VALLEY NATIONAL BANCORP
BASEL III REGULATORY CAPITAL DISCLOSURES REPORT
September 30, 2026

© 2026 Valley National Bank. Member FDIC. All Rights Reserved.

CONTENTS

Contents 2
Introduction 3
Background 3
Forward-Looking Statements 4
I. Scope of Application 5
General 5
Basis of Consolidation 5
Restrictions on the Transfer of Funds or Total Capital 5
Capital Requirements 5
II. Capital Structure 5
Summary of Capital 5
Regulatory Capital Tiers 6
III. Capital Adequacy 6
Internal Capital Adequacy Process 6
Components of Risk-Weighted Assets 7
IV. Capital Conservation Buffer and Capital Ratios 7
Capital Conservation Buffer 7
Regulatory Capital Ratios 8
V. Credit Risk: General Disclosures 8
Credit Risk Management 8
Credit Risk Exposures 9
VI. General Disclosures for Counterparty Credit Risk-Related Exposures 13
Counterparty Credit Risk Management 13
Derivative Financial Instruments 15
VII. Credit Risk Mitigation 16
General Credit Risk Mitigation 16
Credit Concentrations 16
VIII. Securitization 17
IX. Equities Not Subject to Market Risk Rule 18
Equity Risk 18
Book Value and Fair Value of Equity Exposures Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule 18
Capital Requirements of Equity Investment Exposures by Risk-Weighting 19
X. Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities 19
Disclosure Mapping Table 21
Appendix 23

INTRODUCTION

Background

Valley National Bancorp, headquartered in Morristown, New Jersey, is a New Jersey corporation organized in 1983 and is registered as a bank holding company and a financial holding company with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (Holding Company Act). As of September 30, 2026, Valley had consolidated total assets of $67.5 billion, total net loans of $52.6 billion, total deposits of $55.2 billion and total shareholders' equity of $7.9 billion. During the third quarter 2026, we announced two pending acquisitions discussed in detail below.

Providence Financial Corporation. On August 25, 2026, Valley announced that it will acquire Providence Financial Corporation (Providence), and its principal subsidiary, Providence Bank & Trust, headquartered in South Holland, Illinois. Providence had approximately $1.6 billion in total assets, $1.3 billion in total deposits, $1.1 billion in total loans, and $800 million in total wealth assets under management across its 14-branch network as of June 30, 2026. We believe the acquisition of this high-performing commercial bank will provide an established physical delivery channel in the Chicagoland area to supplement Valley's existing commercial presence in the market, as well as a source of stable low-cost core deposits to enhance our funding base. Upon closing, the shareholders of Providence will receive 4.3854 shares of Valley common stock and $21.47 in cash for each share of Providence common stock they own. Based on Valley's closing stock price of $14.05 on October 26, 2026, total merger consideration is estimated to be $246 million, including $64 million in cash and approximately 13.0 million shares of Valley common stock. The acquisition is expected to close in early 2027, subject to standard regulatory approvals, approval of Providence's shareholders, and the satisfaction or waiver of other customary closing conditions.

Bluevine Inc. On September 28, 2026, Valley announced that it will acquire Bluevine Inc. (Bluevine), a leading nationwide digital banking platform for small businesses headquartered in Jersey City, New Jersey. Upon closing, Bluevine will bring Valley a scaled, high-growth digital small business platform; low-cost, digitally-sourced deposit relationships expected to exceed $2.3 billion (after termination of the current banking partner relationship and transition to the Bank starting in April 2027); and an established suite of integrated banking, payments, lending and financial-management solutions designed for small businesses across the country. Valley will acquire the outstanding equity of Bluevine for $340 million (subject to specified adjustments) consisting of approximately $255 million in cash and approximately 6.3 million shares of Valley common stock. The acquisition is expected to close in early 2027, subject to standard regulatory approvals, and the satisfaction or waiver of other customary closing conditions.

Valley's principal subsidiary, Valley National Bank (commonly referred to as the "Bank" in this Report), has been chartered as a national banking association under the laws of the United States since 1927. Valley delivers a full range of consumer, commercial, and wealth management solutions designed to support everything from homeownership and business growth to long-term financial planning. Big enough to support complex financial needs and small enough to stay deeply connected, Valley is grounded in a relationship-led approach focused on understanding people first. That same relationship-led approach guides Valley's commitment to community investment and responsible corporate citizenship.

The Bank also provides convenient account access to customers through a variety of account management services, including access to more than 220 branch locations and commercial offices nationwide and serves clients across New Jersey, New York, Florida, Alabama, California, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Arizona. The Bank delivers a full range of consumer, commercial, and wealth management solutions designed to support homeownership and business growth to long-term financial planning. In addition, certain international banking services are available to customers, including standby letters of credit, documentary letters of credit and related products, and certain ancillary services, such as foreign exchange transactions, documentary collections, and foreign wire transfers.

In addition to the Bank, Valley's consolidated subsidiaries include, but are not limited to: an insurance agency offering property and casualty, life and health insurance; an asset management adviser that is a registered investment adviser with the SEC; a registered securities broker-dealer with the SEC and member of the FINRA, which is also licensed as an insurance agency to provide life and health insurance; a title insurance agency in New York, which also provides services in New Jersey; an advisory firm specializing in the investment and management of tax credits; and a subsidiary which specializes in health care equipment lending and other commercial equipment leases.

This document, along with Valley's public filings, present the Regulatory Capital Disclosures in compliance with Basel III[1] as set forth in 12 CFR 217.63 – Disclosures (Pillar III) by institutions regulated by the Federal Reserve Board (Federal Reserve). The information presented in this document should be read jointly with Valley's Annual Report, Quarterly Report for the quarter ending September 30, 2026 and the FR Y-9C for September 30, 2026.

Forward-Looking Statements

The foregoing contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements are not historical facts and include expressions about management's confidence and strategies and management's expectations about our business, new and existing programs and products, acquisitions, relationships, opportunities, taxation, technology, market conditions and economic expectations. These statements may be identified by such forward-looking terminology as "intend," "should," "expect," "believe," "position," "view," "opportunity," "allow," "continues," "reflects," "would," "could," "typically," "usually," "anticipate," "may," "estimate," "outlook," "project" or similar statements or variations of such terms. Such forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from such forward-looking statements.

Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to those risk factors disclosed under the "Risk Factors" section in Part I, Item 1A on Valley's Annual Report.

[1] Basel III or "the Capital Rule"

I. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

General

The Capital Rule applies to Valley, the Bank and all other entities in which Valley has controlling interest. Valley's consolidated subsidiaries include the Bank, as well as subsidiaries with the following primary functions: insurance agencies offering property and casualty, life and health insurance; an asset management adviser that is a registered investment adviser with the SEC; a registered securities broker-dealer with the SEC and member of the FINRA; a title insurance agency in New York which also provides services in New Jersey; an advisory firm specializing in the investment and management of tax credits; and a subsidiary which specializes in health care equipment lending and other commercial equipment leases. Valley Financial Management, Inc. and Valley Insurance Services, Inc. are subsidiaries for which the total capital requirement is deducted.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Valley include the accounts of the Bank and all other entities in which Valley has a controlling financial interest. The accounting and reporting policies of Valley conform to GAAP and general practices within the financial services industry. In accordance with applicable accounting standards, Valley does not consolidate statutory trusts established for the sole purpose of issuing trust preferred securities and related trust common securities.

Restrictions on the Transfer of Funds or Total Capital

This section does not apply to Valley, as it does not have restrictions on the transfer of funds or capital as of September 30, 2026.

Capital Requirements

Regulatory capital ratios for Valley and the Bank were above the regulatory requirement ratios under the Capital Rule at September 30, 2026. For more information see Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements of Valley's Annual Report and the "Capital Adequacy" section in Part I, Item 2 of its Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026.

II. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Summary of Capital

Valley and the Bank are subject to the regulatory capital requirements administered by the Federal Reserve Board and the OCC. Valley manages its capital to meet its internal capital targets with the objective of maintaining capital levels that exceed the regulatory requirements and are sufficient to support the Bank's business activities, growth objectives, and risk appetite. Valley’s capital structure includes the following elements: (1) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, which primarily includes common shareholders’ equity, subject to certain regulatory adjustments and deductions; (2) Additional Tier 1 capital, which includes perpetual preferred stock and certain other qualifying capital instruments; and (3) Tier 2 capital, includes primarily qualifying subordinated debt and qualifying ACL, as well as, among other things, certain trust preferred securities.

Regulatory Capital Tiers

The following table presents Valley's and Valley National Bank's total risk-based capital and the components of capital used in calculating CET1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital, and Tier 2 capital at September 30, 2026.

Table 1: Regulatory Capital Components

		(in thousands)
Regulatory Capital Components	**Valley**	**Valley National Bank**
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Common stock and surplus (net of treasury stock)	$ 5,533,388	$ 5,992,422
Retained earnings	2,241,005	2,648,798
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(232,186)	(231,759)
Regulatory adjustments and deductions made to CET1	(1,729,088)	(1,721,899)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**5,813,119**	**6,687,562**
Additional Tier 1 Capital		
Preferred Stock	354,345	—
Total Additional Tier 1 Capital	(103)	—
Tier 1 Capital	**6,167,361**	**6,687,562**
Total Tier 2 Capital		
Qualifying subordinated debt	650,000	—
Qualifying allowance for loan and lease losses	561,192	560,664
Non-qualifying capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2 Capital	59,000	—
Total Risk-based Capital	**$ 7,437,553**	**$ 7,248,226**

III. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Internal Capital Adequacy Process

Valley exercises prudent capital management to maintain capital levels that adequately support its strategic initiatives and business activities.

Valley's Board performs its risk oversight function through several standing committees, including the Board Risk Committee. The Board Risk Committee supports the Board's oversight of management's enterprise-wide risk management framework and risk culture, which are each intended to align with Valley's strategic plan. The Board Risk Committee also determines the appropriateness of Valley's capital levels in consideration of its business activities, growth objectives, and risk appetite.

Management utilizes the enterprise-wide risk management framework to holistically manage and monitor risks across the organization and to aggregate and manage the risk appetite approved by the Board. The Board Risk Committee also recommends to the Board acceptable risk tolerances related to strategic, credit, interest rate, price, liquidity, compliance, operational (including cybersecurity risk), and reputation risks, oversees risk management within those tolerances and monitors compliance with applicable laws and regulations. With guidance from and oversight by the Board Risk Committee, management continually refines and enhances its risk management policies, procedures, and monitoring programs to adapt to changing risks.

While Valley is no longer required to publish Company-run annual stress tests under the Dodd-Frank Act, it continues to internally run stress tests of its capital position that are subject to review by Valley's primary regulators in efforts to appropriately monitor capital adequacy under stressful environments. Further, Valley makes every effort to ensure

that its capital ratios will remain in excess of required minimums and at levels that adequately protect Valley during times of potential stress.

Components of Risk-Weighted Assets

The following table presents Valley's standardized approach risk-weighted assets as of September 30, 2026, using the categorization based on the standardized definitions and per the Pillar III requirements. Currently, Valley has no risk-weighted assets exposure for supranational entities and multilateral development banks, default fund contributions and unsettled transactions.

Table 2: Standardized Approach Risk-Weighted Assets

	(in thousands)
Standardized Approach Risk-Weighted Assets	**Valley**
Exposures to sovereign entities	$ 750,811
Exposures to depository institutions, foreign banks, and credit unions	314,455
Exposures to public sector entities	152,295
Corporate exposures	36,230,391
Residential mortgage exposures	3,962,007
Statutory multifamily mortgages and pre-sold construction loans	6,801,242
High volatility commercial real estate loans	33,387
Past due loans	713,106
Other assets	5,084,810
Securitization exposures	139,743
Equity exposures	110,107
Total Risk-Weighted Assets	**$ 54,292,354**

IV. CAPITAL CONSERVATION BUFFER AND CAPITAL RATIOS

Capital Conservation Buffer

The Basel III rules require Valley and the Bank to have a minimum Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.5% in addition to the minimum required risk-weighted asset ratios. The capital conservation buffer is designed to absorb losses during periods of economic stress. Banking institutions with a ratio of (i) CET1 to risk-weighted assets, (ii) Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets or (iii) Total capital to risk-weighted assets above the respective minimum but below the capital conservation buffer will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers based on the amount of the shortfall. Basel III also requires deductions from and adjustments to its various capital components. The CCB is calculated as the lowest of the (i) CET1 ratio less the CET1 stated minimum ratio requirement, (ii) Tier 1 ratio less the Tier 1 stated minimum ratio requirement, and (iii) Total capital ratio less the Total capital stated minimum ratio requirement. Valley and the Bank both surpass the CCB requirements. Valley's capital ratios were all above the minimum levels required to be considered a "well-capitalized" financial institution as of September 30, 2026, under the "prompt corrective action" regulations. For reference, see Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements of Valley's Annual Report and the "Capital Adequacy" section in Part I, Item 2 of its Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026.

