



Huntington Bancshares Incorporated

Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures

June 30, 2017

Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
AFS	Available For Sale
ALLL	Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CAP	Capital Adequacy Process
CRE	Commercial Real Estate
EAD	Exposure At Default
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States
HTM	Held to Maturity
HVCRE	High Volatility Commercial Real Estate
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
MD&A	Management Discussion and Analysis
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
OTC	Over-The-Counter
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
PSE	Public Sector Entity
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
SSFA	Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach
T-Bill	Treasury Bill
T-Bond	Treasury Bond
T-Note	Treasury Note
VIE	Variable Interest Entity

Introduction

Company Overview

Huntington Bancshares Incorporated (Huntington or HBI) is a multi-state diversified regional bank holding company organized under Maryland law in 1966 and headquartered in Columbus, Ohio. Through its subsidiaries, including its bank subsidiary, The Huntington National Bank (the Bank), Huntington is engaged in providing full-service commercial and consumer banking services, mortgage banking services, automobile financing, recreational vehicle and marine financing, equipment leasing, investment management, trust services, brokerage services, insurance service programs, and other financial products and services. Huntington’s banking offices are located in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, West Virginia, and Kentucky. Select financial services and other activities are also conducted in various other states. International banking services are available through the headquarters office in Columbus, Ohio. When we refer to “we”, “our”, and “us” in this report, we mean Huntington Bancshares Incorporated and our consolidated subsidiaries. When we refer to the “Bank” in this report, we mean our only bank subsidiary, The Huntington National Bank, and its subsidiaries.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board) is the primary regulator of HBI, a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (BHC Act). As a bank holding company, HBI is subject to consolidated risk-based regulatory capital requirements which are computed in accordance with the applicable risk-based capital regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. These capital requirements are expressed as capital ratios that compare measures of regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (RWAs). Capital levels are subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators on capital components, risk weightings and other factors. In addition, we are subject to requirements with respect to leverage.

Regulatory Capital and Capital Ratios

In 2013, the Federal Reserve voted to adopt final capital rules implementing Basel III requirements for U.S. Banking organizations. The final rules establish an integrated regulatory capital framework and implement in the United States the Basel III regulatory capital reforms from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain changes required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Under the final rule, minimum requirements increase for both the quantity and quality of capital held by banking organizations. Consistent with the international Basel framework, the final rule includes a new minimum ratio of common equity Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets and a common equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. The rule also raises the minimum ratio of Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets and includes a minimum leverage ratio of 4%. These new minimum capital ratios were effective for us on January 1, 2015, and will be fully phased-in on January 1, 2019. We are subject to the standardized approach for calculating risk-weighted assets in accordance with subpart D of the final rule.

The following are the minimum Basel III regulatory capital levels, including a capital conservation buffer beginning in 2016, which we must satisfy to avoid limitations on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments during the applicable transition period, from January 1, 2015, until January 1, 2019:

	Basel III Regulatory Capital Levels				
	January 1, 2015	January 1, 2016	January 1, 2017	January 1, 2018	January 1, 2019
Common equity tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	4.5 %	5.125 %	5.75 %	6.375 %	7.0 %
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	6.0 %	6.625 %	7.25 %	7.875 %	8.5 %
Total risk-based capital ratio	8.0 %	8.625 %	9.25 %	9.875 %	10.5 %

The final rule emphasizes common equity tier 1 capital, the most loss-absorbing form of capital, and implements strict eligibility criteria for regulatory capital instruments. The final rule also modifies the methodology for calculating risk-weighted assets to enhance risk sensitivity. Banks and regulators use risk weighting to assign different levels of risk to different classes of assets.

Scope of Application

The Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures and HBI's regulatory capital ratio calculations are prepared on a fully consolidated basis. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and include the accounts of HBI and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. HBI is subject to the standardized approach for calculating risk-weighted assets.

Restrictions on the Transfer of Funds or Regulatory Capital within HBI

Dividends from the Bank to HBI are the primary source of funds for payment of dividends to our shareholders. However, there are statutory limits on the amount of dividends that the Bank can pay to HBI. Regulatory approval is required prior to the declaration of any dividends in an amount greater than its undivided profits or if the total of all dividends declared in a calendar year would exceed the total of its net income for the year combined with its retained net income for the two preceding years, less any required transfers to surplus or common stock. The Bank is currently able to pay dividends to HBI subject to these limitations.

Compliance with Capital Requirements

As of June 30, 2017, HBI had capital levels above the minimum regulatory capital requirements, as well as the well-capitalized standards established for prompt corrective action. For further detail on capital ratios, see Table 15 – Regulatory Capital Data in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q. Also, the aggregate amount of surplus capital in our insurance subsidiaries included in HBI consolidated Total Capital as of June 30, 2017 was \$11 million. No subsidiary had a capital shortfall relative to its minimum regulatory capital requirements as of this reporting date.

Capital Structure

Common equity (i.e., common stock, capital surplus, and retained earnings) is the primary component of our capital structure. Common equity allows for the absorption of losses on an ongoing basis and is permanently available for this purpose. Further, common equity allows for the conservation of resources during stress, as it provides HBI with full discretion on the amount and timing of dividends and other distributions.

However, regulators and rating agencies include other non-common forms of capital (e.g., subordinated debt and preferred stock) in their calculations of capital adequacy. Accordingly, Huntington allows for the inclusion of these alternative forms of capital in its metrics for the Tier 1 risk based capital and total risk based capital ratios.

