

SYNOVUS FINANCIAL CORP
Form DEF 14A
March 14, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A

(Rule 14a-101)

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

(Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material under §240.14a-12

SYNOVUS FINANCIAL CORP.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

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(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

(5) Total fee paid:

.. Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

.. Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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Notice of the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Thursday, April 24, 2014

10:00 a.m.

Columbus Georgia Convention and Trade Center, 801 Front Avenue, Columbus, Georgia 31901

Items of Business:

1. To elect as directors the 14 nominees named in this Proxy Statement;
2. To hold an advisory vote on the compensation of Synovus named executive officers as determined by the Compensation Committee;
3. To hold an advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on executive compensation;
4. To approve an amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of shares of Synovus Common Stock that we are authorized to issue;
5. To approve an amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to effect a 1-for-7 reverse stock split of Synovus Common Stock;
6. To ratify the amendment to the 2010 Synovus Tax Benefits Preservation Rights Plan to extend the Plan;
7. To ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as Synovus independent auditor for the year 2014; and

8. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting and any adjournment thereof.

Who may vote:

You can vote if you were a shareholder of record on February 13, 2014.

Annual Report:

A copy of the 2013 Annual Report accompanies this Proxy Statement.

Your vote is important. Please vote in one of the following ways:

1. Use the toll-free telephone number shown on your proxy card;
2. Visit the Internet website listed on your proxy card;
3. Mark, sign, date and promptly return the enclosed proxy card in the postage-paid envelope provided; or
4. Submit a ballot at the Annual Meeting.

If you have questions about the matters described in this Proxy Statement, how to submit your proxy or if you need additional copies of this Proxy Statement, the enclosed proxy card or voting instructions, you should contact Innisfree M&A Incorporated, the Company's proxy solicitor, toll-free at (888) 750-5834. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 750-5833.

This Notice of the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and the accompanying Proxy Statement are sent by order of the Board of Directors.

March 14, 2014

Allan E. Kamensky

Secretary

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT. WHETHER YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING IN PERSON, PLEASE VOTE YOUR SHARES PROMPTLY BY TELEPHONE OR INTERNET VOTING OR BY SIGNING AND RETURNING YOUR EXECUTED PROXY CARD.

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PROXY STATEMENT SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this Proxy Statement and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 (the 2013 Annual Report) which accompanies this Proxy Statement. You should read the entire Proxy Statement and our 2013 Annual Report carefully before voting. We are first furnishing the proxy materials to our shareholders on March 14, 2014.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

Time and Date: 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 24, 2014

Place: Columbus Georgia Convention and Trade Center
801 Front Avenue

Columbus, Georgia 31901

Record Date: February 13, 2014

Voting: Shareholders as of the record date are entitled to vote.

How to Cast Your Vote

You can vote by any of the following methods:

Telephone by calling the toll-free telephone number shown on your proxy card;

Internet by logging on the website for Internet voting shown on your proxy card;
Mail by completing, dating, signing and returning your proxy card and certification; or

In person at the Annual Meeting.

Meeting Agenda

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Election of 14 directors;

Advisory vote on the compensation of our named executive officers as determined by the Compensation Committee;

Advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on executive compensation;

Approval of an amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of shares of Synovus Common Stock that we are authorized to issue;

Approval of an amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to effect a 1-for-7 reverse stock split of Synovus Common Stock;

Ratification of the amendment to the 2010 Synovus Tax Benefits Preservation Rights Plan to extend the Plan;

Ratification of KPMG LLP as our independent auditor for the year 2014; and

Transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Voting Matters

Matter	Board Vote Recommendation	Page Reference (for more information)
Election of 14 directors	FOR each director nominee	Page 16
Advisory vote on the compensation of our named executive officers as determined by the Compensation Committee	FOR	Page 21
Advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on executive compensation	FOR a vote EVERY YEAR	Page 22
Approval of an amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of shares of Synovus Common Stock we are authorized to issue	FOR	Page 22
Approval of an amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to effect a 1-for-7 reverse stock split of Synovus Common Stock	FOR	Page 24
Ratification of the amendment to the 2010 Synovus Tax Benefits Preservation Plan to extend the Plan	FOR	Page 27
Ratification of KPMG LLP as independent auditor for the year 2014	FOR	Page 28

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PROXY STATEMENT SUMMARY

2013 Financial Performance

During 2013, Synovus made a number of accomplishments as we continued to recover from a challenging economy, the most significant of which was the redemption of our obligations under the Troubled Asset Relief Program, or TARP. Our key achievements in 2013 include the following:

TARP redemption We redeemed our obligations under TARP on July 26, 2013. Over two-thirds of the TARP redemption was funded by internally available funds, with the balance of the redemption funded by the net proceeds of a \$185 million Common Stock offering and a \$130 million Series C Preferred Stock offering.

Continued profitability We reported net income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 of \$118.6 million and \$771.5 million, respectively. Results for the year ended December 31, 2012 include an income tax benefit of \$798.7 million which was primarily due to the reversal of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance. Pre-tax earnings were \$252.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to pre-tax earnings of \$31.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Total credit costs declined significantly during 2013 and drove the earnings improvement for the year.

Loan growth Reported loans grew by \$516.1 million or 2.6% from a year ago. Excluding the impact of transfers to loans held for sale, charge-offs and foreclosures, net loan growth was \$862.3 million during 2013, compared to net loan growth of \$588.8 million in 2012. See Part II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measures in our 2013 Annual Report for further information.

Continued broad-based improvement in credit quality We continued to improve our credit quality metrics. Non-performing assets declined \$163.4 million, or 23.2%, from December 31, 2012. Our NPA ratio was 2.67% as of December 31, 2013 compared to 3.57% a year ago. Additionally, credit costs declined by 72.7% to \$118.0 million and the net charge-off ratio declined to 0.69% compared to 2.45% in 2012.

Continued focus on expense control We continued to lower expenses. Total reported non-interest expenses for 2013 decreased \$74.7 million, or 9.2% from 2012 non-interest expenses of \$816.2 million. Adjusted non-interest expense declined \$21.8 million, or 3.1% from 2012. This reduction follows a \$25.1 million reduction in adjusted non-interest expense for 2012 and a \$95.3 million reduction for 2011. See Part II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measures in our 2013 Annual Report for further information. Our 2013 year-end stock price also reflects our 2013 results, ending the year at \$3.60 per share on December 31, 2013, an increase of 47% from our \$2.45 per share price on December 31, 2012.

For more information regarding 2013 financial performance, please refer to the full discussion of Synovus' financial results of operations for 2013 in our 2013 Annual Report that accompanies this Proxy Statement.

2013 Compensation

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The compensation of executives in 2013 reflects Synovus' performance and the requirements of the TARP program during the TARP period, as well as the beginning of our transition to a program more in line with our pay for performance philosophy. For example:

Base Salaries

The Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers received a 2.75% cash base salary increase, consistent with the base salary increases for other team members.

Consistent with the actions taken by many of our peers and other banks subject to TARP, Synovus continued to grant salary stock units for 2013 to the Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers. We introduced salary stock units in 2012 because of our return to profitability and because the total compensation paid to our named executive officers was below market. Even with the addition of salary stock units, the total compensation of our named executive officers remains below market.

Short-Term Incentives

For the seventh year in a row, we paid no cash bonuses to any of our executive officers, including our named executive officers.

Long-Term Incentives

During the TARP period, Synovus granted restricted stock units to our executive officers with both a performance component and a service component. In order for the awards to vest, the restricted stock units require that the executive officer must complete three years of service and that Synovus must have two consecutive quarters of profitability and repay its obligations under the Capital Purchase Program implemented as part of TARP.

After redeeming our TARP obligations, Synovus granted market restricted stock units to our executive officers as the beginning of our transition to a new executive compensation program. We granted market restricted stock units because our executives' long-term incentive compensation amounts were below market, primarily due to TARP restrictions. In addition, we experienced a significant increase in total shareholder return following our redemption of our TARP obligations and we wanted to provide our executives with additional incentives to continue increases in total shareholder return. The market restricted stock units have a service-based vesting component, which requires that the executive officer complete three years of service, with the units vesting 1/3 each year over the three year period. In addition, the market restricted stock units feature performance criteria such that the number of market restricted stock units which vest each year can be adjusted upward or downward 25% based upon Synovus' total shareholder return during that year.

Because of our stock ownership guidelines and hold until retirement requirements, executive officers hold a significant amount of Synovus Common Stock, further aligning their interests with shareholders' interests.

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PROXY STATEMENT SUMMARY

We believe that the compensation delivered to each named executive officer in 2013 was fair and reasonable. Although compensation increased in 2013 as we began the transition to our new post-TARP program, our executive compensation remains below market. The chart below compares our Chief Executive Officer's total direct compensation in 2013 to data from our peer group, which is described on page 41 of this Proxy Statement:

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VOTING INFORMATION

Purpose

You received this Proxy Statement and the accompanying proxy card because the Board of Directors of Synovus Financial Corp., or Synovus, is soliciting proxies to be used at Synovus 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, or Annual Meeting, which will be held on April 24, 2014, at 10:00 a.m., at the Columbus Georgia Convention and Trade Center,

801 Front Avenue, Columbus, Georgia 31901. Proxies are solicited to give all shareholders of record an opportunity to vote on matters to be presented at the Annual Meeting. In the following pages of this Proxy Statement, you will find information on matters to be voted upon at the Annual Meeting or any adjournment of that meeting.

Internet Availability of Proxy Materials

As permitted by the federal securities laws, Synovus is making this Proxy Statement and its 2013 Annual Report on Form 10-K, or 2013 Annual Report, available to its shareholders via the Internet instead of mailing printed copies of these materials to each shareholder. On March 14, 2014, we mailed to our shareholders (other than those who previously requested electronic or paper delivery and other than those holding a certain number of shares) a Notice of Internet Availability, or Notice, containing instructions on how to access our proxy materials, including this Proxy Statement and the accompanying 2013 Annual Report. These proxy materials are being made available to our shareholders on or about March 14, 2014. The Notice also provides instructions regarding how to access your proxy card to vote through the Internet or by telephone. The

Proxy Statement and 2013 Annual Report are also available on our website at www.synovus.com/2014annualmeeting.

If you received a Notice by mail, you will not receive a printed copy of the proxy materials by mail unless you request printed materials. If you wish to receive printed proxy materials, you should follow the instructions for requesting such materials contained on the Notice.

If you receive more than one Notice, it means that your shares are registered differently and are held in more than one account. To ensure that all shares are voted, please either vote each account over the Internet or by telephone or sign and return by mail all proxy cards.

Who Can Vote

You are entitled to vote if you were a shareholder of record of Synovus Common Stock as of the close of business on February 13, 2014. Your shares can be voted at the meeting only if you are present or represented by a valid proxy.

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If your shares are held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record, you will receive voting instructions from such holder of record. You must follow the voting instructions of the holder of record in order

for your shares to be voted. Telephone and Internet voting will also be offered to shareholders owning shares through certain banks, brokers and other holders of record. If your shares are not registered in your own name and you plan to vote your shares in person at the Annual Meeting, you should contact your broker or agent to obtain a legal proxy or broker's proxy card and bring it to the Annual Meeting in order to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Quorum and Shares Outstanding

A majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the outstanding shares of Synovus Common Stock must be present, either in person or represented by proxy, in order to conduct the Annual Meeting. This is referred to as a quorum. On February 13, 2014, 972,411,548 shares of Synovus Common Stock were outstanding.

Proxies

The Board has designated two individuals to serve as proxies to vote the shares represented by proxies at the Annual Meeting. If you properly submit a proxy but do not specify how you want your shares to be voted, your shares will be voted by the designated proxies in accordance with the Board's recommendations as follows:

- (1) **FOR** the election of each of the 14 director nominees named in this Proxy Statement;
 - (2) **FOR** the advisory vote on the compensation of Synovus' named executive officers as determined by the Compensation Committee;
 - (3) **FOR** the advisory vote on holding say-on-pay votes EVERY YEAR (as opposed to every two years or every three years);
 - (4) **FOR** the approval of an amendment to Synovus' Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of shares of Synovus' Common Stock we are authorized to issue;
 - (5) **FOR** the approval of an amendment to Synovus' Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to effect a 1-for-7 reverse stock split of Synovus' Common Stock;
 - (6) **FOR** the ratification of the amendment to the 2010 Synovus Tax Benefits Preservation Plan to extend the Plan; and
 - (7) **FOR** the ratification of the appointment of KPMG LLP as Synovus' independent auditor for the year 2014.
- The designated proxies will vote in their discretion on any other matter that may properly come before the Annual Meeting. At this time, we are unaware of any matters, other than as set forth above, that may properly come before the Annual Meeting.

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VOTING INFORMATION

Required Votes

The number of affirmative votes required to approve each of the proposals to be considered at the Annual Meeting is described below:

Proposal 1 Election of 14 Directors

To be elected, each of the 14 director nominees named in this Proxy Statement must receive more votes cast for such nominee's election than votes cast against such nominee's election. If a nominee who currently is serving as a director does not receive the required vote for re-election, Georgia law provides that such director will continue to serve on the Board of Directors as a holdover director. However, pursuant to Synovus' Corporate Governance Guidelines, each holdover director has tendered an irrevocable resignation that would be effective upon the Board's acceptance of such resignation. In that situation, our Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee would consider the resignation and make a recommendation to the Board of Directors about whether to accept or reject such resignation and publicly disclose its decision within 90 days following certification of the shareholder vote.

Proposal 3 Frequency of Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

The option of one year, two years or three years that receives the highest number of votes cast by shareholders will be the frequency for the advisory vote on executive compensation that has been selected by shareholders. The Compensation Committee (which administers the Company's executive compensation program) values the opinions expressed by shareholders in these votes and will continue to consider

the outcome of these votes in making its decisions on executive compensation. However, because this vote is advisory and not binding on the Board of Directors or Synovus in any way, the Board may decide that it is in the best interests of our shareholders and Synovus to hold an advisory vote on executive compensation more or less frequently than the option approved by our shareholders.

Proposal 4 Approval of Amendment to Synovus' Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to Increase the Number of Shares of Synovus' Common Stock We are Authorized to Issue

The affirmative vote by the holders of shares representing at least 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all of the issued and outstanding shares of our Common Stock is required to approve this proposal.

Proposal 5 Approval of Amendment to Synovus' Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to Effect a 1-for-7 Reverse Stock Split of Synovus' Common Stock

The affirmative vote by the holders of shares representing at least 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all of the issued and outstanding shares of our Common Stock is required to approve this proposal.

All Other Proposals

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For all of the other proposals described in this Proxy Statement, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast is required to approve each such proposal.

Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

Under certain circumstances, including the election of directors and matters involving executive compensation, banks and brokers are prohibited from exercising discretionary authority for beneficial owners who have not provided voting instructions to the bank or broker. This is generally referred to as a broker non-vote. In these cases, for as long as a routine matter is also being voted on, and in cases where the shareholder does not vote on such routine matter, those shares will be counted for the purpose of determining if a quorum is present, but will not be included as votes cast with respect to those matters. Whether a bank or broker has authority to vote its shares on uninstructed matters

is determined by stock exchange rules. We expect that brokers will be allowed to exercise discretionary authority for beneficial owners who have not provided voting instructions only with respect to Proposal 4, Proposal 5 and Proposal 7 but not with respect to any of the other proposals to be voted on at the Annual Meeting. Broker non-votes will have no effect on any of these other proposals.

Abstentions will have the effect of votes AGAINST Proposal 4 and Proposal 5, but will have no effect on any of the other proposals to be considered at the Annual Meeting.

How You Can Vote

If you hold shares in your own name, you may vote by proxy or in person at the Annual Meeting. To vote by proxy, you may select one of the following options:

Vote By Telephone

You can vote your shares by telephone by calling the toll-free telephone number (at no cost to you) shown on your proxy card. Telephone voting is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, until 11:59 P.M., Eastern Time, on April 23, 2014. Easy-to-follow voice prompts allow you to vote your shares and confirm that your instructions have been

properly recorded. Our telephone voting procedures are designed to authenticate the shareholder by using individual control numbers. If you vote by telephone, you do NOT need to return your proxy card. If you vote by telephone, all of your shares will be voted as one vote per share.

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VOTING INFORMATION

Vote By Internet

You can also choose to vote on the Internet. The website for Internet voting is shown on your proxy card. Internet voting is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, until 11:59 P.M., Eastern Time, on April 23, 2014. You will be given the opportunity to confirm that your instructions

have been properly recorded, and you can consent to view future proxy statements and annual reports on the Internet instead of receiving them in the mail. If you vote on the Internet, you do NOT need to return your proxy card.

Vote By Mail

If you choose to vote by mail, simply mark your proxy card, date and sign it, sign the certification and return it in the postage-paid envelope provided.

If your shares are held in the name of a bank, broker or other holder of record, you will receive instructions from such holder of record that you must follow for your shares to be voted. Please follow their instructions carefully. Also, please note that if the holder of record of your shares is a broker, bank or other nominee and you wish to vote

in person at the Annual Meeting, you must request a legal proxy or broker's proxy from your bank, broker or other nominee that holds your shares and present that proxy and proof of identification at the Annual Meeting.

Description of Voting Rights

We have a voting structure under which a holder of our Common Stock may be entitled to exercise ten votes per share for each of his or her shares that satisfy certain prescribed criteria and one vote per share for each of his or her shares that does not. As provided in Synovus' Articles of Incorporation and bylaws, holders of Synovus Common Stock are entitled to ten votes on each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders for each share of Synovus Common Stock owned on February 13, 2014 which: (1) has had the same beneficial owner since April 24, 1986; (2) has been beneficially owned continuously by the same shareholder since February 13, 2010; (3) is held by the same beneficial owner to whom it was issued as a result of an acquisition of a company or business by Synovus where the resolutions adopted by Synovus' Board of Directors approving the acquisition specifically grant ten votes per share; (4) is held by the same beneficial owner to whom it was issued by Synovus, or to whom it transferred by Synovus from treasury shares, and the resolutions adopted by Synovus' Board of Directors approving such issuance and/or transfer specifically grant ten votes per share; (5) was acquired under any employee, officer and/or director benefit plan maintained for one or more employees, officers and/or directors of Synovus and/or its subsidiaries, and is held by the same owner for whom it was acquired under any such plan; (6) was acquired by reason of participation in a dividend reinvestment plan offered by Synovus and is held by the same owner who acquired it under such plan; or (7) is owned by a holder who, in addition to shares which are beneficially owned under the provisions of (1)-(6) above, is the owner of less than 1,139,063 shares of Synovus Common Stock (which amount is equal to 100,000 shares, as appropriately adjusted to reflect the change in shares of Synovus Common Stock by means of stock splits, stock dividends, any recapitalization or otherwise occurring since April 24, 1986). For purposes of determining voting power under these provisions, any share of Synovus Common Stock acquired pursuant to stock options shall be deemed to have been acquired on the date the option was granted, and any shares of Common Stock acquired as a direct result of a stock split, stock dividend or other type of share distribution will be deemed to have been acquired and held continuously from the date on which shares with regard to such dividend shares were issued were acquired. Under these voting provisions, a shareholder may hold some shares that qualify for 10-1 voting and some shares that do not. Holders of our Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share unless the holder

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can demonstrate that the shares meet the criteria above for being entitled to ten votes per share.

For purposes of the foregoing, a beneficial owner of a share of our Common Stock is defined to include a person or group of persons who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, undertaking,

relationship or otherwise has or shares (1) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of such share of Common Stock, (2) investment power, which includes the power to direct the sale or other disposition of such share of Common Stock, (3) the right to receive, retain or direct the distribution of the proceeds of any sale or other disposition of such share of Common Stock, or (4) the right to receive or direct the disposition of any distributions, including cash dividends, in respect of such share of Common Stock.

Shares of Synovus Common Stock are presumed to be entitled to only one vote per share unless this presumption is rebutted by providing evidence to the contrary to Synovus. Shareholders seeking to rebut this presumption should complete and execute the certification appearing on their proxy card. Synovus reserves the right to request additional documentation from you to confirm the voting power of your shares. Because certifications must be in writing, if you choose to vote by telephone, all of your shares will be voted as one vote per share. **SHAREHOLDERS WHO DO NOT CERTIFY ON THEIR PROXIES SUBMITTED BY MAIL OR INTERNET THAT THEY ARE ENTITLED TO TEN VOTES PER SHARE OR WHO DO NOT PRESENT SUCH A CERTIFICATION IF THEY ARE VOTING IN PERSON AT THE ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE ENTITLED TO ONLY ONE VOTE PER SHARE.**

For more detailed information on your voting rights, please refer to the Synovus 10-1 Voting Instructions and an accompanying voting instruction worksheet that are available on our website at www.synovus.com/2014annualmeeting.

Synovus Common Stock is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, and is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE. Accordingly, Synovus Common Stock is subject to the provisions of a NYSE rule which, in general, prohibits a company's common stock and equity securities from being authorized or remaining authorized for trading on the NYSE if the company issues securities or takes other corporate action that would have the effect of nullifying, restricting or disparately reducing the voting rights of existing shareholders of the company. However, the rule contains a grandfather provision, under which Synovus ten vote provision falls, which, in general, permits grandfathered disparate voting rights plans to continue to operate as adopted. The number of votes that each shareholder will be entitled to exercise at the Annual Meeting will depend upon whether each share held by the shareholder meets the requirements which entitle one share of Synovus Common Stock to ten votes on each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders. Such determination will be made by Synovus based on information possessed by Synovus at the time of the Annual Meeting.

