

*As Approved by the Boards of Directors
of Fifth Third Bancorp on June 12, 2025
and of Fifth Third Bank on June 12, 2025*

**CHARTER
OF THE
AUDIT JOINT COMMITTEE
OF THE
BOARDS OF DIRECTORS OF
FIFTH THIRD BANCORP
AND
FIFTH THIRD BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

I. AUTHORITY AND MEMBERSHIP

The Audit Joint Committee (the “Committee”) shall be a joint committee of the Boards of Directors (the “Boards of Directors”) of Fifth Third Bancorp (the “Corporation”) and of Fifth Third Bank, National Association, a national banking corporation (the “Bank”).

A. Appointment and Removal

The members of the Committee are recommended and appointed annually and as vacancies or newly created positions occur by the Boards of Directors of the Corporation and the Bank on the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Joint Committee of the Corporation.

The members shall serve until their successors are duly elected by the Boards of Directors of the Corporation and the Bank, or until their earlier death, resignation or removal. Members of the Committee may be removed by the Boards of Directors of the Corporation and the Bank at any time.

B. Constitution of the Committee

The Committee shall be comprised of three or more directors of the Corporation. At least three members of the Committee must be directors of the Bank.

C. Qualifications of Committee Members

Committee members must fully satisfy the independence and qualification requirements applicable to Nasdaq Global Select Market issuers or such other exchange or system upon which the Corporation’s securities are listed, quoted, and/or traded as well as any standards of independence or qualifications applicable to the Corporation and/or the Bank as prescribed by federal or state banking, securities, corporate, tax or other laws, rules, or regulations, including, without limitation, Section 10A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (“the FDICIA”) and applicable rules and regulations thereunder.

No member of the Committee may be a “large customer” of the Bank as determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank pursuant to the FDICIA and applicable rules and regulations thereunder.

No member of the Committee may be an “affiliated person” of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries (as defined in the federal securities laws) nor may any member of the Committee simultaneously serve on the audit committee of more than two other public companies or on the audit committee of any financial institution not affiliated with the Bank unless the Board of Directors of the Corporation determines that such simultaneous service would not impair the ability of such member of the Committee to effectively serve on the Committee, and discloses this determination in the Corporation’s annual proxy statement or on the Corporation’s website.

No Committee member shall have participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Corporation or any current subsidiary of the Corporation at any time during the past three years.

At least one member of the Committee shall be an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the rules of the SEC, and all members of the Committee shall have a strong level of accounting or financial acumen and shall be able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including a company’s balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement, at the time of their appointment to the Committee and throughout their service thereon. At least two members of the Committee shall have “banking or related financial management expertise” as determined by the Board of Directors pursuant to the FDICIA and applicable rules and regulations thereunder.

Director’s fees are the only compensation that a Committee member may receive directly or indirectly from or on behalf of the Corporation or the Bank.

Determinations of qualifications, including independence, shall be made by the Board of Directors of the Corporation and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Joint Committee, as the Board of Directors of the Corporation and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Joint Committee interpret such qualifications in their business judgment and in accordance with applicable law and regulation and Nasdaq Global Select Market standards.

D. Committee Leadership

The Chair of the Committee (the “Committee Chair”) shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation and shall preside at all meetings of the Committee at which he/she is present. In the absence of the Committee Chair, the Committee Chair may appoint one of the members of the Committee to preside at the meeting or one of the members present shall be chosen by the members of the Committee present to preside at the meeting. The Committee Chair, in consultation with the other Committee members, shall determine the frequency and length of the Committee meetings and shall set meeting agendas consistent with this Charter.

E. Quorum

A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the act of a majority of those present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Committee. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the members of the Committee present may adjourn any meeting, from time to time, until a quorum is present. No notice of any adjourned meeting need be given other than by announcement at the meeting that it is being adjourned.

F. Authority Vested in the Committee

The Committee has the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate in its sole discretion, to retain independent legal, accounting or other advisors, without consulting or obtaining the approval of any officer of the Corporation or the Bank in advance. The Committee shall also have the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, to ask the Corporation and/or the Bank to provide the Committee with the support of one or more Corporation and/or Bank employees to assist it in carrying out its duties. The Corporation and/or Bank shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined solely by the Committee, for payment of the ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee that are necessary or appropriate in carrying out its duties, as well as compensation to the independent auditors for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for, respectively, the Corporation or the Bank and compensation to independent counsel or any other advisors employed by the Committee. The Committee may request any officer or employee of the Corporation and/or the Bank or the Corporation's or Bank's outside counsel, independent auditors or other advisors to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultant to, the Committee.

