million.

As a result of the general uncertainties discussed above and the specific uncertainties discussed for each matter mentioned below, it is possible that the ultimate future loss experienced by FHN for any particular matter may materially exceed the amount, if any, of currently established liability for that matter.

Other Disclosures

Indemnification Agreements and Guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, FHN enters into indemnification agreements for legal proceedings against its directors and officers and standard representations and warranties for underwriting agreements, merger and acquisition agreements, loan sales, contractual commitments, and various other business transactions or arrangements.

The extent of FHN's obligations under these agreements depends upon the occurrence of future events; therefore, it is not possible to estimate a maximum potential amount of payouts that could be required by such agreements.

Note 11—Retirement Plans

FHN sponsors a noncontributory, qualified defined benefit pension plan to associates hired or rehired on or before September 1, 2007. Pension benefits are based on years of service, average compensation near retirement or other termination, and estimated Social Security benefits at age 65. Benefits under the plan are "frozen" so that years of service and compensation changes after 2012 do not affect the benefit owed. Minimum contributions are based upon actuarially determined amounts necessary to fund the total benefit obligation. Decisions to contribute to the plan are based upon pension funding requirements under the Pension Protection Act, the maximum amount deductible under the Internal Revenue Code, the actual performance of plan assets, and trends in the regulatory environment. FHN made no contributions to the qualified pension plan in 2025. Management does not currently anticipate that FHN will make a contribution to the qualified pension plan in 2026.

FHN also maintains non-qualified plans, including a supplemental retirement plan that covers certain associates whose benefits under the qualified pension plan have been limited by tax rules. These other non-qualified plans are unfunded, and contributions to these plans cover all benefits paid under the non-qualified plans. Payments made under the non-qualified plans were $5 million for 2025. FHN anticipates making benefit payments under the non-qualified plans of $5 million in 2026.

Service cost is included in personnel expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. All other components of net periodic benefit cost are included in other expense.

For more information on FHN's pension plan and other postretirement benefit plans, see Note 17 - Retirement Plans and Other Employee Benefits in FHN's 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 were as follows.

COMPONENTS OF NET PERIODIC BENEFIT COST

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	**2026**	2025
Components of net periodic benefit cost		
Interest cost	**$ 8**	$ 8
Expected return on plan assets	**(8)**	(8)
Amortization of unrecognized:		
Actuarial (gain) loss	**3**	3
Net periodic benefit cost	**$ 3**	$ 3

Note 12—Business Segment Information

FHN's operating segments are composed of the following:

- ***Commercial, Consumer & Wealth*** segment offers financial products and services, including traditional lending and deposit taking, to commercial and consumer clients primarily in the southern U.S. and other selected markets. Commercial, Consumer & Wealth also consists of lines of business that deliver product offerings and services with niche industry knowledge including asset-based lending, commercial real estate, equipment finance/leasing, energy, international banking, healthcare, and transportation and logistics. Additionally, Commercial, Consumer & Wealth provides investment, wealth management, financial planning, trust and asset management services for consumer clients as well as delivering treasury management solutions, loan syndications, and corporate banking services.
- ***Wholesale*** segment consists of lines of business that deliver product offerings and services with differentiated industry knowledge. Wholesale's lines of business include mortgage warehouse lending, franchise finance, correspondent banking, and mortgage. Additionally, Wholesale has a line of business focused on fixed income securities sales, trading, underwriting, and strategies for institutional clients in the U.S. and abroad, as well as loan sales, portfolio advisory services, and derivative sales.
- ***Corporate*** segment consists primarily of corporate support functions including risk management, audit, accounting, finance, executive office, and corporate communications. Shared support services such as human resources, marketing, properties, technology, credit risk and bank operations are allocated to the activities of Commercial, Consumer & Wealth, Wholesale, and Corporate. Additionally, the Corporate segment includes centralized management of capital and funding to support the business activities of the company including management of balance sheet funding, liquidity, and capital management and allocation. The Corporate segment also includes the revenue and expense associated with run-off businesses such as pre-2009 mortgage banking elements, run-off consumer and trust preferred loan portfolios, and other exited businesses.

Basis of Presentation

Results of individual segments are presented based on FHN's internal management reporting practices. There is no comprehensive, authoritative body of guidance for management accounting equivalent to GAAP; therefore, the financial results of FHN's individual segments are not necessarily comparable with similar information for any other company.

Periodically, FHN adapts its segments to reflect managerial or strategic changes. FHN may also modify its methodology of allocating expenses and equity among segments, which could change historical segment results. Business segment revenue, expense, asset, and equity levels reflect those which are specifically identifiable, or which are allocated based on an internal allocation method. Because the allocations are based on internally developed assignments and allocations, to an extent they are subjective. Generally, all assignments and allocations have been consistently applied for all periods presented.

Funds Transfer Pricing

Net interest income in segment results reflects FHN's internal funds transfer pricing methodology which is designed to consider interest rate and liquidity risks. Under this methodology, assets receive a funding charge while liabilities and capital receive a funding credit based on market interest rates, product characteristics, and other factors.

The transfer pricing framework considers the application of funding curves and methodologies consistently across the balance sheet. A residual gain or loss from funds transfer pricing operations is retained within Corporate.

Segment Allocations

Financial results are presented, to the extent practicable, as if each segment operated on a stand-alone basis and include expense allocations for corporate overhead services used by the segments.

FHN has allocated the ALLL and the reserve for unfunded lending commitments based on the loan exposures within each segment's portfolio.

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") is comprised of the chief executive officer and segment leadership.

For both the Commercial, Consumer & Wealth and Wholesale segments, the CODM uses both Pre-Provision Net Revenue ("PPNR") and Pre-Tax Net Income ("PTNI") to evaluate performance and allocate resources. The measure of PPNR focuses on the Company's primary businesses principally by excluding the volatility associated with credit risk estimates due to the CECL life-of-loan estimation requirement, which is highly sensitive to changes in economic forecasts. PPNR also represents a metric utilized by regulatory agencies in stress testing assessments. PTNI is used to incorporate credit risk estimates for a holistic view of pre-tax results in the evaluation of segment performance.

For the Corporate segment, the CODM uses after-tax income to evaluate performance and allocate resources. After-tax income is most relevant for the Corporate segment because of minimal credit risk and inclusion of

the impacts from all consolidated tax matters, which are not allocated, in addition to all other methodologies affecting pre-tax income among reported segments (e.g., FTP and cost allocations).

The following table presents financial information for each reportable business segment for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

SEGMENT FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026			
	Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	**Wholesale**	**Corporate**	**Consolidated**
Interest income	**$ 788**	**$ 137**	**$ 79**	**$ 1,004**
Interest expense	**231**	**25**	**81**	**337**
Funds transfer pricing	**93**	**(50)**	**(43)**	**—**
Net interest income (expense)	**650**	**62**	**(45)**	**667**
Noninterest income	**119**	**64**	**12**	**195**
Total revenues	**769**	**126**	**(33)**	**862**
Noninterest expense	**368**	**83**	**54**	**505**
Pre-provision net revenue (b)	**401**	**43**	**(87)**	**357**
Provision for credit losses	**8**	**9**	**(2)**	**15**
Income (loss) before income taxes	**393**	**34**	**(85)**	**342**
Income tax expense (benefit)	**94**	**8**	**(26)**	**76**
Net income (loss)	**$ 299**	**$ 26**	**$ (59)**	**$ 266**
Average assets	**$ 58,996**	**$ 10,062**	**$ 13,987**	**$ 83,045**
Depreciation and amortization	**12**	**1**	**9**	**22**
Expenditures for long-lived assets	**6**	**—**	**2**	**8**

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025			
	Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	Wholesale	Corporate	Consolidated
Interest income	$ 814	$ 124	$ 76	$ 1,014
Interest expense	291	28	64	383
Funds transfer pricing	110	(46)	(64)	—
Net interest income (expense)	633	50	(52)	631
Noninterest income	110	59	12	181
Total revenues	743	109	(40)	812
Noninterest expense (a)	344	75	68	487
Pre-provision net revenue (b)	399	34	(108)	325
Provision for credit losses	38	3	(1)	40
Income (loss) before income taxes	361	31	(107)	285
Income tax expense (benefit)	86	8	(31)	63
Net income (loss)	$ 275	$ 23	$ (76)	$ 222
Average assets	$ 58,717	$ 8,495	$ 13,753	$ 80,965
Depreciation and amortization	9	2	10	21
Expenditures for long-lived assets	5	1	3	9

(a) 2025 includes an FDIC special assessment of $1 million and $5 million in derivative valuation adjustments related to prior Visa Class B share sales in the Corporate segment.

(b) Pre-provision net revenue is a non-GAAP measure and is reconciled to income (loss) before income taxes (GAAP) in this table.

The following table presents a disaggregation of FHN's noninterest income by major product line and reportable segment for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

NONINTEREST INCOME DETAIL BY SEGMENT

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	Wholesale	Corporate	Consolidated
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026			
Noninterest income:				
Fixed income (a)	**$ —**	**$ 53**	**$ —**	**$ 53**
Deposit transactions and cash management	**40**	**1**	**2**	**43**
Brokerage, management fees and commissions	**29**	**—**	**—**	**29**
Card and digital banking fees	**15**	**—**	**3**	**18**
Other service charges and fees	**16**	**—**	**—**	**16**
Trust services and investment management	**13**	**—**	**—**	**13**
Mortgage banking income	**—**	**9**	**—**	**9**
Securities gains (losses), net (b)	**—**	**—**	**(1)**	**(1)**
Other income (c)	**6**	**1**	**8**	**15**
Total noninterest income	**$ 119**	**$ 64**	**$ 12**	**$ 195**

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	Wholesale	Corporate	Consolidated
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025			
Noninterest income:				
Fixed income (a)	$ —	$ 49	$ —	$ 49
Deposit transactions and cash management	37	1	2	40
Brokerage, management fees and commissions	26	—	—	26
Card and digital banking fees	16	—	2	18
Other service charges and fees	12	—	—	12
Trust services and investment management	12	—	—	12
Mortgage banking income	—	8	—	8
Other income (c)	7	1	8	16
Total noninterest income	$ 110	$ 59	$ 12	$ 181

(a) 2026 and 2025 include $11 million and $9 million, respectively, of underwriting, portfolio advisory, and other noninterest income in scope of ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers."
(b) Represents noninterest income excluded from the scope of ASC 606. Amount is presented for informational purposes to reconcile total noninterest income.
(c) Includes letter of credit fees and insurance commissions in scope of ASC 606.

The following table presents a disaggregation of FHN's noninterest expense by reportable segment for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

NONINTEREST EXPENSE DETAIL BY SEGMENT

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	Wholesale	Corporate	Consolidated
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026			
Noninterest expense:				
Personnel expense	**$ 142**	**$ 56**	**$ 91**	**$ 289**
Computer software	**8**	**2**	**28**	**38**
Net occupancy expense	**18**	**3**	**14**	**35**
Operations services	**4**	**6**	**15**	**25**
Legal and professional fees	**4**	**1**	**11**	**16**
Deposit insurance expense	**—**	**—**	**13**	**13**
Equipment expense	**3**	**—**	**8**	**11**
Advertising and public relations	**1**	**—**	**9**	**10**
Amortization of intangible assets	**8**	**—**	**—**	**8**
Other expense	**17**	**7**	**36**	**60**
Cost allocations	**163**	**8**	**(171)**	**—**
Total noninterest expense	**$ 368**	**$ 83**	**$ 54**	**$ 505**

(Dollars in millions)	Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	Wholesale	Corporate	Consolidated
	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025			
Noninterest expense:				
Personnel expense	$ 135	$ 51	$ 93	$ 279
Computer software	7	2	23	32
Net occupancy expense	21	2	12	35
Operations services	4	6	13	23
Legal and professional fees	3	1	10	14
Deposit insurance expense	—	—	13	13
Equipment expense	2	—	8	10
Advertising and public relations	1	—	9	10
Amortization of intangible assets	9	—	1	10
Other expense	19	7	35	61
Cost allocations	143	6	(149)	—
Total noninterest expense	$ 344	$ 75	$ 68	$ 487

Note 13—Variable Interest Entities

FHN makes equity investments in various entities that are considered VIEs, as defined by GAAP. A VIE typically does not have sufficient equity at risk to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The Company's variable interest arises from contractual, ownership, or other monetary interests in the entity, which change with fluctuations in the fair value of the entity's net assets. FHN consolidates a VIE if FHN is the primary beneficiary of the entity. FHN is the primary beneficiary of a VIE if FHN's variable interest provides it with the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE and the right to receive benefits (or the obligation to absorb losses) that could potentially be significant to the VIE. To determine whether or not a variable interest held could potentially be significant to the VIE, FHN considers both qualitative and quantitative factors regarding the nature, size, and form of its involvement with the VIE. FHN assesses whether or not it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE on an ongoing basis.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

FHN has established certain rabbi trusts related to deferred compensation plans offered to its employees.

FHN contributes employee cash compensation deferrals to the trusts and directs the underlying investments made by the trusts. The assets of these trusts are available to FHN's creditors only in the event that FHN becomes insolvent. These trusts are considered VIEs as there is no equity at risk in the trusts since FHN provided the equity interest to its employees in exchange for services rendered. FHN is considered the primary beneficiary of the rabbi trusts as it has the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the rabbi trusts through its ability to direct the underlying investments made by the trusts. Additionally, FHN could potentially receive benefits or absorb losses that are significant to the trusts due to its right to receive any asset values in excess of liability payoffs and its obligation to fund any liabilities to employees that are in excess of a rabbi trust's assets.

The following table summarizes the carrying value of assets and liabilities associated with rabbi trusts used for deferred compensation plans which are consolidated by FHN as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

CONSOLIDATED VIEs

(Dollars in millions)	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025
Assets:		
Other assets	**$ 196**	$ 202
Liabilities:		
Other liabilities	**$ 178**	$ 176

Nonconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

Tax Credit Investments

Through designated wholly-owned subsidiaries, First Horizon Bank makes equity investments as a limited partner in various partnerships that sponsor affordable housing projects utilizing the LIHTC. Through designated subsidiaries, First Horizon Bank periodically makes equity investments as a non-managing member in various LLCs that sponsor community development projects utilizing the NMTC. First Horizon Bank also makes equity investments as a limited partner or non-managing member in entities that receive historic tax credits. The purpose of these investments is to achieve a satisfactory return on capital and to support FHN's community reinvestment initiatives. These entities are considered VIEs as First Horizon Bank's subsidiaries represent the holders of the equity investment at risk, but do not have the ability to direct the activities that most significantly affect the performance of the entities. FHN is therefore not the primary beneficiary of any of these entities. Accordingly, FHN does not consolidate these VIEs and accounts for these investments in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. FHN accounts for equity investments in LIHTC, NMTC and historic tax credit entities under the proportional amortization method.

The following table summarizes the impact to income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 for investments accounted for under the proportional amortization method. The impact of these investments is included in other operating activities, net in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

TAX CREDIT IMPACTS ON TAX EXPENSE

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	**2026**	2025
Income tax expense (benefit):		
Amortization of qualifying investments	**$ 20**	$ 17
Tax credits	**(23)**	(20)
Other tax benefits related to qualifying investments	**(3)**	(2)

Small Issuer Trust Preferred Holdings

First Horizon Bank holds variable interests in trusts which have issued mandatorily redeemable preferred capital securities ("trust preferreds") for smaller banking and insurance enterprises. First Horizon Bank has no voting rights for the trusts' activities. The trusts' only assets are junior subordinated debentures of the issuing enterprises. The creditors of the trusts have no recourse to the assets of First Horizon Bank. Since First Horizon Bank is solely a holder of the trusts' securities, it has no rights which would give it the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the trusts' economic performance and thus it is not considered the primary beneficiary of the trusts. First Horizon Bank has no contractual requirements to provide financial support to the trusts.

On-Balance Sheet Trust Preferred Securitization

In 2007, First Horizon Bank executed a securitization of certain small issuer trust preferreds for which the underlying trust meets the definition of a VIE as the holders of the equity investment at risk do not have the power through voting rights, or similar rights, to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. Since First Horizon Bank did not retain servicing or other decision-making rights, First Horizon Bank is not the primary beneficiary as it does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the trust's economic performance. Accordingly, First Horizon Bank has accounted for the funds received through the securitization as a term borrowing in its Consolidated Balance Sheets. First Horizon Bank has no contractual requirements to provide financial support to the trust.

Holdings in Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities

FHN holds securities issued by various Agency securitization trusts. Based on their restrictive nature, the trusts meet the definition of a VIE since the holders of the equity investments at risk do not have the power through voting rights, or similar rights, to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entities' economic performance. FHN could potentially receive benefits or absorb losses that are significant to the trusts based on the nature of the trusts' activities and the size of FHN's holdings. However, FHN is solely a holder of the trusts' securities and does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the trusts' economic performance and is not considered the primary beneficiary of the trusts. FHN has no contractual requirements to provide financial support to the trusts.

Commercial Loan Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

For certain troubled commercial loans, First Horizon Bank modifies the terms of the borrower's debt in an effort to increase the probability of receipt of amounts contractually due. Following a modification to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty, the borrower entity typically meets the definition of a VIE as the initial determination of whether an entity is a VIE must be reconsidered as events have proven that the entity's equity is not sufficient to permit it to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or a restructuring of the terms of its financing. As First Horizon Bank does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact such troubled commercial borrowers' operations, it is not considered the primary beneficiary even in situations where, based on the size of the financing provided, First Horizon Bank is exposed to potentially significant benefits and losses of the borrowing entity. First Horizon Bank has no contractual requirements to provide financial support to the borrowing entities beyond certain funding commitments established upon restructuring of the terms of the debt that allows for preparation of the underlying collateral for sale.

Proprietary Trust Preferred Issuances

In conjunction with its acquisitions, FHN acquired junior subordinated debt underlying multiple issuances of trust preferred debt. All of the trusts are considered VIEs because the ownership interests from the capital contributions to these trusts are not considered "at risk" in evaluating whether the holders of the equity investments at risk in the trusts have the ability to direct the activities that most significantly impact the entities' economic performance. Thus, FHN cannot be the trusts'

primary beneficiary because its ownership interests in the trusts are not considered variable interests as they are not considered "at risk". Consequently, none of the trusts are consolidated by FHN.

SBA Interest-Only Strip Proprietary Securitizations

As part of its market making activities for government guaranteed loans, FHN often strips a portion of the interest from the guaranteed portion of an SBA loan and recognizes the resulting interest-only strip in trading assets. In response to investor preferences, FHN periodically executes proprietary securitization transactions that involve the pooling of interest-only strips to support securities issued by an associated trust. FHN has no contractual requirements to provide financial support to the trust. Based on their restrictive nature, the trusts are considered VIEs as the holders of equity at risk do not have the power through voting rights, or similar rights, to direct the activities that most significantly impact a trust's economic performance. To the extent that a portion of the resultant securities are retained for a period of time after a securitization, FHN has a potentially significant variable interest in a securitization trust depending on the size of the retained holdings. Once a sufficient volume of securities have been sold to investors, FHN relinquishes unilateral control of the limited voting rights held by a trust's security holders. After that point, since FHN does not retain servicing or other decision-making rights, FHN is not considered the primary beneficiary as it does not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the trust's economic performance.

The following tables summarize FHN's nonconsolidated VIEs as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

NONCONSOLIDATED VIEs AT MARCH 31, 2026

(Dollars in millions)	Maximum Loss Exposure	Liability Recognized	Classification
Type:			
Low income housing partnerships	$ **713**	$ **230**	(a)
Other tax credit investments (b)	**91**	**74**	Other assets
Small issuer trust preferred holdings (c)	**166**	**—**	Loans and leases
On-balance sheet trust preferred securitization	**25**	**89**	(d)
Holdings of agency mortgage-backed securities (c)	**8,224**	**—**	(e)
Commercial loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty (f)	**391**	**—**	Loans and leases
Proprietary trust preferred issuances (g)	**—**	**167**	Term borrowings

(a) Maximum loss exposure represents $483 million of current investments and $230 million of accrued contractual funding commitments. Current investments are recognized in other assets. Accrued funding commitments represent unconditional contractual obligations for future funding events and are recognized in other liabilities. FHN currently expects to be required to fund these accrued commitments by the end of 2026.
(b) Maximum loss exposure represents the value of current investments.
(c) Maximum loss exposure represents the value of current investments. A liability is not recognized as FHN is solely a holder of the trusts' securities.
(d) Includes $113 million classified as loans and leases and $1 million classified as trading securities, which are offset by $89 million classified as term borrowings.
(e) Includes $702 million classified as trading securities, $1.2 billion classified as securities held to maturity, and $6.3 billion classified as securities available for sale.
(f) Maximum loss exposure represents $390 million of current receivables with $1 million in additional contractual funding commitments on loans related to commercial loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.
(g) No exposure to loss due to nature of FHN's involvement.

