



The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation

NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO DISCLOSURE

For the Semiannual Period Ended June 30, 2026



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Introduction

In this Net Stable Funding Ratio (“NSFR”) Disclosure (“Disclosure”), references to “our,” “we,” “us,” “BNY,” the “Company” and similar terms refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation together with its consolidated subsidiaries. References in this Disclosure to “Parent” refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation on a standalone basis. This Disclosure should be read in conjunction with the section titled “Forward-looking Statements” below.

BNY is a global financial services platforms company at the heart of the world’s capital markets. For more than 240 years BNY has partnered alongside clients, using its expertise and platforms to help them operate more efficiently and accelerate growth. Today BNY serves over 90% of Fortune 100 companies and nearly all the top 100 banks globally. BNY supports governments in funding local projects and works with over 90% of the top 100 pension plans to safeguard investments for millions of individuals. As of June 30, 2026, BNY oversees \$62.6 trillion in assets under custody and/or administration and \$2.2 trillion in assets under management.

BNY is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (NYSE: BNY). Headquartered in New York City, BNY has been named among Fortune’s World’s Most Admired Companies and Fast Company’s Best Workplaces for Innovators. Additional information is available on www.bny.com. Follow us on LinkedIn or visit the BNY Newsroom for the latest company news.

United States regulators have established an NSFR that requires certain banking organizations, including BNY, to maintain a minimum amount of stable funding to support their assets, commitments, and derivatives exposures over a one-year time horizon. The Available Stable Funding (“ASF”) is the numerator, and the Required Stable Funding (“RSF”) is the denominator of the NSFR. ASF is equal to the carrying values of an institution’s NSFR regulatory capital elements and liabilities, each multiplied by an ASF factor assigned based on the funding tenor, the type of funding, and the type of counterparty. ASF factors have been scaled from zero to 100 percent, with a zero percent weighting representing the lowest relative stability and a 100 percent weighting representing the highest relative stability. RSF is equal to the sum of (i) the carrying values of an institution’s assets and undrawn amounts of its committed facilities, each multiplied by RSF factors assigned based on the following liquidity characteristics: tenor, encumbrance, type of counterparty, credit quality, and market characteristics;

and (ii) its derivatives RSF amount. RSF factors range from zero to 100 percent to reflect the relative need for funding over a one-year time horizon.

The U.S. NSFR rule requires BNY and each of our in scope domestic bank subsidiaries to meet a daily NSFR of at least 100%. The NSFR of BNY and each of our in scope domestic bank subsidiaries was compliant with the U.S. NSFR requirements for the first and second quarters of 2026.

In addition, BNY is subject to the Federal Reserve’s Enhanced Prudential Standards, which include liquidity standards. BNY has taken actions to comply with these standards, including the adoption of various liquidity management standards and maintenance of a liquidity buffer of unencumbered highly liquid assets calibrated to satisfy liquidity needs based on the results of internal liquidity stress testing. United States regulators have also established a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (“LCR”) that requires certain banking organizations, including BNY, to maintain a minimum amount of unencumbered high quality liquid assets (“HQLA”) sufficient to withstand the net cash outflow under a hypothetical standardized acute liquidity stress scenario for a 30-day time horizon.

The Federal Reserve’s regulations also require that certain banking organizations, including BNY, publicly disclose certain quantitative liquidity metrics as set forth herein, as well as qualitative factors affecting their NSFR results (the “U.S. NSFR Disclosure rule”). Accordingly, we have developed this Disclosure, which contains the required public disclosures prepared in accordance with the U.S. NSFR Disclosure rule and covering the period beginning on January 1, 2026, and ending on June 30, 2026. The information is based on our current interpretation and understanding of the NSFR Rule and may evolve to the extent we discuss the interpretation and application of these rules with our regulators. This Disclosure will remain publicly available for at least 5 years.

The “Calculation and Components of our NSFR” subsection below includes BNY’s ASF components and RSF components, both “unweighted” and “weighted” when required, as well as ASF amount, RSF amount, and NSFR. The “unweighted” amount generally refers to values of ASF or RSF components prior to applying the assigned ASF or RSF factors, whereas the “weighted” amount generally refers to the amounts resulting after applying the assigned ASF or RSF factors. Averages are calculated as simple averages of daily amounts over the calendar quarter.