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VOTING INFORMATION

Synovus Stock Plans

If you participate in the Synovus Dividend Reinvestment and Direct Stock Purchase Plan, the Synovus Employee Stock Purchase Plan and/or the Synovus Director Stock Purchase Plan, your proxy card represents shares held in the respective plan, as well as shares you hold directly in certificate form registered in the same name. If you hold shares of Synovus Common Stock through a 401(k) plan, you will receive a separate proxy card representing those shares of Synovus Common Stock.

Revocation of Proxy

If you are a shareholder of record and vote by proxy, you may revoke that proxy at any time before it is voted at the Annual Meeting. You may do this by (1) signing another proxy card with a later date and returning it to us prior to the Annual Meeting, (2) voting again by telephone or on the Internet prior to 11:59 P.M., Eastern Time, on April 23, 2014, or (3) attending the Annual Meeting in person and casting a ballot.

If your Synovus shares are held by a bank, broker or other nominee, you must follow the instructions provided by the bank, broker or other nominee if you wish to change or revoke your vote.

Attending the Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting will be held on Thursday, April 24, 2014 at 10:00 a.m. at the Columbus Georgia Convention and Trade Center, 801 Front Avenue, Columbus, Georgia. Directions to the Trade Center can be obtained from the Investor Relations page of Synovus' website at www.synovus.com. If you are unable to attend the meeting, you can listen to it live and view the slide presentation over the Internet at www.synovus.com/2014annualmeeting.

Additionally, we will maintain copies of the slides and audio of the presentation for the Annual Meeting on our website for reference after the meeting. Information included on Synovus' website, other than the Proxy Statement and form of proxy, is not a part of the proxy soliciting material.

Voting Results

You can find the preliminary voting results of the Annual Meeting in Synovus' Current Report on Form 8-K, which Synovus will file with the SEC no later than April 30, 2014.

If you have questions about the matters described in this Proxy Statement, how to submit your proxy or if you need additional copies of this Proxy Statement, the enclosed proxy card or voting instructions, you should contact Innisfree M&A Incorporated, the Company's proxy solicitor, toll-free at (888) 750-5834. Banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 750-5833.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD MATTERS

Corporate Governance Philosophy

The business affairs of Synovus are managed under the direction of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Georgia Business Corporation Code, as implemented by Synovus' Articles of Incorporation and bylaws. The role of the Board of Directors is to effectively govern the affairs of Synovus for the benefit of its shareholders and other

constituencies. The Board strives to ensure the success and continuity of Synovus' business through the election of qualified management. It is also responsible for ensuring that Synovus' activities are conducted in a responsible and ethical manner. Synovus and its Board of Directors are committed to having sound corporate governance principles.

Recent Corporate Governance Initiatives

Since 2010, Synovus' Board and management have concentrated significant efforts and resources into a review of Synovus' overall corporate governance practices, focused on succession planning, responsiveness to the changing needs for financial institution boards in the current regulatory environment (including the governance changes for financial institutions under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, which we refer to as the Dodd-Frank Act) and consideration of governance practices among similarly sized financial institutions. Over the past four years, the Board has adopted a series of changes to improve Synovus' corporate governance structure and practices. These changes include:

Reducing the overall size of the Board, taking into account the age and expertise of existing directors, the need for orderly succession planning of the Board and its committees, desired diversity of subject matter and technical expertise, and independence requirements;

Decreasing the mandatory retirement age of directors to age 72;

Reducing the number of current or former executives of Synovus serving on the Board;

Reducing the size of the Executive Committee of the Board to consist solely of the chairpersons of each standing Board committee, the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer and the Lead Director, with the Executive Committee being led by the Chief Executive Officer;

Rotating committee chairpersons and the Lead Director;

Increasing the number of directors with specific expertise in either audit or risk;

Creating a Risk Committee comprised of a majority of independent directors to assist the Board in overseeing and reviewing information regarding our enterprise risk management framework, risk exposure and risk governance policies and processes; and

Adopting a policy prohibiting the pledging of shares of Synovus stock by directors and executive officers.

The Board, under the leadership of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, will continue to actively monitor and consider additional changes to our corporate governance practices in the future.

Independence

The NYSE listing standards provide that a director does not qualify as independent unless the Board of Directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with Synovus. The Board has established categorical standards of independence to assist it in determining director independence which conform to the independence requirements in the NYSE listing standards. The categorical standards of independence are incorporated within our Corporate Governance Guidelines, are attached to this Proxy Statement as Appendix A and are also available in the Corporate Governance Section of our website at www.synovus.com/governance.

The Board has affirmatively determined that a majority of its members are independent as defined by the listing standards of the NYSE and the categorical standards of independence set by the Board. Synovus

Board has determined that, as of January 1, 2014, the following directors are independent: Catherine A. Allen, Stephen T. Butler, Elizabeth W. Camp, T. Michael Goodrich, V. Nathaniel Hansford, Jerry W. Nix, Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr., J. Neal Purcell, Melvin T. Stith, Barry L. Storey, Philip W. Tomlinson and James D. Yancey. Please see *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions* on page 51 of this Proxy Statement for a discussion of certain relationships between Synovus and its independent directors. These relationships have been considered by the Board in determining a director's independence from Synovus under Synovus Corporate Governance Guidelines and the NYSE listing standards and were determined to be immaterial. Also, if elected to the Board at the Annual Meeting, the Board has affirmatively determined that Dr. Pastides will be independent.

Attendance at Meetings

The Board of Directors held 11 meetings in 2013. All directors attended at least 75% of Board and committee meetings held during their tenure during 2013. The average attendance by directors at the aggregate number of Board and committee meetings they were scheduled to

attend was 97%. Although Synovus has no formal policy with respect to Board members' attendance at its annual meetings, it is customary for all Board members to attend the annual meetings. All of Synovus' current directors attended Synovus' 2013 Annual Meeting.

Table of Contents**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD MATTERS****Committees of the Board**

Synovus Board of Directors has five principal standing committees – an Audit Committee, a Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, a Compensation Committee, a Risk Committee and an Executive Committee. Each committee has a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors that complies with the applicable listing standards of the NYSE pertaining to corporate governance. Copies of the committee charters are available in the Corporate Governance section of our

website at www.synovus.com/governance. The Board has determined that each member of the Audit, Corporate Governance and Nominating, Compensation and Risk Committees is an independent director as defined by the listing standards of the NYSE and our Corporate Governance Guidelines. The following table shows the membership of the various committees as of the date of this Proxy Statement.

Corporate Governance

Audit	and Nominating	Compensation	Risk	Executive
J. Neal Purcell, Chair	V. Nathaniel Hansford, Chair	T. Michael Goodrich, Chair	Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr., Chair	Kessel D. Stelling, Chair
Elizabeth W. Camp	Catherine A. Allen	Elizabeth W. Camp	Catherine A. Allen	T. Michael Goodrich
Jerry W. Nix	Stephen T. Butler	Melvin T. Stith	J. Neal Purcell	V. Nathaniel Hansford
Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr.	Jerry W. Nix		Barry L. Storey	Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr.
			Philip W. Tomlinson	J. Neal Purcell
			James D. Yancey	

Following the election of directors at the Annual Meeting, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will recommend the reconstitution of these committees and appoint committee chairpersons after giving effect to the changes to the current composition of the Board.

Audit Committee

Synovus Audit Committee held 10 meetings in 2013, two of which were joint meetings with the Risk Committee. The Audit Committee's report is on page 32 of this Proxy Statement. The Board has determined that all four members of the Committee are independent and financially literate under the rules of the NYSE and that at least one member, J. Neal Purcell, is an audit committee financial expert as defined by the rules of the SEC. The primary functions of the Audit Committee include:

Monitoring the integrity of Synovus financial statements, Synovus systems of internal controls and Synovus compliance with regulatory and legal requirements;

Monitoring the independence, qualifications and performance of Synovus independent auditor and internal auditing activities; and

Providing an avenue of communication among the independent auditor, management, internal audit and the Board of Directors.

Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee

Synovus Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee held eight meetings in 2013. The primary functions of Synovus Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee include:

Identifying qualified individuals to become Board members;

Recommending to the Board the director nominees for each annual meeting of shareholders and director nominees to be elected by the Board to fill interim director vacancies;

Overseeing the annual review and evaluation of the performance of the Board and its committees; and

Developing and recommending to the Board corporate governance guidelines.

Compensation Committee

Synovus Compensation Committee held seven meetings in 2013. Its report is on page 45 of this Proxy Statement. The primary functions of the Compensation Committee include:

Designing and overseeing Synovus executive compensation program;

Designing and overseeing all compensation and benefit programs in which employees and officers of Synovus are eligible to participate;

Reviewing Synovus incentive compensation arrangements to confirm that incentive pay does not encourage unnecessary risk taking and to review and discuss, at least annually, the relationship between risk management and incentive compensation;

Performing an annual evaluation of the Chief Executive Officer;

Developing and recommending to the Board compensation for non-employee directors (beginning in 2013); and

Monitoring and reviewing the talent management and succession planning processes for the Chief Executive Officer and Synovus other key executives.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD MATTERS

In addition, the Committee has the authority under its charter to retain outside advisors to assist the Committee in the performance of its duties. During 2013, the Committee retained the services of Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC, or Meridian, to:

Provide ongoing recommendations regarding executive compensation consistent with Synovus' business needs, pay philosophy, market trends and latest legal and regulatory considerations;

Provide market data for base salary, short-term incentive and long-term incentive decisions; and

Advise the Committee as to best practices.

The Committee evaluated whether the work provided by Meridian raised any conflict of interest. The Committee considered various factors, including the six factors mandated by SEC rules, and determined that no conflict of interest was raised by the work of Meridian described in this Proxy Statement.

Meridian was engaged directly by the Committee, although the Committee also directed that Meridian work with Synovus' management to facilitate the Committee's review of compensation practices and management's recommendations. Synovus' Chief Human Resources Officer and her staff develop executive compensation recommendations for the Committee's consideration in conjunction with Synovus' Chief Executive Officer and with the advice of Meridian.

Synovus' Chief Human Resources Officer works with the Chairman of the Committee to establish the agenda for Committee meetings. Management also prepares background information for each committee meeting. Synovus' Chief Human Resources Officer attends all committee meetings by invitation of the Committee, while Synovus' Chief Executive Officer attends some committee meetings by invitation of the Committee. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Human Resources Officer do not have authority to vote on committee matters. Meridian attended all of the committee meetings held during 2013 at the request of the Committee. In addition, the Committee regularly meets in executive session with no members of management in attendance.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Messrs. Goodrich and Stith and Ms. Camp served on the Compensation Committee during 2013. None of these individuals is or has been an officer or employee of Synovus. In 2013, none of our executive officers served on the board of directors or compensation committee of any entity that had one or more of its executive officers serving on Synovus' Board or Compensation Committee.

Risk Committee

Synovus' Risk Committee held eight meetings in 2013, two of which were joint meetings with the Audit Committee. The primary functions of Synovus' Risk Committee include:

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Monitoring and reviewing the enterprise risk management framework and processes;
Monitoring and reviewing emerging risks and adequacy of risk management functions; and

Providing recommendations to the Board in order to effectively manage risks.

Executive Committee

Synovus Executive Committee held two meetings in 2013. During the intervals between meetings of Synovus Board of Directors, the Executive Committee possesses and may exercise any and all of the powers of Synovus Board of Directors in the management and direction of the business and affairs of Synovus with respect to which specific direction has not been previously given by the Board of

Directors unless Board action is required by Synovus governing documents, law or rule. The Executive Committee is comprised of the chairpersons of the principal standing Committees of the Synovus Board and Synovus Bank Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chairman of the Board (if different from the Chief Executive Officer) and the Lead Director.

Risk Oversight

Under Synovus Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board is charged with providing oversight of Synovus risk management processes. The Risk Committee fulfills the overarching oversight role for overseeing the enterprise risk management and compliance processes, including approval of risk tolerance levels and risk policies and limits, monitoring key and emerging risks and reviewing risk assessments. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Risk Committee works closely with Synovus Chief Risk Officer and other members of Synovus enterprise risk management and compliance teams. The Risk Committee meets periodically with the Chief Risk Officer and other members of management and receives a comprehensive report on enterprise risk management and compliance matters, including management's assessment of risk exposures (including risks related to liquidity, credit, operations, regulatory compliance, and future growth, among others) and the processes in place to monitor and control such exposures. The Risk Committee also receives updates between meetings from the

Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Information Security Officer and the Senior Director of Compliance and other members of management relating to risk oversight and compliance matters. The Risk Committee provides a report on risk management to the full Board on at least a quarterly basis. In addition, at least annually, the Chief Risk Officer and members of the enterprise risk management and compliance team make a presentation on enterprise risk management and compliance to the full Board.

In addition, the Risk Committee coordinates with the Audit Committee for the review of financial statement and related risks and other areas of joint responsibility, with the Compensation Committee for review of compensation-related risks and with the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee on corporate governance-related risks. For a discussion of the Compensation Committee's review of Synovus senior

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD MATTERS

executive officer compensation plans and employee incentive compensation plans and the risks associated with these plans, see Compensation Committee Report Incentive Compensation Plan Risk Assessment on page 45 of this Proxy Statement.

The Board's role in risk oversight is an integral part of Synovus' overall enterprise risk management framework. For a more detailed description of Synovus' enterprise risk management framework, see Part I Item 1. Business Enterprise Risk Management in Synovus' 2013 Annual Report.

Consideration of Director Candidates

Director Qualifications

Synovus' Corporate Governance Guidelines contain Board membership criteria considered by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee in recommending nominees for a position on Synovus' Board. The Committee believes that, at a minimum, a director candidate must possess personal and professional integrity, sound judgment and forthrightness. A director candidate must also have sufficient time and energy to devote to the affairs of Synovus, be free from conflicts of interest with Synovus, must not have reached the retirement age for Synovus directors and be willing to make, and financially capable of making, the required investment in Synovus' stock pursuant to Synovus' Director Stock Ownership Guidelines. The Committee also considers the following criteria when reviewing director candidates and existing directors:

The extent of the director's/potential director's educational, business, non-profit or professional acumen and experience;

Whether the director/potential director assists in achieving a mix of Board members that represents a diversity of background, perspective and experience, including with respect to age, gender, race, place of residence and specialized experience;

Whether the director/potential director meets the independence requirements of the listing standards of the NYSE and the Board's director independence standards;

Whether the director/potential director has the financial acumen or other professional, educational or business experience relevant to an understanding of Synovus' business;

Whether the director/potential director would be considered a financial expert or financially literate as defined in the listing standards of the NYSE or applicable law;

Whether the director/potential director, by virtue of particular technical expertise, experience or specialized skill relevant to Synovus' current or future business, will add specific value as a Board member; and

Whether the director/potential director possesses a willingness to challenge and stimulate management and the ability to work as part of a team in an environment of trust.

The Committee does not assign specific weights to particular criteria and no particular criterion is necessarily applicable to all prospective nominees. In addition to the criteria set forth above, the Committee considers how the skills and attributes of each individual candidate or incumbent director work together to create a

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board that is collegial, engaged and effective in performing its duties. Although the Board does not have a formal policy on diversity, the Board and the Committee believe that the background and qualifications of the directors, considered as a group, should provide a significant mix of experience, knowledge and abilities that will contribute to Board diversity and allow the Board to effectively fulfill its responsibilities. For a discussion of the specific backgrounds and qualifications of our director nominees, see Proposals to be Voted on: Proposal 1 Election of 14 Directors Nominees for Election as Director beginning on page 16 of this Proxy Statement.

Identifying and Evaluating Nominees

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee has two primary methods for identifying director candidates (other than those proposed by Synovus shareholders, as discussed below). First, on a periodic basis, the Committee solicits ideas for possible candidates from a number of sources including members of the Board, Synovus executives and individuals personally known to the members of the Board. Second, the Committee is authorized under its charter to retain at Synovus expense one or more search firms to identify candidates (and to approve such firms' fees and other retention terms).

The Committee will consider all director candidates identified through the processes described above, and will evaluate each of them, including incumbents, based on the same criteria. The director candidates are evaluated at regular or special meetings of the Committee and may be considered at any point during the year. If based on the Committee's initial evaluation a director candidate continues to be of interest to the Committee, the Chair of the Committee will interview the candidate and communicate his evaluation to the other Committee members and executive management. Additional interviews are conducted, if necessary, and ultimately the Committee will meet to finalize its list of recommended candidates for the Board's consideration.

Shareholder Candidates

The Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will consider candidates for nomination as a director submitted by shareholders. Although the Committee does not have a separate policy that addresses the consideration of director candidates recommended by shareholders, the Board does not believe that such a separate policy is necessary as Synovus' bylaws permit shareholders to nominate candidates and as one of the duties set forth in the Corporate Governance and Nominating

Committee charter is to review and consider director candidates submitted by shareholders. The Committee will evaluate individuals recommended by shareholders for nomination as directors according to the criteria discussed above and in accordance with Synovus' bylaws and the procedures described under Shareholder Proposals and Nominations on page 54 of this Proxy Statement.

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND BOARD MATTERS

Leadership Structure of the Board

In accordance with Synovus' bylaws, our Board of Directors elects our Chief Executive Officer and our Chairman, and each of these positions may be held by the same person or may be held by two persons. Under our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Board does not have a policy, one way or the other, on whether the role of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be separate and, if it is to be separate, whether the Chairman should be selected from the non-employee directors or be an employee. However, our Corporate Governance Guidelines require that, if the Chairman of the Board is not an independent director, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee shall nominate, and a majority of the independent directors shall elect, a Lead Director. Under its charter, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee periodically reviews and recommends to the Board the leadership structure of the Board and, if necessary, nominates the Lead Director candidate from the independent directors. Currently, one individual serves as both our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman and, as a result, Synovus also has a Lead Director. The Board currently believes that the combination of these two roles provides more consistent communication and coordination throughout the organization, which results in a more effective and efficient implementation of corporate strategy and is important in unifying Synovus' strategy behind a single vision.

The Chairman of the Board is responsible for chairing Board meetings and meetings of shareholders, setting the agendas for Board meetings in consultation with the Lead Director and providing information to the Board members in advance of meetings and between meetings. Pursuant to Synovus' Corporate Governance Guidelines, the duties of the Lead Director include the following:

Working with the Chairman of the Board, Board and Corporate Secretary to set the agenda for Board meetings;
Calling meetings of the independent and non-management directors, as needed;

Ensuring Board leadership in times of crisis;

Developing the agenda for and chairing executive sessions of the independent directors and executive sessions of the non-management directors;

Acting as liaison between the independent directors and the Chairman of the Board on matters raised in such executive sessions;

Chairing Board meetings when the Chairman of the Board is not in attendance;

Attending meetings of the committees of the Board, as necessary or at his/her discretion, and communicating regularly with the Chairs of the principal standing committees of the Board;

Working with the Chairman of the Board to ensure the conduct of the Board meeting provides adequate time for serious discussion of appropriate issues and that appropriate information is made available to Board members on a timely basis;

Performing such other duties as may be requested from time-to-time by the Board, the independent directors or the Chairman of the Board; and

Being available, upon request, for consultation and direct communication with major shareholders.

After careful consideration, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee has determined that Synovus' current Board structure is the most appropriate leadership structure for Synovus and its shareholders at this time.

Meetings of Non-Management and Independent Directors

The non-management directors of Synovus meet separately at least four times a year after regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Directors and at such other times as may be requested by the Chairman of the Board or any director. Synovus' independent directors meet at least once a year. During 2013, Mr. Goodrich, as Lead Director, presided at the meetings of non-management and independent directors.

Communicating with the Board

Synovus' Board provides a process for shareholders and other interested parties to communicate with one or more members of the Board, including the Lead Director, or the non-management or independent directors as a group. Shareholders and other interested parties may communicate with the Board as follows:

by writing the Board of Directors, Synovus Financial Corp., c/o General Counsel's Office, 1111 Bay Avenue, Suite 500, Columbus, Georgia 31901;
by telephone: (800) 240-1242; and

by email to synovusboardofdirectors@synovus.com.

These procedures are also available in the Corporate Governance section of our website at www.synovus.com/governance. Synovus' process for handling shareholder and other communications to the Board has been approved by Synovus' independent directors.

Additional Information about Corporate Governance

Synovus has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines which are regularly reviewed by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee. We have also adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which is applicable to all directors, officers and employees. In addition, we maintain procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission of any complaints or concerns about Synovus, including complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters. Shareholders may access Synovus' Corporate Governance

Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, each committee's current charter, procedures for shareholders and other interested parties to communicate with the Lead Director or with the non-management or independent directors individually or as a group and procedures for reporting complaints and concerns about Synovus, including complaints concerning accounting, internal accounting controls and auditing matters, in the Corporate Governance section of our website at www.synovus.com/governance.

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DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Director Compensation Program

The Compensation Committee is responsible for the oversight and administration of the Synovus director compensation program. The following is a description of the director compensation program for 2013.

Cash Compensation of Directors

As reflected in the Fees Earned or Paid in Cash column of the Director Compensation Table below, during 2013, non-management directors of Synovus received an annual cash retainer of \$40,000, with

Committee members, other than Audit Committee members, receiving an additional cash retainer of \$10,000 (Chairpersons of these committees receive an additional cash retainer of \$10,000);

Audit Committee members receiving an additional cash retainer of \$15,000 (with the Chairperson receiving an additional cash retainer of \$15,000); and

the Lead Director receiving an additional \$5,000 cash retainer.

Directors who are employees of Synovus do not receive any additional compensation for their service on the Board.