NONCONSOLIDATED VIEs AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

(Dollars in millions)	Maximum Loss Exposure	Liability Recognized	Classification
Type:			
Low income housing partnerships	$ 733	$ 260	(a)
Other tax credit investments (b)	92	74	Other assets
Small issuer trust preferred holdings (c)	166	—	Loans and leases
On-balance sheet trust preferred securitization	25	89	(d)
Holdings of agency mortgage-backed securities (c)	8,405	—	(e)
Commercial loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty (f)	478	—	Loans and leases
Proprietary trust preferred issuances (g)	—	167	Term borrowings

(a) Maximum loss exposure represents $473 million of current investments and $260 million of accrued contractual funding commitments. Current investments are recognized in other assets. Accrued funding commitments represent unconditional contractual obligations for future funding events and are recognized in other liabilities. FHN currently expects to be required to fund these accrued commitments by the end of 2026.
(b) Maximum loss exposure represents current investments.
(c) Maximum loss exposure represents the value of current investments. A liability is not recognized as FHN is solely a holder of the trusts' securities.
(d) Includes $113 million classified as loans and leases and $1 million classified as trading securities, which are offset by $89 million classified as term borrowings.
(e) Includes $678 million classified as trading securities, $1.2 billion classified as securities held to maturity, and $6.5 billion classified as securities available for sale.
(f) Maximum loss exposure represents $477 million of current receivables with $1 million in additional contractual funding commitments on loans related to commercial loan modifications to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty.
(g) No exposure to loss due to nature of FHN's involvement.

Note 14—Derivatives

In the normal course of business, FHN utilizes various financial instruments (including derivative contracts and credit-related agreements) through its fixed income and risk management operations, as part of its risk management strategy and as a means to meet clients' needs. Derivative instruments are subject to credit and market risks in excess of the amount recorded on the balance sheet as required by GAAP. The contractual or notional amounts of these financial instruments do not necessarily represent the amount of credit or market risk. However, they can be used to measure the extent of involvement in various types of financial instruments. Controls and monitoring procedures for these instruments have been established and are routinely reevaluated. The ALCO controls, coordinates, and monitors the usage and effectiveness of these financial instruments.

Credit risk represents the potential loss that may occur if a party to a transaction fails to perform according to the terms of the contract. The measure of credit exposure is the replacement cost of contracts with a positive fair value. FHN manages credit risk by entering into financial instrument transactions through national exchanges, primary dealers or approved counterparties, and by using mutual margining and master netting agreements whenever possible to limit potential exposure. FHN also maintains collateral posting requirements with certain counterparties to limit credit risk. Daily margin posted or received with central clearinghouses is considered a legal settlement of the related derivative contracts which results in a net presentation for each contract in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Treatment of daily margin as a settlement has no effect on hedge accounting or gains/losses for the applicable derivative contracts. On March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, FHN had $283 million and $243 million of cash receivables and $16 million and $20 million of cash payables related to collateral posting under master netting arrangements, inclusive of collateral posted related to contracts with adjustable collateral posting thresholds and over-collateralized positions, with derivative counterparties. With exchange-traded contracts, the credit risk is limited to the clearinghouse used. For non-exchange traded instruments, credit risk may occur when there is a gain in the fair value of the financial instrument and the counterparty fails to perform according to the terms of the contract and/or when the collateral proves to be of insufficient value. See additional discussion regarding master netting agreements and collateral posting requirements later in this note under the heading "Master Netting and Similar Agreements."

Market risk represents the potential loss due to the decrease in the value of a financial instrument caused primarily by changes in interest rates or the prices of debt instruments. FHN manages market risk by establishing and monitoring limits on the types and degree of risk that may be undertaken. FHN continually measures this risk through the use of models that measure value-at-risk and earnings-at-risk.

Derivative Instruments

FHN enters into various derivative contracts both to facilitate client transactions and as a risk management tool. Where contracts have been created for clients, FHN enters into upstream transactions with dealers to offset its risk exposure. Contracts with dealers that require central clearing are novated to a clearing agent who becomes FHN's counterparty. Derivatives are also used as a risk management tool to hedge FHN's exposure to changes in interest rates or other defined market risks.

Forward contracts are over-the-counter contracts where two parties agree to purchase and sell a specific quantity of a financial instrument at a specified price, with delivery or settlement at a specified date. Futures contracts are exchange-traded contracts where two parties agree to purchase and sell a specific quantity of a financial instrument at a specified price, with delivery or settlement at a specified date. Interest rate option contracts give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specified quantity of a financial instrument, at a specified price, during a specified period of time. Caps and floors are options that are linked to a notional principal amount and an underlying indexed interest rate. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange of interest payments at specified intervals between two parties without the exchange of any underlying principal. Swaptions are options on interest rate swaps that give the purchaser the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an interest rate swap agreement during a specified period of time.

Trading Activities

FHNF trades U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agency, government-guaranteed loan, mortgage-backed, corporate and municipal fixed income securities, and other securities for distribution to clients. When these securities settle on a delayed basis, they are considered forward contracts. FHNF also enters into interest rate contracts, including caps, swaps, and floors, for its clients. In addition, FHNF enters into futures and option contracts to economically hedge interest rate risk associated with a portion of its securities inventory. These transactions are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in noninterest income. Related assets and liabilities are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as derivative assets and derivative liabilities within other assets and other liabilities. The FHNF Risk Committee and the Credit Risk Management Committee collaborate to mitigate credit risk related to these transactions. Credit risk is controlled through credit approvals, risk control limits, and ongoing monitoring procedures. Total trading

revenues were $45 million and $36 million for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. Trading revenues are inclusive of both derivative and non-derivative financial instruments and are included in fixed income on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes derivatives associated with FHNF's trading activities as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATED WITH TRADING

	March 31, 2026		
(Dollars in millions)	**Notional**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Customer interest rate contracts	**$ 4,201**	**$ 13**	**$ 108**
Offsetting upstream interest rate contracts	**4,335**	**74**	**13**
Forwards and futures purchased	**3,552**	**5**	**16**
Forwards and futures sold	**3,849**	**19**	**2**

	December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	Notional	Assets	Liabilities
Customer interest rate contracts	$ 4,301	$ 22	$ 104
Offsetting upstream interest rate contracts	4,446	70	22
Forwards and futures purchased	1,937	7	—
Forwards and futures sold	2,210	—	8

Interest Rate Risk Management

FHN's ALCO focuses on managing market risk by controlling and limiting earnings volatility attributable to changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk exists to the extent that interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities have different maturity or repricing characteristics. FHN uses derivatives, primarily swaps, that are designed to moderate the impact on earnings as interest rates change. Interest paid or received for swaps utilized by FHN to hedge the fair value of long-term debt is recognized as an adjustment of the interest expense of the liabilities whose risk is being managed. FHN's interest rate risk management policy is to use derivatives to hedge interest rate risk or market value of assets or liabilities, not to speculate. In addition, FHN has entered into certain interest rate swaps and caps as a part of a product offering to commercial clients that includes customer derivatives paired with upstream offsetting market instruments that, when completed, are designed to mitigate interest rate risk. These contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting and are measured at fair value with gains or losses included in current earnings in noninterest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes FHN's derivatives associated with interest rate risk management activities as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATED WITH INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

	March 31, 2026		
(Dollars in millions)	**Notional**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Customer Interest Rate Contracts Hedging			
Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items:			
Customer interest rate contracts	**$ 8,096**	**$ 28**	**$ 190**
Offsetting upstream interest rate contracts	**8,396**	**189**	**28**

	December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	Notional	Assets	Liabilities
Customer Interest Rate Contracts Hedging			
Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items:			
Customer interest rate contracts	$ 7,851	$ 43	$ 185
Offsetting upstream interest rate contracts	8,151	184	43

The following table summarizes gains (losses) on FHN's derivatives associated with interest rate risk management activities for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

DERIVATIVE GAINS (LOSSES) ASSOCIATED WITH INTEREST RATE RISK MANAGEMENT

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
(Dollars in millions)	**Gains (Losses)**	Gains (Losses)
Customer Interest Rate Contracts Hedging		
Hedging Instruments and Hedged Items:		
Customer interest rate contracts (a)	**$ (21)**	$ 111
Offsetting upstream interest rate contracts (a)	**21**	(111)

(a) Gains (losses) included in other expense within the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Cash Flow Hedges

In 2022, FHN entered into interest rate contracts (floors and swaps) which have been designated as cash flow hedges. These hedges reference 1-Month Term SOFR and FHN made certain elections under ASU 2020-04 to facilitate qualification for hedge accounting during the time that hedged items transitioned away from 1-Month LIBOR.

In a cash flow hedge, the entire change in the fair value of the interest rate derivatives included in the assessment of hedge effectiveness is initially recorded in OCI and is subsequently reclassified from OCI to current period earnings (interest income or interest expense) in the same period that the hedged item affects earnings.

The following tables summarize FHN's derivative activities associated with cash flow hedges as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATED WITH CASH FLOW HEDGES

	March 31, 2026		
(Dollars in millions)	**Notional**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Cash Flow Hedges			
Hedging Instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	**$ 5,000**	**$ 5**	**$ 38**
Hedged Items:			
Variability in cash flows related to debt instruments (primarily loans)	**N/A**	**$ 5,000**	**N/A**

	December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	Notional	Assets	Liabilities
Cash Flow Hedges			
Hedging Instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	$ 5,000	$ —	$ 14
Hedged Items:			
Variability in cash flows related to debt instruments (primarily loans)	N/A	$ 5,000	N/A

The following table summarizes gains (losses) on FHN's derivatives associated with cash flow hedges for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

DERIVATIVE GAINS (LOSSES) ASSOCIATED WITH CASH FLOW HEDGES

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 Gains (Losses)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 Gains (Losses)
Cash Flow Hedges		
Hedging Instruments:		
Interest rate contracts (a)	**$ (14)**	$ 36
Gain (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income (loss)	**(16)**	18
Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI into interest income	**6**	9

(a) Approximately $17 million of pre-tax losses are expected to be reclassified into earnings in the next twelve months.

Other Derivatives

FHN has mortgage banking operations that include the origination and sale of loans into the secondary market. As part of the origination of loans, FHN enters into interest rate lock commitments with borrowers. Additionally, FHN enters into forward sales contracts with buyers for delivery of loans at a future date. Both of these contracts qualify as freestanding derivatives and are recognized at fair value through earnings. The notional and fair values of these contracts are presented in the table below.

DERIVATIVES ASSOCIATED WITH MORTGAGE BANKING HEDGES

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2026 Notional	March 31, 2026 Assets	March 31, 2026 Liabilities
Mortgage Banking Hedges			
Option contracts written	**$ 128**	**$ 1**	**$ —**
Forward contracts written	**262**	**3**	**—**

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025 Notional	December 31, 2025 Assets	December 31, 2025 Liabilities
Mortgage Banking Hedges			
Option contracts written	$ 82	$ 1	$ —
Forward contracts written	135	—	—

The following table summarizes gains (losses) on FHN's derivatives associated with mortgage banking activities for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

DERIVATIVE GAINS (LOSSES) ASSOCIATED WITH MORTGAGE BANKING HEDGES

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2026	2025
(Dollars in millions)	**Gains (Losses)**	Gains (Losses)
Mortgage Banking Hedges		
Option contracts written	**$ 1**	$ (1)
Forward contracts written	**(2)**	1

In conjunction with pre-2020 sales of Visa Class B shares, FHN entered into derivative transactions whereby FHN will make or receive cash payments whenever the conversion ratio of the Visa Class B shares into Visa Class A shares is adjusted. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the derivative liabilities associated with the sales of Visa Class B shares were $18 million and $25 million, respectively. FHN recognized $25 million in derivative valuation adjustments related to prior sales of Visa Class B shares for the year ended December 31, 2025. See Note 16 - Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities for discussion of the valuation inputs and processes for these Visa-related derivatives.

FHN utilizes cross-currency swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps to economically hedge its exposure to foreign currency risk and interest rate risk associated with non-U.S. dollar denominated loans. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, these loans were valued at $17 million and $19 million, respectively. The balance sheet amount and the gains/losses associated with these derivatives were not significant.

Related to its loan participation/syndication activities, FHN enters into risk participation agreements, under which it assumes exposure for, or receives indemnification for, borrowers' performance on underlying interest rate derivative contracts. FHN's counterparties in these contracts are other lending institutions involved in the loan participation/syndication arrangements for which the underlying interest rate derivative contract is intended to hedge interest rate risk for the borrower. FHN will make (other institution is the lead bank) or receive (FHN is the lead bank) payments for risk participations if the borrower defaults on its obligation to perform under the terms of its interest rate derivative agreement with the lead bank in the participation.

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the notional values of FHN's risk participations were $323 million and $184 million of derivative assets and $1.1 billion and $1.0 billion of derivative liabilities, respectively. The notional value for risk participation/syndication agreements is consistent with the percentage of participation in the lending arrangement. FHN's maximum exposure or benefit in the risk participation agreements is contingent on the fair value of the underlying interest rate derivative contracts for which the borrower is in a liability position at the time of default. FHN monitors the credit risk associated with the borrowers to which the risk participations relate through the same credit risk assessment process utilized for establishing credit loss estimates for its loan portfolio. These credit risk estimates are included in the determination of fair value for the risk participations. Assuming all underlying third-party customers referenced in the swap contracts defaulted at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the exposure from these agreements would not be material based on the fair value of the underlying swaps.

Master Netting and Similar Agreements

FHN uses master netting agreements, mutual margining agreements and collateral posting requirements to minimize credit risk on derivative contracts. Master netting and similar agreements are used when counterparties have multiple derivatives contracts that allow for a "right of setoff," meaning that a counterparty may net offsetting positions and collateral with the same counterparty under the contract to determine a net receivable or payable. The following discussion provides an overview of these arrangements which may vary due to the derivative type and market in which a derivative transaction is executed.

Interest rate derivatives are subject to agreements consistent with standard agreement forms of the ISDA. Currently, all interest rate derivative contracts are entered into as over-the-counter transactions and collateral posting requirements are based on the net asset or liability position with each respective counterparty. For contracts that require central clearing, novation to a counterparty with access to a clearinghouse occurs and initial margin is posted.

Cash margin received (posted) that is considered settlements for the derivative contracts is included in the respective derivative asset (liability) value. Cash margin that is considered collateral received (posted) for interest

rate derivatives is recognized as a liability (asset) on FHN's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Interest rate derivatives with clients that are smaller financial institutions typically require posting of collateral by the counterparty to FHN. This collateral is subject to a threshold with daily adjustments based upon changes in the level or fair value of the derivative position. Positions and related collateral can be netted in the event of default. Collateral pledged by a counterparty is typically cash or securities. The securities pledged as collateral are not recognized within FHN's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Interest rate derivatives associated with lending arrangements share the collateral with the related loan(s). The derivative and loan positions may be netted in the event of default. For disclosure purposes, the entire collateral amount is allocated to the loan.

Interest rate derivatives with larger financial institutions typically contain provisions whereby the collateral posting thresholds under the agreements adjust based on the credit ratings of both counterparties. If the credit rating of FHN and/or First Horizon Bank is lowered, FHN could be required to post additional collateral with the counterparties. Conversely, if the credit rating of FHN and/or First Horizon Bank is increased, FHN could have collateral released and be required to post less collateral in the future. Also, if a counterparty's credit ratings were to decrease, FHN and/or First Horizon Bank could require the posting of additional collateral; whereas if a counterparty's credit ratings were to increase, the counterparty could require the release of excess collateral. Collateral for these arrangements is adjusted daily based on changes in the net fair value position with each counterparty.

The net fair value, determined by individual counterparty, of all derivative instruments with adjustable collateral posting thresholds was $5 million of assets and $100 million of liabilities on March 31, 2026, and $10 million of assets and $92 million of liabilities on December 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, FHN had received collateral of $61 million and $68 million and posted collateral of $58 million and $52 million, respectively, in the normal course of business related to these agreements.

Certain agreements also contain accelerated termination provisions, inclusive of the right of offset, if a counterparty's credit rating falls below a specified level. If a counterparty's debt rating (including FHN's and First Horizon Bank's) were to fall below these minimums, these provisions would be triggered, and the counterparties could terminate the agreements and require immediate settlement of all derivative contracts under the agreements. The net fair value, determined by individual counterparty, of all interest rate derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent accelerated termination provisions was $5 million of assets and $100 million of liabilities on March 31, 2026, and $11 million of assets and $92 million of liabilities on December 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, FHN had received collateral of $61 million and $68 million and posted collateral of $58 million and $52 million, respectively, in the normal course of business related to these contracts.

FHNF buys and sells various types of securities for its clients. When these securities settle on a delayed basis, they are considered forward contracts. For futures and options, FHN transacts through a third party, and the transactions are subject to margin and collateral maintenance requirements. In the event of default, open positions can be offset along with the associated collateral.

For this disclosure, FHN considers the impact of master netting and other similar agreements which allow FHN to settle all contracts with a single counterparty on a net basis and to offset the net derivative asset or liability position with the related securities and cash collateral. The application of the collateral cannot reduce the net derivative asset or liability position below zero, and therefore any excess collateral is not reflected in the following tables.

The following table provides details of derivative assets and collateral received as presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

DERIVATIVE ASSETS & COLLATERAL RECEIVED

(Dollars in millions)	Gross amounts of recognized assets	Gross amounts offset in the Balance Sheets	Net amounts of assets presented in the Balance Sheets (a)	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Derivative liabilities available for offset	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Collateral received	Net amount
Derivative assets:						
March 31, 2026						
Interest rate derivative contracts	**$ 310**	**$ —**	**$ 310**	**$ (77)**	**$ (226)**	**$ 7**
Forward contracts	**23**	**—**	**23**	**(8)**	**—**	**15**
	$ 333	**$ —**	**$ 333**	**$ (85)**	**$ (226)**	**$ 22**
December 31, 2025						
Interest rate derivative contracts	$ 320	$ —	$ 320	$ (79)	$ (209)	$ 32
Forward contracts	7	—	7	(4)	(1)	2
	$ 327	$ —	$ 327	$ (83)	$ (210)	$ 34

(a) Included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, $3 million and less than $1 million, respectively, of derivative assets have been excluded from these tables because they are generally not subject to master netting or similar agreements.

The following table provides details of derivative liabilities and collateral pledged as presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES & COLLATERAL PLEDGED

(Dollars in millions)	Gross amounts of recognized liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the Balance Sheets	Net amounts of liabilities presented in the Balance Sheets (a)	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Derivative assets available for offset	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Collateral pledged	Net amount
Derivative liabilities:						
March 31, 2026						
Interest rate derivative contracts	**$ 377**	**$ —**	**$ 377**	**$ (77)**	**$ (103)**	**$ 197**
Forward contracts	**18**	**—**	**18**	**(8)**	**—**	**10**
	$ 395	**$ —**	**$ 395**	**$ (85)**	**$ (103)**	**$ 207**
December 31, 2025						
Interest rate derivative contracts	$ 368	$ —	$ 368	$ (79)	$ (94)	$ 195
Forward contracts	8	—	8	(4)	(4)	—
	$ 376	$ —	$ 376	$ (83)	$ (98)	$ 195

(a) Included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, $18 million and $26 million, respectively, of derivative liabilities (primarily Visa-related derivatives) have been excluded from these tables because they are generally not subject to master netting or similar agreements.

Note 15—Master Netting and Similar Agreements – Repurchase, Reverse Repurchase, and Securities Borrowing Transactions

For repurchase, reverse repurchase, and securities borrowing transactions, FHN and each counterparty have the ability to offset all open positions and related collateral in the event of default. Due to the nature of these transactions, the value of the collateral for each transaction approximates the value of the corresponding receivable or payable. For repurchase agreements through FHN's fixed income business (securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase), transactions are collateralized by securities and/or government guaranteed loans which are delivered on the settlement date and are maintained throughout the term of the transaction. For FHN's repurchase agreements through banking activities (securities sold under agreements to repurchase), securities are typically pledged at settlement and not released until maturity. For asset positions, the collateral is not included on FHN's Consolidated Balance Sheets. For liability positions, securities collateral pledged by FHN is generally represented within FHN's trading or available-for-sale securities portfolios.

