UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported) **January 29, 2025**

HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**000-30421**	**95-4788120**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1250 **Los Angeles, California**	**90017**
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(213) 382-2200**

Not Applicable
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

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

Title of each class	**Trading Symbol(s)**	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	HAFC	Nasdaq Global Select Market

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company ☐

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

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

On January 29, 2025, Hanmi Financial Corporation (the "Company"), parent company of Hanmi Bank, made available and distributed to analysts and prospective investors a slide presentation. The presentation materials include information regarding the Company's operating and growth strategies and financial performance. The slide presentation is furnished in this Current Report on Form 8-K, pursuant to this Item 7.01, as Exhibit 99.1, and is incorporated herein by reference.

This Current Report and the information included below and furnished as exhibits hereto shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), nor shall it be incorporated by reference into a filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing. The furnishing of the information in this Current Report is not intended to, and does not, constitute a determination or admission by the Company that the information in this report is material or complete, or that investors should consider this information before making an investment decision with respect to any security of the Company or any of its affiliates.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

Exhibit No.	**Description**
99.1	Investor Presentation
104	The cover page from the Company's Form 8-K, formatted in Inline XBRL.

Forward-Looking Statements

This press release contains forward-looking statements, which are included in accordance with the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward–looking statements" for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, statements about our anticipated future operating and financial performance, financial position and liquidity, business strategies, regulatory and competitive outlook, investment and expenditure plans, capital and financing needs and availability, plans and objectives of management for future operations, developments regarding our capital and strategic plans, and other similar forecasts and statements of expectation and statements of assumption underlying any of the foregoing. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "expects," "plans," "intends," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," or "continue," or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. Although we believe that our forward-looking statements to be reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These factors include the following:

- a failure to maintain adequate levels of capital and liquidity to support our operations;
- general economic and business conditions internationally, nationally and in those areas in which we operate, including any potential recessionary conditions;
- volatility and deterioration in the credit and equity markets;
- changes in consumer spending, borrowing and savings habits;
- availability of capital from private and government sources;
- demographic changes;
- competition for loans and deposits and failure to attract or retain loans and deposits;
- inflation and fluctuations in interest rates that reduce our margins and yields, the fair value of financial instruments, the level of loan originations or prepayments on loans we have made and make, the level of loan sales and the cost we pay to retain and attract deposits and secure other types of funding;
- our ability to enter new markets successfully and capitalize on growth opportunities;
- the imposition of tariffs or other domestic or international governmental polices impacting the value of the products of our borrowers;
- the current or anticipated impact of military conflict, terrorism or other geopolitical events;
- the effect of potential future supervisory action against us or Hanmi Bank and our ability to address any issues raised in our regulatory exams;
- risks of natural disasters;
- legal proceedings and litigation brought against us;
- a failure in or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, including cyberattacks;
- the failure to maintain current technologies;
- risks associated with Small Business Administration loans;
- failure to attract or retain key employees;
- our ability to access cost-effective funding;
- changes in liquidity, including the size and composition of our deposit portfolio, including the percentage of uninsured deposits in the portfolio;
- fluctuations in real estate values;
- changes in accounting policies and practices;
- changes in governmental regulation, including, but not limited to, any increase in FDIC insurance premiums and changes in the monetary policies of the U.S. Treasury and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System;
- the ability of Hanmi Bank to make distributions to Hanmi Financial Corporation, which is restricted by certain factors, including Hanmi Bank's retained earnings, net income, prior distributions made, and certain other financial tests;
- strategic transactions we may enter into;
- the adequacy of and changes in the methodology for computing our allowance for credit losses;
- our credit quality and the effect of credit quality on our credit losses expense and allowance for credit losses;
- changes in the financial performance and/or condition of our borrowers and the ability of our borrowers to perform under the terms of their loans and other terms of credit agreements;
- our ability to control expenses; and
- cyber security and fraud risks against our information technology and those of our third-party providers and vendors.

In addition, we set forth certain risks in our reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and Current Reports on Form 8-K that we will file hereafter, which could cause actual results to differ from those projected. We undertake no obligation to update such forward-looking statements except as required by law.

SIGNATURES

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

HANMI FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Date: January 29, 2025

By: /s/ Bonita I. Lee
Bonita I. Lee
Chief Executive Officer

Hanmi Financial Corporation

Los Angeles

New York/
New Jersey

Virginia

Chicago

Dallas

Houston

San Francisco

San Diego

Janney

Janney CEO Forum

January 2025

Forward-Looking Statements

Hanmi Financial Corporation (the "Company") cautions investors that any statements contained herein that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including, but not limited to, those statements regarding operating and financial performance, financial position and liquidity, business strategies, regulatory, economic and competitive outlook, investment and expenditure plans, capital and financing needs and availability, litigation, plans and objectives, merger or sale activity, financial condition and results of operations, and all other forecasts and statements of expectation or assumption underlying any of the foregoing. These statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Investors should not rely on any forward-looking statement and should consider risks, such as changes in governmental policy, legislation and regulations, economic uncertainty and changes in economic conditions, inflation, the effect of the imposition of tariffs, fluctuations in interest rate and credit risk, competitive pressures, our ability to access cost-effective funding, the ability to enter into new markets successfully and capitalize on growth opportunities, balance sheet management, liquidity and sources of funding, the size and composition of our deposit portfolio, and including the percentage of uninsured deposits in the portfolio, increased assessments by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, risk and effect of natural disasters, a failure in or breach of our operational or security systems or infrastructure, including cyberattacks, the adequacy of and changes in the methodology of calculating our allowance for credit losses, and other operational factors.

Forward-looking statements are based upon the good faith beliefs and expectations of management as of this date only and are further subject to additional risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the risk factors set forth in our earnings release dated January 28, 2025, including the section titled "Forward Looking Statements" and the Company's most recent Form 10-K, 10-Q and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements herein.

Non-GAAP Financial Information

This presentation contains financial information determined by methods other than in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). These non-GAAP measures include tangible common equity to tangible assets, and tangible common equity per share. Management uses these "non-GAAP" measures in its analysis of the Company's performance. Management believes these non-GAAP financial measures allow for better comparability of period to period operating performance. Additionally, the Company believes this information is utilized by regulators and market analysts to evaluate a company's financial condition and therefore, such information is useful to investors. These disclosures should not be viewed as a substitute for operating results determined in accordance with GAAP, nor are they necessarily comparable to non-GAAP performance measures that may be presented by other companies. A reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures used in this presentation to the most directly comparable GAAP measures is provided in the Appendix to this presentation.

Table of Contents

Hanmi Franchise at a Glance

As of 4Q24

Total Assets
$7.7B

Loans
$6.3B

Deposits
$6.4B

Loan Growth(1)
9.9%

TBVPS(2)
$23.88

TCE/TA(2) Ratio
9.41%

Experienced Bankers with Deep Community Ties

Second Largest Korean-American Bank in the U.S.

- Founded in 1982 in Los Angeles, as the first Korean-American bank
- 31 full-service branches and 8 loan production offices across 9 states
- Focused on MSAs with high Asian-American and multi-ethnic populations
- Strong track record of growth
- Well capitalized, significantly above regulatory requirements

(1) CAGR based on the average loan growth between 2013, when new executive management was appointed, and 2023
(2) Non-GAAP financial measure; refer to the non-GAAP reconciliation slide

Management Team

Name	Position	Banking Experience (Years)	Hanmi Experience (Years)	Previous Experience
Bonnie Lee	President & CEO	39	12	BBCN Bancorp, Shinhan Bank America, Nara Bank
Romolo Santarosa	SEVP, Chief Financial Officer	34	10	Opus Bank, First California Financial Group
Anthony Kim	SEVP, Chief Banking Officer	31	12	BBCN Bancorp
Matthew Fuhr	EVP, Chief Credit Officer	29	10	Pacific Western Bank, FDIC
Larsen Lee	EVP, Head of Consumer Lending	29	5	Royal Business Bank, Pacific City Bank, Bank of America, Washington Mutual
Anna Chung	EVP, Chief SBA Lending Officer	42	11	East West Bank, Nara Bank, Wilshire Bank, First American Bank
Navneeth Naidu	EVP, Chief Technology Officer	23	7	Columbia Bank, American Marine Bank, First Capital Bank of Texas
Michael Du	EVP, Chief Risk Officer	26	6	Pacific Western Bank, Unify Financial Federal Credit Union
Joseph Pangrazio	SVP, Chief Accounting Officer	27	3	Bank of the West, Arthur Anderson

The Hanmi Timeline

For over 40 years, we have been dedicated to helping our stakeholders **bank on their dreams**.

1982
- First Korean American Bank in the U.S.

1988
- Began offering SBA loans
- Acquired First Global Bank

2001
- Listed HAFC common stock

2004
- Acquired Pacific Union Bank ($1.2 billion in assets)

2007
- Completed $70 million secondary common stock offering

2013
- C.G. Kum appointed as the new CEO
- Bonnie Lee appointed as the new COO

2014
- Acquired Central Bancorp, Inc. ($1.3 billion in assets)

2016
- Acquired Commercial Equipment Leasing Division ($228 million in assets)

2017
- Assets surpassed $5 billion
- Opened a Manhattan, NY branch

2018
- Opened Chinatown branch in Houston, Texas

2019
- Bonnie Lee appointed as the new CEO

2020
- Launch of USKC(1)
- Revitalization of Mortgage Lending

2022
- Assets surpassed $7 billion
- Celebrated 40th Anniversary
- Nasdaq Closing Bell Ceremony

(1) U.S. subsidiaries of Korean Corporations

Why Hanmi?

