BNY 2025 Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Results Disclosure

Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation
The Bank of New York Mellon

July 1, 2025

Information Classification: PUBLIC

BNY

Introduction

Throughout this document The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation on a consolidated basis is referred to as “BNY,” the “Firm,” "the Corporation", “we,” “our,” and “us.” BNY and The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Institutional Bank”) are required to conduct company-wide stress tests pursuant to 12 C.F.R. part 252 (the “Regulation”). A summary of those results is also required to be published under the Regulation. Accordingly, we have developed the following disclosure document, which contains the information required by the Regulation to be disclosed publicly and has been prepared in accordance with the Regulation. Any differences between the presentation of information concerning BNY or the Institutional Bank in this disclosure and how we present such information for other purposes are solely due to our efforts to comply with the Regulation. The information presented in this disclosure does not, in any way, reflect changes to our organizational structure, business plans or practices, or strategy.

The projections contained herein are based on the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario provided by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”) in connection with the 2025 annual Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing (“DFAST”) exercise. The Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario is designed to be generally representative of a severe economic downturn scenario that can be described in many respects as similar to the recession beginning in 2008. The specific variables included in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario such as economic activity, unemployment, exchange rates, prices, incomes, and interest rates are detailed in the document published by the Federal Reserve on February 5, 2025 titled “2025 Stress Test Scenarios.”

The Firm’s DFAST relies on various estimation methods to forecast performance under stressed conditions. These estimation methods cover loss estimates, revenue and expense projections, other comprehensive income projections, and balance sheet and risk weighted assets (“RWA”) calculations. The projections contained within this disclosure represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected, and, accordingly, these estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, pre-provision net revenue (“PPNR”), net income before taxes, or capital ratios. The Federal Reserve also conducts stress testing of financial institutions, including BNY, based on the Federal Reserve’s own forecasting models and methodologies for which it does not disclose all details.

The stress test results summarized in this report should not be interpreted as expected or likely outcomes, but rather as a possible result under hypothetical, highly adverse economic conditions.

Capital Action Assumptions

The Regulation requires us, among other things, to make certain assumptions regarding capital actions ("Dodd-Frank Capital Actions") when computing pro forma capital ratios across the nine-quarter planning horizon.

- The Firm's capital action assumptions for DFAST are as follows:
  - The covered company will not pay any dividends on any instruments that qualify as common equity tier 1 capital (*i.e.*, common stock dividends).
  - The covered company will make payments on instruments that qualify as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital equal to the stated dividend, interest, or principal due on such instrument.
  - The covered company will not redeem or repurchase any capital instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio.
  - The covered company will not make any issuances of common stock, including no issuance related to employee compensation, or preferred stock.

Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario Projections for BNY and the Institutional Bank

As demonstrated by BNY DFAST results, which are detailed in this document, we maintain excess capital above regulatory minimums in every quarter, for every ratio, over the entire planning horizon throughout the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. This success is driven by a number of factors, including the Firm's strong capital position, asset quality, business mix, and risk profile. For BNY's DFAST capital results under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario, refer to Tables 1 and 2.

With respect to the company-run stress test, losses related to credit and operational risk contribute to the decline in BNY's and the Institutional Bank's regulatory capital ratios. Losses related to the counterparty default add-on also contribute to the decline in regulatory capital ratios, specifically for the consolidated BNY stress test. For further details refer to Tables 3 through 5 for Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario Projections and Table 6 for key drivers of BNY's changes in regulatory capital ratios.

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Dodd-Frank Stress Testing Results for BNY[1]

As demonstrated by BNY's DFAST results, which are detailed below, we maintain excess capital above regulatory minimums in every quarter, for every ratio, over the entire planning horizon throughout the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. This outcome is driven by several factors, including the Firm's strong capital position, asset quality, business mix, and risk profile. Although Standardized RWA is required for DFAST, the Firm recognizes that the Advanced Approach RWA may be our constraining RWA measure at times, the Firm's constraining measure was Standardized as of December 31, 2024.

