



The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2021

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Introduction

In this Liquidity Coverage Ratio (“LCR”) Disclosure (“Disclosure”), references to “our,” “we,” “us,” “BNY Mellon,” the “Company” and similar terms refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and 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.

Established in 1784 by Alexander Hamilton, we were the first company listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: BK). With a history of more than 235 years, BNY Mellon is a global company that manages and services assets for financial institutions, corporations and individual investors in 35 countries.

United States regulators have established an LCR that requires certain banking organizations, including BNY Mellon, 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 eligible HQLA amount is the numerator and the total net cash outflow amount is the denominator of the LCR. The LCR caps cash inflows at 75% of cash outflows and requires an add-on calculation based on the difference between the net cumulative outflow amounts on the peak day and the last day of the 30-day period to address potential maturity mismatches between outflows and inflows. The U.S. regulators have affirmed the principle that HQLA is expected to be available for use to address liquidity needs in a time of stress.

The U.S. LCR rule requires BNY Mellon and each of our affected domestic bank subsidiaries to meet an LCR of at least 100%. The LCR of BNY Mellon and each of our affected domestic bank subsidiaries was compliant with the U.S. LCR requirements for the second quarter of 2021.

In addition, BNY Mellon is subject to the Federal Reserve’s Enhanced Prudential Standards, which include liquidity standards. BNY Mellon 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 based on the results of internal liquidity stress testing.

The Federal Reserve Board’s regulations also require that large banking organizations, including BNY Mellon, publicly disclose certain quantitative liquidity metrics as set forth herein, as well as

qualitative factors affecting their LCR results (the “U.S. LCR Disclosure rule”). Accordingly, we have developed this Disclosure, which contains the required public disclosures prepared in accordance with the U.S. LCR Disclosure rule and covering the period beginning on April 1, 2021 and ending on June 30, 2021. This Disclosure will remain publicly available for at least 5 years. The U.S. LCR Disclosure rule requires us to present certain components of HQLA, cash inflows, and cash outflows on both a weighted and an unweighted basis. With respect to HQLA, weighted basis refers to the application of haircuts and caps applicable to otherwise eligible HQLA; unweighted basis refers to HQLA before application of such haircuts and caps. With respect to cash inflows and outflows, weighted basis refers to the application of specified inflow and outflow rates applicable to certain types of cash inflows and outflows; unweighted basis refers to inflows and outflows before the application of such rates. 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 Mellon and its principal business activities can be found in its 2020 Annual Report on Form 10-K (“2020 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.bnymellon.com.

LCR Disclosure

Quarterly Variance in the LCR

For the second quarter of 2021, BNY Mellon's average LCR was 110%, with average weighted HQLA holdings of \$159.9 billion and an average weighted net cash outflow of \$144.9 billion. The second quarter of 2021 average LCR remained relatively flat from the first quarter of 2021 average LCR principally due to changes in the levels and composition of customer deposits offset by a decrease due to redemption of long-term debt.

We expect our average LCR 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 LCR.

Drivers of the LCR

Deposits are the key driver of our LCR. BNY Mellon 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 are the main funding source for BNY Mellon and are the main component of weighted outflow in the LCR. The HQLA BNY Mellon holds is adequate to cover assumed deposit outflows, as well as other cash outflows, under the hypothetical LCR liquidity stress.

HQLA

For the second quarter of 2021, BNY Mellon's total eligible average weighted HQLA was \$159.9 billion. BNY Mellon held an average weighted balance of eligible level 1 HQLA of \$156.7 billion, which was mainly composed of deposits with central banks, U.S. Treasury securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. sovereigns. BNY Mellon held an average weighted balance of \$3.2 billion of eligible level 2 HQLA, the majority of which consisted of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities.

Cash Outflow Amounts

For the second quarter of 2021, the average weighted cash outflow was \$181.9 billion.

Average weighted retail funding outflow was \$7.1 billion, 49% of which consisted of other retail funding outflow, which included less stable retail deposits and broker-dealer retail customer cash. Stable retail deposit outflow and brokered deposit outflow comprised the remaining 51% of retail funding outflow.