Premier Deposit Franchise
- Strong average deposit growth reflecting a 9% CAGR since 2013
- Average noninterest-bearing deposit at $1.92 billion, represents 30% of average deposits at December 31, 2024 year-to-date, and reflects a 9% CAGR since 2013
- Business deposits represent 54% of total deposits at December 31, 2024

Diversified Loan Portfolio and Disciplined Credit Administration
- Strong average loan growth reflecting a 10% CAGR since 2013
- Significant progress reducing CRE concentration from 85% of the total portfolio, at December 31, 2013 to 63%, at December 31, 2024, through portfolio diversification that includes equipment finance, RRE, and multi-family
- Allowance for credit losses to loans was 1.12% at December 31, 2024 and nonperforming assets were 0.19% of total assets

Prudent Capital Management
- Cash dividend of $0.27 per share, up 8% from the prior quarter, demonstrating management's confidence in the Company's continued performance
- Tangible common equity to tangible assets(1) was 9.41% at the end of the fourth quarter. Common equity tier 1 capital ratio was 12.11% and total capital ratio was 15.24%
- Bank remains well-capitalized and Company exceeds minimum capital requirements at December 31, 2024

Strong Culture and Corporate Sustainability
- Hanmi Financial Corporation received highest ISS ESG designation in Governance in 2022(2)
- $7.5 million long-term commitment to a Community Reinvestment Act fund(2)
- 426 Hanmi Bank Dream Scholarships awarded to support at-risk youth program(2)

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure; refer to the non-GAAP reconciliation slide
(2) Based on the 2023 Hanmi ESG Report (published on April 2023)

4Q24 Highlights

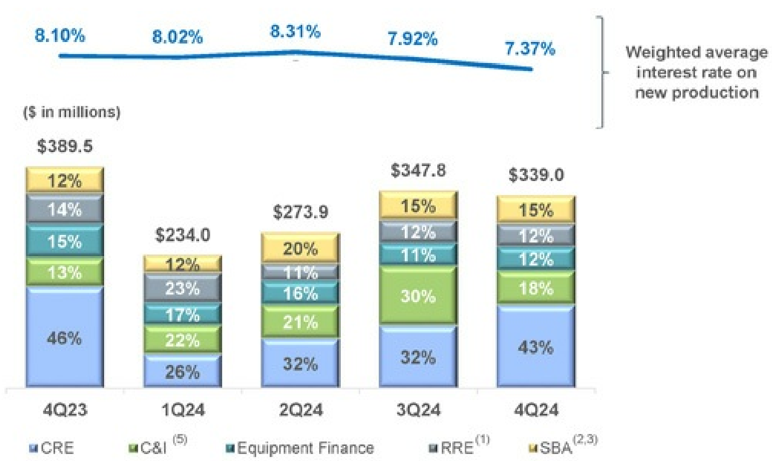
Net Income	Diluted EPS	ROAA	ROAE	NIM	Efficiency Ratio	TBVPS[1]
$17.7M	$0.58	0.93%	8.89%	2.91%	56.79%	$23.88

- **Net income** was $17.7 million, or $0.58 per diluted share, up 18.8% from $14.9 million, or $0.49 per diluted share, for the prior linked quarter. The increase reflects a $3.4 million, or 6.8%, increase net interest income, primarily due to a decrease in interest expense on deposits.
  - **Net interest income** was $53.4 million, up 6.8% from the prior quarter
  - **Noninterest income** was $7.4 million, down 12.8% from the prior quarter
  - **Noninterest expense** was $34.5 million, down 1.6% from the previous quarter and included a $1.6 million gain on the sale of an other real estate owned property.
  - **Efficiency ratio** was 56.79%, compared with 59.98% for the prior quarter
- **Loans receivable** were $6.25 billion, down from $6.26 billion from September 30, 2024
  - **Loan production** was $339.0 million with a weighted average interest rate of 7.37%
  - **Loan yield** was 5.97%, down 3 basis points from the prior quarter
- **Deposits** were $6.44 billion, up 0.5% from September 30, 2024 , with noninterest-bearing demand deposits representing 32.6% of total deposits
  - **Cost of interest-bearing deposits** was 3.96%, down from 4.27% from the prior quarter
- **Credit loss expense** was $0.9 million, net loan recoveries to average loans was 0.01%, and the allowance for credit losses to loans was 1.12%.
- **Tangible common equity to tangible assets**[1] was 9.41%, Common equity tier 1 capital ratio was 12.11% and total capital ratio was 15.24%

(1) Non-GAAP financial measure; refer to the non-GAAP reconciliation slide

Loan Production

Loan production of $339.0 million in the fourth quarter reflected meaningful contribution from CRE, which increased 33% to $146.7 million quarter-over-quarter.

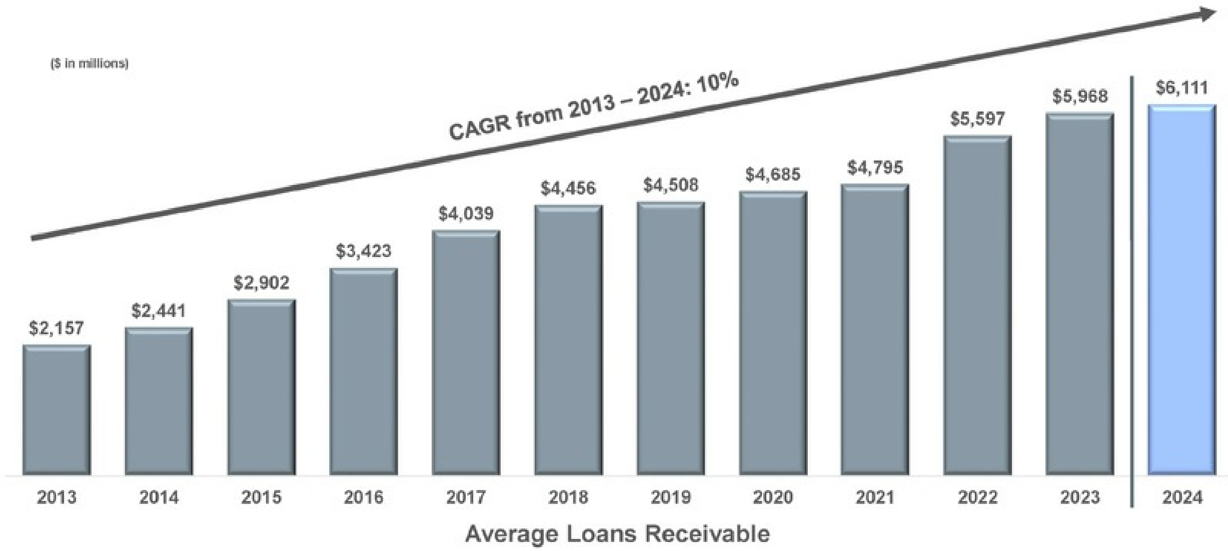


- Commercial real estate loan production was $146.7 million and commercial and industrial loan production was $60.2 million.
- Equipment finance production was $42.2 million for the fourth quarter and residential mortgage[1,4] production was $40.2 million.
- SBA[2,3] loan production was $49.7[3] million.

(1) Residential mortgage includes $0.3 million of consumer loans for 1Q24.
(2) $48.4 million, $30.8 million, $54.5 million, $51.6 million, and $49.7 million of SBA loan production includes $20.2 million, $12.2 million, $31.4 million, $25.6 million, and $15.4 million of loans secured by CRE and the remainder representing C&I for 4Q23, 1Q24, 2Q24, 3Q24, and 4Q24, respectively
(3) Production includes purchases of guaranteed SBA loans of $9.7 million, $10.2 million, $14.5 million, $13.7 million, and $20.3 million for 4Q23, 1Q24, 2Q24, 3Q24, and 4Q24, respectively
(4) Production includes mortgage loan purchases of $5.2 million, and $10.7 million for 2Q24 and 3Q24, respectively
(5) Production includes C&I loan purchases of $0.6 million for 4Q24

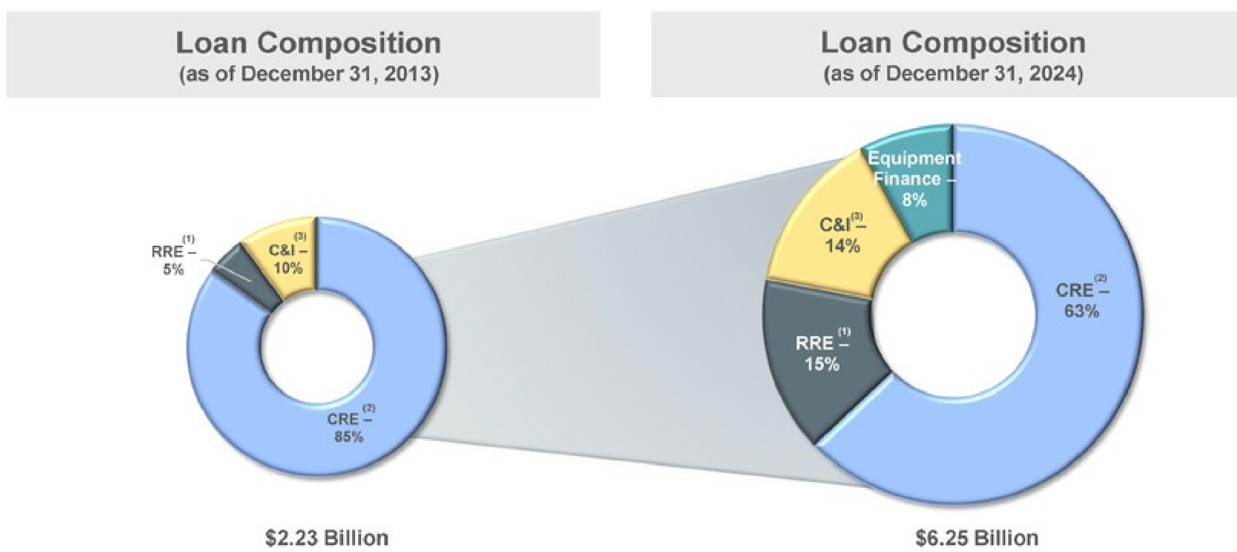
Average Loan Trend

Strong average loan growth reflecting a 10% CAGR since 2013.



Successful Portfolio Diversification Strategy

Significant progress reducing CRE concentration from 85% of total portfolio to 63%.