In addition to the Corporation, the Committee is the audit committee for the Bank and has the responsibility, fiduciary duty and authority to oversee the management, financial statements and audit functions of the Bank. In that capacity, the Committee will receive official reports of management and the internal and external auditors regarding financial reporting, internal controls and other matters as discussed herein of the Bank as well as the Corporation.

The Committee will also perform the duties required by law to be performed by an audit committee for any other subsidiary bank of the Corporation that does not have its own audit committee and by a fiduciary audit committee for the Bank and any other subsidiary bank and non-bank subsidiary of the Corporation exercising fiduciary powers that does not have its own audit committee, in each case to the extent permitted, and in the manner required, by applicable laws and regulations.

II. PURPOSES OF THE COMMITTEE

The primary role of the Committee is to oversee the financial reporting and disclosure process. To fulfill this obligation, the Committee is entitled to rely on management for the preparation and accuracy of the Corporation's or the Bank's financial statements; both management and the Corporation's/Bank's internal audit department for establishing effective internal controls and procedures to ensure the

Corporation's and the Bank's compliance with accounting standards, financial reporting procedures and applicable laws and regulations; and the Corporation's independent auditors for an unbiased, diligent audit or review, as applicable, of the Corporation's financial statements and the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal controls. The members of the Committee are not employees of the Corporation nor the Bank and are not responsible for conducting the audit or performing other accounting procedures.

The Committee's primary purposes are to:

- Oversee the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Corporation and the audits of the financial statements of the Corporation.
- Provide assistance to the Corporation's Board of Directors by monitoring:
 - 1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Corporation,
 - 2) the independent auditors' qualifications and independence,
 - 3) the performance of the Corporation's and its subsidiaries' internal audit function and independent auditors,
 - 4) the Corporation's system of internal controls,
 - 5) the Corporation's financial reporting and system of disclosure controls, and
 - 6) the compliance by the Corporation with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.
- Provide assistance to the Bank's Board of Directors by monitoring:
 - 1) the integrity of the financial statements of the Bank,
 - 2) the Bank's system of internal controls,
 - 3) the Bank's financial reporting, and
 - 4) the compliance by the Bank with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, including oversight of the submission and investigation of calls to the EthicsLine and similar submissions.
- Prepare the Committee report required by the rules of the SEC to be included in the Corporation's annual proxy statement.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

A. Charter Review

- Review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter at least annually and recommend to the Board of Directors of the Corporation any proposed changes to this Charter.
- Publicly disclose this Charter and any such amendments at the times and in the manner as required by the SEC and/or any other regulatory body or stock exchange having authority over the Corporation, and in all events post such Charter and amendments to the Corporation's website.

B. Oversight of Independent and Internal Auditors

- The Committee is also responsible for the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the work of the Corporation's internal audit department, including the senior internal audit executive. The senior internal audit executive shall functionally report to the Committee and shall administratively report to the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer. The Committee is responsible for identifying and approving the specific responsibilities of the senior internal audit executive.

C. Corporation Financial Reporting / Internal Controls

- Review and discuss with the internal auditors and the independent auditors their respective annual audit plans, reports and the results of their respective audits.
- Review and discuss with management and the independent auditors the Corporation's quarterly unaudited financial statements and its Form 10-Q (prior to filing the same as required by the Exchange Act), including disclosures made in the section regarding management's discussion and analysis, the results of the independent auditors' reviews of the quarterly financial statements, and determine whether the quarterly financial statements should be included in the Corporation's Form 10-Q.
- Review and discuss with management and the independent auditors the Corporation's annual audited financial statements and its Form 10-K (prior to filing the same as required by the Exchange Act), including disclosures made in the section regarding management's discussion and analysis, and recommend to the Board of Directors of the Corporation whether the audited financial statements should be included in the Corporation's Form 10-K.
- Review and discuss with management and, where appropriate, the independent auditors, the Corporation's financial disclosures in its earnings releases (including the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP¹ information and all related reconciliations to GAAP information) and, if necessary, discuss

¹ "GAAP" is defined as generally accepted accounting principles.

any earnings guidance and financial information provided to rating agencies and/or securities analysts, provided, however, that such discussions may be in general terms (i.e., the types of information to be disclosed and the type of presentation to be made).