By paying directors an annual retainer, Synovus compensates each director for his or her role and judgment as an advisor to Synovus, rather than for his or her attendance or effort at individual meetings. In so doing, directors with added responsibility are recognized with higher cash compensation. For example, members of the Audit Committee receive a higher cash retainer based upon the enhanced duties, time commitment and responsibilities of service on that committee. The

Board believes that this additional cash compensation is appropriate. In

addition, directors may from time to time receive compensation for serving on advisory committees of the Synovus Board.

Recognizing Synovus corporate governance initiatives and efforts to pursue and consider additional independent directors to be added to the Board each year, the Board changed the pay practices in 2011 to provide that the members of the Board shall be compensated each April for their service on the Board from the date of the annual meeting to the following year's annual meeting. As such, the Board was compensated in 2013 for the full year of service for the period from April 25, 2013 through April 24, 2014.

Directors may elect to defer all or a portion of their cash compensation under the Synovus Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan. The Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan does not provide directors with an above market rate of return. Instead, the deferred amounts mirror the return of one or more investment funds selected by the director. In so doing, the plan is designed to allow directors to defer the income taxation of a portion of their compensation and to receive an investment return on those deferred amounts. All deferred fees are payable only in cash. Four directors (Ms. Camp and Messrs. Goodrich, Hansford and Storey) elected to defer their 2013 cash compensation under this plan.

Equity Compensation of Directors

During 2013, non-management directors also received awards of restricted stock units under the Synovus 2013 Omnibus Plan. On June 27, 2013, the Board approved grants of \$20,000 (fair market value), or 6,897 restricted stock units, to the non-management members of the Board elected on April 25, 2013 to serve as directors for a term ending on April 24, 2014. The director restricted stock units are fully vested and transferable upon the satisfaction of the following two conditions: (1) the earlier to occur of (x) the completion of three years of service and (y) the date the holder reaches age 72; and (2) repayment by Synovus of all or a portion of its obligations under TARP. These restricted stock unit awards are designed to create equity ownership and to focus directors on the long-term performance of Synovus.

Synovus 2011 Director Stock Purchase Plan is a non-qualified, contributory stock purchase plan pursuant to which qualifying Synovus directors can purchase, with the assistance of contributions from Synovus, presently issued and outstanding shares of Synovus stock. Under the terms of the Director Stock Purchase Plan, qualifying directors can elect to contribute up to \$5,000 per calendar quarter to make purchases of Synovus stock, and Synovus contributes an additional amount (equal to 15% of the directors' cash contributions in

2013). Participants in the Director Stock Purchase Plan are fully vested in all shares of Synovus stock purchased for their benefit under the Plan and may request that the shares purchased under the Plan be released to them at any time. Synovus' contributions under this Plan are included in the All Other Compensation column of the Director Compensation Table below. Synovus' contributions under the Director Stock Purchase Plan provide directors the opportunity to buy and maintain an equity interest in Synovus and to share in the capital appreciation of Synovus.

The restricted stock unit awards to directors and Synovus' contributions under the Director Stock Purchase Plan also assist and facilitate directors' fulfillment of their stock ownership requirements. Synovus' Corporate Governance Guidelines require all directors to accumulate over time shares of Synovus stock equal in value to at least three times the value of their annual retainer. Directors have five years to attain this level of total stock ownership but must attain a share ownership threshold of one times the amount of the director's annual retainer within three years. These stock ownership guidelines are designed to align the interests of Synovus' directors to that of Synovus' shareholders and the long-term performance of Synovus. All of Synovus' directors were in compliance with the guidelines as of December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**DIRECTOR COMPENSATION****Director Compensation Table**

The following table summarizes the compensation paid by Synovus to non-management directors for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Name	Stock		All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Awards (\$)		
Catherine A. Allen	\$ 60,000	\$ 20,000 ⁽²⁾	\$ 3,000 ⁽³⁾	\$ 83,000
Steve T. Butler	50,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	8,000 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	78,000
Elizabeth W. Camp	65,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	1,500 ⁽³⁾	86,500
T. Michael Goodrich	65,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	7,750 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	92,750
V. Nathaniel Hansford	60,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	5,500 ⁽⁴⁾	85,500
Mason H. Lampton	40,000	40,000 ⁽²⁾	3,000 ⁽³⁾	83,000
Jerry W. Nix	65,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾		85,000
Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr.	75,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾		95,000
J. Neal Purcell	80,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	3,000 ⁽³⁾	103,000
Melvin T. Stith	50,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾		70,000
Barry L. Storey	50,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	10,492 ⁽⁴⁾	80,492
Philip W. Tomlinson	50,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	2,800 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	72,800
James D. Yancey	50,000	20,000 ⁽²⁾	22,000 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	92,000

** Mr. Stelling does not receive any additional compensation for serving as a director. His 2013 compensation is described under the Summary Compensation Table found on page 46 of this Proxy Statement.

(1) Reflects fees paid for service on the Board from April 25, 2013 to April 24, 2014.

(2) The grant date fair value of the 6,897 shares of restricted stock units awarded to each director in 2013 was \$20,000. The amount in this column reflects the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes for the year ended December 31, 2013 in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 and includes amounts from awards granted in 2013. For a discussion of the restricted stock units reported in this column, see Note 23 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2013 Annual Report. At December 31, 2013, each of the directors held 6,897 units, all of which vest upon the satisfaction of the following two conditions: (1) the earlier to occur of (x) completion of three years of service and (y) the date the holder reaches age 72; and (2) repayment by the Company of all or a portion of its obligations under TARP. Dividend equivalents are accrued on the restricted stock units.

(3) Includes \$3,000 in contributions made by Synovus under Synovus Director Stock Purchase Plan for this director, except for Ms. Camp who received \$1,500 and Mr. Tomlinson who received \$2,400. As described more fully above, qualifying directors can elect to contribute up to \$5,000 per calendar quarter to make purchases of Synovus stock, and in 2013, Synovus contributed an additional amount equal to 15% of the directors' cash contributions under the plan.

(4) Includes compensation of \$5,000 for Mr. Butler, \$4,750 for Mr. Goodrich, \$5,500 for Mr. Hansford, \$10,492 for Mr. Storey, \$400 for Mr. Tomlinson and \$19,000 for Mr. Yancey for service as an advisory director of certain of Synovus' banking divisions.

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PROPOSALS TO BE VOTED ON

Proposal 1 Election of 14 Directors Number

Pursuant to Synovus' bylaws, the Board shall consist of not less than 8 nor more than 25 directors with such number to be set either by the Board or shareholders representing at least 66 2/3% of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of all of Synovus' issued and outstanding shares. Currently, the size of the Board is set at 14 members. Proxies cannot be voted at the Annual Meeting for a greater number of persons than the 14 nominees named in this Proxy Statement.

Two of our current directors, J. Neal Purcell and James D. Yancey, have reached the mandatory retirement age for directors established under our Corporate Governance Guidelines and will not stand for re-election at the Annual Meeting. We thank both of these directors for their long and outstanding service to the Board and to Synovus.

Nominees for Election as Director

The 14 nominees for director named in this Proxy Statement were selected by the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee based upon a review of the nominees and consideration of the director qualifications described under Corporate Governance and Board Matters' Consideration of Director Candidates' Director Qualifications on page 12 of this Proxy Statement. In addition to the specific criteria for director nomination, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee assesses whether a candidate possesses the integrity, judgment, knowledge, experience, skills and expertise that are likely to enhance the Board's ability to manage and direct the affairs and business of Synovus. With respect to the nomination of continuing directors for re-election, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee also considers the individual's contributions to the Board and its committees. Twelve of the 14 nominees currently serve as a director. The nominees for director include seven current and former chief executive officers, at least 11 persons who could be recognized as audit committee financial experts, three current or former deans of national universities, and a former partner of a global auditing firm. The nominees collectively have over 150 years of experience in banking and financial services as well as significant experience in insurance, investment management, commercial real estate and accounting. The nominees also bring extensive board and committee experience.

In addition to the overall composition of the Board, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee also considered the nominees' individual roles in (1) oversight of our enterprise risk management

initiatives, (2) relationships with the numerous regulatory agencies that monitor Synovus' operations, (3) oversight and support of our asset disposition and expense reduction initiatives, (4) assistance with the strategic plan of the Company and (5) managing succession planning. In addition to fulfilling the above criteria, 11 of the 14 nominees for election named below are considered independent under the NYSE rules and Synovus' Director Independence Standards. Each nominee also brings a strong and unique background and set of skills to the Board, giving the Board as a whole competence and experience in a wide variety of areas, including corporate governance and board service, executive management, risk management and oversight, corporate strategy, commercial real estate, troubled asset work-out and disposition situations, and ancillary financial services businesses. Each member of the Board has demonstrated leadership through his or her work on the boards of a variety of public, private and non-profit organizations and is familiar with board processes and corporate governance. We believe the atmosphere of our Board is collegial and that all Board members are engaged in their responsibilities. For additional information about our director independence requirements, consideration of director candidates, leadership structure of our Board and other corporate governance matters, see Corporate Governance and Board Matters beginning on page 9 of this Proxy Statement.

The following table sets forth information regarding the 14 nominees for election to the Board.

Name	Age	Year First		Principal Occupation	Committees
		Elected Director	Year		
Catherine A. Allen	67	2011		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Santa Fe Group	CGN, R
Tim E. Bentsen	60			Partner, Retired, KPMG LLP	
Stephen T. Butler	63	2012		Chairman of the Board, W.C. Bradley Company	CGN
Elizabeth W. Camp	62	2003		President and Chief Executive Officer, DF Management, Inc.	A, C
T. Michael Goodrich	68	2004		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Retired, BE&K, Inc.	E, C (Chair)
V. Nathaniel Hansford	70	1985		President, Retired, North Georgia College and State University	E, CGN (Chair)
Mason H. Lampton	66	1993		Chairman of the Board, Standard Concrete Products	
Jerry W. Nix	68	2012		Vice Chairman and Chief Financial Officer, Retired, Genuine Parts Company	A, CGN
Harris Pastides	60			President, University of South Carolina	
Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr.	63	2011		Executive Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer, Retired, MetLife, Inc.	E, A, R (Chair)

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Name	Age	Year First Elected Director	Principal Occupation	Committees
Kessel D. Stelling	57	2010	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President, Synovus Financial Corp.	E (Chair)
Melvin T. Stith	67	1998	Dean, Martin J. Whitman School of Management, Retired, Syracuse University	C
Barry L. Storey	54	2013	Founding Partner, Hull Storey Gibson Companies, LLC	R
Philip W. Tomlinson	67	2008	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Total System Services, Inc.	R

E: Executive

A: Audit

CGN: Corporate Governance and Nominating

C: Compensation

R: Risk

The business experience and other specific skills, attributes and qualifications of each of the nominees is as follows:

Catherine A. Allen is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Sante Fe Group, a consulting group specializing in management for strategic industry and institutional projects to financial institutions and other critical infrastructure companies. She has held that position since 1996. From 1997 to 2007, Ms. Allen was the founding Chief Executive Officer of BITS, a division of the Financial Services Roundtable and consortium that worked closely with the nation's largest financial institutions on strategic issues facing the industry, including payments strategies and risk management. From 1989 to 1996, she held various senior executive positions at Citigroup in the retail, bankcards and corporate technology divisions, representing Citibank as the president and chair of the multi-industry Smart Card Forum for a number of those years. Prior to joining Citibank, Ms. Allen served as director of corporate planning for Dun and Bradstreet. She holds a bachelor's degree in retail management from the University of Missouri and a master's degree in marketing and consumer economics from the University of Maryland and has completed doctoral work in international business from George Washington University. Ms. Allen currently serves on the boards of two other public companies, El Paso Electric Company, a utilities company, and Stewart Information Services Corporation, a real estate information, title insurance and transaction management company. She is a member of the corporate governance and nominating committee, the national resources committee and the external affairs committee at El Paso. In addition, Ms. Allen serves on the compensation committee and chairs the technology advisory committee at Stewart. She also serves on the advisory board of Houlihan Lokey and on various other private company and civic boards, including Hudson Partners, LLP, Women Corporate Directors, New Mexico Appleseed, the Los Alamos National Laboratory Foundation, and the New Mexico Museum Foundation, and chairs the National Foundation for Credit Counseling. She has served on a number of government and technology-related committees and consortiums and has authored and edited numerous articles and three books related to technology, business innovation and marketing in the financial services industry. Ms. Allen has been recognized with a lifetime achievement award from US Banker Magazine, in addition to numerous other civic and professional awards and recognition. Ms. Allen's in-depth knowledge and understanding of the financial services industry, risk management and technological innovation enhance our Board's subject matter expertise and provide a significant resource to Synovus.

Tim E. Bentsen is a former audit partner and practice leader of KPMG LLP, a U.S. audit, tax and advisory services firm. Over his 37 years with KPMG, he served as an audit partner for numerous banks and other financial services companies and served in a variety of leadership roles, including Southeast Area Managing Partner and Atlanta office Managing Partner. Mr. Bentsen also served on national leadership teams for the financial services and audit practice as well as on the firm's national Operations Committee. In addition, he served as an account executive for many of the largest audit and non-audit clients in the Southeast where he had extensive involvement with audit committees and served as the lead partner for tax and advisory services including risk, regulatory, internal audit and

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operational services for a Top 10 U.S. bank. Mr. Bentsen has been a frequent speaker on corporate governance matters across the country and served in a leadership role for KPMG's Audit Committee Institute and as an organizer and faculty member for the University of Georgia's Directors' College for over ten years. He is a faculty member at the J.M. Tull School of Accounting at the University of Georgia and an independent member of the Board of Trustees of Ridgeworth Funds, a mutual fund complex. He holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from Texas Tech University and has completed the Partner Development Program at Harvard University. Mr. Bentsen is a certified public accountant and a member of the American Institute and Georgia Society of Certified Public Accountants. If elected, his extensive audit and accounting experience in the financial services industry coupled with his corporate governance, risk management and financial acumen will add to the Board's knowledge in these areas.

Stephen T. Butler is the Chairman of the Board of W.C. Bradley Co., a private consumer products and real estate company, a position he has held since 2008. Prior to that time and for 21 years, he served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of W.C. Bradley Co. where he was responsible for the oversight and development of the company's mass market home and leisure product businesses through acquisitions and new product introductions and the development of various real estate projects throughout Columbus, Georgia. In addition to his leadership role on the W.C. Bradley board, Mr. Butler currently serves as Chairman of the Board of Columbus Bank and Trust, or CB&T, a banking division of Synovus, and on the boards of various civic and non-profit companies, including St. Francis Hospital, Inc. and The Bradley-Turner Foundation. He attended Vanderbilt University and Columbus State University and completed the Harvard Advanced Management Program. Mr. Butler's extensive leadership experience with a diversified company enhances the Board's understanding of corporate strategy, compensation practices and risk management, among other things.

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Elizabeth W. Camp is President and Chief Executive Officer of DF Management, Inc., a private investment and commercial real estate management company, a position she has held since 2000. Previously, Ms. Camp served in various capacities, including President and Chief Executive Officer, of Camp Oil Company for 16 years. Before it was sold in 2000, Camp Oil developed and operated convenience stores, truck stops and restaurants and grew to realize annual revenue of \$300 million, employing 650 employees and operating 62 units in nine states throughout the United States. Ms. Camp's background also includes experience as a tax accountant with a major accounting firm and an attorney in law firms in Atlanta and Washington, D.C. Ms. Camp holds a bachelor's degree in accounting and a law degree from the University of Georgia and a master's degree in taxation from Georgetown University. Ms. Camp served as an advisory director of Citizens Bank & Trust, a banking division of Synovus, for over 23 years and is a current or past trustee or director of several non-profit organizations, including the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade & Tourism. Previously, Ms. Camp served as a director of Blue Cross Blue Shield of Georgia from 1992 to 2001. Ms. Camp's background as an executive officer and her expertise in accounting, tax and legal matters, provides expertise in management and auditing, as well as leadership skills to our Board.

T. Michael Goodrich is the former Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of BE&K, Inc., a privately held international engineering and construction company specializing in complex projects. Mr. Goodrich joined BE&K in 1972 as Assistant Secretary and General Counsel, was named President in 1989 and served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 1995 until his retirement in May 2008. Mr. Goodrich received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Tulane University and a law degree from the University of Alabama. Mr. Goodrich serves as a director of Energen Corporation, a publicly held diversified energy company, and as an advisory director of First Commercial Bank, a banking division of Synovus. He also serves on the board of AGI-Shorewood Group. Mr. Goodrich is the Chairman of Synovus' Compensation Committee and serves on the governance committee and the officers review committee at Energen. In addition, he is a member of the Alabama Academy of Honor, the National Academy of Construction and the Alabama Engineering Hall of Fame. Through his experience as chief executive officer as well as his service on the board and committees of another NYSE-listed public company, Mr. Goodrich brings extensive leadership, risk assessment skills and public company expertise to our Board.

V. Nathaniel Hansford is the former President of North Georgia College and State University, a position he held from 1999 through 2005. Prior to his retirement in 2005, Mr. Hansford was a professor and Dean of Law at the University of Alabama and was a visiting professor at the United States Military Academy, the University of Georgia and the University of Fribourg in Switzerland. Mr. Hansford also served for 20 years in the U.S. Army Reserves, Judge Advocate General's Corp., retiring as a Colonel. Mr. Hansford holds a bachelor's degree and a law degree from the University of Georgia and a master's degree in law from the University of Michigan. In addition to serving on the advisory board of one of our banking divisions, Cohutta Banking Company, Mr. Hansford is the past state chairman of the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation and serves on the Georgia Non-Public Postsecondary Education Commission and the Lexington City Council. Mr. Hansford's extensive background in education and administration provide our Board with leadership and consensus-building skills on a variety of matters, including corporate governance and succession planning.

Mason H. Lampton is the Chairman of the Board of Standard Concrete Products, Inc., a privately-held construction materials company, a position he has held since he founded the company in 1996. From 1996 until 2004, Mr. Lampton also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Standard Concrete. Prior to founding Standard Concrete, Mr. Lampton served as President and Chairman of the Board of The Hardaway Company, having negotiated a leveraged buy-out of that company in 1977. Mr. Lampton spent two years in the United States Army and achieved the rank of First Lieutenant. Mr. Lampton holds a bachelor's degree from Vanderbilt University. Mr. Lampton also serves as a director of Total System Services, Inc., or TSYS, a global payments processing company, and chairs its compensation committee. Mr. Lampton's extensive experience in the various aspects of the construction industry throughout the Southeast, including dispute resolution, employee relations matters and contract negotiations, his focus on the capital needs of a growing company and his extensive skills at managing risk and directing corporate strategy provide our Board with a valuable resource as Synovus looks to its future.

Jerry W. Nix is the former Vice Chairman, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Genuine Parts Company, a public company engaged in the distribution of automotive replacement parts, industrial replacement parts, office products and electrical/electronic materials. Prior to retiring in March 2013, Mr. Nix served as Chief Financial Officer for over 13 years and served in various other capacities with Genuine Parts Company before that time, including Senior Vice President – Finance. In addition to serving as a director of Genuine Parts, Mr. Nix serves on various civic and non-profit boards, including Young Harris College, Cobb County Chamber of Commerce, Cobb-Marietta Coliseum and Exhibit Hall Authority, John and Mary Franklin Foundation and Boy Scouts of America. Prior to joining Genuine Parts in 1978, Mr. Nix was an auditor with Ernst & Young and a pilot in the U.S. Air Force. Mr. Nix has bachelors’ degrees from both Mississippi State University and the University of Florida. Mr. Nix’s extensive financial and accounting experience with a large diversified public company provides the Board with a great resource in the financial, accounting, risk management, and investor relations areas.

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Harris Pastides is the President of the University of South Carolina, a position he has held since August 2008. From 2003 to 2008, Dr. Pastides served as vice president for research and health sciences and dean of the Arnold School of Public Health and as executive director of the South Carolina Research Foundation. He joined the University of South Carolina in 1998 as dean of the School of Public Health and as a professor of epidemiology. Dr. Pastides played a key role in the establishment of Health Sciences South Carolina, a consortium of the state's research universities and leading hospital systems, and an integral part in the development of Innovista, the university's 500-acre innovation and research district. Prior to joining the University of South Carolina, Dr. Pastides held various positions at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst for over 13 years, including professor of epidemiology and chairman of the department of biostatistics and epidemiology. In addition to serving on the advisory board of one of our banking divisions, NBSC, he has served on a number of professional organizations and civic boards, including the South Carolina Governors School for the Arts and Humanities, S.C. River Alliance, the Council on Research Policy and Graduate Education and EngenuitySC. He received a master's in public health, a master's of philosophy degree in epidemiology and his doctorate degree from Yale University and a bachelor's degree from the University of Albany, State University of New York. Dr. Pastides is a former Fulbright senior research fellow and has received numerous other professional awards and recognitions for his research work. If elected, his experience in management and complex organizations and his background in research, innovation and education will provide our Board with leadership and consensus-building skills on a variety of matters, including corporate governance and risk management.

Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr. is the former Executive Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of MetLife, Inc., a public insurance and financial services company, a position he held from 2005 until his retirement in 2009. From 2003 to 2005, he served as MetLife's Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer. From 1992 to 2003, Mr. Prochaska served in various executive leadership positions at Aon Corporation, including Senior Vice President and Controller, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Aon Group, Inc. and President of Aon's Financial Services Group. From 1975 to 1992, he served in various executive leadership positions at Shand, Morahan & Co., Inc. and Evanston Insurance Company, including Chief Financial Officer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. In addition, Mr. Prochaska's background includes experience with a major accounting firm in Chicago, Illinois as a certified public accountant. He holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from the University of Notre Dame. Mr. Prochaska currently serves on the boards of two private companies and is a member of their compensation and audit committees. He has also received the designation of a Governance Fellow by the National Association of Corporate Directors. Mr. Prochaska's extensive accounting experience in the financial services industry, his integral involvement in the day-to-day accounting and risk management practices of large global public companies and his compensation and insurance expertise provide our Board with a valuable resource.