(1) RRE includes Consumer loans
(2) $144.5 million or 7.6% and $105.0 million or 2.6% of the CRE portfolio is unguaranteed SBA loans at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2024, respectively
(3) $7.0 million or 3.1% and $52.9 million or 6.1% of the C&I portfolio is unguaranteed SBA loans at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2024, respectively

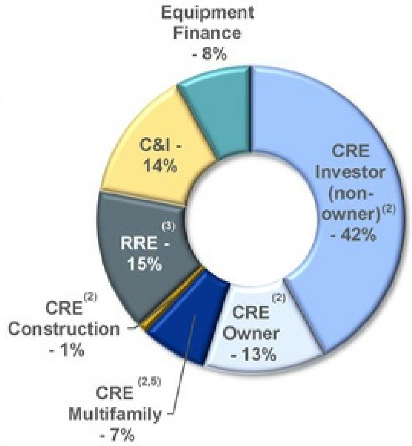
$6.25 Billion Loan Portfolio
(as of December 31, 2024)

Commercial Real Estate (CRE)[1,2] Portfolio	
Outstanding ($ in millions)	$3,950
4Q24 Average Yield	5.70%

Residential Real Estate (RRE)[3] Portfolio	
Outstanding ($ in millions)	$951
4Q24 Average Yield	5.23%

Commercial & Industrial (C&I)[1] Portfolio	
Outstanding ($ in millions)	$863
4Q24 Average Yield	8.01%

Equipment Finance Portfolio	
Outstanding ($ in millions)	$487
4Q24 Average Yield	6.31%



CRE[2] Investor (non-owner)	
# of Loans	862
Weighted Average Loan-to-Value Ratio[4]	49.0%
Weighted Average Debt Coverage Ratio[4]	2.04x

CRE[2] Owner Occupied	
# of Loans	711
Weighted Average Loan-to-Value Ratio[4]	45.0%
Weighted Average Debt Coverage Ratio[4]	2.70x

CRE[2] Multifamily	
# of Loans	148
Weighted Average Loan-to-Value Ratio[4]	54.4%
Weighted Average Debt Coverage Ratio[4]	1.58x

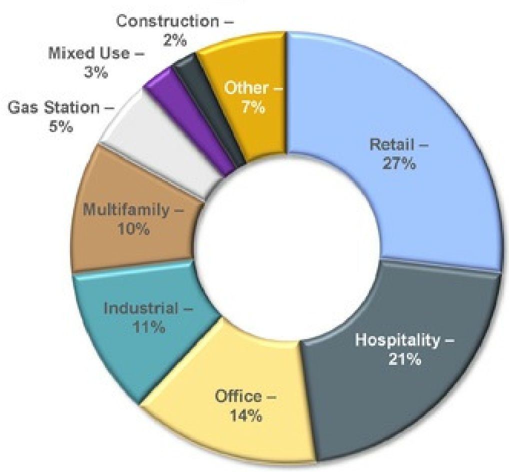
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

(1) Includes syndicated loans of $287.8 million in total commitments ($216.5 million disbursed) across C&I ($224.0 million committed and $152.7 million disbursed) and CRE ($63.8 million committed and disbursed)
(2) Commercial Real Estate (CRE) is a combination of Investor (non-owner), Owner Occupied, Multifamily, and Construction. Investor (or non-owner occupied) property is where the investor (borrower) does not occupy the property. The primary source of repayment stems from the rental income associated with the respective properties. Owner occupied property is where the borrower owns the property and also occupies it. The primary source of repayment is the cash flow from the ongoing operations and activities conducted by the borrower/owner. Multifamily real estate is a residential property that has 5 or more housing units.
(3) Residential real estate is a loan (mortgage) secured by a single family residence, including one to four units (duplexes, triplexes, and fourplexes). RRE also includes $1.3 million of HELOCs and $4.1 million in consumer loans
(4) Weighted average DCR and weighted average LTV calculated when the loan was first underwritten or renewed subsequently
(5) $80.4 million, or 19.48%, of the CRE multifamily loans are rent-controlled in New York City

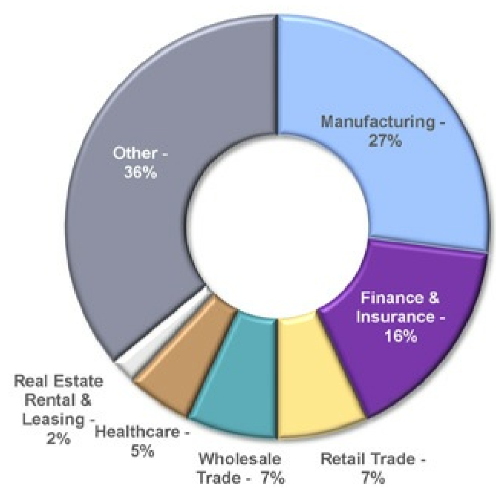
Loan Portfolio Diversification

Loan portfolio is well diversified across collateral and industry; CRE represents 63% of the total portfolio and C&I, excluding Equipment Finance Agreements, represents 14%.

CRE Portfolio[1]
$3,950M



C&I Portfolio[2]
$863M

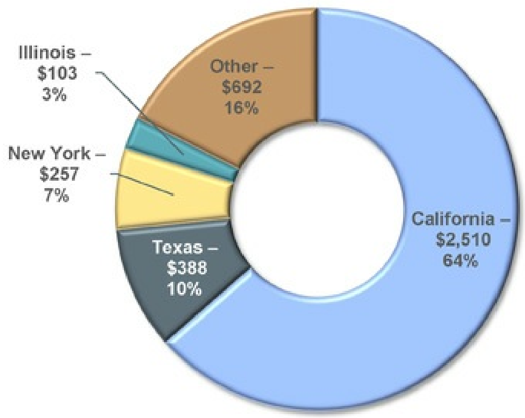


(1) $105.0 million, or 2.6%, of the CRE portfolio are unguaranteed SBA loans
(2) $52.9 million, or 6.1%, and $62.1 million, or 7.2%, of the C&I portfolio are unguaranteed and guaranteed SBA loans, respectively

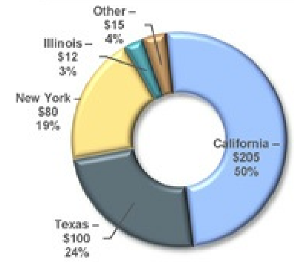
CRE Portfolio Geographical Exposure

($ in millions)

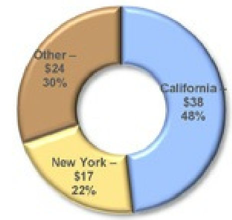
CRE Composition by State
$3,950



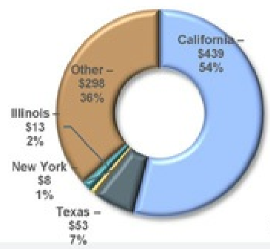
Multifamily by State $412



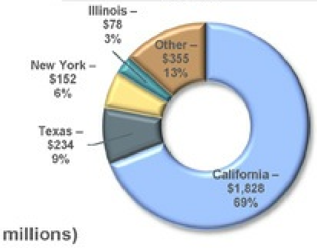
Construction by State $79



Owner Occupied by State $811



Investor (Non-owner Occupied) by State $2,647



($ in millions)

Loan Portfolio Distribution

CRE

($ in millions)

	Owner Occupied	Non-owner Occupied	Multifamily	Construction [1]
Total Balance	$811	$2,647	$413	$79
Average	$1.14	$3.07	$2.79	$11.23
Median	$0.35	$1.09	$1.10	$8.00
Top Quintile Balance [3]	$616	$1,906	$298	$49
Top Quintile Loan Size	$1.2 or more	$3.7 or more	$2.6 or more	$16.8 or more
Top Quintile Average	$4.37	$11.21	$9.93	$24.51
Top Quintile Median	$2.22	$7.34	$4.51	$24.51

C&I

($ in millions)

	Term [2]	Lines of Credit [2]
Total Balance	$390	$473
Average	$0.34	$0.92
Median	$0.07	$0.20
Top Quintile Balance [3]	$336	$385
Top Quintile Loan Size	$0.2 or more	$0.8 or more
Top Quintile Average	$1.50	$41.94
Top Quintile Median	$0.41	$2.51

Residential Real Estate & Equipment Finance

($ in millions)

	Residential Real Estate	Equipment Finance
Total Balance	$951	$487
Average	$0.54	$0.04
Median	$0.45	$0.06
Top Quintile Balance [3]	$407	$251
Top Quintile Loan Size	$0.7 or more	$0.1 or more
Top Quintile Average	$1.17	$0.12
Top Quintile Median	$0.93	$0.09

(1) Represents the total outstanding amount. Advances require authorization and disbursement requests, depending on the progress of the project and inspections. Advances are non-revolving and are made throughout the term, up to the original commitment amount
(2) Term loans are a commitment for a specified term. Majority of the Lines of Credit are revolving, including commercial revolvers, with some non-revolvers (sub-notes and working capital tranches)
(3) Top quintile represents top 20% of the loans

Loan Portfolio Maturities

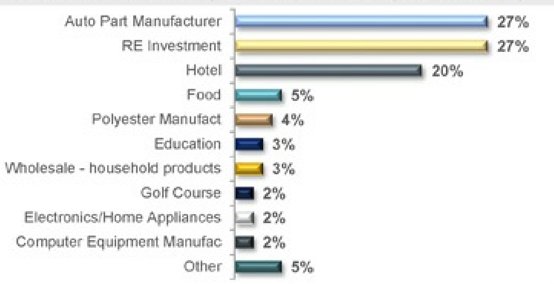
($ in millions)	<1 Year	1-3 Years	>3 Years	Total
Real estate loans				
Retail	$ 154.4	$ 325.2	$ 589.4	$ 1,069.0
Hospitality	162.3	301.9	383.9	848.1
Office	232.8	241.0	95.1	568.9
Other	220.7	641.6	522.8	1,385.1
Commercial Property	**770.2**	**1,509.7**	**1,591.2**	**3,871.1**
Construction	74.6	4.0	-	78.6
RRE / Consumer	4.0	-	947.3	951.3
Total Real Estate Loans	**848.8**	**1,513.7**	**2,538.5**	**4,901.0**
C&I [(1)]	344.1	205.5	313.8	863.4
Equipment Finance	34.1	226.2	226.7	487.0
Loans receivable	**$ 1,227.0**	**$ 1,945.4**	**$ 3,079.0**	**$ 6,251.4**

Note: numbers may not add due to rounding
(1) $317.6 million of C&I are lines of credit expected to be renewed and maintain a maturity of less than one year

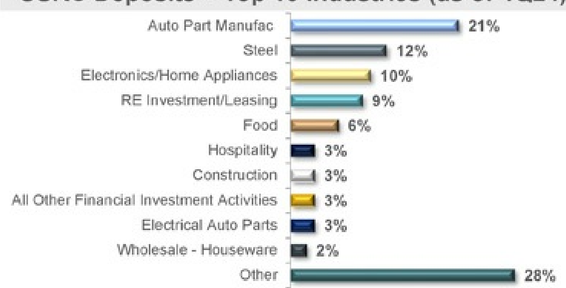
USKC[(1)] Loans & Deposits

USKC portfolio represented $936.6 million, or 15%, of the loan portfolio, and $823.1 million, or 13%, of the deposit portfolio. USKC CRE portfolio had a weighted average debt coverage ratio[(2)] of 2.39x and weighted average loan-to-value[(2)] of 54.8%.