The maximum dollar amount that a banking organization can pay in the form of discretionary bonus payments or capital distributions during the current quarter is equal to the maximum payout ratio multiplied by the banking organization's eligible retained income. Eligible retained income is defined for Basel III as the greater of a banking organization's net income (as reported in the banking organization's quarterly regulatory reports) for the four quarters preceding the current quarter, net of any capital distributions and associated tax effects not already reflected in net income or the average of the most recent four quarters' net income. Valley had $461 million of eligible retained income as of September 30, 2026.

Valley is not subject to any limitations on its capital distributions or discretionary bonus payments to executive officers, as its capital levels exceeded defined minimums, inclusive of the CCB, at September 30, 2026.

Regulatory Capital Ratios

The following table presents the regulatory capital ratios and related capital requirements for Valley and the Bank at September 30, 2026.

Table 3: Regulatory Capital Ratios

	Actual Ratio	Minimum Capital Ratio	Capital Conservation Buffer		Minimum Capital Conservation Buffer
Valley					
CET1 Capital	10.71%	7.00%	6.21%		2.50%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital	11.36	8.50	5.36	*	2.50
Total Risk-based Capital	13.70	10.50	5.70		2.50
Valley National Bank					
CET1 Capital	12.33%	7.00%	7.83%		2.50%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital	12.33	8.50	6.33		2.50
Total Risk-based Capital	13.37	10.50	5.37	*	2.50

* The CCBs for Valley and the Bank are 5.36% and 5.37%, respectively, at September 30, 2026.

V. CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Credit Risk Management

For all of its loan types, Valley adheres to a credit policy designed to minimize credit risk while generating the maximum income given the level of risk appetite. Management reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis with subsequent approval by the Board annually. Credit authority relating to a significant dollar percentage of the overall portfolio is centralized and controlled by the Credit Risk Management Division and by the Credit Committee. Loan portfolio diversification is an important factor utilized by Valley to manage its risk across business sectors and through cyclical economic circumstances. Additionally, Valley does not accept crypto assets as loan collateral for any of its loan portfolio classes.

Valley's historical and current loan underwriting practice prohibits the origination of payment option adjustable residential mortgages which allow for negative interest amortization and subprime loans. Virtually all of our residential mortgage loan originations in recent years have conformed to rules requiring documentation of income, assets sufficient to close the transactions and debt to income ratios that support the borrower's ability to repay under the loan's proposed terms and conditions. These rules are applied to all loans originated for retention in our portfolio or for sale in the secondary market.

See Item 1 "Business" and Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements of Valley's Annual Report and Note 7 to its Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, respectively, for additional information.

The ACL for loans includes the allowance for loan losses and the reserve for unfunded credit commitments. Under CECL, our methodology to establish the allowance for loan losses has two basic components: (i) a collective reserve component for estimated expected credit losses for pools of loans that share common risk characteristics and (ii) an individually evaluated reserve component for loans that do not share risk characteristics, consisting of collateral dependent loans. Valley also maintains a separate allowance for unfunded credit commitments mainly consisting of undisbursed non-cancellable lines of credit, new loan commitments and commercial standby letters of credit.

Valley estimates the collective ACL using a current expected credit losses methodology which is based on relevant information about historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the collectability of the loan balances. In estimating the component of the allowance on a collective basis, we use a transition matrix model which calculates an expected life of loan loss percentage for each loan pool by using

probability of default and loss given default metrics. The probability of default and loss given default metrics are adjusted using a scaling factor to incorporate a full economic cycle.

The expected life of loan loss percentages are determined by analyzing the migration of loans within the commercial and industrial loan categories from performing to loss by credit quality rating or delinquency categories using historical life-of-loan data for each loan portfolio pool, and by assessing the severity of loss based on the aggregate net lifetime losses incurred. The expected credit losses based on loss history are adjusted for qualitative factors. Among other things, these adjustments include and account for differences in: (i) the impact of the reasonable and supportable economic forecast, relative probability weightings and economic variables under each scenario and reversion period, (ii) other asset specific risks to the extent that they do not exist in the historical loss information, and (iii) net expected recoveries of charged-off loan balances. These adjustments are based on qualitative factors not reflected in the transition matrix but are likely to impact the measurement of estimated credit losses. The expected lifetime loss rate is the life of loan loss percentage from the transition matrix model plus the impact of the adjustments for qualitative factors. The expected credit losses are the product of multiplying the model's expected lifetime loss rate by the exposure at default at period end on an undiscounted basis.

For further discussion regarding CECL methodology and information regarding Valley's policy for determining past due or delinquency status, placing loans on non-accrual, returning loans to accrual status, and charging-off uncollectible amounts, refer to "Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans" section in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements of Valley's Annual Report and the "Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans" section in Part I, Item 2 to its Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026.

Credit Risk Exposures

The following tables provide the exposure information for the credit portfolios including on- and off-balance sheet exposures, debt securities, and derivatives as of September 30, 2026. On-balance sheet exposures include the spot exposure as of September 30, 2026, and the weekly average for the third quarter 2026 exposure amount.

