

4Q15 Quarterly Supplement

January 15, 2016

These results do not reflect the impact of the agreement in principle Wells Fargo & Company reached with the United States government on February 1, 2016 to pay \$1.2 billion to resolve certain pending and potential claims relating to our Federal Housing Administration lending activities. In connection with the resolution of these matters, Wells Fargo & Company, subsequent to the announcement of its 2015 financial results on January 15, 2016, has provided for an additional legal accrual which increased operating losses within noninterest expense by \$200 million. As a result, the Company reduced its net income for the year ended December 31, 2015, by \$134 million, or \$0.03 per common share, to \$22.9 billion, or \$4.12 per common share. See our Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2016 for more information.

Together we'll go far



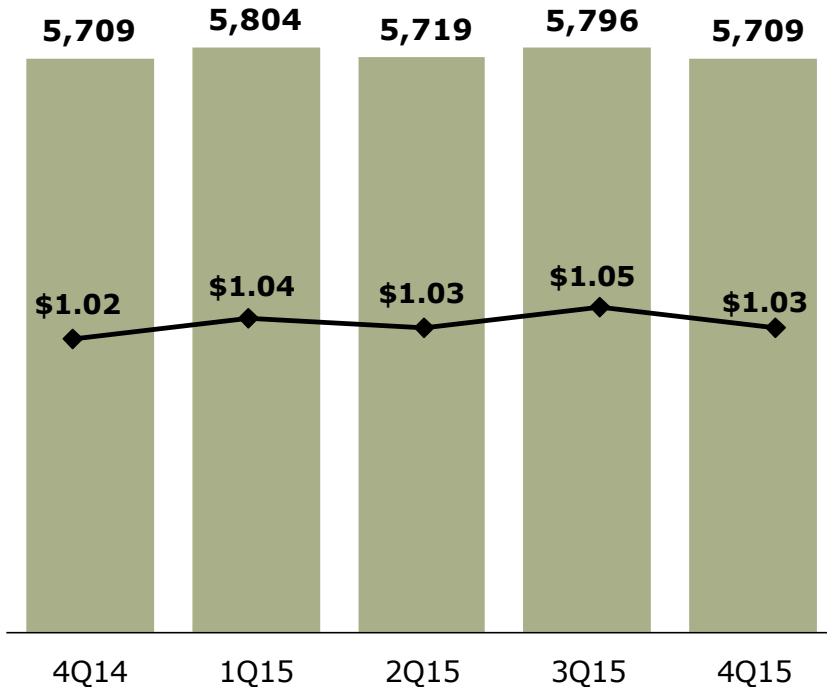
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Wells Fargo defines its operating segments by product type and customer segment. Effective fourth quarter 2015, we realigned our business banking and merchant payment services businesses from Community Banking to Wholesale Banking. Results for these operating segments were revised for prior periods to reflect the impact of this realignment.

4Q15 Highlights

Wells Fargo Net Income (\$ in millions, except EPS)



— Diluted earnings per common share

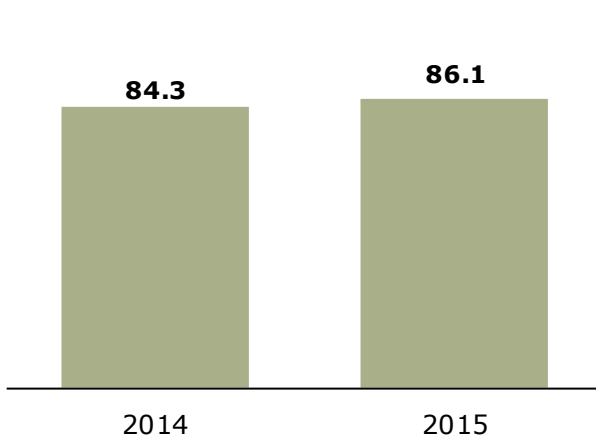
- Earnings of \$5.7 billion
- Diluted earnings per common share of \$1.03
- Revenue up 1% year-over-year (YoY) and down 1% linked quarter (LQ)
 - Net interest income up 4% YoY and 1% LQ
 - Noninterest income down 3% YoY and 4% LQ
- Strong loan and deposit growth
 - Average loans up 7% YoY and 2% LQ
 - Average deposits up 6% YoY and 1% LQ
- Credit quality remained solid with net charge-offs of 36 bps of average loans
- Pre-tax pre-provision profit (PTPP) ⁽¹⁾ up 4% YoY and down 3% LQ
- Strong capital position
 - Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (fully phased-in) of 10.7% at 12/31/15 ⁽²⁾
 - Returned \$3.2 billion to shareholders through common stock dividends and net share repurchases

(1) Pre-tax pre-provision profit (PTPP) is total revenue less noninterest expense. Management believes PTPP is a useful financial measure because it enables investors and others to assess the Company's ability to generate capital to cover credit losses through a credit cycle.

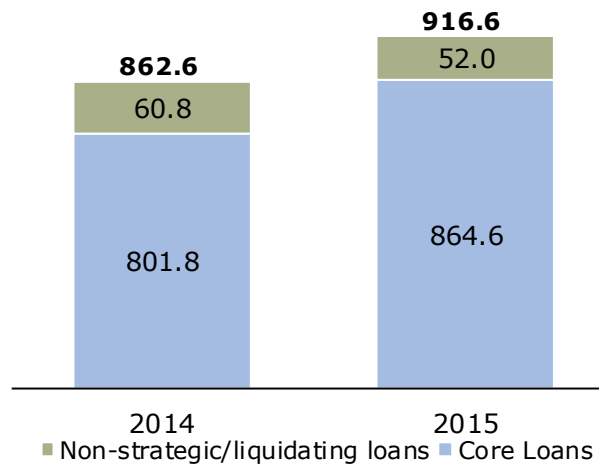
(2) 4Q15 capital ratio is a preliminary estimate. Fully phased-in capital ratios are calculated assuming the full phase-in of the Basel III capital rules. See page 26 for additional information regarding the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio.

Year-over-year results

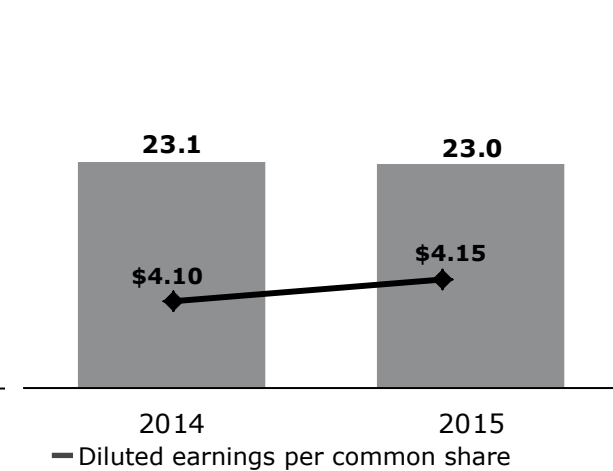
Revenue
(\$ in billions)



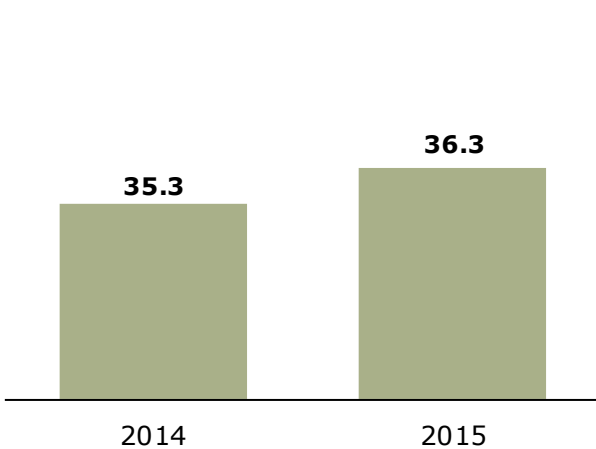
Period-end Loans
(\$ in billions)