Any differences between the presentation of information in this Disclosure and how we present such information for other purposes are solely due to our efforts to comply with applicable regulation. The information presented in this Disclosure does not, in any way, reflect changes to our organizational structure, business plans or practices, or strategy. Additional financial and other information about BNY, its liquidity, and its principal business activities can be found in its Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure (“LCR Disclosure”) as well as its 2025 Annual Report on Form 10-K (“2025 Annual Report”), Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q (“10-Q”) and other filings, collectively referred to as “SEC Filings”, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we make available on the Investor Relations section of our corporate website at www.bny.com.

NSFR Disclosure

Quarterly Variance in the NSFR

BNY continues to maintain an average NSFR above the 100% regulatory minimum. For the first and second quarters of 2026, BNY's average NSFR was 131% and 130%, respectively. We expect our average NSFR to vary from period to period due to business-as-usual fluctuations in our client activity, business mix and the overall market environment. Please see below for more information regarding the components of our NSFR.

Main Drivers of the NSFR

Deposits are the key driver of our NSFR. BNY provides custody, cash management and clearing services to a wide range of clients, including banks, broker dealers, other non-bank financial institutions, corporations, and individuals. These services are primarily operational and generate substantial deposit balances. Client deposits, in addition to regulatory capital and long-term debt, are the main funding sources for BNY and are the main components of ASF to cover RSF in the NSFR. The majority of BNY's ASF and RSF are in the Parent's subsidiaries.

First Quarter of 2026

For the first quarter of 2026, BNY's average NSFR was 131%. Please see below for more information regarding the components of our NSFR.

Available Stable Funding (ASF)

For the first quarter of 2026, the average weighted ASF was \$191 billion.

Average weighted ASF for capital and securities was \$76 billion. Approximately 62% was regulatory capital elements, whereas the remaining 38% was comprised of long-term debt.

Average weighted ASF for retail funding was \$21 billion. 84% of weighted retail funding consisted of stable deposits, less stable deposits, sweep deposits and broker-dealer deposits. Broker-dealer customer cash comprised the remaining 16%

Average weighted ASF for wholesale funding was \$111 billion. 89% was operational deposits, and the remaining 11% was other wholesale funding, primarily consisting of non-operational deposits, excess balances in operational accounts, repo contracts and free credits.

Excess ASF at subsidiaries that could not be transferred accounted for \$16 billion.

Required Stable Funding (RSF)

For the first quarter of 2026, the average weighted RSF was \$146 billion.

Average weighted RSF for HQLA was \$9 billion, mostly due to Level 2A liquid assets. The majority of BNY's unweighted HQLA was composed of Level 1 liquid assets of \$170 billion, which included deposits with central banks, U.S. Treasury securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. sovereigns. In addition, BNY held an average unweighted balance of \$59 billion of Level 2, the majority of which consisted of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities.

Average weighted RSF for operational deposits placed at financial sector entities was \$6 billion.

Average weighted RSF for loans and securities was \$73 billion. Approximately 61% were loans comprised of secured loans, margin loans extended to broker-dealer customers, outstanding draws on revolving facilities, securities borrowing and overdrafts, among others. The remaining 39% consisted of securities which did not qualify as HQLA.

Average weighted RSF for other assets was \$55 billion, which included \$53 billion of other assets and \$2 billion of RSF related to derivatives.

Committed facilities were associated with the remaining average weighted RSF of \$2 billion.

Second Quarter of 2026

For the second quarter of 2026, BNY's average NSFR was 130%. Please see below for more information regarding the components of our NSFR.

Available Stable Funding (ASF)

For the second quarter of 2026, the average weighted ASF was \$193 billion.

Average weighted ASF for capital and securities was \$74 billion. Approximately 63% was regulatory capital elements, whereas the remaining 37% was comprised of long-term debt.

Average weighted ASF for retail funding was \$21 billion. 84% of weighted retail funding consisted of stable deposits, less stable deposits, sweep deposits and broker-dealer deposits. Broker-dealer customer cash comprised the remaining 16%

Average weighted ASF for wholesale funding was \$114 billion. 89% was operational deposits, and

the remaining 11% was other wholesale funding, primarily consisting of non-operational deposits and excess balances in operational accounts, repo contracts and free credits.

Excess ASF at subsidiaries that could not be transferred accounted for \$17 billion.

Required Stable Funding (RSF)

For the second quarter of 2026, the average weighted RSF was \$148 billion. Average weighted RSF for HQLA was \$9 billion, due to Level 2A liquid assets. The majority of BNY's unweighted HQLA was composed of Level 1 liquid assets of \$165 billion, which included deposits with central banks, U.S. Treasury securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. sovereigns. In addition, BNY held an average unweighted balance of \$60 billion of Level 2, the majority of which consisted of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities.