Table 4: On-Balance Sheet Credit Risk Exposures

			(in thousands)	
On-Balance Sheet Exposures Type		**Total**		**Average**
Commercial and industrial	$	12,324,253	$	12,103,498
Commercial real estate		28,034,157		28,035,923
Construction		2,666,952		2,614,990
Residential Mortgage		6,091,850		6,050,428
Consumer		4,088,974		3,879,093
Total on-balance sheet	**$**	**53,206,186**	**$**	**52,683,932**
Less: Loans held for sale		16,202		13,537
Total loan portfolio	**$**	**53,189,984**	**$**	**52,670,395**

Table 5: Off-Balance Sheet, Investment Securities, and Derivatives Credit Risk Exposures

Exposures	(in thousands) Total
Total on-balance sheet	**$ 53,206,186**
Commitments under commercial loans and lines of credit	12,663,327
Home equity and other revolving lines of credit	2,229,626
Standby letters of credit	598,467
Outstanding residential mortgage loan commitments	134,171
Commitments under unused lines of credit—credit card	155,639
Commitments to sell loans	19,227
Commercial letters of credit	15,349
Total off-balance sheet	**15,815,806**
Total investment securities	**8,075,954**
Derivatives exposure	**764,800**
Total credit risk exposure	**$ 77,862,746**

The following table presents the distribution of credit exposure by geography as of September 30, 2026. For the tables below, geography is considered as the location of the collateral for exposures collateralized by real estate.

Table 6: Credit Exposures by Geography

State	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Mortgage	Consumer	(in thousands) Total
New York	$ 3,419,082	$ 9,703,427	$ 1,636,809	$ 1,200,145	$ 15,959,463
Florida	3,218,924	8,125,870	1,607,813	665,945	13,618,552
New Jersey	2,367,343	5,722,118	2,026,507	1,333,682	11,449,650
California	630,148	1,199,136	95,364	39,685	1,964,333
Pennsylvania	131,180	1,209,910	47,924	316,039	1,705,053
Illinois	502,247	366,701	7,310	12,123	888,381
Alabama	109,983	508,662	37,988	107,695	764,328
Other	1,945,346	3,865,285	632,135	413,660	6,856,426
Total	**12,324,253**	**30,701,109**	**6,091,850**	**4,088,974**	**53,206,186**
Less: Loans held for sale	—	8,750	7,452	—	16,202
Total loan portfolio	**$ 12,324,253**	**$ 30,692,359**	**$ 6,084,398**	**$ 4,088,974**	**$ 53,189,984**

The following table presents the distribution of credit exposure by industry as of September 30, 2026.

Table 7: Credit Exposure by Industry

	($ in thousands) Total	Percent of Total
Commercial and industrial	$ 12,324,253	23%
Commercial real estate:		
Non owner-occupied	11,001,011	21%
Multifamily	9,024,673	17%
Owner occupied	8,008,473	15%
Total	28,034,157	53%
Construction	2,658,202	5%
Total commercial real estate loans	30,692,359	58%
Residential mortgage	6,084,398	11%
Consumer		
Home equity	748,969	1%
Automobile	2,031,983	4%
Other consumer	1,308,022	3%
Total consumer loans	4,088,974	8%
Total loan portfolio	**$ 53,189,984**	**100%**

The following table presents the allowance reconciliation by exposure type from June 30, 2026 to September 30, 2026.

Table 8: Allowance Reconciliation

	Commercial and Industrial	Commercial Real Estate	Residential Mortgage	Consumer	(in thousands) Total
Balance at June 30, 2026	$ 198,910	$ 319,068	$ 48,905	$ 23,717	$ 590,600
Loans charged-off	(17,656)	(19,075)	—	(3,327)	(40,058)
Charged-off loans recovered	1,268	700	26	986	2,980
Net (charge-offs) recoveries	(16,388)	(18,375)	26	(2,341)	(37,078)
Provision (credit) for loan losses	28,991	(1,300)	(1,555)	1,142	27,278
Balance at September 30, 2026	**$ 211,513**	**$ 299,393**	**$ 47,376**	**$ 22,518**	**$ 580,800**

Our loan portfolio, totaling $53.2 billion at September 30, 2026, had net loan charge-offs totaling $37.1 million for the third quarter 2026 as compared to $22.0 million for the second quarter 2026. The increase in net loan charge-offs for the third quarter 2026 was mostly due to an $11.6 million partial charge-off of a single non-performing commercial and industrial loan with $2.0 million of specific reserves within our allowance for credit losses for loans at September 30, 2026.

The allowance for loan losses, as a percentage of total loans was 1.09 percent at September 30, 2026 and 1.13 percent at June 30, 2026. For the third quarter 2026, the provision for loan losses for loans totaled $27.3 million as compared to $28.1 million for the second quarter 2026. The third quarter 2026 provision was mainly impacted by increases in (i) the economic forecast component of our reserve, (ii) non-economic qualitative reserves and (iii) specific reserves associated with certain collateral dependent loans, partially offset by (iv) a decline in quantitative reserves largely within certain commercial real estate loan categories, including construction loans, at September 30, 2026.

For additional information regarding the allowance for credit losses for loans, see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements of Valley's Annual Report and Note 7 to its Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026.

The following table presents the distribution of loan maturities by exposure type as of September 30, 2026.

Table 9: Loan Maturities by Exposure Type

(in thousands)

	1 Year or Less	1 to 5 Years	5 to 15 Years	Greater than 15 Years	Total
Commercial and industrial	$ 3,934,085	$ 4,863,836	$ 3,113,838	$ 412,494	$ 12,324,253
Commercial real estate	3,667,726	14,699,751	7,582,046	2,084,634	28,034,157
Construction	1,323,907	1,006,291	138,202	189,802	2,658,202
Residential mortgage	93,522	223,084	373,668	5,394,124	6,084,398
Consumer	100,638	1,227,234	2,684,324	76,778	4,088,974
Total	**$ 9,119,878**	**$ 22,020,196**	**$ 13,892,078**	**$ 8,157,832**	**$ 53,189,984**

The following table presents commitments and letters of credit maturities by exposure as of September 30, 2026.

Table 10: Commitments and Letters of Credit Maturities by Exposure Type

(in thousands)

	1 Year or Less	1 to 5 Years	Greater than 5 Years	Total
Commitments under commercial loans and lines of credit	$ 6,404,239	$ 4,452,974	$ 1,806,114	$ 12,663,327
Home equity and other revolving lines of credit	2,229,626	—	—	2,229,626
Standby letters of credit	415,249	183,218	—	598,467
Outstanding residential mortgage loan commitments	134,171	—	—	134,171
Commitments under unused lines of credit —credit card	100,333	55,306	—	155,639
Commitments to sell loans	19,227	—	—	19,227
Commercial letters of credit	15,349	—	—	15,349
Total	**$ 9,318,194**	**$ 4,691,498**	**$ 1,806,114**	**$ 15,815,806**

The following table presents the loans past due and non-accrual by geography as of September 30, 2026.

