
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT CORP.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Regional Management Corp. (the “Company”) has adopted these corporate governance guidelines, which describe the principles and practices that the Board will follow in carrying out its responsibilities.

A. Role and Responsibility of the Board

The Board directs and oversees the management of the business and affairs of the Company in a manner consistent with the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. In this oversight role, the Board serves as the ultimate decision-making body of the Company, except for those matters reserved to or shared with the stockholders. The Board selects and oversees the members of senior management, who are charged by the Board with conducting the business of the Company.

B. Board Composition, Structure, and Policies

1. ***Board Size.*** The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee shall consider and make recommendations to the Board concerning the appropriate size and needs of the Board. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee shall also consider candidates to fill new positions created by expansion and vacancies that occur by resignation, retirement, or for any other reason. Consistent with the Company’s by-laws, the exact number of directors shall from time to time be fixed by resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of the majority of the Board.
2. ***Independence of Directors.*** A majority of the Board shall be comprised of directors meeting the independence requirements of the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE Rules”). The Board shall make an affirmative determination at least annually as to the independence of each director. The Company defines an “independent” director in accordance with Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Rules. The NYSE independence definition includes a series of objective tests, such as that the director is not an employee of the Company and has not engaged in various types of business dealings with the Company. In addition, the Board has established categorical standards to assist in making its independence determinations. Such standards are set forth in Annex A hereto. Because it is not possible to anticipate or explicitly provide for all potential conflicts of interest that may affect independence, the Board is also responsible for determining affirmatively, as to each independent director, that no material relationships exist which, in the opinion of the Board, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. In making these determinations, the Board will broadly consider all relevant facts and

circumstances, including information provided by the directors and the Company with regard to each director's business and personal activities as they may relate to the Company and the Company's management. As the concern is independence from management, the Board does not view ownership of even a significant amount of stock, by itself, as a bar to an independence finding.

3. ***Selection of Chairperson of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.*** The Board shall select its chairperson ("Chairperson") and the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") in any way it considers in the best interests of the Company. Therefore, the Board does not have a policy on whether the role of Chairperson and CEO should be separate or combined and, if it is to be separate, whether the Chairperson should be selected from the independent directors or should be an employee of the Company.
4. ***Director Qualification Standards.*** The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee is responsible for reviewing the qualifications of potential director candidates and recommending to the Board those candidates to be nominated for election to the Board. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will consider (a) minimum individual qualifications, including relevant career experience, strength of character, mature judgment, familiarity with the Company's business and industry, independence of thought, and an ability to work collegially with the other members of the Board and (b) all other factors it considers appropriate, which may include age, diversity of experience, existing commitments to other businesses, potential conflicts of interest with other pursuits, legal considerations such as antitrust issues, corporate governance background, financial and accounting background, executive compensation background, and the size, composition, and combined expertise of the existing Board. The Board and the Nominating Committee should monitor the mix of specific experience, qualifications, and skills of its directors in order to assure that the Board, as a whole, has the necessary tools to perform its oversight function effectively in light of the Company's business and structure. Stockholders may also nominate directors for election at the Company's annual stockholders meeting by following the provisions set forth in the Company's by-laws, whose qualifications the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will consider.
5. ***Change in Employment Status of Employee Directors.*** Directors who are also employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries should offer to resign if they cease to be so employed for any reason. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will recommend to the Board the action, if any, to be taken with respect to the offer to resign.
6. ***Director Orientation and Continuing Education.*** Management, working with the Board, will provide an orientation process for new directors and coordinate director continuing education programs. The orientation programs are designed to familiarize new directors with the Company's businesses, strategies, and challenges and to assist new directors in developing and maintaining skills necessary or appropriate for the performance of their responsibilities. As appropriate,

management shall prepare additional educational sessions for directors on matters relevant to the Company and its business. Directors are also encouraged to participate in educational programs relevant to their responsibilities, including programs conducted by universities and other educational institutions.