For this disclosure, FHN considers the impact of master netting and other similar agreements that allow FHN to settle all contracts with a single counterparty on a net basis and to offset the net asset or liability position with the related securities collateral. The application of the collateral cannot reduce the net asset or liability position below zero, and therefore any excess collateral is not reflected in the tables below.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell is included in federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase is included in short-term borrowings.

The following table provides details of securities purchased under agreements to resell and collateral pledged by counterparties as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

SECURITIES PURCHASED UNDER AGREEMENTS TO RESELL

(Dollars in millions)	Gross amounts of recognized assets	Gross amounts offset in the Balance Sheets	Net amounts of assets presented in the Balance Sheets	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Offsetting securities sold under agreements to repurchase	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Securities collateral (not recognized on FHN's Balance Sheets)	Net amount
Securities purchased under agreements to resell:						
March 31, 2026	**$ 746**	**$ —**	**$ 746**	**$ (18)**	**$ (724)**	**$ 4**
December 31, 2025	613	—	613	(5)	(604)	4

The following table provides details of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and collateral pledged by FHN as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE

(Dollars in millions)	Gross amounts of recognized liabilities	Gross amounts offset in the Balance Sheets	Net amounts of liabilities presented in the Balance Sheets	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Offsetting securities purchased under agreements to resell	Gross amounts not offset in the Balance Sheets: Securities/ government guaranteed loans collateral	Net amount
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:						
March 31, 2026	**$ 1,400**	**$ —**	**$ 1,400**	**$ (18)**	**$ (1,382)**	**$ —**
December 31, 2025	1,973	—	1,973	(5)	(1,968)	—

Due to the short duration of securities sold under agreements to repurchase and the nature of collateral involved, the risks associated with these transactions are considered minimal.

The following table provides details, by collateral type, of the remaining contractual maturity of securities sold under agreements to repurchase as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

MATURITIES OF SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE

	March 31, 2026		
(Dollars in millions)	**Overnight and Continuous**	**Up to 30 Days**	**Total**
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:			
U.S. treasuries	**$ 18**	**$ —**	**$ 18**
Government agency issued MBS	**972**	**—**	**972**
Government agency issued CMO	**410**	**—**	**410**
Total securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**$ 1,400**	**$ —**	**$ 1,400**

	December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	Overnight and Continuous	Up to 30 Days	Total
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase:			
U.S. treasuries	$ 5	$ —	$ 5
Government agency issued MBS	1,558	—	1,558
Government agency issued CMO	386	—	386
Other U.S. government agencies	24	—	24
Total securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$ 1,973	$ —	$ 1,973

Note 16—Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

FHN groups its assets and liabilities measured at fair value in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. This hierarchy requires FHN to maximize the use of observable market data, when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value. Each fair value measurement is placed into the proper level based on the lowest level of significant input. These levels are:

- ***Level 1***—Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- ***Level 2***—Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- ***Level 3***—Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include the use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

ASSETS & LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

	March 31, 2026			
(Dollars in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trading securities:				
U.S. treasuries	$ —	$ 7	$ —	$ 7
Government agency issued MBS	—	296	—	296
Government agency issued CMO	—	406	—	406
Other U.S. government agencies	—	317	—	317
States and municipalities	—	35	—	35
Corporate and other debt	—	710	—	710
Equity, mutual funds, and other	—	6	—	6
SBA interest-only strips	—	—	35	35
Total trading securities	—	1,777	35	1,812
Loans held for sale (elected fair value)	—	153	14	167
Securities available for sale:				
Government agency issued MBS	—	3,525	—	3,525
Government agency issued CMO	—	2,792	—	2,792
Other U.S. government agencies	—	1,500	—	1,500
States and municipalities	—	329	—	329
Total securities available for sale	—	8,146	—	8,146
Other assets:				
Deferred compensation mutual funds	106	—	—	106
Equity, mutual funds, and other	17	—	—	17
Derivatives, forwards and futures	26	—	—	26
Derivatives, interest rate contracts	—	310	—	310
Total other assets	149	310	—	459
Total assets	**$ 149**	**$ 10,386**	**$ 49**	**$ 10,584**
Trading liabilities:				
U.S. treasuries	$ —	$ 580	$ —	$ 580
Corporate and other debt	—	85	—	85
Equity, mutual funds, and other	—	1	—	1
Total trading liabilities	—	666	—	666
Other liabilities:				
Derivatives, forwards and futures	19	—	—	19
Derivatives, interest rate contracts	—	377	—	377
Derivatives, other	—	—	18	18
Total other liabilities	19	377	18	414
Total liabilities	**$ 19**	**$ 1,043**	**$ 18**	**$ 1,080**

	December 31, 2025			
(Dollars in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Trading securities:				
U.S. treasuries	$ —	$ 8	$ —	$ 8
Government agency issued MBS	—	352	—	352
Government agency issued CMO	—	326	—	326
Other U.S. government agencies	—	157	—	157
States and municipalities	—	86	—	86
Corporate and other debt	—	930	—	930
SBA interest-only strips	—	—	45	45
Total trading securities	—	1,859	45	1,904
Loans held for sale (elected fair value)	—	137	14	151
Securities available for sale:				
Government agency issued MBS	—	3,641	—	3,641
Government agency issued CMO	—	2,869	—	2,869
Other U.S. government agencies	—	1,317	—	1,317
States and municipalities	—	338	—	338
Total securities available for sale	—	8,165	—	8,165
Other assets:				
Deferred compensation mutual funds	110	—	—	110
Equity, mutual funds, and other	37	—	—	37
Derivatives, forwards and futures	7	—	—	7
Derivatives, interest rate contracts	—	320	—	320
Total other assets	154	320	—	474
Total assets	$ 154	$ 10,481	$ 59	$ 10,694
Trading liabilities:				
U.S. treasuries	$ —	$ 492	$ —	$ 492
Corporate and other debt	—	115	—	115
Total trading liabilities	—	607	—	607
Other liabilities:				
Derivatives, forwards and futures	9	—	—	9
Derivatives, interest rate contracts	—	368	—	368
Derivatives, other	—	—	25	25
Total other liabilities	9	368	25	402
Total liabilities	$ 9	$ 975	$ 25	$ 1,009

Changes in Recurring Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

The changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 on a recurring basis are summarized as follows.

CHANGES IN LEVEL 3 ASSETS & LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026					
(Dollars in millions)	SBA interest-only strips		Loans held for sale		Net derivative liabilities	
Balance on January 1, 2026	**$ 45**		**$ 14**		**$ (25)**	
Total net gains (losses) included in net income	**(2)**		**—**		**—**	
Settlements	**—**		**—**		**7**	
Net transfers into (out of) Level 3	**(8)**	**(b)**	**—**		**—**	
Balance on March 31, 2026	**$ 35**		**$ 14**		**$ (18)**	
Net unrealized gains (losses) included in net income	**$ (1)**	**(c)**	**$ —**	**(a)**	**$ —**	**(d)**

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025					
(Dollars in millions)	SBA interest-only strips		Loans held for sale		Net derivative liabilities	
Balance on January 1, 2025	$ 23		$ 16		$ (15)	
Total net gains (losses) included in net income	(2)		—		(5)	
Sales	(3)		(4)		—	
Settlements	—		—		2	
Net transfers into (out of) Level 3	4	(b)	1		—	
Balance on March 31, 2025	$ 22		$ 13		$ (18)	
Net unrealized gains (losses) included in net income	$ (1)	(c)	$ —	(a)	$ (5)	(d)

(a) Primarily included in mortgage banking income on the Consolidated Statements of Income.
(b) Transfers into (out of) Level 3 SBA interest-only strips reflect transfers from (to) SBA loans held for sale, which are Level 2 assets measured on a nonrecurring basis. Refer to the nonrecurring measurement table included in the following section of this Note.
(c) Primarily included in fixed income on the Consolidated Statements of Income.
(d) Included in other expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

There were no net unrealized gains (losses) for Level 3 assets and liabilities included in other comprehensive income as of March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

From time to time, FHN may be required to measure certain other financial assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with GAAP. These adjustments to fair value usually result from the application of lower of cost or market ("LOCOM") accounting or write-downs of individual assets. For assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis which were still held on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, the following tables provide the level of valuation assumptions used to determine each adjustment and the related carrying value.

LEVEL OF VALUATION ASSUMPTIONS FOR ASSETS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A NONRECURRING BASIS

	Carrying value at March 31, 2026			
(Dollars in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans held for sale—SBAs and USDA	**$ —**	**$ 373**	**$ —**	**$ 373**
Loans and leases (a)	**—**	**—**	**363**	**363**
OREO (b)	**—**	**—**	**2**	**2**

	Carrying value at December 31, 2025			
(Dollars in millions)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Loans held for sale—SBAs and USDA	$ —	$ 233	$ —	$ 233
Loans and leases (a)	—	—	370	370
OREO (b)	—	—	3	3

(a) Represents carrying value of loans for which adjustments are required to be based on the appraised value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. Write-downs on these loans are recognized as part of provision for credit losses.
(b) Represents the fair value and related losses of foreclosed properties that were measured subsequent to their initial classification as OREO. Balance excludes OREO related to government-insured mortgages.

For assets measured on a nonrecurring basis which were still held on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at period end, the following table provides information about the fair value adjustments recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

FAIR VALUE ADJUSTMENTS ON ASSETS MEASURED ON A NONRECURRING BASIS

	Net gains (losses) Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions)	**2026**	2025
Loans held for sale—SBAs and USDA	**$ (1)**	$ (1)
Loans and leases (a)	**(19)**	(23)
	$ (20)	$ (24)

(a) Write-downs on these loans are recognized as part of provision for credit losses.

Lease asset impairments recognized represent the reduction in value of the right-of-use assets associated with leases that are being exited in advance of the contractual lease expiration.

Impairments are measured using a discounted cash flow methodology, which is considered a Level 3 valuation.

Impairments of long-lived tangible assets reflect locations where the associated land and building are either owned or leased. The fair values of owned sites were determined using estimated sales prices from appraisals and broker opinions less estimated costs to sell with adjustments upon final disposition. The fair values of owned assets in leased sites (e.g., leasehold improvements) were determined using a discounted cash flow approach, based on the revised estimated useful lives of the related assets. Both measurement methodologies are considered Level 3 valuations. Impairment adjustments recognized upon disposition of a location are considered Level 2 valuations.

Fixed asset and leased asset impairments were immaterial for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Level 3 Measurements

The following table provides information regarding the unobservable inputs utilized in determining the fair value of Level 3 recurring and nonrecurring measurements as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS USED IN LEVEL 3 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

(Dollars in millions)

Level 3 Class	Fair Value at March 31, 2026	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Values Utilized	
				Range	Weighted Average (c)
Trading securities - SBA interest-only strips	$ 35	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	16% - 24%	16%
			Bond equivalent yield	3% - 12%	12%
Loans held for sale - residential real estate	$ 14	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment speeds - First mortgage	2% - 7%	3%
			Foreclosure losses	62% - 65%	64%
			Loss severity trends - First mortgage	0.0% - 1.5% of UPB	0.5%
Derivative liabilities, other	$ 18	Discounted cash flow	Visa covered litigation resolution amount	$3.6 billion - $4.2 billion	$4.0 billion
			Probability of resolution scenarios	20% - 30%	25%
			Time until resolution	12 - 42 months	32 months
Loans and leases (a)	$ 363	Appraisals from comparable properties	Marketability adjustments for specific properties	0% - 25% of appraisal	NM
		Other collateral valuations	Borrowing base certificates liquidation adjustment	25% - 50% of gross value	NM
			Financial statements liquidation adjustment	50% - 100% of reported value	NM
			Auction appraisals marketability adjustment	0% - 10% of reported value	NM
OREO (b)	$ 2	Appraisals from comparable properties	Adjustment for value changes since appraisal	0% - 10% of appraisal	NM

NM - Not meaningful

(a) Represents carrying value of loans for which adjustments are required to be based on the appraised value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. Write-downs on these loans are recognized as part of provision for credit losses.

(b) Represents the fair value of foreclosed properties that were measured subsequent to their initial classification as OREO. Balance excludes OREO related to government-insured mortgages.

(c) Weighted averages are determined by the relative fair value of the instruments or the relative contribution to an instrument's fair value.

(Dollars in millions)				Values Utilized	
Level 3 Class	Fair Value at December 31, 2025	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Range	Weighted Average (c)
Trading securities - SBA interest-only strips	$ 45	Discounted cash flow	Constant prepayment rate	16% - 30%	17%
			Bond equivalent yield	4% - 14%	14%
Loans held for sale - residential real estate	$ 14	Discounted cash flow	Prepayment speeds - First mortgage	2% - 7%	3%
			Foreclosure losses	64% - 65%	64%
			Loss severity trends - First mortgage	0.0% - 1.3% of UPB	0.5%
Derivative liabilities, other	$ 25	Discounted cash flow	Visa covered litigation resolution amount	$3.7 billion - $4.5 billion	$4.2 billion
			Probability of resolution scenarios	10% - 25%	20%
			Time until resolution	18 - 48 months	35 months
Loans and leases (a)	$ 370	Appraisals from comparable properties	Marketability adjustments for specific properties	0% - 25% of appraisal	NM
		Other collateral valuations	Borrowing base certificates liquidation adjustment	25% - 50% of gross value	NM
			Financial statements liquidation adjustment	50% - 100% of reported value	NM
			Auction appraisals marketability adjustment	0% - 10% of reported value	NM
OREO (b)	$ 3	Appraisals from comparable properties	Adjustment for value changes since appraisal	0% - 10% of appraisal	NM

NM - Not meaningful

(a) Represents carrying value of loans for which adjustments are required to be based on the appraised value of the collateral less estimated costs to sell. Write-downs on these loans are recognized as part of provision for credit losses.

(b) Represents the fair value of foreclosed properties that were measured subsequent to their initial classification as OREO. Balance excludes OREO related to government-insured mortgages.

(c) Weighted averages are determined by the relative fair value of the instruments or the relative contribution to an instrument's fair value.

Trading Securities - SBA Interest-only Strips

Increases (decreases) in estimated prepayment rates and bond equivalent yields negatively (positively) affect the value of SBA interest-only strips. Management additionally considers whether the loans underlying related SBA interest-only strips are delinquent, in default or prepaying, and adjusts the fair value down 20 - 100% depending on the length of time in default.

Loans Held for Sale

Foreclosure losses and prepayment rates are significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of FHN's residential real estate loans held for sale. Loss severity trends are also assessed to evaluate the reasonableness of fair value estimates resulting from discounted cash flow methodologies as well as to estimate fair value for newly repurchased loans and loans that are near foreclosure. Significant increases (decreases) in any of these inputs in isolation would result in significantly lower (higher) fair value measurements. All observable and unobservable inputs are reassessed quarterly.

Derivative Liabilities

In conjunction with pre-2020 sales of Visa Class B shares, FHN and the purchasers entered into derivative transactions whereby FHN will make, or receive, cash payments whenever the conversion ratio of the Visa Class B shares into Visa Class A shares is adjusted. FHN uses a discounted cash flow methodology in order to estimate the fair value of FHN's derivative liabilities associated with its prior sales of Visa Class B shares. The methodology includes estimation of both the resolution amount for Visa's Covered Litigation matters as well as the length of time until the resolution occurs. Significant increases (decreases) in either of these inputs in isolation would result in significantly higher (lower) fair value measurements for the derivative liabilities. Additionally, FHN performs a probability-weighted multiple resolution

scenario to calculate the estimated fair value of these derivative liabilities. Assignment of higher (lower) probabilities to the larger potential resolution scenarios would result in an increase (decrease) in the estimated fair value of the derivative liabilities. Since this estimation process requires application of judgment in developing significant unobservable inputs used to determine the possible outcomes and the probability weighting assigned to each scenario, these derivatives have been classified within Level 3 in fair value measurements disclosures.

Loans and Leases and Other Real Estate Owned

Collateral-dependent loans and OREO are primarily valued using appraisals based on sales of comparable properties in the same or similar markets. Other collateral (receivables, inventory, equipment, etc.) is valued through borrowing base certificates, financial statements and/or auction valuations. These valuations are discounted based on the quality of reporting, knowledge of the marketability/collectability of the collateral and historical disposition rates.

Fair Value Option

FHN previously elected the fair value option on a prospective basis for substantially all types of mortgage loans originated for sale purposes. FHN determined that the election reduces certain timing differences and better matches changes in the value of such loans with changes in the value of derivatives and forward delivery commitments used as economic hedges for these assets at the time of election.

Repurchased loans relating to mortgage banking operations conducted prior to the IBKC merger are recognized within loans held for sale at fair value at the time of repurchase, which includes consideration of the credit status of the loans and the estimated liquidation value. FHN has elected to continue recognition of these loans at fair value in periods subsequent to reacquisition. Due to the credit-distressed nature of the vast majority of repurchased loans and the related loss severities experienced upon repurchase, FHN believes that the fair value election provides a more timely recognition of changes in value for these loans that occur subsequent to repurchase. Absent the fair value election, these loans would be subject to valuation at the LOCOM value, which would prevent subsequent values from exceeding the initial fair value, determined at the time of repurchase, but would require recognition of subsequent declines in value. Thus, the fair value election provides for a more timely recognition of any potential future recoveries in asset values while not affecting the requirement to recognize subsequent declines in value.

The following table reflects the differences between the fair value carrying amount of residential real estate loans held for sale measured at fair value in accordance with management's election and the aggregate unpaid principal amount FHN is contractually entitled to receive at maturity.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FAIR VALUE CARRYING AMOUNTS AND CONTRACTUAL AMOUNTS OF RESIDENTIAL REAL ESTATE LOANS REPORTED AT FAIR VALUE

	March 31, 2026		
(Dollars in millions)	Fair value carrying amount	Aggregate unpaid principal	Fair value carrying amount less aggregate unpaid principal
Residential real estate loans held for sale reported at fair value:			
Total loans	**$ 167**	**$ 170**	**$ (3)**
Nonaccrual loans	**7**	**10**	**(3)**

	December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	Fair value carrying amount	Aggregate unpaid principal	Fair value carrying amount less aggregate unpaid principal
Residential real estate loans held for sale reported at fair value:			
Total loans	$ 151	$ 154	$ (3)
Nonaccrual loans	9	12	(3)

Changes in the fair value of residential real estate loans held for sale are included in mortgage banking income within noninterest income in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The following table presents the amounts recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE RECOGNIZED IN NET INCOME

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026	2025
Changes in fair value included in net income:		
Mortgage banking noninterest income		
Loans held for sale	$ (2)	$ 2

For the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, the amount for residential real estate loans held for sale included an insignificant amount of gains in pre-tax earnings that are attributable to changes in instrument-specific credit risk. The portion of the fair value adjustments related to credit risk was determined based on estimated default rates and estimated loss severities. Interest income on residential real estate loans held for sale measured at fair value is calculated based on the note rate of the loan and is recorded in the interest income section of the Consolidated Statements of Income as interest on loans held for sale.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair values are based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following describes the assumptions and methodologies used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and for estimating the fair value of financial instruments for which fair value is disclosed.

Short-term financial assets

Federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, and interest-bearing deposits with other financial institutions and the Federal Reserve are carried at historical cost. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization.

Trading securities and trading liabilities

Trading securities and trading liabilities are recognized at fair value through current earnings. Trading inventory held for broker-dealer operations is included in trading securities and trading liabilities. Broker-dealer long positions are valued at the bid price in the bid-ask spread. Short positions are valued at the ask price. Inventory positions are valued using observable inputs including current market transactions, benchmark yields, credit spreads, and consensus prepayment speeds. Trading loans are valued using observable inputs including current market transactions, swap rates, mortgage rates, and consensus prepayment speeds.

Trading securities - SBA interest-only strips

Interest-only strips are normally valued at fair value based on an income approach using an internal valuation model. The internal valuation model includes assumptions regarding projections of future cash flows, prepayment rates, default rates and interest-only strip terms. These securities bear the risk of loan prepayment or default that may result in FHN not recovering all or a portion of its recorded investment. When appropriate, valuations are adjusted for various factors including default or prepayment status of the underlying SBA loans. Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed and may change in the near term. The valuation of securities supported by pools of SBA interest-only strips also incorporates consideration of recent transaction pricing.