Table 11: Past Due and Non-Accrual Loans by Geography

			(in thousands)
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Non-Accrual Loans
New York	$ 87,564	$ 10,793	$ 265,807
Florida	16,135	545	36,987
New Jersey	10,797	798	124,801
California	766	2,500	19,394
Pennsylvania	6,321	469	5,970
Illinois	42	—	18,607
Alabama	1,055	35	1,287
Other	14,500	2,192	38,537
Total	**$ 137,180**	**$ 17,332**	**$ 511,390**

The following table presents the loans past due and non-accrual by industry as of September 30, 2026.

Table 12: Past Due and Non-Accrual Loans by Industry

			(in thousands)
	30-89 Days Past Due	90 or More Days Past Due	Non-Accrual Loans
Commercial and industrial	$ 7,980	$ 2,505	$ 168,080
Commercial real estate			
Commercial real estate	83,437	10,295	253,088
Construction	—	—	39,257
Total commercial real estate loans	83,437	10,295	292,345
Residential mortgage	26,148	2,524	44,858
Consumer			
Home equity	1,224	—	5,934
Automobile	10,401	1,173	143
Other consumer	7,990	835	30
Total consumer loans	19,615	2,008	6,107
Total	**$ 137,180**	**$ 17,332**	**$ 511,390**

VI. GENERAL DISCLOSURES FOR COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK-RELATED EXPOSURES

Counterparty Credit Risk Management

Valley is exposed to counterparty credit risk when one of the parties it makes transactions with may fail to complete contractual obligations. This risk comes from various types of transactions such as: securities sold under agreement to repurchase, margin loans, transactions cleared through a central counterparty, syndicated risk participants and derivatives contracts. Existing agreements are structured in a manner that there would be no change in collateral posting requirements in the event of Valley's credit downgrade.

By using derivatives, Valley is exposed to credit risk if counterparties to the derivative contracts do not perform as expected. Management attempts to minimize counterparty credit risk through credit approvals, limits, monitoring procedures and obtaining collateral where appropriate. Credit risk exposure associated with derivative contracts is managed at Valley in conjunction with Valley's consolidated counterparty risk management process. Valley's counterparties and the risk limits monitored by management are periodically reviewed and approved by the Board.

Valley has agreements with its derivative counterparties providing that if Valley defaults on any of its indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then Valley could also be declared in default on its derivative counterparty agreements. Additionally, Valley has an agreement with several of its derivative counterparties that contains provisions that require Valley's debt to maintain an investment grade credit rating from each of the major credit rating agencies from which it receives a credit rating. If Valley's credit rating is reduced below investment grade, or such rating is withdrawn or suspended, then the counterparties could terminate the derivative positions and Valley would be required to settle its obligations under the agreements. As of September 30, 2026, Valley was in compliance with all of the provisions of its derivative counterparty agreements. The aggregate fair value of all derivative financial instruments with credit risk-related contingent features was in a net asset position at September 30, 2026. Valley has derivative counterparty agreements that require minimum collateral posting thresholds for certain counterparties.

Some financial instruments, including certain OTC derivatives (mostly interest rate swaps) may be eligible for offset in the consolidated statements of financial condition and/or subject to master netting arrangements or similar agreements. OTC derivatives include interest rate swaps executed and settled bilaterally with counterparties without the use of an organized exchange or central clearing house (presented in the table below). The credit risk associated with bilateral OTC derivatives is managed through obtaining collateral and enforceable master netting agreements.

Valley is party to master netting arrangements with its financial institution counterparties; however, Valley does not offset assets and liabilities under these arrangements for financial statement presentation purposes. The master netting arrangements provide for a single net settlement of all swap agreements, as well as collateral, in the event of default on, or termination of, any one contract. Collateral, usually in the form of cash or marketable investment securities, is posted by or received from the counterparty with net liability or asset positions, respectively, in accordance with contract thresholds. Master repurchase agreements which include "right of set-off" provisions generally have a legally enforceable right to offset recognized amounts. In such cases, the collateral would be used to settle the fair value of the swap or repurchase agreement should Valley be in default. Total amount of collateral held or pledged cannot exceed the net derivative fair values with the counterparty.

Valley utilizes CEM which is an OCC approved method for calculating credit exposure resulting from a derivative transaction for the purpose of calculating a bank's adherence to its legal lending limit under Dodd-Frank Act Section 610. Under CEM, Valley calculates the credit exposure for derivative transactions by adding the current exposure (the greater of zero or the mark-to-market value) and the PFE (calculated by multiplying the notional amount by a specific conversion factor which varies based on the type and remaining maturity of the contract) of the derivative transactions. CEM incorporates additional calculations for netting arrangements and collateral and uses multipliers that are tailored to computing the PFE of derivative transactions. In addition, because of its use in the capital rules, the CEM is familiar to both industry and regulators as an available measure of derivative exposure and its use for measuring credit exposure under the lending limits rule would therefore introduce less burden and operational risk than would the use of a different methodology for regulatory purposes. Valley's Credit Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring individual exposures in accordance with all lending limits for Valley. Total net credit exposure to the counterparty is managed to not exceed 2 percent of Valley's equity. At September 30, 2026, Valley was compliant with the counterparty limit.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table provides the gross information for Valley's counterparty credit risk-related exposures as of September 30, 2026.

Table 13: Derivative Financial Instruments

(in thousands)

	Notional Amount	Other Assets	Other Liabilities
Fair value hedge interest rate swaps	$ 699,685	$ 1,785	$ 1,131
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	**699,685**	**1,785**	**1,131**
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Interest rate swaps and other contracts *	$ 19,231,240	$ 445,873	$ 445,820
Foreign currency derivatives	2,360,109	19,615	16,687
Mortgage banking derivatives	34,804	435	397
Credit default swap	396,287	—	49
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	**$ 22,022,440**	**$ 465,923**	**$ 462,953**
Gross derivative values presented in the consolidated statements of financial condition in the Form 10-Q	$ 22,722,125	$ 467,708	$ 464,084

* Other derivative contracts include risk participation agreements.

As of September 30, 2026, cash collateral received and pledged was $397.1 million and $4.2 million, respectively.