Average weighted unsecured wholesale funding outflow was \$147.6 billion. Approximately 65% of average unweighted unsecured wholesale funding outflow was operational deposits with low outflow rates; 35% was non-operational funding outflow, with high outflow rates, primarily consisting of non-operational deposits, broker-dealer wholesale customer cash and Fed funds purchased. Operational deposit outflow and non-operational funding outflow comprised approximately 100% of average weighted unsecured wholesale funding outflows.

Average weighted secured wholesale funding outflow was \$11.5 billion, the majority of which was from repurchase agreements and customer shorts in our broker-dealer subsidiaries.

Average weighted outflow from credit and liquidity facilities was \$7.6 billion, most of which were from committed credit facilities.

The remaining average weighted outflow of \$8.0 billion was mainly related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements.

Cash Inflow Amounts

For the second quarter of 2021, the average weighted cash inflow was \$41.1 billion.

Average weighted secured lending transaction inflow was \$23.2 billion, the majority of which was from reverse repurchase agreements and margin loans collateralized with non-HQLA assets in our broker-dealer subsidiaries.

Average weighted unsecured wholesale cash inflow was \$10.2 billion, mainly from commercial loans. The remaining average weighted inflow of \$7.7 billion consisted primarily of broker-dealer segregated account inflows.

Calculation and Components of our LCR

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

Liquidity Coverage Ratio		Average	Average
April 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021		Unweighted	Weighted
<i>(in millions)</i>		Amount	Amount
High-Quality Liquid Assets (b)			
1	Total eligible high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), of which:	160,404	\$159,852
2	Eligible level 1 liquid assets	156,720	156,720
3	Eligible level 2A liquid assets	3,684	3,132
4	Eligible level 2B liquid assets		
Cash Outflow Amounts			
5	Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	29,970	7,060
6	Stable retail deposit outflow	1,214	36
7	Other retail funding outflow	13,782	3,467
8	Brokered deposit outflow	14,974	3,557
9	Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	311,819	147,639
10	Operational deposit outflow	202,550	50,556
11	Non-operational funding outflow	109,073	96,887
12	Unsecured debt outflow	196	196
13	Secured wholesale funding and asset exchange outflow	30,137	11,529
14	Additional outflow requirements, of which:	35,975	15,033
15	Outflow related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	8,203	7,416
16	Outflow related to credit and liquidity facilities including unconsolidated structured transactions and mortgage commitments	27,772	7,617
17	Other contractual funding obligation outflow	597	597
18	Other contingent funding obligations outflow		
19	Total Cash Outflow	\$408,498	\$181,858
Cash Inflow Amounts			
20	Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow	43,959	23,222
21	Retail cash inflow	37	18
22	Unsecured wholesale cash inflow	10,396	10,202
23	Other cash inflows, of which:	7,701	7,701
24	Net derivative cash inflow	61	61
25	Securities cash inflow	481	481
26	Broker-dealer segregated account inflow	7,159	7,159
27	Other cash inflow		
28	Total Cash Inflow	\$62,093	\$41,143
			Average
			Amount (a)
29	HQLA Amount (b)		\$159,852
30	Total Net Cash Outflow Amount Excluding the Maturity Mismatch Add-on		140,715
31	Maturity Mismatch Add-on		4,185
32	Total Unadjusted Net Cash Outflow Amount		144,900
33	Outflow Adjustment Percentage		100%
34	Total Net Cash Outflow Amount		144,900
35	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%) (c)		110%

(a) The amounts reported in this column may not equal the calculation of those amounts using component amounts reported in rows 1 – 28 due to technical factors such as the application of the level 2 liquid asset caps and the total inflow cap.

(b) HQLA excludes excess liquidity held at certain subsidiaries that is not transferable within the Company.

(c) Disclosed Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is calculated as a simple average of the daily ratios over the calendar quarter, rather than the calculation of the average HQLA divided by the net cash outflow, for the quarter.

