

Risk Factors Comparison 2024-02-23 to 2023-02-24 Form: 10-K

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This Item outlines specific risks that could affect the ability of our various businesses to compete, change our risk profile or materially affect our financial condition or results of operations. Our operating environment continues to evolve and new risks continue to emerge. To address that challenge we have a risk management governance structure that oversees processes for monitoring evolving risks and oversees various initiatives designed to manage and control our potential exposure. This Item highlights risks that could affect us in material ways by causing future results to differ materially from past results, by causing future results to differ materially from current expectations, or by causing material changes in our financial condition. Some of these risks are interrelated and the occurrence of one or more of them may exacerbate the effect of others.

TRADITIONAL COMPETITION RISKS We are subject to intense competition for clients and the nature of that competition is rapidly evolving. Our primary areas of competition include: consumer and commercial deposits, commercial loans, consumer loans including home mortgages and lines of credit, financial planning and wealth management, ~~fixed income products and services~~, and other consumer and commercial financial products and services. Our competitors in these areas include national, state and non- U. S. banks, credit unions, savings and loan associations, consumer finance companies, mortgage banking firms, trust companies, securities brokerage firms, investment counseling firms, insurance companies and agencies, money market funds and other mutual funds, hedge funds and other financial services companies that serve in our markets. The emergence of non- traditional, disruptive service providers (see Industry Disruption section below) has intensified this competitive environment. In addition, as customer preferences and expectations continue to evolve, technology has lowered barriers to entry and made it possible for nonbanks to offer products and services traditionally provided by banks, such as check- cashing, automatic transfer and automatic payment systems and “ peer- to- peer ” lending in which investors provide debt financing and / or capital directly to borrowers. While traditional banks are subject to the same regulatory framework as we are, nonbanks experience a significantly different or reduced degree of regulation as well as lower cost structures. We may face a competitive disadvantage as a result of our smaller size, more limited geographic diversification and inability to spread costs across broader markets. **In addition, larger institutions may have the advantage of being perceived by the public as more secure in times of financial uncertainty as evidenced by the migration of deposits to large banks in response to recent bank failures.** Although we compete by concentrating marketing efforts in our primary markets with local advertisements, personal contacts and greater flexibility and responsiveness in working with local customers, customer loyalty can be easily influenced by a competitor’ s new products and our strategy may or may not continue to be successful. Failure to perform in any of these areas could significantly weaken our competitive position, which could adversely affect our growth and profitability which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may also be affected by the marketplace loosening of credit underwriting standards and structures.

STRATEGIC AND MACRO RISKS We may be unable to successfully implement our strategy to grow our commercial and consumer banking businesses. Although our current strategy is expected to evolve as business conditions change, in ~~2023~~ **2024** our strategy is to continue to invest resources in our banking businesses and operations as we integrate the businesses and operations of our recent acquisitions, including ~~FinTrust, Aquesta, Reliant and Progress~~ **and First Miami**, and seek to exploit opportunities for cost and revenue synergies. In the future, we expect to continue to nurture profitable organic growth as well as pursue acquisitions or strategic transactions if appropriate opportunities, within or outside of our current markets, present themselves. Our failure or inability to successfully implement those strategies could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition. Failure to achieve one or more key elements needed for successful business acquisitions ~~and (including the integrations-~~ **integration of those businesses)** could adversely affect our business and earnings. Expanding in our current markets and selecting attractive new growth markets by opening additional branches and service locations or through acquisitions of all or part of other financial institutions involve risks, any one of which could result in a material and adverse effect upon our results of operation or financial condition. These risks include, without limitation, the following: • our inability to identify and expand into suitable markets; • our inability to identify and acquire suitable sites for new branches and service locations; • our inability to identify and execute potential acquisition targets; • our inability to develop accurate estimates and judgments to evaluate asset values and credit, operations, management and market risks with respect to an acquired branch or institution, a new branch office or a new market; • our inability to realize certain assumptions and estimates to preserve the expected financial benefits of the transaction; • our inability to avoid the diversion of our management’ s attention from existing operations during the negotiation of a transaction; • our inability to manage successful entry into new markets where we have limited or no direct prior experience; • our inability to obtain regulatory and other approvals, or obtain such approvals without restrictive conditions; • our inability to integrate the acquired business’ operations, clients, and properties quickly and cost- effectively; • our inability to manage cultural assimilation risks associated with growth through acquisitions, which can be an often- overlooked and often- critical failure point in mergers; • our inability to combine the franchise values of businesses that we acquire with those of ours without significant loss **of employees or customers** from re- branding and other similar changes; or • our inability to retain core clients and key ~~associates~~ **employees**. Failure to achieve one or more key elements needed for successful organic growth could adversely affect our business and earnings. There are a number of risks to the successful execution of our organic growth strategy that could result in a material and adverse effect upon our results of operation and financial condition. These risks include, without limitation, the following: • our inability to attract and retain clients in our banking market areas, particularly as we integrate our recent acquisitions, including ~~FinTrust, Aquesta, Reliant and Progress~~ **and First Miami**; • our inability to