The table below presents information about Valley's financial instruments that are eligible for offset in the consolidated statements of financial condition as of September 30, 2026.

Table 14: Eligible Financial Instruments

(in thousands)

	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset	Net Amounts Presented	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral*	Net Amount
Assets:						
Interest rate swaps and other contracts	$ 447,658	$ —	$ 447,658	$ —	$ (397,110)	$ 50,548
Liabilities:						
Interest rate swaps and other contracts	$ 446,951	$ —	$ 446,951	$ —	$ —	$ 446,951

* Cash collateral received from or pledged to our counterparties in relation to market value exposures of OTC derivative contracts in an asset/liability position.

The following table provides the notional amount of purchased and sold credit derivatives as of September 30, 2026 related to Valley's loan portfolio.

Table 15: Purchased and Sold Credit Derivatives

(in thousands)

	Purchased	Sold
Credit default swap	$ 396,287	$ —
Risk participation agreements	669,771	330,085

VII. CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

General Credit Risk Mitigation

Loans are well documented in accordance with specific and detailed underwriting policies and verification procedures. General underwriting guidance is consistent across all loan types with possible variations in procedures and due diligence dictated by specific loan requests. Due diligence standards require acquisition and verification of sufficient financial information to determine a borrower's or guarantor's credit worthiness, capital support, capacity to repay, collateral support, and character. Credit worthiness is generally verified using personal or business credit reports from independent credit reporting agencies. Capacity to repay the loan is based on verifiable liquidity and earnings capacity as shown on financial statements and/or tax returns, banking activity levels, operating statements, rent rolls or independent verification of employment. Finally, collateral valuation is determined via appraisals from independent, bank-approved, certified, or licensed property appraisers, valuation services, or readily available market resources.

Credit Concentrations

Total loans increased $722.7 million, or 5.5 percent on an annualized basis, to $53.2 billion at September 30, 2026 from June 30, 2026 mostly due to increases of $363.0 million and $343.5 million in commercial and industrial loans and total commercial real estate loans, respectively. Loan originations from a range of relationship-driven small to midsize clients continued to drive commercial and industrial loan growth during the third quarter 2026, while new owner occupied loans and an uptick in construction loan activity were the primary drivers of the increase in commercial real estate loans at September 30, 2026. Our CRE loan concentration ratio (defined as total commercial real estate loans held for investment and held for sale, excluding owner occupied loans, as a percentage of total risk-based capital) declined to 312 percent at September 30, 2026 from 317 percent at June 30, 2026.

Commercial and industrial loans increased by $363.0 million, or 12.1 percent on an annualized basis, to $12.3 billion at September 30, 2026 from June 30, 2026. The increase was largely driven by new originations from a range of relationship-driven small to midsize clients across several markets, including strong loan production from New York, Florida, California, and Arizona.

Commercial real estate loans (excluding construction loans) increased $160.4 million to $28.0 billion at September 30, 2026 from June 30, 2026 mainly driven by new owner occupied loan originations. Owner occupied loans increased $315.6 million, or 16.4 percent on an annualized basis as compared to June 30, 2026, largely due to continued momentum in new loan originations from our healthcare vertical and the Florida market during the third quarter 2026. Non-owner occupied decreased $145.7 million at September 30, 2026 from June 30, 2026 mainly due to our continued targeted runoff of transactional/non-relationship loans, which outpaced limited new originations in this category during the third quarter 2026. Overall, commercial real estate loans are well-diversified mainly across our footprint areas in New York (including Manhattan), Florida, and New Jersey with a combined weighted average loan to value ratio of 59 percent and debt service coverage ratio of 1.64 at September 30, 2026.

Construction loans increased $183.1 million to $2.7 billion at September 30, 2026 from June 30, 2026 mainly driven by new loan advances on projects primarily in New York and Florida.

Residential mortgage loans increased $101.5 million to $6.1 billion at September 30, 2026 from June 30, 2026 mainly due to continued retention of most new loan origination activity and modest levels of prepayments. New and refinanced residential mortgage loan originations totaled $230.1 million for the third quarter 2026 as compared to $254.0 million for the second quarter 2026. In addition, we purchased $23.5 million and $66.1 million of loans from unrelated third-party lenders for qualifying CRA purposes during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2026, respectively.

Consumer loans decreased $85.3 million, or 8.2 percent on an annualized basis, to $4.1 billion at September 30, 2026 as compared to June 30, 2026 largely due to a decrease in automobile loans, partially offset by increases in home equity loans and other collateralized personal lines of credit. Automobile loans decreased by $118.1 million, or 22.0 percent on an annualized basis, to $2.0 billion at September 30, 2026 as compared to June 30, 2026. The decrease in automobile loans was largely attributable to lower indirect auto loan origination volumes from our dealership network combined with higher repayment activity. Auto loan originations totaled $138.8 million for the third quarter 2026 as compared to $217.1 million for the second quarter 2026. Consumer demand for automobiles continues to be constrained by several factors, including gasoline prices and the high level of market interest rates. Home equity

loans increased $20.3 million, or 11.2 percent on an annualized basis as compared to June 30, 2026 mostly due to higher line usage and, to a lesser extent, new originations as compared to the second quarter 2026. Other consumer loans increased $12.5 million to $1.3 billion at September 30, 2026 as compared to June 30, 2026 primarily due to increased originations and usage of collateralized personal lines of credit.

A significant part of our lending is in northern and central New Jersey, New York City, Long Island and Florida. To mitigate our geographic risks, we maintain a diversified portfolio across borrower types and loans to protect against potential downturns in any single sector. Management realizes that some degree of risk must be expected in the normal course of lending activities. Allowances are maintained to absorb such lifetime expected credit losses inherent in the portfolio. For more information, see the "Loan Portfolio Risk Elements and Credit Risk Management" section within Note 4 of the consolidated financial statements of Valley's Annual Report.

The following table provides the total exposure that is covered by guarantees by portfolio as of September 30, 2026. The guarantees are SBA guaranteed loans with a 0 percent risk-weighting.

Table 16: Total Exposure Covered by SBA Guarantees

		(in thousands)
		Exposure Covered by Guarantees
Commercial and industrial	$	24,567
Commercial real estate		17,116
Total	**$**	**41,683**

VIII. SECURITIZATION

Securitization

Valley has utilized a synthetic securitization transaction primarily to help manage an aggregate credit concentration in certain originated automobile loans. Risk management has oversight over these exposures, which includes on-balance sheet portfolio loans. Valley does not engage in re-securitization activities.