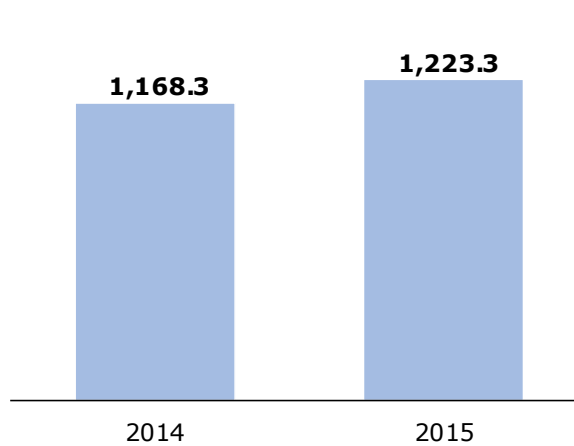
Net Income
(\$ in billions, except EPS)



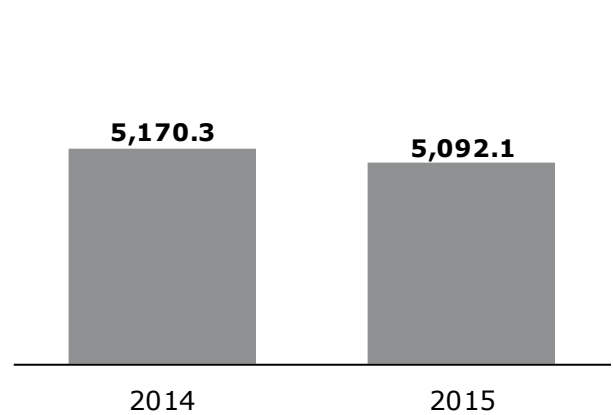
Pre-tax Pre-provision Profit ⁽¹⁾
(\$ in billions)



Period-end Deposits
(\$ in billions)



Period-end Common Shares Outstanding
(shares in millions)



(1) Pre-tax pre-provision profit (PTPP) is total revenue less noninterest expense. Management believes PTPP is a useful financial measure because it enables investors and others to assess the Company's ability to generate capital to cover credit losses through a credit cycle.

Balance Sheet and credit overview (linked quarter)

Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Core loans ⁽¹⁾ increased \$15.4 billion on broad-based organic growth▪ Non-strategic/liquidating portfolio ⁽¹⁾ decreased \$2.0 billion
Short-term investments/ Fed funds sold	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Up \$15.3 billion primarily reflecting deposit and long-term debt growth
Trading assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Up \$3.3 billion
Investment securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Up \$2.5 billion as gross purchases of ~\$25 billion were largely offset by maturities, amortization and sales
Deposits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Up \$21.1 billion as strong wealth, retail banking and small business growth, in part due to seasonality, was partially offset by \$4.1 billion lower mortgage escrow balances
Long-term debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Up \$14.3 billion on \$17.8 billion of issuances, including funding raised in anticipation of closing the previously announced GE Capital acquisitions
Short-term borrowings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Up \$9.5 billion and included higher repurchase agreement balances
Common stock outstanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Common shares outstanding down 16.3 million on net share repurchases
Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Net charge-offs of \$831 million, up \$128 million reflecting higher losses from the oil and gas portfolio, as well as seasonally higher non-real estate consumer losses▪ No reserve build or release ⁽²⁾ as continued improvement in residential real estate was offset by higher commercial reserves reflecting deterioration in the energy sector

Period-end balances. All comparisons are 4Q15 compared with 3Q15.

(1) See page 6 herein and page 32 of the press release announcing our 4Q15 results for additional information regarding the non-strategic/liquidating portfolio, which consists of Pick-a-Pay, liquidating home equity, legacy WFF indirect auto, legacy WFF debt consolidation, and legacy Wachovia commercial & industrial, commercial real estate, and other PCI loan portfolios.

(2) Provision expense minus net charge-offs.

Income Statement overview (linked quarter)

Total revenue

- Revenue of \$21.6 billion, down \$289 million

Net interest income

- NII up \$131 million primarily reflecting growth in earning assets and higher variable income
- NIM down 4 bps to 2.92%

Noninterest income

- Noninterest income down \$420 million
 - Trust and investment fees down \$59 million as higher investment banking was more than offset by lower asset-based fees from lower market valuations
 - Mortgage banking up \$71 million on higher servicing income and higher commercial real estate activity
 - Market sensitive revenue ⁽¹⁾ down \$173 million as lower equity gains were partially offset by higher gains on debt securities and trading
 - Other income down \$214 million from 3Q15 results that included higher hedge ineffectiveness gains as well as a gain on the sale of the Warranty Solutions business

Noninterest expense

- Noninterest expense stable
 - Personnel expense up \$100 million driven by higher employee benefits expense on higher deferred compensation expense (P&L neutral)
 - Equipment expense up \$181 million on annual software license renewals
 - Outside professional services up \$164 million on project-related spend
 - Other expense down on lower operating losses and foreclosed asset expense, and from a 3Q15 that included a \$126 million charitable contribution to the Wells Fargo Foundation

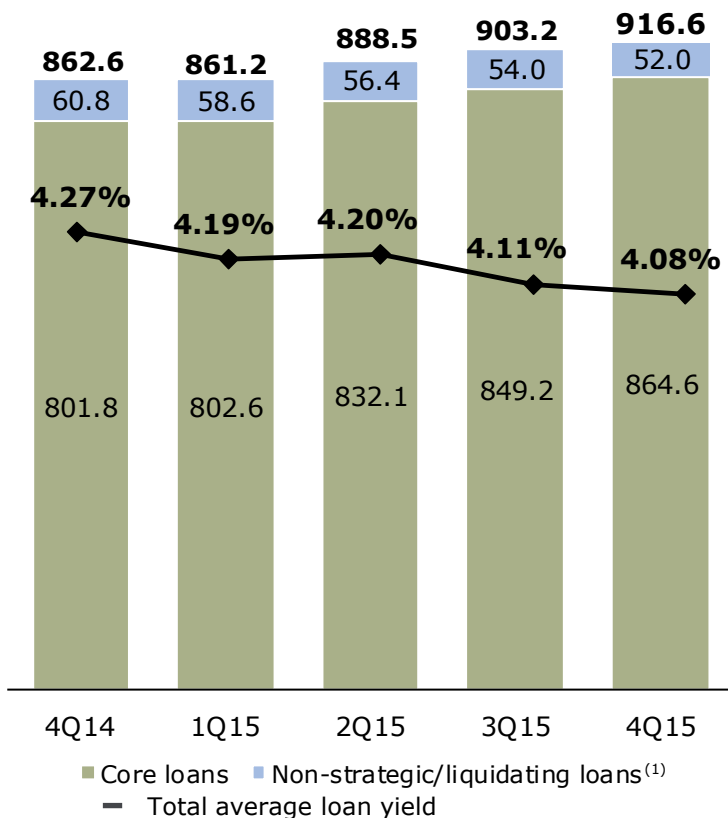
All comparisons are 4Q15 compared with 3Q15.

(1) Consists of net gains from trading activities, debt securities and equity investments.

Loans

Period-end Loans Outstanding

(\$ in billions)



Period-end

- Core loans grew \$62.8 billion, or 8%, YoY and were up \$15.4 billion, or 2%, LQ
 - Commercial loans up \$9.3 billion LQ on broad-based growth
 - C&I loans up \$7.7 billion
 - CRE loans up \$1.3 billion
 - Consumer loans up \$6.1 billion LQ on growth in first mortgage, credit card, auto, and securities-based lending
- No loan portfolio acquisitions in 4Q15
 - See page 20 for additional information on GE Capital acquisitions expected to close in 2016

Average

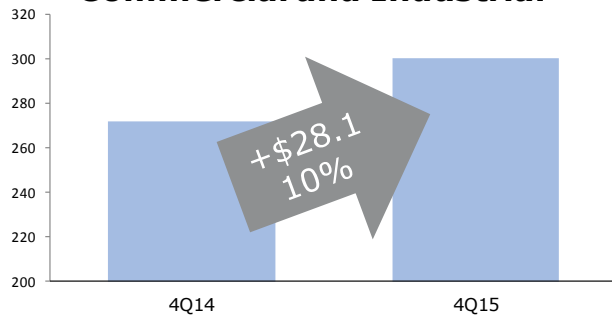
- Total average loans of \$912.3 billion up \$62.9 billion YoY and \$17.2 billion LQ on broad-based growth
- Total average loan yield of 4.08%, down 3 bps LQ on commercial loan growth at lower spreads, and down 19 bps YoY as commercial loan growth at lower spreads, lower PCI loan recoveries and loan fees were partially offset by higher swap income
 - Core loan yield was down 3 bps LQ and 15 bps YoY

(1) See page 32 of the press release announcing our 4Q15 results for additional information regarding the non-strategic/liquidating portfolio, which consists of Pick-a-Pay, liquidating home equity, legacy WFF indirect auto, legacy WFF debt consolidation, and legacy Wachovia commercial & industrial, commercial real estate, and other PCI loan portfolios.