Liquidity Management

Liquidity Management Practices

BNY Mellon's Asset Liability Management ("ALM") function is responsible for day-to-day liquidity management for the Company. ALM is under the joint supervision of the Global Treasurer and the head of the Balance Sheet Strategy function. It 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 Global Treasurer has continuous authority, as well as the legal and operational capability, to monetize any asset in BNY Mellon's HQLA.

Our overall approach to liquidity management is to ensure sources of liquidity are sufficient in amount and diversity such that changes 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, customer 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 Mellon seeks to ensure that the overall liquidity risk, including intra-day liquidity risk, stays within our risk appetite.

Sources of Funds

BNY Mellon's primary sources of funding are (i) deposits, the majority of which are classified as "operational" according to the U.S. LCR rules (these

are generally generated through BNY Mellon'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 Mellon also has borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Discount Window and various Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLBs"). We do not consider these sources of funding to be primary sources of funding.

Foreign Currency

The majority of our HQLA and net cash outflows 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 LCR. Senior management is also responsible for regularly reporting the liquidity position of the Company to the board of directors. The Balance Sheet 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 2020 Annual Report.

Forward-looking Statements

Additional information related to the Company is contained in the Company’s SEC Filings as they become available, on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov and at www.bnymellon.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,” “ambition,” “objective,” “aim,” “future,” “potentially,” “outlook” and words of similar meaning, may signify forward looking statements. Some statements in this Disclosure and the SEC Filings are forward-looking. 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, including the potential effect of the coronavirus pandemic on any of the foregoing. These forward-looking statements and other forward-looking statements contained in the Company’s SEC Filings are based on assumptions that involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various important factors (some of which are beyond BNY Mellon’s control), including those factors described in our 2020 Annual Report under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) - Risk Factors”.

Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied as a result of a number of factors, including those discussed in the “Risk Factors” section of our 2020 Annual Report and Form 10-Q, such as errors or delays in our operational and transaction processing, which may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation; failure of our risk management framework, models and processes to be effective in mitigating risk and reducing the potential for losses; the coronavirus pandemic, which is adversely affecting us, creates significant risks and uncertainties for our business and the ultimate impact of which on us will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted; extensive government rulemaking, policies, regulation and supervision, which impact our operations; changes to and introduction of new rules and regulations, which have, 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, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations or harm our businesses or reputation; failure to satisfy regulatory standards, including “well capitalized” and “well managed” status or capital adequacy and liquidity rules more generally, which could result in limitations on our activities, or adversely affect our business and financial condition; the failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition; our dependence on fee-based business for a substantial majority of our revenue, which could be adversely affected by slowing in market activity, weak financial markets, underperformance and/or negative trends in savings rates or in investment preferences; weakness and volatility in financial markets and the economy generally, which may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations; changes in interest rates and yield curves, which could have a materially adverse effect on our profitability; volatile and illiquid market conditions, which may cause us to experience losses on securities, reducing our earnings and impacting our financial condition; any losses on securities related to volatile and illiquid market conditions that we may experience, which could reduce our earnings and impact our financial condition; transitions away from and the anticipated replacement of the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) and other Interbank Offered Rates (“IBORs”), which could adversely impact our business and results of operations; following the end of the transition period, the UK and the EU’s failure to agree to alternatives to the “passporting rights”, which may result in negative effects on global economic conditions, global financial markets, and our business, financial condition and results of operations; 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 and counterparty risk, which could expose us to loss and adversely affect our business; the incurrence of losses if our allowance for credit losses, including loan and lending-related commitments reserves, is inadequate or if our expectations of future economic conditions deteriorate; potential adverse effects on our business, financial condition and

results of operations of not effectively managing our liquidity; the fact that the Parent is a non-operating holding company, which is dependent on dividends from its subsidiaries and extensions of credit from its IHC to meet its obligations, including with respect to its securities, and to provide funds for share repurchases and payment of dividends to its stockholders; our ability to return capital to shareholders, which 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 or BNY Mellon, N.A., which 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, which could adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition and security holders; and changes in accounting standards governing the preparation of our financial statements and future events, which could have a material impact on our reported financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and other financial data.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and BNY Mellon 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 Mellon's website or any other websites referenced herein are not part of this Disclosure.



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