Securities available for sale and held to maturity

Valuations of debt securities are performed using observable inputs obtained from market transactions in similar securities. Typical inputs include benchmark yields, consensus prepayment speeds, and credit spreads. Trades in similar securities and broker quotes are used to support these valuations.

Loans held for sale

FHN determines the fair value of loans held for sale using either current transaction prices or discounted cash flow models. Fair values are determined using current transaction prices and/or values on similar assets when available, including committed bids for specific loans or loan portfolios. Uncommitted bids may be adjusted based on other available market information.

The fair value of residential real estate loans held for sale is determined using a discounted cash flow model that incorporates both observable and unobservable inputs. Inputs in the discounted cash flow model include current mortgage rates for similar products, estimated prepayment rates, foreclosure losses, and various loan performance measures (delinquency, LTV, credit score). Adjustments for delinquency and other differences in loan characteristics are typically reflected in the model's discount rates. Loss severity trends and the value of underlying collateral are also considered in assessing the

appropriate fair value for severely delinquent loans and loans in foreclosure. The valuation of HELOCs also incorporates estimated cancellation rates for loans expected to become delinquent.

Non-mortgage consumer loans held for sale are valued using committed bids for specific loans or loan portfolios or current market pricing for similar assets with adjustments for differences in credit standing (delinquency, historical default rates for similar loans), yield, collateral values and prepayment rates. If pricing for similar assets is not available, a discounted cash flow methodology is utilized, which incorporates all of these factors into an estimate of investor required yield for the discount rate.

FHN utilizes quoted market prices of similar instruments or broker and dealer quotations to value the SBA and USDA guaranteed loans. FHN's valuation of SBA-unguaranteed interests in loans held for sale is based on individual loan characteristics, such as industry type and pay history and generally follows an income approach. Furthermore, these valuations are adjusted for changes in prepayment estimates and are reduced due to restrictions on trading. The fair value of other non-residential real estate loans held for sale is approximated by their carrying values based on current transaction values.

Mortgage loans held for investment at fair value option

The fair value of mortgage loans held for investment at fair value option is determined by a third party using a discounted cash flow model using various assumptions about future loan performance (constant prepayment rate, constant default rate and loss severity trends) and market discount rates.

Loans held for investment

The fair values of mortgage loans are estimated using an exit price methodology that is based on present values using the interest rate that would be charged for a similar loan to a borrower with similar risk, weighted for varying maturity dates and adjusted for a liquidity discount based on the estimated time period to complete a sale transaction with a market participant.

Other loans and leases are valued based on present values using the interest rate that would be charged for a similar instrument to a borrower with similar risk, applicable to each category of instruments, and adjusted for a liquidity discount based on the estimated time period to complete a sale transaction with a market participant.

For loans measured using the estimated fair value of collateral less costs to sell, fair value is estimated using appraisals of the collateral. Collateral values are monitored and additional write-downs are recognized if it is determined that the estimated collateral values have declined further. Estimated costs to sell are based on current amounts of disposal costs for similar assets.

Carrying value is considered to reflect fair value for these loans.

Derivative assets and liabilities

The fair value for forwards and futures contracts is based on current transactions involving identical securities. Futures contracts are exchange-traded and thus have no credit risk factor assigned as the risk of non-performance is limited to the clearinghouse used.

Valuations of other derivatives (primarily interest rate contracts) are based on inputs observed in active markets for similar instruments. Typical inputs include benchmark yields, option volatility and option skew. Centrally cleared derivatives are discounted using SOFR as required by clearinghouses. In measuring the fair value of these derivative assets and liabilities, FHN has elected to consider credit risk based on the net exposure to individual counterparties. Credit risk is mitigated for these instruments through the use of mutual margining and master netting agreements as well as collateral posting requirements. For derivative contracts with daily cash margin requirements that are considered settlements, the daily margin amount is netted within derivative assets or liabilities. Any remaining credit risk related to interest rate derivatives is considered in determining fair value through evaluation of additional factors such as client loan grades and debt ratings. Foreign currency related derivatives also utilize observable exchange rates in the determination of fair value. The determination of fair value for FHN's derivative liabilities associated with its prior sales of Visa Class B shares are classified within Level 3 in the fair value measurements disclosure as previously discussed in the unobservable inputs discussion.

The fair value of risk participations is determined in reference to the fair value of the related derivative contract between the borrower and the lead bank in the participation structure, which is determined consistent with the valuation process discussed above. This value is adjusted for the pro rata portion of the reference derivative's notional value and an assessment of credit risk for the referenced borrower.

OREO

OREO primarily consists of properties that have been acquired in satisfaction of debt. These properties are carried at the lower of the outstanding loan amount or estimated fair value less estimated costs to sell the real estate. Estimated fair value is determined using appraised values with subsequent adjustments for deterioration in values that are not reflected in the most recent appraisal.

Other assets

For disclosure purposes, other assets consist of tax credit investments, FRB and FHLB Stock, deferred compensation mutual funds and equity investments (including other mutual funds) with readily determinable fair values. The

fair value of tax credit investments is estimated using recent transaction information with adjustments for differences in individual investments. Deferred compensation mutual funds are recognized at fair value, which is based on quoted prices in active markets. Investments in the stock of the Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Banks are recognized at historical cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheets which is considered to approximate fair value. Investments in mutual funds are measured at the funds' reported closing net asset values. Investments in equity securities are valued using quoted market prices when available.

Defined maturity deposits

The fair value of these deposits is estimated by discounting future cash flows to their present value. Future cash flows are discounted by using the current market rates of similar instruments applicable to the remaining maturity. For disclosure purposes, defined maturity deposits include all time deposits.

Short-term financial liabilities

The fair value of federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and other short-term borrowings is approximated by the book value. The carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value because of the relatively short time between the origination of the instrument and its expected realization.

Loan commitments

Fair values of these commitments are based on fees charged to enter into similar agreements taking into account the remaining terms of the agreements and the counterparties' credit standing.

Other commitments

Fair values of these commitments are based on fees charged to enter into similar agreements.

The following fair value estimates are determined as of a specific point in time utilizing various assumptions and estimates. The use of assumptions and various valuation techniques, as well as the absence of secondary markets for certain financial instruments, reduces the comparability of fair value disclosures between financial institutions. Due to market illiquidity, the fair values for loans and leases, loans held for sale, and term borrowings as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025 involve the use of significant internally developed pricing assumptions for certain components of these line items. The assumptions and valuations utilized for this disclosure are considered to reflect inputs that market participants would use in transactions involving these instruments as of the measurement date. These considerations affect the estimate of a potential acquirer's cost of capital and cash flow volatility assumptions from these assets and the resulting fair value measurements may depart significantly from FHN's internal estimates of the intrinsic value of these assets.

Assets and liabilities that are not financial instruments — such as premises and equipment, goodwill, other intangible assets such as the value of long-term relationships with deposit and trust clients, deferred taxes, and certain other assets and other liabilities — have not been included in the following table. Additionally, the fair value measurements presented in the following table are solely for financial instruments as of the measurement date and do not consider the earnings potential of our various business lines. Accordingly, the total of the fair value amounts does not represent, and should not be construed to represent, the underlying value of FHN.

The following table summarizes the book value and estimated fair value of financial instruments recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

BOOK VALUE AND ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	March 31, 2026				
		Fair Value			
(Dollars in millions)	Book Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:					
Loans and leases, net of allowance for loan and lease losses					
Commercial:					
Commercial, financial, and industrial	$ 36,114	$ —	$ —	$ 35,861	$ 35,861
Commercial real estate	13,264	—	—	13,211	13,211
Consumer:					
Consumer real estate	13,727	—	—	13,518	13,518
Credit card and other	542	—	—	543	543
Total loans and leases, net of allowance for loan and lease losses	63,647	—	—	63,133	63,133
Short-term financial assets:					
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	1,116	1,116	—	—	1,116
Federal funds sold	8	—	8	—	8
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	746	—	746	—	746
Total short-term financial assets	1,870	1,116	754	—	1,870
Trading securities (a)	1,812	—	1,777	35	1,812
Loans held for sale:					
Mortgage loans (elected fair value)	167	—	153	14	167
USDA & SBA loans - LOCOM	373	—	374	—	374
Mortgage loans - LOCOM	22	—	—	22	22
Total loans held for sale	562	—	527	36	563
Securities available for sale (a)	8,146	—	8,146	—	8,146
Securities held to maturity	1,204	—	1,056	—	1,056
Derivative assets (a)	336	26	310	—	336
Other assets:					
Tax credit investments	803	—	—	739	739
Deferred compensation mutual funds	106	106	—	—	106
Equity, mutual funds, and other (b)	330	17	—	313	330
Total other assets	1,239	123	—	1,052	1,175
Total assets	**$ 78,816**	**$ 1,265**	**$ 12,570**	**$ 64,256**	**$ 78,091**
Liabilities:					
Defined maturity deposits	$ 7,125	$ —	$ 7,101	$ —	$ 7,101
Trading liabilities (a)	666	—	666	—	666
Short-term financial liabilities:					
Federal funds purchased	793	—	793	—	793
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,400	—	1,400	—	1,400
Other short-term borrowings	1,975	—	1,975	—	1,975
Total short-term financial liabilities	4,168	—	4,168	—	4,168
Term borrowings:					
Real estate investment trust-preferred	47	—	—	47	47
Notes payable—New Market Tax Credit investments	74	—	—	72	72
Secured borrowings	9	—	—	9	9
Junior subordinated debentures	153	—	—	150	150
Other long-term borrowings	1,035	—	1,040	—	1,040
Total term borrowings	1,318	—	1,040	278	1,318
Derivative liabilities (a)	414	19	377	18	414
Total liabilities	**$ 13,691**	**$ 19**	**$ 13,352**	**$ 296**	**$ 13,667**

(a) Classes are detailed in the recurring measurement table.
(b) Level 1 primarily consists of mutual funds with readily determinable fair values. Level 3 includes restricted investments in FHLB-Cincinnati stock of $110 million and FRB stock of $203 million.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2025				
	Book Value	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:					
Loans and leases, net of allowance for loan and lease losses					
Commercial:					
Commercial, financial, and industrial	$ 35,570	$ —	$ —	$ 35,401	$ 35,401
Commercial real estate	13,386	—	—	13,289	13,289
Consumer:					
Consumer real estate	13,902	—	—	13,707	13,707
Credit card and other	560	—	—	558	558
Total loans and leases, net of allowance for loan and lease losses	63,418	—	—	62,955	62,955
Short-term financial assets:					
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	1,125	1,125	—	—	1,125
Federal funds sold	21	—	21	—	21
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	613	—	613	—	613
Total short-term financial assets	1,759	1,125	634	—	1,759
Trading securities (a)	1,904	—	1,859	45	1,904
Loans held for sale:					
Mortgage loans (elected fair value)	151	—	137	14	151
USDA & SBA loans - LOCOM	233	—	233	—	233
Mortgage loans - LOCOM	22	—	—	22	22
Total loans held for sale	406	—	370	36	406
Securities available for sale (a)	8,165	—	8,165	—	8,165
Securities held to maturity	1,216	—	1,073	—	1,073
Derivative assets (a)	327	7	320	—	327
Other assets:					
Tax credit investments	824	—	—	758	758
Deferred compensation mutual funds	110	110	—	—	110
Equity, mutual funds, and other (b)	281	37	—	244	281
Total other assets	1,215	147	—	1,002	1,149
Total assets	$ 78,410	$ 1,279	$ 12,421	$ 64,038	$ 77,738
Liabilities:					
Defined maturity deposits	$ 6,485	$ —	$ 6,466	$ —	$ 6,466
Trading liabilities (a)	607	—	607	—	607
Short-term financial liabilities:					
Federal funds purchased	1,039	—	1,039	—	1,039
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,973	—	1,973	—	1,973
Other short-term borrowings	242	—	242	—	242
Total short-term financial liabilities	3,254	—	3,254	—	3,254
Term borrowings:					
Real estate investment trust-preferred	47	—	—	47	47
Notes payable—New Market Tax Credit investments	74	—	—	73	73
Secured borrowings	12	—	—	12	12
Junior subordinated debentures	153	—	—	150	150
Other long-term borrowings	1,035	—	1,058	—	1,058
Total term borrowings	1,321	—	1,058	282	1,340
Derivative liabilities (a)	402	9	368	25	402
Total liabilities	$ 12,069	$ 9	$ 11,753	$ 307	$ 12,069

(a) Classes are detailed in the recurring measurement table.
(b) Level 1 primarily consists of mutual funds with readily determinable fair values. Level 3 includes restricted investments in FHLB-Cincinnati stock of $41 million and FRB stock of $203 million.

The following table presents the contractual amount and fair value of unfunded loan commitments and standby and other commitments as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

UNFUNDED COMMITMENTS

	Contractual Amount		Fair Value	
(Dollars in millions)	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025
Unfunded Commitments:				
Loan commitments	**$ 22,063**	$ 21,676	**$ 1**	$ 1
Standby and other commitments	**783**	804	**9**	10

Note 17—Subsequent Events

Preferred Stock Redemption

On May 1, 2026 (the "Redemption Date"), FHN redeemed all outstanding shares of its 6.600% Fixed-to-Floating Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C (the "Series C Preferred Stock"), and all related outstanding depositary shares, each representing a 1/400th interest in a share of the Series C Preferred Stock ("the Series C Depositary Shares"). After the redemptions, no shares of Series C Preferred Stock, and no Series C Depositary Shares, remain outstanding.

The redemption price was $25.00 per Series C Depositary Share, corresponding to $10,000 per share of Series C Preferred Stock. Accrued dividends were not included in either redemption price because the Redemption Date was also a dividend payment date. The regular Series C quarterly dividend, which was declared in January, was paid separately in the customary manner on May 1, 2026 to shareholders of record at the close of business on April 16, 2026.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

TABLE OF ITEM 2 TOPICS

Introduction	65
Executive Overview	65
Results of Operations	66
Analysis of Financial Condition	71
Capital	82
Risk Management	85
Market Uncertainties and Prospective Trends	89
Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates	93
Accounting Changes	93
Non-GAAP Information	95

Introduction

First Horizon Corporation (NYSE common stock trading symbol “FHN”) is a financial holding company headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee. FHN’s principal subsidiary, and only banking subsidiary, is First Horizon Bank. Through the Bank and other subsidiaries, FHN offers commercial, private banking, consumer, small business, wealth and trust management, retail brokerage, capital markets, fixed income, and mortgage banking services.

At March 31, 2026, FHN had over 450 business locations in 23 states, including over 400 banking centers in 12 states, and employed approximately 7,400 associates.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1, as well as other information contained in this document and FHN's 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Overview

Significant Events and Transactions

On March 12, 2026, FHN issued 4,000 shares of Series H Preferred Stock with an aggregate liquidation preference of $400 million. Dividends on the Series H Preferred Stock, if declared, accrue and are payable quarterly, in arrears, at a rate of 6.75% per annum. For the issuance, FHN issued depositary shares, each of which represents a fractional ownership interest in a share of FHN's preferred stock. The Series H Preferred Stock qualifies as Tier 1 capital. For more information, see Note 7 — Preferred Stock in the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

On May 1, 2026, FHN redeemed all outstanding shares of its Series C Preferred Stock with a carrying value of $59 million. Prior to the redemption, the Series C Preferred Stock qualified as Tier 1 capital. For more information, see Note 17 — Subsequent Events in the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

Financial Performance Summary

Table I.2.1

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	As of or for the three months ended **March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
Pre-provision net revenue (a)	**$ 357**	$ 325
Diluted earnings per common share	**$ 0.53**	$ 0.41
Return on average assets (b)	**1.30 %**	1.11 %
Return on average common equity (c)	**12.26 %**	10.30 %
Return on average tangible common equity (a) (d)	**15.12 %**	12.81 %
Net interest margin (e)	**3.52 %**	3.42 %
Noninterest income to total revenue (f)	**22.63 %**	22.29 %
Efficiency ratio (g)	**58.54 %**	60.06 %
Allowance for loan and lease losses to total loans and leases	**1.13 %**	1.32 %
Net charge-offs (recoveries) to average loans and leases (annualized)	**0.18 %**	0.19 %
Total period-end equity to period-end assets	**11.25 %**	11.10 %
Tangible common equity to tangible assets (a)	**8.27 %**	8.37 %
Cash dividends declared per common share	**$ 0.17**	$ 0.15
Book value per common share	**$ 17.72**	$ 16.40
Tangible book value per common share (a)	**$ 14.34**	$ 13.17
Common Equity Tier 1	**10.53 %**	10.93 %
Market capitalization	**$ 10,827**	$ 9,852

(a) Represents a non-GAAP measure which is reconciled in the non-GAAP to GAAP reconciliation in Table I.2.25.

(b) Calculated using annualized net income divided by average assets.
(c) Calculated using annualized net income available to common shareholders divided by average common equity.
(d) Calculated using annualized net income available to common shareholders divided by average tangible common equity.
(e) Net interest margin is computed using total net interest income adjusted to an FTE basis assuming a statutory federal income tax rate of 21% and, where applicable, state income taxes.
(f) Ratio is noninterest income excluding securities gains (losses) to total revenue excluding securities gains (losses).
(g) Ratio is noninterest expense to total revenue excluding securities gains (losses).

First Quarter 2026 Financial Performance Review

FHN reported first quarter 2026 net income available to common shareholders of $257 million, or $0.53 per diluted share, compared to $213 million, or $0.41 per diluted share, in first quarter 2025.

Net interest income increased $36 million compared to first quarter 2025, largely driven by lower interest-bearing deposit costs, partially offset by lower loan yields.

Provision for credit losses was $15 million for first quarter 2026 compared to $40 million for first quarter 2025. Net charge-offs were $28 million, or 18 basis points, compared to $29 million, or 19 basis points, in first quarter 2025.

Noninterest income of $195 million for first quarter 2026 increased $14 million compared to first quarter 2025, largely driven by higher fixed income revenues of $4 million and higher other service charges and fees of $4 million, along with increases of $3 million in brokerage, management fees and commissions and $3 million in deposit transactions and cash management fees.

Compared with first quarter 2025, noninterest expense of $505 million increased $18 million, largely driven by a $10 million increase in personnel expenses, tied to higher salaries and benefits expense from increased associate headcount, along with higher incentive-based compensation which was offset by lower equity based compensation. Additionally, computer software expense increased $6 million compared to first quarter 2025.

Period-end loans and leases of $64.4 billion increased $221 million from December 31, 2025. Commercial loans increased $419 million, driven by an increase of $562 million in the C&I portfolio, partially offset by a $143 million decline in the CRE portfolio. Consumer loans contracted by $198 million for the year-to-date period.

Period-end deposits were $66.5 billion compared to $67.5 billion as of December 31, 2025, as interest-bearing deposits decreased $1.1 billion and noninterest-bearing deposits increased $87 million.

The Common Equity Tier 1 ratio decreased 10 basis points to 10.53% at March 31, 2026 compared to 10.63% at December 31, 2025, as capital was deployed into loan growth and share repurchases. The Tier 1 risk-based capital and total risk-based capital ratios increased to 11.94% and 13.74% at March 31, 2026, respectively, compared to 11.51% and 13.35% at December 31, 2025, respectively, driven by the $400 million Series H Preferred Stock issuance in March 2026.

The following portions of this MD&A focus in more detail on the results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, and on information about FHN's financial condition, loan and lease portfolio, liquidity, funding sources, capital, and other matters.

Results of Operations

Net Interest Income

Net interest income is FHN's largest source of revenue and is the difference between the interest earned on interest-earning assets (generally loans, leases and investment securities) and the interest expense incurred in connection with interest-bearing liabilities (generally deposits and borrowed funds). The level of net interest income is primarily a function of the difference between the effective yield on average interest-earning assets and the effective cost of interest-bearing liabilities. These factors are influenced by the pricing and mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities which, in turn, are impacted by external factors such as economic conditions, competition for loans and deposits, the monetary policy of the FRB and market interest rates.

Table I.2.2

The following table presents the major components of net interest income and net interest margin.