- Review and discuss with the Corporation’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer all matters such officers are required to certify in connection with the Corporation’s Form 10-Q and 10-K or other filings or reports.
- Discuss with management and the independent auditors significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Corporation’s financial statements, including any significant changes in the Corporation’s selection or application of accounting principles, the development, selection and disclosure of critical accounting estimates and principles and the use thereof, and analyses of the effect of alternative assumptions, estimates, principles or GAAP methods on the Corporation’s financial statements.
- Discuss with management and the independent auditors the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives and off-balance sheet transactions on the Corporation’s financial statements, conditions or results and any necessary disclosures related thereto.
- Discuss with management the Corporation’s major financial risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the Corporation’s risk assessment and risk management policies.
- Discuss with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed by Auditing Standard No. 1301, Communications with Audit Committee.
- Review, discuss, and ensure that the Corporation’s independent auditors report to the Committee all of the Corporation’s critical accounting policies and procedures and alternative accounting treatments of financial information within GAAP that have been discussed with management, including the ramifications of the use of such alternative treatments and disclosures and the treatment preferred by the independent auditors.
- Review, discuss, and ensure that the Corporation’s independent auditors share with the Committee all material written communication between the auditors and management, such as any “management” letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.
- Discuss with the Corporation’s independent auditors, internal auditors, and management (including the Corporation’s Disclosure Council, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) their assessments of the adequacy of the Corporation’s internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures. The review of internal controls over financial reporting shall include whether there are any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls which are reasonably likely to affect the Corporation’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial

information and any fraud involving management or other employees with a significant role in such internal controls.

- Discuss with the Corporation's independent auditors, management (including the Corporation's Disclosure Council) and, if appropriate, internal audit, any significant matters arising from the audit, including any audit problems or difficulties, whether raised by management, the internal auditing department or the independent auditors, relating to the Corporation's financial statements.
- Assess whether management is resolving any significant internal control weaknesses diligently.
- Discuss with the Corporation's independent auditors, internal auditors and management (including the Corporation's Disclosure Council), as appropriate, the Corporation's FDICIA internal controls report and the attestation of the Corporation's independent auditors to the same.
- Discuss with the Corporation's independent auditors, internal auditors and management (including the Corporation's Disclosure Council), as appropriate, any significant weaknesses or deficiencies that any of the foregoing have identified relating to financial reporting, internal controls or other related matters and their proposals for rectifying such weaknesses or deficiencies.
- Monitor the Corporation's progress in promptly addressing and correcting any significant identified weaknesses or deficiencies in financial reporting, internal controls or related matters.
- Receive periodic reports from the independent auditors and appropriate officers of the Corporation on significant accounting or reporting developments proposed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the SEC that may impact the Corporation.
- Receive periodic reports from independent auditors and appropriate officers of the Corporation on significant financial reporting, internal controls or other related matters of the Corporation's subsidiaries.

D. Bank Financial Reporting / Internal Controls

- Review, discuss with management (and, if deemed necessary, the internal and external auditors) and approve the Bank's financial statements, any reports required by the Bank's State of incorporation, and the Bank's representations made to the Corporation regarding the same.
- Discuss with management (and, if deemed necessary, the internal and external auditors) significant financial reporting issues and significant accounting policies and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Bank's financial statements and call reports, including any significant changes in the Bank's selection or application of accounting principles.

- Discuss with management and the internal auditors the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives and off-balance sheet transactions on the Bank's financial statements and any necessary disclosures related thereto.
- Review all material written communication between the independent auditors and Bank management.
- Discuss with the Bank's internal auditors and management (including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer) their assessments of the adequacy of the Bank's internal controls, including an assessment of whether management is diligently resolving any internal control weaknesses. The review of internal controls over financial reporting shall include whether there are any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls which are reasonably likely to affect the Bank's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information and any fraud involving management or other employees with a significant role in such internal control.
- Review with management and the independent auditors the basis for the reports, if any, required to be filed by management and by the independent auditors with the FDIC pursuant to 12 C.F.R. Sections 363.2 (a) and (b) and Sections 363.3 (a) and (b), respectively.
- Discuss on an annual and as needed basis with the Bank's internal auditors and management, and as needed independent auditor, any weaknesses or deficiencies that any of the foregoing have identified relating to financial reporting, internal controls or other related matters and management's proposals for rectifying such weaknesses or deficiencies, including the prevention or detection of management override or compromise of the internal control system.
- Monitor the Bank's progress in promptly addressing and correcting any and all identified weaknesses or deficiencies in financial reporting, internal controls or related matters.
- Discuss with management, the Risk and Compliance Joint Committee and the internal auditors the Bank's compliance with applicable laws and regulations and from time to time advise the Bank's Board of Directors with respect to the same.
- Work with the Risk and Compliance Joint Committee to ensure that any and all audit related deficiencies identified in any audit, Supervisory Issue or Order are properly addressed and that the Audit Joint Committee is informed of management's progress in responding to any audit, Supervisory Issue or Order.