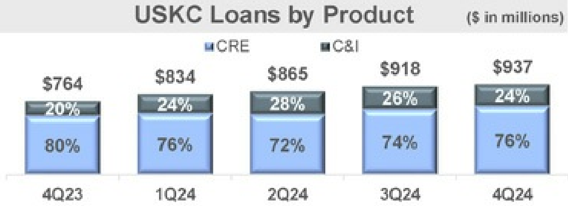
USKC Loans – Top 10 Industries (as of 4Q24)



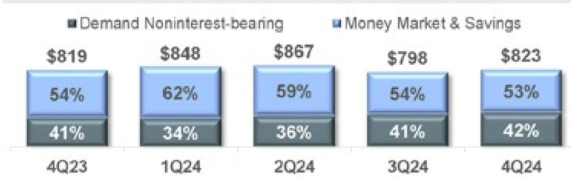
USKC Deposits – Top 10 Industries (as of 4Q24)



USKC Loans by Product ($ in millions)



USKC Deposits by Product[(3)] ($ in millions)

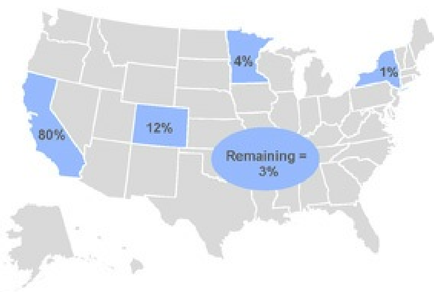


(1) U.S. subsidiaries of Korean corporations
(2) Weighted average DCR and weighted average LTV calculated when the loan was first underwritten or renewed subsequently
(3) Time deposits, not illustrated, represent the remainder to add to 100%.

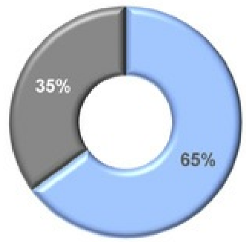
Office Loan Portfolio

The CRE office portfolio[1] was $568.9 million[2] at December 31, 2024, representing 9% of the total loan portfolio and 14% of the total CRE portfolio.

Portfolio by State



Rate Distribution

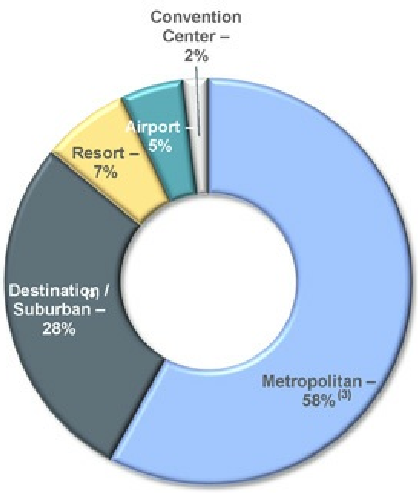


- Average balance and median balance of the portfolio were $4.3 million and $0.97 million, respectively
- Weighted average debt coverage ratio[3] of the segment was 2.02x
- Weighted average loan to value[3] of the segment was 55.44%
- 30.21% of the portfolio is expected to reprice in 1 to 3 months
- Delinquent loans represented 0.04% of the office portfolio
- Criticized loans represented 1.14% of the office portfolio

(1) Segment represents exposure in CRE and excludes $17.3 million in construction. 7.6% of the portfolio is owner occupied
(2) SBA CRE office loans were $6.7 million, or 1.2% of total office loans, at December 31, 2024
(3) Weighted average DCR and weighted average LTV calculated when the loan was first underwritten or renewed subsequently

Hospitality Segment

Hospitality segment represented $848.0 million[1], or 14% of the total loan portfolio and 21% of the total CRE portfolio, at December 31, 2024.

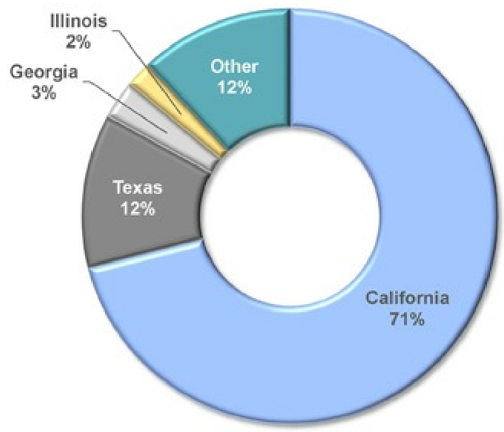


- Average balance and median balance of the segment (excluding construction) were $4.3 million and $1.0 million, respectively
- Weighted average debt coverage ratio[2] of the segment was 2.11x
- Weighted average loan to value[2] of the segment was 51.52%
- $109 million, or 12.88%, of the hospitality segment was criticized as of December 31, 2024
- Segment includes three nonaccrual loans for $415 thousand - one in the metropolitan[3] area in Texas, and one each in the suburban/destination areas in Tennessee and Colorado

(1) SBA loans in the hospitality segment were $21.1 million, or 2.5% of total hospitality loans, at December 31, 2024
(2) Weighted average DCR and weighted average LTV calculated when the loan was first underwritten or renewed subsequently
(3) Metropolitan is categorized as a location that is in a major city and in proximity to downtown areas; destination is categorized as a hotel whose location/amenities make it a distinct tourist location; suburban is defined as areas outside of major city hubs and can include more rural areas

Retail Segment

Retail segment represents $1.07 billion [(1)], or 17% of the total loan portfolio and 27% of the total CRE portfolio, at December 31, 2024.



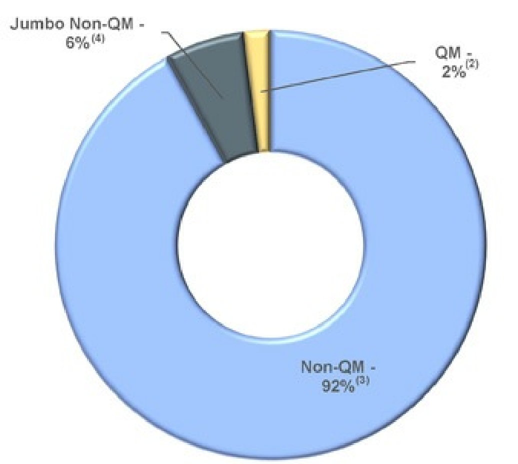
- Average balance and median balance of the segment were $1.5 million and $0.7 million, respectively
- Weighted average debt coverage ratio[(2)] of the segment was 2.02x
- Weighted average loan to value[(2)] of the segment was 46.26%
- $3.9 million, or 0.37%, of the retail segment was criticized at December 31, 2024
- $1.8 million, or 0.16%, of the retail segment was on nonaccrual status at December 31, 2024

(1) SBA loans in the retail segment are $74.5 million, or 6.69% of total retail loans, at December 31, 2024
(2) Weighted average DCR and weighted average LTV calculated when the loan was first underwritten or renewed subsequently

Residential Real Estate Portfolio

The RRE[(1)] portfolio was $951.3 million at December 31, 2024, representing 15% of the total loan portfolio.

Our conservative underwriting policy focuses on high-quality mortgage originations with maximum Loan-to-Value (LTV) ratios between 60% and 70%, maximum Debt-to-Income (DTI) ratios of 43% and minimum FICO scores of 680.



- 26.7% of the Residential Real Estate portfolio is fixed and 73.3% is variable. Of the variable mortgage portfolio, 86.8% is expected to reset after 12 months and 13.2% within the next 12 months
- Total delinquencies were 0.95% of the residential portfolio, consisting of 0.54% within 30-59 and 0.31% in 60-89 days delinquency categories
- $1.9 million, or 0.20%, of the RRE portfolio was on nonaccrual status at December 31, 2024

(1) RRE includes $1.3 million of Home Equity Line of Credit (HELOC) and $4.1 million in consumer loans
(2) QM loans conform to the Ability-to-Repay (ATR) rules/requirements of CFPB
(3) Non-QM loans do not conform to the CFPB Dodd-Frank Act
(4) Jumbo Non-QM loan amounts exceed FHFA limits, but generally conform to the ATR/QM rules

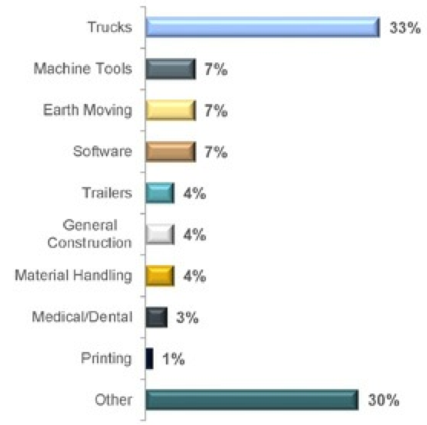
Equipment Finance Portfolio

Equipment finance portfolio represented $487.0 million, or 8% of the loan portfolio, at December 31, 2024.