Average weighted RSF for operational deposits placed at financial sector entities was \$6 billion.

Average weighted RSF for loans and securities was \$75 billion. Approximately 62% were loans comprised of secured loans, margin loans extended to broker-dealer customers, outstanding draws on revolving facilities, securities borrowing, and overdrafts, among others. The remaining 38% consisted of securities which did not qualify as HQLA.

Average weighted RSF for other assets was \$55 billion, which included \$54 billion of other assets and \$1 billion of RSF related to derivatives.

Committed facilities were associated with the remaining average weighted RSF of \$2 billion.

Calculation and Components of our NSFR

The table below provides information about our calculation and components of the NSFR as required by the U.S. NSFR Disclosure rule.

Net Stable Funding Ratio Quarter ended 03/31/2026 <i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>		Average Unweighted Amount					Average Weighted Amount
		Open Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Perpetual	
ASF ITEM							
1	Capital and securities:	180	3,248	1,517	29,851	44,930	75,540
2	NSFR regulatory capital elements	-	-	-	1,750	44,930	46,680
3	Other capital elements and securities	180	3,248	1,517	28,101	-	28,860
4	Retail funding:	26,247	2,872	2,658	2,361	-	21,042
5	Stable deposits	784	-	-	-	-	745
6	Less stable deposits	4,079	-	-	-	-	3,671
7	Sweep deposits, brokered reciprocal deposits, and brokered deposits	14,595	2,872	2,658	2,361	-	13,231
8	Other retail funding	6,789	-	-	-	-	3,395
9	Wholesale funding:	311,135	24,582	2,318	250	-	110,703
10	Operational deposits	196,047	16	-	-	-	98,031
11	Other wholesale	115,088	24,566	2,318	250	-	12,672
	Other liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivatives liability amount					3,206	
13	Total derivatives liability amount					5,616	
14	All other liabilities not included in categories 1 through 13 of this table	7,071	1,658	48	1,217	372	-
15	Total ASF (b)						191,468
RSF ITEM							
16	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	96,857	6,086	6,314	118,923	-	8,796
17	Level 1 liquid assets	96,857	5,395	5,016	62,278	-	-
18	Level 2A liquid assets	-	691	1,298	56,645	-	8,796
19	Level 2B liquid assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Zero percent RSF assets that are not level 1 liquid assets or loans to financial sector entities or their consolidated subsidiaries	1,610	562	-	-	-	-
21	Operational deposits placed at financial sector entities or their consolidated subsidiaries	12,070	-	-	-	-	6,035
22	Loans and securities:	51,510	45,068	11,920	48,813	7,237	73,401
23	Loans to financial sector entities secured by level 1 liquid assets	4,238	16,977	194	-	-	97
24	Loans to financial sector entities secured by assets other than level 1 liquid assets and unsecured loans to financial sector entities	25,151	23,488	9,025	7,130	-	18,939
25	Loans to wholesale customers or counterparties that are not financial sector entities and loans to retail customers or counterparties	22,105	3,251	787	7,713	-	19,619
26	Of which: With a risk weight no greater than 20 percent under Regulation Q (12 CFR part 217)	-	-	-	39	-	25
27	Retail mortgages	-	-	-	9,843	-	6,446
28	Of which: With a risk weight of no greater than 50 percent under Regulation Q (12 CFR part 217)	-	-	-	9,601	-	6,241
29	Securities that do not qualify as HQLA	16	1,352	1,914	24,127	7,237	28,300
	Other assets:	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Assets provided as initial margin for derivative transactions and contributions to CCPs' mutualized loss-sharing arrangements					2,723	2,315
32	NSFR derivatives asset amount					-	-
33	Total derivatives asset amount					2,410	
34	RSF for potential derivatives portfolio valuation changes					7,194	360
35	All other assets not included in the categories 16-33 of this table, including nonperforming assets	5,938	52	4,521	15,304	27,777	52,706
36	Undrawn commitments					48,376	2,419
37	TOTAL RSF prior to application of required stable funding adjustment percentage						146,032
38	Required stable funding adjustment percentage						100%
39	TOTAL adjusted RSF						146,032
40	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) (a)						131%