The terms and conditions of HBI's capital instruments are described in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q as follows:

- Common stock terms and conditions are described on the Balance Sheet in HBI's Consolidated Financial Statements
- Preferred stock terms and conditions are described in Note 13 - Shareholders' Equity in the 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K
- Trust preferred securities terms and conditions are described in Note 13 - VIEs in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q
- Subordinated debt terms and conditions are described in Note 11 - Long-Term Debt in the 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K

The components of HBI's capital structure are disclosed in the table below:

Capital Components	June 30, 2017
<i>(in thousands)</i>	
Common equity Tier 1 risk-based capital:	
Common stock plus related surplus	\$ 9,895,376
Retained Earnings	33,557
Goodwill and other intangibles, net of related taxes	(2,161,702)
Deferred tax assets that arise from tax loss and credit carryforwards	(26,762)
Common equity Tier 1 capital	\$ 7,740,469
Additional Tier 1 capital	
Shareholders' preferred equity	1,075,606
Other	(6,690)
Tier 1 capital	\$ 8,809,385
Tier 2 capital instruments plus related surplus	679,055
Total capital minority interest that is not included in Tier 1 capital	207,345
Qualifying allowance for loan and lease losses	753,354
Other	198
Tier 2 capital	\$ 1,639,952
Total risk-based capital	\$ 10,449,337

Capital Adequacy

We utilize a capital adequacy process (CAP) which, at a minimum, addresses requirements set forth in the Federal Reserve's *Seven Principles of an Effective Capital Adequacy Process*:

1. Sound foundational risk management
2. Effective loss estimation methodologies
3. Solid resource estimation methodologies
4. Sufficient capital adequacy impact assessment
5. Comprehensive capital policy and planning
6. Robust internal controls
7. Effective governance

Huntington's CAP objectives are to assure that capital levels are considered strong, to support underlying risk positions, and allow it to continue its operations as a credit intermediary. To do so, the CAP assesses both point-in-time and forecasted capital ratios. Huntington understands that the appropriate level of capital cannot be determined solely through the application of quantitative criteria for "adequately" and "well-capitalized" levels. Huntington is independently responsible for assessing its own capital adequacy based on its risk profile and business model.

In building its CAP, Risk Management and Finance may establish working groups to facilitate day-to-day work and resolve and/or recommend solutions to challenges that arise as a result of CAP enhancements. Recommendations and updates from working groups are reported to the Capital Management Committee and, as applicable, to the Risk Oversight Committee of the Board of Directors.

Risk-weighted assets represent an institution's on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet exposures, weighted according to the risk associated with each exposure category. The risk-weighted asset calculation is used in determining the institution's capital requirement.

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The following table shows risk-weighted assets by exposure types:

Risk Weighted Assets	June 30, 2017
<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	
On-balance sheet assets:	
Exposure to sovereign entities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 605,465
Exposures to certain supranational entities and MDBs	—
Exposure to depository institutions, foreign banks and credit unions	323,737
Exposures to public sector entities (PSE)	1,927,246
Corporate exposures	31,167,337
Residential mortgage exposures	13,095,040
Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans	766,896
High volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE) loans	1,224,416
Past due exposures	414,039
Other loans	15,376,129
Default fund contributions	—
Securitization exposures	254,431
Equity exposures	835,994
Trading & Other Assets	4,213,500
Off-balance sheet:	
Commitments	7,070,221
OTC Derivatives	541,641
Cleared transactions	3,206
Securitization Exposures	—
Letters of credit	534,472
Unsettled transactions	—
Other Off Balance Sheet Items	12,382
Total Standardized Risk Weighted Assets	\$ 78,366,152
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	9.88%
Huntington National Bank	10.66%
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio	
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	11.24%
Huntington National Bank	11.77%
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	13.33%
Huntington National Bank	13.94%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated	8.98%
Huntington National Bank	9.43%

(1) HBI's sovereign exposure is predominantly to the U.S. government and its agencies.

Note: Huntington is not subject to the Market Risk requirements under subpart F of the final rule.

Capital Conservation Buffer

The capital conservation buffer is mandatory regulatory capital that financial institutions are required to hold in addition to the other minimum capital requirements. Basel III guidelines state a banking organization would need to hold a capital conservation buffer in an amount greater than 2.5% of total risk-weighted assets over the regulatory “well-capitalized” minimums to avoid limitations on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers. HBI is subject to the capital conservation buffer requirements, which is phased-in, as detailed below:

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Capital conservation buffer	0.63%	1.25%	1.88%	2.5%

The capital conservation buffer of a banking organization is the lowest of the following three ratios: The common equity Tier 1 capital ratio minus its minimum common equity Tier 1 capital ratio, the Tier 1 capital ratio minus its minimum Tier 1 capital ratio and the total capital ratio minus its minimum total capital ratio. The capital conservation buffer calculations for Huntington Bancshares Incorporated and Huntington National Bank are shown in the tables below. The capital conservation buffers were 5.24% and 5.77% respectively. As a result of the calculations for both organizations, there are no limitations on distributions and discretionary bonus payments under the capital conservation buffer framework. The disclosure requirements of the Capital Conservation Buffer are available in Huntington's FR Y-9C Schedule HC-R Part I. and Call Report Schedule RC-R Part I.