7. ***Presiding Independent Director.*** Whenever the Chairperson of the Board is also the CEO or is a director who does not otherwise qualify as an “independent director”, the independent directors may elect from among themselves a Presiding Independent Director who will call and chair the regularly scheduled executive sessions of the independent directors and serve as a non-exclusive liaison among the independent directors and the other Board members.
8. ***Term Limits.*** The Board does not have a policy to impose term limits for directors because such a policy may deprive the Board of the service of directors who have developed, through valuable experience over time, an increasing insight into the Company and its operations.

C. Board Meetings

1. ***Frequency of Meetings.*** The Board shall hold at least four meetings each year, with further meetings to occur (or action to be taken by unanimous consent) at the discretion of the Board.
2. ***Selection of Board Agenda Items.*** The Chairperson (in consultation with the then-serving Presiding Independent Director, if any, as appropriate) shall set the agenda for Board meetings with the understanding that the other members of the Board may provide suggestions for agenda items that are aligned with the advisory and monitoring functions of the Board. Agenda items that fall within the scope of responsibilities of a Board committee are reviewed with the chairperson of that committee. Any member of the Board may request that an item be included on the agenda.
3. ***Executive Sessions.*** To ensure free and open discussion and communication, and to empower non-management directors to serve as a more effective check on management, the non-management directors shall meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management. If the non-management directors include directors who are not independent, the independent directors shall separately meet in executive session at least once a year.

D. Committees of the Board

The Board shall have at least four standing committees: the Audit Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Risk Committee. Each such committee shall have a written charter and report regularly to the Board summarizing the committee’s actions and any significant issues considered by the committee.

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee shall be responsible for identifying Board members qualified to serve on each standing committee (including the member who should

chair each such committee) and recommending that the Board appoint the identified members to the applicable committee and designate the identified chairpersons.

The Board may, at any time deemed desirable, establish and/or discontinue any standing or special committee, subject to the requirements of the Company's by-laws, applicable law, and the NYSE Rules. Any additional standing or special committee shall be comprised of such members of the Board and have such duties as the Board may from time to time determine.

E. Expectations of Directors

The business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board in accordance with state and other applicable laws and regulations. In performing their duties, the primary responsibility of the directors is to exercise their business judgment in the best interests of the Company. The Board has developed a number of specific expectations of directors to promote the discharge of this responsibility and the efficient conduct of the Board's business.

1. ***Commitment and Attendance.*** All directors are expected to make every effort to attend all meetings of the Board, meetings of the committees of which they are members, and the annual meeting of stockholders. Members are encouraged to attend Board meetings and meetings of committees of which they are members in person but may also attend such meetings by telephone or video conference.
2. ***Participation in Meetings.*** Each director should be sufficiently familiar with the business of the Company, including its financial statements and capital structure, and the risks and competition it faces, to facilitate active and effective participation in the deliberations of the Board and of each committee on which he or she serves. Management will make appropriate personnel available to answer any questions a director may have about any aspect of the Company's business. Directors should also review the materials provided by management and advisors in advance of the meetings of the Board and its committees and should arrive prepared to discuss the issues presented.
3. ***Loyalty and Ethics.*** In their roles as directors, all directors owe a duty of loyalty to the Company. The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code"), and directors are expected to adhere to the Code.
4. ***Other Directorships and Significant Activities.*** Serving on the Board requires significant time and attention. Directors are expected to spend the time needed and meet as often as necessary to discharge their responsibilities properly. It is expected that, without specific approval from the Board, no director will serve on more than five public company boards (including the Company's Board); provided, however, that a director who serves as a public company chief executive officer (or similar position) will not serve on more than two public company boards (including the Company's Board). It is also expected that, without specific approval from the Board, no member of the Audit Committee will serve on more than three public company audit committees (including the Company's Audit Committee). Directors must advise the Chairperson of the Corporate Governance and Nominating

Committee before accepting membership on other boards of directors or other significant commitments involving affiliation with other businesses, non-profit entities, or governmental units.