Broad-based, year-over-year loan growth

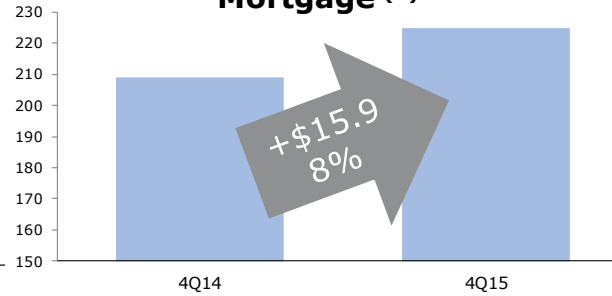
(\$ in billions)

Commercial and Industrial



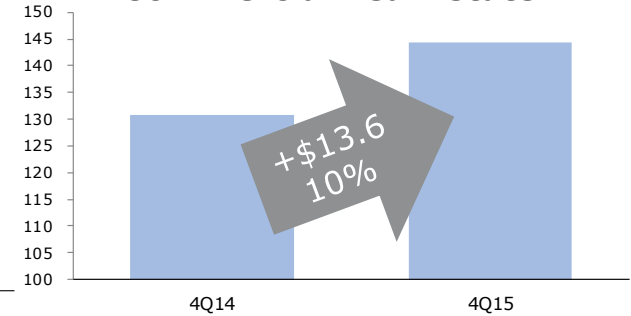
- Broad-based growth

Core 1-4 Family First Mortgage (1)



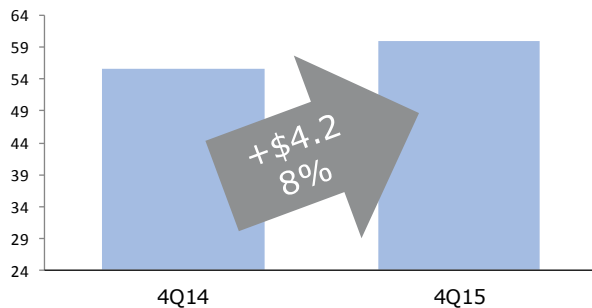
- Nonconforming mortgage loan growth

Commercial Real Estate



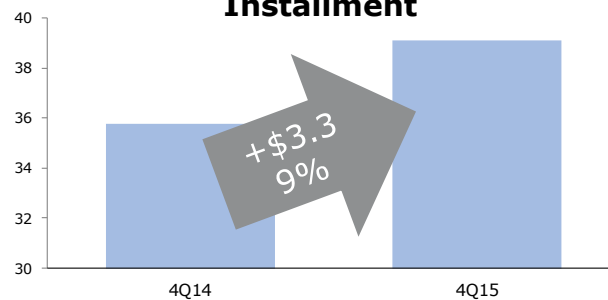
- 2Q15 GE Capital CRE loan portfolio acquisition and organic growth

Automobile



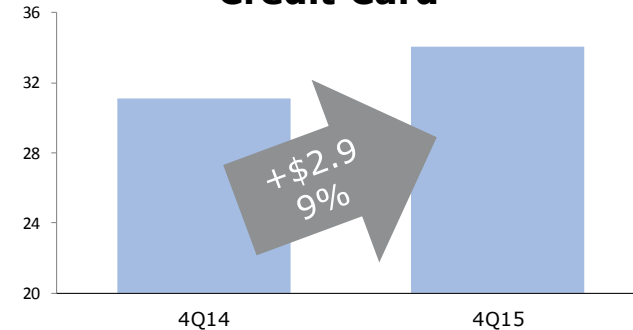
- Record originations in 2015

Other Revolving Credit and Installment



- Growth in securities-based lending, personal lines and loans and student loans

Credit Card



- Growth reflected 2.7 million new accounts opened in 2015, up 18% from 2014

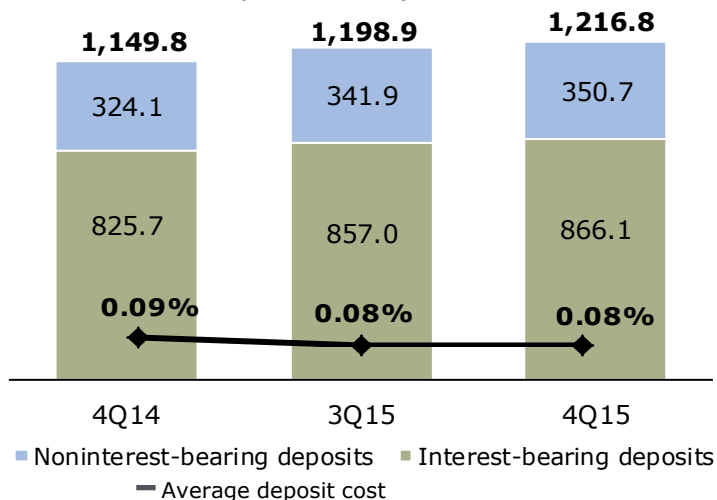
Period-end balances.

(1) See page 21 for additional information.

Deposits

Average Deposits and Rates

(\$ in billions)

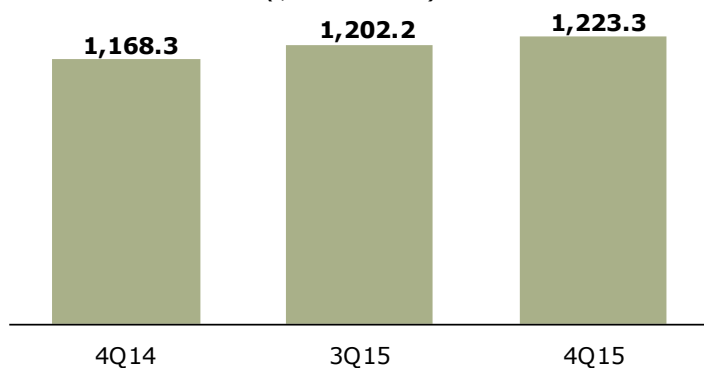


Average

- Deposits up \$67.0 billion, or 6%, YoY and \$17.9 billion, or 1%, LQ
 - Noninterest-bearing deposits up \$26.6 billion, or 8%, YoY and \$8.8 billion, or 3%, LQ
 - Interest-bearing deposits up \$40.4 billion, or 5%, YoY and \$9.1 billion, or 1%, LQ
- Average deposit cost of 8 bps, stable LQ and down 1 bp YoY
- Consumer and small business banking deposits ⁽¹⁾ of \$696.5 billion, up 7% YoY and 2% LQ

Period-end Deposits

(\$ in billions)



Period-end

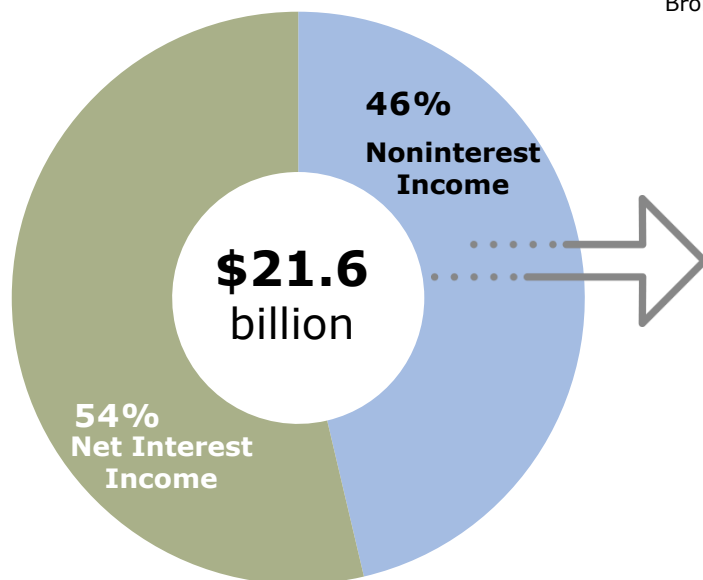
- Total period-end deposits of \$1.2 trillion up \$55.0 billion, or 5%, YoY and \$21.1 billion, or 2%, LQ, as strong consumer and small business customer and balance growth was partially offset by lower mortgage escrow balances
- Primary consumer checking customers ⁽²⁾ up 5.6% YoY
- Primary small business and business banking checking customers ⁽²⁾ up 4.8% YoY

(1) Total deposits excluding mortgage escrow and wholesale deposits.