QUARTER-TO-DATE AVERAGE BALANCES, NET INTEREST INCOME & YIELDS/RATES

	Three Months Ended					
	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	**Average Balance**	**Interest Income/Expense**	**Yield/Rate**	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense	Yield/Rate
Assets:						
Loans and leases:						
Commercial loans and leases	**$ 48,625**	**$ 706**	**5.89 %**	$ 46,951	$ 715	6.18 %
Consumer loans	**14,567**	**182**	**4.99**	14,694	182	4.96
Total loans and leases	**63,192**	**888**	**5.68**	61,645	897	5.89
Loans held for sale	**479**	**7**	**6.26**	519	9	7.09
Investment securities	**9,454**	**71**	**3.02**	9,209	70	3.02
Trading securities	**1,796**	**23**	**5.25**	1,442	20	5.57
Federal funds sold	**7**	**—**	**4.09**	7	—	4.91
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	**749**	**7**	**3.54**	706	7	4.24
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	**1,233**	**11**	**3.69**	1,265	14	4.44
Total earning assets / Total interest income	**$ 76,910**	**$ 1,007**	**5.29 %**	$ 74,793	$ 1,017	5.50 %
Cash and due from banks	**936**			886		
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	**1,611**			1,648		
Premises and equipment, net	**543**			570		
Allowance for loan and lease losses	**(750)**			(827)		
Other assets	**3,795**			3,895		
Total assets	**$ 83,045**			$ 80,965		
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:						
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Savings	**$ 26,148**	**$ 138**	**2.14 %**	$ 26,544	$ 175	2.67 %
Other interest-bearing deposits	**17,679**	**89**	**2.04**	16,096	92	2.31
Time deposits	**6,755**	**57**	**3.39**	6,329	62	4.00
Total interest-bearing deposits	**50,582**	**284**	**2.28**	48,969	329	2.72
Federal funds purchased	**1,043**	**10**	**3.70**	565	6	4.47
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	**1,606**	**10**	**2.52**	1,914	15	3.18
Trading liabilities	**729**	**7**	**3.81**	693	7	4.29
Other short-term borrowings	**894**	**8**	**3.78**	681	8	4.40
Term borrowings	**1,319**	**18**	**5.65**	1,332	18	5.41
Total interest-bearing liabilities / Total interest expense	**$ 56,173**	**$ 337**	**2.43 %**	$ 54,154	$ 383	2.87 %
Noninterest-bearing liabilities:						
Noninterest-bearing deposits	**15,628**			15,535		
Other liabilities	**1,999**			2,165		
Total liabilities	**73,800**			71,854		
Shareholders' equity	**8,950**			8,816		
Noncontrolling interest	**295**			295		
Total shareholders' equity	**9,245**			9,111		
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	**$ 83,045**			$ 80,965		
Net earning assets / Net interest income (TE) / Net interest spread	**$ 20,737**	**$ 670**	**2.86 %**	$ 20,639	$ 634	2.63 %
Taxable equivalent adjustment		**(3)**	**0.66**		(3)	0.79
Net interest income / Net interest margin (a)		**$ 667**	**3.52 %**		$ 631	3.42 %

(a) Calculated using total net interest income adjusted for FTE assuming a statutory federal income tax rate of 21% and, where applicable, state income taxes.

Net interest income increased $36 million from first quarter 2025 and net interest margin increased 10 basis points to 3.52% in first quarter 2026. Net interest income and net interest margin primarily benefited from lower interest-bearing deposit costs, which decreased 44 basis points from first quarter 2025. This benefit was partially offset by the impact of lower yields on earning assets, which decreased 21 basis points compared to the same period of 2025.

Average earning assets increased $2.1 billion from first quarter 2025, driven by increases of $1.5 billion in average loans and leases, $354 million in trading securities, and $245 million in investment securities. Average interest-bearing liabilities increased $2.0 billion, driven by increases of $1.6 billion in average interest-bearing deposits, $478 million in federal funds purchased, and $213 million in other short-term borrowings. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of $308 million in average securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

Noninterest Income

The following table presents the significant components of noninterest income for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Table I.2.3

NONINTEREST INCOME

	Three Months Ended			
(Dollars in millions)	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025	$ Change	% Change
Noninterest income:				
Fixed income	**$ 53**	$ 49	$ 4	8 %
Deposit transactions and cash management	**43**	40	3	8
Brokerage, management fees and commissions	**29**	26	3	12
Card and digital banking fees	**18**	18	—	—
Other service charges and fees	**16**	12	4	33
Trust services and investment management	**13**	12	1	8
Mortgage banking income	**9**	8	1	13
Securities gains (losses), net	**(1)**	—	(1)	(100)
Other income	**15**	16	(1)	(6)
Total noninterest income	**$ 195**	$ 181	$ 14	8 %

Noninterest income for first quarter 2026 increased $14 million, or 8%, compared to first quarter 2025.

Fixed income of $53 million increased $4 million compared to first quarter 2025. Fixed income product revenue increased $9 million as average daily revenue of $742 thousand increased $157 thousand compared to the same quarter of 2025, reflecting more favorable market conditions. Revenue from other products decreased $5 million, largely attributable to decreases in revenues from loan sales.

Deposit transactions and cash management revenues increased $3 million, largely driven by higher cash management fees.

Brokerage, management fees and commissions increased $3 million, or 12%, largely reflecting improvements related to the outsourcing of FHN's retail brokerage and wealth management operations in third quarter 2025.

Other service charges and fees increased $4 million, largely driven by elevated income related to the equipment finance lease business.

Noninterest Expense

The following table presents the significant components of noninterest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025.

Table I.2.4

NONINTEREST EXPENSE

	Three Months Ended			
(Dollars in millions)	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025	$ Change	% Change
Noninterest expense:				
Personnel expense	**$ 289**	$ 279	$ 10	4 %
Computer software	**38**	32	6	19
Net occupancy expense	**35**	35	—	—
Operations services	**25**	23	2	9
Legal and professional fees	**16**	14	2	14
Deposit insurance expense	**13**	13	—	—
Equipment expense	**11**	10	1	10
Advertising and public relations	**10**	10	—	—
Amortization of intangible assets	**8**	10	(2)	(20)
Other expense	**60**	61	(1)	(2)
Total noninterest expense	**$ 505**	$ 487	$ 18	4 %

Noninterest expense of $505 million increased $18 million, or 4%, compared to first quarter 2025.

Personnel expense increased $10 million in first quarter 2026, largely reflecting a $10 million increase in salaries and benefits expense tied to higher associate headcount compared to first quarter 2025. Incentives and commissions expense declined $1 million as higher incentives expense was more than offset by lower equity based compensation.

Computer software expense increased $6 million, largely attributable to the timing of technology-related expenditures.

Provision for Credit Losses

Provision for credit losses includes the provision for loan and lease losses and the provision for unfunded lending commitments. The provision for credit losses is the expense necessary to maintain the ALLL and the accrual for unfunded lending commitments at levels appropriate to absorb management's estimate of credit losses expected over the life of the loan and lease portfolio and the portfolio of unfunded loan commitments.

Provision for credit losses was $15 million for the first quarter 2026, compared to $40 million for first quarter 2025. Net charge-offs in first quarter 2026 were $28 million, or 18 basis points, compared to $29 million, or 19 basis points, in first quarter 2025.

The ACL to total loans and leases ratio decreased 3 basis points to 1.28% as of March 31, 2026 from 1.31% as of December 31, 2025, largely driven by improved grade migration and lower CRE and consumer loan balances. For additional information about the allowance for credit losses and general asset quality trends, refer to the Asset Quality section in this MD&A.

Income Taxes

FHN recorded income tax expense of $76 million in first quarter 2026, compared to $63 million in first quarter 2025.

The effective tax rate was approximately 22.2% and 22.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

FHN's effective tax rate is favorably affected by recurring items such as tax credits and other tax benefits from tax credit investments, tax-exempt income, and bank-owned life insurance. The effective rate is unfavorably affected by the non-deductible portions of FDIC premium and executive compensation. FHN's effective tax rate also may be affected by items that may occur in any given period but are not consistent from period to period, such as changes in unrecognized tax benefits. The rate also may be affected by items resulting from business combinations.

A deferred tax asset ("DTA") or deferred tax liability ("DTL") is recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. The tax consequence is calculated by applying current enacted statutory tax rates to these temporary differences in future years. As of March 31, 2026, FHN's gross DTA after valuation allowance and gross DTL were $642 million and $567 million, respectively, resulting in a net DTA of $75 million at March 31, 2026, compared with a net DTA of $92 million at December 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, FHN had DTA balances related to federal and state income tax carryforwards of $21 million and $3 million, respectively, which will expire at various dates.

Based on current analysis, FHN believes that its ability to realize the net DTA is more likely than not. FHN monitors its net DTA and the need for a valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. A significant adverse change in FHN's taxable earnings outlook could result in the need for a valuation allowance.

Business Segment Results

FHN's reportable segments include Commercial, Consumer & Wealth; Wholesale; and Corporate. See Note 12 - Business Segment Information to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for additional disclosures related to FHN's segments.

Commercial, Consumer & Wealth

Pre-tax income for first quarter 2026 increased $32 million to $393 million, compared to $361 million for first quarter 2025, driven by a $26 million increase in total revenue and a $30 million decrease in the provision for credit losses, partly offset by a $24 million increase in noninterest expense. Total revenue increased $26 million as net interest income increased $17 million and noninterest income increased $9 million compared to first quarter 2025. The increase in net interest income was largely driven by lower rates paid on interest-bearing deposits. The increase in noninterest income was largely driven by higher deposit transactions and cash management fees, brokerage, management fees and commissions, and other service charges and fees. Noninterest expense increased $24 million compared to first quarter 2025, largely due to increased advertising and public relations and technology expenses allocated to the segment in the current year, as well as higher personnel expense tied to increased incentive-based compensation and increased salary expense reflecting higher associate headcount.

Wholesale

Pre-tax income in the Wholesale segment increased $3 million compared to first quarter 2025. Revenue increased $17 million, as net interest income increased $12 million and noninterest income increased $5 million compared to first quarter 2025. The increase in noninterest income was largely driven by a $4 million increase in fixed income, reflecting higher ADR tied to more favorable market conditions during first quarter 2026, partially offset by lower other product revenue. Provision for credit losses increased $6 million compared to first quarter 2025. Noninterest expense increased $8 million, largely driven by higher personnel expense tied to an increase in incentive-based compensation.

Corporate

Pre-tax loss for the Corporate segment was $85 million for first quarter 2026 compared to $107 million for first quarter 2025, largely reflecting a $7 million decrease in net interest expense, a $14 million decrease in noninterest expense, and a $1 million decrease in the provision for credit losses. The decrease in noninterest expense was largely attributable to increased advertising and public relations and technology expense allocations from Corporate to the Commercial, Consumer & Wealth segment, partially offset by higher computer software and operations services expense. Results for 2026 also reflect decreases of $5 million in Visa derivative valuation expense and $1 million in FDIC special assessment expense.

Analysis of Financial Condition

Earning assets consist of loans and leases, loans held for sale, investment securities, and other earning assets, such as trading securities and interest-bearing deposits with banks. A detailed discussion of the major components of earning assets is provided in the following sections.

Loans and Leases

Period-end loans and leases of $64.4 billion as of March 31, 2026 increased $221 million compared to December 31, 2025. Commercial loans and leases increased $419 million, driven by growth in C&I loans, partially offset by a decrease in CRE loans. Consumer loans decreased $198 million, primarily from a decline in consumer real estate loans.

The following table provides details regarding FHN's loans and leases as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Table I.2.5

LOANS & LEASES

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025		
(Dollars in millions)	**Amount**	**Percent of total**	Amount	Percent of total	Growth Rate
Commercial:					
Commercial, financial, and industrial (a)	**$ 36,467**	**57 %**	$ 35,905	56 %	2 %
Commercial real estate	**13,420**	**21**	13,563	21	(1)
Total commercial	**49,887**	**78**	49,468	77	1
Consumer:					
Consumer real estate	**13,928**	**21**	14,108	22	(1)
Credit card and other	**562**	**1**	580	1	(3)
Total consumer	**14,490**	**22**	14,688	23	(1)
Total loans and leases	**$ 64,377**	**100 %**	$ 64,156	100 %	— %

(a) Includes equipment financing loans and leases.

Loans Held for Sale

Loans held for sale primarily consists of government guaranteed loans under SBA and USDA lending programs. Smaller amounts of other consumer and home equity loans are also included in loans HFS. Additionally, FHN's mortgage banking operations include origination and servicing of residential first lien mortgages that conform to standards established by GSEs that are major investors in U.S. home mortgages but can also consist of junior lien and jumbo loans secured by residential property. These non-conforming loans are primarily sold to private companies that are unaffiliated with the GSEs on a servicing-released basis. For further detail, see Note 5 - Mortgage Banking Activity to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

On March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, loans HFS were $562 million and $406 million, respectively. Held-for-sale consumer mortgage loans secured by residential real estate in process of foreclosure totaled $2 million and $1 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively.

Asset Quality

Loan and Lease Portfolio Composition

FHN groups its loans into portfolio segments based on internal classifications reflecting the manner in which the ALLL is established and how credit risk is measured, monitored, and reported. From time to time, and if conditions are such that certain subsegments are uniquely affected by economic or market conditions or are experiencing greater deterioration than other components of the loan portfolio, management may determine the ALLL at a more granular level. Commercial loans are comprised of C&I loans and leases and CRE loans. Consumer loans are comprised of consumer real estate loans and credit card and other loans.

FHN had a concentration of residential real estate loans of 21% and 22% of total loans as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Industry concentrations are discussed under the C&I heading below.

Credit underwriting guidelines are outlined in Item 7 of FHN's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025 in the Asset Quality section within the Analysis of Financial Condition discussion. FHN's credit underwriting guidelines and loan product offerings as of March 31, 2026 are generally consistent with those reported and disclosed in FHN's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Commercial Loan and Lease Portfolios

C&I

C&I loans are the largest component of the loan and lease portfolio, comprising 57% and 56% of the total portfolio as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The C&I portfolio is comprised of loans used for general business purposes. Products offered in the C&I portfolio include term loan financing of owner-occupied real estate and fixed assets, direct financing and sales-type leases, working capital lines of credit, and trade credit enhancement through letters of credit.

Total C&I loans and leases increased $562 million to $36.5 billion as of March 31, 2026, compared to December 31, 2025. Loans to mortgage companies declined $62 million and other C&I loans grew $624 million.

The largest geographical concentrations of C&I balances as of March 31, 2026 were in Tennessee (19%), Florida (12%), Texas (10%), California (7%), North Carolina (6%), and Louisiana (6%), with no other state represented more than 5% of the portfolio. This mix was generally consistent with December 31, 2025.

The following table provides the composition of the C&I portfolio by industry as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. For purposes of this disclosure, industries are determined based on the North American Industry Classification System ("NAICS") industry codes used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the collection, analysis, and publication of statistical data related to the U.S. business economy.

Table I.2.6

C&I PORTFOLIO BY INDUSTRY

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2026 Amount	March 31, 2026 Percent	December 31, 2025 Amount	December 31, 2025 Percent
Industry:				
Loans to mortgage companies	**$ 4,641**	**13 %**	$ 4,703	13 %
Finance and insurance	**4,100**	**11**	4,117	12
Real estate and rental and leasing (a)	**4,093**	**11**	3,965	11
Wholesale trade	**2,668**	**7**	2,645	7
Health care and social assistance	**2,529**	**7**	2,564	7
Manufacturing	**2,414**	**7**	2,305	6
Accommodation and food service	**2,385**	**7**	2,322	7
Retail trade	**1,857**	**5**	1,802	5
Transportation and warehousing	**1,772**	**5**	1,740	5
Other (construction, professional, energy, etc.) (b)	**10,008**	**27**	9,742	27
Total C&I loan portfolio	**$ 36,467**	**100 %**	$ 35,905	100 %

(a) Leasing, rental of real estate, equipment, and goods.
(b) Industries in this category each comprise less than 5%.

Industry Concentrations

Loan concentrations are considered to exist for a financial institution when there are loans to numerous borrowers engaged in similar activities that would cause them to be similarly impacted by economic or other conditions. Loans to mortgage companies and borrowers in the finance and insurance industry were 24% and 25% of FHN's C&I loan portfolio as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, and as a result could be affected by items that uniquely impact the financial services industry. Loans to borrowers in the real estate and rental and leasing industry were 11% of FHN's C&I portfolio as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. As of March 31, 2026, FHN did not have any other concentrations of C&I loans in any single industry of 10% or more of total loans.

Loans to Mortgage Companies

Loans to mortgage companies were 13% of the C&I portfolio as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. This portfolio includes commercial lines of credit to qualified mortgage companies primarily for the temporary warehousing of eligible mortgage loans prior to the sale of those mortgage loans by FHN's borrower to third-party investors. The high quality of the collateral and prudent risk management practices have resulted in low credit losses historically, including a net charge-off rate of 0% as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. Balances in this portfolio generally fluctuate with mortgage rates and seasonal factors. Generally, new loan originations to mortgage lenders increase when there is a decline in mortgage rates and decrease when rates rise. In periods of economic uncertainty, this trend may not occur even if interest rates are declining. In first quarter 2026, approximately 58% of the loan originations were home purchases and 42% were refinance transactions.

Finance and Insurance

The finance and insurance component represented 11% and 12% of the C&I portfolio as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, and includes TRUPs (i.e., long-term unsecured loans to bank and insurance-related businesses), loans to bank holding companies, and asset-based lending to consumer finance companies. As of March 31, 2026, asset-based lending to consumer finance companies represents approximately $1.5 billion of the finance and insurance component.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

Loans to borrowers in the real estate and rental and leasing industry were 11% of FHN's C&I portfolio as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. This portfolio primarily consists of equipment financing loans and leases to clients across FHN's footprint in a broad range of industries and asset types. This portfolio also includes a smaller balance of loans and leases for solar and wind generating facilities.

Commercial Real Estate

The CRE portfolio decreased to $13.4 billion as of March 31, 2026 compared to $13.6 billion as of December 31, 2025, largely attributable to paydowns as stabilized projects moved to permanent markets and non-pass loan resolutions reduced balances. The CRE portfolio includes financings for both commercial construction and non-construction loans. This portfolio contains loans, draws on credit lines, and letters of credit to commercial real estate developers for the construction and mini-permanent financing of income-producing real estate.

The largest geographical concentrations of CRE balances as of March 31, 2026 were in Florida (26%), Texas (14%), North Carolina (12%), Tennessee (8%), Louisiana (8%), and Georgia (8%), with no other state representing more than 5% of the portfolio. The mix was generally consistent with December 31, 2025.

The following table represents subcategories of CRE loans by property type.

Table I.2.7

CRE PORTFOLIO BY PROPERTY TYPE

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
(Dollars in millions)	**Amount**	**Percent**	Amount	Percent
Property Type:				
Multi-family	**$ 4,386**	**33 %**	$ 4,452	33 %
Office	**2,632**	**20**	2,694	20
Retail	**2,404**	**18**	2,354	17
Industrial	**2,087**	**15**	2,075	15
Hospitality	**1,129**	**8**	1,154	9
Other CRE (a)	**782**	**6**	834	6
Total CRE loan portfolio	**$ 13,420**	**100 %**	$ 13,563	100 %

(a) Property types in this category each comprise less than 5%.

Consumer Loan Portfolios

Consumer Real Estate

The consumer real estate portfolio is primarily comprised of home equity lines and installment loans. This portfolio totaled $13.9 billion and $14.1 billion as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. The largest geographical concentrations of balances in the consumer real estate portfolio as of March 31, 2026 were in Florida (29%), Tennessee (22%), Texas (13%), Louisiana (8%), North Carolina (6%), and Georgia (6%), with no other state representing 5% or more of the portfolio. This mix was generally consistent with December 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2026, approximately 88% of the consumer real estate portfolio was in a first lien position. At origination, the weighted average FICO score of this portfolio was 760, and the refreshed FICO scores averaged 781 as of March 31, 2026, compared to FICO scores of 760 and 779, respectively, as of December 31, 2025. Generally, performance of this portfolio is affected by life events that affect borrowers' finances, the level of unemployment, and home prices.

As of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, FHN had held-to-maturity consumer mortgage loans secured by real estate totaling $26 million and $27 million, respectively, that were in the process of foreclosure.

HELOCs comprised $2.2 billion of the consumer real estate portfolio as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. FHN's HELOCs typically have a 5- or 10-year draw period followed by a 10- or 20-year repayment period, respectively. During the draw period, a borrower is able to draw on the line and is only required to make interest payments. The line is restricted if a borrower becomes past due on payments. Once the draw period has ended, the line is closed, and the borrower is required to make both principal and interest payments monthly until the loan matures. The principal payment generally is fully amortizing, but payment amounts will adjust when variable rates reset to reflect changes in the Prime Rate.