Net Stable Funding Ratio Quarter ended 06/30/2026 (in millions of U.S. dollars)		Average Unweighted Amount					Average Weighted Amount
		Open Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	Perpetual	
ASF ITEM							
1	Capital and securities:	209	2,316	2,431	28,079	45,110	74,405
2	NSFR regulatory capital elements	-	-	-	1,750	45,110	46,860
3	Other capital elements and securities	209	2,316	2,431	26,329	-	27,545
4	Retail funding:	26,628	2,448	2,264	2,119	-	20,885
5	Stable deposits	760	-	-	-	-	722
6	Less stable deposits	4,097	-	-	-	-	3,688
7	Sweep deposits, brokered reciprocal deposits, and brokered deposits	14,962	2,448	2,264	2,119	-	13,070
8	Other retail funding	6,809	-	-	-	-	3,405
9	Wholesale funding:	309,439	23,812	2,701	157	-	114,251
10	Operational deposits	203,576	-	-	-	-	101,788
11	Other wholesale	105,863	23,812	2,701	157	-	12,463
	Other liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivatives liability amount	4,200					
13	Total derivatives liability amount	6,621					
14	All other liabilities not included in categories 1 through 13 of this table	7,116	9,445	46	1,145	377	-
15	Total ASF (b)						192,704
RSF ITEM							
16	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	90,681	7,218	6,666	120,258	-	8,938
17	Level 1 liquid assets	90,678	6,195	5,370	62,996	-	-
18	Level 2A liquid assets	2	1,023	1,296	57,262	-	8,938
19	Level 2B liquid assets	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	Zero percent RSF assets that are not level 1 liquid assets or loans to financial sector entities or their consolidated subsidiaries	1,464	609	-	-	-	-
21	Operational deposits placed at financial sector entities or their consolidated subsidiaries	11,901	-	-	-	-	5,951
22	Loans and securities:	56,010	45,900	12,944	48,793	7,330	75,045
23	Loans to financial sector entities secured by level 1 liquid assets	5,258	15,662	399	-	-	199
24	Loans to financial sector entities secured by assets other than level 1 liquid assets and unsecured loans to financial sector entities	27,941	25,522	10,006	6,762	-	19,784
25	Loans to wholesale customers or counterparties that are not financial sector entities and loans to retail customers or counterparties	22,797	3,401	889	7,440	-	19,863
26	Of which: With a risk weight no greater than 20 percent under Regulation Q (12 CFR part 217)	-	-	-	23	-	15
27	Retail mortgages	-	-	-	9,876	-	6,472
28	Of which: With a risk weight of no greater than 50 percent under Regulation Q (12 CFR part 217)	-	-	-	9,617	-	6,251
29	Securities that do not qualify as HQLA	14	1,315	1,650	24,715	7,330	28,727
	Other assets:	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Assets provided as initial margin for derivative transactions and contributions to CCPs' mutualized loss-sharing arrangements	1,430					1,215
32	NSFR derivatives asset amount	-					-
33	Total derivatives asset amount	2,421					
34	RSF for potential derivatives portfolio valuation changes	8,228					411
35	All other assets not included in the categories 16-33 of this table, including nonperforming assets	6,095	551	4,938	15,729	27,307	53,660
36	Undrawn commitments					49,420	2,471
37	TOTAL RSF prior to application of required stable funding adjustment percentage						147,691
38	Required stable funding adjustment percentage						100%
39	TOTAL adjusted RSF						147,691
40	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%) (a)						130%

(a) Disclosed NSFR represents an average of the daily NSFRs during the quarter.

(b) Total ASF may differ from the sum of rows 1-14 as average-weighted ASF at subsidiaries is excluded in accordance with NSFR transferability constraints.

Liquidity Management

Liquidity Management Practices

BNY's Corporate Treasury function is responsible for day-to-day liquidity management for the Company, under the supervision of the Corporate Treasurer. Corporate Treasury monitors and manages liquidity exposures and funding needs within and across significant legal entities, branches, currencies and business lines, taking into account, among other factors, any applicable restrictions on the transfer of liquidity among entities. The Corporate Treasurer has continuous authority, as well as the legal and operational capability, to direct the monetization of any asset in BNY's HQLA.

Our overall approach to liquidity management is to ensure sources of liquidity are sufficient in amount and diversity such that changes in market conditions or in funding requirements at the Parent and at our significant bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries can be accommodated routinely without material adverse impact on earnings, daily operations or our financial condition.

We seek to maintain an adequate liquidity cushion in both normal and stressed environments and diversify funding sources by line of business, counterparty, and market segment. We also seek to maintain liquidity ratios within approved limits and liquidity risk tolerance in accordance with our liquidity policy.