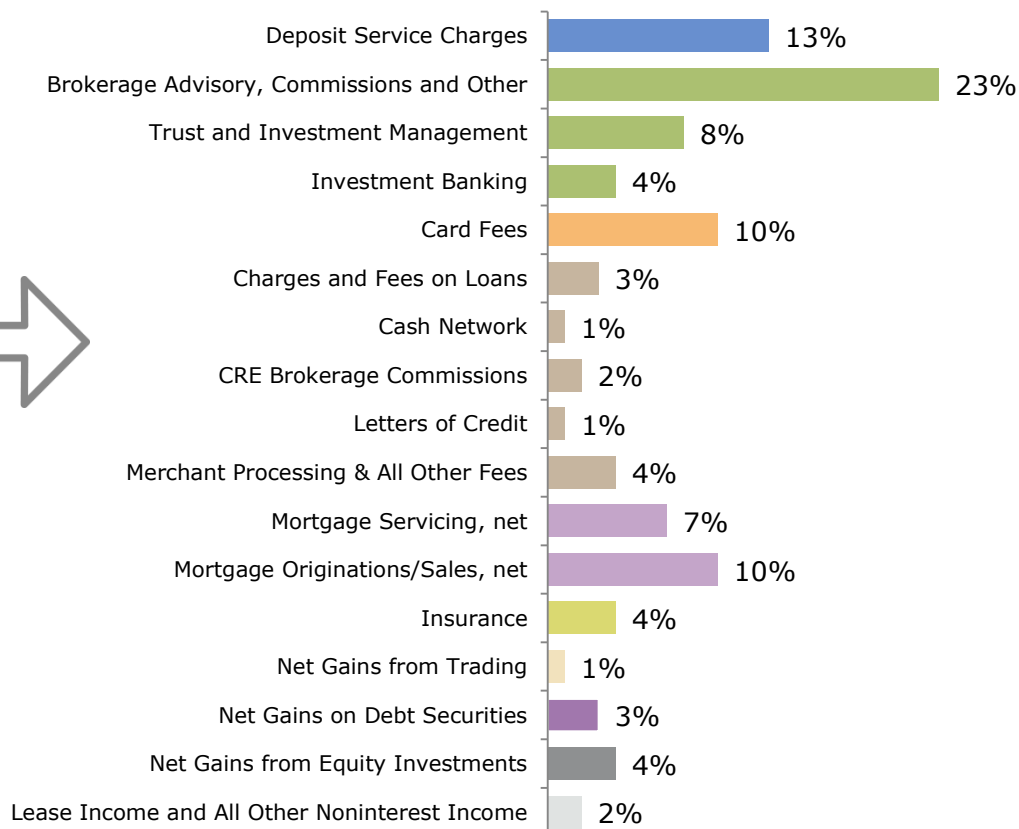
(2) Data as of November 2015, comparisons with November 2014; customers who actively use their checking account with transactions such as debit card purchases, online bill payments, and direct deposits.

4Q15 Revenue diversification

Balanced Spread and Fee Income

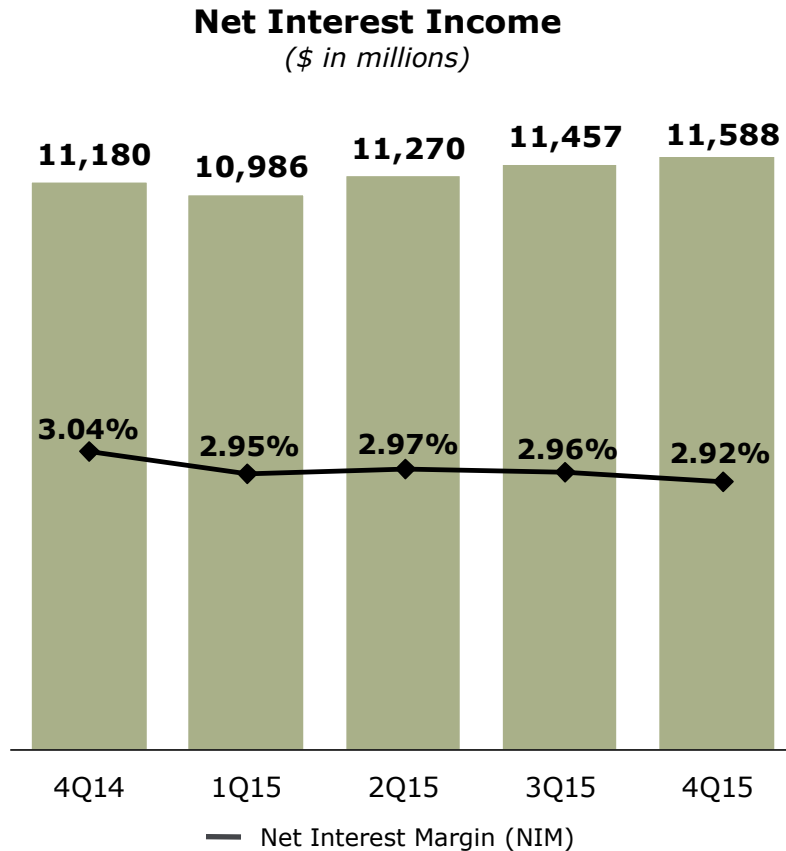


Diversified Fee Generation (% of noninterest income)



Deposit Service Charges	13%	Insurance	4%
Total Trust & Investment Fees	35%	Net Gains from Trading	1%
Card Fees	10%	Net Gains on Debt Securities	3%
Total Other Fees	11%	Net Gains from Equity Inv.	4%
Total Mortgage Banking	17%	Lease Income and All Other Noninterest Income	2%

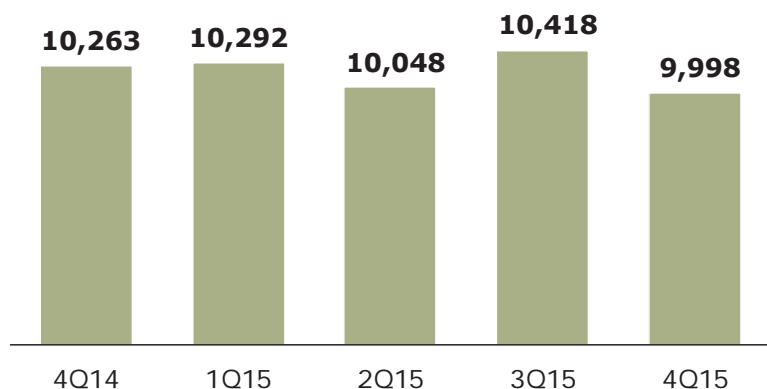
Net interest income



- Net interest income up \$408 million YoY and \$131 million LQ reflecting growth in earning assets and higher variable income
- Average earning assets up \$44.6 billion, or 3%, LQ
 - Short-term investments/fed funds sold up \$24.5 billion
 - Loans up \$17.2 billion
 - Investment securities up \$6.4 billion
 - Trading assets up \$1.6 billion
 - Mortgages and loans held for sale down \$5.2 billion
- NIM of 2.92% down 4 bps from 3Q15 on:
 - Customer-driven deposit growth = (3) bps
 - All other Balance Sheet repricing, growth and mix = (3) bps
 - Largely driven by increased debt balances including funding raised in anticipation of closing previously announced GE Capital acquisitions
 - Variable income = 2 bps