As of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, approximately 95% of FHN's HELOCs were in the draw period. It is expected that $607 million, or 30%, of HELOCs currently in the draw period will enter the repayment period during the next 60 months, based on current terms. Generally, delinquencies for HELOCs that have entered the repayment period are initially higher than HELOCs still in the draw period because of the increased minimum payment requirement. However, over time, performance of these loans usually begins to stabilize. HELOCs nearing the end of the draw period are closely monitored.

The following table presents HELOCs currently in the draw period, broken down by months remaining in the draw period.

Table I.2.8

HELOC DRAW TO REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
(Dollars in millions)	**Repayment Amount**	**Percent**	Repayment Amount	Percent
Months remaining in draw period:				
0-12	**$ 80**	**4 %**	$ 80	4 %
13-24	**120**	**6**	117	6
25-36	**120**	**6**	126	6
37-48	**137**	**7**	130	6
49-60	**150**	**7**	159	8
>60	**1,450**	**70**	1,449	70
Total	**$ 2,057**	**100 %**	$ 2,061	100 %

Credit Card and Other

The credit card and other consumer loan portfolio totaled $562 million and $580 million as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. This portfolio primarily consists of consumer-related credits, including home equity and other personal consumer loans, credit card receivables, and automobile loans. The $18 million decrease was driven by net repayments.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The ACL is maintained at a level sufficient to provide appropriate reserves to absorb estimated future credit losses in accordance with GAAP. For additional information regarding the ACL, see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Report and "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" and Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of FHN's 2025 Form 10-K.

The ALLL totaled $730 million, or 1.13% of total loans and leases, as of March 31, 2026, compared to $738 million, or 1.15% of total loans and leases, as of December 31, 2025. The ACL to total loans and leases ratio decreased to 1.28% as of March 31, 2026 from 1.31% as of December 31, 2025, largely driven by improved grade migration and lower CRE and consumer loan balances.

Consolidated Net Charge-offs

Net charge-offs in first quarter 2026 were $28 million, or an annualized 18 basis points of total loans and leases, compared to net charge-offs of $29 million, or 19 basis points, in first quarter 2025.

Table I.2.9

ANALYSIS OF ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES AND CHARGE-OFFS

(Dollars in millions)	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Allowance for loan and lease losses			
C&I	**$ 353**	$ 335	$ 345
CRE	**156**	177	225
Consumer real estate	**201**	206	230
Credit card and other	**20**	20	22
Total allowance for loan and lease losses	**$ 730**	$ 738	$ 822
Reserve for remaining unfunded commitments			
C&I	**$ 80**	$ 81	$ 63
CRE	**7**	11	9
Consumer real estate	**9**	9	11
Total reserve for remaining unfunded commitments	**$ 96**	$ 101	$ 83
Allowance for credit losses			
C&I	**$ 433**	$ 416	$ 408
CRE	**163**	188	234
Consumer real estate	**210**	215	241
Credit card and other	**20**	20	22
Total allowance for credit losses	**$ 826**	$ 839	$ 905
Period-end loan and leases			
C&I	**$ 36,467**	$ 35,905	$ 33,354
CRE	**13,420**	13,563	14,139
Consumer real estate	**13,928**	14,108	14,089
Credit card and other	**562**	580	633
Total period-end loans and leases	**$ 64,377**	$ 64,156	$ 62,215
ALLL / loans and leases %			
C&I	**0.97 %**	0.93 %	1.04 %
CRE	**1.16**	1.30	1.59
Consumer real estate	**1.44**	1.46	1.63
Credit card and other	**3.49**	3.40	3.41
Total ALLL / loans and leases %	**1.13 %**	1.15 %	1.32 %
ACL / loans and leases %			
C&I	**1.19 %**	1.16 %	1.22 %

CRE	**1.21**	1.38	1.66
Consumer real estate	**1.50**	1.53	1.71
Credit card and other	**3.49**	3.40	3.41
Total ACL / loans and leases %	**1.28 %**	1.31 %	1.45 %
Quarter-to-date net charge-offs (recoveries)			
C&I	**$ 22**	$ 26	$ 28
CRE	**4**	2	(1)
Consumer real estate	**(1)**	(1)	(1)
Credit card and other	**3**	3	3
Total net charge-offs (recoveries)	**$ 28**	$ 30	$ 29
Average loans and leases			
C&I	**$ 35,208**	$ 35,004	$ 32,633
CRE	**13,417**	13,587	14,318
Consumer real estate	**13,998**	14,255	14,045
Credit card and other	**569**	586	649
Total average loans and leases	**$ 63,192**	$ 63,432	$ 61,645
Charge-off % (annualized)			
C&I	**0.26 %**	0.30 %	0.35 %
CRE	**0.10**	0.04	(0.02)
Consumer real estate	**(0.01)**	(0.02)	(0.02)
Credit card and other	**2.10**	2.31	1.60
Total charge-off %	**0.18 %**	0.19 %	0.19 %
ALLL / annualized net charge-offs			
C&I	**383 %**	323 %	303 %
CRE	**1,110**	2,953	NM
Consumer real estate	**NM**	NM	NM
Credit card and other	**165**	146	208
Total ALLL / net charge-offs	**627 %**	612 %	695 %

NM - not meaningful

Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming loans are loans placed on nonaccrual if it becomes evident that full collection of principal and interest is at risk, if impairment has been recognized as a partial charge-off of principal balance due to insufficient collateral value and past due status, or (on a case-by-case basis) if FHN continues to receive payments but there are other borrower-specific issues. Included in nonaccrual are loans for which FHN continues to receive payments, including residential real estate loans where the borrower has been discharged of personal obligation through bankruptcy. NPAs consist of nonperforming loans and leases, nonperforming loans held for sale, and OREO.

Total NPAs remained steady at $617 million as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025. Nonperforming loans and leases increased $2 million, largely driven by an increase in nonaccrual CRE and consumer real estate loans, partially offset by a decline in nonaccrual C&I loans. The increase in nonaccrual CRE loans was largely driven by an increase in loans with a hospitality property type, partially offset by declines in loans with office, industrial, and multifamily property types. These portfolios continue to maintain strong underwriting and client selection. The vast majority of NPLs have individual impairment reviews with no specific reserve required. The nonperforming loans and leases ratio remained steady at 0.94% as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Table I.2.10

NONPERFORMING ASSETS

(Dollars in millions)

Nonperforming loans and leases	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
C&I	**$ 218**	$ 224
CRE	**243**	239
Consumer real estate	**144**	140
Credit card and other	**1**	1
Total nonperforming loans and leases (a)	**$ 606**	$ 604
Nonperforming loans held for sale (a)	**$ 9**	$ 10
Foreclosed real estate and other assets	**2**	3
Total nonperforming assets (a)	**$ 617**	$ 617
Nonperforming loans and leases to total loans and leases (b)		
C&I	**0.60 %**	0.62 %
CRE	**1.81**	1.76
Consumer real estate	**1.03**	0.99
Credit card and other	**0.19**	0.16
Total NPL %	**0.94 %**	0.94 %
ALLL / NPLs (b)		
C&I	**162 %**	150 %
CRE	**64**	74
Consumer real estate	**140**	147
Credit card and other	**1,842**	2,096
Total ALLL / NPLs	**120 %**	122 %

(a) Excludes loans and leases that are 90 or more days past due and still accruing interest.
(b) Excludes loans classified as held for sale.

The following table presents nonperforming assets by business segment.

Table I.2.11

NONPERFORMING ASSETS BY SEGMENT

(Dollars in millions)

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
Nonperforming loans and leases (a) (b)		
Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	**$ 581**	$ 587
Wholesale	**17**	8
Corporate	**8**	9
Consolidated	**$ 606**	$ 604
Foreclosed real estate		
Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	**$ —**	$ —
Wholesale	**1**	2
Corporate	**1**	1
Consolidated	**$ 2**	$ 3
Nonperforming Assets (a) (b)		
Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	**$ 581**	$ 587
Wholesale	**18**	10
Corporate	**9**	10
Consolidated	**$ 608**	$ 607
Nonperforming loans and leases to loans and leases (b)		
Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	**1.02 %**	1.04 %
Wholesale	**0.24**	0.11
Corporate	**2.63**	1.84
Consolidated	**0.94 %**	0.94 %
NPA % (b) (c)		
Commercial, Consumer & Wealth	**1.02 %**	1.04 %
Wholesale	**0.25**	0.14
Corporate	**2.83**	1.98
Consolidated	**0.94 %**	0.95 %

(a) Excludes loans and leases that are 90 or more days past due and still accruing interest.
(b) Excludes loans classified as held for sale.
(c) Ratio is non-performing assets to total loans and leases plus foreclosed real estate.

Past Due Loans and Potential Problem Assets

Past due loans are loans contractually past due as to interest or principal payments, but which have not yet been put on nonaccrual status.

Loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing were $3 million as of March 31, 2026, compared to $8 million as of December 31, 2025. Loans 30 to 89 days past due and still accruing increased to $92 million as of March 31, 2026, compared to $83 million as of December 31, 2025, driven by increases in past due CRE loans and consumer real estate loans, partially offset by a decrease in past due C&I loans.

Table I.2.12

ACCRUING DELINQUENCIES & OTHER CREDIT DISCLOSURES

(Dollars in millions)

Accruing loans and leases 30+ days past due (a)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
C&I	$ 31	$ 35
CRE	10	3
Consumer real estate	48	47
Credit card and other	6	6
Total accruing loans and leases 30+ days past due	$ 95	$ 91
Accruing loans and leases 30+ days past due % (a)		
C&I	0.08 %	0.10 %
CRE	0.07	0.02
Consumer real estate	0.35	0.33
Credit card and other	1.05	1.05
Total accruing loans and leases 30+ days past due %	0.15 %	0.14 %
Accruing loans and leases 90+ days past due (a) (b) (c)		
C&I	$ 1	$ 1
Consumer real estate	1	6
Credit card and other	1	1
Total accruing loans and leases 90+ days past due	$ 3	$ 8
Loans held for sale		
30 to 89 days past due (b)	$ 4	$ 3
30 to 89 days past due - guaranteed portion (b) (d)	2	—
90+ days past due (b)	2	—
90+ days past due - guaranteed portion (b) (d)	2	—

(a) Excludes loans classified as held for sale.
(b) Amounts are not included in nonperforming/nonaccrual loans.
(c) Amounts are also included in accruing loans and leases 30+ days past due.
(d) Guaranteed loans include FHA, VA, and GNMA loans repurchased through the GNMA buyout program.

Potential problem assets represent those assets where information about possible credit problems of borrowers has caused management to have serious doubts about the borrower's ability to comply with present repayment terms and includes loans past due 90 days or more and still accruing. This definition is believed to be substantially consistent with the standards established by Federal banking regulators for loans classified as substandard. Potential problem assets in the loan portfolio totaled $1.8 billion as of March 31, 2026 compared to $1.7 billion as of December 31, 2025. The current expectation of losses from potential problem assets has been included in management's analysis for assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan and lease losses.

Modifications to Borrowers Experiencing Financial Difficulty

As part of FHN's ongoing risk management practices, FHN attempts to work with borrowers when appropriate to extend or modify loan terms to better align with their current ability to repay. Modifications to loans are made in accordance with internal policies and guidelines which conform to regulatory guidance. Each occurrence is unique to the borrower and is evaluated separately. See Note 1 - Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies, Note 3 - Loans and Leases, and Note 4 - Allowance for Credit Losses to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for further discussion regarding troubled loan modifications.

Commercial Loan Modifications

As part of FHN's credit risk management governance processes, the Special Assets Department ("SAD") is responsible for managing most commercial relationships with borrowers whose financial condition has deteriorated to such an extent that the credits are individually reviewed for expected credit losses, classified as substandard or worse, placed on nonaccrual status, foreclosed or in process of foreclosure, or in active or contemplated litigation. SAD has the authority and responsibility to enter into workout and/or rehabilitation agreements with troubled commercial borrowers in order to mitigate and/or minimize the amount of credit losses recognized from these problem assets. While every circumstance is different, SAD will generally use forbearance agreements (generally 6-12 months) as an element of commercial loan workouts, which might include reduced interest rates, reduced payments, release of a guarantor, term extensions, or entering into short sale agreements. Principal forgiveness may be granted in specific workout circumstances.

The individual expected credit loss assessments completed on commercial loans may be used in evaluating the appropriateness of qualitative adjustments to quantitatively modeled loss expectations for loans that are not considered collateral dependent. If a loan is considered collateral dependent, it is individually evaluated based on data specific to the borrower and related collateral, if any. Such estimates may be based on current loss forecasts, an evaluation of the fair value of the collateral, or, in certain circumstances, the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate.

The fair value of collateral is generally based on appraisals periodically updated, recent sales of foreclosed properties and/or relevant property specific market information, less estimated costs to sell, if applicable. Commercial loans are typically secured by real estate, business equipment, inventories, and other types of collateral. Each assessment considers any modified terms and is comprehensive to ensure appropriate assessment of expected credit losses.

Consumer Loan Modifications

FHN does not currently participate in any of the loan modification programs sponsored by the U.S. government for its portfolio loans, but does generally structure modified consumer loans using the parameters of the former Home Affordable Modification Program.

Within the HELOC and permanent mortgage installment loans in the consumer portfolio segment, troubled loans are typically modified by reducing the interest rate (in increments of 25 basis points to a minimum of 3%) and a possible maturity date extension of up to 30 years to reach an affordable housing expense-to-income ratio.

Within the credit card class of the consumer portfolio segment, troubled loans are typically modified through either a short-term credit card hardship program or a longer-term credit card workout program. In the credit card hardship program, borrowers may be granted rate and payment reductions for 6 months to 1 year. In the credit card workout program, clients are granted a rate reduction to 0% and term extensions for up to 5 years to pay off the remaining balance.

Consumer loans may also be modified through court-imposed principal reductions in bankruptcy proceedings, which FHN is required to honor unless a borrower reaffirms the related debt.

Investment Securities

FHN's investment securities portfolio consists principally of debt securities available for sale. FHN maintains a securities portfolio consisting primarily of bank-eligible GSE and GNMA issued mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations. The securities portfolio provides a source of income and liquidity and is an important tool used to balance the interest rate risk of the loan and deposit portfolios. The securities portfolio is periodically evaluated in light of established ALM objectives, changing market conditions that could affect the profitability of the portfolio, the regulatory environment, and the level of interest rate risk to which FHN is exposed. These evaluations may result in steps taken to adjust the overall balance sheet positioning.

Investment securities were $9.4 billion as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, representing 11% of total assets for both periods. See Note 2 - Investment Securities to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Report for more information about the securities portfolio.

Deposits

Total deposits were $66.5 billion as of March 31, 2026 compared to $67.5 billion as of December 31, 2025, as interest-bearing deposits decreased $1.1 billion and noninterest-bearing deposits increased $87 million. The decrease in interest-bearing deposits was primarily driven by fluctuations in brokered deposit balances.

FHN continues to maintain a well-diversified and stable funding mix across its footprint and specialty lines of business. At March 31, 2026, commercial deposits were $38.9 billion, or 59% of total deposits, and consumer deposits were $27.6 billion, or 41% of total deposits. At December 31, 2025, commercial deposits were $39.4 billion, or 58% of total deposits, and consumer deposits were $28.1 billion, or 42% of total deposits.

At March 31, 2026, 35% of deposits were associated with Tennessee, 17% with Florida, 12% with Louisiana, and 11% with North Carolina, with no other state above 10%. This mix remained consistent with December 31, 2025.

Total estimated uninsured deposits were $28.0 billion as of March 31, 2026 and $28.1 billion as of December 31, 2025, representing 42% of total deposits as of each period end. Of the uninsured deposits as of March 31, 2026, $5.1 billion, or 8% of total deposits, were collateralized. As of December 31, 2025, collateralized deposits were $5.2 billion, or 8% of total deposits.

See Table I.2.2 - Average Balances, Net Interest Income and Yields/Rates in this report for information on average deposits, including average rates paid.

The following table summarizes the major components of deposits as of March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Table I.2.13

DEPOSITS

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025			
(Dollars in millions)	**Amount**	**Percent of total**	Amount	Percent of total	Change	Percent
Savings	**$ 26,007**	**39 %**	$ 26,010	39 %	$ (3)	— %
Time deposits	**7,125**	**11**	6,485	10	640	10
Other interest-bearing deposits	**17,440**	**26**	19,158	28	(1,718)	(9)
Total interest-bearing deposits	**50,572**	**76**	51,653	77	(1,081)	(2)
Noninterest-bearing deposits	**15,910**	**24**	15,823	23	87	1
Total deposits	**$ 66,482**	**100 %**	$ 67,476	100 %	$ (994)	(1)%

Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings include federal funds purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, trading liabilities, and other short-term borrowings. Total short-term borrowings increased to $4.8 billion as of March 31, 2026 compared to $3.9 billion as of December 31, 2025. FHLB borrowings increased $1.7 billion and trading liabilities increased $59 million, while federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase decreased $819 million.

Short-term borrowings balances fluctuate largely based on the level of FHLB borrowing as a result of loan demand, deposit levels, and balance sheet funding strategies.

Trading liabilities fluctuate based on various factors, including levels of trading securities and hedging strategies. The amount of federal funds purchased fluctuates depending on the amount of excess funding of FHN's correspondent bank customers. Balances of securities sold under agreements to repurchase fluctuate based on cost attractiveness relative to FHLB borrowing levels and the ability to pledge securities toward such transactions.

Term Borrowings

Term borrowings include senior and subordinated borrowings with original maturities greater than one year. Total term borrowings were $1.3 billion as of both March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Capital

Management's objectives are to provide capital sufficient to cover the risks inherent in FHN's businesses, to maintain excess capital to well-capitalized standards, and to ensure ready access to the capital markets.

Total equity was $9.5 billion and $9.1 billion at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively. Significant changes included net income of $266 million and $392 million from the Series H preferred stock issuance, offset by $235 million in common stock repurchases, $88 million in common and preferred dividends, and a decrease of $22 million in AOCI.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of shareholders' equity from the Consolidated Balance Sheets to Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1, and Total Regulatory Capital, as well as certain selected capital ratios.

Table I.2.14

REGULATORY CAPITAL DATA

(Dollars in millions)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025
FHN shareholders' equity	**$ 9,170**	$ 8,847
FHN non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock	**(741)**	(349)
Common equity tier 1 before regulatory adjustments	**$ 8,429**	$ 8,498
Regulatory adjustments:		
Disallowed goodwill and other intangibles	**$ (1,539)**	$ (1,548)
Net unrealized (gains) losses on securities available for sale	**526**	512
Net unrealized (gains) losses on pension and other postretirement plans	**254**	256
Net unrealized (gains) losses on cash flow hedges	**52**	42
Common equity tier 1	**$ 7,722**	$ 7,760
FHN non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock	**741**	349
Qualifying noncontrolling interest— First Horizon Bank preferred stock	**295**	295
Tier 1 capital	**$ 8,758**	$ 8,404
Tier 2 capital	**1,316**	1,344
Total regulatory capital	**$ 10,074**	$ 9,748
Risk-Weighted Assets		
First Horizon Corporation	**$ 73,345**	$ 73,036
First Horizon Bank	**72,605**	72,283
Average Assets for Leverage		
First Horizon Corporation	**$ 82,395**	$ 82,492
First Horizon Bank	**81,543**	81,560

Table I.2.15

REGULATORY RATIOS & AMOUNTS

	March 31, 2026		December 31, 2025	
(Dollars in millions)	**Ratio**	**Amount**	Ratio	Amount
Common Equity Tier 1				
First Horizon Corporation	**10.53 %**	**$ 7,722**	10.63 %	$ 7,760
First Horizon Bank	**11.30**	**8,203**	10.98	7,934
Tier 1				
First Horizon Corporation	**11.94**	**8,758**	11.51	8,404
First Horizon Bank	**11.70**	**8,498**	11.38	8,229
Total				
First Horizon Corporation	**13.74**	**10,074**	13.35	9,748
First Horizon Bank	**13.31**	**9,667**	13.04	9,425
Tier 1 Leverage				
First Horizon Corporation	**10.63**	**8,758**	10.19	8,404
First Horizon Bank	**10.42**	**8,498**	10.09	8,229
Other Capital Ratios				
Total period-end equity to period-end assets	**11.25**		10.90	
Tangible common equity to tangible assets (a)	**8.27**		8.37	

(a) Tangible common equity to tangible assets is a non-GAAP measure and is reconciled to total equity to total assets (GAAP) in the Non-GAAP to GAAP Reconciliation - Table I.2.25.