achieve and maintain growth in our earnings while pursuing new business opportunities; • our inability to maintain a high level of client service while optimizing our physical branch count due to changing client demand, all while expanding our remote banking services and expanding or enhancing our information processing, technology, compliance, and other operational infrastructures effectively and efficiently; • our inability to maintain loan quality **in while, at the context of significant same time, creating** loan growth; • our inability to attract sufficient deposits and capital to fund anticipated loan growth; • our inability to maintain adequate common equity and regulatory capital while managing the liquidity and capital requirements associated with growth, especially organic growth and cash- funded acquisitions; • our inability to hire or retain adequate management personnel and systems to oversee and support such growth; • our inability to implement additional policies, procedures and operating systems required to support our growth; • our inability to manage effectively and efficiently the changes and adaptations necessitated by a complex, burdensome, and evolving regulatory environment . Although we have in place strategies designed to achieve those elements that are significant to us at present, our challenge is to execute those strategies and adjust them, or adopt new strategies, as conditions change. **INDUSTRY DISRUPTION** Failure to keep pace with technological changes could adversely affect our business. The financial services industry is continually undergoing rapid technological change with frequent introductions of new technology- driven products and services. The effective use of technology increases efficiency and enables financial institutions to better serve customers and to reduce costs. Our future success depends, in part, upon our ability to address the needs of our customers by using technology to provide products and services that will satisfy customer demands, as well as to create additional efficiencies in our operations. Many of our competitors have substantially greater resources to invest in technological improvements. We may not be able to effectively implement new technology- driven products and services or be successful in marketing these products and services to our customers. Failure to successfully keep pace with technological change affecting the financial services industry could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. **Through technological innovations and changes in client habits, -regarding the manner in which clients customers use financial services continues to change at a rapid pace could hinder ongoing customer acquisition and retention efforts.** We provide a large number of services remotely (online and mobile), and physical branch utilization has been in long- term decline throughout the industry for many years. Technology has helped us reduce costs and improve service, but also has weakened traditional geographic and relationship ties, and has allowed disruptors to enter traditional banking areas **by providing payment and exchange services that compete directly with banks in ways not previously possible.** Through digital marketing and service platforms, many banks are making client inroads unrelated to physical presence. This competitive risk is especially pronounced from the largest U. S. banks, and from online- only banks, due in part to the investments they are able to sustain in their digital platforms - **Companies as disparate as PayPal and Starbucks provide payment and exchange services which compete directly with banks in ways not possible traditionally.** Recently, some government leaders have discussed having the U. S. Post Office offer banking services. The nature of technology- driven disruption to our industry is changing, in some cases seeking to displace traditional financial service providers rather than merely enhance traditional services or their delivery. A number of recent technologies have worked with the existing financial system and traditional banks, such as the evolution of ATM cards into debit / credit cards and the evolution of debit / credit cards into smart phones. These sorts of technologies often have expanded the market for banking services overall while siphoning a portion of the revenues from those services away from banks and disrupting prior methods of delivering those services. Additionally, some recent innovations may tend to replace traditional banks as financial service providers rather than merely augmenting those services. For example, companies which claim to offer applications and services based on artificial intelligence are beginning to compete much more directly with traditional financial services companies in areas involving personal advice, including high- margin services such as financial planning and wealth management. The low- cost, high- speed nature of these “ robo- advisor ” services can be especially attractive to younger, less- affluent clients and potential clients, as well as persons interested in “ self- service ” investment management. Other industry changes, such as zero- commission trading offered by certain large firms able to use trading as a loss- leader, may amplify this trend. Similarly, inventions based on blockchain technology eventually may be the foundation for greatly enhancing transactional security throughout the banking industry, but also eventually may reduce the need for banks as secure deposit- keepers and intermediaries. **OPERATIONAL RISKS** Fraud is a major, and increasing, operational risk for us and all banks. **Two traditional areas, deposit Deposit fraud (check kiting, wire fraud, etc.) and loan fraud ,** continue to be major sources of fraud attempts and loss. The sophistication and methods used to perpetrate fraud continue to evolve as technology changes. In addition to cybersecurity risk (discussed below), new technologies have made it easier for bad actors to obtain and use client personal information, mimic signatures and otherwise create false documents that look genuine. The industry fraud threat continues to evolve, including but not limited to card fraud, check fraud, social engineering and phishing attacks for identity theft and account takeover. **Additionally, the use of artificial intelligence and quantum computing could exacerbate many of these risks.** Our anti- fraud measures are both preventive and, when necessary, responsive; however, some level of fraud loss is unavoidable, and the risk of a major loss cannot be eliminated. Our ability to conduct and grow our businesses **is dependent depends** in part upon our ability to create, maintain, expand, and evolve an appropriate operational and organizational infrastructure, manage expenses, and recruit and retain personnel with the ability to manage a complex business. Operational risk can arise in many ways, including: errors related to failed or inadequate physical, operational, information technology, or other processes; faulty or disabled computer or other technology systems; fraud, theft, physical security breaches, electronic data and related security breaches, or other criminal conduct by associates or third parties; and exposure to other external events. Inadequacies may present themselves in myriad ways. Actions taken to manage one risk may be ineffective against others. For example, information technology systems may be sufficiently redundant to withstand a fire, incursion, malware, or other major casualty, but they may be insufficiently adaptable to new business conditions or opportunities. Efforts to make systems more robust may make them less adaptable, and vice- versa. Also, our **efforts- effort to control expenses**

maximize operating leverage, which is a significant priority for us, increases our operational challenges as we strive to maintain **high quality** client service and compliance ~~at high quality and low cost~~. A serious information technology security (cybersecurity) breach can cause significant damage and at the same time be difficult to detect even after it occurs. Our operations rely on the secure processing, storage and transmission of confidential and other information in our computer systems and networks as well as through the internet through digital and mobile technologies. Although we take protective measures and endeavor to modify these systems as circumstances warrant, the advances in technology increase the risk of information security breaches. We provide our customers the ability to bank remotely, including over the internet or through their mobile device. The secure transmission of confidential information is a critical element of remote and mobile banking. Any failure, interruption or breach in security of these systems could result in disruptions to our accounting, deposit, loan and other systems, and adversely affect our customer relationships. There have been increasing efforts on the part of third parties, including through cyber-attacks, to breach data security at financial institutions or with respect to financial transactions. There have been several recent instances involving financial services, credit bureaus and consumer- based companies reporting the unauthorized disclosure of client or customer information or the destruction or theft of corporate data, by both private individuals and foreign governments. In addition, because the techniques used to cause such security breaches change frequently, often are not recognized until launched against a target and may originate from less regulated and remote areas around the world, we may be unable to proactively address these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. Our network, and the systems of parties with whom we contract, could be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses, phishing schemes, spam attacks, human error, natural disasters, power loss and other security breaches. Cyber threats are rapidly evolving and we may not be able to anticipate or prevent all such attacks. Among other things, damage can occur due to outright theft or extortion of our funds, fraud or identity theft perpetrated on clients, or adverse publicity associated with a breach and its potential effects. Perpetrators potentially can be associates, clients, and certain vendors, all of whom legitimately have access to some portion of our systems, as well as outsiders with no legitimate access. These risks are heightened through the increasing use of digital and mobile solutions which allow for rapid money movement and increase the difficulty to detect and prevent fraudulent transactions.

Additionally, the use of artificial intelligence and quantum computing could exacerbate many of these risks. We may be required to spend significant capital and other resources to protect against the threat of security breaches and computer viruses, or to alleviate problems caused by security breaches or viruses. To the extent that our activities or the activities of our customers involve the storage and transmission of confidential information, security breaches (including breaches of security of customer systems and networks) and viruses could expose us to claims, litigation and other possible liabilities. Any inability to prevent security breaches or computer viruses could also cause existing customers to lose confidence in our systems and could adversely affect our reputation, results of operations and ability to attract and maintain customers and businesses. In addition, a security breach could also subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny, expose us to civil litigation and possible financial liability and cause reputational damage. We rely on information technology and telecommunications systems and certain third- party service providers, the operational functions of which may experience disruptions that could adversely affect us and over which we may have limited or no control. Our business is highly dependent on the successful and uninterrupted functioning of our information technology and telecommunications systems, third- party accounting systems and mobile and online banking platforms. We outsource many of our major systems, such as data processing, loan servicing and deposit processing systems and online banking platforms. While we have selected these vendors carefully, we do not control their actions. The failure of these systems, or the termination of a third- party software license or service agreement on which any of these systems is based, could interrupt our operations. Financial or operational difficulties of a vendor could also damage our operations if those difficulties interfere with the vendor' s ability to serve us. Furthermore, our vendors could also be sources of operational and information security risk to us, including from breakdowns or failures of their own systems or capacity constraints. Replacing these third- party vendors could also create significant delay and expense. Because our information technology and telecommunications systems interface with and depend on third- party systems, we could experience service denials if demand for such services exceeds capacity or such third- party systems fail or experience interruptions. If sustained or repeated, a system failure or service denial could result in a deterioration of our ability to process new and renewed loans, gather deposits and provide customer service, compromise our ability to operate effectively, damage our reputation, result in a loss of customer business and / or subject us to additional regulatory scrutiny and possible financial liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Our ability to recoup our losses may be limited legally or practically in many situations. Our risk management framework may not be effective in mitigating risks and / or losses. We have implemented a risk management framework to mitigate our risk and loss exposure. This framework is comprised of various processes, systems and strategies, and is designed to identify, measure, monitor, report and manage the types of risk to which we are subject, including, among others, credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, legal and regulatory risk, **cybersecurity risk**, compliance risk, strategic risk, reputational risk and operational risk related to its employees, systems and vendors, among others. Any system of control and any system to reduce risk exposure, however well designed and operated, is based in part on certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurances that the objectives of the system are met and will be effective under all circumstances or that it will adequately identify, manage or mitigate any risk or loss to us. Additionally, instruments, systems and strategies used to hedge or otherwise manage exposure to various types of interest rate, price, legal and regulatory compliance, credit, liquidity, operational and business risks and enterprise- wide risk could be less effective than anticipated. As a result, we may not be able to effectively mitigate our risk exposures in particular market environments or against particular types of risk. If our risk management framework is not effective, we could suffer unexpected losses and become subject to litigation, negative regulatory consequences, or reputational damage among other adverse consequences, any of which could result in our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects being materially adversely affected. Competition for talent is substantial and increasing. Moreover, revenue growth in some business lines increasingly depends upon top talent. In