E. Bank Trust Audit

- Direct and oversee the annual fiduciary audit of the Bank's trust and other fiduciary functions.

- Receive and review reports of the internal audit department and management regarding the Bank's controls for transaction, reputation, and compliance risks as they relate to the Bank's fiduciary activities.
- Perform any other duties required to be performed by a fiduciary audit committee for the Bank in the manner required by applicable laws and regulations.

F. Independent Auditors

- Appoint, terminate, compensate, and review and oversee the work of the independent auditors, as well as any other registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation or the Bank (including resolution of disagreements between management and the auditors regarding financial reporting). The Committee shall direct that all required notices and disclosures related to the appointment and termination of the independent auditor are completed in a timely manner. The Committee is directly and solely responsible for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the independent auditors (including resolution of disagreements between management and the auditors regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work. The independent auditor shall report directly to the Committee.
- Review the experience, rotation and qualifications of the senior members of the independent auditors' team.
- Monitor the independence, qualifications and performance of the independent auditors by, among other things:
 - 1) Obtaining and reviewing a report from the independent auditors at least annually regarding (a) the independent auditors' internal quality-control procedures, (b) any material issues raised by the most recent quality-control review, or peer review, of the independent auditors, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the same, (c) any steps taken to deal with any such issues, and (d) all relationships between the independent auditors and the Corporation, including the matters set forth in the letter from the independent accountant to the Committee concerning independence required by the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the "PCAOB") assuring that Section 10A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 has not been implicated;
 - 2) Discussing with the independent auditors any relationships or services disclosed in their report on such that may impact the quality of audit services or the objectivity and independence of the Corporation's independent auditors and any significant issues arising from the most recent PCAOB inspection of the independent auditors, to the extent

relevant to the Corporation, including the independent auditor's response to any identified accounting deficiencies;

- 3) Evaluating the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent auditors, including considering whether the auditors' quality controls are adequate and whether the provision of any non-audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditors' independence, and taking into account the opinions of management and the internal auditors;
- 4) Establishing and overseeing restrictions on the actions of directors, officers, or employees of the Corporation in illegally influencing, coercing, manipulating or misleading the Corporation's independent auditors including violations of Rule 13b2-2 promulgated under the Exchange Act; and
- 5) If so determined by the Committee, taking additional action to satisfy itself of the qualifications, performance and independence of the auditors.

- Review the final written statement of fees received annually from the independent auditors, which sets forth the fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for each of the following categories of services rendered by the independent auditors: (i) the audit of the Corporation's annual financial statements and the reviews of the financial statements included in the Corporation's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or services that are normally provided by the independent auditors in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements; (ii) assurance and related services not include in clause (i) that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Corporation's financial statements, in the aggregate and by each service; (iii) tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services, in the aggregate and by each service; and (iv) all other products and services rendered by the independent auditors, in the aggregate and by each service.
- Meet with the independent auditors prior to each annual audit to discuss the planning and staffing of the audit.
- Review and approve the independent annual audit plan as well as material changes thereto quarterly.
- Pre-approve all auditing services and permitted non-audit services to be performed for the Corporation by the independent auditors, except as provided in this paragraph. In no event shall the independent auditors perform any non-audit services for the Corporation which are prohibited by Section 10A(g) of the Exchange Act or the rules of the SEC or the PCAOB (or other similar body as may be established from time to time). The Committee shall establish general guidelines for the permissible scope and nature of any permitted non-audit services in connection with its annual review of the independent auditors' audit plan and shall review such guidelines with the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Pre-approval may be granted by action of the full Committee or, in the absence of such Committee action, by the Committee Chair provided that any such approvals are presented to the full Committee at its next

scheduled meeting. Pre-approval shall not be required for the provision of non-audit services if (i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services constitutes no more than 5% of the total amount of revenues paid by the Corporation to the auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided, (ii) such services were not recognized by the Corporation at the time of engagement to be non-audit services, and (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee and approved prior to the completion of the audit. Approvals of a non-audit service to be performed by the auditors and, if applicable, the guidelines pursuant to which such services were approved, shall be disclosed when required as promptly as practicable in the Corporation's quarterly or annual reports required by Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