The capital ratios are calculated using the Dodd-Frank Capital Actions. These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, revenues, net income before taxes, or capital ratios. The minimum capital ratio presented is for the period from the first quarter of 2025 through the first quarter of 2027.

Table 1: Projected Stressed Capital Ratios Through the First Quarter of 2027 Under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Actual[2]	Stressed Capital Ratios	
	4Q 2024	Ending	Minimum
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	11.2%	13.9%	9.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	13.7%	16.6%	11.6%
Total capital ratio (%)	14.8%	17.9%	12.7%
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	5.7%	5.7%	4.9%
Supplementary leverage ratio (%)	6.5%	7.2%	6.0%

Table 2: Projected RWA Under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Actual 4Q 2024	Projected 1Q 2027
RWA[3] ($ in Billions)	$168	$159

1. The stress test results summarized in this report should not be interpreted as expected or likely outcomes.
2. Actual fourth quarter 2024 Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratios are calculated using the U.S. capital rules' standardized approach risk weighting framework ("Standardized Approach") as reported in the Firm's fourth quarter 2024 FR Y-9C, the Firm's constraining measure was the standardized approach as of December 31, 2024. For a copy of all BNY regulatory filings, including the FR Y-9C, visit the Investor Relations page of BNY's website at www.bnymellon.com.
3. RWA calculated using the Standardized Approach.

Dodd-Frank Stress Testing Results for BNY (cont'd.)[1]

Table 3: Projected Loan Losses by Type of Loan for the First Quarter of 2025 through the First Quarter of 2027 Under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Millions of Dollars *(Nine-quarter cumulative)*	Portfolio Loss Rates (%)[2]
Loan Losses[3]	$444	0.7%
First-lien mortgages, domestic	$3	0.0%
Junior liens and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), domestic	$0	0.0%
Commercial real estate, domestic	$175	2.9%
Credit cards	$0	0.0%
Commercial and industrial	$31	2.1%
Other consumer	$4	0.1%
Other loans	$230	0.5%

1. The stress test results summarized in this report should not be interpreted as expected or likely outcomes.
2. Average loan balance used to calculate portfolio loss rates excludes deposits and loans held for sale and loans held for investment under the fair value option and are calculated over nine quarters. Portfolio loss rates are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percentage point.
3. Loan Losses exclude Securities Financing Transactions ("SFTs") which are reported in the next table on line Trading and counterparty losses.

Dodd-Frank Stress Testing Results for BNY (cont'd.)[1]

Table 4: Projected PPNR, Losses and Net Income Before Taxes for the First Quarter of 2025 Through the First Quarter of 2027 in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

Projected	Millions of Dollars *(Nine-quarter cumulative)*	Percent of Average Assets[5]
PPNR[2]	$8,712	1.8%
Less		
Provisions	$1,260	0.3%
Realized losses/(gains) on securities Available-for-Sale/Held-to-Maturity ("AFS/HTM")	$0	0%
Trading and counterparty losses[3]	$2,369	0.5%
Other losses/(gains)[4]	$103	0.0%
Equals		
Net income before taxes	$4,980	1.0%
Other Comprehensive Income	$(147)	

Table 5: Other Effects on Capital in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