recent years, ~~the our~~ cost to us of hiring and retaining top revenue-producing talent has increased, and that trend is likely to continue. We have assembled a management team which has substantial background and experience in banking and financial services in our markets. Moreover, much of our organic loan growth in recent years was the result of our ability to attract experienced financial services professionals who have been able to attract customers from other financial institutions. We anticipate deploying a similar hiring strategy in the future. **It is also not uncommon for other financial institutions to deploy this strategy as well and there is a risk that teams of our employees may be recruited by other financial institutions.** Additionally, operating our technology systems requires employees with specialized skills that are not readily available in the general employee candidate pool. Inability to retain these key personnel (including key personnel of the businesses we have acquired) or to continue to attract experienced lenders with established books of business could negatively affect our growth because of the loss of these individuals' skills and customer relationships and / or the potential difficulty of promptly replacing them. Moreover, the higher costs we must pay to hire and retain these experienced individuals could cause our noninterest expense levels to rise and negatively impact our results of operations. **Our accounting estimates and risk management processes rely on analytical and forecasting models. The processes we use to estimate our expected credit losses and to measure the fair value of financial instruments, as well as the processes we use to estimate the effects of changing interest rates and other market measures on our financial condition and results of operations, depends upon the use of analytical and forecasting models. These models reflect assumptions that may not be accurate, particularly in times of market stress or other unforeseen circumstances. If the assumptions used in our model for measuring interest sensitivity and asset-liability management fail to appropriately anticipate customer response to changing interest rates, our earnings and / or liquidity position could be threatened. Although we model multiple scenarios assuming differing interest rate curves and economic events, it is not possible that our modeling can anticipate every scenario or how one assumption may be influenced by changes in another assumption. Even if these assumptions are adequate, the models may prove to be inadequate or inaccurate because of other flaws in their design or their implementation, including flaws caused by failures in controls, data management, human error or from the reliance on technology. If the models we use for interest rate risk and asset-liability management are inadequate, we may incur increased or unexpected losses upon changes in market interest rates or other market measures. If the models we use for estimating our expected credit losses are inadequate, the allowance for credit losses may not be sufficient to support future charge-offs. If the models we use to measure the fair value of financial instruments are inadequate, the fair value of such financial instruments may fluctuate unexpectedly or may not accurately reflect what we could realize upon sale or settlement of such financial instruments. Any such failure in our analytical or forecasting models could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.**

RISKS FROM CHANGES IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS Inflationary pressures present a potential threat to our results of ~~operation-~~operations and financial condition. The United States generally and the regions in which we operate specifically have recently experienced, for the first time in decades, significant inflationary pressures, evidenced by higher gas prices, higher food prices and other consumer items. Inflation represents a loss in purchasing power because the value of investments often does not keep up with inflation and erodes the purchasing power of money and the potential value of investments over time. Accordingly, inflation can result in material adverse effects upon our customers, their businesses (as a result of rising costs, including labor) and, as a result, our financial position and results of operations. Inflation also can and does generally lead to higher interest rates, which have their own separate risks. See Risks Associated With Monetary Events and Interest Rate and Yield Curve Risks in this Item 1A of this ~~report~~ Report. Generally, in periods of economic downturns, including periods of rising interest rates and recessions, our realized credit losses increase, demand for our products and services declines, and the credit quality of our loan portfolio declines. Our success depends significantly upon local, national and global economic and political conditions, as well as governmental monetary policies and trade relations. Our financial performance generally, and in particular the ability of borrowers to pay interest on and repay principal of outstanding loans and the value of collateral securing those loans, as well as demand for loans and other products and services we offer, is highly dependent upon the business environment in the markets where we operate and in the United States as a whole. Unlike banks that are more geographically diversified, we are a regional bank that provides services to customers primarily in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and, Florida and Alabama. The market conditions in these markets may be different from, and could be worse than, the economic conditions in the United States as a whole. As discussed elsewhere in this Item 1A, inflationary pressures have caused the Federal Reserve to ~~recently~~ increase interest rates and indicate its intention to continue to do so. Increases in interest rates in the past have led to recessions of various lengths and intensities and might lead to such a recession in the near future. Such a recession or any other adverse changes in business and economic conditions generally or specifically in the markets in which we operate could affect our business, including causing one or more of the following negative developments: • a decrease in the demand for loans and other products and services offered by us; • a decrease in the value of the collateral securing our residential or commercial real estate loans; • a permanent impairment of our assets; or • an increase in the number of customers or other counterparties who default on their loans or other obligations to us, which could result in a higher level of NPAs, net charge-offs and provision for loan losses.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MONETARY EVENTS The Federal Reserve has implemented significant economic strategies that have affected interest rates, inflation, asset values, and the shape of the yield curve. These strategies have had, and will continue to have, a significant impact on our business and on many of our clients. In **2022 and much of 2023, in** response to **inflationary pressures** ~~the recession in 2008 and the following uneven recovery~~, the Federal Reserve implemented a series of domestic monetary initiatives designed to lower interest rates and make credit easier to obtain. The Federal Reserve changed course in 2015, raising interest rates several times through 2018. Following a substantial and broad stock market decline in 2019 and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal Reserve lowered interest rates, which remained at historically low levels until 2022. In 2022, however, in response to inflationary pressures, the Federal Reserve has increased interest rates substantially and has indicated its intention to continue

to do so. **Fluctuations** These increases in interest rates **have had and** can **continue to** have significant and **sometimes** adverse effects upon our business as well as the business of many of our customers. **See Risks Associated With Monetary Events and Interest Rate and Yield Curve Risks in this Item 1A of this Report.** Federal Reserve strategies can, and often are intended to, affect the domestic money supply, inflation, interest rates, and the shape of the yield curve. Effects on the yield curve often are most pronounced at the short end of the curve, which is of particular importance to us and other banks. Among other things, easing strategies are intended to lower interest rates, expand the money supply, and stimulate economic activity, while tightening strategies are intended to increase interest rates, tighten the money supply, and restrain economic activity. Many external factors may interfere with the effects of these plans or cause them to be changed, sometimes quickly. Such factors include significant economic trends or events as well as significant international monetary policies and events. Such strategies also can affect the U. S. and world- wide financial systems in ways that may be difficult to predict. Risks associated with interest rates and the yield curve are discussed in this Item 1A under the caption Interest Rate and Yield Curve Risks.

REPUTATION RISKS Our ability to conduct and grow our businesses, and to obtain and retain clients, is highly dependent upon external perceptions of our business practices and financial stability. Our reputation is a key asset for us. Reputation risk, or the risk to our earnings, liquidity and capital from negative public opinion, is inherent in our business. Our reputation is affected principally by our business practices and how those practices are perceived and understood by others. Negative public opinion could adversely affect our ability to keep and attract customers and expose us to adverse legal and regulatory consequences. Negative public opinion could result from our actual or alleged conduct in any number of activities, including lending practices ~~(including lending to certain customers that transact business in unpopular industries)~~, corporate governance, regulatory compliance, securities compliance, mergers and acquisitions, from sharing or inadequate protection of customer information and from actions taken by government regulators and community organizations in response to that conduct. Negative public opinion could also result from adverse news or publicity that impairs the reputation of the financial services industry generally, **such as recent bank failures**, or that relates to parties with whom we have important relationships. Because we conduct most of our business under the “ United ” brand, negative public opinion about one business could affect our other businesses.