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	Capital Ratio	Minimum Capital Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Capital Conservation Buffer Requirement
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	9.88%	4.50%	5.38%	1.25%
Tier 1 Capital	11.24%	6.00%	5.24%	1.25%
Total Capital	13.33%	8.00%	5.33%	1.25%

Huntington National Bank

June 30, 2017

	Capital Ratio	Minimum Capital Requirement	Capital Conservation Buffer	Minimum Capital Conservation Buffer Requirement
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	10.66%	4.50%	6.16%	1.25%
Tier 1 Capital	11.77%	6.00%	5.77%	1.25%
Total Capital	13.94%	8.00%	5.94%	1.25%

Credit Risk: General Disclosures

The following credit risk policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K:

- a. Policy for determining past due or delinquency status
- b. Policy for placing loans on nonaccrual status
- c. Policy for returning loans to accrual status
- d. Definition of and policy for identifying impaired loans
- e. Description of the methodology that HBI uses to estimate its allowance for loan and lease losses
- f. Policy for charging-off uncollectible amounts

Discussion of HBI's credit risk management process is presented in the 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K in the Credit Risk section of MD&A.

Total Credit Risk Exposures

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Credit Exposure			Average Balance
	June 30, 2017			
	Loans	Unused Commitments ⁽¹⁾	Total	
C&I	\$ 27,967,771	\$ 15,479,158	\$ 43,446,929	\$ 43,324,845
CRE	7,145,501	2,252,189	9,397,690	9,335,105
Automobile	11,549,540	—	11,549,540	11,345,643
Home equity	9,966,645	9,568,074	19,534,719	19,434,246
Residential mortgage	8,981,070	158,558	9,139,628	8,408,366
RV and marine finance	2,177,732	—	2,177,732	2,056,358
Other consumer	1,010,738	3,000,684	4,011,422	3,978,063
Total loans and commitments credit exposures	\$ 68,798,997	\$ 30,458,663	\$ 99,257,660	\$ 97,882,626

(1) Unused commitments include unused loan commitments and letters of credit.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Derivatives Credit Exposure	
	June 30, 2017	Average Balance
Interest rate	\$ 372,756	\$ 393,747
Foreign exchange	124,266	129,833
Commodities	200,350	197,690
Equities	16,249	16,249
Total derivatives credit exposures	\$ 713,621	\$ 737,519

Disclosure of Debt Securities exposure is described in Note 4 - Available-for-Sale and Other Securities and Note 5 - Held-to-Maturity Securities in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Geographic Distribution of Credit Exposures

Loans and Commitments Credit Exposure by State

June 30, 2017

<i>(in thousands)</i>	C&I	CRE	Automobile	Home equity	Residential mortgage	RV and marine	Other consumer	Total
Ohio	\$15,314,390	\$ 3,771,118	\$ 3,666,284	\$11,301,657	\$ 4,139,392	\$ 282,511	\$ 315,139	\$38,790,491
Michigan	6,928,162	1,315,104	795,337	4,017,266	1,918,575	211,854	136,913	15,323,211
Illinois	2,832,518	443,752	527,491	642,805	231,061	219,370	8,549	4,905,546
Wisconsin	585,500	96,241	442,217	164,898	73,732	107,653	8,753	1,478,994
Pennsylvania	3,027,090	398,127	880,332	1,114,254	462,265	79,448	44,025	6,005,541
Indiana	2,347,980	344,954	1,121,558	1,153,388	518,849	122,748	28,185	5,637,662
Kentucky	748,692	141,120	1,101,769	374,326	107,495	82,409	6,214	2,562,025
West Virginia	719,909	68,650	400,776	585,707	227,890	15,233	24,165	2,042,330
Other	10,942,688	2,818,624	2,613,776	180,418	1,460,369	1,056,506	3,439,479	22,511,860
Total	\$43,446,929	\$ 9,397,690	\$11,549,540	\$19,534,719	\$ 9,139,628	\$ 2,177,732	\$ 4,011,422	\$99,257,660

Derivative Credit Exposure by Country

June 30, 2017

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Interest Rate Derivatives	Foreign Exchange	Commodities	Equities	Total Exposure
United States	\$ 359,300	\$ 73,583	\$ 172,284	\$ 8,442,000	\$ 613,609
Non-United States	13,456	50,683	28,066	7,807	100,012
Total derivatives credit exposure	\$ 372,756	\$ 124,266	\$ 200,350	\$ 16,249	\$ 713,621

Disclosure of Debt Securities exposure by type is presented in Note 4 - Available-for-Sale and Other Securities and Note 5 - Held-to-Maturity Securities in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Distribution of Exposures by Industry Type, Categorized by Major Types of Credit Exposures

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Credit Exposure by Industry Category			
	June 30, 2017			
	Loans	Unused Commitments	Derivatives	Total
Real estate and rental and leasing	\$ 7,588,276	\$ 2,045,615	\$ 186,665	\$ 9,820,556
Manufacturing	4,916,218	3,225,455	76,734	8,218,407
Retail trade	4,805,347	2,186,043	—	6,991,390
Finance and insurance	3,051,357	2,324,789	262,889	5,639,035
Health care and social assistance	2,698,906	986,423	22,094	3,707,423
Wholesale trade	2,058,281	1,464,613	—	3,522,894
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,231,900	892,952	—	2,124,852
Transportation and warehousing	1,283,609	325,005	—	1,608,614
Accommodation and food services	1,660,078	288,142	—	1,948,220
Construction	927,885	898,541	—	1,826,426
Other services	1,261,381	512,860	24,546	1,798,787
Utilities	432,538	569,309	—	1,001,847
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	501,239	558,363	129,798	1,189,400
Educational services	570,388	188,932	—	759,320
Arts, entertainment and recreation	468,680	257,068	—	725,748
Information	458,438	189,019	—	647,457
Admin., support, waste mgmt., and remediation services	444,021	241,227	—	685,248
Public administration	273,647	25,331	5,928	304,906
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	202,820	67,758	—	270,578
Management of companies and enterprises	96,615	13,247	—	109,862
Unclassified, other	181,648	470,655	4,967	657,270
Total commercial credit exposure by industry category	35,113,272	17,731,347	713,621	53,558,240
Automobile	11,549,540	—	—	11,549,540
Home Equity	9,966,645	9,568,074	—	19,534,719
Residential mortgage	8,981,070	158,558	—	9,139,628
RV and marine finance	2,177,732	—	—	2,177,732
Other consumer loans	1,010,738	3,000,684	—	4,011,422
Total Loans, commitments, and derivatives credit exposures	\$ 68,798,997	\$ 30,458,663	\$ 713,621	\$ 99,971,281