5. ***Access to Management.*** All directors are invited to contact the CEO at any time to discuss any aspect of the Company's business. Directors also have complete access to other members of management and employees of the Company. The Board expects that there will be frequent opportunities for directors to meet with the CEO and other members of management in Board and committee meetings and in other formal or informal settings.
6. ***Access to Independent Advisors.*** As necessary and appropriate, Board members may consult with independent legal, financial, accounting, and other advisors, at the Company's expense, to assist in their duties to the Company and its stockholders.
7. ***Confidentiality.*** The proceedings and deliberations of the Board and its committees are confidential. Each director shall maintain the confidentiality of information received in connection with his or her service as a director.

F. Management Succession Planning

The Board will periodically review a management succession plan that includes, among other things, an assessment of the experience, performance, and skills for possible successors to the CEO, as well as a policy regarding succession in the event of an emergency or the retirement of the CEO.

G. Evaluation of Board Performance

The Board will conduct a self-evaluation at least annually to determine whether it and its committees are functioning effectively. The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will periodically consider the mix of skills and experience that directors bring to the Board to assess whether the Board has the necessary tools to perform its oversight function effectively. If the independent directors have elected a Presiding Independent Director, he or she is expected to be responsible for the oversight of the Board's self-evaluation.

Each standing committee of the Board will conduct a self-evaluation at least annually to determine whether it is functioning effectively and consider the mix of skills and experience that directors bring to such committee to assess whether each committee has the necessary tools to perform its function effectively. Each standing committee shall report its results to the Board, acting through the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. Each standing committee's evaluation must compare the performance of the committee with the requirements of its written charter.

H. Board Compensation

The Compensation Committee will review the form and amount of non-employee director compensation from time to time and recommend any changes to the Board, as it deems appropriate. Directors who are employed by the Company are not paid additional compensation for their services as directors.

I. Communications with Third Parties

The CEO is responsible for establishing effective communications with all interested parties, including stockholders of the Company. It is the policy of the Company that management speaks for the Company. This policy does not preclude outside directors from communicating with interested parties, but it is expected that any such communication shall be held with the prior knowledge of management and, absent unusual circumstances, only at the request of management.

J. Communications with Independent Directors

Anyone who would like to communicate with or otherwise make his or her concerns known directly to the Chairperson, to any then-serving Presiding Independent Director, or to the independent directors as a group, may do so by addressing such communications or concerns to the Secretary of the Company, 979 Batesville Road, Suite B, Greer, SC 29651, who will forward such communications to the appropriate party. Such communications may be done confidentially or anonymously.

Last Reviewed: April 22, 2026

ANNEX A
CATEGORICAL STANDARDS OF DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

A director is considered independent if the Board makes an affirmative determination, after a review of all relevant information, that the director has no material relationship, either directly or indirectly, with the Company or any of its subsidiaries. The Board has established the categorical standards set forth below to assist it in making such determinations.

- A. A director will not be independent if: (1) the director is, or has been within the last three years, an employee of the company; (2) an immediate family member, as defined in the NYSE Rules, of the director is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer of the company; (3) the director has received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from the Company, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service); (4) (a) the director is a current partner or employee of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor; (b) the director has an immediate family member who is a current partner of such a firm; (c) the director has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and personally works on the Company's audit; or (d) the director or an immediate family member was, within the last three years, a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time; and (5) the director, or an immediate family member, is, or has been within in the last three years, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's present executive officers at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee.
- B. The following commercial relationships will be considered to be material relationships that would impair a director's independence until three years after such relationships cease: a director is a current employee, or the director's immediate family member is a current executive officer, of a company that does business with the Company and the payments to, or payments from, the Company for property or services are, in any single fiscal year, more than the greater of \$1 million or 2% of the consolidated gross revenues of the other company, in each case measured by the last completed fiscal year of the other company. Any such commercial relationship involving payments of less than the greater of such amounts will be considered to be a relationship that does not impair independence. Contributions to tax exempt organizations shall not be considered payments for purposes of this paragraph.