CREDIT AND COUNTERPARTY RISK We face the risk that our clients may not repay their loans or other obligations and that the realizable value of collateral may be insufficient to avoid a charge- off. We also face risks that other counterparties, in a wide range of situations, may fail to honor their obligations to pay us. In our business some level of credit charge- offs is unavoidable and overall levels of credit charge- offs can vary substantially over time. Lending activities are inherently risky. When we lend money or commit to lend, we incur credit risk or the risk of loss if borrowers do not repay their loans or other credit obligations. Credit risk includes, among other things, the quality of our underwriting, the impact of increases in interest rates and changes in the economic conditions in the markets where we operate as well as across the United States. Rising interest rates, **inflation** and a weakening economy adversely affect the ability of some borrowers to repay outstanding loans as well as the value of the collateral securing some of these loans. If loan customers with significant loan balances fail to repay their loans, our results of operations, financial condition and capital levels will suffer. We are exposed to higher credit and concentration risk from our commercial real estate, commercial and industrial and commercial construction lending. Our credit risk and credit losses can increase if our loans become concentrated to borrowers engaged in the same or similar activities or to borrowers who as a group may be uniquely or disproportionately affected by economic or market conditions. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, approximately 73 % of our loan portfolio consisted of commercial loans, including commercial and industrial, equipment financing, commercial construction and commercial real estate mortgage loans. Our borrowers under these loans tend to be small to medium- sized businesses. These types of loans are typically larger than residential real estate loans or consumer loans. During periods of lower economic growth or challenging economic periods, small to medium- sized businesses may be impacted more severely and more quickly than larger businesses. Consequently, the ability of such businesses to repay their loans may deteriorate, and in some cases this deterioration may occur quickly, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. An increase in non- performing loans could result in a net loss of earnings from these loans, an increase in the provision for loan losses and an increase in loan charge- offs, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Deterioration in economic conditions, housing conditions and commodity and real estate values and an increase in unemployment in certain states or locations could result in materially higher credit losses if loans are concentrated in those locations. Our loans are heavily concentrated in our primary markets of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee ~~and~~, Florida **and Alabama**. These markets may have different or weaker performance than other areas of the country and our portfolio may be more negatively impacted than a financial services company with wider geographic diversity. See the section captioned “ Loans ” in the “ Balance Sheet Review ” section of Part II, Item 7. MD & A of this Report for further discussion related to commercial and industrial, construction and commercial real estate loans. If our allowance for credit losses was required to be increased because it is not large enough to cover expected losses in our loan portfolio, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. We maintain an ACL, which is a reserve established through a provision for credit losses charged to expense. ~~The~~ **After adopting ASC 326, the** ACL reflects our assessment of the current expected losses over the life of the loan using historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. CECL has created more volatility in the level of our ACL because it relies on macroeconomic forecasts. It is possible that CECL may increase the cost of lending in the industry and result in slower loan growth and lower levels of net income. The level of the allowance reflects our continuing evaluation of factors including current economic forecasts, historical loss experience, the volume and types of loans, and specific credit risks. The determination of the appropriate level of the ACL inherently involves subjectivity in our modeling and requires us to make estimates of current credit risks and future trends, all of which may undergo material changes or vary from our historical experience. Deterioration in economic conditions affecting borrowers, changing economic forecasts, new information regarding existing loans, identification of additional problem loans and other factors, both within and outside

of our control, may require an increase in the ACL. If we are required to materially increase our level of ACL for any reason, such increase could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, bank regulatory agencies periodically review our ACL and may require an increase in the provision for credit losses or the recognition of further loan charge-offs, based on judgments different than those of management. Furthermore, if charge-offs in future periods exceed the ACL, we will need additional provisions to increase the ACL. Any increases in the ACL will result in a decrease in net income and, possibly, capital, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See the section captioned " Allowance for Credit Losses " in Part II, Item 7. MD & A of this Report for further discussion related to our process for determining the appropriate level of the ACL.

RISKS RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES, INCLUDING COVID-19 Outbreaks of communicable diseases, including COVID-19 and its variants, have led to periods of significant volatility in financial, commodities (including oil and gas) and other markets, adversely affected our ability to conduct normal business, adversely affected our clients, and are likely to harm our businesses, financial condition and results of operations. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has caused and may continue to cause significant disruption in the international and United States economies and financial markets and has had an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. This has recently been accompanied by a surge in flu and other respiratory illnesses of varying seriousness and magnitude. The spread of these diseases, including COVID variants, has caused illness and death resulting in quarantines, cancellation of events and travel, business and school shutdowns, reduction in business activity and financial transactions, supply chain interruptions, and overall economic and financial market instability. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the governments of the states in which we have branches, and most other states, periodically have taken preventative or protective actions, such as imposing restrictions on travel and business operations, advising or requiring individuals to limit or forego their time outside of their homes, and ordering temporary closures of businesses that have been deemed to be non-essential. These restrictions and other consequences of public health issues have resulted in significant adverse effects for many different types of businesses, including, among others, those in the hospitality (including hotels and lodging) and restaurant industries, and resulted in a significant number of layoffs and furloughs of employees nationwide and in the regions in which we operate. Although we are taking precautions to protect the safety and well-being of our employees and customers, the unpredictability of the pandemic and public health issues could result in any of the following: • employees contracting these diseases, including COVID-19 or its variants; • reductions in operating effectiveness as employees work from home; • a work stoppage, forced quarantine, or other interruption of our business, including sustained closures of our business locations; • unavailability of key personnel necessary to conduct our business activities; • effects on key employees, including operational management personnel and those charged with preparing, monitoring, and evaluating our financial reporting and internal controls; • increased cybersecurity risks as a result of employees working remotely; • declines in demand for loans and other banking services and products; • reduced consumer spending due to job losses, inflation and other effects directly or indirectly attributable to the pandemic; • continued volatility in United States financial markets; • continued volatile performance of our investment securities portfolio; • decline in the credit quality of our loan portfolio resulting from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in our markets, leading to a need to increase the ACL, as applicable; • declines in value of collateral for loans, including real estate collateral; • declines in the net worth and liquidity of borrowers and loan guarantors, impairing their ability to honor commitments to us, which may affect, among other things, the levels of NPAs, charge-offs, and provision expense; and • declines in demand resulting from businesses deemed to be " non-essential " by governments in the markets that we serve, and from both " non-essential " and " essential " businesses suffering adverse effects from reduced levels of economic activity.

REGULATORY, LEGISLATIVE AND LEGAL RISKS We are subject to a challenging regulatory environment that restricts our activities. We operate in heavily regulated industries. Our regulatory burdens, including both operating restrictions and ongoing compliance costs, are substantial. We are subject to many banking, deposit, insurance, securities brokerage and underwriting, and consumer lending regulations in addition to the rules applicable to all companies whose securities are publicly traded in the U. S. securities markets. Failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in financial, structural, and operational penalties. In addition, efforts to comply with applicable regulations may increase our costs and / or limit our ability to pursue certain business opportunities. See Supervision and Regulation in Item 1 of this Report for additional information concerning financial industry regulations. Federal and state regulations significantly limit the types of activities in which we, as a financial institution, may engage. In addition, we are subject to a wide array of other regulations that govern other aspects of how we conduct our business, such as in the areas of employment and intellectual property. Federal and state legislative and regulatory authorities often change these regulations or adopt new ones. Actions could be taken that would further limit the amount of interest or fees we can charge, further restrict our ability to collect loans or realize on collateral, affect the terms or profitability of the products and services we offer, or materially and adversely affect us in other ways. The following paragraphs highlight certain specific important risk areas related to regulatory matters currently. These paragraphs do not describe these risks exhaustively, and they do not describe all such risks that we face currently. Moreover, the importance of specific risks will grow or diminish as circumstances change. Failure to maintain certain regulatory capital levels and ratios could result in regulatory actions that would be materially adverse to our shareholders. U. S. capital standards are discussed under the captions Capital Adequacy and Prompt Corrective Action in Item 1 of this Report and the caption " Capital Resources and Dividends " in Item 7 of this report. Pressures to maintain appropriate capital levels and address business needs in a changing economy could result in certain mandatory and possible additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could be dilutive or otherwise have an adverse effect on our shareholders. Such actions could include: reduction or elimination of dividends; the issuance of common or preferred stock, or securities convertible into stock; or the issuance of any class of stock having rights that are adverse to those of the holders of our existing classes of common or preferred stock. In addition, these requirements could have a negative impact on our ability to lend, grow deposit balances, make acquisitions or make share repurchases or redemptions. Higher capital levels could also lower our return on equity. Additional information concerning these risks and our