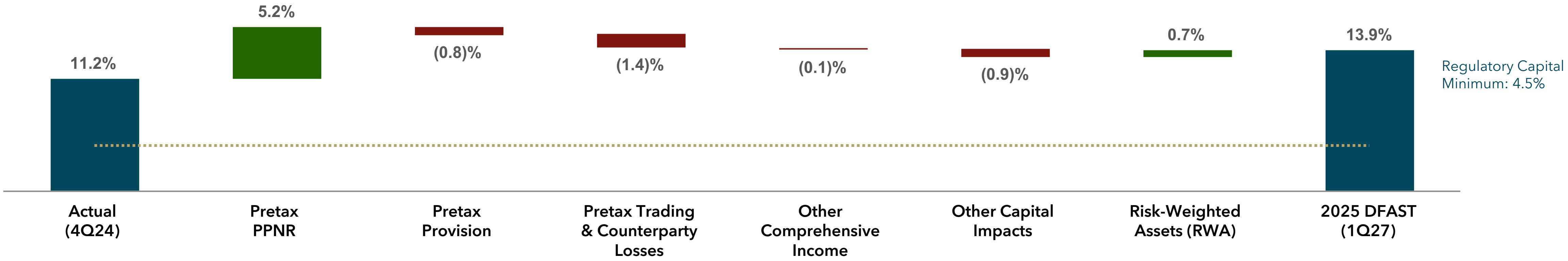
	4Q 2025 *(Actual)*	1Q 2027 *(Projected)*
Accumulated other comprehensive income included in capital (Millions of dollars)	$(4,656)	$(4,803)

1. The stress test results summarized in this report should not be interpreted as expected or likely outcomes.
2. PPNR includes losses from operational risk events.
3. Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustments losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.
4. Other losses/(gains) includes projected change in funding value adjustments/overnight index swaps, as well as non-collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") and CLO impairment losses.
5. Average assets are averaged over the nine-quarter planning horizon. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percentage point.

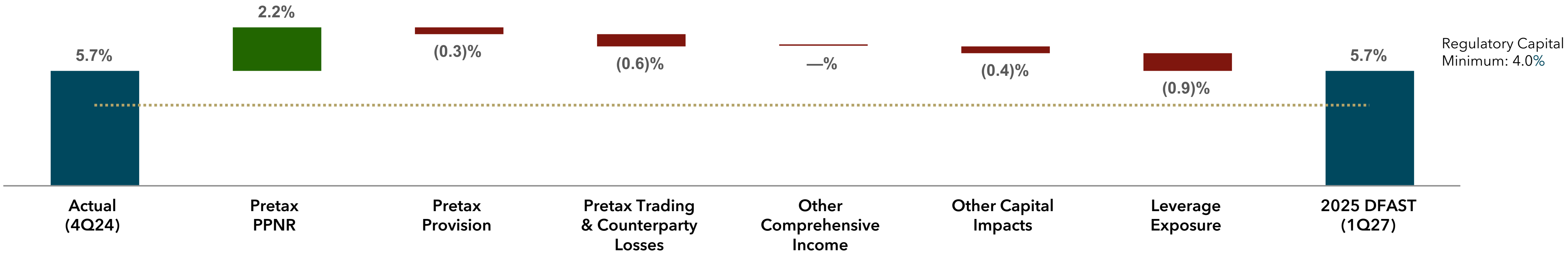
Key Drivers of BNY's Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 Leverage Ratios

Table 6: Key Drivers of Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Capital Actions (4Q24 - 1Q27) Ratios

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio



Tier 1 Leverage Ratio



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Dodd-Frank Stress Testing Results for the Institutional Bank

Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario Projections

The Institutional Bank evaluated the types of risks and utilized the same methodologies as described in the Risks and Methodologies section. The Institutional Bank primarily incorporates BNY's Asset Servicing, Issuer Services, Treasury Services, and Clearance and Collateral Management businesses and constituted approximately 80% of BNY's assets as of December 31, 2024.

As demonstrated by the Institutional Bank's DFAST results, the Institutional Bank maintains excess regulatory capital in every quarter of the planning horizon for every ratio in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. This outcome is driven by a number of factors, including the Institutional Bank's strong capital position, asset quality, business mix, and risk profile. Although Standardized RWA is required for DFAST, the Firm recognizes that the Advanced Approach RWA may be a more constraining RWA measure.

The significant loss drivers for the Institutional Bank, with the exception of losses related to a major counterparty default, are substantially the same as those described for BNY.