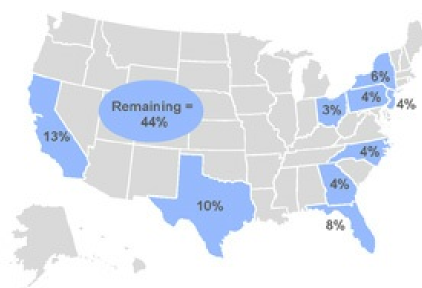
Portfolio by Industry

(1) Other includes agriculture and other services of 3% and 3%, respectively

Portfolio by Equipment

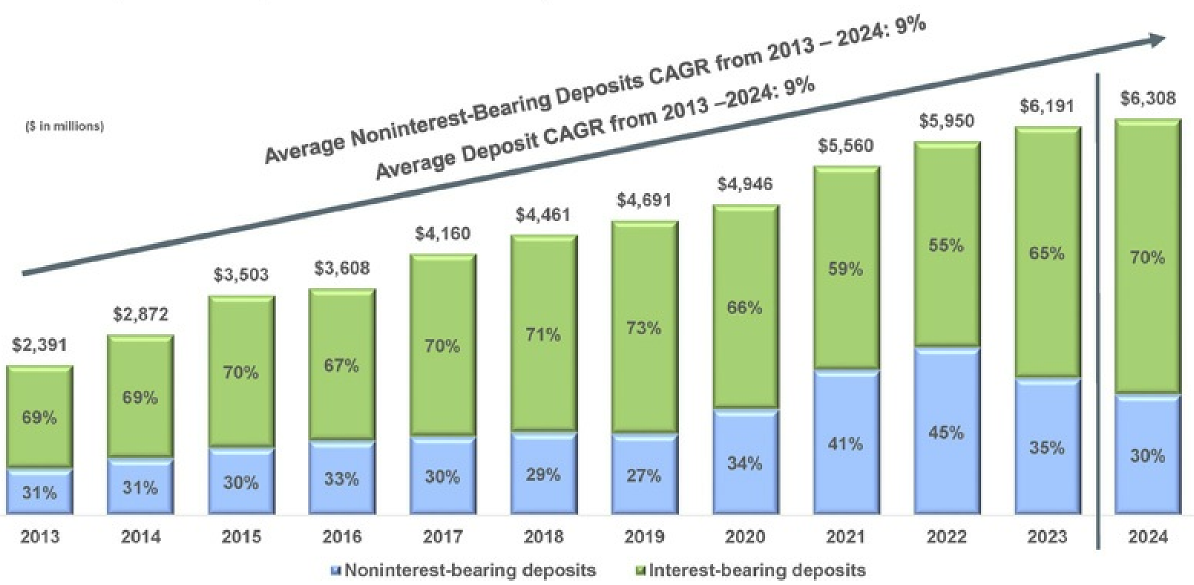


Portfolio by State



Average Deposit Trend

Strong deposit growth reflecting a 9% CAGR since 2013. Average noninterest-bearing deposits have grown by 9% CAGR since 2013, and now represents 30% of total deposits.



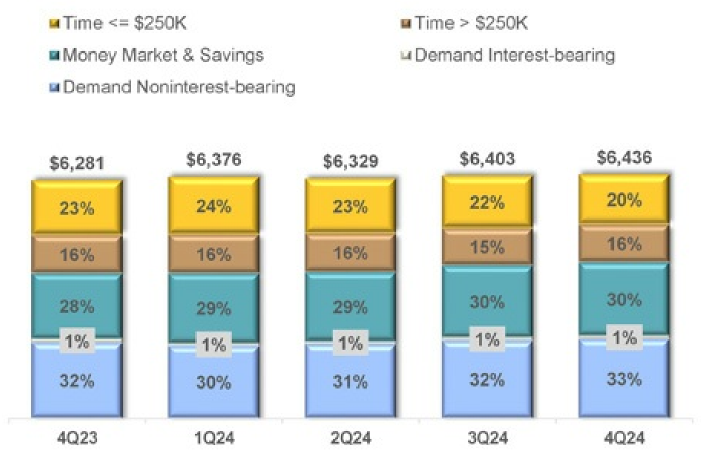
Deposit Base

Total deposits increased by 1% to $6.44 billion, led by a $44.8 million, or 2%, increase in noninterest-bearing deposits quarter-over-quarter. Noninterest-bearing demand deposits represented 33% of total deposits at December 31, 2024.

Estimated uninsured deposit liabilities were 43% of the total deposit liabilities. Brokered deposits remained low, at 0.9% of the deposit base.

Deposits

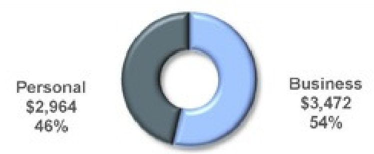
($ in millions)



Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

Deposits (as of 4Q24)

($ in millions)

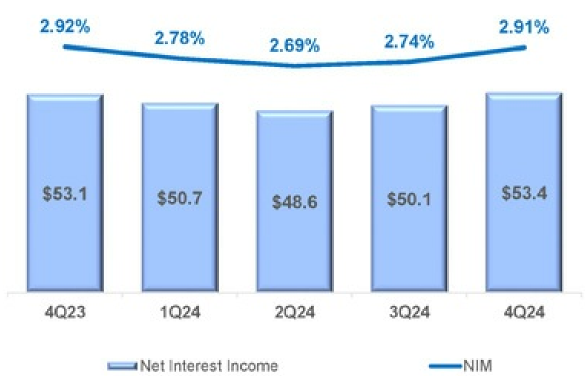


Average Interest-bearing Deposits

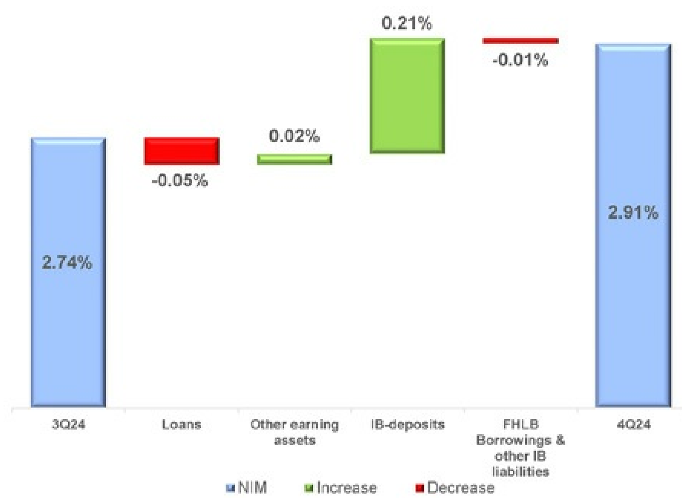
($ in millions)

Net Interest Income | Net Interest Margin

Net interest income for the fourth quarter was $53.4 million and net interest margin (taxable equivalent) was 2.91%, both up from the third quarter primarily due to a decrease in deposit interest expense.



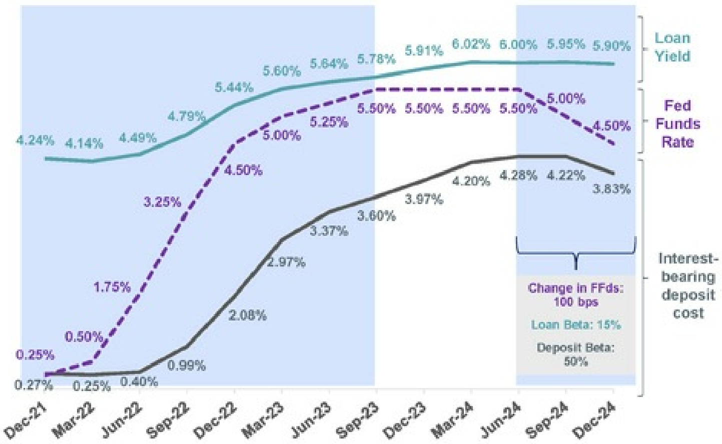
($ in millions)



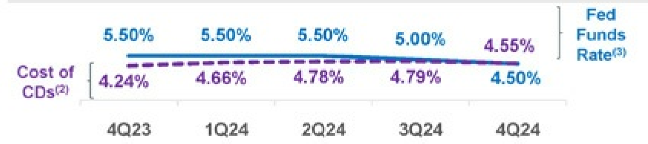
Net Interest Income Sensitivity

Loan & Deposit Beta[1]

($ in millions)



Fed Funds Rate & Cost of CDs



Deposits – CD Maturities

($ in millions)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

(1) Loan yield and cost of interest-bearing deposit represent monthly average yield and cost, respectively. Fed funds rate represents the rate at the end of the month. Declining beta is measured between 2Q24 and 4Q24.

(2) Cost of CDs and interest bearing-deposits for the month of December 2024 was 4.40% and 3.83%, respectively

(3) Fed funds rate represents the upper-target rate at the end of the quarter

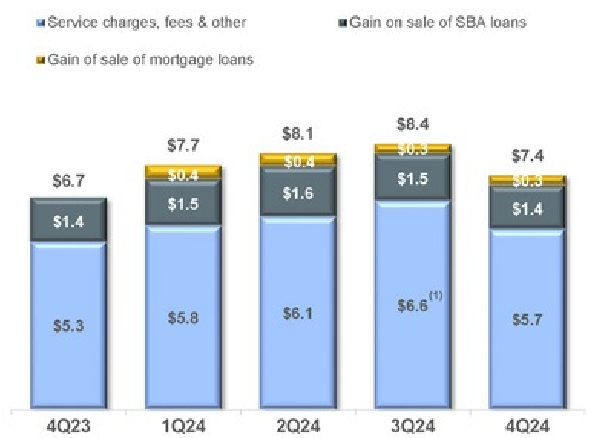
(4) Represent weighted average contractual rates

Noninterest Income

Noninterest income for the fourth quarter was $7.4 million, down 13% from the third quarter primarily because of a $0.9 million gain from the sale-leaseback of a branch property in the third quarter.

Noninterest Income

($ in millions)

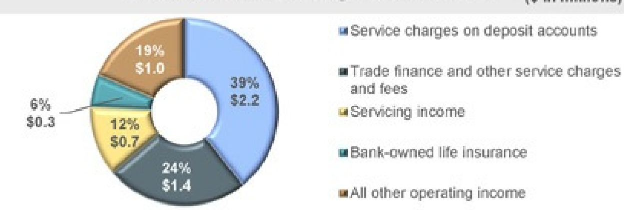


Numbers may not add due to rounding

(1) Includes a $0.9 million gain on sale-and-leaseback of bank premises in 3Q24.