Banking regulators define minimum capital ratios for bank holding companies and their bank subsidiaries. Based on the capital rules and definitions prescribed by the banking regulators, should any depository institution's capital ratios decline below predetermined levels, it would become subject to a series of increasingly restrictive regulatory actions.

The system categorizes a depository institution's capital position into one of five categories ranging from well-capitalized to critically under-capitalized. For an institution to qualify as well-capitalized, Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 Capital, Total Capital, and Leverage capital ratios must be at least 6.50%, 8.00%, 10.00%, and 5.00%, respectively. Furthermore, a capital conservation buffer of 50 basis points above these levels must be maintained on the Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 Capital, and Total Capital ratios to avoid restrictions on dividends, share repurchases, and certain discretionary bonuses.

As of March 31, 2026, both FHN and First Horizon Bank had sufficient capital to qualify as well-capitalized institutions and to meet the capital conservation buffer requirement.

For FHN, the Tier 1, Total and Tier 1 Leverage ratios increased at the end of first quarter 2026 relative to year-end 2025 primarily from the impact of the Series H Preferred Stock issuance and net income less dividends, partially offset by common share repurchases. FHN's CET 1 ratio decreased largely from an increase in risk-weighted assets. For First Horizon Bank, the risk-based regulatory capital and Tier 1 Leverage ratios increased from year-end 2025 largely from the impact of net income less dividends.

During 2026, capital ratios are expected to remain above well-capitalized standards plus the required capital conservation buffer.

Common Stock Purchase Program

FHN may purchase shares of its common stock from time to time, subject to legal and regulatory restrictions. FHN's Board has authorized the common stock purchase program described below. FHN's Board has not authorized a preferred stock purchase program.

October 2025 General Purchase Program

On October 27, 2025, FHN announced that its Board of Directors had approved a new $1.2 billion common share purchase program to replace the $1.0 billion October 2024 program. The October 2025 program is scheduled to expire on January 31, 2027. Purchases under this program may be made in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions, including under Rule 10b5-1 plans, as well as accelerated share repurchase and other structured transactions. The timing and exact amount of common share repurchases are at the discretion of senior management and are subject to various factors, including FHN's capital position, financial performance, expected capital impacts of strategic initiatives, market conditions, business conditions, and regulatory considerations.

As of March 31, 2026, $435 million in purchases had been made life-to-date under the October 2025 program at an average price per share of $23.18, or $23.16 excluding commissions. Program purchases made during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 are summarized in the following table.

Table I.2.16

COMMON STOCK PURCHASES—OCTOBER 2025 PROGRAM

(Dollar values and volume in thousands, except per share data)	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share (a)	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced programs	Maximum approximate dollar value that may yet be purchased under the programs
2026				
January 1 to January 31	1,840	$ 24.35	1,840	$ 952,425
February 1 to February 28	5,585	25.10	5,585	812,266
March 1 to March 31	2,050	23.20	2,050	764,702
Total	**9,475**	**$ 24.54**	**9,475**	

(a) Represents total costs including commissions paid. Average price paid does not reflect the one percent excise tax charged on public company share repurchases.

Tax Withholding for Stock Awards

As authorized by the Board's Compensation Committee, FHN makes automatic stock purchases by withholding stock-based award shares to cover tax obligations associated with those awards. Those limited, off-market purchases are not associated with an announced purchase program and are made any time an associated tax obligation arises, whether or not a blackout period is in effect. Tax withholding purchases made during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 are summarized in the following table.

Table I.2.17

COMMON STOCK PURCHASES—TAX WITHHOLDING FOR STOCK AWARDS

(Dollar values and volume in thousands, except per share data)	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the programs
2026				
January 1 to January 31	11	$ 24.06	N/A	N/A
February 1 to February 28	1	25.84	N/A	N/A
March 1 to March 31	91	24.16	N/A	N/A
Total	**103**	**$ 24.17**		

Risk Management

There have been no significant changes to FHN's risk management practices as described under "Risk Management" included in Item 7 of FHN's 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Market Risk Management

Value-at-Risk ("VaR") and Stress Testing ("SVaR")

VaR is a statistical risk measure used to estimate the potential loss in value from adverse market movements over an assumed fixed holding period within a stated confidence level. FHN employs a model to compute daily VaR measures for its trading securities inventory. FHN computes VaR using historical simulation with a 1-year lookback period at a 99% confidence level with 1-day and 10-day time horizons. Additionally, FHN computes a Stressed VaR measure. The SVaR computation uses the same model, but with model inputs reflecting historical data from a continuous 12-month period of significant financial stress appropriate for our trading securities portfolio.

A summary of FHN's VaR and SVaR measures for 1-day and 10-day time horizons is presented in the following table.

Table I.2.18

VaR & SVaR MEASURES

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 Mean	High	Low	As of March 31, 2026
1-day				
VaR	$ 2	$ 3	$ 2	$ 2
SVaR	8	9	6	6
10-day				
VaR	7	8	6	6
SVaR	41	50	36	36

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 Mean	High	Low	As of March 31, 2025
1-day				
VaR	$ 2	$ 2	$ 1	$ 2
SVaR	7	8	6	7
10-day				
VaR	4	4	3	3
SVaR	35	42	28	34

(Dollars in millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2025 Mean	High	Low	As of December 31, 2025
1-day				
VaR	$ 2	$ 3	$ 1	$ 2
SVaR	7	9	6	7
10-day				
VaR	6	8	3	7
SVaR	37	47	28	37

FHN's overall VaR measure includes both interest rate risk and credit spread risk. Separate measures of these component risks are as follows.

Table I.2.19

SCHEDULE OF RISKS INCLUDED IN VaR

	As of March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2025	
(Dollars in millions)	**1-day**	**10-day**	1-day	10-day	1-day	10-day
Interest rate risk	**$ 1**	**$ 2**	$ —	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2
Credit spread risk	**1**	**1**	1	1	—	1

The potential risk of loss reflected by FHN's VaR measures assumes the trading securities inventory is static. Because FHN Financial procures fixed income securities for purposes of distribution to clients, its trading securities inventory turns over regularly. Additionally, FHNF traders actively manage the trading securities inventory continuously throughout each trading day. Accordingly, FHNF's trading securities inventory is highly dynamic, rather than static. As a result, it would be rare for FHNF to incur a negative revenue day in its fixed income activities at the levels indicated by its VaR measures.

In addition to being used in FHN's daily market risk management process, the VaR and SVaR measures are used by FHN in computing its regulatory market risk capital requirements in accordance with the market risk capital rules. For additional information regarding FHN's capital adequacy refer to the Capital section of this MD&A.

FHN also performs stress tests on its trading securities portfolio to calculate the potential loss under various assumed market scenarios. Key assumed stresses used in those tests are:

Down 25 bps - assumes an instantaneous downward move in interest rates of 25 basis points at all points on the interest rate yield curve.

Up 25 bps - assumes an instantaneous upward move in interest rates of 25 basis points at all points on the interest rate yield curve.

Curve flattening - assumes an instantaneous flattening of the interest rate yield curve through an increase in short-term rates and a decrease in long-term rates. The 2-year point on the Treasury yield curve is assumed to increase 15 basis points and the 10-year point on the Treasury yield curve is assumed to decrease 15 basis points. Shifts in other points on the yield curve are predicted based on their correlation to the 2-year and 10-year points.

Curve steepening - assumes an instantaneous steepening of the interest rate yield curve through a decrease in short-term rates and an increase in long-term rates. The 2-year point on the Treasury yield curve is assumed to decrease 15 basis points and the 10-year point on the Treasury yield curve is assumed to increase 15 basis points. Shifts in other points on the yield curve are predicted based on their correlation to the 2-year and 10-year points.

Credit spread widening - assumes an instantaneous increase in credit spreads (the difference between yields on Treasury securities and non-Treasury securities) of 25 basis points.

Model Validation

Trading risk management personnel within FHN have primary responsibility for model risk management with respect to the model used by FHN to compute its VaR measures and perform stress testing on the trading inventory. Among other procedures, these personnel monitor model results and perform periodic backtesting as part of an ongoing process of validating the accuracy of the model. Backtesting compares the previous day's VaR measurement to a regulatory-prescribed calculation of daily trading profit/loss in the trading inventory. During the three months ended March 31, 2026 and year ended December 31, 2025, there were no days in which the regulatory-prescribed calculation reflected a loss in the trading inventory that exceeded the corresponding daily VaR measurement, resulting in zero backtesting exceptions. Model risk management activities are subject to annual review by FHN's Model Validation Group, an independent assurance group charged with oversight responsibility for FHN's model risk management.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Net Interest Income Simulation Analysis

The information provided in this section, including the discussion regarding the outcomes of simulation analysis and rate shock analysis, is forward-looking. Actual results, if the assumed scenarios were to occur, could differ because of interest rate movements, the ability of management to execute its business plans, and other factors, including those presented in the Forward-Looking Statements section of this report.

Management uses a simulation model to measure interest rate risk and to formulate strategies to improve balance sheet positioning, earnings, or both, within FHN's interest rate risk, liquidity, and capital guidelines. Interest rate exposure is measured by forecasting 12 months of NII under various interest rate scenarios and comparing the percentage change in NII for each scenario to a base case scenario where interest rates remain unchanged.

Assumptions are made regarding future balance sheet composition, interest rate movements, and loan and deposit pricing. In addition, assumptions are made about the magnitude of asset prepayments and earlier than anticipated deposit withdrawals. The results of these scenarios help FHN develop strategies for managing exposure to interest rate risk. While management believes the assumptions used and scenarios selected in its simulations are reasonable, simulation modeling provides only an estimate, not a precise calculation, of exposure to any given change in interest rates.

Based on a static balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, NII exposures over the next 12 months, assuming rate shocks of plus/minus 25 basis points, plus/minus 50 basis points, plus/minus 100 basis points, and plus/minus 200 basis points, are estimated to have variances as shown in Table I.2.20.

Table I.2.20

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

Shifts in Interest Rates (in bps)	% Change in Projected Net Interest Income
-200	(5.2)%
-100	(2.6)%
-50	(1.2)%
-25	(0.6)%
+25	0.5%
+50	1.0%
+100	1.9%
+200	3.3%

A steepening yield curve scenario, where long-term rates increase by 50 basis points and short-term rates are static, results in a favorable NII variance of 0.3%. A flattening yield curve scenario, where long-term rates decrease by 50 basis points and short-term rates are static, results in an unfavorable NII variance of 0.4%. These hypothetical scenarios are used to create a risk measurement framework and do not necessarily represent management's current view of future interest rates or market developments.

Use of Derivatives to Manage Interest Rate Risk

FHN engages in balance sheet hedging activity, principally for asset and liability management purposes. Cash flow hedges are executed to modify interest rate characteristics of designated commercial loans in order to reduce the impact of changes in future cash flows due to market interest rate changes. The following table presents all swap and floor positions that are utilized for purposes of managing exposures to the variability of interest rates.

Table I.2.21

INTEREST RATE DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS CASH FLOW HEDGES

	March 31, 2026			
(Dollars in millions)	**Notional Value**	**Fair Value**	**Weighted-Average Maturity (in years)**	**Weighted Average Fixed Rate (swaps)/Strike Rate (floors)**
Receive fixed SOFR swaps - Loans	**$ 2,000**	**$ (38)**	**2.3**	**2.78 %**
Floors	**3,000**	**5**	**2.2**	**1.88 %**
Total	**$ 5,000**	**$ (33)**		

	December 31, 2025			
(Dollars in millions)	Notional Value	Fair Value	Weighted-Average Maturity (in years)	Weighted Average Fixed Rate (swaps)/Strike Rate (floors)
Receive fixed SOFR swaps - Loans	$ 2,000	$ (29)	2.5	2.78 %
Floors	3,000	15	2.4	1.88 %
Total	$ 5,000	$ (14)		

Liquidity Risk Management

Among other things, ALCO is responsible for liquidity management: the funding of assets with liabilities of appropriate duration, while mitigating the risk of unexpected cash needs. ALCO and the Board of Directors have adopted a Liquidity Policy with the objective of ensuring that FHN meets its cash and collateral obligations promptly, in a cost-effective manner, and with the highest degree of reliability. The maintenance of adequate levels of asset and liability liquidity should provide FHN with the ability to meet both expected and unexpected cash and collateral needs. Key liquidity ratios, asset liquidity levels, and the amount available from funding sources are reported to ALCO on a regular basis. FHN's Liquidity Policy establishes liquidity limits that are deemed appropriate for FHN's risk profile.

In accordance with the Liquidity Policy, ALCO manages FHN's exposure to liquidity risk through forecasts of its liquidity position and funding needs. Base liquidity forecasts are reviewed by ALCO and are updated as financial conditions dictate. In addition to the baseline liquidity reports, stress testing of assumptions and funds availability is periodically conducted. FHN maintains a contingency funding plan that may be executed should unexpected difficulties arise in accessing funding that affects FHN, the industry, or both. As of March 31, 2026, available liquidity sources included cash, incremental borrowing capacity at the FHLB, access to Federal Reserve Bank borrowings through the discount window, and unencumbered securities. Additional sources of liquidity included dealer and commercial customer repurchase agreements, access to Federal Funds markets, brokered deposits, loan sales, and syndications. The table below details FHN's sources of available liquidity at March 31, 2026.

Table I.2.22

AVAILABLE LIQUIDITY
as of March 31, 2026

(Dollars in millions)	Total Capacity	Outstanding Borrowings	Available Liquidity
Cash on deposit with FRB (a)	$ 1,017	$ —	$ 1,017
FHLB	9,163	1,750	7,413
Discount Window	21,750	—	21,750
Unencumbered securities (b)	1,006	—	1,006
Total available liquidity			$ 31,186

(a) Included in interest-bearing deposits with banks on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
(b) Subject to market haircuts on collateral.

Generally, a primary source of funding for a bank is core deposits from the bank's client base. The period-end loans-to-deposits ratio was 97% as of March 31, 2026 and 95% as of December 31, 2025.

FHN may also use unsecured short-term borrowings as a source of liquidity. Federal funds purchased from correspondent bank clients are considered to be substantially more stable than funds purchased in the national broker markets for federal funds due to the long, historical, and reciprocal nature of banking services provided by FHN to these correspondent banks. The remainder of FHN's wholesale short-term borrowings consists of securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions accounted for as secured borrowings with business clients or broker-dealer counterparties.

Both FHN and First Horizon Bank have the ability to generate liquidity by issuing senior or subordinated unsecured debt, preferred equity, and common equity, subject to market conditions and compliance with applicable regulatory requirements. As of March 31, 2026, FHN had outstanding $946 million in senior and subordinated unsecured debt. On March 12, 2026, FHN issued $400 million of Series H Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock. As a result, FHN had $741 million in non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock outstanding as of March 31, 2026. Refer to Note 7 — Preferred Stock for additional information. On April 1, 2026, FHN provided notice of its intent to redeem all outstanding shares of its Series C Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, effective May 1, 2026. Following the redemption on May 1, 2026, no shares of Series C Preferred Stock remain outstanding. Refer to Note 17 — Subsequent Events for additional information. As of March 31, 2026, First Horizon Bank and subsidiaries had outstanding preferred shares of $295 million, which are reflected as noncontrolling interest on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Parent company liquidity is primarily provided by cash flows stemming from dividends and interest payments collected from subsidiaries. These sources of cash represent the primary sources of funds to pay cash dividends to shareholders and principal and interest to debt holders of FHN. Applying the dividend restrictions imposed under applicable federal and state rules, the Bank's total amount available for dividends was $327 million as of April 1, 2026.

First Horizon Bank declared and paid common dividends to the parent company in the amount of $50 million and $270 million in first quarter and second quarter 2026, respectively. Total common dividends of $1.0 billion were declared and paid to the parent company in 2025. First Horizon Bank declared and paid preferred dividends in first quarter 2026 and in each quarter of 2025. Additionally, First Horizon Bank declared preferred dividends in second quarter 2026, payable in July 2026.

Payment of a dividend to shareholders of FHN is dependent on several factors which are considered by the Board. These factors include FHN's current and prospective capital, liquidity, and other needs, applicable regulatory restrictions (including capital conservation buffer requirements) and availability of funds to FHN through a dividend from First Horizon Bank. Additionally, banking regulators generally require insured banks and bank holding companies to pay cash dividends only out of current operating earnings. Consequently, the decision of whether FHN will pay future dividends and the amount of dividends will be affected by current operating results.

FHN paid a cash dividend of $0.17 per common share on April 1, 2026. FHN paid cash dividends of $1,625 per Series E preferred share and $1,175 per Series F preferred share on April 10, 2026 and $165 per Series C preferred share on May 1, 2026. In addition, in April 2026, the Board approved cash dividends per share in the following amounts:

Table I.2.23

CASH DIVIDENDS APPROVED BUT NOT PAID

	Dividend/Share	Record Date	Payment Date
Common Stock	$ 0.17	06/12/2026	07/01/2026
Preferred Stock			
Series E	$ 1,625.00	06/25/2026	07/10/2026
Series F	$ 1,175.00	06/25/2026	07/10/2026
Series H	$ 2,212.50	06/25/2026	07/10/2026

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, FHN is a party to a number of activities that contain credit, market and operational risk that are not reflected in whole or in part in the consolidated financial statements. Such activities include traditional off-balance sheet credit-related financial instruments. FHN enters into commitments to extend credit to borrowers, including loan commitments, lines of credit, standby letters of credit, and commercial letters of credit. Many of the commitments are expected to expire unused or be only partially used; therefore, the total amount of commitments does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Based on its available liquidity and available borrowing capacity, FHN anticipates it will continue to have sufficient funds to meet its current commitments.

Market Uncertainties and Prospective Trends

FHN's future results could be affected both positively and negatively by several known trends. Key among those are changes in the U.S. and global economy and outlook, government actions affecting interest rates, and government actions and proposals which could have positive or negative impacts on the economy at large or on certain businesses, industries, or sectors, including changes in fiscal policy and changes in trade policy, such as the imposition of tariffs and related retaliatory responses. Additional risks relate to political uncertainty, changes in federal policies (including those publicly discussed, formally proposed, or recently implemented) and the potential impacts of those changes on our businesses and clients, and the success or failure of FHN's strategic initiatives.

In addition to trends and events noted elsewhere in this MD&A, FHN believes the following trends and events are noteworthy at this time.

Federal Reserve Policy, the Yield Curve, Recession, Fiscal & Trade Policy, Other Events

Federal Reserve and Rates

The Federal Reserve raised short-term rates several times in 2022 and 2023 to contain strong inflation which began in 2021 and peaked in 2022. The rise in short-term interest rates by the Federal Reserve in 2022 was both rapid and substantial, taking the overnight Fed Funds rate from 0.20% in March 2022 to 5.33% by the fall of 2023. As a result of Federal Reserve rate cuts of 50 basis points in September 2024 and cuts of 25 basis points in both November and December of that year, the overnight Fed Funds fell back to 4.33% by the end of 2024. But despite the Federal Reserve's rapid and vigorous tightening of monetary policy in 2022 and 2023 and limited rate cuts in 2024, measures of inflation still generally remain higher than the Federal Reserve's stated goal of 2%.

In each of September, October, and December of 2025, the Federal Reserve announced 25 basis point cuts in the Fed Funds rate, lowering the target range to 3.50% –

3.75%, but in March 2026 the Federal Reserve decided to hold the target range steady. In its statement announcing its March decision to maintain the target range, the Federal Reserve noted that economic activity had been expanding at a solid pace and the unemployment rate had been little changed in recent months, but inflation remained somewhat elevated.

FHN continues to closely monitor economic developments and assess potential exposures. FHN cannot predict when or how much short-term rates will be changed, how market-driven long-term rates will behave, or how those actions may affect economic or business conditions or financial markets.

Yield Curve

Historically, the yield curve is usually upward sloping (higher rates for longer terms and lower rates for shorter terms). However, the yield curve can be relatively flat or inverted (downward sloping). Inversion normally is rare but has happened several times in the past, including most recently from the summer of 2022 until September 2024. Since the fall of 2024, the yield curve has continued to modestly steepen.