Table 7: Projected Stressed Capital Ratios Through the First Quarter of 2027 Under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Actual[1]	Stressed Capital Ratios[2]	
	4Q 2024	Ending	Minimum
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	16.1%	19.1%	14.2%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	16.1%	19.1%	14.2%
Total capital ratio (%)	16.4%	20.0%	14.6%
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	6.3%	6.0%	5.6%
Supplementary leverage ratio (%)	7.6%	8.0%	7.1%

1. Actual fourth quarter 2024 Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratios are calculated using the Standardized Approach. At December 31, 2024, the Institutional Bank's Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 Capital ratios were lower under the Standardized Approach while the Total Capital ratio was lower under the Advanced Approaches (16.3%).
2. The stressed capital ratios incorporate the effects of capital actions in accordance with requirements 12 CFR § 252.15(a)(2). These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, revenues, net income before taxes, or capital ratios. The minimum capital ratio presented is for the period from the first quarter of 2025 through the first quarter of 2027.

Risks and Methodologies

Enterprise-Wide Stress Test Risks and Methodologies

BNY conducts Enterprise-Wide Stress Testing at regular intervals. Enterprise-Wide Stress Testing evaluates all of the Firm's lines of business, products, geographic areas, and risk types, incorporating the results given a certain stress test scenario. It is an important component of assessing our capital adequacy, identifying any higher risk business activities, and providing our capital planning process with a forward-looking evaluation of our ability to execute planned capital actions in an economic environment that is more adverse than anticipated. Please refer to the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 for a broader description of BNY's capital planning and risk management processes.

Risks Included in the Stress Test

When conducting the company-run stress test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario, which incorporates Dodd-Frank Capital Actions, we evaluated and incorporated the principal risks that have been determined to influence us. These risks include the risk types listed below:

Table 8: Stress Testing Risks

Risk Type	Definition
Operational Risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes risks, such as regulatory and compliance risk, financial crimes risk, technology risk, and third party risk. Operational risk may result from, but is not limited to: • errors related to transaction processing • failure of internal control or process • theft and fraud by employees or persons outside BNY • business interruption due to systems failure or other events • breaches of our technology and information systems resulting from unauthorized access to confidential information or from internal or external threats such as cyber attacks • potential legal or regulatory actions that could arise. In the case of an operational event, we could suffer financial losses as well as reputational damage.
Market Risk	The potential loss in value for the BNY asset portfolio caused by adverse movements for market prices, rates, and spreads. A key area of market risk is assumed in the form of interest rate and credit spread risk within the securities portfolio.
Credit Risk	The risk of loss if any of our borrowers or other counterparties were to default on their obligations to us. Credit risk is present in the majority of our assets, but primarily concentrated in the loan book and AFS/HTM securities portfolio, as well as off-balance sheet exposures such as lending commitments, letters of credit, and securities lending indemnifications.
Liquidity Risk	The risk that BNY cannot meet its cash and collateral obligations at a reasonable cost for both expected and unexpected cash flows, without adversely affecting daily operations or financial conditions. Liquidity risk can arise from cash flow mismatches, market constraints from the inability to convert assets to cash, the inability to raise cash in the markets, deposit run-off, or contingent liquidity events.
Model Risk	The potential loss arising from incorrectly designing/applying a model approach or inaccuracies caused by market, credit, or liquidity stress.
Strategic Risk	The risk arising from adverse business decisions, poor implementation of business decisions, or lack of responsiveness to changes in the financial industry and operating environment. Strategic and/or business risks may also arise from the acceptance of new businesses, the introduction or modification of products, strategic finance and risk management decisions, business process changes, complex transactions, acquisitions/divestitures/joint ventures, and major capital expenditures/investments.

Stress Testing Methodologies

We have forecasted projected losses, PPNR, and other items affecting capital using a suite of models and estimation techniques that translate the economic and financial variables in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario to losses, revenues, and noninterest expenses.