Kessel D. Stelling is the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of Synovus. He has been Chairman since January 1, 2012 and Chief Executive Officer and President since October 2010, after serving as Acting Chief Executive Officer from June to October 2010 while Richard E. Anthony was on a medical leave of absence. Prior to that time and since February 2010, Mr. Stelling served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Synovus. From June 2008 until February 2010, Mr. Stelling served as the Regional Chief Executive Officer of Synovus Atlanta area market. Prior to that time, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Bank of North Georgia, or BNG, a banking division of Synovus, having been appointed to that position in December 2006. Mr. Stelling founded Riverside Bancshares, Inc. and Riverside Bank in 1996 and served as its Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer until 2006 when Riverside Bancshares, Inc. merged with and into Synovus and Riverside Bank merged with and into BNG. Prior to that time, Mr. Stelling worked in various management capacities in banking in the Atlanta region, having begun his career in the industry in 1974. Mr. Stelling holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Georgia and is a graduate of Louisiana State University School of Banking of the South. He serves as a member of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. Mr. Stelling also serves as a trustee or director on several civic and non-profit organizations, including the Georgia Chamber of Commerce and the Dean's Advisory Council of the University of Georgia Terry College of Business. Mr. Stelling's extensive banking and leadership experience, along with his in-depth knowledge of our corporate strategy and day-to-day operations, provides our Board with an important resource in understanding our markets and industry.

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Melvin T. Stith is a Professor of Marketing and until June 2013, was the Dean of the Martin J. Whitman School of Management at Syracuse University. Prior to becoming Dean at Syracuse in 2005, Dr. Stith was the Dean and Jim Moran Professor of Business Administration at Florida State University for thirteen years. He has been a professor of marketing and business since 1977 after having served in the U.S. Army Military Intelligence Command and achieving the rank of Captain. He holds a bachelor's degree from Norfolk State College and a master's degree in business administration and a Ph.D. in marketing from Syracuse University. Dr. Stith currently serves on the board of Flowers Foods, Inc., a publicly held baked foods company, and its corporate governance and compensation committees, and the board of Aflac Incorporated, a publicly held, Fortune 500 supplemental insurance company, as well as its governance and audit committee. He has also served on the boards of various private companies and is a current or past director of Beta Gamma Sigma, the national honorary society for business schools, the Jim Moran Foundation and the Graduate Management Admissions Council. Dr. Stith's leadership skills in consensus-building, risk management and executive management and his financial acumen add an important dimension to our Board's composition.

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PROPOSALS TO BE VOTED ON

Barry L. Storey is a Founding Partner of Hull Storey Gibson Companies, LLC, an Augusta, Georgia based retail acquisition and development real estate company founded in 1992 and owning and operating over 13 million square feet of retail strip centers and enclosed mall properties in the Southeast. Prior to that time, Mr. Storey worked as a project manager in the Mall Development Division for CBL & Associates Properties, Inc. and as a real estate leasing manager for NTS Development Corporation. He has extensive real estate expertise and experience in many of the markets in which we serve. Mr. Storey holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Georgia and serves on numerous civic and professional boards of directors, as well as on the advisory board of AFB&T, one of our banking divisions. His extensive experience in real estate acquisition, development and management and his background in the markets in which we serve provides our Board with significant insight, particularly as we continue to refine and execute our growth and expense reduction strategies for the future.

Philip W. Tomlinson is the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of TSYS, a publicly held global payments processing company. Mr. Tomlinson was elected to his current position with TSYS in January 2006. From 1982 until 2006, Mr. Tomlinson served in various capacities with TSYS, including Chief Executive Officer and President. Since TSYS' incorporation in December 1982, Mr. Tomlinson has played a key role in almost every major strategy that has shaped TSYS' development. Mr. Tomlinson is a member of the Financial Services Roundtable and a graduate of Louisiana State University School of Banking of the South. Mr. Tomlinson serves as an advisory director of CB&T and is also a member of the Georgia Economic Development Board and other charitable and civic organizations' board of directors. As the principal executive officer of a public company, Mr. Tomlinson provides valuable insight and guidance on the issues of corporate governance, strategy and risk management, particularly as to his expertise and understanding of the current trends within the financial services industry and as to his diverse relationships within the financial services community.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR each of the 14 nominees.

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PROPOSALS TO BE VOTED ON

**Proposal 2 Approval of Advisory Vote on the Compensation of our
Named Executive Officers as Determined by the
Compensation Committee**

Synovus believes that our compensation policies and procedures for our named executive officers are competitive, are focused on pay for performance principles and are strongly aligned with the long-term interests of our shareholders. Synovus also believes that both we and our shareholders benefit from responsive corporate governance policies and constructive and consistent dialogue. The proposal described below, commonly known as a Say on Pay proposal, gives you, as a shareholder, the opportunity to endorse or not endorse the compensation for our named executive officers by voting to approve or not approve, on an advisory basis, such compensation as described in this Proxy Statement.

As discussed under Executive Compensation Compensation Discussion and Analysis beginning on page 34 of this Proxy Statement,

Synovus compensation program for its executive officers is performance-oriented and designed to support our strategic goals. 2013 was a critical year for Synovus and our executive compensation program. We continued to improve our performance and passed a critical milestone with the redemption of our TARP obligations. With the TARP redemption in July, we are now no longer subject to the related restrictions on the structure of our executive compensation program. While our 2013 executive compensation remained significantly impacted by the TARP restrictions, we began the process of returning to a program in line with our pay for performance philosophy.

2013 Compensation

The compensation of executives in 2013 reflects Synovus performance and the requirements of the TARP program during the TARP period, as well as the beginning of our transition to a program more in line with our pay for performance philosophy. For example:

Base Salaries

The Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers received a 2.75% cash base salary increase, consistent with the base salary increases for other team members.

Consistent with the actions taken by many of our peers and other banks subject to TARP, Synovus continued to grant salary stock units for 2013 to the Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers. We introduced salary stock units in 2012 because of our return to profitability and because the total compensation paid to our named executive officers was below market. Even with the addition of salary stock units, the total compensation of our named executive officers remains below market.

Short-Term Incentives

For the seventh year in a row, we paid no cash bonuses to any of our executive officers, including our named executive officers.

Long-Term Incentives

During the TARP period, Synovus granted restricted stock units to our executive officers with both a performance component and a service component. In order for the awards to vest, the restricted stock units require that the executive officer must complete three years of service and that Synovus must have two consecutive quarters of profitability and repay its obligations under the Capital Purchase Program implemented as part of TARP.

After redeeming our TARP obligations, Synovus granted market restricted stock units to our executive officers as the beginning of our transition to a new executive compensation program. We granted market restricted stock units because our executives' long-term incentive compensation amounts were below market, primarily due to TARP restrictions. In addition, we experienced a significant increase in total shareholder return following our redemption of our TARP obligations and we wanted to provide our executives with additional incentives to continue increases in total shareholder return. The market restricted stock units have a service-based vesting component, which requires that the executive officer complete three years of service, with the units vesting 1/3 each year over the three-year period. In addition, the market restricted stock units feature performance criteria such that the number of market restricted stock units which vest each year can be adjusted upward or downward 25% based upon Synovus' total shareholder return during that year.

Because of our stock ownership guidelines and hold until retirement requirements, executive officers hold a significant amount of Synovus Common Stock, further aligning their interests with shareholders' interests. We believe that the compensation delivered to each named executive officer in 2013 was fair and reasonable. Although compensation increased in 2013 as we began the transition to our new post-TARP program, our executive compensation remains below market.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the advisory vote on the compensation of the named executive officers as determined by the Compensation Committee, as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and the tabular disclosure regarding named executive officer compensation (together with the accompanying narrative disclosure) in this Proxy Statement.

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PROPOSALS TO BE VOTED ON

Proposal 3 Advisory Vote on Frequency of Approval of Compensation of our Named Executive Officers as Determined by the Compensation Committee

In addition to the advisory approval of our executive compensation program, we are also seeking a non-binding determination from our shareholders as to the frequency with which shareholders would have an opportunity to provide an advisory approval of our executive compensation program. We are providing shareholders the option of selecting a frequency of one, two or three years, or abstaining. For the reasons described below, we recommend that our shareholders select a frequency of one year, or an annual vote.

As described in Proposal 2 above, our shareholders are being provided the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on Synovus' executive compensation program. The advisory vote on executive compensation described in Proposal 2 above is referred to as a say-on-pay vote.

This Proposal 3 affords shareholders the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on how often Synovus should include a say-on-pay vote in its proxy materials for future annual shareholders meetings (or any special shareholders meeting for which Synovus must include executive compensation information in the proxy statement for that meeting). Under this Proposal 3, shareholders may vote to have the say-on-pay vote every year, every two years or every three years.

We provided our shareholders with the opportunity to cast a say-on-pay vote every year from 2009 through 2013. An annual advisory vote on executive compensation will allow our shareholders to provide us with their direct input on our compensation philosophy, policies and

practices as disclosed in the proxy statement every year. An annual vote better corresponds with the presentation of compensation information in this Proxy Statement. We, therefore, request that our shareholders select **EVERY YEAR** when voting on the frequency of advisory votes on executive compensation.

We have included this proposal in our Proxy Statement pursuant to the requirements of Section 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The option of one year, two years or three years that receives the highest number of votes cast by shareholders will be the frequency for the advisory vote on executive compensation that has been selected by shareholders. The Compensation Committee (which administers the Company's executive compensation program) values the opinions expressed by shareholders in these votes and will continue to consider the outcome of these votes in making its decisions on executive compensation. However, because this vote is advisory and not binding on our Board or Synovus in any way, the Board may decide that it is in the best interests of our shareholders and Synovus to hold an advisory vote on executive compensation more or less frequently than the option approved by our shareholders.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote **EVERY YEAR to hold an advisory vote on executive compensation (as opposed to every two years or every three years).**

Proposal 4 Approval of Amendment to Synovus' Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to Increase the Number of Shares of Synovus' Common Stock We Are Authorized to Issue

Background

Synovus' Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, or the Articles, currently authorize 1,200,000,000 shares of Common Stock. As of February 13, 2014, 972,411,548 shares of Common Stock were issued and outstanding, 81,840,038 shares of Common Stock were subject to awards, or reserved for future awards, under Synovus' stock compensation plans, and 15,510,737 shares of Common Stock were reserved for issuance in connection with the conversion of outstanding warrants issued in December 2008 to the United States Department of the Treasury as part of its \$968 million investment in our preferred stock. Accordingly, we have only 130,237,677 shares of Common Stock available for future issuance.

Proposed Amendment

On February 19, 2014, the Board of Directors unanimously approved, subject to shareholder approval, an amendment to Article 4 of the Articles to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock, \$1.00 par value, from 1,200,000,000 to 2,400,000,000 shares (or from 171,428,571 shares to 342,857,142 shares if Proposal 5 is approved

and the Reverse Stock Split is implemented) (the Amendment). The form of the Articles of Amendment to effect the increase in the number of authorized shares of our Common Stock is set forth in Appendix B to this Proxy Statement.

If the Amendment is approved, it will become effective upon the filing of an amendment to the Articles with the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, which Synovus expects to occur following shareholder approval of the proposal described herein. If the proposal is not approved by our shareholders, no amendment with respect to an increase in the number of authorized shares of Common Stock will be filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia and the proposal will not be implemented.

We are not proposing to increase the number of shares of preferred stock. We have designated 2,500 shares as Series B Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock, none of which shares are issued and outstanding, and 5,200,000 shares of preferred stock as Series C, all of which were issued in a public offering in July 2013. We believe that the over 94,000,000 shares of remaining preferred stock will be adequate for the foreseeable future.

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Purpose and Effect of the Amendment

The principal purpose of the Amendment is to provide us with additional financial flexibility to issue Common Stock for purposes which may be identified in the future, including, without limitation, making acquisitions through the use of Common Stock, distributing Common Stock to shareholders pursuant to stock splits and/or stock dividends, adopting additional equity incentive plans or reserving additional shares for issuance under such plans, raising additional equity capital, and effecting other general corporate purposes. As of the date of the filing of this Proxy Statement, with the exception of shares reserved for issuance under Synovus stock compensation plans and conversion of outstanding warrants, Synovus has no existing plans, arrangements or understandings to issue shares of Common Stock that will be available if shareholders approve this Amendment and it becomes effective. The availability of additional shares of Common Stock is particularly important if the Board of Directors needs to undertake any of the foregoing actions on an expedited basis. An increase in the number of authorized shares of Common Stock would enable the Board of Directors to avoid the time (and expense) of seeking shareholder approval in connection with any such contemplated action and would enhance our ability to respond promptly to opportunities for acquisitions, mergers, stock splits or additional financings.

If the Amendment is approved by the shareholders, upon the effective date of the Amendment, Synovus would have approximately 1,330,237,677 shares of Common Stock (or 190,033,954 shares if Proposal 5 is approved and the Reverse Stock Split is implemented) available for future issuance after taking into account the number of shares currently outstanding and reserved for other purposes. If the Amendment is not approved by our shareholders, the number of authorized shares of Common Stock will remain at 1,200,000,000 (or 171,428,571 shares if Proposal 5 is approved and the Reverse Stock Split is implemented) and Synovus would only have approximately 130,237,677 shares of Common Stock (or 18,605,382 shares if Proposal 5 is approved and the Reverse Stock Split is implemented) available for future issuance, after taking into account the shares currently outstanding and reserved for other purposes.

If the Amendment is approved by our shareholders, the Board of Directors does not intend to solicit further shareholder approval prior to the issuance of any additional shares of Common Stock, except as may be required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange upon which our securities may be listed.

The Board of Directors believes that the Amendment is in the best interests of Synovus and our shareholders and is consistent with sound corporate governance principles.

Dilution

Adoption of the Amendment and the issuance of any Common Stock would have no effect on the rights of the holders of currently outstanding Common Stock. The additional shares of Common Stock to be authorized by adoption of the Amendment would have rights identical to the currently outstanding Common Stock.

Under the Articles, our shareholders do not have preemptive rights to subscribe to additional securities which may be issued by Synovus, which means that current shareholders do not have a prior right to purchase any new issue of capital stock of Synovus in order to maintain their proportional ownership of such shares. In addition, to the extent that additional shares are actually issued, any such issuance would have the effect of diluting the earnings per share and book value per share of outstanding shares of Common Stock.

Anti-Takeover Effects

The proposed Amendment to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock could, under certain circumstances, have an anti-takeover effect, although this is not the intent of our Board of Directors. The increase in the authorized number of shares of Common Stock and the subsequent issuance of such shares could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of Synovus without further action by the shareholders. This proposal is not being submitted as a result of or in response to any threatened takeover or attempt to obtain control of Synovus by means of a business combination, tender offer, solicitation in opposition to management or otherwise by any person, and the Board of Directors has no knowledge of any current effort to obtain control of Synovus or to accumulate large amounts of shares of Common Stock. The Board of Directors represents that it will not, without prior shareholder approval, issue Common Stock for any defensive or anti-takeover purpose or for the purpose of implementing any shareholder rights plan (other than a tax preservation shareholder rights plan to protect the use of Synovus net operating losses).

Potential Impact If Amendment is Not Adopted

If the Amendment is not adopted by our shareholders and we are unable to increase our number of authorized shares of Common Stock, we will only have approximately 130,237,677 million shares of Common Stock (or 18,605,382 shares if Proposal 5 is approved and the Reverse Stock Split is implemented) available for future issuance, after taking into account the shares currently outstanding and reserved for other purposes. This limited number of available shares

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could restrict our ability to make acquisitions through the use of Common Stock, or securities convertible into Common Stock or to raise capital, including taking advantage of financing techniques that receive favorable treatment from regulatory agencies and credit rating agencies, if we determine that additional capital is in the best interests of Synovus and our shareholders. Without sufficient shares of Common Stock to issue in financing transactions and acquisitions with little or no delay, we may be unable to take full advantage of changing market conditions that will best position Synovus for future growth.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the approval of the amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to increase the number of shares of Synovus Common Stock we are authorized to issue.

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Proposal 5 Approval of Amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to Effect a 1-for-7 Reverse Stock Split of Synovus Common Stock

General

Synovus Board of Directors has approved an amendment to the Articles that would authorize Synovus Board of Directors to effect a Reverse Stock Split, subject to approval of the amendment by shareholders, and is hereby soliciting shareholder approval for the amendment. If approved by Synovus shareholders, the Reverse Stock Split would permit (but not require) the Board of Directors to effect a reverse stock split of the Common Stock at any time prior to December 31, 2014, by a 1-for-7 ratio. If the Reverse Stock Split is implemented, each 7 shares of Common Stock will be combined into one share of Common Stock, and the number of shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding will therefore be reduced.

Concurrently with the Reverse Stock Split (if implemented), Synovus would also file an amendment to the Articles to proportionately reduce the number of authorized shares of Common Stock from 2,400,000,000 shares to 342,857,142 shares if Proposal 4 is also approved, or from 1,200,000,000 shares to 171,428,571 shares if Proposal 4 is not also approved. The form of the Articles of Amendment to effect the Reverse Stock Split and the related proportional decrease in the number of authorized shares of our Common Stock is set forth in Appendix C to this Proxy Statement. If for any reason the Board of Directors determines not to implement the Reverse Stock Split, it would also not

implement the amendment to the Articles to reduce proportionately the number of authorized shares of Common Stock.

To avoid the existence of fractional shares of our Common Stock, shareholders of record who would otherwise hold fractional shares of our Common Stock as a result of the Reverse Stock Split will be entitled to receive a cash payment (without interest and subject to applicable withholding taxes) in lieu of such fractional shares from Synovus transfer agent. The total amount of cash that will be paid to holders of fractional shares following the Reverse Stock Split will be an amount equal to the net proceeds attributable to the sale of such fractional shares following the aggregation and sale by our transfer agent of all fractional interests otherwise issuable. Holders of fractional interests as a result of the Reverse Stock Split will be paid such proceeds on a pro rata basis, according to the fractional interests that they owned.

The Reverse Stock Split, if approved by Synovus shareholders and formally declared by our Board, would become effective upon the filing of Articles of Amendment to the Articles with the Secretary of State of Georgia. The exact timing of the filing of the Articles of Amendment that will effect the Reverse Stock Split will be determined by the Board of Directors based on its evaluation as to when such action will be the most advantageous to Synovus and the shareholders.

The following table summarizes the shares of Common Stock outstanding and reserved for general issuance upon the exercise of all outstanding warrants and options, the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock units and the issuance of shares under our deferred compensation plan. The table then shows all such shares as adjusted for the approval of the Reverse Stock Split under this Proposal 5.

	February 13, 2014	If Proposal 4 Approved	If Proposals 4 and 5 Approved
Common Stock Shares			
Total Authorized	1,200,000,000	2,400,000,000	342,857,142
Outstanding	972,411,548	972,411,548	138,915,935
Generally reserved for issuance	97,350,775	97,350,775	13,907,253

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Treasury shares	5,693,452	5,693,452	813,350
Available for future issuance	130,237,677	1,330,237,677	190,033,954
Shares available for issuance as a percentage of potential shares outstanding	11%	55%	55%

Purpose of Reverse Stock Split

The Board of Directors is submitting the Reverse Stock Split to shareholders for approval with the primary intent of increasing the market price of the Common Stock to trade at approximately 7 times the price per share at which it trades prior to the effectiveness of the Reverse Stock Split. We believe that the anticipated increase in the market price per share resulting from the Reverse Stock Split will help make our Common Stock more attractive to a broader range of investors for the following reasons:

Many brokerage houses and institutional investors have internal policies and practices that either prohibit them from investing in low-priced stocks or tend to discourage individual brokers from recommending low-priced stocks to their customers. Furthermore, some of those policies and practices may function to make the processing of trades in low-priced stocks economically unattractive to brokers.

Because brokers' commissions on low-priced stocks generally represent a higher percentage of the stock price than commissions on higher-priced stocks, the current average price per share of Common Stock can result in individual shareholders paying transaction costs representing a higher percentage of their total share value than would be the case if the share price were substantially higher.

Certain broker-dealers have established a minimum price for the shares of stock that may be used as collateral for securities transactions, including margin. The expected increase in the per-share price of our Common Stock should alleviate some of these issues. For these reasons, we believe that the Reverse Stock Split may make the Common Stock a more attractive investment for certain investors, which we in turn believe may enhance the liquidity of the holders of the Common Stock.

Although the Reverse Stock Split is being proposed for the purpose of increasing the market price of Synovus' Common Stock, we cannot assure you that such price increase can be achieved or maintained. A number of factors will influence the future trading price of the Common

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PROPOSALS TO BE VOTED ON

Stock, many of which are not within Synovus' control. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Reverse Stock Split, if completed, will result in the intended benefits described above, including that the market price of the Common Stock will increase following the Reverse Stock Split (either at all or in proportion to the reduction in the number of shares of Common Stock outstanding before the Reverse Stock Split), or that the market price of the Common Stock will not decrease in the future. Accordingly, the total market capitalization of the Common Stock after the Reverse Stock Split may be lower than the total market capitalization before the Reverse Stock Split.