4Q24 Service Charges and Fees

($ in millions)

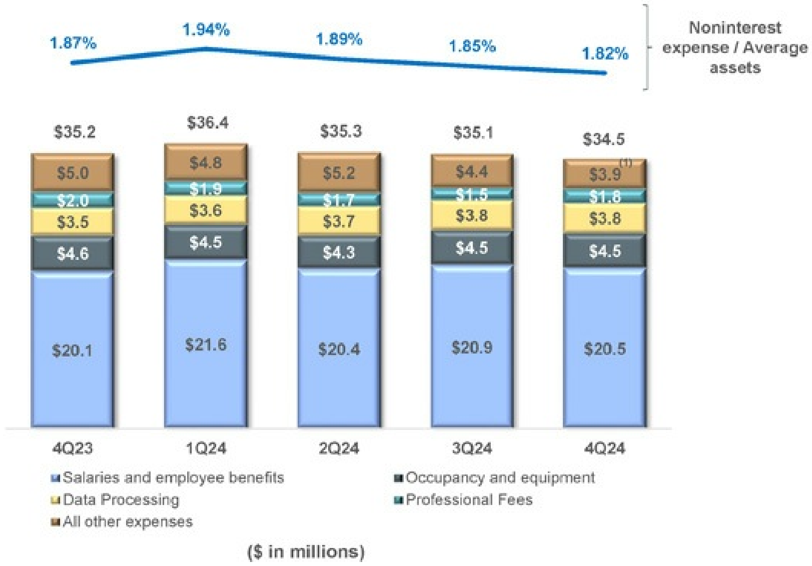


SBA 7(a) Loan Production and Sales

($ in millions)

Noninterest Expense

Continued focus on disciplined expense management.

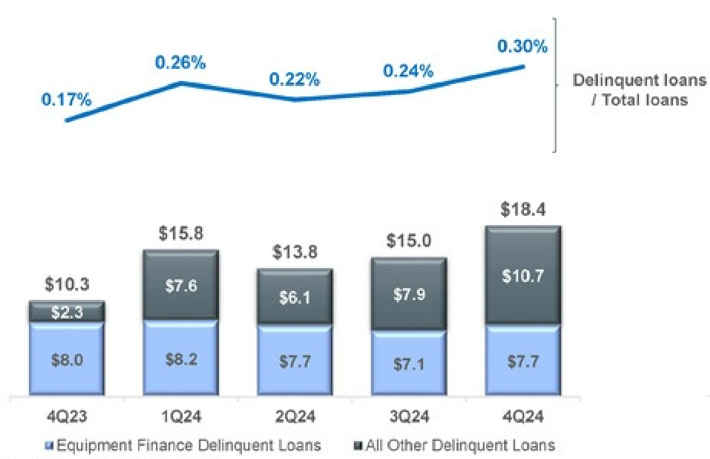


- Noninterest expense was $34.5 million for the fourth quarter, down 1.6% from the third quarter of 2024, primarily reflecting a $1.6 million gain from the sale of an other real estate owned property.

(1) Includes a $1.6 million gain from the sale of an other real estate owned property

Asset Quality – Delinquent & Criticized Loans

The $8.0 million increase in special mention loans in the fourth quarter was primarily driven by a $12.4 million C&I relationship in the retail industry, offset primarily due to a $3.0 million principal paydown for a previously mentioned CRE loan in the hospitality industry.



Numbers may not add due to rounding

(1) Represents loans 30 to 89 days past due and still accruing

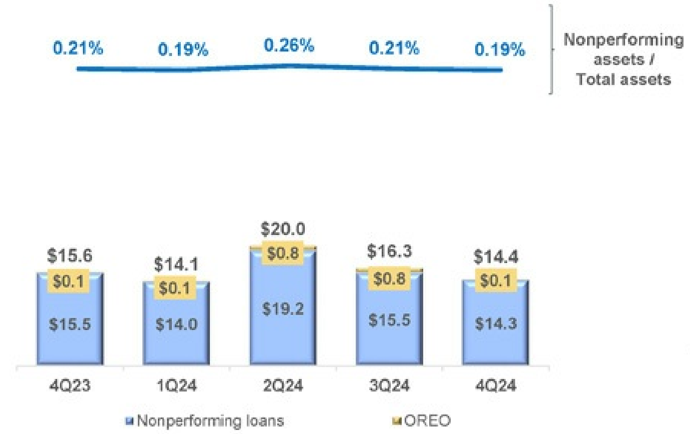
(2) Includes two special mention CRE loans of $109.7 million in the hospitality industry and a $20.1 million C&I loan in the healthcare industry

(3) Includes two special mention CRE loans of $106.5 million in the hospitality industry, a $19.5 million C&I loan in the healthcare industry and a $12.4 million C&I relationship in the retail industry.

Asset Quality – Nonperforming Assets & Nonaccrual Loans

Nonperforming assets were $14.4 million at the end of the fourth quarter, down from $16.3 million at the end of the third quarter.

Nonperforming Assets[1] ($ in millions)



Nonaccrual Loans ($ in millions)

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

(1) Nonperforming assets exclude repossessed personal property of $1.3 million, $1.3 million, $1.2 million, $1.2 million, and $0.6 million for December 31, 2023, March 31, 2024, June 30, 2024, September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2024, respectively; also excludes the $27.2 million held for sale nonperforming loan at September 30, 2024

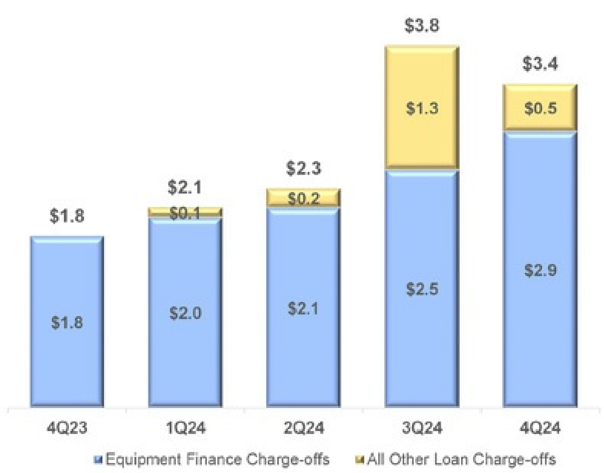
(2) Specific allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2023, March 31, 2024, June 30, 2024, September 30, 2024, and December 31, 2024 was $3.4 million, $5.3 million, $6.8 million, $5.2 million, and $6.2 million, respectively

(3) RRE includes consumer loans

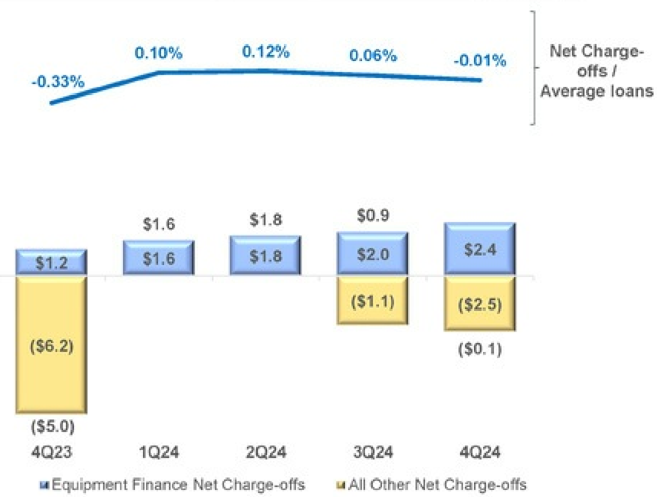
Asset Quality – Gross & Net Loan Charge-offs

Net recoveries for the fourth quarter were $0.1 million.

Gross Charge-offs ($ in millions)



Net Charge-offs (Recoveries) ($ in millions)



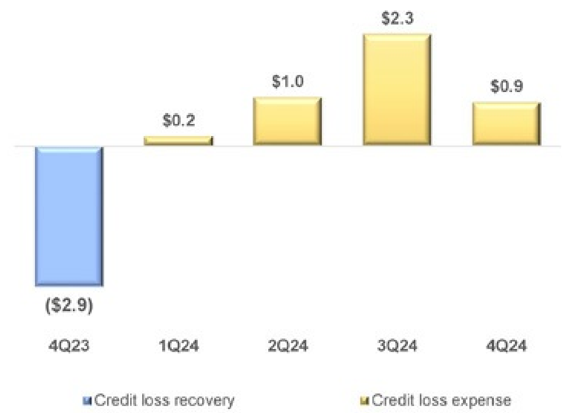
Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

ACL Trends

Allowance for credit losses was $70.1 million at December 31, 2024, or 1.12% to total loans, compared with $69.2 million and 1.11% at the end of the prior quarter.

Allowance for Credit Losses ($ in millions)

Credit Loss Expense (Recovery) ($ in millions)



ACL Analysis by Loan Type

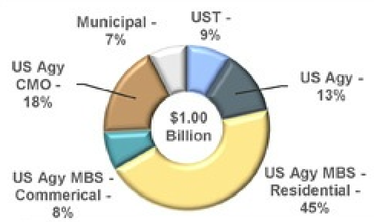
($ in millions)	December 31, 2024		September 30, 2024		June 30, 2024		March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Allowance	Loans	Allowance	Loans	Allowance	Loans	Allowance	Loans	Allowance	Loans
CRE	$ 39.3	$ 3,949.6	$ 37.8	$ 3,932.1	$ 36.1	$ 3,888.5	$ 36.4	$ 3,878.5	$ 40.2	$ 3,889.7
C&I	10.0	863.4	9.8	879.1	10.6	802.4	11.8	774.9	10.3	747.8
Equipment Finance	15.0	487.0	15.7	507.3	15.0	531.3	13.7	554.0	13.7	582.2
RRE & Consumer	5.8	951.3	5.9	939.3	6.0	954.2	6.2	970.4	5.3	962.7
Total	**$ 70.1**	**$ 6,251.3**	**$ 69.2**	**$ 6,257.7**	**$ 67.7**	**$ 6,176.4**	**$ 68.3**	**$ 6,177.8**	**$ 69.5**	**$ 6,182.4**

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

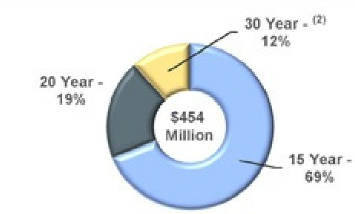
Securities Portfolio

The $1.00 billion securities portfolio (all AFS, no HTM) represented 13% of assets at December 31, 2024, and had a weighted average modified duration of 4.2 years with $99.0 million in an unrealized loss position.