Occasionally it is necessary to supplement modeled projections with expert judgment where historical data may be inadequate to project loss, revenue, and expense estimates, or historical relationships may not hold up under forward-looking hypothetical scenarios. In these cases, which are referred to as qualitative models, we ensure consistency of projections with the conditions of the stress test through a cross-functional governance structure and control environment that incorporates multiple levels of review, challenge, and approval.

Stress Testing Methodologies (cont'd.)

Pre-Provision Net Revenue

Consistent with balance sheet development and exposure assumptions used for loss estimation, we use a suite of models to project all key elements of PPNR including net interest income, noninterest income, and noninterest expense.

Table 9: PPNR Methodologies and Assumptions

PPNR Component	Description of Methodology	Key Assumptions
Net Interest Income	Current and forecasted balance sheet positions are modeled by line of business, product type and reflect growth, runoff, prepayment, and loss projection assumptions. Net Interest income is forecasted by regression models and qualitative frameworks which are calibrated on the balance sheet's reactions to macroeconomic drivers historically.	Future balance sheet growth Runoff and pricing assumptions Interest rates and macroeconomic indicators
Noninterest Income	Noninterest income is forecasted at the line of business level. Line of business forecasts are aggregated to obtain the forecast at the consolidated BNY level. Noninterest income for each business line is forecasted with a regression model or a qualitative model. Regression models are calibrated based on historical noninterest income and macroeconomic drivers. Qualitative models are based on other techniques such as management judgment, seasonality, and moving average.	Relationships between noninterest income and macroeconomic drivers such as: • Equity markets • Fixed income markets • Interest rates • Volatilities • Trade volumes
Noninterest Expense	Variable expenses are modeled based primarily on historical expense to noninterest income relationships or its relationship to pre-incentive PPNR. Fixed expenses are projected based on the growth rate in the operating plan and inflation.	Noninterest income projections Pre-incentive PPNR Operating Plan growth rates and CPI

Stress Testing Methodologies (cont'd.)

Loan Losses

We have developed a suite of quantitative and qualitative models to estimate losses on various types of loans. Loss projection methods are product-specific and link economic variables to credit performance based on historical and expected relationships. The table below identifies major loan types and key factors used to derive loss estimates.

Table 10: Credit Portfolio Loss Methodologies and Drivers

Loan Type	Description of Methodology	Key Drivers
Domestic Residential Mortgages	Statistical model estimated using loan-level data on mortgage characteristics and performance supplemented by macroeconomic indicators and housing price data.	Macroeconomic factors such as: • Housing Price Index (“HPI”) • Unemployment rate • Mortgage rates.
Domestic Commercial Real Estate (“CRE”) Loans	Statistical model first projects region- and property type-specific CRE market factors, then estimates the probability of default (“PD”) and loss given default (“LGD”) for individual loans through Monte Carlo simulation of property value and net operating income. The PD and LGD parameters are applied to each exposure to generate quarterly credit loss.	Macroeconomic factors such as: • Treasury yields • Unemployment rate • Commercial real estate price index • Gross domestic product (“GDP”) growth rate.
Wholesale and Other*	Expected loss model relying on stressed transition matrix/PD, LGD, and usage given default (“UGD”). The stressed transition matrix, LGD and UGD were linked to macroeconomic factors through statistical models. For each impaired exposure, a stressed LGD percentage is applied to the Exposure at Default (“EAD”) to generate quarterly credit loss.	Macroeconomic factors such as: • CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) • Equity indices • GDP growth rate • Treasury yields • Unemployment.

**Commercial and industrial, loans to depositories and other financial institutions, loans for purchasing or carrying securities, overdrafts, and leases.*

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Stress Testing Methodologies (cont'd.)

Provision for Loan Losses

The credit loss allowance was calculated utilizing the current expected credit loss (CECL) methodology. We use a quantitative methodology (applying a point in time PD, LGD, and EAD) and a qualitative methodology in determining the allowance. The qualitative methodology employs management judgment when assessing internal risk factors and environmental factors to compute an additional allowance for each component of the loan portfolio. Changes in the allowance balance are reflected through the provision to provide adequate coverage for potential future losses.