Beneficial Holders of Common Stock

Upon the implementation of the Reverse Stock Split, we intend to treat shares of Common Stock held by shareholders through a bank, broker, custodian or other nominee in the same manner as registered shareholders whose shares are registered in their names. Banks, brokers, custodians or other nominees will be instructed to effect the Reverse Stock Split for their beneficial holders holding Common Stock in street name. However, these banks, brokers, custodians or other nominees may have different procedures than registered shareholders for processing the Reverse Stock Split. Shareholders who hold shares of Common Stock with a bank, broker, custodian or other nominee and who have any questions in this regard are encouraged to contact their banks, brokers, custodians or other nominees.

Registered Book-Entry Holders of Common Stock

Certain of our registered holders of Common Stock may hold some or all of their shares electronically in book-entry form with our transfer agent. These shareholders do not have stock certificates evidencing their ownership of the Common Stock. They are, however, provided with a statement reflecting the number of shares registered in their accounts. Shareholders who hold shares electronically in book-entry form with the transfer agent will not need to take action (the exchange will be automatic) to receive shares of post-Reverse Stock Split Common Stock.

Holders of Certificated Shares

Shareholders holding shares of Common Stock in certificated form will be sent a transmittal letter by the transfer agent after the Reverse Stock Split is consummated. The letter of transmittal will contain instructions on how a shareholder should surrender his, her or its certificate(s) representing shares of Common Stock (the Old Shares) to the transfer agent in exchange for a book-entry with Synovus' transfer agent representing the appropriate number of shares of post-Reverse Stock Split Common Stock (the New Shares). No New Shares will be issued to a shareholder until such shareholder has surrendered all Old Shares, together with a properly completed and executed letter of transmittal, to the transfer agent. No shareholder will be required to pay a transfer or other fee to exchange Old Shares. Shareholders will then receive confirmation from the transfer agent that a book-entry has been made for the New Shares, representing the number of shares of Common Stock to which such shareholder is entitled as a result of the Reverse Stock Split. Until surrendered, we will deem outstanding Old Shares held by shareholders to be cancelled and only to represent the number of shares of post-Reverse Stock Split Common Stock to which these shareholders are entitled. Any Old Shares submitted for exchange, whether because of a sale, transfer or other disposition of stock, will automatically be exchanged for New Shares. If Old Shares contain a restrictive legend on the back, the New Shares will be restricted in the same manner. Upon request to the transfer agent, shareholders may elect for the transfer agent to deliver physical stock certificates representing the New Shares in lieu of the book-entry described above.

SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD NOT DESTROY ANY STOCK CERTIFICATE(S) AND SHOULD NOT SUBMIT ANY STOCK CERTIFICATE(S) UNTIL REQUESTED TO DO SO.

Fractional Shares

We do not intend to issue fractional shares of the Common Stock in connection with the Reverse Stock Split. Instead, shareholders who otherwise would be entitled to receive fractional shares because they hold a number of shares not evenly divisible by the Reverse Stock Split ratio will receive a cash payment in lieu of any fractional interests as a result of the Reverse Stock Split. The total amount of cash that will be paid to holders of fractional shares following the Reverse Stock Split will be an amount equal to the net proceeds attributable to the sale of such fractional shares following the aggregation and sale by our transfer agent of all fractional interests otherwise issuable. Specifically, the transfer agent will act on account of the holders of those entitled to receive fractional shares and will accumulate such fractional shares, sell the shares, and distribute the cash proceeds directly to the shareholders entitled to receive the fractional shares.

Accounting Matters

The proposed amendments to the Articles will not affect the par value of the Common Stock per share, which will each continue to have \$1.00 par value per share. As a result, the total stated capital attributable to Common Stock and the additional paid-in capital account on our balance sheet will not change due to the Reverse Stock Split. Reported per share net income or loss will be higher because there will be fewer shares of Common Stock outstanding.

Certain Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reverse Stock Split

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The following summary describes certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reverse Stock Split to holders of the Common Stock.

This summary addresses the tax consequences only to a beneficial owner of the Common Stock. This summary does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to any particular investor, including tax considerations that arise from rules of general application to all taxpayers or to certain classes of taxpayers or that are generally assumed to be known by investors. This summary also does not address the tax consequences to (1) persons that may be subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, such as banks, insurance companies, thrift institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, tax-exempt organizations, U.S. expatriates, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax, traders in securities that elect to mark to market and dealers in securities or currencies, (2) persons that hold the Common Stock as part of a position in a straddle or as part of a hedging, conversion or other integrated investment transaction for federal income tax purposes, or (3) persons that do not hold the Common Stock as capital assets (generally, property held for investment).

This summary is based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, Treasury regulations, administrative rulings and judicial authority, all as in effect as of the date hereof. Subsequent developments in U.S. federal income tax law, including changes in law or differing interpretations, which may be applied retroactively, could have a material effect on the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reverse Stock Split.

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CIRCULAR 230 NOTICE

ANY FEDERAL TAX ADVICE CONTAINED IN THIS MEMORANDUM, ANY SUPPLEMENTS THERETO, OR IN ANY ATTACHMENTS TO SUCH MEMORANDUM OR SUPPLEMENTS IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND IT CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING ANY PENALTY THAT MAY BE IMPOSED UNDER THE CODE. PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT THIS ADVICE WAS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS ADDRESSED HEREIN BY THE WRITTEN ADVICE, AND THE TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR BASED ON THE TAXPAYER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND FOREIGN INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE REVERSE STOCK SPLIT.

If a partnership (or other entity classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is the beneficial owner of the Common Stock, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships that hold the Common Stock, and partners in such partnerships, should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Reverse Stock Split.

Tax Consequences of the Reverse Stock Split Generally

It is expected that the Reverse Stock Split will be treated as a recapitalization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, except as provided in the following paragraph, (i) no gain or loss is expected to be recognized upon the Reverse Stock Split, (ii) the aggregate tax basis in the Common Stock received pursuant to the Reverse Stock Split should equal the aggregate tax basis in the Common Stock surrendered, and (iii) the holding period for the Common Stock received should include the holding period for the Common Stock surrendered.

Cash received by a beneficial owner of Common Stock in lieu of fractional shares generally will be treated as if the beneficial owner received the fractional shares in the Reverse Stock Split and then received the cash in redemption of the fractional shares. The beneficial owner generally should recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of the cash received in lieu of fractional shares and the portion of the beneficial owner's tax basis allocable to the fractional shares.

Dissenters' Rights

Under Georgia law, shareholders are not entitled to dissenters' rights with respect to the Reverse Stock Split.

Effect of Proposal

If the Reverse Stock Split proposal is approved, there will be no impact on shareholders until Synovus' Board of Directors determines to implement the Reverse Stock Split. The Reverse Stock Split, once implemented, would affect all of Synovus' shareholders and would not affect any shareholder's percentage ownership interests or proportionate voting power, except as described below under

Fractional Shares. The principal effects of the Reverse Stock Split would be that:

7 shares of Common Stock would be reclassified and combined into 1 share of Common Stock;

the total number of authorized shares of Common Stock would be decreased from 1,200,000,000 to 171,428,571 if Proposal 5 is not approved, or from 2,400,000,000 to 342,857,142 if Proposal 5 is also approved;

the total number of outstanding shares of Common Stock would be decreased based on the 1-for-7 Reverse Stock Split ratio;

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based on the 1-for-7 Reverse Stock Split ratio, the per share exercise price of all outstanding option and other stock awards would be increased proportionately and the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of all such awards and the number of vested and unvested shares subject to outstanding option and other stock awards would be reduced proportionately; and

based on the 1-for-7 Reverse Stock Split ratio, the conversion price of all other outstanding securities that are exercisable or exchangeable for or convertible into shares of Common Stock would be increased proportionately and the number of shares of Common Stock issuable upon such exercise, exchange or conversion would be reduced proportionately.

Although the number of outstanding shares of Common Stock would decrease following the proposed Reverse Stock Split, we do not intend for the Reverse Stock Split to be the first step in a going private transaction within the meaning of Rule 13e-3 of the Exchange Act.

The Reverse Stock Split would not affect the par value, or any of the terms, of the Common Stock. After the Reverse Stock Split, all shares of Common Stock would have the same voting rights, and rights to dividends and other distributions (if any) by Synovus. At the effective time of the Reverse Stock Split, all shares of Common Stock other than fractional shares (the treatment of which is described below under Fractional Shares) would be reclassified and combined, automatically and without further action on the shareholders part, into the number of shares determined according to the 1-for-7 Reverse Stock Split ratio.

After the Reverse Stock Split is consummated, the Common Stock will have new Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures (CUSIP) numbers, which is a number used to identify equity securities, and stock certificates with the older CUSIP numbers will need to be exchanged for stock certificates with the new CUSIP numbers by following the procedures described below.

After the Reverse Stock Split is consummated, we will continue to be subject to the periodic reporting and other requirements of the Exchange Act. Bid and ask prices for the Common Stock will continue to be quoted on the NYSE under the symbol SNV.

If this proposal is adopted, and the Reverse Stock Split is formally declared by our Board, the Articles would be amended as set forth in Appendix D.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the approval of the amendment to Synovus Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation to effect a 1-for-7 reverse stock split of Synovus Common Stock.

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Proposal 6 Ratification of Amendment to the 2010 Synovus Tax Benefits Preservation Plan to Extend the Plan

On April 26, 2010, our Board adopted a Shareholder Rights Plan (as amended as of September 6, 2011, the Plan) between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, LLC (as successor to Mellon Investor Services LLC), as Rights Agent. The purpose of the Plan is to protect Synovus' ability to use certain tax assets, such as net operating loss carryforwards, capital loss carryforwards and certain built-in losses (collectively, the Tax Benefits), to offset future income. Under the original terms of the Plan, the Rights (as defined below) were scheduled to expire on April 27, 2013. After careful consideration and based on advice of external legal counsel and tax advisors, our Board concluded that it was in the best interests of Synovus and our shareholders to extend the Plan and, on April 24, 2013, the Board approved an amendment to the Plan (the Plan Amendment) to (1) extend the final expiration date from April 27, 2013 to April 28, 2016 and (2) update certain contact information under the Notices section of the Plan. Except for the foregoing changes, the Plan Amendment resulted in no further changes to the Plan.

This proposal asks our shareholders to ratify the Plan Amendment. Although shareholder ratification of the Plan Amendment is not required by our bylaws or otherwise, we are submitting the Plan Amendment to our shareholders for ratification to permit our shareholders to participate in this important corporate decision. If not ratified, our Board may reconsider the Plan Amendment, although the Board will not be required to do so.

Background and Reasons for the Proposal

The Plan was adopted to protect Synovus' tax assets. Through December 31, 2013, Synovus has Tax Benefits that could offset approximately \$1.3 billion of future federal taxable income and approximately \$1.7 billion of future state taxable income. The future federal Tax Benefits expire between 2028 and 2033, and the future state Tax Benefits expire between 2014 and 2033. We can utilize the Tax Benefits in certain circumstances to offset taxable income and reduce our federal income tax liability. Synovus' ability to use these Tax Benefits in the future may be significantly limited if we experience an ownership change as defined by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code). As further described below, the Plan is designed to prevent certain acquisitions of Synovus stock which could adversely affect Synovus' ability to use these Tax Benefits.

An ownership change under Section 382 generally occurs when a change in the aggregate percentage ownership of the stock of the corporation held by five percent shareholders increases by more than fifty percentage points over a rolling three year period. A corporation experiencing an ownership change generally is subject to an annual limitation on its utilization of pre-change losses and certain post-change recognized built-in losses equal to the value of the stock of the corporation immediately before the ownership change, multiplied by the long-term tax-exempt rate (subject to certain adjustments). An ownership change could occur, or the risk of an ownership change could be increased, if Synovus issues additional shares of its Common Stock, including shares issued in connection with an acquisition or business combination. If an ownership change under Section 382 occurred, the value of Synovus' Tax Benefits could be impaired, and our ability to use these Tax Benefits could be adversely affected.

Transactions in Synovus stock during 2009 and 2010 increased the risk that Synovus could experience an ownership change in the future, including as a result of transactions that are not within Synovus' control.

Based upon these considerations, and advice of external counsel and legal advisors, our Board adopted the Plan in 2010 to reduce the likelihood that future transactions in our stock over a rolling three-year period will result in an ownership change.

During 2012 and early 2013, Synovus held extensive discussions regarding capital planning, including discussions regarding the amount of additional capital that might be required to permit Synovus to redeem its obligations under TARP and the potential impact of such actions on its Tax Benefits. Even though the rolling three-year period for the 2009 and 2010 stock issues had passed, Synovus still faced the risk that an ownership change could occur in the future if Synovus issued additional shares of Common Stock, including any shares issued in connection with the redemption of its TARP obligations and any shares issued in connection with any future acquisitions or business combinations. In light of these capital planning discussions, after considering the substantial size of the Tax Benefits as of March 31, 2013, and with the advice of external legal counsel and tax advisors, our Board concluded that it was in the best interests of Synovus and our shareholders to adopt the Plan Amendment.

In general terms, the Plan discourages (1) any person or group from becoming a beneficial owner of 5% or more of Synovus' then outstanding Common Stock (a 5% Shareholder) and (2) any existing 5% or greater shareholder from acquiring additional shares of Synovus' stock. There is no guarantee, however, that the Plan will prevent Synovus from experiencing an ownership change.

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Unlike traditional shareholder rights plans (so-called poison pills) which are designed and put in place to deter unsolicited takeovers bids, the Plan was not adopted as an anti-takeover measure. The Plan is designed solely to protect Synovus Tax Benefits by deterring actions that could increase the likelihood of a loss of Tax Benefits. The Plan differs in certain key respects from a traditional shareholder tax benefits preservation plan, including that the Plan does not apply to acquisitions of a majority of Synovus Common Stock made in connection with an offer to acquire 100% of Synovus Common Stock, and the Plan (as amended by the Plan Amendment) will expire in April 2016 whereas traditional shareholder rights plans generally last for 10 years.

Description of the Plan

The following description of the Plan (as amended by the Plan Amendment) is qualified in its entirety by reference to the text of the Plan, which has been filed with the SEC and is available on the SEC's web site (<http://www.sec.gov>). Please read the Plan in its entirety as the discussion below is only a summary.

The Rights. In connection with the adoption of the Plan on April 26, 2010, Synovus Board of Directors declared a dividend of one preferred stock purchase right (a Right) for each share of Common Stock outstanding of Synovus as of the close of business on April 29, 2010 (the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan Record Date). A Right will also be received with respect to each share of Common Stock issued after the Tax Benefits Preservation Plan Record Date. Each Right initially represents the right to purchase, for \$12.00 (the Purchase Price), one one-millionth of a share of Series B Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock, no par value share (the Series B Preferred Stock). Any Rights held by an Acquiring Person (as defined below) are void and may not be exercised. The Board may exempt any person or group from being deemed an Acquiring Person if it determines, in its sole discretion, that

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such person s or group s attainment of 5% Shareholder status has not jeopardized or endangered Synovus utilization of the Tax Benefits.

Exercisability. The Rights are not exercisable until the earlier to occur of (1) the 10th business day after public announcement that any person or group has become an Acquiring Person; and (2) the 10th business day after the date of the commencement of a tender or exchange offer by any person which would or could, if consummated, result in such person becoming an Acquiring Person, subject to extension by the Board prior to the expiration of the tender or exchange offer. The date that the Rights become exercisable is referred to as the Distribution Date. After any person has become an Acquiring Person, each Right (other than Rights treated as beneficially owned under certain U.S. tax rules by the Acquiring Person) will generally entitle the holder to purchase for the Purchase Price a number of shares of Series B Preferred Stock having a market value of twice the Purchase Price.

An Acquiring Person means generally any person or group that either becomes a beneficial owner of 5% or more of Synovus Common Stock then outstanding or a 5% shareholder under the applicable U.S. tax regulations, other than: (1) the U.S. Government, its instrumentalities or agencies and certain of its wholly-owned entities; (2) Synovus and certain of its affiliates; (3) certain existing 5% Shareholders so long as such shareholder does not increase its percentage stock ownership of Synovus, except under certain limited circumstances; (4) any person or group that has become a 5% shareholder as a result of a redemption by Synovus so long as such person or group does not increase its percentage stock ownership of Synovus, except under certain limited circumstances; (5) no person or group that Synovus Board determines, in its sole discretion, has inadvertently become a 5% Shareholder so long as such person promptly divests (without exercising or retaining any power, including voting, with respect to such securities), sufficient shares of Synovus so that such person is no longer a 5% Shareholder; (6) any person or group that has become a 5% Shareholder if Synovus Board determines, in its sole discretion, that the attainment of such status has not jeopardized or endangered, and likely will not jeopardize or endanger, Synovus utilization of the Tax Benefits so long as such person or group does not increase its percentage stock ownership of Synovus, except under certain limited circumstances; (7) any person or group that acquires at least a majority of Synovus Common Stock in connection with an offer to acquire 100% of Synovus Common Stock then; and (8) any Strategic Investor (as defined in the Tax Benefits

Preservation Plan) so long as the applicable Strategic Investor does not increase its percentage stock of Synovus Common Stock.

Exchange. At any time on or after the date on which a public announcement is made that any person becomes an Acquiring Person, the Board may elect to exchange all or part of the Rights (other than Rights beneficially owned by the Acquiring Person and certain affiliated persons and their transferees) for one one-millionth of a share of Series B Preferred Stock (or one share of Common Stock) per Right, subject to adjustment.

Redemption. The Board may, at its option, redeem all, but not fewer than all, of the then outstanding Rights at a redemption price of \$0.000001 per Right (the Redemption Price) at any time prior to a Distribution Date. Immediately upon any redemption of the Rights, the right to exercise the Rights will terminate and the only right of the holders of Rights will be to receive the Redemption Price for each Right so held.

Expiration. The Rights will expire on April 28, 2016, unless earlier exchanged or redeemed. While the timeframe for exhaustion of Synovus net operating losses will depend on Synovus actual taxable income for future periods, Synovus management estimates that the Rights will expire prior to the date on which Synovus would be able to utilize all of its existing Tax Benefits under current tax regulations.

Voting; Shareholder Rights. Holders of Rights have no rights as a shareholder of Synovus, including the right to vote or to receive dividends.

Antidilution Provisions. The Plan includes antidilution provisions designed to maintain the effectiveness of the Rights.

Amendments. At any time prior to a Distribution Date, the Plan may be amended in any respect unilaterally by Synovus. At any time after the occurrence of a Distribution Date, the Plan may be amended unilaterally by Synovus in any respect that does not adversely affect Rights holders (other than any Acquiring Person), (b) cause the Plan again to become amendable other than in accordance with this sentence or (c) cause the Rights again to become redeemable.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the ratification of the amendment to the 2010 Tax Benefits Preservation Plan to extend the Plan.

Proposal 7 Ratification of Appointment of the Independent Auditor

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The Audit Committee has appointed the firm of KPMG LLP as the independent auditor to audit the consolidated financial statements of Synovus and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2014 and Synovus' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. Although shareholder ratification of the appointment of Synovus' independent auditor is not required by our bylaws or otherwise, we are submitting the selection of KPMG to our shareholders for ratification to permit shareholders to participate in this important corporate decision. If not ratified, the Audit Committee will reconsider the selection, although the Audit Committee will not be required to select a different independent auditor for Synovus.

KPMG served as Synovus' independent auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. Representatives of KPMG will be present at the Annual Meeting with the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so and will be available to respond to appropriate questions from shareholders present at the meeting.

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR ratification of the appointment of KPMG LLP as the independent auditor.

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The following table sets forth the name, age and position with Synovus of each executive officer of Synovus.

Name	Age	Position with Synovus
Kessel D. Stelling ⁽¹⁾	57	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
Roy Dallis Copeland, Jr. ⁽²⁾	45	Executive Vice President and Chief Banking Officer
Allen J. Gula, Jr. ⁽³⁾	59	Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer
Mark G. Holladay ⁽⁴⁾	58	Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer
Kevin J. Howard ⁽⁵⁾	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer
Allan E. Kamensky ⁽⁶⁾	52	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Liliana C. McDaniel ⁽⁷⁾	49	Chief Accounting Officer
Thomas J. Prescott ⁽⁸⁾	59	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
J. Barton Singleton ⁽⁹⁾	50	Executive Vice President and President, Financial Management Services

(1) As Mr. Stelling is a director of Synovus, relevant information pertaining to his positions with Synovus is set forth under the caption *Nominees for Election as Director* beginning on page 16 of this Proxy Statement.

(2) Roy Dallis Copeland, Jr. was elected as Executive Vice President in January 2010 and Chief Banking Officer in January 2011. Prior to that time and since September 2008, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer of Synovus and before that, Mr. Copeland served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Citizens First Bank, one of our banking divisions. Mr. Copeland also has led various banking departments in retail and commercial banking at CB&T, where he began his career in 1992.

(3) Allen J. Gula, Jr. was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer of Synovus in July 2011. Prior to joining Synovus and since 2003, Mr. Gula was an independent consultant and investor, consulting with private equity and venture capital firms on potential acquisitions and investments and serving on various corporate boards. From 2006 to 2007, he also served as the Executive Vice President, Business and Technology Operations at Greater Bay Bancorp, a public bank holding company acquired by Wells Fargo, and from 1999 to 2006, he served in various capacities at Franklin Resources, Inc., an investment management organization, including as the Advisor to the Chief Executive Officer, Co-President and the Chief Information Officer. Mr. Gula began his financial services career with KeyCorp and held various leadership positions during his 17 years there, including Executive Vice President and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Key Services Corporation.