management of them, all of which is incorporated into this Item 1A by this reference, appears: under the captions Capital Adequacy and Prompt Corrective Action in Item 1 of this report; under the caption “ Capital Resources and Dividends ” of Part II, Item 7. MD & A; and Note 22 Regulatory Matters, of Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements. Political dysfunction and volatility within the federal government, both at the regulatory and Congressional level, creates significant potential for major and abrupt shifts in federal policy regarding bank regulation, taxes, and the economy, any of which could have significant and adverse impacts on our business and financial performance. Certain of our operations and customers are dependent on the regular operation of the federal or state government or programs they administer For example, our SBA lending program depends on interaction with the SBA, an independent agency of the federal government. During a lapse in funding, such as has occurred during previous federal government “ shutdowns ”, the SBA may not be able to engage in such interaction. Similarly, loans we make through USDA lending programs may be delayed or adversely affected by lapses in funding for the USDA. In addition, customers who depend directly or indirectly on providing goods and services to federal or state governments or their agencies may reduce their business with us or delay repayment of loans due to lost or delayed revenue from those relationships. If funding for these lending programs or federal spending generally is reduced as part of the appropriations process or by administrative decision, demand for our services may be reduced. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Legal disputes are an unavoidable part of business, and the outcome of pending or threatened litigation cannot be predicted with any certainty. We face the risk of litigation from clients, associates, vendors, contractual parties, and other persons, either singly or in class actions, and from federal or state regulators. We manage those risks through internal controls, personnel training, insurance, litigation management, our compliance and ethics processes, and other means. However, the commencement, outcome, and magnitude of litigation cannot be predicted or controlled with any certainty. Substantial legal liability or significant regulatory action against us could have material adverse financial effects or cause significant reputational harm to us, which in turn could seriously harm our business prospects. Data privacy is becoming a major political concern. The laws governing it are new, and are likely to evolve and expand. Many non-regulated, non- banking companies have gathered large amounts of personal details about millions of people, and have the ability to analyze that data and act on that analysis very quickly. This situation has prompted governmental responses. Two prominent responses are the European Union General Data Protection Regulation and the California Consumer Privacy Act. Neither is a banking industry regulation, but both apply to banks in relation to certain clients. Further general regulation to protect data privacy appears likely, and banking industry regulations might be enlarged as well. LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISK Liquidity is essential to our business model and a lack of liquidity, or an increase in the cost of liquidity, could materially impair our ability to fund our operations and jeopardize our results of operation, financial condition and cash flows. Liquidity represents an institution’s ability to provide funds to satisfy demands from depositors, borrowers and other creditors by either converting assets into cash or accessing new or existing sources of incremental funds. Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that we may be unable to satisfy current or future funding requirements and needs. Deposit levels may be affected by several factors, including rates paid by competitors, general interest rate levels, returns available to customers on alternative investments, general economic and market conditions, **customer concerns about the safety and soundness of our bank, whether real or perceived, or the U. S. banking system in general** and other factors. Loan repayments are a relatively stable source of funds but are subject to the borrowers’ ability to repay loans, which can be adversely affected by a number of factors including changes in general economic conditions, adverse trends or events affecting business industry groups or specific businesses, declines in real estate values or markets, business closings or lay- offs, inclement weather, natural disasters and other factors. Furthermore, loans generally are not readily convertible to cash. **Recently, We anticipate we have increased our reliance will continue to rely primarily on deposits, loan repayments, and cash flows from our investment securities to provide liquidity. However, from time to time, secondary sources may be of liquidity to meet growth in loans, deposit withdrawal demands and otherwise fund operations and we expect to continue to use used secondary to augment our primary funding sources in the near- term.** Such secondary sources may include FHLB advances, brokered deposits, repurchase agreements, secured and unsecured federal funds lines of credit from correspondent banks, Federal Reserve borrowings and / or accessing the equity or debt capital markets. The availability of these secondary funding sources is subject to broad economic conditions, to regulation and to investor assessment of our financial strength and, as such, the cost of funds may fluctuate significantly and / or the availability of such funds may be restricted, thus impacting our net interest income, our immediate liquidity and / or our access to additional liquidity. Additionally, if we fail to remain “ well- capitalized ” our ability to utilize brokered deposits may be restricted. ~~We have somewhat similar risks to the extent high balance core deposits exceed the amount of deposit insurance coverage available. We anticipate we will continue to rely primarily on deposits, loan repayments, and cash flows from our investment securities to provide liquidity. However, in the current environment, the secondary sources of borrowed funds described above will be used to augment our primary funding sources.~~ An inability to maintain or raise funds (including the inability to access secondary funding sources) in amounts necessary to meet our liquidity needs would have a substantial negative effect, individually or collectively, on our liquidity. Our access to funding sources in amounts adequate to finance our activities, or on terms attractive to us, could be impaired by factors that affect us specifically or the financial services industry in general. For example, factors that could detrimentally impact our access to liquidity sources include our financial results, a decrease in the level of our business activity due to a market downturn or adverse regulatory action against us, a reduction in our credit rating, any damage to our reputation, counterparty availability, changes in the activities of our business partners, changes affecting our loan portfolio or other assets, or any other event that could cause a decrease in depositor or investor confidence in our creditworthiness and business. Our access to liquidity could also be impaired by factors that are not specific to us, such as general business conditions, interest rate fluctuations, severe volatility or disruption of the financial markets or negative views and expectations about the prospects for the financial services industry as a whole, or legal, regulatory, accounting, and tax environments governing our funding transactions. In addition, our ability to raise funds is