Net Charge-off, Provision and Allowance for HTM and AFS Securities

We use instrument-specific methodologies to forecast Expected Credit Loss (ECL) (before flooring) on the AFS securities and Provision on the AFS and HTM securities in the investment portfolio. The inherent credit risk for most AFS and HTM securities is forecasted using product-specific cash flow models and tools which utilize a variety of macroeconomic factors (HPI, unemployment rate, GDP, interest rates, etc.) and takes into account collateral type and characteristics. Loss estimates are recognized in accordance with our established accounting policy.

Other Comprehensive Income (“OCI”) from AFS Securities

Reflects the unrealized gain or loss on AFS securities in our investment portfolio, driven by changes in the market value of these securities. For our annual stress test, AFS OCI is modeled using macroeconomic scenario factors (in particular interest rates and credit spreads) to estimate changes in securities’ market value, and thus OCI. These unrealized gains or losses impact common equity on our balance sheet, and therefore our regulatory capital ratios.

Stress Testing Methodologies (cont'd.)

Balance Sheet

We have developed a suite of models using statistical and qualitative estimation methodologies to project each major balance sheet segment. The statistical models are based on logical relationships to economic drivers. For balance sheet segments where developing a model was inappropriate, a rules-based qualitative approach was developed with pre-determined, repeatable, data-driven processes in order to generate projections. In addition, relevant subject matter experts ("SMEs") develop judgment-based forecasts for their respective products using the macroeconomic variables derived from their business expertise and experience. These are used to review and challenge the model forecasts. A structured internal review of model and qualitative results is discussed by a panel of SMEs, risk managers and management, at review and challenge meetings, to formalize balance sheet composition.

Counterparty Default

BNY is one of the eight banking organizations with substantial trading or processing and custodian operations required to incorporate a counterparty default scenario component into the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. Specifically, per guidance, BNY is required to estimate and report the potential losses and related effects on capital associated with the instantaneous and unexpected default of the Firm’s single largest counterparty across derivatives and securities financing activities, including securities lending, and repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement activity. BNY’s single largest counterparty was determined by net stressed losses, which were computed by revaluing exposures and collateral using the set of hypothetical asset price shocks specified in the Federal Reserve’s global market shock scenarios.

Stress Testing Methodologies (cont'd.)

Operational Losses

We use a methodology to estimate operational losses that incorporates both internal and external data. We forecast both litigation and non-litigation operational losses under separate methodologies.

For non-litigation loss estimates, the estimates are developed with two components: 1) large, idiosyncratic losses, and 2) smaller day-to-day or “business-as-usual losses” (BAU losses) that in aggregate could be material. The Firm’s SMEs identify large potential idiosyncratic operational risk loss events, and develop specific plausible storylines and corresponding loss estimates, which are consolidated into a Scenario Inventory. For BAU losses, historical operational losses are used as a reference point in developing the forecast, supplemented with expert judgment to incorporate anticipated future impacts based on forward-looking risk drivers. The non-litigation loss estimates are developed through enterprise-wide workshops to review the material risks in our operational risk taxonomy. These workshops, led by Corporate Operational Risk Management, and our Chief Operational Risk Officer, also include participants from our businesses, corporate staff functions, and risk and compliance teams. The output from the workshops is the selection of the appropriate scenarios to include in the loss projection. Only a subset of the material risks are estimated through scenarios. The scenarios are aligned to the operational risk taxonomy. The BAU loss forecast ensures loss estimates are included for all material risks in the operational risk taxonomy.

For litigation loss estimates, we use a forward-looking, scenario-based process as a core component of our litigation loss estimation methodology. This methodology is centered on the use of expert judgment and scenario-based determinations and leverages subject matter expertise in our Legal department. This methodology generally estimates severe yet reasonably plausible litigation-related costs for key active matters and certain possible claims in stress scenarios.