(4) Mark G. Holladay was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer of Synovus in October 2008. From 2000 to 2008, Mr. Holladay served as Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of Synovus. From 1974 until 2000, Mr. Holladay served in various capacities with CB&T, including Executive Vice President.

(5) Kevin J. Howard was elected as Executive Vice President in March 2010 and Chief Credit Officer in September 2008. Mr. Howard served as Senior Vice President and Credit Manager of Synovus from 2004 until September 2008 and as Senior Vice President of commercial real estate, correspondent and affiliate lending from 2000 until 2004. Mr. Howard joined CB&T as Vice President in 1993.

(6) Allan E. Kamensky was elected as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in January 2014, effective February 10, 2014. Prior to that time, Mr. Kamensky was a partner in the law firm of Page, Scrantom, Sprouse, Tucker & Ford, P.C. (PSSTF) in Columbus, Georgia, where his practice focused on banking, lending and real estate law, commercial transactions, workouts, loan sales, banking litigation, bank regulatory matters and zoning. He practiced law at PSSTF for approximately 16 years.

(7) Liliana C. McDaniel was elected as Chief Accounting Officer in July 2006. From 2001 until 2006, Ms. McDaniel was the Senior Vice President, Director of Financial Reporting at Synovus. From 1998 to 2001, she served as Synovus Vice President, Financial Reporting Manager.

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- (8) *Thomas J. Prescott was elected Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Synovus in December 1996. From 1987 until 1996, Mr. Prescott served in various capacities with Synovus, including Executive Vice President and Treasurer.*
- (9) *J. Barton Singleton was elected as Executive Vice President and President, Synovus Financial Management Services in December 2007. Mr. Singleton joined Synovus in August 2005 and since that time, he has served in various capacities, including Senior Vice President and Manager of the investment banking and institutional brokerage groups. He was named President of Synovus Securities in February 2006. Prior to joining Synovus, Mr. Singleton spent 16 years at SouthTrust Securities.*

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Table of Contents**STOCK OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS AND NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

The following table sets forth ownership of shares of Synovus Common Stock by each director, each director nominee, each executive officer named in the Summary Compensation Table and all directors and executive officers as a group as of December 31, 2013.

Name	Shares of Synovus Common Stock Beneficially Owned with Sole Voting And Investment Power as of 12/31/13	Shares of Synovus Common Stock Beneficially Owned with Shared Voting And Investment Power as of 12/31/13	Shares of Synovus Common Stock Beneficially Owned with Sole Voting and No Investment Power as of 12/31/13	Total Shares of Synovus Common Stock Beneficially Owned as of 12/31/13 ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Synovus Common Stock Beneficially Owned as of 12/31/13
Catherine A. Allen	57,346			64,263 ⁽²⁾	*
Tim E. Bentsen					
Stephen T. Butler	47,723	6,403,237 ⁽³⁾		6,457,877	*
Elizabeth W. Camp	127,117	477		134,511	*
Roy Dallis Copeland, Jr.	106,248			355,406	*
T. Michael Goodrich	661,459			668,376 ⁽⁴⁾	*
Allen J. Gula, Jr.	75,333			333,885	*
V. Nathaniel Hansford	95,918	179,421		282,256	*
Mark G. Holladay	160,105			656,394	*
Mason H. Lampton	216,156	1,395		224,468	*
Jerry W. Nix	29,623			36,540	*
Harris Pastides	12,342			12,342	*
Thomas J. Prescott	222,652			946,479	*
Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr.	91,053			97,970 ⁽⁵⁾	*
J. Neal Purcell	260,260			267,177 ⁽⁶⁾	*
Kessel D. Stelling	700,589			1,313,854 ⁽⁷⁾	*
Melvin T. Stith	61,043	142		68,102	*
Barry L. Storey	92,782	100,000		199,699 ⁽⁸⁾	*
Philip W. Tomlinson	120,752			127,669	*
James D. Yancey	1,085,085	93,500		1,330,199	*
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (24 persons)	4,641,967	6,791,9679		14,691,498⁽⁹⁾	1.5%

None of the foregoing individuals beneficially own shares of Synovus stock with (1) sole voting and no investment power or (2) no voting and sole investment power.

* Less than one percent of the outstanding shares of Synovus stock.

(1) The totals shown in the table above for the directors and executive officers of Synovus listed below include the following number of shares of Synovus stock that each individual had the right to acquire within 60 days through the exercise of stock options as of December 31, 2013:

Name	Stock Options
Mark G. Holladay	279,542
Thomas J. Prescott	464,152
Kessel D. Stelling	2,354
James D. Yancey	144,697

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In addition, the executive officers other than our executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table had rights to acquire an aggregate of 253,057 shares of Synovus stock within 60 days through the exercise of stock options. None of the shares of Synovus stock held by these other executive officers were pledged or otherwise held in a margin account.

- (2) In addition, Ms. Allen beneficially owns 1,600 shares of Synovus Fixed- to- Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, Series C (Preferred Stock).*

- (3) Includes 4,862,954 shares held in trust in which Mr. Butler shares a pecuniary interest but as to which Mr. Butler disclaims beneficial ownership.*

- (4) In addition, Mr. Goodrich beneficially owns 2,000 shares of Preferred Stock.*

- (5) In addition, Mr. Prochaska beneficially owns 1,000 shares of Preferred Stock.*

- (6) In addition, Mr. Purcell beneficially owns 8,000 shares of Preferred Stock.*

- (7) In addition, Mr. Stelling beneficially owns 2,000 shares of Preferred Stock.*

- (8) In addition, Mr. Storey beneficially owns 10,000 shares of Preferred Stock.*

- (9) Synovus directors and executive officers as a group also beneficially own a total of 24,600 shares of Preferred Stock. The foregoing table does not include salary stock units that settled in cash on January 15, 2014. For more information, see footnote 1 to the Summary Compensation Table on page 46 of this Proxy Statement.*

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Table of Contents**PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth the number of shares of Synovus Common Stock held by the only known holders of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Synovus Common Stock as of December 31, 2013.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Synovus Stock Beneficially Owned as of 12/31/13	Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Synovus Stock Beneficially Owned as of 12/31/13
BlackRock, Inc. 40 East 52 nd Street New York, NY 10022 State Street Corporation State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111	62,263,608 ⁽¹⁾	6.4%
The Vanguard Group, Inc. 100 Vanguard Boulevard Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355	53,898,159 ⁽²⁾ 50,585,279 ⁽³⁾	5.5% 5.2%

(1) This information is based upon information included in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on January 30, 2014 by BlackRock, Inc. BlackRock, Inc. reports sole voting power with respect to 58,568,747 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 62,263,608.

(2) This information is based upon information included in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 4, 2014 by State Street Corporation. State Street Corporation reports shared voting power with respect to 53,898,159 shares and shared dispositive power with respect to 53,898,159 shares.

(3) This information is based upon information included in a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 12, 2014 by The Vanguard Group, Inc. The Vanguard Group, Inc. reports sole voting power with respect to 599,165 shares, sole dispositive power with respect to 50,049,108 shares and shared dispositive power with respect to 536,171 shares. According to the filing, Vanguard Fiduciary Trust Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Vanguard Group, Inc., is the beneficial owner of 536,171 of the reported shares and Vanguard Investments Australia, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Vanguard Group, Inc., is the beneficial owner of 62,994 of the reported shares.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised of four directors, each of whom the Board has determined to be an independent director as defined by the listing standards of the NYSE and the categorical standards of independence set by the Board. The duties of the Audit Committee are summarized in this Proxy Statement under Corporate Governance and Board Matters Committees of the Board beginning on page 10 and are more fully described in the Audit Committee charter adopted by the Board of Directors.

One of the Audit Committee's primary responsibilities is to assist the Board in its oversight responsibility regarding the integrity of Synovus' financial statements and systems of internal controls. Management is responsible for Synovus' accounting and financial reporting processes, the establishment and effectiveness of internal controls and the preparation and integrity of Synovus' consolidated financial statements. KPMG LLP, Synovus' independent auditor, is responsible for performing an independent audit of Synovus' consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and issuing opinions on whether those financial statements are presented fairly in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and on the effectiveness of Synovus' internal control over financial reporting. The Audit Committee is directly responsible for the compensation, appointment and oversight of KPMG LLP. The function of the Audit Committee is not to duplicate the activities of management or the independent auditor, but to monitor and oversee Synovus' financial reporting process.

In discharging its responsibilities regarding the financial reporting process, the Audit Committee:

Reviewed and discussed with management and KPMG LLP Synovus' audited consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013;

Discussed with KPMG LLP the matters required to be discussed by PCAOB Auditing Standard No. 16, *Communications with Audit Committees*;

Received from KPMG LLP the written disclosures and the letter required by the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding KPMG LLP's communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence and has discussed with KPMG LLP their independence; and

Considered whether KPMG LLP's provision of non-audit services to the Company is compatible with KPMG LLP's independence and concluded that KPMG LLP is independent from Synovus and its management.

Based upon the review and discussions referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited consolidated financial statements referred to above be included in Synovus' Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Audit Committee

J. Neal Purcell, Chair

Elizabeth W. Camp

Jerry W. Nix

Joseph J. Prochaska, Jr.

KPMG LLP Fees and Services

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The following table presents fees for professional audit services rendered by KPMG LLP for the audit of Synovus' annual consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and fees billed for other services rendered by KPMG during those periods.

	2013	2012
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,838,855	\$ 3,810,450
Audit Related Fees ⁽²⁾	234,515	222,882
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	299,326	186,062
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	235,463	155,628
TOTAL	\$ 4,608,159	\$ 4,375,022

(1) Audit fees consisted of fees for professional services provided in connection with the audits of Synovus' consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting, reviews of quarterly financial statements, issuance of comfort letters and other SEC filing matters, and audit or attestation services provided in connection with other statutory or regulatory filings.

(2) Audit related fees consisted principally of fees for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of Synovus' financial statements and are not reported above under the caption Audit Fees.

(3) Tax fees consisted of fees for tax consulting and compliance, tax advice and tax planning services.

(4) All other fees for 2013 and 2012 consisted principally of fees for professional services related to electronic discovery.

Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval

The Audit Committee has the responsibility for appointing, setting the compensation for and overseeing the work of Synovus' independent auditor. In recognition of this responsibility, the Audit Committee has established a policy to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent auditor in order to assure that the

provision of these services does not impair the independent auditor's independence. Synovus' Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policy addresses services included within the four categories of audit and permissible non-audit services, which include Audit Services, Audit Related Services, Tax Services and All Other Services.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Audit Committee uses a combination of two approaches to pre-approve audit and permitted non-audit services performed by the independent auditor, class pre-approval and specific pre-approval. The annual audit services engagement terms and fees are subject to the specific pre-approval of the Audit Committee. In addition, the Audit Committee must specifically approve permissible non-audit services classified as All Other Services.

Prior to engagement, management submits to the Committee for approval a detailed list of the Audit Services, Audit Related Services and Tax Services that it recommends the Committee engage the independent auditor to provide for the fiscal year. Each service is allocated to the appropriate category and where specific pre-approval is required, the specific service is accompanied by a budget estimating the cost of that service. The Committee will, if appropriate, approve both the list of Audit Services, Audit Related Services and Tax Services, the

classification of the service and where specific pre-approval is required, the budget for such services.

The Committee is informed at each Committee meeting as to the services actually provided by the independent auditor pursuant to the Pre-Approval Policy. Any proposed service that is not separately listed in the Pre-Approval Policy or any service exceeding the pre-approved fee levels must be specifically pre-approved by the Committee. The Audit Committee has delegated pre-approval authority (on engagements not exceeding \$100,000) to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Chairman must report any pre-approval decisions made by him to the Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

All of the services described in the table above under the captions Audit Fees, Audit Related Fees, Tax Fees and All Other Fees were approved by the Committee pursuant to legal requirements and the Committee's Charter and Pre-Approval Policy.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

CD&A Overview

The following Compensation Discussion and Analysis, or CD&A, describes our compensation program for our named executive officers, who are listed in the table below:

Name	Title
Kessel D. Stelling	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President
Thomas J. Prescott	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Allen J. Gula, Jr.	Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer
Mark G. Holladay	Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer
Roy Dallis Copeland, Jr.	Executive Vice President and Chief Banking Officer

Specifically, the CD&A addresses:

how our 2013 performance aligns with our 2013 compensation (set forth in the section entitled "Executive Summary");

each element of compensation and our mix of compensation for 2013 (set forth in the section entitled "Elements and Mix of Compensation for Past Fiscal Year");

the objectives of our compensation program (set forth in the section entitled "Compensation Philosophy and Key Considerations");

what our compensation program is designed to reward (also described in the section entitled "Compensation Philosophy and Key Considerations");

the actions taken to comply with the provisions of TARP during the TARP period (see the section entitled "Impact of TARP Compensation Restrictions");

how each compensation element and our decisions regarding that element fit into Synovus' overall compensation objectives and affect decisions regarding other elements (described with each element of compensation, as well as in the section entitled "Competitive Market Data");
 why each element was chosen (described with each element of compensation, including base pay, short-term incentives and long-term incentives);

how amounts for pay are determined (also described with each element of compensation, including base pay, short-term incentives and long-term incentives);

information regarding post-termination compensation (our executives do not have employment agreements - see the section entitled "Employment and Termination Agreements"); and

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our compensation framework, including our compensation process, compensation policies and risk considerations (described in the section entitled Compensation Framework: Compensation Process, Compensation Policies and Risk Considerations). For additional information about the Compensation Committee and its charter, its processes and procedures for administering executive compensation, the role of compensation consultants and other governance information, please see Corporate Governance and Board Matters Committees of the Board Compensation Committee on page 10 of this Proxy Statement.

WHAT WE DO

Pay for Performance See page 37

Mitigate Risk in Incentive Programs See page 43

Require Share Ownership and Retention of Shares until Retirement See page 42

Review Tally Sheets See page 43

Provide Reasonable Double Trigger Change in Control Provisions See page 41

Retain an Independent Compensation Consultant See page 42

Maintain Clawback Policy See page 42

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

WHAT WE DON'T DO

No Employment Contracts See page 41

No Option Repricing See page 42

No Hedging See page 42

No Pledging See page 42

Executive Summary Improved Performance and a Year of Transition

2013 was a critical year for Synovus and our executive compensation program. We continued to improve our performance and passed a critical milestone with the redemption of our TARP obligations. With the TARP redemption in July, we are now no longer subject to the related restrictions on the structure of our executive compensation program.

While our 2013 executive compensation was significantly impacted by the TARP restrictions resulting in our executive pay being below market, we began the process of returning to a program in line with our pay for performance philosophy.

2013 Financial Performance

During 2013, Synovus made a number of accomplishments as we continued to recover from a challenging economy, the most significant of which was the redemption of our TARP obligations. Our key achievements in 2013 include the following:

TARP redemption We redeemed our obligations under TARP on July 26, 2013. Over two-thirds of the TARP redemption was funded by internally available funds, with the balance of the redemption funded by the net proceeds of a \$185 million Common Stock offering and a \$130 million Series C Preferred Stock offering.

Continued profitability We reported net income for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 of \$118.6 million and \$771.5 million, respectively. Results for the year ended December 31, 2012 include an income tax benefit of \$798.7 million which was primarily due to the reversal of the deferred tax asset valuation allowance. Pre-tax earnings were \$252.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to pre-tax earnings of \$31.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Total credit costs declined significantly during 2013 and drove the earnings improvement for the year.

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Loan growth Reported loans grew by \$516.1 million or 2.6% from a year ago. Excluding the impact of transfers to loans held for sale, charge-offs and foreclosures, net loan growth was \$862.3 million during 2013, compared to net loan growth of \$588.8 million in 2012. See Part II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measures in our 2013 Annual Report for further information.

Continued broad-based improvement in credit quality We continued to improve our credit quality metrics. Non-performing assets declined \$163.4 million, or 23.2%, from December 31, 2012. Our NPA ratio was 2.67% as of December 31, 2013 compared to 3.57% a year ago. Additionally, credit costs declined by 72.7% to \$118.0 million and the net charge-off ratio declined to 0.69% compared to 2.45% in 2012.

Continued focus on expense control We continued to lower expenses. Total reported non-interest expenses for 2013 decreased \$74.7 million, or 9.2% from 2012 non-interest expenses of \$816.2 million. Adjusted non-interest expense declined \$21.8 million, or 3.1% from 2012. This reduction follows a \$25.1 million reduction in adjusted non-interest expense for 2012 and a \$95.3 million reduction for 2011. See Part II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Non-GAAP Financial Measures in our 2013 Annual Report for further information.

Our 2013 year-end stock price also reflects our 2013 results, ending the year at \$3.60 per share on December 31, 2013, an increase of 47% from our \$2.45 per share price on December 31, 2012.

For more information regarding 2013 financial performance, please refer to the full discussion of Synovus' financial results of operations for 2013 in our 2013 Annual Report that accompanies this Proxy Statement.

2013 Compensation

The compensation of executives in 2013 reflects Synovus' performance and the requirements of the TARP program during the TARP period, as well as the beginning of our transition to a program more in line with our pay for performance philosophy. For example:

Base Salaries

The Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers received a 2.75% cash base salary increase, consistent with the base salary increases for other team members.

Consistent with the actions taken by many of our peers and other banks subject to TARP, Synovus continued to grant salary stock units for 2013 to the Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers. We introduced salary stock units in 2012 because of our return to profitability and because the total compensation paid to our named executive officers was below market. Even with the addition of salary stock units, the total compensation of our named executive officers remains below market.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Short-Term Incentives

For the seventh year in a row, we paid no cash bonuses to any of our executive officers, including our named executive officers.

Long-Term Incentives

During the TARP period, Synovus granted restricted stock units to our executive officers with both a performance component and a service component. In order for the awards to vest, the restricted stock units require that the executive officer must complete three years of service and that Synovus must have two consecutive quarters of profitability and repay its obligations under the Capital Purchase Program implemented as part of TARP.

After redeeming our TARP obligations, Synovus granted market restricted stock units to our executive officers as the beginning of our transition to a new executive compensation program. We granted market restricted stock units because our executives' long-term incentive compensation amounts were below market, primarily due to TARP restrictions. In addition, we experienced a significant increase in total shareholder return following our redemption of our TARP obligations and we wanted to provide our executives with additional incentives to continue increases in total shareholder return. The market restricted stock units have a service-based vesting component, which requires that the executive officer complete three years of service, with the units vesting 1/3 each year over the three-year period. In addition, the market restricted stock units feature performance criteria such that the number of market restricted stock units which vest each year can be adjusted upward or downward 25% based upon Synovus' total shareholder return during that year.

Because of our stock ownership guidelines and hold until retirement requirements, executive officers hold a significant amount of Synovus Common Stock, further aligning their interests with shareholders' interests.

We believe that the compensation delivered to each named executive officer in 2013 was fair and reasonable. Although compensation increased in 2013 as we began the transition to our new post-TARP program, our executive compensation remains below market. The chart below compares our Chief Executive Officer's total direct compensation in 2013 to data from our peer group, which is described on page 41 of this Proxy Statement:

2014 Compensation

In 2014 we continued the transition in our executive compensation program to a more performance-based approach. We reintroduced an annual incentive plan for our executive officers for the first time since 2008. The annual incentive plan provides executives with the opportunity to earn payouts based on performance criteria including core earnings, loan and deposit growth, and other key priorities. Additionally, we awarded long-term incentive grants through a combination of performance stock units and market restricted stock units. The performance stock units will only vest if three-year weighted average Return on Average Assets exceeds performance criteria established by the Compensation Committee. The market restricted stock units are the same as those granted in 2013. All long-term incentive awards are subject to potential reductions based on certain risk-based criteria.

Results of 2012 Advisory Vote to Approve Executive Compensation

At the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, we held an advisory vote on executive compensation for 2012. Over 99% of the votes cast were in favor of this advisory proposal. The Compensation Committee considered this favorable outcome and believed the outcome conveyed our shareholders' support of our executive compensation programs. At the Annual Meeting, we will again hold an annual advisory vote to approve executive compensation paid in 2013 (see Proposal 2 on page 21 of this Proxy Statement). The Compensation Committee will continue to consider the results from this year's and future advisory votes on executive compensation.

Compensation Philosophy and Key Considerations

Synovus has established a compensation program for our executives that is performance-oriented and designed to support our strategic goals. The philosophy of our compensation program, including key compensation considerations, is described below.

Competitive Program

Synovus' executive compensation program is designed to allow us to compete in the markets in which we seek executive talent. We believe that we must maintain a competitive compensation program in order to recruit and retain top level executive talent.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Emphasis on Performance

Our compensation program is also designed to be performance-oriented. A guiding principle in developing our compensation program has been average pay for average performance above-average pay for above-average performance. This pay for performance principle also results in executive compensation that is below average when performance is below average. Historically, this philosophy has resulted in a significant portion of the total compensation of each executive being

at risk based on short and long-term performance of Synovus. However, the TARP restrictions limited our ability to provide at risk compensation during the TARP period. Because of our emphasis on performance, we also believe that compensation generally should be earned by executives while they are actively employed and can contribute to Synovus performance.

Support Strategic Goals

Synovus compensation program is also designed to support corporate strategic goals and drive the creation of shareholder value. The TARP restrictions on incentive compensation limited the ways our compensation program could link pay to the achievement of

performance goals. However, we are transitioning to a program with a high degree of performance orientation in our incentive plans that aligns our executives with our strategic objectives.