Noninterest income

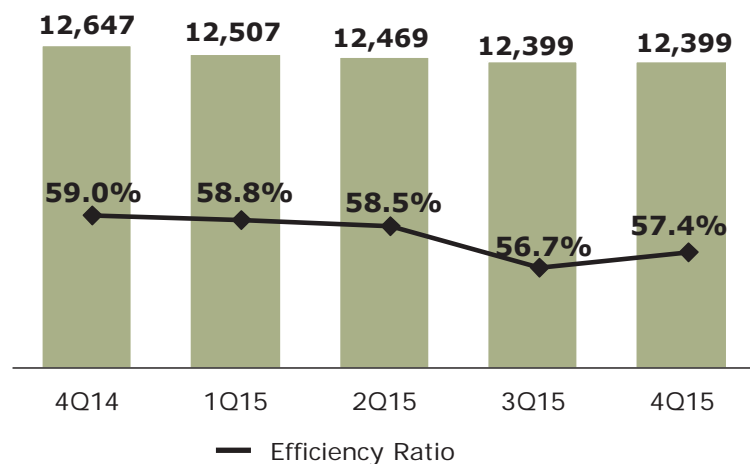
(\$ in millions)	4Q15	vs 3Q15	vs 4Q14
Noninterest income			
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 1,329	-	%
Trust and investment fees			
Brokerage advisory, commissions and other fees	2,288	(3)	(2)
Trust and investment management	838	(1)	(1)
Investment banking	385	7	(26)
Card fees	966	1	4
Other fees	1,040	(5)	(7)
Mortgage banking	1,660	4	10
Insurance	427	14	12
Net gains from trading activities	99	n.m.	(45)
Net gains on debt securities	346	n.m.	86
Net gains from equity investments	423	(54)	14
Lease income	145	(23)	14
Other	52	(80)	(90)
Total noninterest income	\$ 9,998	(4)	% (3)



- Trust and investment fees down \$59 million LQ as lower asset-based fees from lower market valuations were partially offset by higher investment banking
- Other fees down \$59 million as higher commercial real estate brokerage commissions were more than offset by lower merchant processing fees (now recorded in other income)
- Mortgage banking up \$71 million on higher servicing income and commercial mortgage activity
- Insurance up \$51 million on crop insurance seasonality
- Trading gains up \$125 million as higher deferred compensation gains were partially offset by lower customer accommodation trading
 - \$83 million in deferred compensation investment income (P&L neutral) vs. (\$214) million in 3Q15
- Gains on sale of debt securities up \$199 million net of \$60 million of other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) primarily reflecting marks on energy sector investments
- Gains from equity investments down \$497 million from strong 3Q15 results and included \$191 million of OTTI largely driven by marks on energy sector investments
 - Included \$52 million gain from the sale of 49.9% interest in RELS, LLC
- Other income down \$214 million from 3Q15 results that included gains on hedge ineffectiveness and a gain on the sale of the Warranty Solutions business

Noninterest expense and efficiency ratio ⁽¹⁾

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	vs 3Q15	vs 4Q14
Noninterest expense			
Salaries	\$ 4,061	1 %	3
Commission and incentive compensation	2,457	(6)	(5)
Employee benefits	1,042	27	(7)
Equipment	640	39	10
Net occupancy	725	-	(1)
Core deposit and other intangibles	311	-	(8)
FDIC and other deposit assessments	258	5	12
Outside professional services ⁽²⁾	827	25	3
Other ⁽²⁾	2,078	(18)	(11)
Total noninterest expense	\$ 12,399	- %	(2)



- Noninterest expense flat LQ
 - Personnel expense up \$100 million
 - Salaries up \$26 million
 - Commissions and incentive compensation down \$147 million
 - Employee benefits expense up \$221 million
 - \$111 million in deferred compensation expense vs. (\$208) million in 3Q15
 - Equipment expense up \$181 million primarily on annual software license renewals
 - Outside professional services ⁽²⁾ up \$164 million on typically higher 4Q project spend
 - Other expense ⁽²⁾ down \$455 million
 - Operating losses down \$191 million on lower litigation accruals
 - Foreclosed asset expense down \$89 million on commercial real estate recoveries
 - Advertising expense up \$49 million on seasonality
 - All other down \$174 million from 3Q15 that included a \$126 million Wells Fargo Foundation contribution expense

- Full year 2015 efficiency ratio of 57.8%
- Expect to operate at the higher end of the targeted efficiency ratio range of 55%-59% for full year 2016

(1) Efficiency ratio defined as noninterest expense divided by total revenue (net interest income plus noninterest income). Noninterest expense and our efficiency ratio may be affected by a variety of factors, including business and economic cyclicality, seasonality, changes in our business composition and operating environment, growth in our business and/or acquisitions, and unexpected expenses relating to, among other things, litigation and regulatory matters.

(2) The sum of Outside professional services expense and Other expense equals Other noninterest expense in the Consolidated Statement of Income, pages 18 and 19 of the press release.

Community Banking ⁽¹⁾

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	vs 3Q15	vs 4Q14
Net interest income	\$ 7,409	- %	4
Noninterest income	4,921	(11)	(2)
Provision for credit losses	704	5	39
Noninterest expense	6,693	(1)	(2)
Income tax expense	1,573	(12)	6
Segment net income	\$ 3,303	(7) %	(1)
(\$ in billions)			
Avg loans, net	\$ 482.2	1	3
Avg deposits	663.7	1	5

(\$ in billions)	4Q15	3Q15	4Q14
Regional Banking			
Primary consumer checking customers ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5.6 %	5.8	5.2
Retail Bank household cross-sell ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	6.11	6.13	6.17
Debit card purchase volume (POS) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 73.0	70.7	67.6

(\$ in billions)	4Q15	vs 3Q15	vs 4Q14
Consumer Lending			
Credit card purchase volume (POS)	\$ 18.9	4 %	12
Credit card penetration ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	43.4 %	56 bps	187
Home Lending			
Applications	\$ 64	(12) %	(3)
Application pipeline	29	(15)	12
Originations	47	(15)	7
Residential HFS production margin ⁽⁷⁾	1.83 %	(5) bps	(11)

- Net income of \$3.3 billion, down 1% YoY and down 7% LQ

Regional Banking

- Primary consumer checking customers ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ up 5.6% YoY
- Retail bank cross-sell of 6.11 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ products per household
- Debit card purchase dollar volume ⁽⁵⁾ of \$73.0 billion, up 3% LQ and 8% YoY

Consumer Lending

- Credit card purchase dollar volume of \$18.9 billion, up 4% LQ and 12% YoY
- Consumer auto originations of \$7.6 billion, down 9% LQ on seasonality and up 13% YoY
- Mortgage originations of \$47 billion, down 15% LQ on seasonality and up 7% YoY
 - 59% of originations were for purchases, compared with 66% in 3Q15
 - 1.83% residential held for sale production margin ⁽⁷⁾

(1) Please see page 1 for information on operating segment revisions.

(2) Metrics reported on a one-month lag from reported quarter-end; for example 4Q15 data as of November 2015 compared with November 2014.

(3) Customers who actively use their checking account with transactions such as debit card purchases, online bill payments, and direct deposit.

(4) November 2015 Retail Bank household cross-sell ratio includes the impact of the sale of government guaranteed student loans in 4Q14.

(5) Combined consumer and business debit card purchase volume dollars.

(6) Household penetration as of November 2015 and defined as the percentage of Retail Bank households that have a credit card with Wells Fargo.

(7) Production margin represents net gains on residential mortgage loan origination/sales activities divided by total residential held-for-sale mortgage originations.

Wholesale Banking ⁽¹⁾

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	vs 3Q15		vs 4Q14
Net interest income	\$ 3,711	3	%	2
Noninterest income	2,848	5		(2)
Provision for credit losses	126	n.m.		n.m.
Noninterest expense	3,491	-		(1)
Income tax expense	841	3		(3)
Segment net income	\$ 2,104	9	%	-
(\$ in billions)				
Avg loans, net	\$ 417.0	3		13
Avg deposits	449.3	2		6

(\$ in billions)	4Q15	vs 3Q15		vs 4Q14
Key Metrics:				
Cross-sell ⁽²⁾	7.3	-	%	1
Commercial card spend volume ⁽³⁾	\$ 6.3	-		7
U.S. investment banking market share % ⁽⁴⁾	4.3		%	

- Net income of \$2.1 billion, stable YoY and up 9% LQ
- Net interest income up 3% LQ
 - Average loans were up 13% YoY and 3% LQ on broad-based growth led by asset backed finance, corporate banking and structured CRE
- Noninterest income up 5% LQ driven by strength in the CRE platform, higher private equity fund sale gains and higher investment banking on higher advisory and loan syndication fees
- Noninterest expense stable LQ

Cross-sell

- Cross-sell of 7.3 products per relationship ⁽²⁾, stable LQ

Treasury Management

- Commercial card spend volume ⁽³⁾ of \$6.3 billion, up 7% YoY
- Treasury management revenue up 7% YoY reflecting new product sales and repricing

Investment Banking

- U.S. investment banking market share of 4.3% vs. 4.4% in 2014 ⁽⁴⁾

(1) Please see page 1 for information on operating segment revisions.

(2) Cross-sell reported on a one-quarter lag and does not reflect Business Banking relationships which were realigned in the segment in 4Q15.

(3) Includes commercial card volume for the entire company.

(4) Year-to-date through December. Source: Dealogic U.S. investment banking fee market share.

Wealth and Investment Management

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	vs 3Q15	vs 4Q14
Net interest income	\$ 933	5 %	15
Noninterest income	3,014	1	(3)
Reversal of provision for credit losses	(6)	-	n.m.
Noninterest expense	2,998	3	(2)
Income tax expense	366	(1)	15
Segment net income	\$ 595	(2) %	15
(\$ in billions)			
Avg loans, net	\$ 63.0	3	15
Avg deposits	177.9	3	7

(\$ in billions, except where noted)	4Q15	vs 3Q15	vs 4Q14
Key Metrics:			
WIM Client Assets ⁽¹⁾ (\$ in trillions)	\$ 1.6	3 %	(2)
Brokerage and Wealth Cross-sell ⁽²⁾	10.55	-	1
<u>Retail Brokerage</u>			
Financial Advisors	14,960	-	(1)
Managed account assets	\$ 420	3	(1)
Client assets (\$ in trillions)	1.4	3	(2)
<u>Wealth Management</u>			
Client assets	225	3	-
<u>Wells Fargo Asset Management</u>			
Total AUM ⁽³⁾	490	2	(1)
Wells Fargo Funds AUM ⁽⁴⁾	235	5	(4)
<u>Retirement</u>			
IRA Assets	354	3	(2)
Institutional Retirement Plan Assets	334	1	(2)

- Net income of \$595 million, up 15% YoY and down 2% LQ
- Net interest income up 5% LQ; average loans up 3% and average deposits up 3%
- Noninterest income up 1% LQ primarily driven by higher gains on deferred compensation plan investments, partially offset by lower asset-based fees
- Noninterest expense up 3% LQ primarily driven by higher deferred compensation plan expense, partially offset by lower broker commissions

Retail Brokerage

- Managed account assets of \$420 billion, up 3% LQ and down 1% YoY as lower market valuations were partially offset by net flows

Wealth Management

- Wealth Management client assets up 3% LQ and flat YoY

Wells Fargo Asset Management

- Total AUM ⁽³⁾ down \$6 billion YoY as equity outflows and lower market valuations were partially offset by fixed income net client inflows

Retirement

- Institutional Retirement plan assets up 1% LQ and down 2% YoY

(1) WIM Client Assets reflect Brokerage & Wealth assets, including Wells Fargo Funds holdings and deposits.

(2) 4Q15 data as of November 2015.

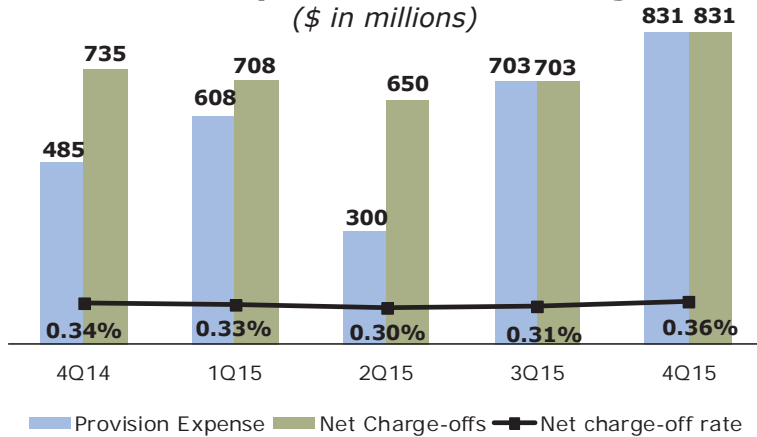
(3) Wells Fargo Asset Management Total AUM not held in Brokerage & Wealth client assets excluded from WIM Client Assets.

(4) Previously branded "Wells Fargo Advantage Funds".

Credit quality

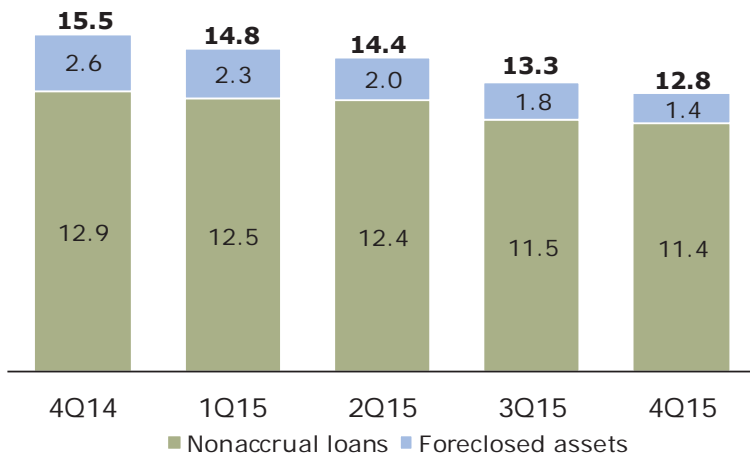
Provision Expense and Net Charge-offs

(\$ in millions)



Nonperforming Assets

(\$ in billions)

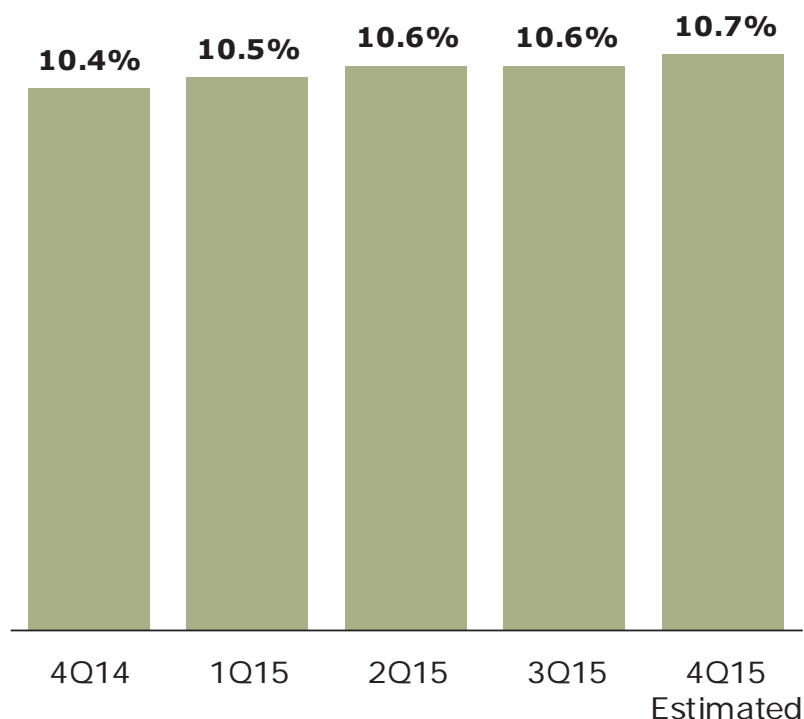


- Net charge-offs of \$831 million, up \$128 million, or 18%, LQ on higher oil and gas portfolio losses and seasonally higher non-real estate consumer losses
 - Oil and gas portfolio losses of \$118 million, up \$90 million LQ
- No reserve build or release ⁽¹⁾ in the quarter, as continued improvement in residential real estate was offset by higher commercial reserves reflecting continued deterioration in the energy sector
- 0.36% net charge-off rate
 - Commercial losses of 16 bps, up 8 bps LQ
 - Consumer losses of 56 bps, up 3 bps LQ
- NPAs declined \$497 million LQ
 - Nonaccrual loans declined \$155 million on commercial and consumer real estate declines
 - Oil and gas nonaccruals up \$277 million
 - Foreclosed assets declined \$342 million
- Early stage delinquencies in the consumer portfolio of 1.17%, stable LQ and down 16 bps YoY
- Allowance for credit losses = \$12.5 billion
 - Allowance covered 3.8x annualized 4Q15 net charge-offs
 - Future allowance levels may increase or decrease based on a variety of factors, including loan growth, portfolio performance and general economic conditions

(1) Provision expense minus net charge-offs.

Capital

Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (Fully Phased-In) ⁽¹⁾



Capital Position

- Capital remained strong
- Common Equity Tier 1 ratio well above the regulatory minimum and buffers and our internal buffer
 - Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (fully phased-in) of 10.7% at 12/31/15 ⁽¹⁾

Capital Return

- Period-end common shares outstanding down 16.3 million LQ
 - Purchased 27.0 million common shares
 - Issued 10.7 million common shares
- Entered into a \$500 million forward repurchase transaction which settled in early 1Q16 for 9.2 million shares
- Our strong capital levels allowed us to continue to return capital to shareholders
 - Returned \$3.2 billion to shareholders in 4Q15
 - Net payout ratio ⁽²⁾ of 59% in 4Q15

(1) 4Q15 capital ratio is a preliminary estimate. Fully phased-in capital ratios are calculated assuming the full phase-in of the Basel III capital rules. See page 26 for additional information regarding capital ratios.

(2) Net payout ratio means the ratio of (i) common stock dividends and share repurchases less issuances and stock compensation-related items, divided by (ii) net income applicable to common stock.

Summary

2015

- Strong earnings of \$23.0 billion
 - Diluted earnings per share (EPS) of \$4.15, up 1% from 2014
- Returned \$12.6 billion to shareholders through common stock dividends and net share repurchases
 - Net payout ratio ⁽¹⁾ of 58%
- Pre-tax pre-provision profit ⁽²⁾ of \$36.3 billion, up 3%

4Q15

- Solid earnings of \$5.7 billion
 - Diluted EPS of \$1.03, up 1% from 4Q14
- Solid returns
 - ROA = 1.27%
 - ROE = 12.23%
- Strong loan and deposit growth
 - Period-end loans up \$54.0 billion, or 6%, YoY with core loans up \$62.8 billion, or 8%, on broad-based growth
 - Period-end deposits up \$55.0 billion, or 5%, YoY
- Diversified and high quality loan portfolio
 - Credit quality remained strong with net charge-offs of 0.36% (annualized), up 2 bps from 0.34% a year ago
 - Maintained our risk and pricing discipline
- Strong capital levels while returning \$3.2 billion to shareholders through common stock dividends and net share repurchases in 4Q15

(1) Net payout ratio means the ratio of (i) common stock dividends and share repurchases less issuances and stock compensation-related items, divided by (ii) net income applicable to common stock.

(2) Pre-tax pre-provision profit (PTPP) is total revenue less noninterest expense. Management believes PTPP is a useful financial measure because it enables investors and others to assess the Company's ability to generate capital to cover credit losses through a credit cycle.

Appendix

Recent transactions update

GE Capital Purchase Updates

- 1/1/16 closed the purchase of GE Railcar Services from GE Capital
 - 77,000 railcars and just over 1,000 locomotives, as well as associated operating and long-term leases added to existing fleet making Wells Fargo Rail the largest railcar operating lessor in North America ⁽¹⁾
 - \$3.1 billion in operating lease assets recorded in other assets ⁽²⁾
 - \$1.0 billion in capital lease assets recorded in lease financing loans ⁽²⁾
- 10/13/15 announced agreement to purchase GE Capital's Commercial Distribution Finance and Vendor Finance businesses, as well as certain commercial loans and leases from their Corporate Finance business
 - Anticipated closing:
 - North American assets, which represent ~90% of the ~\$31 billion in total assets to be acquired, expected to close in late 1Q16
 - International assets expected to close in 2Q16
 - Updated financial considerations:
 - 4Q15 included debt issuances to provide funding for anticipated closing
 - ~2,900 FTEs are expected to join Wells Fargo
 - Expected to be modestly accretive in 2016 due to transition related costs

(1) Source: Company reports and Progressive Railroading, July 2015.

(2) As of 1/1/2016.

Real estate 1-4 family first mortgage portfolio

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	3Q15
Real estate 1-4 family first mortgage:		
Core portfolio	\$ 224,750	220,313
Non-strategic and liquidating loan portfolios ⁽¹⁾	49,119	50,998
Total real estate 1-4 family first mortgage portfolio	\$ 273,869	271,311
Core first lien mortgage		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 3,210	3,223
as % of loans	1.43 %	1.46
Net charge-offs	\$ 23	28
as % of average loans	0.04 %	0.05
Non-strategic and liquidating first lien mortgage portfolio		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 4,083	4,202
as % of loans	8.31 %	8.24
Net charge-offs	\$ 27	34
as % of average loans	0.22 %	0.26

- Core first lien up \$4.4 billion, or 2%, LQ reflecting nonconforming mortgage originations
 - Nonconforming mortgage loans increased \$7.0 billion to \$139.0 billion ⁽²⁾
 - First lien home equity lines of \$16.2 billion, down \$188 million
- Strong core first lien credit performance
 - Nonaccrual loans down \$13 million, or 3 bps, LQ
 - Net charge-offs down \$5 million LQ to 4 bps
- Pick-a-Pay non-PCI portfolio
 - Loans of \$20.0 billion down 4% LQ driven by loans paid-in-full
 - Nonaccrual loans decreased \$67 million, or 3%, LQ
 - Net charge-offs of \$4 million, or 7 bps, up \$4 million LQ
 - Current average LTV of 59% ⁽³⁾
- Pick-a-Pay PCI portfolio
 - Accretable yield balance of \$15.9 billion
 - \$1.1 billion reclassified from nonaccretable difference to accretable in 4Q15 due to change in composition of cash flows
 - Accretable yield expected to increase to 6.68% in 1Q16 vs. 6.21% in 4Q15
 - Remaining nonaccretable difference of \$1.7 billion

(1) Non-strategic and liquidating loan portfolios primarily consist of Pick-a-Pay and PCI loans acquired from Wachovia and certain portfolios from legacy Wells Fargo Home Equity and Wells Fargo Financial.

(2) Nonconforming mortgages originated post February 2009.

(3) The current loan-to-value (LTV) ratio is calculated as the net carrying value divided by the collateral value.

Real estate 1-4 family junior lien mortgage portfolio

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	3Q15
Real estate 1-4 family junior lien mortgage:		
Core portfolio	\$ 50,652	52,077
Non-strategic and liquidating loan portfolios ⁽¹⁾	2,352	2,515
Total real estate 1-4 family junior lien mortgage portfolio	\$ 53,004	54,592
Core junior lien mortgage		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 1,398	1,509
as % of loans	2.76 %	2.90
Net charge-offs	\$ 60	79
as % of average loans	0.47 %	0.59
Non-strategic and liquidating junior lien mortgage portfolio		
Nonaccrual loans	\$ 97	103
as % of loans	4.11 %	4.10
Net charge-offs	\$ 10	10
as % of average loans	1.61 %	1.56

- Junior lien mortgage loans down 3% LQ as new originations were more than offset by paydowns
- Core junior nonaccruals down \$111 million, or 7%, LQ
- Core junior net charge-offs of \$60 million, or 47 bps, down \$19 million LQ

(1) Non-strategic and liquidating loan portfolios primarily consist of PCI loans acquired from Wachovia and certain portfolios from legacy Wells Fargo Home Equity and Wells Fargo Financial.

Consumer credit card portfolio

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	3Q15
Credit card outstandings	\$ 34,039	32,286
Net charge-offs	243	216
as % of avg loans	2.93 %	2.71
Key Metrics:		
Purchase volume	\$ 18,943	18,260
POS transactions (millions)	274	264
New accounts ⁽¹⁾	597,355	720,977
Penetration ⁽²⁾	43.4 %	42.9

- Credit card outstandings up 5% LQ and 9% YoY reflecting account growth
 - Credit card household penetration ⁽²⁾ of 43.4%, up 56 bps LQ and 187 bps YoY reflecting continued new account growth
 - Purchase dollar volume up 4% LQ and 12% YoY, while POS transactions up 4% LQ and 15% YoY reflecting growth in the account base
- Net charge-offs up \$27 million, or 22 bps, LQ and up \$22 million YoY on portfolio growth

(1) Includes consumer credit card as well as certain co-brand and private label relationship new account openings.