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Stress Testing Methodologies (cont'd.)

Risk Weighted Assets

We forecast RWA based on the changes in individual asset components in each quarter of the projection horizon. Credit RWA was projected in a manner consistent with U.S. capital rules and applicable regulatory guidance, which required us to use Standardized Approach to calculate credit RWA. Additionally, the U.S. capital rules' market risk capital rules were used to calculate market risk RWA.

Capital Position

Our forecasting process employed a set of methodologies to reflect losses and PPNR on pro forma capital levels and ratios. Future balance sheet growth, runoff, and pricing assumptions were developed using the framework and suite of models described under the "Balance Sheet" section above and are reflective of the economic and interest rate environments being analyzed under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario.

The DFAST exercise requires RWA to be calculated under the Standardized Approach which is consistent with the constraining RWA measure for the Firm as of December 31, 2024. Additionally, as discussed above, our Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario post-stress capital utilizes the Dodd-Frank Capital Actions. These actions are consistent with the revised capital actions prescribed under Regulation YY, which includes no common stock dividends, a general assumption of no redemptions, repurchases, or issuances of capital instruments, and lastly the assumption that a firm will continue to make payments on any instrument that qualifies as additional tier 1 capital or tier 2 capital equal to the stated dividend, or contractual interest or principal due on such instrument during the quarter. These assumptions do not reflect currently planned capital actions, and may not reflect behavior in an actual severely stressed environment.

Forward-Looking Statements

Additional information related to BNY is contained in BNY's reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2025 (the Q1 2025 10-Q"), the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 (including the Annual Report to Shareholders attached as an exhibit thereto) (the "2024 Form 10-K"), and the Current Reports on Form 8-K (collectively, the "SEC Filings"). The SEC Filings may be viewed, as they become available, on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on BNY's website at www.bny.com/investorrelations. BNY's future SEC Filings may modify, update or supersede the information contained in the Q1 2025 10-Q, the 2024 Form 10-K and provided herein.

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements, which may be expressed in a variety of ways, including the use of future or present tense language, relate to, among other things: our risk profile, capital position, capital plans including dividends and repurchases, capital ratios, leverage ratios, risk weighted assets, asset quality, business mix, financial performance, including gains, losses, provisions, pre-tax income, revenue, expenses, deposits, interest rates and yield curves, securities portfolio and taxes, volatility, and statements regarding BNY's aspirations, plans, strategies, goals, objectives, expectations, outlook, estimates, intentions, targets, opportunities, potential actions and initiatives. Words such as "estimate," "forecast," "project," "anticipate," "likely," "target," "expect," "intend," "continue," "seek," "believe," "plan," "goal," "could," "should," "would," "may," "might," "will," "strategy," "synergies," "opportunities," "trends," "momentum," "ambition," "aspiration," "objective," "aim," "future," "potentially," "outlook" and words of similar meaning may signify forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future results or occurrences, are inherently uncertain, and are based upon current beliefs and expectations of future events, many of which are, by their nature, difficult to predict, outside of our control and subject to change.

By identifying these statements in this manner, we are alerting you to the possibility that our actual results may differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements as a result of a number of important factors. These factors include: changing tariff and other trade policies and practices and the resulting impacts on market volatility and global trade; changing levels of inflation and the corresponding impacts on macroeconomic conditions, client behavior and our funding costs; liquidity and interest rate volatility; potential recessions or slowing of growth in the US, Europe and other regions; the impacts of continued hostilities in the Middle East; political uncertainty regarding operational and policy changes at U.S. government agencies; our ability to execute against our strategic initiatives; potential increased regulatory requirements and costs; and the risk factors and other uncertainties set forth in our 2024 Form 10-K, Q1 2025 10-Q and BNY's other filings with SEC.

You should not place undue reliance on any forward looking-statement. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and BNY undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such forward-looking statements are made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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