strongly affected by the general state of the U. S. and world economies and financial markets as well as the policies and capabilities of the U. S. government and its agencies, and may remain or become increasingly difficult due to economic and other factors beyond our control. Any such event or failure to manage our liquidity effectively could affect our competitive position, increase our borrowing costs and the interest rates we pay on deposits, limit our access to the capital markets, or cause us to sell investment securities and incur losses from those sales, any ~~and or~~ all of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. ~~Changes associated with~~ **A downgrade of our credit rating could limit our access to borrowings or increase our borrowing costs. Credit ratings are subject to ongoing review by rating agencies, which consider a number of factors, including our financial strength, performance, prospects and operations as well as factors not under our control. Rating agencies could make adjustments to our credit ratings at any time, and there can be no assurance that they will maintain our ratings at current levels or that downgrades will not occur. If rating agencies were to downgrade our credit rating, our borrowing costs would increase or the availability of borrowing sources could be limited. Additionally, a downgrade could occur at a time that is disadvantageous when our need for borrowings is high, further increasing our overall cost of funds. If the downgrade is due to lower earnings performance, elevated credit losses, capital deficiencies or other factors, collateral requirements for secured borrowings could also be elevated which could further limit our borrowing capacity and increase our borrowing costs. The proportion of our deposit account balances that exceed FDIC insurance limits may expose us to enhanced liquidity risk in times of financial distress. Uninsured deposits historically have been viewed by the FDIC as less stable than insured deposits. According to statements made by the FDIC staff and the leadership of the federal banking agencies, customers with ~~LIBOR~~ larger uninsured deposit account balances often are small- and mid- sized businesses that rely upon deposit funds for payment of operational expenses and, as a result, are more likely to closely monitor the financial condition and performance of ~~other~~ their depository institutions. As a result, in the event of financial distress, uninsured depositors historically have been more likely to withdraw their deposits. If a significant portion of our deposits were to be withdrawn within a short period of time such that additional sources of funding would be required to meet withdrawal demands, we may be unable to obtain funding at favorable terms, which may have an adverse effect on our net interest rate benchmarks also margin. Moreover, obtaining adequate funding to meet our deposit obligations may ~~impact~~ be more challenging during periods of elevated prevailing interest rates, such as the present period. Our ability to attract depositors during a time of actual ~~our~~ - or perceived distress or instability in the marketplace may be limited. Further, interest rates paid for borrowings generally exceed the interest rates paid on deposits. This spread may be exacerbated by higher prevailing interest rates. In addition, because our investment securities lose value when interest rates rise, after- tax proceeds resulting from the sale of such assets may be diminished during periods when interest rates are elevated. Under such circumstances, we may be required to access ~~funding ability; see Interest Rate and Yield Curve Risks below~~ from sources such as the Federal Reserve's discount window or the Bank Term Funding Program in order to manage our liquidity risk.** INTEREST RATE AND YIELD CURVE RISKS We are subject to interest rate risk because a significant portion of our business involves borrowing and lending money, and investing in financial instruments. A considerable amount of our profitability is dependent on net interest income, which is the difference between interest income earned on loans, leases and investment securities and interest expense paid on deposits, other borrowings, senior debt and subordinated notes. The absolute level of interest rates as well as changes in interest rates, including changes to the shape of the yield curve, may affect our level of interest income, the primary component of our gross revenue, as well as the level of our interest expense. In a period of changing interest rates, interest expense may increase at different rates than the interest earned on assets, impacting our net interest income. Interest rate fluctuations are caused by many factors which, for the most part, are not under our control. For example, national monetary policy implemented by the Federal Reserve plays a significant role in the determination of interest rates. Additionally, competitor pricing and the resulting negotiations that occur with our customers also impact the rates we collect on loans and the rates we pay on deposits. Because of significant competitive pressures in our markets and the negative impact of these pressures on our deposit and loan pricing, coupled with the fact that a significant portion of our loan portfolio has variable rate pricing that moves in concert with changes to benchmark rates, our net interest margin may be negatively impacted if these short- term rates begin to decrease and we are unable to lower deposit pricing ~~accordingly commensurately~~. However, if short- term interest rates continue to rise, our results of operations may also be negatively impacted if we are unable to increase the rates we charge on loans or earn on our investment securities in excess of the increases we must pay on deposits and our other funding sources. As interest rates change, we expect that we will periodically experience “ gaps ” in the interest rate sensitivities of our assets and liabilities, meaning that either our interest- bearing liabilities (usually deposits and borrowings) will be more sensitive to changes in market interest rates than our interest- earning assets (usually loans and investment securities), or vice versa. In either event, if market interest rates should move contrary to our position, this “ gap ” may work against us, and our results of operations and financial condition may be negatively affected. We have ~~historically~~ entered into certain hedging transactions, including interest rate swaps, which are designed to lessen elements of our interest rate exposure. If interest rates do not change in the manner anticipated, such transactions may not be effective and our results of operations may be adversely affected. A flat or inverted yield curve may reduce our net interest margin and adversely affect our loan and investment portfolios. The yield curve is a reflection of interest rates applicable to short and long- term debt. The yield curve is steep when short- term rates are much lower than long- term rates; it is flat when short- term rates and long- term rates are nearly the same; and it is inverted when short- term rates exceed long- term rates. Historically, the yield curve is usually upward sloping (higher rates for longer terms). However, the yield curve can be relatively flat or inverted (downward sloping), which has happened several times in the past few years. A flat or inverted yield curve, which tends to decrease net interest margin, would adversely impact our lending businesses and investment portfolio. In 2022 ~~and through most of 2023~~, the Federal Reserve increased rates in response to inflation and, ~~at~~ **during much of this time**, the yield curve was inverted. We cannot predict how long those conditions

will exist. See Risks Associated with Monetary Events within this section of the Report for additional information.

Discontinuance of, and transition away from, **certain** LIBOR (and any other reference rates) may adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations. **As a result** ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, **ceased the cessation of** publication of one-week and two-month LIBOR on a representative basis, **we no longer make loans referencing Affected Benchmarks. New floating rate contracts reference ARR. Legacy contracts referencing Affected Benchmarks have transitioned to ARR, principally Term SOFR. BSBY was among the ARR we utilized as part of the transition away from Affected Benchmarks. On November 15, 2023, the Bloomberg Index Services Limited announced that the permanent cessation of BSBY and all its tenors will be effective on December 31 November 15, 2024. Accordingly** The remaining USD settings (i. e., **we** overnight, one-month, three-month, six-month and 12-month) will cease or become non-representative immediately after June 30, 2023. On December 16, 2022, the Federal Reserve adopted a final rule that implements the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act by identifying benchmark rates based on SOFR that will replace LIBOR in certain financial contracts that have no, or inadequate, fallback provisions (“Final Rule”). We no longer originate loans that reference Affected Benchmarks. New floating rate loans reference **BSBY and are in the process of transitioning BSBY-indexed contracts to other** ARRs, such as **principally Term SOFR. The Affected Benchmarks,** however, remain the reference rate in a significant number of our outstanding debt securities, loans, derivatives and long-term debt, and in certain other assets and liabilities. **Discontinuance discontinuance** of, and transition away from, such **Affected Benchmarks, BSBY or other** reference rates **could adversely affect our business** present various uncertainties and operational, legal, reputational, compliance, financial **condition** and other risks and **results of operations, including as a result of** challenges **changes**. For example, certain products and **in the pricing of affected floating rate** contracts **and** not covered by the Final Rule may contain language requiring us to undertake certain actions to determine ARRs to replace existing benchmarks or to exercise discretion in selection of such rates. We may face litigation, disputes or other actions **related to** from clients, counterparties, customers, investors or **our interpretation** others based on various claims that we incoherently interpreted or enforced such contract provisions or failed to appropriately communicate or effectuate such transition. It is possible that the characteristics of ARRs may not be sufficiently similar to, or produce the economic equivalent of, the benchmark rates that they are intended to replace. For **or enforcement of affected floating** example, SOFR is a riskless rate. Historically, in periods of economic or financial industry stress, riskless rates that are analogous to SOFR have been relatively stable. In contrast, LIBOR, which is designed to reflect the credit risk of banks, has widened relative to riskless rates, reflecting increased uncertainty regarding the creditworthiness of banks. SOFR, because it is riskless, tends to be a lower rate than LIBOR. To address these differences between LIBOR and SOFR, industry-recommended LIBOR fallback provisions and the Final Rule include a concept of an adjustment spread that is applied when a LIBOR-based contract **contracts** falls back to SOFR and that is calculated based on a five-year median look-back of the historical spot difference between the applicable LIBOR tenor and the applicable SOFR tenor. **Uncertainties associated** However, because any such adjustment spread is and will be based on a historical median, such adjustment spreads have not, and are likely in the future to not, reflect the spot difference between LIBOR and SOFR at certain points in time and there may be a value transfer between the contracting parties over the life of the instrument because the all-in rate applied to a contract, even taking into account the spread adjustment, might have behaved differently over the life of the instrument in the absence of LIBOR cessation. Impacts from a change in reference rate would likely include changes to the yield on, and value of, loans or securities held by us, amounts paid on securities we have issued, and amounts received and paid on derivative instruments we have entered into. Any theoretical benefit to us could result in counterparty dissatisfaction, which, in turn could lead to litigation, potentially as class actions, or other adverse consequences, including dissatisfied customers or impaired relationships with financial institution counterparties resulting in loss of business. In sum, the transition away from Affected Benchmarks to an alternative reference rate is complex and the failure to adequately manage the transition could have a range of material adverse effects, including the potential to: • adversely affect the pricing, liquidity, value of, return on, and trading for a broad array of financial products, including any Affected Benchmark-linked securities, loans and derivatives that are included in our financial assets and liabilities; • prompt inquiries or other actions from regulators in respect of our preparation for, execution of, or replacement of Affected Benchmarks with ARRs **also may affect**; → result in disputes, litigation or **our ability** other actions with clients, counterparties and investors in various scenarios, such as regarding our interpretation, implementation and / or enforcement of (i) provisions in Affected Benchmark-linked contracts such as fallback language or other related provisions (including, without limitation, in the case of fallbacks to ARRs, any economic, legal, operational or other impact resulting from the fundamental differences between the Affected Benchmarks and the various ARRs) or (ii) the Final Rule; • require additional transition to or development of appropriate systems and analytics to effectively transition our **manage interest rate** risk management processes from Affected Benchmarks to those based on one or more ARRs in a timely manner, including by quantifying value and risk for various ARRs, which may prove challenging given the limited history of the proposed ARRs; • cause us to incur additional costs in relation to any of the above factors. See also the “Recent Developments” section in Part II, Item 7. MD & A.