- Oversee the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit at least once every five years and considering whether, in order to assure continuing auditor independence, it is appropriate to rotate the auditing firm itself from time to time.
- Review and evaluate the qualifications, performance and independence of the lead audit partner of the independent auditors.
- Review and satisfy itself as to the independent auditors' compliance with the required qualifications under the FDICIA, including compliance with the independence standards of the SEC, PCAOB and American Institute of Public Accountants, as well as relevant peer review requirements.
- Recommend to the Corporation's Board of Directors policies for the Corporation's hiring of employees or former employees of the independent auditors who participated in any capacity in an audit of the Corporation, including in particular the prohibition on employment under Section 10A(1) of the Exchange Act as chief executive officer, controller, chief financial officer, chief accounting officer, or any person serving in an equivalent position for the Corporation, during the preceding one-year period.
- If appropriate, discuss with the national office of the independent auditors issues on which it was consulted by the Corporation's audit team and any matters of audit quality and consistency.
- Ensure that audit engagement letters comply with FDICIA requirements, including 12 C.F.R. 363.5(c).
- Ensure that the independent auditors have access to all necessary Corporation personnel, records or other resources.
- Review with management information regarding any "second" opinions sought by management from an independent auditor with respect to the accounting treatment of a particular event or transaction.

G. Internal Audit Function

- Review and approve the internal audit department's charter, as well as any material changes thereto annually. The Committee is also responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the Corporation's internal audit department, including the senior internal audit executive. The senior internal audit executive shall functionally report to the Committee and shall administratively report to the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer. The senior internal audit executive shall have unrestricted access to the Committee to address issues identified through internal audit activities. The Committee is responsible for identifying and approving the specific responsibilities of the senior internal audit executive.
- Review and approve the internal audit department's significant operating policies, as well as any material changes thereto annually.
- Review and oversee the appointment, performance and replacement of the senior internal audit executive, as well as review and concur with the overall performance rating and compensation of the same annually.
- Identify and approve the specific responsibilities of the senior internal audit executive to the Committee and the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, and receive and review annual reports from the senior internal audit executive on the consistency of actual practice with these specific responsibilities.
- Review and approve the annual risk assessment methodology.
- Review and approve the internal annual audit plan, including significant co-sourcing agreements, as well as any material changes to the internal audit plan quarterly.
- Receive and review reports from the internal audit department regarding:
 - 1) execution of the internal audit plan quarterly, including audit results with a focus on reports that result in a less than satisfactory audit rating;
 - 2) achievement of annual audit plan;
 - 3) outstanding audit findings and/or issues by rating, as well as those which are past-due or have been re-aged, systemic issues which are pervasive or persistent across audits and over time, as well as trends in issues (volume, ratings, by line of business, etc.);
 - 4) significant trends of risk exposures and control matters;
 - 5) significant governance issues that arise in the course of performing audits;
 - 6) any unwarranted restriction on access by internal auditors to all Corporation activities, records, property, and personnel;

- 7) objective internal audit department performance metrics quarterly;
- 8) departmental budget or financial information and staffing levels (annually for approval and updates quarterly);
- 9) major projects;
- 10) significant departmental initiatives;
- 11) significant staff training activities;
- 12) results of internal and external quality assurance reviews;
- 13) any potential fraud involving management or employees who are significantly involved in the internal controls of the Corporation as necessary;
- 14) its opinion on the adequacy of risk management processes, including the effectiveness of management's self-assessment and remediation of identified issues; and
- 15) materials relative to significant industry, accounting, risk management or internal control matters that impact audit scope or emphasis.

- Ensure that the internal auditors have access to all necessary Corporation resources.