Disclosure of Debt Securities exposure by type is presented in Note 4 - Available-for-Sale and Other Securities and Note 5 - Held-to-Maturity Securities in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Impaired or Past Due Loans by Major Industry or Counterparty Type and Charge-off Information

Disclosures of amount of impaired loans for which there was a related allowance under GAAP, amount of impaired loans for which there was no related allowance under GAAP, and the balance of allowance for loan losses disaggregated on the basis of the impairment method are presented in Note 3 – Loans / Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Discussion of HBI's charge-offs during the period is presented in MD&A Table 10 – Quarterly Net Charge-Off Analysis in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Disclosures on the amount of loans past due 90 days and on nonaccrual, and loans past due 90 days and still accruing are presented in Note 3 – Loans / Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Impaired Loans by Geographic Distribution

Impaired loans with no related allowance recorded

June 30, 2017

<i>(in thousands)</i>	C&I	CRE	Automobile	Home Equity	Residential mortgage	RV and marine	Other consumer	Total
State:								
Illinois	\$ 15,798	\$ 0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,798
Indiana	11,154	22,038	—	—	—	—	—	\$ 33,192
Kentucky	1,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,440
Michigan	32,209	9,752	—	—	—	—	—	41,961
Ohio	98,234	35,244	—	—	—	—	—	133,478
Pennsylvania	39,356	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,356
West Virginia	13,131	5,609	—	—	—	—	—	18,740
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	49,963	3,820	—	—	—	—	—	53,783
Total	\$ 261,285	\$ 76,463	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 337,748

Impaired loans with related allowance recorded

June 30, 2017

<i>(in thousands)</i>	C&I	CRE	Automobile	Home Equity	Residential mortgage	RV and marine	Other consumer	Total
State:								
Illinois	\$ 41,176	\$ —	\$ 711	\$ 5,656	\$ 6,123	\$ 182	\$ 4	\$ 53,852
Indiana	8,789	1,323	3,797	21,666	17,179	29	123	52,906
Kentucky	680	224	4,039	6,756	6,335	53	—	18,087
Michigan	73,865	10,524	1,960	74,771	64,545	232	1,452	227,349
Ohio	94,305	18,174	9,338	177,438	161,259	223	1,855	462,592
Pennsylvania	29,091	2,315	4,346	14,351	14,590	4	163	64,860
West Virginia	12,280	524	2,061	12,176	7,115	26	130	34,312
Wisconsin	14,925	—	1,027	323	2,047	14	—	18,336
Other	8,298	1,186	5,152	12,668	49,857	568	399	78,128
Total	\$ 283,409	\$ 34,270	\$ 32,431	\$ 325,805	\$ 329,050	\$ 1,331	\$ 4,126	\$1,010,422

Reconciliation of Changes in ALLL

Reconciliation of changes in the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses is presented in Note 3 – Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q

Remaining Contractual Portfolio Maturity, Categorized by Credit Exposure

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Credit Exposure by Maturity			
	June 30, 2017			
	1 Year or Less	Over 1 Year To 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Loans and commitments				
C&I	\$ 15,932,205	\$ 23,517,290	\$ 3,997,434	\$ 43,446,929
CRE	2,404,229	5,672,674	1,320,787	9,397,690
Automobile	134,460	7,366,799	4,048,281	11,549,540
Home equity	278,238	753,288	18,503,193	19,534,719
Residential mortgage	903,508	65,868	8,170,252	9,139,628
RV and marine finance	1,902	67,867	2,107,963	2,177,732
Other consumer	118,285	216,825	3,676,312	4,011,422
Total loans and commitments	19,772,827	37,660,611	41,824,222	99,257,660
Debt securities	138,894	1,307,478	21,619,529	23,065,901
Derivatives	71,696	521,790	120,135	713,621
Total credit exposure by maturity	\$ 19,983,417	\$ 39,489,879	\$ 63,563,886	\$ 123,037,182

For additional information on credit exposures, see the 2017 Second Quarter FR Y-9C and Note 3 – Loans and Leases and Allowance for Credit Losses, Note 4 – Available-for-Sale and Other Securities, Note 5 – Held-to-Maturity Securities, and Note 12 – Derivative Financial Instruments in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures

We offer risk management products that enable customers to hedge various forms of financial risks including interest rate risk, foreign currency translation risk and commodity price risk. We also act as an intermediary between customers and money-center banks (primarily North American and European) enabling customers to access financial products (and hedge risk). Huntington's product suite enables customers to better control business risk and deepens relationships.

Prior to executing an OTC transaction, the financial strength of a potential counterparty is established using a risk rating methodology approved by the Credit Policy and Strategy Committee (reporting to the Board of Directors). The methodology is the same as that used to make lending decisions for commercial customers and similar for financial institution counterparties. Credit ratings are developed and exposure limits are established no less than annually that reflects our assessment of the financial strength of the counterparty.

The Bank uses an internal model to determine the potential future exposure (PFE) of OTC derivatives which is used to calculate the total credit exposure. As Huntington is subject to the Standardized Approach, RWA for OTC derivatives is determined using the methodology prescribed in the Final Rule for calculating PFE, and not our internal model.

To mitigate our exposure, collateral agreements are required for financial institution counterparties. These agreements consist of industry standard contracts (ISDA and Credit Support Annex agreements) that detail such terms as collateral requirements, acceptable collateral types, an unambiguous method for valuing collateral, as well as 'haircuts'. Daily collateral management activities are performed by a specialized Corporate Treasury team according to the legally enforceable contracts. The primary types of collateral taken in these contracts include cash, U.S. T-Bill, U.S. T-Note, U.S. T-Bond and U.S. Government Agency Securities.

Collateral agreements are not dependent on the credit ratings of the Bank or its counterparties. Rather, existing collateral agreements require Huntington and counterparty institutions to maintain 'well-capitalized' status (by regulatory standards). Failure to maintain 'well-capitalized' status is considered an early termination event and will likely result in a termination of the relationship.

Consistent with GAAP, an allowance is established to reflect the potential for losses associated with customer's unrealized losses on OTC contracts. A two-year cumulative probability of default metric is multiplied by unrealized customer losses to reflect a loss emergence period of two years.

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<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2017
OTC Derivatives	
Gross Positive Fair Value	\$ 267,426
Net Unsecured Credit Exposure ⁽¹⁾	713,621
Collateral Held:	
Cash	\$ 81,740
Securities	23,434
Credit Equivalent Amount	665,124
Repo Style Transactions	
Gross Positive Fair Value	\$ 543,371
Net Unsecured Credit Exposure ⁽¹⁾	5,280
Collateral Held:	
Cash	\$ 538,091
Credit Equivalent Amount	5,280
Notional Amount of Credit Derivatives ⁽²⁾	
Purchased Protection	\$ 1,112,301
Sold Protection	627,479
Total Notional of Credit Derivatives	\$ 1,739,780

- (1) Represents the amount of credit exposure that is reduced due to the netting of offsetting positive and negative exposures where a valid master netting agreement exists, and collateral held.
- (2) Includes Credit Participation Swaps

The Bank periodically enters into credit participation swaps to transfer counterparty credit risk related to interest rate swaps to and from other financial institutions. Under the terms of these agreements, the “participating bank” receives a fee from the “lead bank” in exchange for the guarantee of reimbursements if the customer defaults on an interest rate swap. The interest rate swap is transacted such that any and all exchanges of interest payments (favorable and unfavorable) are made between the lead bank and the customer. In the event of an early termination of the swap and the customer is unable to make the required close out payment, the participating bank assumes that obligation and is required to make this payment.

Credit Risk Mitigation

Discussion of HBI's credit risk mitigation policies and processes is presented in the Credit Risk section in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q and the 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Exposures covered by eligible financial collateral after application of haircuts:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2017	
Exposure Type		
Loans/Leases	\$	1,345,318
Derivatives ⁽¹⁾		105,174
Repo-style transactions		538,091
Total	\$	1,991,597

(1) Includes Derivatives, Investing, and Trading Activities

Exposures covered by guarantees and credit derivatives with associated risk weighted amount:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2017		
Exposure Type	Exposure Amount		Risk Weighted Asset Amount
AFS/HTM Securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 19,076,297	\$	626,260
Loans	316,216		15,137
Letters of Credit	48,029		9,606
Other ⁽²⁾	89,871		68,203
Total	\$ 19,530,413	\$	719,206

(1) Includes U.S. Government Agencies and Government Sponsored Entity Securities.

(2) Includes Credit Participation Swaps.

Securitizations

Huntington utilizes automobile loan securitizations primarily to manage its aggregate concentration in originated indirect automobile loans as well as for diversifying its liquidity sources. Our risk management organization plays an active role in the review and oversight of this exposure which includes on-balance sheet portfolio loans, off-balance sheet auto loans due to sales or securitizations which we continue to service and on-balance sheet investments in automobile loan asset-backed securities. We do not engage in synthetic or re-securitization activities.

During the 2016 fourth quarter and 2015 second quarter, we transferred \$1.5 billion and \$750 million respectively of auto loans to trusts in securitization transactions. The securitizations and the resulting sale of all underlying securities, including the residual interest certificates, were accounted for as sales. Huntington has concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary of these trusts because it has neither the obligation to absorb losses of the entities that could potentially be significant to the Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) nor the right to receive benefits from the entities that could potentially be significant to the VIEs. Huntington is not required and does not currently intend to provide any additional financial support to the trusts. Investors and creditors only have recourse to the assets held by the trusts. Huntington is the servicer of all indirect automobile loans that have been securitized and, as a result, the only on-balance sheet interest Huntington holds in the VIEs relates to capitalized servicing rights with a total carrying value of \$13 million at June 30, 2017, which represented our maximum exposure to loss. For information

Huntington Bancshares Incorporated
Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures

on our 2017 Second Quarter activity and realized gains or loss on sales of financial assets in securitizations, see Note 6 – Loan Sales and Securitizations, and Note 13 – VIEs, in our 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q.

Prior to securitization, the underlying loans are classified as loans held for sale and are accounted for at the lower of cost or fair value. Gain or loss is recorded at the time of closing of the securitization transaction and the sale of all securities, including the residual interest certificates. The outstanding principal balance of securitized automobile loans at June 30, 2017 was \$1.3 billion. This amount is not representative of our risk of loss but is presented for the purpose of providing information as to the extent of our securitization activities.

See Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K for our accounting policy on transfers of financial assets and securitizations. See Note 6 - Loan Sales and Securitizations and Note 13 - VIEs in our 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q for additional information on securitization activities.

The following table represents exposures receiving securitization capital treatment. The amounts below include traditional securitizations. Approximately \$1 million, or 2.3%, in lease exposures were past due at June 30, 2017. Net charge-offs on lease exposures were \$293 thousand for the 2017 Second Quarter. HBI does not have any synthetic securitization exposures.

Securitization Exposures and related Risk-Weighted Assets by Exposure Type:

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2017		
	Exposure Amount (EAD)		
	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total EAD
Leases ⁽¹⁾	\$ 43,039	\$ —	\$ 43,039
Asset-backed and other ⁽²⁾	594,741	—	594,741
Total	\$ 637,780	\$ —	\$ 637,780

(1) Purchased via acquisition of Macquarie Equipment Finance, Inc. (rebranded as Huntington Technology Finance, Inc.)

(2) Purchased investment securities.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	June 30, 2017		
	SSFA Calculation		
	Asset-backed and other	Leases	Total RWA
0% to 20%	\$ 108,242	\$ 2,425	\$ 110,667
>20% to 100%	15,728	3,948	19,676
>100% - 1250%	57,048	67,041	57,048
Total	\$ 181,018	\$ 73,414	\$ 187,391

Equities not Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules

Equity investments held at HBI include AFS equity securities, private equity investments, and other equity investments classified within other assets.

Non marketable equity securities are recorded at historical cost, and marketable equity securities are recorded as available-for-sale and carried at fair value with unrealized net gains or losses reported within other comprehensive income / (loss) in shareholders' equity. Low Income Housing Tax Credit investments are included in accrued income and other assets and the majority of these investments are accounted for using the proportional amortization method. Investments that do not meet the

Huntington Bancshares Incorporated
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requirements of the proportional amortization method and other miscellaneous equity investments are generally accounted for using the equity method.

Summary of Equity Investment Exposures

Huntington's equity exposures not subject to the Market Risk rule include the following investments:

- Low Income Housing Tax Credit Investments - see Note 13 - VIEs in our 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q for additional information on affordable housing tax credit investments.
- Other Miscellaneous Equity Investments - New Market Tax Credit Investments, Historic Tax Credit Investments, Small Business Investment Companies, Rural Business Investment Companies, certain equity method investments and other miscellaneous investments.
- Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock, which are considered equity exposures under the regulatory capital framework.

Equity Securities Not Subject to Market Risk Rule:

June 30, 2017			
<i>(in thousands)</i>	Nonpublic	Publicly Traded	Total
Amortized cost	\$ 1,363,169	\$ 829	\$ 1,363,998
Unrealized gains/losses	—	440	440
Latent revaluation gains/losses ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—
Fair value	\$ 1,363,169	\$ 1,269	\$ 1,364,438

(1) The unrealized gains/(losses) not recognized either in the balance sheet or through earnings.

There were no net realized gains or losses arising from sales and liquidations of equity investments for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. Total net unrealized gains on available-for-sale equity investments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income were \$440 thousand as of June 30, 2017.

Capital Requirements for Equity Securities Not Subject to Market Risk Rule:

June 30, 2017			
<i>(in thousands)</i>	Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets	
0%	\$ 298,136	\$	—
20%		287,335	57,467
100%		778,527	778,527
Full look-through approach		—	—
Total	\$ 1,363,998	\$	835,994

Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities

Disclosure is presented in the 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q, in the Interest Rate Risk portion of the Market Risk section of MD&A.

Appendix A
Huntington Bancshares Incorporated
Basel III regulatory Capital Disclosures
June 30, 2017

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
1. Scope of Application		
Qualitative		
A	The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which the Risk Based Capital Standards apply.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Introduction and Scope of Application
B	A brief description of the differences in the basis for consolidating entities for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a description of those entities: (1) That are fully consolidated; (2) That are deconsolidated and deducted from total capital; (3) For which the total capital requirement is deducted; and (4) That are neither consolidated nor deducted (for example, where the investment in the entity is assigned a risk weight in accordance with this subpart).	Not applicable. HBI does not have differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes.
C	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or total capital within the group.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Scope of Application
Quantitative		
D	The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries included in the total capital of the consolidated group.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Scope of Application
E	The aggregate amount by which actual total capital is less than the minimum total capital requirement in all subsidiaries, with total capital requirements and the name(s) of the subsidiaries with such deficiencies.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Scope of Application
2. Capital Structure		
Qualitative		
A	Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all regulatory capital instruments.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q (1) Consolidated Financial Statements (2) Note 13 - VIEs 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K: (1) Note 13 - Shareholders' Equity (2) Note 11 - Long Term Debt
Quantitative		
B	The amount of common equity Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Common stock and related surplus; (2) Retained earnings; (3) Common equity minority interest; (4) AOCI; and (5) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to common equity Tier 1 capital	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure

Huntington Bancshares Incorporated
Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
2. Capital Structure, continued		
C	The amount of Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Additional Tier 1 capital elements, including additional Tier 1 capital instruments and Tier 1 minority interest not included in common equity Tier 1 capital; and (2) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to Tier 1 capital.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure
D	The amount of total capital, with separate disclosure of: (1) Tier 2 capital elements, including Tier 2 capital instruments and total capital minority interest not included in Tier 1 capital; and (2) Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to total capital.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Structure
3. Capital Adequacy		
Qualitative		
A	A summary discussion of the bank holding company's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
Quantitative		
B	Risk-weighted assets for: (1) Exposures to sovereign entities; (2) Exposures to certain supranational entities and MDBs; (3) Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks, and credit unions; (4) Exposures to PSEs; (5) Corporate exposures; (6) Residential mortgage exposures; (7) Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans; (8) HVCRE loans; (9) Past due loans; (10) Other assets; (11) Cleared transactions; (12) Default fund contributions; (13) Unsettled transactions; (14) Securitization exposures; and (15) Equity exposures	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
C	Standardized market risk-weighted assets as calculated under subpart F	Not applicable. HBI is not subject to the Market Risk requirements
D	Common equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios: (1) For the top consolidated group; and (2) For each depository institution subsidiary.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy
E	Total standardized risk-weighted assets.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Adequacy

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
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4. Capital Conservation Buffer

Qualitative

A	At least quarterly, the bank holding company must calculate and publicly disclose the capital conservation buffer as described under §1.11.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Conservation Buffer
Quantitative		
B	At least quarterly, the bank holding company must calculate and publicly disclose the eligible retained income of the bank holding company, as described under §1.11.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Conservation Buffer
C	At least quarterly, the bank holding company must calculate and publicly disclose any limitations it has on distributions and discretionary bonus payments resulting from the capital conservation buffer framework described under §1.11, including the maximum payout amount for the quarter.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Capital Conservation Buffer

5. Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Qualitative

A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk disclosed in accordance with Table 6), including the: (1) Policy for determining past due or delinquency status; (2) Policy for placing loans on nonaccrual; (3) Policy for returning loans to accrual status; (4) Definition of and policy for identifying impaired loans (for financial accounting purposes); (5) Description of the methodology that the bank holding company uses to estimate its allowance for loan and lease losses, including statistical methods used where applicable; (6) Policy for charging-off uncollectible amounts; and (7) Discussion of the bank holding company's credit risk management policy.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K: (1) Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies (2) Risk Management and Capital section of MD&A
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Quantitative

B	Total credit risk exposures and average credit risk exposures, after accounting offsets in accordance with GAAP, without taking into account the effects of credit risk mitigation techniques (for example, collateral and netting not permitted under GAAP), over the period categorized by major types of credit exposure. For example, banks could use categories similar to that used for financial statement purposes. Such categories might include, for instance: (1) Loans, off-balance sheet commitments, and other non-derivative off-balance sheet exposures; (2) Debt securities; and (3) OTC derivatives	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 4 - Available for Sale and Other Securities (2) Note 5 - Held to Maturity Securities
C	Geographic distribution of exposures, categorized in significant areas by major types of credit exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 4 - Available for Sale and Other Securities (2) Note 5 - Held to Maturity Securities

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
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5. Credit Risk: General Disclosures, continued

D	Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, categorized by major types of credit exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 4 - Available for Sale and Other Securities (2) Note 5 - Held to Maturity Securities
E	By major industry or counterparty type: (1) Amount of impaired loans for which there was a related allowance under GAAP; (2) Amount of impaired loans for which there was no related allowance under GAAP; (3) Amount of loans past due 90 days and on nonaccrual; (4) Amount of loans past due 90 days and still accruing; (5) The balance in the allowance for loan and lease losses at the end of each period, disaggregated on the basis of the bank's impairment method. To disaggregate the information required on the basis of impairment methodology, an entity shall separately disclose the amounts based on the requirements in GAAP; and (6) Charge-offs during the period.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 3 - Loans and Leases and Allowances for Credit Losses (2) Table 15 - Quarterly Net Charge-off Analysis
F	Amount of impaired loans and, if available, the amount of past due loans categorized by significant geographic areas including, if practical, the amounts of allowances related to each geographical area, further categorized as required by GAAP.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions
G	Reconciliation of changes in ALLL.	2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: Note 3 - Loans and Leases and Allowances for Credit Losses
H	Remaining contractual maturity delineation (for example, one year or less) of the whole portfolio, categorized by credit exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk - General Discussions

6. General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures

Qualitative

A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to OTC derivatives, eligible margin loans, and repo-style transactions, including a discussion of: (1) The methodology used to assign credit limits for counterparty credit exposures; (2) Policies for securing collateral, valuing and managing collateral, and establishing credit reserves; (3) The primary types of collateral taken; and (4) The impact of the amount of collateral the bank's would have to provide given a deterioration in the bank holding company's own creditworthiness.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures
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Quantitative

B	Gross positive fair value of contracts, collateral held (including type, for example, cash, government securities), and net unsecured credit exposure. A bank's also must disclose the notional value of credit derivative hedges purchased for counterparty credit risk protection and the distribution of current credit exposure by exposure type.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures
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Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
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6. General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures, continued

C	Notional amount of purchased and sold credit derivatives, segregated between use for the bank's own credit portfolio and in its intermediation activities, including the distribution of the credit derivative products used, categorized further by protection bought and sold within each product group.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: General Disclosure for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures
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7. Credit Risk Mitigation

Qualitative

A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk mitigation, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management; (2) A description of the main types of collateral taken by the bank; (3) The main types of guarantors/credit derivative counterparties and their creditworthiness; and (4) Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations with respect to credit risk mitigation. 	2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K: (1) Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies (2) Risk Management and Capital section of MD&A
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Quantitative