One of our key management objectives is to maintain a balance sheet that remains strong throughout market cycles to meet the expectations of our major stakeholders, including our shareholders, clients, creditors and regulators.

Another key objective of our balance sheet management strategy is to maintain a balance sheet that is characterized by strong liquidity and asset quality, ready access to external funding sources at competitive rates and a strong capital structure that supports our risk-taking activities and is adequate to absorb potential losses. In managing the balance sheet, appropriate consideration is given to balancing the competing needs of maintaining sufficient levels of liquidity and complying with applicable regulations and supervisory expectations while optimizing profitability. BNY seeks to ensure that the overall liquidity risk, including intra-day liquidity risk, stays within our risk appetite.

Sources of Funds

BNY's primary sources of funding are (i) deposits, the majority of which are classified as "operational" for purposes of the NSFR (these are generally generated through BNY's core services, including

custody, clearing and cash management functions), (ii) long-term debt (generally senior and subordinated unsecured debt) primarily issued at the Parent and certain bank subsidiaries, and (iii) stockholders' equity. These sources may be supplemented by short-term borrowings, primarily in the form of secured funding transactions.

In addition, BNY also has borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Discount Window and the Federal Home Loan Bank of Pittsburgh. We do not consider these sources of funding to be primary sources of funding.

Foreign Currency

The majority of our ASF and RSF are U.S. dollar-denominated.

To manage foreign exchange risk, foreign currency-denominated assets are mainly funded with liabilities denominated in the same currency.

Liquidity Risk Oversight

Corporate Treasury is supported by an Independent Liquidity Risk function, which provides an on-going review of liquidity risk management that is independent of Corporate Treasury. In addition, Internal Audit assesses the effectiveness of internal controls by providing independent, risk-based assurance reviews designed to identify control risks, risk mitigants, control gaps, and opportunities to improve efficiency.

Governance

Our board of directors oversees the Company's liquidity risk management practices and approves our liquidity risk tolerances. The Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") is the senior management committee responsible for the oversight of liquidity management. ALCO is responsible for ensuring that board approved strategies, policies and procedures for managing liquidity are appropriately executed. ALCO is also responsible for reviewing liquidity stress tests and various liquidity metrics including the NSFR. Senior management is also responsible for regularly reporting the liquidity position of the Company to the board of directors. The Financial Risk Committee is the senior management committee providing governance over independent risk oversight of the liquidity risks associated with the Company's assets and liabilities, liquidity risk limits, and the adequacy of related control procedures. The Treasury Risk Committee approves and validates stress test methodologies and assumptions. For further discussion of our liquidity management framework, see "Risk Management – Liquidity risk" in our 2025 Annual Report.

Forward-looking Statements

Additional financial and other information about the Company and its liquidity can be found in its NSFR Disclosure as well as the Company's SEC Filings as such disclosures become available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and at www.bny.com.

In this Disclosure and the SEC Filings, 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. Some statements in this Disclosure and the SEC Filings may constitute "forward-looking statements". 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: statements about the Company's funding, financial results, liquidity management and ratios and HQLA.

These forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements contained in the Company's SEC Filings 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.

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, including those factors described in the 2025 Annual Report under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Risk Factors," such as:

- errors or delays in our operational and transaction processing, or those of third parties, may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation;
- a communications or technology disruption or failure within our infrastructure or the infrastructure of third parties that results in a loss of information, delays our ability to access information or impacts our ability to provide services to our clients may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- a cybersecurity incident, directed at us or a third party could result in the theft, loss, disclosure, use or alteration of information, unauthorized or loss of access to information, or system or network failures. The increasing sophistication of cyber threats, including those enhanced by artificial intelligence and emerging technologies, including quantum computing, could challenge the effectiveness of our cybersecurity measures, governance and controls, remediation efforts and resiliency. For example, recent advancements in artificial intelligence have enhanced the capability of threat actors to identify and potentially exploit previously unidentified cybersecurity vulnerabilities, while developments in new computing technologies, such as quantum computing, that vastly increase the speed and computing power available may introduce cryptography risks, including vulnerabilities in encryption and other protective measures, both of which could increase the likelihood or severity of cybersecurity incidents. Any such incident could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business, damage our reputation and cause losses;
- the development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence, present risks and challenges that may materially adversely impact our business and threaten the viability of our company. A failure to swiftly, strategically and pervasively adopt appropriate artificial intelligence solutions, including agents and digital employees, develop the relevant skillsets and capabilities throughout our platforms or realize the expected benefits from such technologies could result in significant competitive disadvantages, including reduced growth opportunities and adverse impacts on our long-term business performance;
- our risk management framework, policies and processes may not be effective in identifying or mitigating risk and reducing the potential for losses and any inadequacy or lapse in our risk management framework, policies and processes could expose us to unexpected losses that could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition;
- limitations of the models we use to measure, monitor and manage risk could lead to unexpected losses and adverse business impacts;