Yield curve flattening and inversion generally reduce the profit FHN can make from lending by compressing FHN's net interest margin, and also generally reduce FHN's revenues from its fixed income bond trading. Both of those impacts occurred from 2022 through 2024, with fluctuations. During each quarter of 2025, net interest margin consistently exceeded the level of the comparable quarter in 2024, as the yield curve maintained its more typical upward slope, while fixed income bond trading revenues fluctuated during the year due to changing market conditions, with revenue from bond trading and related activities showing improvement in the first, third and fourth quarters, but declining in the second quarter due to less favorable market conditions. While NIM for 2025 as a whole expanded as compared with 2024, quarterly results for 2025 varied with strong quarter-to-quarter expansions of NIM in the first and third quarters and small quarter-to-quarter declines in the second and fourth quarters.

FHN cannot predict whether these trends will continue.

Other Impacts on FHN of Rate Actions

Rate increases pushed home mortgage rates in the U.S. much higher in 2022 and 2023, reducing demand. FHN's direct mortgage lending and lending to mortgage companies saw business decline significantly in 2022 and 2023. Mortgage rates have modestly abated since 2023 and FHN's mortgage business has seen improvement, but rates have remained elevated. However, the negative impacts of these higher rates have been offset by gains in market share. Changes in interest rates and interest rate policy could continue to have a material impact on our mortgage lending and lending to mortgage companies.

Recession

The U.S. economy contracted (experienced negative growth) during the first two quarters of 2022, in both cases modestly. Although the occurrence of two consecutive quarters of contraction often coincides with recession, in 2022, it did not. The economy has expanded in each quarter since then, except for a slight decline in the first quarter of 2025 before expansion resumed in the second quarter of 2025. The expansion rate has varied without a sustained trend. Recession expectations have moderated significantly since 2023, but recession still remains possible.

Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy (spending and taxation) directly affects U.S. government annual deficits or surpluses, along with the size and trajectory of the national debt. Fiscal policy often has a significant impact on the U.S. economy. The changes in the executive and legislative branches of government in 2025 have resulted in significant changes in U.S. fiscal policy, including through the enactment on July 4, 2025 of federal legislation commonly referred to as the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act." The legislation includes several provisions that may impact the timing and magnitude of certain tax deductions and tax credits. The accelerated federal tax deductions for bonus depreciation and research or experimental expenditures began to reduce FHN's federal tax liability starting in 2025. FHN does not expect a significant impact from provisions that sunset certain Section 48E Clean Electricity Tax Credits on its future financial results. Provisions limiting the deductibility of annual corporate charitable deductions to amounts in excess of 1% of taxable income may affect the timing and amount of charitable donations. Refer to the Income Taxes section of this MD&A for additional information regarding the impact of this legislation on FHN.

Trade Policy

In 2025, the U.S. government announced new tariffs on a variety of goods and services. Subsequently, in February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the International Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA"), which the U.S. administration relied on to impose certain tariffs, does not authorize the administration to impose tariffs. In March 2026, the U.S. Court of International Trade ordered the U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") to process refunds of the IEEPA tariffs, although this order has been suspended while the CBP determines a refund process. In response to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling mentioned above, the U.S. administration announced plans to implement new tariffs under alternative statutory authority. As of early May 2026, the full impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling and the administration's response; the timing, scope and duration of tariffs; and the timing, scope and duration of any retaliatory measures by foreign governments remains uncertain, as does the impact of tariffs on economic growth, inflation rates, and

employment rates. Any significant change in economic conditions related to tariffs could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

2023 Banking Crisis

In 2023, three large regional U.S. banks failed after sudden large deposit outflows. In the aftermath of these failures, bank investors and clients across the U.S. became more focused on deposit mix, funding risk management, and other safety-soundness concerns. Most U.S. banks saw abrupt net outflows of deposits in the spring of 2023 following the failures. Most have since recouped those deposits, mainly by offering higher interest rates. In 2024, competition for deposits was quite intense. Increased competition for deposits continued in 2025 and first quarter 2026 and could continue throughout the remainder of 2026.

Other Regulatory Proposals

In 2023, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve and other U.S. banking regulators issued a proposal to implement the final components of the Basel III framework ("Basel III Endgame"), which, if implemented, would have created some new requirements to banks, like FHN, with assets over $50 billion, but also created significantly increased regulatory constraints and compliance costs on all U.S. banks with assets over $100 billion.

In March 2026, the U.S. banking agencies rescinded the 2023 proposal and issued a revised proposal to implement the Basel III Endgame, which would revise certain capital requirements, including risk-weighted asset calculations and the treatment of specific exposures. The 2026 proposal remains subject to a notice-and-comment period and is not yet finalized. FHN is currently evaluating the potential impact of these proposed changes on its regulatory capital ratios and overall capital management strategy.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Regimes

Regulatory Proposals

Several states have enacted or proposed statutes or regulations addressing climate-related issues. For example, in 2023, California enacted two laws which, taken together, will require most larger companies doing business in California to report annually their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to report biennially their climate-related financial risks and risk-mitigation measures. The California laws have been challenged in court and certain of those challenges remain pending.

In addition, in March 2024, the SEC adopted final rules which would require all U.S. companies with publicly-traded securities to report annually their Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and related risk-management processes, and would include a related financial statement and audit requirement, among other things. There is considerable uncertainty as to whether these rules will be implemented as adopted, both because the SEC has suspended effectiveness of those rules while legal challenges are pending and because shifts in executive and legislative branches of government could lead the SEC to withdraw or significantly alter those rules.

In March 2025, the SEC voted to end its defense of its climate disclosure rules in the pending legal action, but the SEC has not withdrawn or modified those rules nor has the legal challenge to those rules been dismissed. On September 12, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ordered the litigation to be held in abeyance until the SEC reconsiders its rules through formal notice-and-comment rulemaking or renews its defense of the rules.

Potential Business Impacts

Direct compliance costs related to the SEC's and California's GHG reporting regimes, if implemented, will include creating systems to measure or estimate and capture relevant data, staffing, and engagement of vendors, including a firm to provide required assurances (somewhat analogous to a financial statement auditor).

Market Growth and Weather Events

FHN's principal markets are in the southern and southeastern United States, including most of the major gulf coast markets and several markets on the southern Atlantic seacoast. Many of FHN's markets, both coastal and non-coastal, have experienced significant population growth over at least the past twenty years, outpacing the growth rate for the U.S. as a whole. That population growth generally has been accompanied by economic growth.

Many of FHN's fastest growing markets, including most significantly those in Florida, can be impacted significantly by hurricanes and other severe coastal weather events. As those markets grow, FHN's economic commitment to them grows, as does FHN's financial exposure to those events.

Especially since 2022, it has been widely reported that the economic costs of hurricane and other severe weather

events in the southeastern U.S. have been rising significantly.

This reported increase in casualty risks and costs is being reflected in property insurance practices which currently are in significant flux. The insurance industry and insurance regulators are being forced to revise their risk assessment and premium pricing policies in coastal and other impacted areas as loss experience has deviated from earlier predictions, sometimes substantially. In Florida, for example, some smaller carriers failed, some larger carriers left markets, and other carriers significantly increased the premiums of hurricane-related insurance, narrowed coverage, or both, resulting in numerous proposals for legislative and regulatory reform.

The availability, reliability, and cost of adequate property insurance is a significant concern for FHN as well as FHN's clients in affected markets. Instability in property insurance has made, and continues to make, FHN's business decisions more difficult. That instability increases FHN's risks of loan loss and business downturn.

More fundamentally, elevated insurance and casualty costs blunt a key factor driving growth in many of these high-growth markets: lower costs of living. If market growth slows, FHN's business could be impacted.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

FHN has made no significant changes in its critical accounting policies and estimates from those disclosed in its 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Accounting Changes

Refer to Note 1 – Basis of Presentation and Accounting Policies in the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for details of accounting changes adopted in the current year, which section is incorporated into MD&A by this reference.

Accounting and Reporting Developments

The following table describes updates to accounting standards that have been issued by the FASB but that are not yet effective.

Table I.2.24

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Standard	Summary of Guidance	Effects on Financial Statements
ASU 2024-03 Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses *Issued November 2024*	• Requires tabular disclosure, on an annual and interim basis, of additional disaggregated information about prescribed expense categories if they are present in any expense caption on the face of the income statement within continuing operations. The prescribed categories applicable to FHN are employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization. Other required expense disclosures must be included in the tabular disclosure when they are included in the same income statement caption as a prescribed expense category. • Requires disclosure of the total amount of selling expenses and, annually, an entity's definition of selling expenses.	• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. • Early adoption and retrospective application are permitted. • Required to be applied prospectively. • FHN is currently assessing the effects of adopting ASU 2024-03 on its financial statement disclosures.
ASU 2025-06 Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software *Issued September 2025*	• Simplifies the capitalization guidance by removing all references to software development project stages. • Requires entities to begin capitalizing incurred software costs after management authorizes and commits to funding the software project, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used for its intended purpose.	• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, including interim periods within those fiscal years. • Early adoption is permitted. • The amendments in this update permit an entity to apply the new guidance using a prospective, retrospective or modified transition approach. • FHN is currently assessing the effects of adopting ASU 2025-06 on its Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

ASU 2025-10 Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities *Issued December 2025*	• Provides guidance on how business entities should recognize, measure, and present government grants received.	• Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2028, including interim periods within those fiscal years. • Early adoption is permitted. • May be applied using a modified prospective, modified retrospective, or retrospective approach. • FHN is currently assessing the effects of adopting ASU 2025-10 on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.
ASU 2025-11 Narrow-Scope Improvements *Issued December 2025*	• Provides clarifications intended to improve the consistency and usability of interim disclosure requirements. • Includes a comprehensive listing of required interim disclosures and a new disclosure principle for reporting material events occurring after the most recent annual period.	• Effective for interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. • Early adoption is permitted. • May be applied using a prospective or retrospective approach. • FHN is currently assessing the effects of adopting ASU 2025-11 on its financial statement disclosures.

SEC Final Rule

In March 2024, the SEC adopted final rules, "The Enhancement and Standardization of Climate-Related Disclosures for Investors" (the "Climate Disclosures Rules") to require registrants to disclose certain climate-related information in registration statements and annual reports. Information required for inclusion within the footnotes to the financial statements for severe weather events and other natural conditions includes 1) income statement effects before insurance recoveries above 1% of pre-tax income/loss, 2) balance sheet effects above 1% of shareholders' equity, and 3) certain carbon offsets and renewable energy credits. Qualitative discussion is also required for material impacts on financial estimates and assumptions that are due to severe weather events and other natural conditions or disclosed climate-related targets or transition plans.

In April 2024, the SEC issued a stay of the Climate Disclosures Rules pending the completion of judicial review of various legal challenges. On March 27, 2025, the SEC voted to end the legal defense of the Climate Disclosures Rules, and in a July 23, 2025 court filing, the SEC stated it did not intend to review or reconsider its Climate Disclosures Rules prior to the court ruling on the pending petitions challenging those rules. On September 12, 2025, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit ordered the litigation to be held in abeyance until the SEC reconsiders its Climate Disclosures Rules through formal notice-and-comment rulemaking or renews its defense of the rules. As a result of the SEC's and the Court's actions, the actual timing of any implementation of the Climate Disclosures Rules, and the form of the rules if implemented, remains uncertain. FHN is assessing the potential effects of the Climate Disclosures Rules on its financial statements.

Non-GAAP Information

Table I.2.25

NON-GAAP TO GAAP RECONCILIATION

	Three Months Ended	
(Dollars in millions; shares in thousands)	**March 31, 2026**	March 31, 2025
Pre-provision Net Revenue (Non-GAAP)		
Net interest income (GAAP)	**$ 667**	$ 631
Plus: Noninterest income (GAAP)	**195**	181
Total revenues (GAAP)	**862**	812
Less: Noninterest expense (GAAP)	**505**	487
Pre-provision net revenue (Non-GAAP)	**$ 357**	$ 325
Tangible Common Equity (Non-GAAP)		
(A) Total equity (GAAP)	**$ 9,465**	$ 9,044
Less: Noncontrolling interest (a)	**295**	295
Less: Preferred stock (a)	**741**	426
(B) Total common equity	**8,429**	8,323
Less: Goodwill and other intangible assets (GAAP)(b)	**1,607**	1,643
(C) Tangible common equity (Non-GAAP)	**$ 6,822**	$ 6,680
Tangible Assets (Non-GAAP)		
(D) Total assets (GAAP)	**$ 84,132**	$ 81,491
Less: Goodwill and other intangible assets (GAAP) (b)	**1,607**	1,643
(E) Tangible assets (Non-GAAP)	**$ 82,525**	$ 79,848
Average Tangible Common Equity (Non-GAAP)		
Average total equity (GAAP)	**$ 9,245**	$ 9,111
Less: Average noncontrolling interest (a)	**295**	295
Less: Average preferred stock (a)	**436**	426
(F) Total average common equity	**8,514**	8,390
Less: Average goodwill and other intangible assets (GAAP) (b)	**1,611**	1,648
(G) Average tangible common equity (Non-GAAP)	**$ 6,903**	$ 6,742
Net Income Available to Common Shareholders		
(H) Net income available to common shareholders (annualized) (GAAP)	**$ 1,044**	$ 864
Period-end Shares Outstanding		
(I) Period-end shares outstanding	**475,722**	507,315
Ratios		
(A)/(D) Total period-end equity to period-end assets (GAAP)	**11.25 %**	11.10 %
(C)/(E) Tangible common equity to tangible assets (Non-GAAP)	**8.27**	8.37
(H)/(F) Return on average common equity (GAAP)	**12.26**	10.30
(H)/(G) Return on average tangible common equity (Non-GAAP)	**15.12**	12.81
(B)/(I) Book value per common share (GAAP)	**$ 17.72**	$ 16.40
(C)/(I) Tangible book value per common share (Non-GAAP)	**$ 14.34**	$ 13.17

(a) Included in total equity on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.
(b) Includes goodwill and other intangible assets, net of amortization.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information called for by this item is contained in

(a) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included as Item 2 of Part I of this report, including in particular the section entitled "Risk Management" beginning on page 85 of this report and the subsections entitled "Market Risk Management" beginning on page 85 and "Interest Rate Risk Management" beginning on page 87 of this report, and

(b) Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing on pages 40-46 of this report, all of which materials are incorporated herein by reference.

For additional information concerning market risk and our management of it, refer to: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing in Item 7 to FHN's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025, including in particular the section entitled "Risk Management" beginning on page 67 of that report and the subsections entitled "Market Risk Management" beginning on page 68 and "Interest Rate Risk Management" beginning on page 70 of that report; and Note 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing on pages 160-166 of Item 8 of that report.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) *Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.* Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

(b) *Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.* There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the first fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The “Contingencies” section of Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page 30 of this report is incorporated into this Item by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Material changes from risk factor disclosures in FHN's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025:

Not applicable.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

(a) Unregistered Equity Securities Sold

Not applicable

(b) Use of Proceeds If Rule 463 is Applicable

Not applicable

(c) Equity Repurchases

The "Common Stock Purchase Program” section including tables I.2.16 and I.2.17 and explanatory discussions included in Item 2 of Part I of this report under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” beginning on page 83 of this report, is incorporated herein by reference.

Items 3. and 4.

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

(a) Previously Unreported 8-K Disclosures

Not applicable

(b) Change in Nomination Procedures

Not applicable

(c) Trading Arrangement Disclosures

During the first quarter of 2026, the following directors or executive officers (those officers who are required to file stock ownership reports on SEC Forms 3, 4, and 5) adopted, modified, or terminated the Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements and the non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements shown in Table II.5c below.

Unless otherwise explicitly indicated in a footnote to the Table, each arrangement marked in the Table as "10b5-1" under the "Arrangement Type" column is intended by its maker, as reported to FHN, to satisfy the affirmative defense requirements of SEC Rule 10b5-1(c).

If "Not applicable" appears in the Table, then for the first quarter of 2026 no director or executive officer of FHN adopted, modified, or terminated any Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or any non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement.

Table II.5c

TRADING ARRANGEMENTS CREATED, MODIFIED, OR TERMINATED MOST RECENT QUARTER

Name & Title	Arrangement Type		Type of Action Taken During Quarter	Date Action Taken	Duration or Expiration Date	Total Shares to be	
	10b5-1	non-10b5-1				Bought	Sold
Not applicable							

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

In the Exhibit Table: the “Filed Here” column denotes each exhibit which is filed or furnished (as applicable) with this report; the “Mngt. Exh.” column denotes each exhibit that represents a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be identified as such; and the “Furnished” column denotes each exhibit that is “furnished” pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 or otherwise, and is not “filed” as part of this report or as a separate disclosure document.

In many agreements filed as exhibits, each party makes representations and warranties to other parties. Those representations and warranties are made only to and for the benefit of those other parties in the context of a business contract. Exceptions to such representations and warranties may be partially or fully waived by such parties, or not enforced by such parties, in their discretion. No such representation or warranty may be relied upon by any other person for any purpose.

10-Q EXHIBIT TABLE

Exh. No.	Description of Exhibit to this Report	Filed Here	Mngt. Exh.	Furnished	Incorporated by Reference to		
					Form	Exh. No.	Filing Date
3.1	Amended and Restated Charter of First Horizon Corporation [2024]				8-K	3.1	7/24/2024
3.2	Articles of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Charter, of the Company, related to the Series H Preferred Stock				8-K	3.1	3/12/2026
3.3	Bylaws of First Horizon Corporation, as amended and restated effective April 27, 2026				8-K	3.1	4/29/2026
4.1	Deposit Agreement, dated as of March 12, 2026, by and among First Horizon Corporation, Equiniti Trust Company, as depositary, and the holders from time to time of the depositary receipts described therein [Series H]				8-K	4.1	3/12/2026

Exh. No.	Description of Exhibit to this Report	Filed Here	Mngt. Exh.	Furnished	Incorporated by Reference to		
					Form	Exh. No.	Filing Date
4.2	Form of certificate representing the Series H Preferred Stock				8-K	4.2	3/12/2026
4.3	Form of Depositary Receipt-Series H (included as part of Exhibit 4.1 to this report)				8-K	4.3	3/12/2026
4.4	FHN agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request a copy of each instrument defining the rights of the holders of the senior and subordinated long-term debt of FHN and its consolidated subsidiaries						
10.1	Form of Grant Notice for Executive Performance Stock Units [2026]		X		10-K 2025	10.2(f)	2/26/2026
10.2	Form of Grant Notice for Executive Restricted Stock Units [2026]		X		10-K 2025	10.4(e)	2/26/2026
31(a)	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications of CEO (pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)	X					
31(b)	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications of CFO (pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)	X					
32(a)	18 USC 1350 Certifications of CEO (pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)	X		X			
32(b)	18 USC 1350 Certifications of CFO (pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)	X		X			
	XBRL Exhibits						
101	The following financial information from First Horizon Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2026 and December 31, 2025; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2026 and 2025; and (vi) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.	X					
101. INS	XBRL Instance Document -- the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.						
101. SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema	X					
101. CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase	X					
101. LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase	X					
101. PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase	X					
101. DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase	X					
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File, formatted in Inline XBRL (included in Exhibit 101)	X					

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

FIRST HORIZON CORPORATION
(Registrant)

Date: May 7, 2026

By: /s/ Hope Dmuchowski
Name: Hope Dmuchowski
Title: Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 31(a)

FIRST HORIZON CORPORATION
RULE 13a-14(a) CERTIFICATIONS OF CEO
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(QUARTERLY REPORT)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, D. Bryan Jordan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of First Horizon Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 7, 2026

/s/ D. Bryan Jordan
D. Bryan Jordan
Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31(b)

FIRST HORIZON CORPORATION
RULE 13a-14(a) CERTIFICATIONS OF CFO
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(QUARTERLY REPORT)

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Hope Dmuchowski, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of First Horizon Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 7, 2026

/s/ Hope Dmuchowski

Hope Dmuchowski
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32(a)

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATIONS OF CEO
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002,
As Codified at 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

I, the undersigned D. Bryan Jordan, Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer of First Horizon Corporation (the "Corporation"), hereby certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as follows:

1. The Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation.

Date: May 7, 2026

/s/ D. Bryan Jordan
D. Bryan Jordan
Chairman of the Board, President & Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32(b)

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATIONS OF CFO
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002,
As Codified at 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

I, the undersigned Hope Dmuchowski, Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of First Horizon Corporation (the "Corporation"), hereby certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as follows:

1. The Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2026 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation.

Date: May 7, 2026

/s/ Hope Dmuchowski

Hope Dmuchowski
Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer