

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K**

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023

Commission File Number 001-2979

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

No. 41-0449260

(State of incorporation)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

420 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **1-866-249-3302**

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbols	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$1-2/3	WFC	New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)
7.5% Non-Cumulative Perpetual Convertible Class A Preferred Stock, Series L	WFC.PRL	NYSE
Depository Shares, each representing a 1/1000th interest in a share of 6.625% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class A Preferred Stock, Series R	WFC.PRR	NYSE
Depository Shares, each representing a 1/1000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class A Preferred Stock, Series Y	WFC.PRY	NYSE
Depository Shares, each representing a 1/1000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class A Preferred Stock, Series Z	WFC.PRZ	NYSE
Depository Shares, each representing a 1/1000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class A Preferred Stock, Series AA	WFC.PRA	NYSE
Depository Shares, each representing a 1/1000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class A Preferred Stock, Series CC	WFC.PRC	NYSE
Depository Shares, each representing a 1/1000th interest in a share of Non-Cumulative Perpetual Class A Preferred Stock, Series DD	WFC.PRD	NYSE
Guarantee of Medium-Term Notes, Series A, due October 30, 2028 of Wells Fargo Finance LLC	WFC/28A	NYSE

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

Dividend Equalization Preferred Shares, no par value

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐
Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐
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. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to § 240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

At June 30, 2023, the aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$156.3 billion, based on a closing price of \$42.68. At February 9, 2024, 3,577,443,489 shares of common stock were outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

<u>Incorporated Documents</u>	<u>Where incorporated in Form 10-K</u>
1. Portions of the Company's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2023 ("2023 Annual Report to Shareholders")	Part I – Items 1, 1A, 1C and 3; Part II – Items 5, 7, 7A, 8 and 9A; and Part IV– Item 15
2. Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 23, 2024 ("2024 Proxy Statement")	Part III – Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14

PART I.

ITEM 1.		BUSINESS			

Wells Fargo & Company is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware and a financial holding company and a bank holding company registered under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (BHC Act). Its principal business is to act as a holding company for its subsidiaries. References in this report to “the Parent” mean the holding company. References to “we,” “our,” “us” or “the Company” mean the holding company and its subsidiaries that are consolidated for financial reporting purposes.

At December 31, 2023, we had assets of approximately \$1.9 trillion, loans of \$936.7 billion, deposits of \$1.4 trillion and stockholders’ equity of \$185.7 billion. Based on assets, we were the fourth largest bank holding company in the United States. At December 31, 2023, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. was the Company’s principal subsidiary with assets of \$1.7 trillion, or 90% of the Company’s assets.

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, are available for free at www.wellsfargo.com/about/investor-relations/filings as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). They are also available for free on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov¹.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS
General

We are a leading financial services company that provides a diversified set of banking, investment and mortgage products and services, as well as consumer and commercial finance, through banking locations and offices, the internet (www.wellsfargo.com) and other distribution channels to individuals, businesses and institutions in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and in countries outside the U.S. We provide consumer financial products and services including checking and savings accounts, credit and debit cards, and auto, mortgage and home equity, and small business lending. In addition, we offer financial planning, private banking, investment management, and fiduciary services. We also provide financial solutions to businesses through products and services including traditional commercial loans and lines of credit, letters of credit, asset-based lending and leasing, trade financing, treasury management, and investment banking services.

As of December 31, 2023, we had four reportable operating segments for management reporting purposes: Consumer Banking and Lending; Commercial Banking; Corporate and Investment Banking; and Wealth and Investment Management. The 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders includes financial information and descriptions of these operating segments.

We have set common expectations for everyone at the Company. These expectations guide how we lead ourselves, collaborate with our colleagues, and make decisions. The following expectations apply to everyone at Wells Fargo, at every level, and in every role:

- Embrace candor
- Do what’s right
- Be great at execution
- Learn and grow
- Champion diversity and inclusion
- Build high-performing teams (for managers)

At December 31, 2023, we had approximately 226,000 active employees, with approximately 79% of employees based in the United States.

Compensation and benefits. Wells Fargo's compensation program is linked to performance management and is designed to promote prudent risk management and reinforce its culture and operating standards. The compensation principles include:

- *Pay for performance:* Compensation is linked to company, line of business, and individual performance, including meeting regulatory expectations and creating long-term value consistent with the interests of shareholders.
- *Promote effective risk management:* Compensation promotes effective risk management and discourages imprudent or excessive risk-taking.
- *Attract and retain talent:* People are one of Wells Fargo's competitive advantages; therefore, compensation helps attract, motivate, and retain people with the skills, talent, and experience to drive superior long-term company performance.

In addition, we provide all eligible full- and part-time employees (and their eligible dependents, as applicable) with a comprehensive set of benefits designed to protect their physical, emotional, and financial health to help them make the most of their well-being.

Pay Equity Review. Wells Fargo is committed to fair and equitable compensation practices. We have conducted an annual pay equity review through engagement with a third-party consultant for a number of years. The pay equity review compares the compensation of women to men globally and U.S. minorities versus U.S. non-minorities taking into account factors such as role, level, tenure, and geography. We may make adjustments to compensation in the event the review identifies gaps. The year-end 2023 review showed that women at Wells Fargo continue to earn more than 99 cents for every \$1 earned by their male peers, and U.S. employees that are racially/ethnically diverse earn more than 99 cents for every \$1 earned by their Caucasian/white peers.