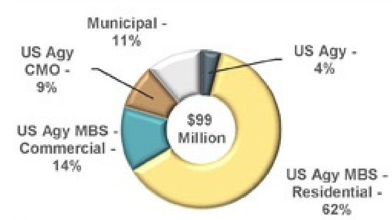
Available for Sale [1]



US Agy Residential MBS - Maturity



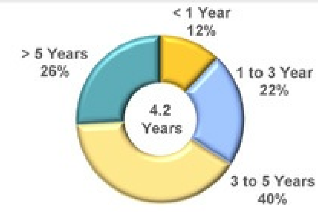
Unrealized Loss



Principal Paydowns

($ in millions)

Securities Duration



(1) Based on the book value
(2) 92% constitutes CRA bonds

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

Liquidity

The Bank and the Company have strong liquidity resources at December 31, 2024.

Liquidity Position

($ in millions)

		Balance	% of Assets
Cash & cash equivalents	$	*305*	*4.0%*
Securities (unpledged)		*838*	*11.0%*
Loans available for Sale		*9*	*0.1%*
Liquid assets		**1,152**	**15.0%**
FHLB available borrowing capacity		1,305	17.1%
FRB discount window borrowing capacity		28	0.4%
Federal funds lines (unsecured) available		140	1.8%
Secondary liquidity sources		**1,473**	**19.3%**
Bank liquidity (liquid assets + secondary liquidity)	**$**	**2,625**	**34.3%**

Cash & Securities at Company-only

($ in millions)

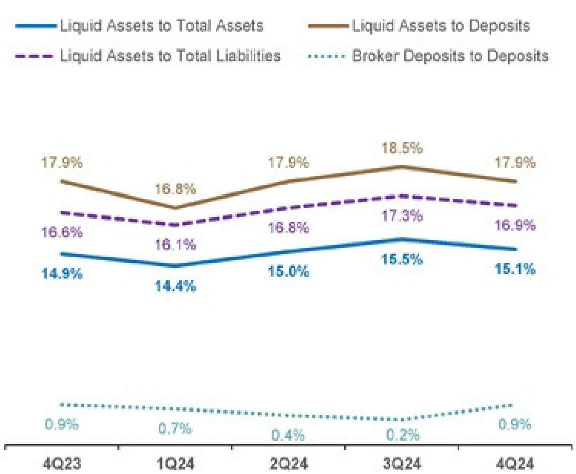
		Balance
Cash	$	11
Securities (AFS)		39
	$	50

Company-only Subordinated Debentures

($ in millions)

		Par		Amortized Cost	Rate
2036 Trust Preferred Securitites	$	27	$	22	6.02% (1)
2031 Subordinated Debt		110		109	3.75% (2)
	$	137	$	131	

Liquidity Ratios

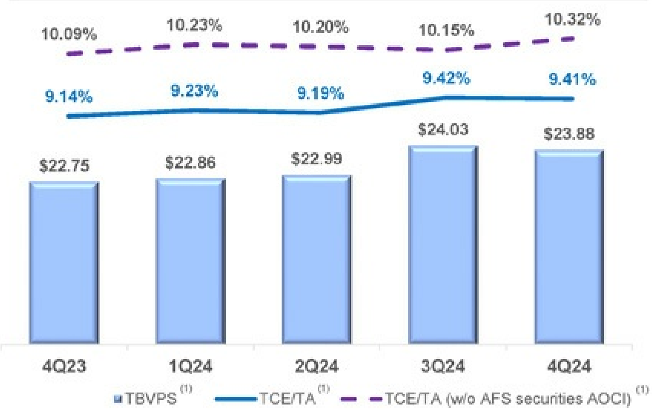


(1) Rate at December 31, 2024, based on 3-month SOFR + 166 bps
(2) Issued in August 2021 and due in July 2031. Commencing on September 1, 2026, the interest rate will reset quarterly to the three-month SOFR + 310 bps

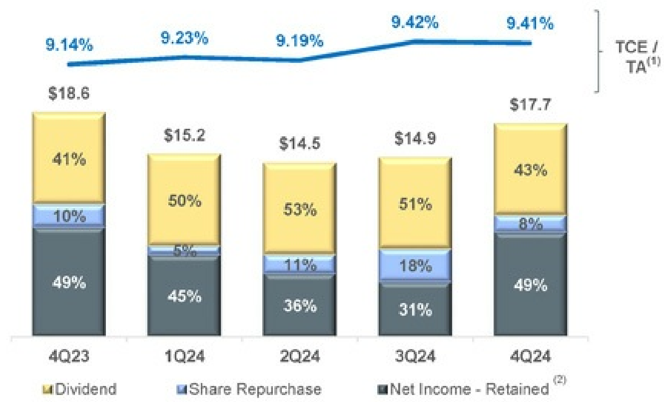
Capital Management

Prudent capital management while driving shareholder return through stable quarterly dividends and share repurchase program. Tangible book value per share (TBVPS)[1] decreased to $23.88 at the end of the fourth quarter.
The decrease was due to a $14.6 million increase in unrealized after-tax losses on securities available for sale and a $1.0 million increase in unrealized after-tax losses on cash flow hedges, all due to changes in interest rates during the fourth quarter of 2024.

TBVPS[1] & TCE/TA[1]



Dividend, Share Repurchase & TCE/TA[1] ($ in millions)

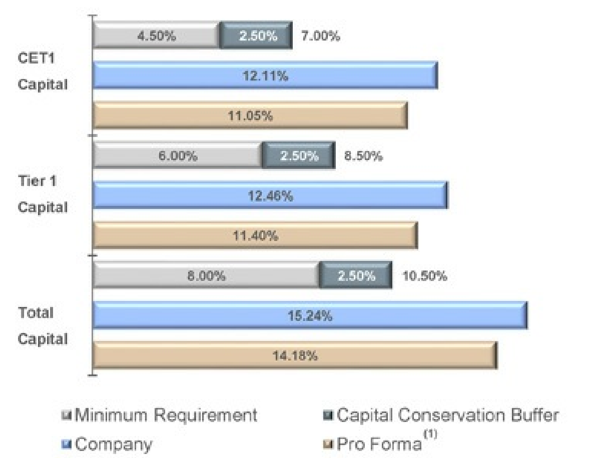


(1) Non-GAAP financial measure, refer to the non-GAAP reconciliation slides
(2) "Net Income – Retained" is equal to net income minus divided payout minus share repurchase

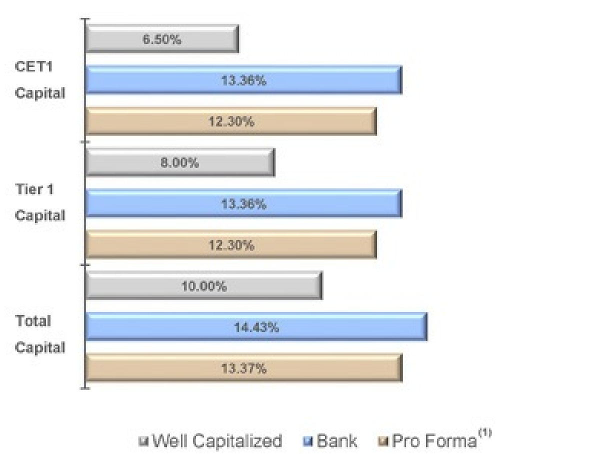
Regulatory Capital

The Company exceeds regulatory minimums and the Bank remains well capitalized at December 31, 2024.

Company



Bank



(1) Pro forma illustrates capital ratios with unrealized AFS securities losses at December 31, 2024. Non-GAAP financial measure; refer to the non-GAAP reconciliation slide

The Hanmi Story & Corporate Sustainability

Established in 1982 in Los Angeles, Hanmi Bank was originally founded to serve the underserved immigrant community in Koreatown. From our humble beginnings as the first Korean-American bank, Hanmi Bank has grown to embrace and support the dreams of all Americans.

"Our dedication to effectively serve our customers and the communities we operate in helps us deliver attractive returns on your investment."

Bonnie Lee, President and Chief Executive Officer

GOVERNANCE QUALITYSCORE 1 — **2022:** Hanmi Financial Corporation received highest ISS ESG designation in Governance

2022: Hanmi Bank recognized among the Top 10 in two categories by Bank Director
- #3 in \$5B-\$50B asset category
- #6 in 2022 list of Top 25 Banks

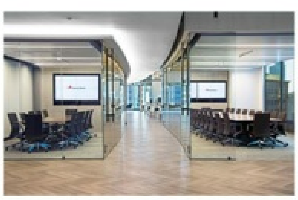
Top: Foundations of Hanmi (1982). Bottom: New Corporate Headquarter (2021)

Source: 2023 Hanmi ESG Report (published April 2023)

Corporate Sustainability (1 of 3)

The board recognizes that sustainability broadly encompasses corporate activities that enhance the long-term value of the Company.

Sustainability



In 2021, Hanmi Financial Corporation moved its headquarters to the Wilshire Grand Center, a LEED certified space furthering environmentally sustainable practices in Downtown Los Angeles.

Donated 40 solar panels to the Koreatown Senior and Community Center in Los Angeles.

Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC)

- The Bank's Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) is a forum for management to engage in a collaborative discussion on the evolving risk positions of the bank, emerging risks, control gaps and mitigation strategies
- The ERMC reviews ten risk pillars, including credit risk, in which management has begun discussions regarding climate risk to our loan portfolio

Source: 2023 Hanmi ESG Report (published April 2023)

Corporate Sustainability (2 of 3)

As a community bank, we are an equal opportunity employer and we are proud to work with our communities to build a stronger future for all of our stakeholders.

Fostering Human Capital

- **68%** Female Workforce
- **91%** Ethnically Diverse Workforce
- **60%** Female Managers
- **13%** Workforce promotions via Annual Review
- **43%** Current staff have been with us at least 5 years

Hanmi Bank Dream Scholarship[1]

- Provided Almost **$1M** in Scholarships
- Assisting **426** at-risk Students
- Across **12** States

Serving Our Communities

$7.5M	Long-term commitment to a Community Reinvestment Act fund
289	Small business and community development loans
$380M	Originated for small businesses and community development
$300K+	Donated to non-profit partners

Financial Wellness

Partnered with HoneyBee to provide financial wellness programs and Choice Checking account to meet the needs of the unbanked and underbanked.