Alignment with Long-Term Shareholders

Synovus has adopted stock ownership guidelines, which require executives to own a certain amount of Synovus stock based on a multiple of base salary, and a hold until retirement provision, which requires executives to retain ownership of 50% of all stock acquired through our equity compensation plans until their retirement or other

termination of employment. These requirements are intended to focus executives on long-term shareholder value creation. Effective March 1, 2013, Synovus amended its Corporate Governance Guidelines to prohibit pledges of our stock by directors and executive officers.

Discourage Excessive Risk-Taking

Our program is designed to ensure that executives are not incentivized to take unnecessary or excessive risks that threaten the value of Synovus. Incentive programs are assessed by the Executive Risk

Committee. In addition, the Compensation Committee meets regularly with the Chief Risk Officer to discuss a risk assessment of our plans.

Compliance with TARP

During the TARP period, we were required to manage our executive compensation programs within the boundaries dictated by the regulations. We continue to believe in our guiding principles and we strived to meet our stated objectives of competitive pay, executive

motivation and retention, and pay for performance when working within the constraints dictated by TARP. Now that we are no longer subject to the TARP restrictions, we are transitioning our program to increase the emphasis on pay for performance. See page 43 for details.

Impact of TARP Compensation Restrictions

Synovus issued approximately \$968 million of preferred stock and warrants to the United States Treasury Department pursuant to the Capital Purchase Program under TARP in 2008. Congress subsequently enacted ARRA, which contained several executive compensation and corporate governance requirements that apply to TARP recipients, including Synovus. Synovus was subject to these requirements until the redemption of our TARP obligations on July 26, 2013. The Compensation Committee took a number of actions during the TARP period in order to comply with the provisions of TARP and ARRA:

Risk Assessment: Met with Synovus' senior risk officer to review senior executive officer compensation plans and employee incentive compensation plans and the risks associated with these plans. The risk assessment is described in more detail beginning on page 40 of this Proxy Statement. While Synovus is no longer subject to the TARP requirements, the Committee will continue to conduct risk assessments with the senior risk officer on an annual basis.

Short-Term Incentives: Suspended cash bonus program for senior executive officers and next twenty most highly compensated employees during the TARP period.

Long-Term Incentive Awards: Granted long-term incentive awards to its executives that complied with TARP requirements and also included a performance measure requiring that Synovus have two consecutive quarters of profitability for the awards to vest. Synovus' long-term incentive plans and the Compensation Committee's actions are described in more detail beginning on page 39 of this Proxy Statement.

Clawback Policy: Added a recovery or clawback provision to Synovus' incentive compensation plans requiring that any senior executive officer and next twenty most highly compensated employees return any bonus payment or award made during the TARP period if they were found to be based upon materially inaccurate financial statements or performance metrics. This clawback applied to the 2013 long-term incentive awards granted during the TARP period although, as noted above, there were no bonus payments to any such officers or employees during 2013. Following the TARP period, the Committee approved a new clawback policy as described on page 42.

Gross-Up Prohibition: Prohibited all forms of tax gross-ups to senior executive officers and the next twenty most highly compensated employees. Synovus rarely used gross ups for its officers so the impact of this prohibition was minimal.

Luxury or Excessive Expenditure Policy: Adopted a policy regarding luxury or excessive expenditures.

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Change In Control Agreements: Suspended for senior executive officers and next twenty most highly compensated employees during the TARP period.

SYNOVUS FINANCIAL CORP - 2014 Proxy Statement 37

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION****Elements and Mix of Compensation for Past Fiscal Year**

Synovus has a performance-oriented executive compensation program that is designed to support our corporate strategic goals, including growth in earnings and growth in shareholder value. The elements of our regular total compensation program and the objectives of each element are identified in the following table:

Compensation Element	Objective	Key Features
Base Pay	Compensate an executive for performing his or her job on a daily basis.	Fixed cash salary historically targeted at median (50 th percentile) of identified list of Peer Companies (companies with similar size and scope of banking operations) for similar positions.
Salary Stock Units	Cash-settled RSUs paid to an executive for performing his or her job on a daily basis.	Salary stock units were awarded to increase the competitiveness of our executive compensation program, which remains below market. Because the cash settlement amount for the salary stock units is based on our stock price, this element of compensation is tied directly to our stock performance.
Short-Term Incentives	<p>Provide an incentive for executives to meet critical annual goals that support our long-term strategy.</p> <p>Promote pay for performance.</p> <p>Ensure a competitive program given the marketplace prevalence of short-term incentive compensation.</p>	Historically, cash bonuses were awarded based upon achievement of annual goals for year of performance. As required under TARP, this element of compensation was suspended during the TARP period. While executives were eligible to receive annual incentives for the portion of the year that we were not subject to the TARP restrictions, we did not reintroduce an annual incentive program for our executives until 2014.
Long-Term Incentives	<p>Provide an incentive for our executives to provide exceptional shareholder return to Synovus shareholders by tying a significant portion of their compensation opportunity to growth in shareholder value.</p> <p>Align the interests of executives with shareholders by awarding executives equity in Synovus.</p> <p>Ensure a competitive compensation program given the market prevalence of long-term incentive compensation.</p>	As described on page 40 of this Proxy Statement, the RSU awards granted during the TARP period comply with TARP requirements and include a three year service requirement. These RSUs also include a performance requirement that Synovus have two consecutive quarters of profitability in order for the awards to vest. After the TARP period, market RSUs were awarded which have a three-year service requirement (1/3 vest for each year of service) as well as performance criteria such that the number of market RSUs that vest each year can be adjusted upward or downward 25% based on Synovus total shareholder return.
Perquisites	<p>Include a vesting schedule designed to retain our executives.</p> <p>Small component of pay intended to provide an economic benefit to executives to promote their attraction and retention.</p>	Perquisites in 2013 were limited to club dues, executive life insurance, financial planning, and security alarm monitoring for certain officers and, in addition, an auto allowance, transportation services, and a housing allowance for Mr. Stelling.
Retirement Plans	Align our compensation plan with competitive practices. Defined contribution plans designed to provide income following an executive's retirement, combined with a deferred compensation plan to replace benefits lost under Synovus qualified plans.	Plans offered include a profit sharing plan, a 401(k) savings plan and a deferred compensation plan.
Change of Control Agreements	Provide orderly transition and continuity of management following a change of control of Synovus.	Upon double trigger (change of control followed by actual or constructive termination within 2 years), agreement pays three times the executive's base salary and bonus. Change of control agreements for the Company's senior executive officers and the next five most highly compensated employees were suspended during the TARP period. As of June 2012, the Compensation Committee has committed that any new change of control agreements will not permit excise tax gross-ups.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Elements of Compensation for Past Fiscal Year

In early 2009, the decision was made to suspend Synovus' short-term incentive program and its former long-term incentive program in light of business performance, economic conditions and TARP requirements. Accordingly, as more fully described below, there were no short-term incentive awards for 2013. Grants of restricted stock units during the TARP period in 2013 were subject to TARP restrictions (contingent upon redemption of our TARP obligations) and also included a three-year service requirement and a special performance vesting condition that required Synovus to achieve at least two consecutive quarters of

profitability. The market restricted stock units awarded after we repaid TARP included a three-year service requirement and a three-year performance multiplier. Based upon Synovus' shareholder return during the performance period, the number of market RSUs which vest each year can be adjusted upward or downward 25%. Because we have repaid TARP, we are transitioning our short and long-term incentive programs to ensure they align strategically with the needs of the business, the interests of our shareholders and the competitive market. See page 43.

Base Pay

To ensure that base salaries are competitive, Synovus' historical pay philosophy has been to target base pay at the median (the 50th percentile) of the composite of the Peer Company data and the external market survey data, based on similarly situated positions and each executive's position and job responsibilities. For certain positions for which there is no clear market match in the data, a blend of two or more positions from the data was used. The Committee reviews changes in the data from the previous year.

The Committee views market data as one input when evaluating executive base salaries. Subjective evaluation of individual performance can also affect base pay. For example, an executive whose performance

is not meeting expectations, in the Committee's judgment, may receive no increase in base pay or a smaller base pay increase in a given year. On the other hand, an executive with outstanding performance may receive a larger base pay increase or more frequent base pay increases.

Comparison of an executive's base salary to the base salaries of other Synovus executives may also be a factor in establishing base salaries, especially with respect to positions for which there is no clear market match in the comparative data. Generally, large increases in base pay occur only when an executive is promoted into a new position. Increases may also be provided to bring salaries more in line with market data.

Base Pay Decisions in 2013

After reviewing market comparisons for similarly-situated positions, the Committee awarded 2.75% cash base salary increases (rounded to the nearest \$1,000) for the Chief Executive Officer and for Synovus' other named executive officers in 2013. While the Committee recognized that cash salaries were below the market median, cash base salary increases were limited to 2.75% to remain generally consistent with the base salary percentage increases received by other team members at Synovus. As a result, individual performance was not a factor used in determining base pay for Synovus' named executive officers in 2013.

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Consistent with the actions taken by many of our peers and other banks subject to TARP, the Committee granted salary stock units for 2013 to the Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers. The initial value of the salary stock units awarded to each named executive officer was approximately equal to 30% of each officer's cash base salary and is

shown in footnote 1 to the Summary Compensation Table on page 46 of this Proxy Statement. The Committee decided to continue awarding salary stock units because of our return to profitability and because the total compensation paid to our named executive officers was below market median. The salary stock units consisted of restricted stock units under the Synovus 2013 Omnibus Plan that were fully vested when granted, with delayed settlement. The awards were granted as of each bi-weekly payroll date following approval, with the executive receiving a number of salary stock units equal to the proportionate amount of the annual rate for the pay period divided by the stock closing price on the respective grant date. The salary stock units were settled in cash on January 15, 2014, based upon the closing price on such date. Even with the salary stock awards, the total compensation paid to our named executive officers is below the market median.

Short-Term Incentives

No short-term incentives were paid to our executive officers in 2013. TARP requirements prohibited the paying of cash incentives during the TARP period, and the Compensation Committee did not implement any short-term incentive program for executives for the remainder of 2013.

Long-Term Incentives

Our executive compensation program has historically included long-term incentive compensation earned through performance. We provided long-term incentive compensation opportunities in order to provide an incentive for our executives to provide exceptional shareholder return to Synovus' shareholders to align the interests of executives with shareholders by awarding executives equity in Synovus, and to ensure a competitive compensation program given the market prevalence of

long-term incentive compensation. Our long-term incentive awards also included a vesting schedule designed to retain our executives.

During the TARP period, we suspended grants under the prior long-term incentive program and implemented long-term incentive grants consistent with the TARP requirements. As described below, we also granted market restricted stock units after exiting TARP.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Long-Term Incentive Decisions in 2013

In 2013, Synovus granted restricted stock units during the TARP period consistent with the TARP requirements for several reasons. First, the Committee believed that long-term incentive awards were needed in order to maintain the competitiveness of Synovus' executive compensation program. As part of the review of comparative compensation data, it was determined that long-term incentive awards were prevalent in the executive compensation programs of Peer Companies (as defined below), including Peer Companies that were TARP recipients. In addition, in order to provide a performance incentive for the executives, the Committee included a performance vesting requirement that Synovus must remain profitable for at least two consecutive quarters. As required under TARP, the 2013 restricted stock unit awards also have both a service component (three years of service is required for vesting) and a TARP redemption component (for each 25% of the aggregate TARP funds that are redeemed, 25% of the units may vest).

The quantity of restricted stock units granted to Synovus' named executive officers in 2013 during the TARP period was determined utilizing TARP guidelines. As permitted under TARP guidelines, the value of each executive's restricted stock units on the date of grant was based upon approximately one-third of each executive's estimated total compensation for the year. Because of the TARP guidelines, the quantity of restricted stock units granted to each named executive

officer was below that of the Peer Company median for each similarly-situated position.

After redeeming TARP, Synovus granted market restricted stock units to our executive officers. We granted market restricted stock units because our executives' long-term incentive compensation amounts were below market, primarily due to TARP restrictions. In addition, we experienced a significant increase in total shareholder return following our TARP redemption and we wanted to provide our executives with a performance incentive based upon continued increases in total shareholder return. The market restricted stock units have a service-based vesting component, which requires that the executive officer complete three years of service, with the units vesting 1/3 each year over the three-year period. In addition, the market restricted stock units feature performance criteria such that the number of market restricted stock units which vest each year during the performance period will be adjusted upward or downward 25% in direct proportion to Synovus' total shareholder return during that year.

The restricted stock unit and market restricted stock unit awards made to Synovus' named executive officers in 2013 are set forth in the "Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards" column of the Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table on page 47 of this Proxy Statement.

Perquisites

Perquisites, which are not tied to performance, are a small part of our executive compensation program. Perquisites are offered to align our compensation program with competitive practices because similar positions at Synovus' competitors offer similar perquisites. The perquisites offered by Synovus in 2013 were limited to the payment of club dues, executive life insurance, financial planning, and security alarm monitoring for certain officers, and, in addition, an auto allowance, transportation services, and a housing allowance for Mr. Stelling. The Company's incremental cost of providing these benefits is included as "All Other Compensation" in the Summary Compensation Table and are described in more detail in footnotes 4 and 5 of the Summary

Compensation Table on page 46 of this Proxy Statement. The incremental cost of these benefits in 2013 for Mr. Stelling was \$53,045. No other named executive officers received perquisites in excess of \$25,000 in 2013. Considered both individually and in the aggregate, we believe that the perquisites we offer to our named executive officers are reasonable and appropriate.

In light of economic conditions, in 2009 the Committee suspended the personal use of aircraft by the Company's executives, although the Committee can approve exceptions to that policy. No exceptions were approved during 2013.

Retirement and Deferred Compensation Plans

Our compensation program also includes retirement plans designed to provide income following an executive's retirement. Synovus' compensation program is designed to reflect Synovus' philosophy that compensation generally should be earned while actively employed. Although retirement benefits are paid following an executive's retirement, the benefits are earned while employed and are substantially related to performance. We have chosen to use defined contribution retirement plans because we believe that defined benefit plans are difficult to understand and communicate, and contributions to defined benefit plans often depend upon factors that are beyond Synovus' control, such as the earnings performance of the assets in such plans compared to actuarial assumptions inherent in such plans. Synovus offered two qualified defined contribution retirement plans to its employees in 2013: a profit sharing plan and a 401(k) savings plan. A money purchase pension plan, which was frozen on December 31, 2012, was merged into the Profit Sharing Plan on July 1, 2013.

The 401(k) Savings Plan offers an employer matching contribution of up to 4% of compensation. In addition, there are opportunities under both the profit sharing plan and the 401(k) savings plan for discretionary employer contributions based upon profitability. Based upon Synovus' performance for 2013, Synovus' named executive officers did not receive an employer contribution under the profit sharing plan or 401(k) savings plan.

In addition to these plans, the Deferred Compensation Plan, or the Deferred Plan, replaces benefits foregone under the qualified plans due to legal limits imposed by the IRS. The Deferred Plan does not provide above market interest. Instead, participants in the Deferred Plan can choose to invest their accounts among mutual funds that are the same as the mutual funds that are offered in the 401(k) savings plan. The executives' Deferred Plan accounts are held in a rabbi trust, which is subject to claims by Synovus' creditors. The employer matching contribution to the Deferred Plan for 2013 for named executive officers is set forth in the All Other Compensation column in the Summary Compensation Table, and the earnings on the Deferred Plan accounts during 2013 for named executive officers is set forth in the Aggregate Earnings in Last FY column in the Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table. Mr. Stelling also participates in a deferred compensation plan entered into with Riverside Bank, or the Riverside Plan, prior to Riverside Bank's acquisition by Synovus. The obligations under the Riverside Plan, which was initially effective January 1, 2003, were assumed by Synovus Bank when Synovus consolidated its banking charters in 2010. Under the Riverside Plan, the beginning benefit amount specified in the plan is increased by 3% for each year of service attained by Mr. Stelling. The total benefit amount under the Riverside Plan is payable to Mr. Stelling in monthly payments over a period of 15 years following his

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

attainment of age 65 or in a single lump sum payment in the event of his death or disability. The total benefit amount under the Riverside Plan as of December 31, 2013 is included in Mr. Stelling's balance in the

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table. There was no contribution to the Riverside Plan for 2013.

Employment and Termination Agreements

Synovus does not generally enter into employment agreements with its executives, except in unusual circumstances such as acquisitions. None of the named executive officers have employment agreements. Synovus has entered into limited post-termination arrangements when appropriate, such as change of control agreements. Synovus chose to enter into change of control arrangements with its executives to ensure: (1) the retention of executives and an orderly transition during a change of control, (2) that executives would be financially protected in the event of a change of control so they continue to act in the best interests of Synovus while continuing to manage Synovus during a change of control, and (3) a competitive compensation package because such arrangements are common in the market and it was determined that

such agreements were important in recruiting executive talent. The change of control agreements provide for a lump sum payment equal to three years of base salary and the affected executive's average bonus for the past three years, as well as three years of health and welfare benefits. Benefits are only in the event of a double trigger, requiring both a change of control followed by an executive's actual or constructive termination within two years of the change of control. As required under ARRA, change of control agreements were suspended for senior executive officers and the next five most highly compensated employees during the TARP period. In June of 2012, the Committee adopted a policy prohibiting tax gross-ups from future change of control agreements.

Competitive Market Data

The Compensation Committee historically has evaluated comparative data relating to total direct compensation (salary, short-term incentive opportunities, and long-term incentive opportunities) to assess the executive compensation practices of competitor companies. The Committee continued this practice in 2013, with the assistance of Meridian Compensation Partners, LLC, its independent compensation consultant (Meridian). Findings from this comparative evaluation were used to assist the Committee in making the decision to increase base salaries and to award salary stock units to the Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers and in making the decision to grant long-term incentive awards in 2013. These findings will also serve to provide historical trending information to support future compensation decisions, particularly now that we are no longer subject to the TARP compensation restrictions.

As part of this evaluation, the Committee reviewed the most recent proxy data available for the companies listed below, as well as data appropriate to our industry and company size from external market surveys. When reviewing this data, the Committee focused on total direct compensation opportunities, not necessarily the amount of compensation actually paid, which varies depending upon each company's performance results.

From a list of competitor banks, including both TARP and non-TARP institutions, the Committee selected nine banks with higher asset size and nine banks with lower asset size than Synovus (the Peer Companies). In selecting the Peer Companies, the Committee did not include companies more than three times the asset size of Synovus. For 2013, the Peer Companies were:

Associated Banc-Corp.	Fulton Financial Corp.
BOK Financial Corp.	Hancock Holding Company
City National Corp.	Huntington Bancshares, Inc.
Comerica Inc.	New York Community Bancorp, Inc.
Commerce Bancshares, Inc.	People's United Financial, Inc.
Cullen/Frost Bankers, Inc.	Popular, Inc.
First Horizon National Corp.	Susquehanna Bancshares, Inc.
First Merit Corporation	TCF Financial Corp.
First Niagara Financial Group, Inc.	Zions Bancorporation

Compensation Framework: Compensation Policies, Compensation Process and Risk Considerations

Compensation Policies

Timing of Equity Awards

If the Compensation Committee is taking action to approve equity awards on or near the date that Synovus' annual earnings are released, the Committee has established the grant date for equity awards to

executives as: (a) the last business day of the month in which earnings are released or, if later, (b) two complete business days following the date of the earnings release. This policy ensures that the annual earnings release has time to be absorbed by the market before equity awards are granted.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION****Stock Ownership/Retention Guidelines**

To align the interests of its executives with shareholders, Synovus implemented stock ownership guidelines for its executives. Under the guidelines, executives were initially required to maintain ownership of Synovus common stock equal to at least a specified multiple of base salary, as set forth in the table below:

Named Executive Officer	Ownership Level (as multiple of base salary)
Chief Executive Officer	5x
All other executive officers	3x

The guidelines were initially adopted in 2004 and were reviewed at the beginning of each calendar year. Executives have a five-year grace period to fully achieve the guideline with an interim three-year goal. Until the guideline is achieved, executives are required to retain all net shares received upon the exercise of stock options, excluding shares used to pay the option's exercise price and any taxes due upon exercise. In the event of a severe financial hardship, the guidelines permit the development of an alternative ownership plan by the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Committee.

Like a number of other public companies, especially financial institutions, the market value of Synovus' common stock decreased significantly during 2008-2011. As a result, for the executives who were subject to guidelines in 2009, the Committee agreed to accept the number of shares owned by each such executive as of January 1, 2009 as being in compliance with the guidelines (January 1, 2011 for executives who became subject to the guidelines after that date). The Committee agreed to review the guidelines and each executive's ownership level on an annual basis. After reviewing the guidelines in 2014 based on ownership levels as of December 31, 2013, the Committee agreed to reinstate the guidelines. All current executives were in compliance with the guidelines as of December 31, 2013.

Hold Until Retirement Provision

Synovus has also adopted a hold until retirement provision that applies to all unexercised stock options and unvested restricted stock awards. Under this provision, executives that have attained the stock ownership guidelines described above are also required to retain ownership of 50% of all stock acquired through Synovus equity compensation plans (after taxes and transaction costs) until their retirement or other termination of employment. The hold until retirement requirement further aligns the interests of its executives with shareholders.

Clawback Policy

Synovus adopted a clawback policy during the TARP period requiring its senior executive officers and the next twenty most highly compensated employees return any bonus payment or award made if they were found to be based upon materially inaccurate financial statements or performance metrics. This clawback applied to the long-term incentive awards granted during the TARP period although, as noted above, there were no bonus payments to any such officers or employees during 2013. On January 22, 2014, the Compensation Committee approved a

clawback policy pursuant to which any incentive compensation paid to Synovus' executive officers that is based upon materially inaccurate performance metrics or financial statements, or that results from any risk-related actions that result in or are reasonably expected to result in a material adverse impact to Synovus or a business unit, are subject to clawback at the Committee's discretion.