ACCOUNTING AND TAX RISKS The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U. S. GAAP requires management to make significant assumptions, estimates and judgments that affect the financial statements. Management must make significant assumptions and estimates and exercise significant judgment in selecting and applying accounting and reporting policies. In some cases, management must select a policy from two or more alternatives, any of which may be reasonable under the circumstances, which may result in reporting materially different results than would have been reported under a different alternative. The estimate that is consistently one of our most critical is the level of the allowance for credit losses. However, other estimates can be highly significant at discrete times or during periods of varying length, for example the valuation (or impairment) of our deferred tax assets. Estimates are made at specific points in time. As actual events unfold, estimates are adjusted accordingly. Due to the inherent nature of these estimates, it is possible that, at some time in the future, we may significantly increase the allowance for

credit losses and / or sustain credit losses that are significantly higher than the provided allowance, or we may recognize a significant provision for impairment of assets, or we may make some other adjustment that will differ materially from the estimates that we make today. Moreover, in some cases, especially concerning litigation and other contingency matters where critical information is inadequate, often we are unable to make estimates until fairly late in a lengthy process. In addition, changes in accounting standards or interpretations could negatively impact our reported earnings and financial condition. The accounting standard setters, including the FASB, the SEC and other regulatory agencies, periodically change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. For additional information, refer to Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements contained in this Report. These changes can be difficult to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, which would result in the recasting of our prior period financial statements. We could be subject to changes in tax laws, regulations and interpretations or challenges to our income tax provision. We compute our income tax provision based on enacted tax rates in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Any change in enacted tax laws, rules or regulatory or judicial interpretations, any adverse outcome in connection with tax audits in any jurisdiction or any change in the pronouncements relating to accounting for income taxes could adversely affect our effective tax rate, tax payments and results of operations. Our internal controls and procedures may fail or be circumvented. Maintaining and adapting our internal controls over financial reporting, disclosure controls and procedures and effective corporate governance policies and procedures (“controls and procedures”) is expensive and requires significant management attention. Moreover, as we continue to grow, our controls and procedures may become more complex and require additional resources to ensure they remain effective amid dynamic regulatory and other guidance. Failure to implement effective controls and procedures or circumvention of our controls and procedures could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition or cause us to fail to meet our public reporting obligations.

GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATE RISKS We are subject to risks of operating in various jurisdictions. Our success is also influenced heavily by population growth, income levels, loans and deposits and on stability in real estate values in our markets. To a significant degree our banking business is exposed to economic, regulatory, natural disaster, and other risks that primarily impact the southeastern U. S. states where we do most of our traditional banking business. If that region of the U. S. did not grow or was to experience adversity not shared by other parts of the country, for example the risk of hurricanes in Florida and the Carolina coasts, we would likely experience adversity to a degree not shared by those competitors which have a broader or different regional footprint. If market and economic conditions deteriorate, this may lead to valuation adjustments on our loan portfolio and losses on defaulted loans and on the sale of other real estate owned. Additionally, such adverse economic conditions in our market areas, specifically decreases in real estate property values due to the nature of our loan portfolio, the majority of which is secured by real estate, could reduce our growth rate, affect the ability of our customers to repay their loans and generally affect our financial condition and results of operations. We are less able than larger institutions to spread the risks of unfavorable local economic conditions across a larger number of more diverse economies. Natural disasters and weather- related events exacerbated by climate change could have a negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition. We operate in markets in which natural disasters, including tornadoes, severe storms, fires, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes have occurred. Such natural disasters could significantly affect the local population and economies, the activities of many of our customers and clients, and our business, and could pose physical risks to our properties. Although our banking offices are geographically dispersed throughout portions of the southeastern United States and we maintain insurance coverage for such events, a significant natural disaster in or near one or more of our markets could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. The markets in which we operate also are exposed to the adverse impacts of climate change, as well as uncertainties related to the transition to a low- carbon economy. Climate change presents both immediate and long- term risks to us and our customers and clients, with the risks expected to increase over time. Climate risks can arise from both physical risks (those risks related to the physical effects of climate change) and transition risks (risks related to regulatory, compliance, technological, stakeholder and legal changes from a transition to a low- carbon economy). The physical and transition risks can manifest themselves differently across our risk categories in the short, medium and long terms. The physical risk from climate change could result from increased frequency and / or severity of adverse weather events. For example, adverse weather events could damage or destroy our properties or our counterparties’ properties and other assets and disrupt operations, making it more difficult for counterparties to repay their obligations, whether due to reduced profitability, asset devaluations or otherwise. These events could also increase the volatility in financial markets and increase our counterparty exposures and other financial risks, which may result in lower revenues and higher cost of credit.

For example, the cost of property and flood insurance in Florida has increased significantly in recent years, which has increased the cost of doing business. This can hinder profitability of existing customers and creates a higher barrier to entry for new businesses, which could decrease demand for borrowing for potential and existing customers. Transition risks may arise from changes in regulations or market preferences toward a low- carbon economy, which in turn could have negative impacts on asset values, results of operations or our reputation or that of our customers and clients. For example, our corporate credit exposures include industries that may experience reduced demand for carbon- intensive products due to the transition to a low- carbon economy. Moreover, banking regulators and others are increasingly focusing on the issue of climate risk at financial institutions, both directly and with respect to their clients. As an example, although not currently applicable to us, on December 16, 2021, the OCC requested feedback on draft principles designed to support the identification and management of climate- related financial risks at institutions with more than \$ 100 billion in total consolidated assets. Even as regulators, such as the SEC, begin to propose or mandate additional disclosure of climate- related information by companies across sectors, there may continue to be a lack of information for more robust climate- related risk analyses. Third party exposures to climate- related risks and other data generally are limited in availability and variable in quality. Modeling capabilities to analyze climate- related risks and interconnections are improving but remain

incomplete. Legislative or regulatory uncertainties and changes regarding climate- related risk management and disclosures are likely to result in higher regulatory, compliance, credit, reputational and other risks and costs (for additional information, see Regulatory, Legislative and Legal Risks above). In addition, we could face increased regulatory, reputational and legal scrutiny as a result of climate risk.