- we are subject to extensive government rulemaking, policies, regulation and supervision that impact our operations. Changes to and introduction of new rules and regulations have compelled, and in the future may compel, us to change how we manage our businesses, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- regulatory or enforcement actions or litigation could materially adversely affect our results of operations or harm our businesses or reputation;
- our business may be adversely affected if we are unable to attract, retain, develop and motivate employees;
- a failure or circumvention of our controls, policies and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation;
- weakness and volatility in financial markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- we are dependent on fee-based business for a substantial majority of our revenue and our fee-based revenues could be adversely affected by slowing market activity, weak financial markets, underperformance and/or negative trends in savings rates or in investment preferences;
- levels of and changes in interest rates have impacted, and will in the future continue to impact, our profitability and capital levels, at times adversely;
- we have experienced, and may continue to experience, unrealized or realized losses on securities related to volatile and illiquid market conditions, reducing our capital levels and/or earnings;
- the failure or perceived weakness of any of our significant clients or counterparties, many of whom are major financial institutions or sovereign entities, and our assumption of credit, counterparty and concentration risk, could expose us to credit losses and adversely affect our business;
- we could incur losses if our allowance for credit losses, including loan and lending-related commitment reserves, is inadequate or if our expectations of future economic conditions deteriorate;
- our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected if we do not effectively manage our liquidity;
- failure to satisfy regulatory standards, including “well capitalized” and “well managed” status or capital adequacy and liquidity rules more generally, could result in limitations on our activities and adversely affect our business and financial condition;
- the Parent is a non-operating holding company and, as a result, is dependent on dividends from its subsidiaries and extensions of credit from the IHC to meet its obligations, including with respect to its securities, and to provide funds for share repurchases, payment of income taxes and payment of dividends to its stockholders;
- our ability to return capital to shareholders is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and may be limited by U.S. banking laws and regulations, including those governing capital and capital planning, applicable provisions of Delaware law and our failure to pay full and timely dividends on our preferred stock;
- any material reduction in our credit ratings or the credit ratings of our principal bank subsidiaries, The Bank of New York Mellon, BNY Mellon, N.A. or The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, could increase the cost of funding and borrowing to us and our rated subsidiaries and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and on the value of the securities we issue;
- the application of our Title I preferred resolution strategy or resolution under the Title II orderly liquidation authority could adversely affect the Parent’s liquidity and financial condition and the Parent’s security holders;
- new lines of business, new products and services or transformational or strategic project initiatives subject us to new or additional risks, and the failure to implement these initiatives could affect our results of operations;
- our strategic transactions present risks and uncertainties and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations;
- we may not realize some or all of the expected benefits of our transition to a platforms operating model;

- we are subject to competition in all aspects of our business, which could negatively affect our ability to maintain or increase our profitability;
- our businesses may be negatively affected by adverse events, publicity, government scrutiny or other reputational harm;
- impacts from geopolitical events, acts of terrorism, war, extreme weather and other natural disasters, pandemics and other similar events may have a negative impact on our business and operations;
- differing expectations for sustainability-related initiatives across client segments and local markets could adversely affect our business, affect client activity levels, subject us to additional regulatory requirements and damage our reputation;
- tax law changes or challenges to our tax positions with respect to historical transactions may adversely affect our net income, effective tax rate and our overall results of operations and financial condition; and
- changes in accounting standards governing the preparation of our financial statements and future events could have a material impact on our reported financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and other financial data.

In addition, recent announcements regarding changes in trade policies and practices, including the implementation of tariffs, proposed further tariffs, and responses globally, have significantly affected financial markets and economic conditions.

Continued uncertainty, including in trade policies and practices, elevated tariffs, operational and policy changes in the governments of the U.S. and other countries, and an extended U.S government shutdown could contribute to further market volatility and deteriorating or prolonged weakened economic conditions, which could cause our financial results to differ, possibly materially, from the anticipated results expressed or implied in forward-looking statements contained in this Disclosure and the SEC Filings.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and BNY undertakes no obligation to update any statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such forward-looking statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. The contents of BNY's website or any other website referenced herein are not part of this Disclosure.



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