Anti-Hedging Policy

Synovus does not allow directors, officers or employees to hedge the value of Synovus equity securities held directly or indirectly by the director, officer or employee. Synovus' policy prohibits the purchase or sale of puts, calls, options or other derivative securities based on Synovus' securities, as well as hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts or other derivative securities based on Synovus securities.

Anti-Pledging Policy

Effective March 1, 2013, Synovus amended its Corporate Governance Guidelines to prohibit pledges of our stock by directors and executive officers.

Deductibility of Compensation

We have structured most forms of compensation paid to our executives to be tax deductible. Section 162(m) of the Code limits the deductibility of compensation paid by a publicly-traded corporation to its named executive officers, other than the Chief Financial Officer, for amounts in excess of \$1 million, unless certain conditions are met. During the TARP period, however, this limit was reduced to \$500,000. The short-term and long-term incentive plans have been approved by shareholders, and awards under these plans are eligible to qualify as performance-based compensation to ensure deductibility under Section 162(m). We reserve the right to provide compensation that is not tax-deductible, however, if we believe the benefits of doing so outweigh the loss of a tax deduction.

Accounting Considerations

We account for all compensation paid in accordance with GAAP. The accounting treatment has generally not affected the form of compensation paid to named executive officers.

No Tax Gross-Ups

During the TARP period, all forms of tax gross-ups to senior executive officers and the next twenty most highly-compensated employees were prohibited. The impact of this provision was minimal, since change of control agreements, the only arrangements using tax gross-ups, were suspended during the TARP period. In June of 2012, prior to repaying TARP, the Committee adopted a policy prohibiting tax gross-ups from future change of control agreements.

No Option Repricing

Our 2013 Omnibus Plan prohibits the repricing of stock options and stock appreciation rights without shareholder approval.

Compensation Process

Role of Compensation Committee and Compensation Consultant in Compensation Process

The roles of the Compensation Committee and its compensation consultant in the compensation process are described in detail on page 10 of this Proxy Statement under Corporate Governance and Board Matters Committees of the Board Compensation Committee.

Role of the Executive Officers in the Compensation Process

Synovus Chief Executive Officer generally attends Compensation Committee meetings by invitation of the Committee. The Chief Executive Officer provides management perspective on issues under consideration by the Committee and makes proposals regarding the compensation of

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

the named executive officers, other than himself. The Chief Executive Officer does not have authority to vote on Committee matters. The Committee regularly meets in executive session without any executive officers present. For more information regarding Committee meetings, please refer to page 10 of this Proxy Statement under Corporate Governance and Board Matters Committees of the Board Compensation Committee.

Tally Sheets

The Committee historically has used annual tally sheets to add up all components of compensation for the Chief Executive Officer (and for the other named executive officers on a less frequent basis), including base salary, bonus, long-term incentives, accumulative realized and

unrealized stock options and restricted stock gains, the dollar value of perquisites and the total cost to the company, and earnings and accumulated payment obligations under Synovus nonqualified deferred compensation program. Tally sheets also provide estimates of the amounts payable to each executive upon the occurrence of potential future events, such as a change of control, retirement, voluntary or involuntary termination, death and disability. Tally sheets are used to provide the Committee with total compensation amounts for each executive so that the Committee can determine whether the amounts are in line with our compensation strategy. The Committee reviewed tally sheets for the Chief Executive Officer and for Synovus other named executive officers in October 2013 and concluded that their total compensation is fair and reasonable.

Risk Considerations

Our compensation program is reviewed by several different groups to ensure that the risks involved with the program are appropriately assessed and managed. The compensation risks are first reviewed by the management team that designs, implements and administers the program. All incentive compensation programs are also reviewed by the Executive Risk Committee, a management committee chaired by our Chief Risk Officer. Finally, as required under TARP, the Compensation

Committee met at least two times per year with the Chief Risk Officer during the TARP period to conduct a risk assessment of our compensation plans. For additional details regarding the risk assessment by the Compensation Committee, please see Incentive Compensation Plan Risk Assessment in the Compensation Committee Report on page 45 of this Proxy Statement.

Significant Events After December 31, 2013

On January 22, 2014, the Compensation Committee took several actions to establish a new post-TARP compensation structure for Synovus executive officers based on our pay for performance philosophy. The new structure includes the reintroduction of an annual incentive plan for executives, and the introduction of performance stock units based on three-year performance goals. As noted earlier, the previous structure was based on the TARP executive compensation restrictions, which no longer apply to Synovus.

Salary Stock. The Compensation Committee previously granted salary stock to Synovus executive officers, including its named executive officers, for 2012 and 2013. The Compensation Committee elected to continue to award salary stock units for 2014. The salary stock rate for 2014 for each named executive officer, which is set forth in the table below, has been reduced from 2012-3 levels. The salary stock units will take the form of restricted stock units granted under Synovus 2013 Omnibus Plan (2013 Plan) and will be granted as of each bi-weekly payroll date in 2014 following the effective date of the grant. At each salary payment date, the employee will receive a number of salary stock units equal to the proportionate amount of the annual rate for the pay period divided by the stock closing price on the payment date. The salary stock units will be fully vested when awarded and will be settled in cash on January 15, 2015 based on the previous 20-day average closing price of Synovus.

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Annual Performance Plan. The Compensation Committee also reintroduced a cash-based annual incentive plan for executive officers. For 2014, the approved annual performance goals are based 50% on core earnings, 25% on loan growth and 25% on core deposit growth. In addition, the Committee has the discretion to adjust awards based on strategic objectives, regulatory compliance, risk management, total shareholder return and individual performance. The Committee also established individual award targets as a percentage of base salary for each named executive officer. The award targets for each named executive officer are set forth in the table below. The actual payout can range from 0% to 150% of the award target based upon Synovus' performance results for 2014 compared to the performance goals. The awards, which are Cash-Based Awards under the 2013 Plan, will also

be limited based on a 2014 core earnings goal established by the Committee to fund the awards and ensure deductibility.

Long-Term Incentive Awards. The Committee also granted Synovus' executive officers, including its named executive officers, long-term incentive awards effective January 31, 2014.

The performance stock unit awards (PSUs) have both a performance vesting component and a service vesting requirement. Under the performance vesting component, Synovus' weighted average return on average assets is measured over a three-year performance period. The actual payout of the PSUs can range from 0% to 150% of the target amount based upon Synovus' weighted average return on average assets during the performance period compared to the performance formula approved by the Compensation Committee. Under the service vesting component, any awards that are earned based on the performance criteria will vest 100% after three years of service.

The Compensation Committee also granted market restricted stock unit awards (MRSUs) to Synovus executive officers, including its named executive officers, effective January 31, 2014. The MRSUs have a service-based vesting component and performance criteria based on Synovus' total shareholder return. Under the service-based vesting component, the MRSUs vest 1/3 each year over a three-year period subject to each executive's continued employment with Synovus. The performance criteria specify that the target amount of MRSUs which vest each year will be adjusted upward or downward 25% based upon Synovus' total shareholder return during each year.

Both the PSUs and the MRSUs are subject to a Risk-Based Modifier, which can reduce the payouts of outstanding awards if future results suggest risk was not properly considered in achieving the results on which the number of units awarded were based. The Compensation Committee will consider if reductions are warranted if any of the following occur during the vesting period: Synovus or a line of business experiences a material loss, Synovus or an individual executive fails to comply with risk policies or properly address risk concerns, or if regulatory capital falls below regulatory capital requirements.

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Clawback Policy. The Compensation Committee also approved a clawback policy pursuant to which any incentive compensation paid to Synovus executive officers that is based upon materially inaccurate performance metrics or financial statements, or that results from any risk-related actions that result in or are reasonably expected to result in

a material adverse impact to Synovus or a business unit, are subject to clawback at the Committee's discretion.

The following table summarizes the actions of the Compensation Committee on January 22, 2014 with respect to Synovus named executive officers.

	Salary	Stock	Bonus Target	Performance	Market Restricted
			(% of Base Salary)	Stock Units(#)	Stock Units(#)
Kessel D. Stelling Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President	\$ 184,400		80%	149,254	223,881
Thomas J. Prescott Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	83,650		40%	53,732	80,598
Allen J. Gula, Jr. Executive Vice President and Chief Operations Officer	83,250		30%	33,433	50,150
Mark G. Holladay Executive Vice President and Chief Risk Officer	68,000		30%	33,433	50,150
Roy Dallis Copeland, Jr. Executive Vice President and Chief Banking Officer	68,000		30%	33,433	50,150

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COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT

CD&A

Synovus Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K with management and, based on such review and discussions, has recommended to the Board that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in Synovus 2013 Annual Report and in this Proxy Statement.

Incentive Compensation Plan Risk Assessment

As required under TARP, the Committee met with Synovus Chief Risk Officer in 2013 during the TARP period to review Synovus incentive compensation plans. The Committee concluded that the compensation of senior executive officers, or SEOs, did not encourage unnecessary or excessive risks that threatened the value of Synovus because the primary elements of SEO compensation during the TARP period were base salary and grants of restricted stock units, which complied with the requirement of TARP and had an additional performance-based vesting requirement (two consecutive quarters of profitability). Because the TARP regulations required the suspension of incentive compensation plans for the SEOs (except for the restricted stock unit grants), the remainder of the review focused on Synovus employee incentive plans.

Synovus employee incentive plans are broadly classified by business unit: incentive plans for Synovus banking divisions and incentive plans for Synovus Financial Management Services division, or FMS. All of the plans were assessed for risk factors in three different categories: financial risks, strategic risks, and administrative risks. Each plan was assigned a level of risk ranking from 1 (highest risk) to 5 (lowest risk) for each risk category. Any plan that received a 1 or 2 in any category was modified through the implementation of additional controls to ensure appropriate mitigation of risks. After the implementation of such controls, no plans were ranked higher than a 3.

Synovus banking subsidiary, Synovus Bank, maintains incentive compensation plans that pay production incentives to bank personnel, including commercial and business bankers, private bankers, branch managers and assistant branch managers, personal bankers and personnel in the card services, loan collection and treasury management areas. Incentives are paid for various measures of production consistent with Synovus strategic business goals for the year. For 2013, these measures included loan growth, loan fee income, new loan production, core deposit growth, growth in deposit accounts, and fee income, including both referral fees and fees paid on retail accounts. As part of the risk assessment, it was determined that the risks of these plans were acceptable requiring normal monitoring. With respect to financial risks, it was noted that incentives were paid only upon realized revenue,

and that the payouts represented an extremely small portion of the banks total compensation expense. It was noted that incentives would either not be paid or would be reduced in the event participants did not comply with specified credit standards. It was also pointed out that 50% of the incentive payouts for loan growth would be deferred for one year so that management could adjust the payout amounts based on their assessment of loan portfolio performance and perceived risk. With respect to strategic risks, it was noted that the performance measures were based on Synovus strategic business goals for the year, and that a return on investment analysis was performed to ensure that the incentives being encouraged were consistent with the company's business and strategic goals for the year. With respect to administrative risks, it was noted that the design, goal setting, and performance measurement for the plans were performed by team members who do not participate in the plans, and that the plans were administered and managed by a central corporate office. As a result, there were no additional mitigating controls required to be implemented.

FMS maintains incentive compensation plans for Synovus FMS companies, including Synovus Mortgage Corp., Synovus Securities, Inc., Synovus Trust Company, N.A., and the Creative Financial and GLOBALT divisions. As part of the risk assessment, it was noted that the plans for Synovus Mortgage, Synovus Securities and Creative Financial presented somewhat more risk than other Synovus plans because commier" style="margin:0in 0in .0001pt;text-align:center;">

The following table provides information about our financial instruments that are sensitive to changes in interest rates (amounts in thousands):

	As of March 31,													
	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		Thereafter	Total		
Long-term debt (including current portion):														
Fixed-rate	\$		\$	5,335	\$		\$	16,894	\$		\$	1,265,554	\$	1,287,783
Weighted average interest rate				6.00%				8.38%				6.47%		6.50%
Variable-rate	\$	22	\$	24	\$	26	\$	675	\$		\$		\$	747
Weighted average interest rate		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%						6.00%
Interest rate swaps:														
Notional amount	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	250,000	\$	250,000
Average payable rate												2.94%		2.94%
Average receivable rate												6.33%		6.33%

Item 4. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")). Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - OTHER INFORMATION**Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

Station Casinos and our subsidiaries are defendants in various lawsuits relating to routine matters incidental to our business. As with all litigation, no assurance can be provided as to the outcome of the following matters and litigation inherently involves significant costs. Following is a summary of key litigation impacting Station Casinos and our subsidiaries.

Poulos/Ahearn Litigation

On April 26, 1994, a suit seeking status as a class action lawsuit was filed by plaintiff, William H. Poulos, et al., as class representative, in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida (the Florida District Court), naming 41 manufacturers, distributors and casino operators of video poker and electronic slot machines, including Station Casinos. On May 10, 1994, a lawsuit alleging substantially identical claims was filed by another plaintiff, William Ahearn, et al., as class representative, in the Florida District Court against 48 manufacturers, distributors and casino operators of video poker and electronic slot machines, including the Company and most of the other major hotel/casino companies. The lawsuits allege that the defendants have engaged in a course of fraudulent and misleading conduct intended to induce persons to play such games based on a false belief concerning how the gaming machines operate, as well as the extent to which there is an opportunity to win. The two lawsuits have been consolidated into a single action, and have been transferred to the United States District Court for the District of Nevada (the Nevada District Court). On September 26, 1995, a lawsuit alleging substantially identical claims was filed by plaintiff, Larry Schreier, et al., as class representative, in the Nevada District Court, naming 45 manufacturers, distributors, and casino operators of video poker and electronic slot machines, including the Company. Motions to dismiss the Poulos/Ahearn and Schreier cases were filed by defendants. On April 17, 1996, the Poulos/Ahearn lawsuits were dismissed, but plaintiffs were given leave to file Amended Complaints on or before May 31, 1996. On May 31, 1996, an Amended Complaint was filed, naming William H. Poulos, et al., as plaintiff. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss. On August 15, 1996, the Schreier lawsuit was dismissed with leave to amend. On September 27, 1996, Schreier filed an Amended Complaint. Defendants filed motions to dismiss the Amended Complaint. In December 1996, the Nevada District Court consolidated the Poulos/Ahearn, the Schreier, and a third case not involving the Company and ordered all pending motions be deemed withdrawn without prejudice, including Defendants' Motions to Dismiss the Amended Complaints. The plaintiffs filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint on February 13, 1997. On or about December 19, 1997, the Nevada District Court issued formal opinions granting in part and denying in part the defendants' motion to dismiss. In so doing, the Nevada District Court ordered plaintiffs to file an amended complaint in accordance with the Court's orders in January of 1998. Accordingly, plaintiffs amended their complaint and filed it with the Nevada District Court in February 1998. The Company and all other defendants continue to deny the allegations contained in the amended complaint filed on behalf of plaintiffs. The plaintiffs are seeking compensatory, special, consequential, incidental, and punitive damages in unspecified amounts. On June 25, 2002, the Nevada District Court denied plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On July 11, 2002, plaintiffs filed a petition for permission to appeal such class certification ruling with the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. On August 15, 2002, the Ninth Circuit granted the plaintiffs' petition for permission to appeal such class certification ruling. The parties have filed briefs setting forth their arguments, and rebutting the other party's arguments concerning the issue on appeal. On January 15, 2004, the Court of Appeals heard oral argument on this matter, but has yet to issue a ruling. While no assurances can be made with respect to any litigation, the Company believes that the plaintiffs' claims are without merit and does not expect that the lawsuits will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Harrah's Litigation

On July 13, 2001, the Company and five of its major operating subsidiaries were named as defendants in a lawsuit brought by Harrah's Entertainment, Inc. and Harrah's Operating Company, Inc. in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada (CV-S-01-0825-PMP-RJJ). The plaintiffs allege that the Company and its subsidiaries are liable for unspecified actual and punitive damages, and they seek injunctive and other relief, based on allegations that the Company's Boarding Pass Rewards Program infringes on various patents held by the plaintiffs.

On October 4, 2001, the Company and the subsidiaries filed their answer and counterclaim seeking declaratory judgment that Harrah's patents (1) are not infringed by the Company's and the subsidiaries' actions, (2) are invalid under federal patent law and (3) are rendered unenforceable due to Harrah's inequitable conduct. On March 27, 2002, Harrah's filed an amended complaint, which added an additional defendant, Green Valley Ranch Gaming, LLC, which is an affiliate of the Company. On April 22, 2002, the Company and its subsidiaries and affiliate filed their amended answer and counterclaim denying infringement by Green Valley Ranch Gaming, LLC, and alleging Harrah's committed further acts of inequitable conduct.

On January 17, 2003, the Company filed motions for summary judgment or partial summary judgment on several issues: (1) a Motion for Summary Judgment of Patent Unenforceability Due To Inequitable Conduct, (2) a Motion for Summary Judgment of Patent Invalidity Under 35 U.S.C. ss 102 and 103 (lack of novelty and obviousness), (3) a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment of Patent Invalidity Under 35 U.S.C. s 112 (indefiniteness, lack of written description and failure to disclose best mode), (4) a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,003,013, and (5) a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,183,362. That same day, Harrah's filed motions for partial summary judgment on several issues: (1) a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment of Infringement of Claims 15-18 of U.S. Patent No. 5,761,647, (2) a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment of Infringement of Claims 1-2 and 49 of U.S. Patent No. 6,003,013, (3) a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendants' Invalidity Defenses, and (4) a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment That Certain Third Party Systems Are Not Prior Art. During February and March of 2003, the parties filed oppositions, reply briefs and various motions to strike in response to the summary judgment motions.

The Company and its subsidiaries and affiliate have requested oral argument on the motions. On March 23, 2004, the District Court heard oral argument on certain of the summary judgment motions and motions to strike, but has yet to issue a ruling on those motions. While no assurances can be made with respect to any litigation, the Company believes that the plaintiffs' claims are without merit and does not expect that the lawsuit will have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Plattner Litigation

On May 2, 2003, the Company and one of its operating subsidiaries, Palace Station Hotel & Casino, Inc. (Palace Station), were named as defendants in a lawsuit seeking status as a class action brought by Dov Plattner in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California (Case No. CB295056).

The lawsuit seeks to recover for alleged breach of contract, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing, promissory fraud, unjust enrichment and violations of sections 17200 and 17500, et. seq. of the California Business and Professions Code, all in connection with energy and telephone surcharge fees imposed on Palace Station hotel guests. The plaintiff is requesting unspecified actual and punitive damages, as well as injunctive and other relief.

On November 10, 2003, the defendants filed a response to the complaint denying all liability. While no assurances can be made with respect to any litigation, the Company believes that the plaintiff's claims are without merit and does not expect that the lawsuit will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Castillo Litigation

On May 14, 2003, the Company (as a nominal defendant only) and all of its executive officers and directors were named as defendants in a derivative action lawsuit, which also seeks status as a class action, brought by Bernard Castillo in the District Court of Clark County, Nevada (Case No. A467663).

The lawsuit alleges that (1) the director defendants breached their fiduciary duties by failing to make certain disclosures in the Company's 2002 Proxy Statement regarding the sale by the Company of its subsidiary, Southwest Gaming Services, Inc. (SGSI), and regarding a proposal seeking shareholder approval of an amendment to the Company's stock option plan; (2) the director defendants breached their fiduciary duties in approving the sale of SGSI and in recommending approval of the option plan amendment; and (3) the purchasers of SGSI and the recipients of certain benefits made possible by the option plan amendment were unjustly enriched. The plaintiff is requesting unspecified actual damages, as well as injunctive and other relief.

On July 21, 2003, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss or, in the alternative, motion to stay all of the plaintiff's claims. On October 24, 2003, the District Court granted the motion to stay all of plaintiff's claims pending the consideration of such claims by a special litigation committee to be formed by the Company in accordance with the Court's order granting such motion. On February 27, 2004, the District Court entered another order extending the stay for another 120 days pending the special litigation committee investigation. While no assurances can be made with respect to any litigation, the Company believes that the plaintiff's claims are without merit and does not expect that the lawsuit will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Item 2. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds

The table below sets forth the information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of the Company of its common stock during the three months ended March 31, 2004 (unaudited):

Period	Total number of shares purchased (a)	Average price paid per share		Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
January 1 - 31, 2004					10,361,644
February 1 - 29, 2004					10,361,644
March 1 - 31, 2004	3,573	\$	41.74		10,361,644
Total	3,573	\$	41.74		10,361,644

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(a) The shares purchased by the Company during the three months ended March 31, 2004, consisted of 1,823 restricted shares withheld to offset tax withholding obligations that occur upon vesting of the restricted shares and 1,750 restricted shares purchased upon the resignation of a member of the Company's board of directors.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities - None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders - None

Item 5. Other Information None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

No. 31.1 - Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

No. 31.2 - Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

No. 32.1 - Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

No. 32.2 - Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On March 29, 2004, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 29, 2004, reporting items listed under Items 5 and 7.

On April 1, 2004, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 2004, reporting items listed under Items 5.02 (b) and 9.01.

On April 20, 2004, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 20, 2004, reporting items listed under Item 2.02.

On April 23, 2004, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 22, 2004, reporting items listed under Item 8.01.

SIGNATURE

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

Station Casinos, Inc.,
Registrant

DATE: May 7, 2004

/s/ Glenn C. Christenson
Glenn C. Christenson,
Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Administrative Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)