Promoting Diversity, Equity and Inclusion. Meeting the increasingly diverse needs of Wells Fargo’s global customer base is critical to our Company’s long-term

Diverse Segments, Representation and Inclusion reports directly to our CEO and is responsible for advancing our DE&I efforts.

As of December 31, 2023, our global workforce was 51% female and 49% male, and our U.S. workforce was 55% female and 45% male. Our U.S. workforce was 53% Caucasian/white and 47% racially/ethnically diverse.

Employee learning and development. We invest in the development of our employees and managers. We believe that when our employees feel properly supported, engaged, and confident in their skills, they are more effective and can provide an even better customer experience. During 2023, we invested approximately \$200 million in a variety of employee learning and development programs, including functional training, regulatory compliance, leadership and professional development, and early talent development programs. In addition, we provided tuition reimbursement for approximately 2,600 employees in 2023.

Work-life programs. Wells Fargo offers many benefits, programs, and work arrangements intended to provide employees with flexibility and work-life balance. For example, employees in certain non-customer-facing roles have flexibility to work up to two days a week remotely, and are expected to spend a minimum of three days a week in the office. Expectations for other roles, including customer-facing, operations, contact center, and non-U.S. based employees, vary by business need.

Competition

The financial services industry is highly competitive. Our subsidiaries compete with financial services providers such as banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, finance companies, mortgage banking companies, insurance companies, investment banks and mutual fund companies. They also face increased competition from nonbank institutions such as brokerage houses, private equity firms and online lending companies, as well as from financial services subsidiaries of commercial and manufacturing companies. Many of these competitors enjoy fewer regulatory constraints and some may have lower cost structures.

Securities firms and insurance companies that elect to become financial holding companies may acquire banks and other financial institutions. Combinations of this type could significantly change the competitive environment in which we conduct business. The financial services industry is also likely to become more competitive as further technological advances enable more companies to provide financial services. These technological advances may diminish the importance of depository institutions and other financial intermediaries in the transfer of funds between parties.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

We describe below, and in Note 26 (Regulatory Capital

banking system as a whole, and not necessarily investors in bank holding companies such as the Company.

Statutes, regulations, and policies could restrict our ability to diversify into other areas of financial services, make acquisitions, and pay dividends on our capital stock. They may also require us to provide financial support to one or more of our subsidiary banks, maintain capital balances in excess of amounts desired by management, and pay higher deposit insurance premiums as a result of assessments or a general deterioration in the financial condition of depository institutions. See the "Regulatory Matters" and "Risk Factors" sections in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders for additional information.

General

Parent Bank Holding Company. As a BHC, the Parent is subject to regulation under the BHC Act and to inspection, examination and supervision by its primary regulator, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board or FRB). The Parent is also subject to the disclosure and regulatory requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, both as administered by the SEC. As a company with securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), the Parent is subject to the rules of the NYSE for listed companies.

Subsidiary Banks. Our subsidiary national banks, and their subsidiaries, are subject to regulation and examination primarily by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and also by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the FRB, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), the SEC and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The non-U.S. branches and representative offices of our subsidiary national banks are subject to regulation and examination by their respective financial regulators as well as by the OCC and the FRB. Non-U.S. subsidiaries of our national bank subsidiaries may be subject to the laws and regulations of the countries in which they conduct business.

Nonbank Subsidiaries. Many of our nonbank subsidiaries are also subject to regulation by the FRB and other applicable federal and state agencies. Our insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulation by applicable state insurance regulatory agencies, as well as the FRB. Our brokerage subsidiaries are regulated by the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) and, in some cases, the CFTC and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, and state securities regulators. Our other nonbank subsidiaries may be subject to the laws and regulations of the federal government and/or the various states as well as non-U.S. countries in which they conduct business or operate.

Parent Bank Holding Company Activities

"Financial in Nature" Requirement. We became a financial holding company effective March 13, 2000.

"Complementary activities" are activities that the FRB determines upon application to be complementary to a financial activity and do not pose a safety and soundness risk.

FRB approval is generally not required for us to acquire a company (other than a BHC, bank or savings association) engaged in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to activities that are financial in nature, as determined by the FRB. Prior notice to the FRB may be required, however, if the company to be acquired has total consolidated assets of \$10 billion or more. Prior FRB approval is required before we may acquire the beneficial ownership or control of more than 5% of the voting shares or substantially all of the assets of a BHC, bank or savings association. In addition, the FRB has implemented a final rule under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) that also prohibits our ability to merge, acquire all or substantially all of the assets of, or acquire control of another company if our total resulting consolidated liabilities would exceed 10% of the aggregate consolidated liabilities of all financial companies.

Because we are a financial holding company, if any of our subsidiary banks receives a rating under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977, as amended (CRA), of less than satisfactory, we will be prohibited, until the rating is raised to satisfactory or better, from engaging in new activities or acquiring companies other than BHCs, banks or savings associations, except that we could engage in new activities, or acquire companies engaged in activities, that are closely related to banking under the BHC Act. CRA performance is also considered by regulators in reviewing applications to establish bank branches. In addition, if the FRB finds that the Company or any one of our subsidiary banks is not well capitalized or well managed, we would be required to enter into an agreement with the FRB to comply with all applicable capital and management requirements and which may contain additional limitations or conditions. Until corrected, we could be prohibited from engaging in any new activity or acquiring companies engaged in activities that are not closely related to banking under the BHC Act without prior FRB approval. If we fail to correct any such condition within a prescribed period, the FRB could order us to divest our banking subsidiaries or, in the alternative, to cease engaging in activities other than those closely related to banking under the BHC Act.

Interstate Banking. Under the Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Act (Riegle-Neal Act), a BHC may acquire banks in states other than its home state, subject to any state requirement that the bank has been organized and operating for a minimum period of time, not to exceed five years, and the requirement that the BHC not control, prior to or following the proposed acquisition, more than 10% of the total amount of deposits of insured depository institutions nationwide or, unless the acquisition is the bank holding company's initial entry into the state, more than 30% of such deposits in the state (or such lesser

compliance with laws and regulations, the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, including the acquiring institution's record of compliance under the CRA, the effectiveness of the acquiring institution in combating money laundering activities and the risk to the stability of the United States banking system.

Dividend Restrictions

The Parent is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiary banks and other subsidiaries. A significant source of funds to pay dividends on our common and preferred stock and principal and interest on our debt is dividends from the Parent's subsidiaries. Various federal and state statutory provisions and regulations limit the amount of dividends the Parent's subsidiary banks and certain other subsidiaries may pay without regulatory approval. Federal banking regulators have the authority to prohibit the Parent's subsidiary banks from engaging in unsafe or unsound practices in conducting their businesses. The payment of dividends, depending on the financial condition of the bank in question, could be deemed an unsafe or unsound practice. Similarly, as part of their supervisory authority, regulators may limit or restrict subsidiary capital distributions. The ability of the Parent's subsidiary banks to pay dividends in the future is currently, and could be further, influenced by bank regulatory policies and capital requirements. For information about the restrictions applicable to the Parent's subsidiary banks, see Note 26 (Regulatory Capital Requirements and Other Restrictions) to Financial Statements in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Furthermore, under a Support Agreement dated June 28, 2017, as amended and restated on June 26, 2019 (the "Support Agreement"), among the Parent, WFC Holdings, LLC, an intermediate holding company and subsidiary of the Parent (the "IHC"), Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC, and certain other subsidiaries of the Parent designated from time to time as material entities for resolution planning purposes or identified from time to time as related support entities in our resolution plan, the IHC may be restricted from making dividend payments to the Parent if certain liquidity and/or capital metrics fall below defined triggers, or if the Parent's board of directors authorizes it to file a case under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Any such restriction could materially and adversely impact the Parent's liquidity and its ability to satisfy its debt and other obligations, as well as its ability to make dividend payments on its common and preferred stock. See the "Regulatory Matters" and "Risk Factors" sections of the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders for additional information on the Support Agreement.

In addition to these restrictions on the ability of our subsidiary banks to pay dividends to us, the FRB requires large BHCs, including Wells Fargo, to submit annual capital plans describing planned capital distributions, such as the payment of dividends. Large BHCs, like Wells Fargo, and their insured depository institutions also must comply with various capital requirements, including the reforms known as Basel

occurrence of capital, stress test, risk management, or liquidity risk management triggers. For more information on regulations or arrangements that may impose capital distribution restrictions on the Company and its subsidiaries, see the "Capital Management," "Regulatory Matters" and "Risk Factors" sections of the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Holding Company Structure

Transfer of Funds from Subsidiary Banks. The Parent's subsidiary banks are subject to restrictions under federal law that limit the transfer of funds or other assets from such subsidiaries to the Parent and its nonbank subsidiaries (including affiliates) in so-called "covered transactions." In general, covered transactions include loans and other extensions of credit, investments and asset purchases, as well as certain other transactions involving the transfer of value from a subsidiary bank to an affiliate or for the benefit of an affiliate. Unless an exemption applies, covered transactions by a subsidiary bank with a single affiliate are limited to 10% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus and, with respect to all covered transactions with affiliates in the aggregate, to 20% of the subsidiary bank's capital and surplus. Also, loans and extensions of credit to affiliates generally must be secured by qualifying collateral. A bank's transactions with its nonbank affiliates are also generally required to be on arm's length terms. The Company is also subject to lending limits and qualitative requirements on loans to executive officers, directors and principal shareholders of the Parent and its subsidiary banks.

Source of Strength. The FRB has a policy that a BHC is expected to act as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and, under appropriate circumstances, to commit resources to support each such subsidiary bank. This support may be required at times when the BHC may not have the resources to provide the support.

The OCC may order an assessment of the Parent if the capital of one of its national bank subsidiaries were to become impaired. If the Parent failed to pay the assessment within three months, the OCC could order the sale of the Parent's stock in the national bank to cover the deficiency.

Depositor Preference. In the event of the "liquidation or other resolution" of an insured depository institution, the claims of deposits payable in the United States (including the claims of the FDIC as subrogee of insured depositors) and certain claims for administrative expenses of the FDIC as a receiver will have priority over other general unsecured claims against the institution. If an insured depository institution fails, claims of insured and uninsured U.S. depositors, along with claims of the FDIC, will have priority in payment ahead of unsecured creditors, including the Parent, and depositors whose deposits are solely payable at such insured depository institution's non-U.S. offices.

Liability of Commonly Controlled Institutions. The

Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act and the numerous rules to implement its provisions have resulted in enhanced regulation and supervision of large BHCs, such as Wells Fargo. This includes, among other things, rules to promote financial stability and prevent or mitigate the risks that may arise from the material distress or failure of a large BHC; enhance consumer protections; prohibit proprietary trading; and implement enhanced prudential requirements for large BHCs regarding risk-based capital and leverage, risk and liquidity management, stress testing, and recovery and resolution planning. The Dodd-Frank Act, including current and future rules implementing its provisions and the interpretation of those rules, has affected, and we expect will continue to affect, most of our businesses in some way, either directly through regulation of specific activities or indirectly through regulation of concentration risks, capital or liquidity. For more information about the Dodd-Frank Act and its effect on our business, see the "Regulatory Matters" and "Risk Factors" sections of the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Capital and Liquidity Requirements and Capital Planning

The Company and each of our insured depository institutions are subject to various regulatory capital adequacy and liquidity requirements administered by federal banking regulators. The capital rules, among other things, establish required minimum ratios relating capital to different categories of assets and exposures. Federal banking regulators have also imposed a leverage ratio and supplementary leverage ratio on large BHCs, like Wells Fargo, and their insured depository institutions, as well as a liquidity coverage ratio and a net stable funding ratio. The FRB has also finalized rules to address the amount of equity and unsecured long-term debt a G-SIB must hold to improve its resolvability and resiliency, often referred to as total loss absorbing capacity.

From time to time, federal banking regulators propose changes and amendments to, and issue interpretations of, risk-based capital requirements and related reporting instructions. In addition, the FRB closely monitors capital levels of the institutions it supervises and may require such institutions to modify capital levels based on FRB determinations. Such determinations, proposals or interpretations could, if implemented in the future, affect our reported capital ratios and net risk-adjusted assets.

As an additional means to identify problems in the financial management of depository institutions, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDI Act) requires federal banking regulators to establish certain non-capital safety and soundness standards for institutions for which they are the primary federal regulator. The standards relate generally to operations and management, asset quality, interest rate exposure, executive compensation and risk management. Federal banking regulators are authorized to take action against institutions that fail to meet such standards.

The FDI Act requires federal banking regulators to

sufficient capital to continue to operate during periods of adverse economic and financial conditions.

For more information on our capital requirements and planning, see the “Capital Management” section of the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders.

Deposit Insurance Assessments

The Company’s subsidiaries include banks, such as Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., that are insured by the FDIC. Through the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF) maintained by the FDIC, the FDIC insures the deposits of our insured banks up to prescribed limits for each depositor and funds the DIF through assessments on member banks. To maintain the DIF, member institutions are assessed an insurance premium based on an assessment base and an assessment rate.

The FDIC has adopted a comprehensive, long-range plan for DIF management, targeting a designated reserve ratio of 2%. For more information about our FDIC deposit assessment expense, see Note 21 (Revenue and Expenses) to Financial Statements in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders.

The FDIC may terminate a depository institution’s deposit insurance upon a finding that the institution’s financial condition is unsafe or unsound or that the institution or its directors have engaged in unsafe or unsound practices or have violated any applicable law, regulation, order or condition enacted or imposed by the institution’s regulatory agency. The termination of deposit insurance for one or more of our bank subsidiaries could result in a significant loss of deposits and have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and earnings, depending on the collective size of the particular banks involved.

Fiscal and Monetary Policies

Our business and earnings are affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the federal government and its agencies. We are particularly affected by the monetary policies of the FRB, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States. Among the instruments of monetary policy available to the FRB are (a) conducting open market operations in United States government securities, (b) changing the discount rates of borrowings of depository institutions, (c) imposing or changing reserve requirements against depository institutions’ deposits, and (d) imposing or changing reserve requirements against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates. These methods are used in varying degrees and combinations to directly affect the availability of bank loans and deposits, as well as the interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The policies of the FRB may have a material effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Privacy Provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and Restrictions on Affiliate Marketing

Federal banking regulators, as required under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLB Act), have adopted rules limiting the ability of banks and other financial institutions to disclose nonpublic information about

among different affiliated companies for the purpose of marketing products and services by those affiliated companies.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley) implemented a broad range of corporate governance and accounting measures designed to increase corporate responsibility, provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies, and protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of disclosures under federal securities laws. We are subject to Sarbanes-Oxley because we are required to file periodic reports with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Among other things, Sarbanes-Oxley and/or its implementing regulations established membership requirements and additional responsibilities for our audit committee, imposed restrictions on the relationship between us and our outside auditors (including restrictions on the types of non-audit services our auditors may provide to us), imposed additional responsibilities for our external financial statements on our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, expanded the disclosure requirements for our corporate insiders, required our management to evaluate our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting, and required our independent registered public accounting firm to issue a report on our internal control over financial reporting.

USA PATRIOT Act

The Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act) is intended to strengthen the ability of U.S. law enforcement agencies and intelligence communities to work together to combat terrorism on a variety of fronts. The USA PATRIOT Act has significant implications for depository institutions, brokers, dealers and other businesses involved in the transfer of money. The USA PATRIOT Act requires the implementation of policies and procedures relating to anti-money laundering, economic sanctions, suspicious activities, and currency transaction reporting and due diligence on customers. The USA PATRIOT Act also requires federal banking regulators to evaluate the effectiveness of an applicant in combating money laundering in determining whether to approve a proposed bank acquisition.

Future Legislation or Regulation

Economic, market and political conditions during the past several years have led to a significant amount of legislation and regulation in the U.S. and abroad affecting the financial services industry, as well as heightened expectations and scrutiny of financial services companies from banking regulators. Further legislative changes and additional regulations may change our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. Such legislation and regulations could increase our cost of doing business, affect our compensation structure, restrict or expand the

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information in response to this Item 1 can be found in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders under "Financial Review" and under "Financial Statements." That information is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Information in response to this Item 1A can be found in this report under Item 1 and in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders under "Financial Review – Risk Factors." That information is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Information in response to this Item 1C can be found in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders under "Financial Review – Risk Management – Operational Risk Management." That information is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

		Approximate square footage (in millions)
December 31, 2023		
We occupy properties in:		
Top U.S. locations:		
Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC		6.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI		4.0
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA		2.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA		2.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Chandler, AZ		2.8
San Francisco-Oakland-Berkeley, CA metro area (including corporate headquarters in San Francisco)		2.4
Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA		2.2
St. Louis, MO-IL		1.9
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX		1.5
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD		1.3
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL		1.2
All other U.S. locations		30.0
Total United States		59.6
Top International locations:		
India		3.6
Philippines		1.3
United Kingdom		0.2
All other international locations		0.4
Total International		5.5
Total square footage of property occupied for business operations (1)		65.1

(1) In addition to the total square footage of property occupied, Wells Fargo held 5.7 million square feet of real estate as of December 31, 2023, that was vacant pending disposition, leased to retail tenants or leased-to-term by third-party office tenants.

As of December 31, 2023, we provided a diversified set of banking, investment and mortgage products and services, as well as consumer and commercial finance, through banking locations and offices under ownership and lease agreements. The locations and offices occupied by the Company are used across all of our reportable operating segments and for corporate purposes. We continue to evaluate our owned and leased properties and may determine from time to time that certain of our properties are no longer necessary for our operations. There is no assurance that we will be able to dispose of any excess properties or that we will not incur charges in connection with such dispositions, which could be material to our operating results in a given period.

ITEM 3.		LEGAL PROCEEDINGS							

Information in response to this Item 3 can be found in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders under “Financial Statements – Notes to Financial Statements – Note 13 (Legal Actions).” That information is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 4.		MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES							

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5.	MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES
---------	--

MARKET INFORMATION

The Company’s common stock is listed on the NYSE (symbol “WFC”). The “Stock Performance” section of the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders provides stockholder return comparisons and is incorporated herein by reference. At February 9, 2024, there were 218,547 holders of record of the Company’s common stock.

DIVIDENDS

The dividend restrictions discussions in the “Regulation and Supervision – Dividend Restrictions” section under Item 1 of this report and in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders under “Financial Statements – Notes to Financial Statements – Note 26 (Regulatory Capital Requirements and Other Restrictions)” are incorporated into this item by reference.

REPURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The information in the “Capital Management – Securities Repurchases” section in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders is incorporated into this item by reference.

The following table shows Company repurchases of its common stock for each calendar month in the quarter ended December 31, 2023.

Calendar month	Total number of shares repurchased (1)	Weighted average price paid per share	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be repurchased under the authorization (in millions)
October	12,114,730	\$ 41.41	\$ 28,570
November	6,004,463	42.88	28,313
December	33,566,310	47.40	26,722
Total	51,685,503		

(1) All shares were repurchased under an authorization covering up to \$30 billion of common stock approved by the Board of Directors and publicly announced by the Company on July 25, 2023. Unless modified or revoked by the Board of Directors, this authorization does not expire.

PART III

[illegible]

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Muneera S. Carr (age 55)

Executive Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller since March 2020;

Executive Vice President and Controller from January 2020 to March 2020:

Executive Vice President from February 2013 to October 2019 and Chief Financial Officer from January 2018 to October 2019 at Comerica, Incorporated, a financial services company.

Ms. Carr has served with the Company for 4 years.

William M. Daley (age 75)

Vice Chairman of Public Affairs from November 2019 to September 2023 and since October 2023;

Vice Chairman and a member of the Executive Committee at Bank of New York Mellon, a financial services company, from June 2019 to October 2019;

Managing Partner at Argentiare Capital, an investment management firm, from May 2014 to June 2019.

Mr. Daley has served with the Company for 4 years.

Kristy Fercho (age 57)

Senior Executive Vice President and Head of Diverse Segments, Representation and Inclusion since October 2022:

Executive Vice President and Head of Home Lending from July 2020 to April 2023;

President of the Mortgage Division at Flagstar Bancorp, Inc., a financial services company, from August 2017 to July 2020.

Ms. Fercho has served with the Company for 3 years.

Derek A. Flowers (age 52)

Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer since January 2022;

Senior Executive Vice President and Head of Strategic Execution and Operations from June 2019 to January 2022;

Executive Vice President and Chief Credit and Market Risk Officer from July 2016 to June 2019.

Mr. Flowers has served with the Company or its predecessors for 25 years.

Kyle G. Hranicky (age 54)

Senior Executive Vice President and CEO of Commercial Banking since September 2021;

Executive Vice President and Head of Wells Fargo Middle Market Banking from August 2018 to September 2021.

Mr. Hranicky has served with the Company or its predecessors for 29 years.

Tracy Kerrins (age 47)

Senior Executive Vice President and Head of Technology since May 2023;

Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer for Consumer Technology and Enterprise Functions
Technology from October 2019 to May 2023;

Chief Operations and Technology Officer at Antares Capital, a financial services company, from July 2018 to September 2019.

Ms. Kerrins has served with the Company for 4 years.

Bei Ling (age 53)

Senior Executive Vice President and Head of Human Resources since October 2021;

Managing Director, Human Resources at JPMorgan Chase & Co., a financial services company, from April 2013 to September 2021.

Ms. Ling has served with the Company for 2 years.

Ellen R. Patterson (age 50)

Senior Executive Vice President and General Counsel since March 2020;

Group Head, General Counsel at The Toronto-Dominion Bank, a financial services company, from November 2017 to March 2020.

Ms. Patterson has served with the Company for 3 years.

Scott E. Powell (age 61)

Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since December 2019;

President and Chief Executive Officer of Santander Consumer USA Holdings Inc., a financial services company, from August 2017 to December 2019;

Senior Executive Vice President of Santander Bank, N.A., a financial services company, from August 2017 to December 2019;

President and Chief Executive Officer of Santander Holdings USA Inc., a financial services company, from March 2015 to December 2019.

Mr. Powell has served with the Company for 4 years.

Michael P. Santomassimo (age 48)

Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October 2020;

Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Bank of New York Mellon, a financial services company, from January 2018 to July 2020.

Mr. Santomassimo has served with the Company for 3 years.

Kleber R. Santos (age 50)

Senior Executive Vice President and CEO of Consumer Lending since July 2022;

Senior Executive Vice President and Head of Diverse Segments, Representation and Inclusion from November 2020 to October 2022;

President, Retail and Direct Banking at Capital One Financial Corporation, a financial services company, from March 2017 to October 2020.

Mr. Santos has served with the Company for 3 years.

Charles W. Scharf (age 58)

Chief Executive Officer and President since October 2019;

Chief Executive Officer of Bank of New York Mellon, a financial services company, from July 2017 to September 2019.

Mr. Scharf has served with the Company for 4 years.

Barry Sommers (age 54)

Senior Executive Vice President and CEO of Wealth and Investment Management since June 2020;

Chief Executive Officer of Wealth Management at JPMorgan Chase & Co., a financial services company, from September 2016 to April 2019.

Mr. Sommers has served with the Company for 3 years.

Saul Van Beurden (age 54)

Senior Executive Vice President and CEO of Consumer, Small and Business Banking since May 2023;

Senior Executive Vice President and Head of Technology from April 2019 to May 2023;

Chief Information Officer of Consumer and Community Banking at JPMorgan Chase & Co., a financial services company, from August 2016 to January 2019.

Mr. Van Beurden has served with the Company for 4 years.

Jonathan G. Weiss (age 66)

Senior Executive Vice President and CEO of Corporate and Investment Banking since February 2020;

Interim CEO of Wealth and Investment Management from February 2020 to June 2020;

Senior Executive Vice President (Wealth and Investment Management) from July 2017 to February 2020.

Mr. Weiss has served with the Company for 18 years.

Ather Williams III (age 53)

Senior Executive Vice President and Head of Strategy, Digital Platform, and Innovation since October 2020;

Managing Director, Head of Business Banking at Bank of America Corporation, a financial services company, from September 2017 to July 2020.

Mr. Williams has served with the Company for 3 years.

There is no family relationship between any of the Company's executive officers or directors. All executive officers serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

The Audit Committee is a standing audit committee of the Board of Directors established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Committee has four members: Mark A. Chancy, Theodore F. Craver, Jr. (Chair), CeCelia G. Morken, and Ronald L. Sargent. Each member is independent, as independence for audit committee members is defined by NYSE rules. The Board of Directors has determined, in its business judgment, that each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate, as required by NYSE rules, and that Messrs. Chancy, Craver, Jr., and Sargent each qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by SEC regulations.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Company's Code of Conduct applicable to employees (including executive officers) as well as directors, the Company's corporate governance guidelines, and the charters for the Audit, Governance and Nominating, Human Resources, Corporate Responsibility, Finance, and Risk Committees are available at www.wellsfargo.com/about/corporate/governance. We intend to post on our website any amendments to, or waivers from, a provision of the Code of Conduct that applies to our directors or executive officers.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information with respect to our directors, executive officers, and corporate governance in response to this Item 10 will be in the Company's 2024 Proxy Statement and is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 11.	EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION
-----------------	-------------------------------

Information with respect to our executive officer and director compensation and with respect to the Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors in response to this Item 11 will be in the Company's 2024 Proxy Statement and is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 12.	SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS
-----------------	---

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table provides information about our equity compensation plans in effect on December 31, 2023, separately aggregated for plans approved by shareholders and for plans not approved by shareholders. A description of the material features of each equity compensation plan not approved by shareholders follows the table. All outstanding awards relate to shares of our common stock. Information is as of December 31, 2023, unless otherwise indicated.

Equity Compensation Plan Information										
		(a)				(b)		(c)		
Plan category		# of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights				Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (1)		# of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))		
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders		66,834,666	(2)			\$ 0.00		103,265,133	(3)	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders		4,264,741	(4)			NA		1,993,916	(5)	
Total		71,099,407				0.00		105,259,049		

- Does not reflect restricted share rights (RSRs), restricted share units (RSUs), performance share awards or deferred compensation benefits because they have no exercise price.
- For the Wells Fargo & Company 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2022 LTIP) and its predecessor the Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan (LTICP), consists of 59,547,247 shares subject to RSRs, and a maximum of 5,960,268 performance shares. For the Supplemental 401(k) Plan, consists of 971,428 shares issuable upon distribution of benefits. For the Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan (Directors Plan), consists of 217,179 shares issuable upon distribution of deferred stock awards, and 138,544 shares issuable upon distribution of deferred compensation benefits.
- We could have issued the number of shares of our common stock indicated in the following table pursuant to any of the award types listed for the plan or, if indicated for the plan, pursuant to distributions of deferred compensation benefits. No information is provided for the LTICP because no future awards will be made under this plan.
- This consists of shares of common stock issuable upon distribution of deferred compensation benefits and 509 shares issuable upon distribution related to the Norwest Corporation Directors' Formula Stock Award Plan.
- We could have issued the number of shares of our common stock indicated in the table below captioned "Plans not approved by security holders" pursuant to distributions of deferred compensation benefits. No information is provided for the Norwest Corporation Directors' Formula Stock Award Plan because no future awards or deferrals

will be made under this plan and because column (a) reflects all shares issuable under those plans upon exercise or distribution of outstanding awards or deferred compensation benefits.

			# of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding # of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights)								
Plans approved by security holders							Award types				
2022 LTIP			101,470,398				Stock, restricted stock, RSRs, performance shares, performance units				
Supplemental 401(k) Plan			1,693,770				Deferral distribution				
Directors Plan			100,965				Stock options, deferral distribution				
		Total	103,265,133								
Plans not approved by security holders			# of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans				Award types				
Deferred Compensation Plan			1,853,363				Deferral distribution				
Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Independent Contractors			140,553				Deferral distribution				
		Total	1,993,916								

Material Features of Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Shareholders

Deferred Compensation Plan. Under the Deferred Compensation Plan, eligible employees may defer receipt of salary, bonuses and certain other compensation subject to the terms of the plan. Deferral elections are irrevocable once made except for limited re-deferral opportunities. We treat amounts deferred by a participant as if invested in the earnings options selected by the participant, and determine the deferred compensation benefit payable to the participant based on the performance of those earnings options. The plan offers a number of earnings options, including one based on our common stock with dividends reinvested. We generally distribute amounts allocated to the common stock option in shares of common stock. Participants have no direct interest in any of the earnings options and are general unsecured creditors of the Company with respect to their deferred compensation benefits under the plan.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Independent Contractors. Under the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan for Independent Contractors participants who performed qualifying investment or other financial services for participating affiliates as independent contractors were able to defer all or part of their eligible compensation payable to them by the affiliate subject to the terms of the plan. Deferral elections were irrevocable once made. Amounts deferred by a participant were treated as if invested in the earnings options selected by the participant, which determine the deferred compensation benefit payable to the participant. The plan offered a number of earnings options, including one based on our common stock with dividends reinvested. We generally distribute amounts allocated to the common stock option in shares of common stock. No future deferrals may be made under this plan and participants may no longer reallocate their existing account balances under the plan among different investment options. Shares remaining available for issuance under the plan consist of shares issuable as a result of amounts credited to participant accounts denominated in our common stock to reflect cash dividends paid on the common stock. The plan is sponsored by a wholly owned subsidiary, WF Deferred Compensation Holdings, Inc. We have guaranteed its obligations under the plan. Participants have no direct interest in any of the earnings options and are general unsecured creditors of the plan sponsor and the Company with respect to their deferred compensation benefits under the plan.

Norwest Corporation Directors' Formula Stock Award Plan. Under the Norwest Corporation Directors' Formula Stock Award Plan we awarded shares of common stock to non-employee directors. The plan allowed participants to defer receipt of all or a portion of their awards, with dividends reinvested, until a future year or years as selected by the participants subject to the terms of the plan. Participants can elect

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners of our common stock and the security ownership of our management in response to this Item 12 will be in the Company's 2024 Proxy Statement and is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 13.		CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE			

Information with respect to certain relationships and related transactions and director independence in response to this Item 13 will be in the Company's 2024 Proxy Statement and is incorporated into this item by reference.

ITEM 14.		PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES			

Information with respect to principal accountant fees and services in response to this Item 14 will be in the Company's 2024 Proxy Statement and is incorporated into this item by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15.		EXHIBIT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES			

1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's consolidated financial statements, including the Notes thereto, and the report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, are set forth in the 2023 Annual Report to Shareholders, and are incorporated into this item by reference.

2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

All financial statement schedules for the Company have been included in the consolidated financial statements or the related footnotes, or are either inapplicable or not required.

3. EXHIBITS

A list of exhibits to this Form 10-K is set forth below. Shareholders may obtain a copy of any of the following exhibits, upon payment of a reasonable fee, by writing to Wells Fargo & Company, Office of the Corporate Secretary, MAC J0193-610, 30 Hudson Yards, 61st Floor, New York, New York 10001.

The Company's SEC file number is 001-2979. On and before November 2, 1998, the Company filed documents with the SEC under the name Norwest Corporation. The former Wells Fargo & Company filed documents under SEC file number 001-6214. The former Wachovia Corporation filed documents under SEC file number 001-10000.

Exhibit Number	Description
3(a)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended and in effect on the date hereof.
3(b)	By-Laws.
4(a)	See Exhibits 3(a) and 3(b).
4(b)	The Company agrees to furnish upon request to the Commission a copy of each instrument creating or modifying the Company's senior and subordinated debt of the Company.
4(c)	Description of Securities.
10(a)*	Wells Fargo & Company 2022 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
	Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan (as amended and restated on April 26, 2019).
	Forms of Performance Share Award Agreement:
	For grants on or after January 23, 2024;
	For grants on or after January 24, 2023;

Exhibit Number	Description
	For grants on or after April 27, 2022;
	For grants on or after January 25, 2022;
	For grants on or after January 26, 2021; and
	Restricted Share Rights Award Agreement for grant to Charles W. Scharf on October
10(b)*	Wells Fargo Bonus Plan, as amended effective January 1, 2024.
	Wells Fargo Bonus Plan, as amended effective January 1, 2023.
10(c)*	Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective October 8, 2020.

Exhibit Number		Description
		Amendment to Deferred Compensation Plan, effective December 1, 2009.
10(d)*		Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan.
		Amendment to Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan, effective April 1, 2013.
		Amendment to Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan, effective January 1, 2014.
		Amendment to Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan, effective January 24, 2014.
		Amendment to Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan, effective January 25, 2014.
		Amendment to Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan, effective February 24, 2014.
		Amendments to Directors Stock Compensation and Deferral Plan, effective September 1, 2014.

Exhibit Number	Description
	Amendment to Supplemental 401(k) Plan, effective July 1, 2017.
	Amendment to Supplemental 401(k) Plan, effective January 1, 2015.
10(g)*	Supplemental Cash Balance Plan.
	Amendment to Supplemental Cash Balance Plan, effective July 1, 2023.
	Amendment to Supplemental Cash Balance Plan, effective January 1, 2022.
	Amendment to Supplemental Cash Balance Plan, effective January 1, 2020.
	Amendment to Supplemental Cash Balance Plan, effective February 1, 2019.
	Amendment to Supplemental Cash Balance Plan, effective December 31, 2018.

Exhibit Number	Description
	Amendment to Elective Deferral Plan, effective December 31, 2018.
	Amendment to Elective Deferral Plan, effective July 1, 2017.
	Amendment to Elective Deferral Plan, effective August 1, 2016.
	Amendment to Elective Deferral Plan, effective June 21, 2015.
	Amendment to Elective Deferral Plan, effective December 14, 2012.
10(n)*	Wachovia Corporation Executive Deferred Compensation Plan.
10(o)*	Wachovia Corporation Supplemental Executive Long-Term Disability Plan, as amended and
10(p)*	Amended and Restated Wachovia Corporation Savings Restoration Plan

Exhibit Number	Description
13	2023 Annual Report to Shareholders.
21	Subsidiaries of the Company.
22	Subsidiary guarantors and issuers of guaranteed securities and affiliates whose securities are registered with the SEC.
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24	Powers of Attorney.
31(a)	Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31(b)	Certification of principal financial officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32(a)	Certification of Periodic Financial Report by Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and 18 U.S.C. § 1350.
32(b)	Certification of Periodic Financial Report by Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and 18 U.S.C. § 1350.
97	Wells Fargo & Company Mandatory Clawback Policy, effective as of October 2, 2023.
99	Description of Replacement Capital Covenants of Wells Fargo.
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definitions Linkbase Document.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File.

ITEM 16.		FORM 10-K SUMMARY				

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on February 20, 2024.

WELLS FARGO & COMPANY[illegible]

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

The Directors of Wells Fargo & Company listed below have duly executed powers of attorney empowering Steven D. Black to sign this document on their behalf.