H. Compliance and Ethics-Related Reporting Oversight

- Review procedures designed to identify related party transactions that are material to the financial statements or otherwise require disclosure.
- Establish procedures and require the Corporation to obtain or provide the necessary resources and mechanisms for (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
- Discuss with management and the independent auditors any correspondence with regulators or governmental agencies and any employee complaints or published reports which raise material issues regarding the Corporation's financial statements or accounting policies.
- Discuss with the Corporation's General Counsel and Chief Risk Officer legal matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements or that may have an impact on the Corporation's compliance policies, procedures, or operations.
- Oversee the administration of the Corporation's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and establish an enforcement mechanism for the Corporation's

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, including coordinating, as necessary, with the Nominating and Corporate Governance Joint Committee in connection with oversight, enforcement and consideration/recommendation of waivers thereof.

- Consider any material waivers of the Corporation's Code of Business Conduct and recommend to the Board of Directors of the Corporation whether or not to grant such waiver.
- Receive and review reporting regarding calls to the Corporation's EthicsLine, and, as necessary, request additional information or investigation regarding any complaint submitted to the EthicsLine.

I. Subsidiaries of the Corporation

- Review and approve all subsidiary bank audit committee charters and any material changes thereto annually.
- Receive and review the minutes of all subsidiary bank audit committee meetings.
- Receive and review special reports of subsidiary bank audit committees.
- Where the Committee is performing the duties required by law to be performed by an audit committee for a subsidiary bank of the Corporation that does not have its own audit committee, review with management and the independent auditors the basis for the reports required to be filed by management and by the independent auditors with the FDIC pursuant to 12 C.F.R. Sections 363.2 (a) and (b) and Sections 363.3 (a) and (b), respectively.
- Perform the duties required to be performed by the fiduciary audit committee for any bank and non-bank subsidiary of the Corporation exercising fiduciary powers that does not have its own audit committee, in each case to the extent permitted, and in the manner required, by applicable laws and regulations.

J. Duties Outside the Committee's Scope of Responsibility

- The Committee's job is one of oversight as set forth in this Charter.
- It is not the duty of the Committee to prepare the Corporation's, the Bank's or any other subsidiary's financial statements, to plan or conduct audits, or to determine that the Corporation's, the Bank's or any other subsidiary's financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with GAAP. No Committee member shall have participated in the preparation of the financial statements of the Corporation or any current subsidiary of the Corporation at any time during the past three years. The Corporation's and the Bank's management are responsible for preparing such financial statements and for maintaining internal controls, and the independent auditors are responsible for auditing the financial statements.

- It is not the duty of the Committee to conduct investigations or to assure compliance with laws and regulations and the Corporation's Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

K. General

- Meet as often as the Committee or the Committee Chair determines, but not less frequently than quarterly, with further actions to be taken by unanimous written consent when deemed necessary or desirable by the Committee. No actions of the Committee may be taken by vote by proxy.
- As members, attend all meetings of the Committee, except in exigent circumstances.
- On a regular basis, as appropriate, meet separately with management, the internal auditors, and with the independent auditors.
- As appropriate, meet separately without management or with particular members of management only in executive session.
- Report to the full Board of Directors on the Committee's activities—at each meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corporation and the Bank.
- Maintain minutes or other records of the Committee's meetings and activities.
- Form and delegate authority to subcommittees or members when appropriate.
- Annually review the performance of the Committee.
- Review and assess the quality and clarity of the information provided to the Committee and make recommendations to management, the Corporation's Disclosure Council, the internal auditors and the independent auditors as the Committee deems appropriate from time to time for improving such materials.
- Prepare the audit committee report to be included in the Corporation's proxy statement when and as required by the rules of the SEC.
- As appropriate, hold separate session as either a committee of the Corporation, a committee of the Bank or a committee of any other subsidiary if necessary to address issues that are relevant to one entity but not the other or to consider transactions or other matters where the Corporation, the Bank or other subsidiary may have different interests.
- Exercise such other powers and authority as the Board of Directors of the Corporation shall, from time to time, confer upon it.

In performing their duties and responsibilities, Committee members are entitled to rely in good faith on information, opinions, reports or statements prepared or presented by:

- One or more officers or employees of the Corporation and/or the Bank whom the Committee member reasonably believes to be reliable and competent in the matters presented.
- Counsel, independent auditors, or other persons as to matters which the Committee member reasonably believes to be within the professional or expert competence of such person.
- Another committee of the Boards of Directors of the Corporation and/or the Bank as to matters within its designated authority which committee the Committee member reasonably believes to merit confidence.