During 2024, Valley entered into a transaction treated as a synthetic securitization in which the credit risk associated with certain automobile loans was transferred to a third party through the use of a credit default swap while the underlying assets remain on Valley's consolidated balance sheet and serviced by the Bank. Unlike traditional securitizations, synthetic securitizations do not involve the transfer of legal ownership or funding of the referenced assets. The third party provides cash collateral where Valley has a perfected first-priority security interest representing the protection amount, to be utilized in the event of loss incurred by Valley under the swap.

As of September 30, 2026, $7.8 million of the underlying automobile loans were considered past due.

Synthetic securitization exposures are risk-weighted in accordance with the U.S. Basel III Standardized approach. RWA for securitization exposures is determined using the Simplified Supervisory Formula Approach (SSFA), which leverages a simplified supervisory risk weight calculation which considers seniority in the securitization structure, risk weights of the exposures securitized and what portion of the underlying pool of exposures is past-due or non-accrual.

The following table presents Valley's securitization exposure and related Risk-Weighted Assets as of September 30, 2026.

Table 17: Securitization Exposure by Type and Risk-Weight

		(In Thousands)	
Exposure (Underlying)	**Risk Weight %**	**Exposures**	**Risk-Weighted Assets**
Auto Loans	20% to 100%	$417,144	$139,743

IX. EQUITIES NOT SUBJECT TO MARKET RISK RULE

Equity Risk

The Market Risk Rule under the Federal Reserve's regulatory capital framework applies to institutions with aggregate trading assets and liabilities of greater than $1 billion or 10 percent of total assets at September 30, 2026. Both Valley and the Bank had aggregate trading assets and liabilities below this threshold at September 30, 2026, and therefore are not subject to the Market Risk Rule.

Valley owns equity securities, not held for trading purposes, consisting of two publicly traded mutual funds, CRA investments and several other equity investments we have made in companies that develop new financial technologies and in partnerships that invest in such companies. Our CRA and other equity investments are a mix of both publicly traded entities and privately held entities. In addition, Valley owns Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Home Loan Bank stock which are considered non-marketable equity securities and reported in other assets at cost which equals their redeemable carrying amounts.

In accordance with Basel III requirements, Valley utilized the simple risk-weighted approach to determine risk-weighted assets for equity exposures. The risk-weighted amount of Valley's equity exposure is based on the adjusted carrying value of the equity exposure.

See additional information on equity risk pertaining to capital gains and valuation of equity holdings not subject to market risk rule under – "Interest Rate Sensitivity," – "Liquidity and Cash Requirements" and – "Capital Adequacy" sections of Valley's Annual Report and "Interest Rate Risk", "Liquidity and Cash Requirements" and "Capital Adequacy" in Part I, Item 2 of its Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026.

Book Value and Fair Value of Equity Exposures Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule

The following table presents Valley's equity investments not subject to the Market Risk rule as of September 30, 2026.

Table 18: Equity Investments Not Subject to the Market Risk Rule

		(in thousands)
Equity Investments		**Carrying Value**
Non-publicly traded equity investments	$	393,305
Publicly traded equity investments		21,976
Total equity investments not subject to the Market Risk rule	**$**	**415,281**

Valley had no realized gains and losses due to the sale of equity securities during the third quarter 2026. Total changes in the valuation of equity securities were immaterial for the third quarter 2026.

Capital Requirements of Equity Investment Exposures by Risk-Weighting

The following table presents Valley's equity exposures by type and risk-weight as of September 30, 2026.

Table 19: Equity Exposures by Type and Risk-Weight

($ in thousands)

Simple Risk-Weighted Approach	Exposures	Risk-Weighted Assets	Risk-Weight
Federal Reserve Bank stock	$ 179,773	$ —	—%
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	142,808	28,562	20.0
Equity exposures	92,700	81,545	88.0 *
Total equity investments not subject to the Market Risk rule	**$ 415,281**	**$ 110,107**	

* Includes the weighted average risk-weight among various equity exposures.

X. INTEREST RATE RISK FOR NON-TRADING ACTIVITIES

Our success is largely dependent upon our ability to manage interest rate risk. Interest rate risk can be defined as the exposure of our interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities to the movement in interest rates. Our Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for managing such risks and establishing policies that monitor and coordinate our sources and uses of funds. Asset and Liability management is a continuous process due to the constant change in interest rate risk factors. In assessing the appropriate interest rate risk levels for us, management weighs the potential benefit of each risk management activity within the desired parameters of liquidity, capital levels and management's tolerance for exposure to income fluctuations. Many of the actions undertaken by management utilize fair value analysis and attempt to achieve consistent accounting and economic benefits for financial assets and their related funding sources. We have predominantly focused on managing our interest rate risk by attempting to match the inherent risk and cash flows of financial assets and liabilities. Specifically, management employs multiple risk management activities, such as optimizing the level of new residential mortgage originations retained in our mortgage portfolio through increasing or decreasing loan sales in the secondary market, product pricing levels, the desired maturity levels for new originations, the composition levels of both our interest earning assets and interest bearing liabilities, as well as several other risk management activities.

We use a simulation model to analyze net interest income sensitivity to movements in interest rates. The simulation model projects net interest income based on various interest rate scenarios over a 12-month period. The model is based on the actual maturity and re-pricing characteristics of rate sensitive assets and liabilities. The model incorporates certain assumptions which management believes to be reasonable regarding the impact of changing interest rates, non-maturity deposit betas, and the prepayment assumptions of certain assets and liabilities as of September 30, 2026. The model assumes immediate changes in interest rates without any proactive change in the composition or size of the balance sheet, or other future actions that management might undertake to mitigate this risk. In the model, the forecasted shape of the yield curve remains static as of September 30, 2026. The impact of interest rate derivatives, such as interest rate swaps, is also included in the model.

Our simulation model is based on market interest rates and prepayment speeds prevalent in the market as of September 30, 2026. Although the size of Valley's balance sheet is forecast to remain static as of September 30, 2026, in our model, the composition is adjusted to reflect new interest earning assets and funding originations coupled with rate spreads utilizing our actual originations during the third quarter 2026. The model utilizes an immediate parallel shift in market interest rates at September 30, 2026.