(2) Household penetration as of November 2015 and defined as the percentage of Retail Bank households that have a credit card with Wells Fargo.

Auto portfolios ⁽¹⁾

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	3Q15
<u>Indirect Consumer</u>		
Auto outstandings	\$ 57,082	56,223
Nonaccrual loans	118	120
as % of loans	0.21 %	0.21
Net charge-offs	\$ 131	110
as % of avg loans	0.92 %	0.79
30+ days past due	\$ 1,416	1,246
as % of loans	2.48 %	2.22
<u>Direct Consumer</u>		
Auto outstandings	\$ 2,884	2,941
Nonaccrual loans	3	3
as % of loans	0.10 %	0.10
Net charge-offs	\$ 4	2
as % of avg loans	0.53 %	0.31
30+ days past due	\$ 16	14
as % of loans	0.55 %	0.48
<u>Commercial</u>		
Auto outstandings	\$ 10,245	9,169
Nonaccrual loans	16	16
as % of loans	0.16 %	0.17
Net charge-offs	\$ -	-
as % of avg loans	n.m. %	n.m.

Consumer Portfolio

- Auto outstandings of \$60.0 billion up 1% LQ and 8% YoY
 - 4Q15 originations of \$7.6 billion down 9% LQ on seasonality and up 13% YoY
- Nonaccrual loans declined \$2 million LQ and \$16 million YoY
- Net charge-offs were up \$23 million LQ driven by seasonality, and up \$3 million YoY
 - December Manheim index of 125.7, up 1% LQ and 1% YoY
- 30+ days past due increased \$172 million, or 26 bps, LQ reflecting seasonality and increased \$91 million YoY on portfolio aging

Commercial Portfolio

- Loans of \$10.2 billion up 12% LQ and 14% YoY

(1) The consumer auto portfolio includes the liquidating legacy Wells Fargo Financial indirect portfolio of \$10 million.

Student lending portfolio

(\$ in millions)	4Q15	3Q15
Private Portfolio		
Private outstandings	\$ 12,241	12,289
Net charge-offs	44	33
as % of avg loans	1.42 %	1.09
30 days past due	\$ 240	241
as % of loans	1.96 %	1.96

Private Portfolio

- \$12.2 billion private loan outstandings up 3% YoY
 - Average FICO of 764 and 80% of the total outstandings have been co-signed
 - Originations up 5% YoY
- Net charge-offs increased \$11 million LQ due to seasonality of repayment and increased \$6 million, or 15 bps, YoY
- 30+ days past due decreased \$1 million LQ and \$13 million YoY

Common Equity Tier 1 (Fully Phased-In)

Wells Fargo & Company and Subsidiaries

COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 UNDER BASEL III (FULLY PHASED-IN) (1)

(in billions)	Estimated	Sep 30,	Jun 30,	Mar 31,	Dec 31,
	Dec 31,	2015	2015	2015	2014
Total equity	\$ 193.9	194.0	190.7	190.0	185.3
Noncontrolling interests	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(0.9)
Total Wells Fargo stockholders' equity	193.0	193.1	189.6	188.8	184.4
Adjustments:					
Preferred stock	(21.0)	(21.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(18.0)
Goodwill and other intangible assets (2)	(28.7)	(28.7)	(29.1)	(28.9)	(29.0)
Investment in certain subsidiaries and other	(0.9)	(1.6)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.7)
Common Equity Tier 1 (Fully Phased-In) under Basel III (1)	(A) 142.5	141.8	139.9	139.0	136.7
Total risk-weighted assets (RWAs) anticipated under Basel III (3)(4)	(B) \$ 1,334.9	1,331.8	1,325.6	1,326.3	1,310.5
Common Equity Tier 1 to total RWAs anticipated under Basel III (Fully Phased-In) (4)	(A)/(B) 10.7%	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.4

(1) Basel III capital rules, adopted by the Federal Reserve Board on July 2, 2013, revised the definition of capital, increased minimum capital ratios, and introduced a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio. These rules established a new comprehensive capital framework for U.S. banking organizations that implements the Basel III capital framework and certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act. The rules are being phased in through the end of 2021. Fully phased-in capital amounts, ratios and RWAs are calculated assuming the full phase-in of the Basel III capital rules. Fully phased-in regulatory capital amounts, ratios and RWAs are considered non-GAAP financial measures that are used by management, bank regulatory agencies, investors and analysts to assess and monitor the Company's capital position. We have included this non-GAAP financial information, and the corresponding reconciliation to total equity, because of current interest in such information on the part of market participants.

(2) Goodwill and other intangible assets are net of any associated deferred tax liabilities.

(3) The final Basel III capital rules provide for two capital frameworks: the Standardized Approach, which replaced Basel I, and the Advanced Approach applicable to certain institutions. Under the final rules, we are subject to the lower of our CET1 ratio calculated under the Standardized Approach and under the Advanced Approach in the assessment of our capital adequacy. Because the final determination of our CET1 ratio and which approach will produce the lower CET1 ratio as of December 31, 2015, is subject to detailed analysis of considerable data, our CET1 ratio at that date has been estimated using the Basel III definition of capital under the Basel III Standardized Approach RWAs. The capital ratio for September 30, 2015, and June 30, 2015, was calculated under the Basel III Standardized Approach RWAs, and the capital ratio for March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, was calculated under the Basel III Advanced Approach RWAs.

The Company's December 31, 2015, RWAs and capital ratio are preliminary estimates.

Forward-looking statements and additional information

Forward-looking statements:

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In addition, we may make forward-looking statements in our other documents filed or furnished with the SEC, and our management may make forward-looking statements orally to analysts, investors, representatives of the media and others. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "seeks," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "target," "projects," "outlook," "forecast," "will," "may," "could," "should," "can" and similar references to future periods. In particular, forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements we make about: (i) the future operating or financial performance of the Company, including our outlook for future growth; (ii) our noninterest expense and efficiency ratio; (iii) future credit quality and performance, including our expectations regarding future loan losses and allowance levels; (iv) the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses; (v) our expectations regarding net interest income and net interest margin; (vi) loan growth or the reduction or mitigation of risk in our loan portfolios; (vii) future capital levels or targets and our estimated Common Equity Tier 1 ratio under Basel III capital standards; (viii) the performance of our mortgage business and any related exposures; (ix) the expected outcome and impact of legal, regulatory and legislative developments, as well as our expectations regarding compliance therewith; (x) future common stock dividends, common share repurchases and other uses of capital; (xi) our targeted range for return on assets and return on equity; (xii) the outcome of contingencies, such as legal proceedings; and (xiii) the Company's plans, objectives and strategies. Forward-looking statements are not based on historical facts but instead represent our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. Investors are urged to not unduly rely on forward-looking statements as actual results could differ materially from expectations. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made, and we do not undertake to update them to reflect changes or events that occur after that date. For more information about factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations, refer to the "Forward-Looking Statements" discussion in Wells Fargo's press release announcing our fourth quarter 2015 results and in our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as to Wells Fargo's other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the discussion under "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Purchased credit-impaired loan portfolio:

Loans that were acquired from Wachovia that were considered credit impaired were written down at acquisition date in purchase accounting to an amount estimated to be collectible and the related allowance for loan losses was not carried over to Wells Fargo's allowance. In addition, such purchased credit-impaired loans are not classified as nonaccrual or nonperforming, and are not included in loans that were contractually 90+ days past due and still accruing. Any losses on such loans are charged against the nonaccretable difference established in purchase accounting and are not reported as charge-offs (until such difference is fully utilized). As a result of accounting for purchased loans with evidence of credit deterioration, certain ratios of the combined company are not comparable to a portfolio that does not include purchased credit-impaired loans.

In certain cases, the purchased credit-impaired loans may affect portfolio credit ratios and trends. Management believes that the presentation of information adjusted to exclude the purchased credit-impaired loans provides useful disclosure regarding the credit quality of the non-impaired loan portfolio. Accordingly, certain of the loan balances and credit ratios in this document have been adjusted to exclude the purchased credit-impaired loans. References in this document to impaired loans mean the purchased credit-impaired loans. Please see page 31 of the press release announcing our 4Q15 results for additional information regarding the purchased credit-impaired loans.