HoneyBee®

(1) Launched in 2016, the Hanmi Bank Dream Scholarship for At-Risk Youth Program provides educational support to at-risk students

Source: 2023 Hanmi ESG Report (published April 2023)

Corporate Sustainability (3 of 3)

Governance and management of environmental and social impact create long-term value for our stakeholders.

Oversight

Hanmi is committed to sound corporate governance principles and maintains formal Corporate Governance Guidelines and a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for employees, executive officers, and directors.

Nominating and Corporate Governance (NCG) Committee
NCG Committee identifies individuals qualified to become directors, and has oversight over corporate governance principles applicable to Hanmi. ESG sub-committee, within NCG Committee, has the primary oversight of corporate citizenship and ESG-related matters. The NCG Committee held 4 meetings in 2022.

Risk, Compliance and Planning (RCP) Committee
The RCP Committee provides oversight of the enterprise risk management framework, and also oversees the strategic planning and the budgetary function. The RCP Committee held 8 meetings in 2022.

Audit Committee
The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing and monitoring financial accounting and reporting, the system of internal controls established by management, and our audit process and policies. The Audit Committee held 12 meetings in 2022.

Compensation and Human Resources (CHR) Committee
The CHR Committee oversees the compensation of Hanmi's executive officers and administers Hanmi's compensation plans. The CHR Committee held 9 meetings in 2022.

Our Board

The NCG Committee believes the Board should encompass a broad range of talent, skill, knowledge, experience, diversity, and expertise.

- **30%** Board Members Female
- **70%** Board Members Ethnically Diverse
- **90%** Board Members Independent

Shareholder Engagement

- Annual shareholder engagement program to discuss executive compensation and governance practices
- Ethics Hotline that allows for confidential reporting of any suspected concerns or improper conduct

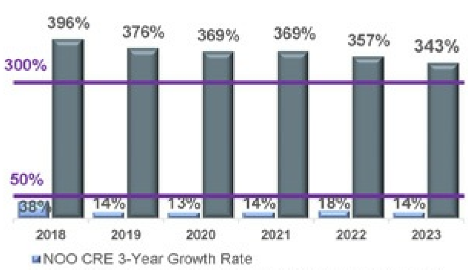
Source: 2023 Proxy Statement, 2023 Hanmi ESG Report (published April 2023)

Appendix

Risk Management

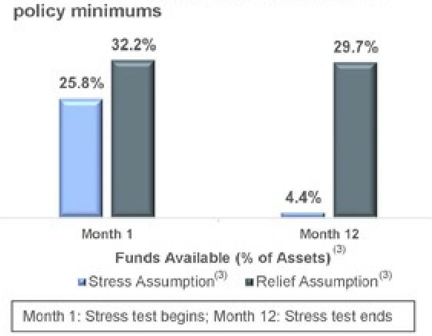
CRE Concentration

Hanmi has not exceeded the supervisory criteria to be considered to have CRE concentration risk under regulatory guidance[1]; however, Hanmi's risk management practices address the six elements of regulatory guidance[2]



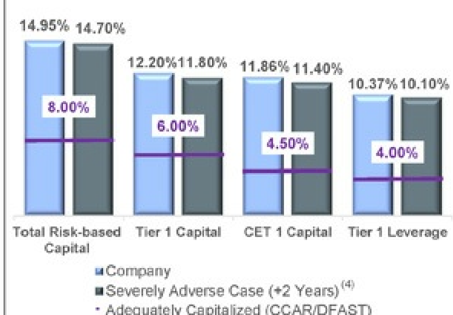
Liquidity Stress Test

Hanmi's risk management practices include comprehensive contingency funding plans intended to plan for funding needs in scenarios of liquidity shortfall. Management performs the test quarterly. The recent stress test indicates that the Bank could withstand a severe stress[3] scenario and remain above policy minimums



Capital Stress Test

Hanmi is not required to perform a capital stress test; however, Hanmi's risk management practices include an annual capital stress test for the Company and the Bank using applicable CCAR assumptions[4]



(1) Source: FDIC Financial Institution Letters (FIL-64-2023), as of December 18, 2023; also total ADC (Acquisition, Development, and Construction) loans are well below 100% of Bank's total capital for all periods presented

(2) Six elements of regulatory guidance – (1) maintain strong capital levels, (2) ensure that credit loss allowances are appropriate, (3) manage construction and development (C&D) and CRE loan portfolios closely, (4) maintain updated financial and analytical information, (5) bolster the loan workout infrastructure, (6) maintain adequate liquidity and diverse funding sources

(3) Liquidity stress test based on deposits at March 31, 2024. Severe stress scenario makes the following stress assumptions: (a) 25% deposit outflow over 12 months, (b) Bank unable to replace wholesale deposits, and (c) federal fund lines cut off, and the following relief assumptions: (a) loan-and-securities based FHLB capacity adjusted down for increased haircut, and (b) Bank's assets (loans) are sold to abate the liquidity crisis. Under "Stress Assumption", funds available represent cash, securities, and borrowing capacity from FHLB. Under "Relief Assumption", funds available represent funds under "Stress Assumption" and cash proceeds from loans sale

(4) Capital ratios at December 31, 2023 for the Company. 2024 CCAR makes the following assumptions: (a) trough real GDP growth declining by 11.6%, (b) peak unemployment rate reaching 10.0%, (c) housing prices declining by 36.0%, and (d) CRE valuations declining by 40.0%

4Q24 Financial Summary

($ in millions, except EPS)

	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	December 31, 2023	Change (1) Q/Q	Y/Y
Income Statement Summary					
Net interest income before credit loss	$ 53.4	$ 50.1	$ 53.1	6.8%	0.6%
Noninterest income	7.4	8.4	6.7	-12.8%	10.1%
Operating revenue	60.8	58.5	59.8	4.0%	1.6%
Noninterest expense	34.5	35.1	35.2	-1.6%	-1.9%
Credit loss (recovery) expense	0.9	2.3	(2.9)	-58.7%	-132.9%
Pretax income	25.3	21.1	27.5	19.9%	-7.8%
Income tax expense	7.6	6.2	8.8	22.5%	-13.7%
Net income	**$ 17.7**	**$ 14.9**	**$ 18.6**	**18.8%**	**-5.0%**
EPS-Diluted	**$ 0.58**	**$ 0.49**	**$ 0.61**		
Selected balance sheet items					
Loans receivable	$ 6,251	$ 6,258	$ 6,182	-0.1%	1.1%
Deposits	6,436	6,403	6,281	0.5%	2.5%
Total assets	7,678	7,712	7,570	-0.4%	1.4%
Stockholders' equity	$ 732	$ 737	$ 702	-0.6%	4.3%
Profitability Metrics					
Return on average assets	0.93%	0.79%	0.99%	14	(6)
Return on average equity	8.89%	7.55%	9.70%	134	(81)
TCE/TA (2)	9.41%	9.42%	9.14%	(1)	27
Net interest margin	2.91%	2.74%	2.92%	17	(1)
Efficiency ratio	56.79%	59.98%	58.86%	(319)	(207)

Note: numbers may not add due to rounding
(1) Percentage change calculated from dollars in thousands for income statement summary; change in basis points for selected balance sheet items and profitability metrics
(2) Non-GAAP financial measure, refer to the non-GAAP reconciliation slide

Non-GAAP Reconciliation: Tangible Common Equity to Tangible Asset Ratio

($ in thousands, except per share data)

Hanmi Financial Corporation	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets	$ 7,677,925	$ 7,712,299	$ 7,586,347	$ 7,512,046	$ 7,570,341
Less goodwill and other intangible assets	(11,031)	(11,031)	(11,048)	(11,074)	(11,099)
Tangible assets	$ 7,666,894	$ 7,701,268	$ 7,575,299	$ 7,500,972	$ 7,559,242
Stockholders' equity (1)	$ 732,174	$ 736,709	$ 707,059	$ 703,100	$ 701,891
Less goodwill and other intangible assets	(11,031)	(11,031)	(11,048)	(11,074)	(11,099)
Tangible stockholders' equity (1)	$ 721,143	$ 725,678	$ 696,011	$ 692,026	$ 690,792
Add AFS securities AOCI	70,342	55,790	76,443	75,537	71,928
Tangible stockholder equity without AFS securities AOCI (1)	$ 791,485	$ 781,468	$ 772,454	$ 767,563	$ 762,720
Stockholders' equity to assets	9.54%	9.55%	9.32%	9.36%	9.27%
Tangible common equity to tangible assets (TCE/TA) (1)	9.41%	9.42%	9.19%	9.23%	9.14%
TCE/TA (w/o AFS securities AOCI) (1)	10.32%	10.15%	10.20%	10.23%	10.09%
Common shares outstanding	30,195,999	30,196,755	30,272,110	30,276,358	30,368,655
Tangible common equity per common share	$ 23.88	$ 24.03	$ 22.99	$ 22.86	$ 22.75

(1) There were no preferred shares outstanding at the periods indicated

Non-GAAP Reconciliation: Pro Forma Regulatory Capital

($ in thousands)	Company[1]			Bank[1]		
	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 1	Total Risk-based	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 1	Total Risk-based
Regulatory capital	$ 778,941	$ 801,040	$ 979,843	$ 859,309	$ 859,309	$ 928,112
Unrealized losses on AFS securities	(70,342)	(70,342)	(70,342)	(70,372)	(70,372)	(70,372)
Adjusted regulatory capital	$ 708,599	$ 730,698	$ 909,501	$ 788,937	$ 788,937	$ 857,740
Risk weighted assets	$ 6,430,025	$ 6,430,025	$ 6,430,025	$ 6,429,641	$ 6,429,641	$ 6,429,641
Risk weighted assets impact of unrealized losses on AFS securities	(15,235)	(15,235)	(15,235)	(15,853)	(15,853)	(15,853)
Adjusted Risk weighted assets	$ 6,414,790	$ 6,414,790	$ 6,414,790	$ 6,413,788	$ 6,413,788	$ 6,413,788
Regulatory capital ratio as reported	12.11%	12.46%	15.24%	13.36%	13.36%	14.43%
Impact of unrealized losses on AFS securities	-1.06%	-1.06%	-1.06%	-1.06%	-1.06%	-1.06%
Pro forma regulatory capital ratio	11.05%	11.40%	14.18%	12.30%	12.30%	13.37%

Note: numbers may not add due to rounding
(1) Pro forma capital ratios at December 31, 2024