The assumptions used in the net interest income simulation are inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ significantly from those presented in the table below, due to the frequency and timing of changes in interest rates and changes in spreads between maturity and re-pricing categories. Overall, our net interest income is affected by changes in interest rates and cash flows from our loan and investment portfolios. We actively manage these cash flows in conjunction with our liability mix, duration, and interest rates to optimize the net interest income, while structuring the balance sheet in response to actual or potential changes in interest rates. Additionally, our net interest income is impacted by the level of competition within our marketplace. Competition can negatively impact

the level of interest rates attainable on loans and increase the cost of deposits, which may result in downward pressure on our net interest margin in future periods. Other factors, including, but not limited to, the slope of the yield curve and projected cash flows will impact our net interest income results and may increase or decrease the level of asset sensitivity of our balance sheet.

Convexity is a measure of how the duration of a financial instrument changes as market interest rates change. Potential movements in the convexity of bonds held in our investment portfolio, as well as the duration of the loan portfolio may have a positive or negative impact on our net interest income in varying interest rate environments. As a result, the increase or decrease in forecast net interest income may not have a linear relationship to the results reflected in the table below. Management cannot provide any assurance about the actual effect of changes in interest rates on our net interest income.

The following table reflects management's expectations of the change in our net interest income over the next 12-month period considering the aforementioned assumptions. While an instantaneous and severe shift in interest rates was used in this simulation model, we believe that any actual shift in interest rates would likely be more gradual and would therefore have a more modest impact than shown in the table below.

Table 20: Changes in Interest Rates

	($ in thousands)	
	Estimated Change in Future Net Interest Income	
Changes In Interest Rate (in basis points)	**Dollar Change**	**Percentage Change**
+300	$ 64,991	3.08%
+200	44,953	2.13
+100	23,320	1.10
-100	(22,482)	(1.06)
-200	(36,268)	(1.72)
-300	(35,494)	(1.68)

For more information see – "Interest Rate Sensitivity" in Valley's Annual Report and "Interest Rate Risk" in Part I, Item 2 of its Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026.

The following table presents a summary of references to Valley's Quarterly Report for the quarter ended September 30, 2026, Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2025 and FR Y-9C consolidated financial statement.

Table 21: Disclosure Mapping Table

Disclosure Requirement	Q3 2026 Form 10-Q	2025 Form 10-K	Q3 2026 FR Y-9C
Table 1: Scope of Application	▪ Item 2. MD&A (Capital Adequacy)	▪ Item 1. Business (Business, Basis of Presentation) ▪ Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1) ▪ Regulatory and Capital Requirements (Note 16)	
Table 2: Capital Structure	▪ Item 2. MD&A (Capital Adequacy)	▪ Regulatory and Capital Requirements (Note 16)	
Table 3: Capital Adequacy		▪ Item 1. Business (Risk Management)	▪ Schedule HC-R
Table 4: Capital Conservation Buffer	▪ Item 2. MD&A (Capital Adequacy)	▪ Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Capital Adequacy) ▪ Regulatory and Capital Requirements (Note 16)	
Table 5: Credit Risk – General Disclosure	▪ Item 2. MD&A (Investment Securities Portfolio, Loan Portfolio, Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans) ▪ New Authoritative Accounting Guidance (Note 4) ▪ Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans (Note 7)	▪ Item 1. Business (Credit Risk Management and Underwriting Approach, Changes in Loan Portfolio Composition) ▪ Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1) ▪ Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans (Note 4) ▪ Item 7. MD&A (Loan Portfolio, Investment Securities Portfolio) ▪ Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14) (Financial Instruments with Off-balance Sheet Risk)	▪ Schedule HC-R
Table 6: General Disclosures for Counterparty Credit Risk Related Exposures	▪ Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (Note 12) ▪ Balance Sheet Offsetting (Note 13)	▪ Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14) (Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities) ▪ Balance Sheet Offsetting (Note 15)	

Disclosure Requirement	Q3 2026 Form 10-Q	2025 Form 10-K	Q3 2026 FR Y-9C
Table 7: Credit Risk Mitigation	▪ Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses on Loans (Note 7)	▪ Item 1. Business (Credit Risk Management and Underwriting Approach, Changes in Loan Portfolio Composition) ▪ Item 7. MD&A (Asset Concentration and Risk Elements) ▪ Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses for Loans (Note 4) (Loan Portfolio Risk Elements and Credit Risk Management)	
Table 8: Securitization	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Table 9: Equities Not Subject to Market Risk Rule	▪ Item 2. MD&A (Interest Rate Risk , Liquidity and Cash Requirements, Capital Adequacy) ▪ Fair Value Measurement of Assets and Liabilities (Note 5)	▪ Item 7. MD&A (Interest Rate Sensitivity, Liquidity and Cash Requirements, Capital Adequacy) ▪ Fair Value Measurements of Assets and Liabilities (Note 2) (Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis)	
Table 10: Interest Rate Risk for Non-Trading Activities	▪ Item 2. MD&A (Interest Rate Risk)	▪ Item 7. MD&A (Interest Rate Sensitivity)	

APPENDIX

The following terms were used in Valley's BASEL III Regulatory Capital Disclosures Report.

Term	Definition
ACL	Allowance for Credit Losses
Board	Board of Directors of Valley National Bancorp
Capital Rule or Basel III	Capital rules under a global regulatory framework developed by the Basel
CCB	Capital Conservation Buffer
CECL	Current Expected Credit Losses
CEM	Current Exposure Methodology
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CRA	Community Reinvestment Act
CRE loan concentration ratio	Total commercial real estate loans held for investment and held for sale, excluding owner occupied loans, as a percentage of total risk-based capital
FINRA	Financial Industry Regulatory Authority
FR Y-9C	Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies
GAAP	U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
MD&A	Management Discussion and Analysis
Market Risk Rule	Market Risk Capital Rule (FR 4201; OMB No. 7100-0314)
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OTC	Over the counter
PFE	Potential Future Exposure
SBA	Small Business Administration
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
The Bank	Valley National Bank
Valley	May refer to Valley National Bancorp individually, Valley National Bancorp subsidiaries, as the context requires (interchangeable with the "Company")
Valley's Annual Report	Valley's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2025
Valley's Quarterly Report	Valley's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q