B	For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio, the total exposure that is covered by eligible financial collateral, and after the application of haircuts.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk Mitigation
C	For each separately disclosed portfolio, the total exposure that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives and the risk-weighted asset amount associated with that exposure.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Credit Risk Mitigation

8. Securitizations

Qualitative

A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to a securitization (including synthetic securitizations), including a discussion of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The bank's objectives for securitizing assets, including the extent to which these activities transfer credit risk of the underlying exposures away from the bank to other entities and including the type of risks assumed and retained with resecuritization activity; (2) The nature of the risks (e.g. liquidity risk) inherent in the securitized assets; (3) The roles played by the bank in the securitization process and an indication of the extent of the bank's involvement in each of them; (4) The processes in place to monitor changes in the credit and market risk of securitization exposures including how those processes differ for resecuritization exposures; (5) The bank's policy for mitigating the credit risk retained through securitization and resecuritization exposures; and (6) The risk-based capital approaches that the bank follows for its securitization exposures including the type of securitization exposure to which each approach applies. 	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K: Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 6 - Loans Sales and Securitizations (2) Note 13 - VIEs
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Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
8. Securitizations, continued		
B	A list of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The type of securitization SPEs that the bank, as sponsor, uses to securitize third-party exposures. The bank must indicate whether it has exposure to these SPEs, either on- or off-balance sheet; and (2) Affiliated entities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) That the bank manages or advises; and (ii) That invest either in the securitization exposures that the bank has securitized or in securitization SPEs that the bank sponsors. 	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 6 - Loans Sales and Securitizations (2) Note 13 - VIEs
C	Summary of the bank's accounting policies for securitization activities, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Whether the transactions are treated as sales or financings; (2) Recognition of gain-on-sale; (3) Methods and key assumptions applied in valuing retained or purchased interests; (4) Changes in methods and key assumptions from the previous period for valuing retained interests and impact of the changes; (5) Treatment of synthetic securitizations; (6) How exposures intended to be securitized are valued and whether they are recorded under subpart D of this part; and (7) Policies for recognizing liabilities on the balance sheet for arrangements that could require the bank to provide financial support for securitized assets. 	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Securitization 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K: Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies 2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 6 - Loans Sales and Securitizations (2) Note 13 - VIEs
D	An explanation of significant changes to any quantitative information since the last reporting period.	Not applicable. No changes since last reporting period.
Quantitative		
E	The total outstanding exposures securitized by the bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria provided in § .41 (categorized into traditional and synthetic securitizations), by exposure type, separately for securitizations of third-party exposures for which the bank acts only as sponsor.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures : Securitization
F	For exposures securitized by the bank in securitizations that meet the operational criteria in §1.41: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Amount of securitized assets that are impaired/past due categorized by exposure type; and (2) Losses recognized by the bank during the current period categorized by exposure type. 	2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Note 6 - Loan Sales and Securitizations (2) Note 13 - VIEs
G	The total amount of outstanding exposures intended to be securitized categorized by exposure type.	Not applicable.
H	Aggregate amount of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) On-balance sheet securitization exposures retained or purchased categorized by exposure type; and (2) Off-balance sheet securitization exposures categorized by exposure type. 	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures : Securitization

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
8. Securitizations, continued		
I	<p>(1) Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased and the associated capital requirements for these exposures, categorized between securitization and resecuritization exposures, further categorized into a meaningful number of risk weight bands and by risk-based capital approach (e.g., SSFA); and</p> <p>(2) Exposures that have been deducted entirely from tier 1 capital, CEIOs deducted from total capital (as described in §1.42(a)(1), and other exposures deducted from total capital should be disclosed separately by exposure type.</p>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures : Securitization
J	Summary of current year's securitization activity, including the amount of exposures securitized (by exposure type), and recognized gain or loss on sale by exposure type.	Not applicable during the current year.
K	<p>Aggregate amount of resecuritization exposures retained or purchased categorized according to:</p> <p>(1) Exposures to which credit risk mitigation is applied and those not applied; and</p> <p>(2) Exposures to guarantors categorized according to guarantor creditworthiness categories or guarantor name.</p>	Not applicable. HBI does not have any resecuritization exposures.
9. Equities no Subject to the Market Risk Rules		
Qualitative		
A	<p>The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk for equities not subject to the market risk rules, including:</p> <p>(1) Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and</p> <p>(2) Discussion of important policies covering the valuation of and accounting for equity holdings not subject to subpart F of this part. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.</p>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities no Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
Quantitative		
B	Value disclosed on the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for securities that are publicly traded, a comparison to publicly-quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities no Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
C	<p>The types and nature of investments, including the amount that is:</p> <p>(1) Publicly traded.</p> <p>(2) Non-publicly traded.</p>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities no Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
D	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities no Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
E	<p>(1) Total unrealized gains (losses).</p> <p>(2) Total latent revaluation gains (losses).</p> <p>(3) Any amounts of the above included in tier 1 or tier 2 capital.</p>	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities no Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules
F	Capital requirements categorized by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition regarding regulatory capital requirements.	Basel III Regulatory Capital Disclosures: Equities no Subject to Market Risk Capital Rules

Table	Disclosure Requirement	Disclosure Location
10. Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities		
Qualitative		
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement, including the nature of interest rate risk for non-trading activities and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of measurement of interest rate risk for non-trading activities.	2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Interest Rate Risk portion of the Market Risk section of MD&A
Quantitative		
B	The increase (decline) in earnings or economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring interest rate risk for non-trading activities, categorized by currency (as appropriate).	2017 Second Quarter Report on Form 10-Q: (1) Interest Rate Risk portion of the Market Risk section of MD&A