STOCK HOLDING AND GOVERNANCE RISKS

The inability of our subsidiaries to declare and pay dividends or other distributions to the Holding Company could adversely affect its liquidity and ability to declare and pay dividends. While our Board, since 2013, has approved the payment of a quarterly cash dividend on our common stock, there can be no assurance whether or when we may pay dividends in the future. Future dividends, if any, will be declared and paid at the Board's discretion and will depend on a number of factors including, among others, asset quality, earnings performance, liquidity and capital requirements. Our principal source of funds used to pay cash dividends on our common and preferred stock is dividends that we receive from the Bank. As a South Carolina state- chartered bank, the Bank is subject to limitations on the amount of dividends that it is permitted to pay, as described under " Supervision and Regulation- Payment of Dividends " in Part I, Item 1 of this Report. The federal banking agencies have also issued policy statements which provide that bank holding companies and insured banks should generally only pay dividends out of current earnings. The Federal Reserve may also prevent the payment of a dividend by the Bank if it determines that the payment would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice. The Holding Company and the Bank must also maintain the CET1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5 % to avoid becoming subject to restrictions on capital distributions, including dividends. If the Bank is not permitted to pay cash dividends to the Holding Company, it is unlikely that we would be able to continue to pay dividends on our common stock or to pay interest on our indebtedness. Holders of our indebtedness and of depositary shares related to our Series I preferred stock have rights that are senior to those of our common shareholders. At December 31, 2022-2023, we had outstanding senior debentures, subordinated debentures, trust preferred securities and accompanying subordinated debentures and preferred stock totaling \$ 421.413 million. Payments of the principal and interest on the senior debentures, subordinated debentures and the subordinated debentures accompanying the trust preferred securities and dividends on the preferred stock are senior to payments with respect to shares of our common stock. We also conditionally guarantee payments of the principal and interest on the trust preferred securities. As a result, we must make payments on these debt instruments (including the related trust preferred securities) and preferred shares before any dividends can be paid on our common stock and, in the event of bankruptcy, dissolution or liquidation, the holders of the debt and preferred shares must be satisfied before any distributions can be made on our common stock. We have the right to defer distributions on the subordinated debentures related to the trust preferred securities (and the related guarantee of payments on the trust preferred securities) for up to five years, during which time no dividends may be paid on our common stock. If our financial condition deteriorates or if we do not receive required regulatory approvals, we may be required to defer distributions on the subordinated debentures related to the trust preferred securities (and the related guarantee of payments on the trust preferred securities). We may from time to time issue additional senior or subordinated indebtedness or preferred stock that would have to be repaid before our shareholders would be entitled to receive any of our assets. Our stock price can be volatile. Stock price volatility may make it more difficult for you to resell your common stock when you want and at prices you find attractive. Our stock price can fluctuate significantly in response to a variety of factors, some of which are unrelated to our financial performance, including, among other things:

- actual or anticipated variations in quarterly results of operations;
- recommendations by securities analysts;
- operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to us;
- news reports relating to trends, concerns and other issues in the financial services industry;
- perceptions in the marketplace regarding us and / or our competitors;
- new technology used, or services offered, by competitors;
- significant acquisitions or business combinations, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by or involving us or our competitors;
- failure to integrate acquisitions or realize anticipated benefits from acquisitions;
- changes in government regulations; or
- geopolitical conditions such as acts or threats of war, terrorism, military conflicts, the effects (or perceived effects) of pandemics and trade relations.

General market fluctuations, including real or anticipated changes in the strength of the local economy; industry factors and general economic and political conditions and events, such as economic slowdowns or recessions; interest rate changes, oil price volatility or credit loss trends could also cause our stock price to decrease regardless of our operating results. United's corporate organizational documents and the provisions of Georgia law to which we are subject contain certain provisions that could have an anti- takeover effect and may delay, make more difficult or prevent an attempted acquisition of United that you may favor. United's amended and restated articles of incorporation, as amended (our " articles "), and bylaws, as amended (our " bylaws "), contain various provisions that could have an anti- takeover effect and may delay, discourage or prevent an attempted acquisition or change of control of United. These provisions include:

- a provision allowing the Board to consider the interests of our employees, customers, suppliers and creditors when considering an acquisition proposal;
- a provision that all amendments to the articles and bylaws must be approved by a majority of the outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote;
- a provision requiring that any business combination involving United be approved by 75 % of the outstanding shares of United's common stock excluding shares held by stockholders who are deemed to have an interest in the transaction unless the business combination is approved by 75 % of United's directors;
- a provision restricting removal of directors except for cause and upon the approval of two- thirds of the outstanding shares of our capital stock entitled to vote;
- a provision that any special meeting of shareholders may be called only by the chairman, chief executive officer, president, chief financial officer, board of directors or the holders of 25 % of the outstanding shares of United's capital stock entitled to vote; and
- a provision establishing certain advance notice procedures for matters to be considered at an annual meeting of shareholders.

Additionally, United's articles authorize the Board to issue shares of preferred stock without shareholder approval and upon such terms as the Board may determine. The issuance of our preferred stock, while providing desirable flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions, financings and other corporate purposes, could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or of discouraging a third party from acquiring, a controlling interest in us. In addition, certain provisions of Georgia law, including a provision which restricts certain business combinations between a

Georgia corporation and certain affiliated shareholders, may delay, discourage or prevent an attempted acquisition or change in control of United. Our stockholders may suffer dilution if we raise capital through public or private equity financings to fund our operations, to increase our capital, or to expand. If we raise funds by issuing equity securities or instruments that are convertible into equity securities, the percentage ownership of our current common stockholders will be reduced, the new equity securities may have rights and preferences superior to those of our common or outstanding preferred stock, and additional issuances could be at a sales price which is dilutive to current stockholders. We may issue or be required to issue additional shares of common stock, or securities convertible into, exchangeable for or representing rights to acquire shares of common stock in order to maintain capital at desired or regulatory- required levels. We could also issue additional equity securities directly as consideration in acquisitions of other financial institutions or other investments that we may make that would be dilutive to stockholders in terms of voting power and share- of- ownership, and could be dilutive financially or economically. 36

RISKS RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES Pandemics and outbreaks of communicable diseases may lead to periods of significant volatility in financial and other markets, and could adversely affect our ability to conduct normal business, our clients, and could harm our businesses, financial condition and results of operations. Pandemics and widespread outbreaks of communicable diseases may cause significant disruption in the international and United States economies and financial markets and could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. The spread of these diseases may result in quarantines, cancellation of events and travel, business and school shutdowns, reduction in business activity and financial transactions, supply chain interruptions, and overall economic and financial market instability. Governments of the states in which we have operations may take preventative or protective actions, such as imposing restrictions on travel and business operations, advising or requiring individuals to limit or forego their time outside of their homes, and ordering temporary closures of businesses that have been deemed to be non- essential. These restrictions and other consequences of public health issues may result in significant adverse effects for many different types of businesses, including, among others, those in the hospitality (including hotels and lodging) and restaurant industries, and result in layoffs and furloughs of employees nationwide, including the regions in which we operate.