BNY Mellon 2023 Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Results Disclosure

Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation

The Bank of New York Mellon

June 30, 2023

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Introduction

Throughout this document The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation on a consolidated basis is referred to as "BNY Mellon," the "Firm," "we," "our," and "us." BNY Mellon 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 Mellon 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 2023 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 9, 2023 titled "2023 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 Mellon, 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 Mellon and the Institutional Bank

As demonstrated by BNY Mellon's 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.

With respect to the company-run stress test, losses related to credit and operational risk contribute to the decline in BNY Mellon'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 Mellon 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 Mellon's changes in regulatory capital ratios.

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Dodd-Frank Stress Testing Results for BNY Mellon[1]

As demonstrated by BNY Mellon'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 success 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 was the more constraining RWA measure for the Firm as of December 31, 2022.

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 2023 through the first quarter of 2025.

Table 1: Projected Stressed Capital Ratios Through the First Quarter of 2025 Under the Supervisory Severely Adverse

	Actual[2]	Stressed Capital Ratios	
	4Q2022	Ending	Minimum
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	11.3%	13.5%	10.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	14.4%	16.8%	13.2%
Total capital ratio (%)	15.3%	18.1%	14.5%
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	5.8%	5.2%	4.6%
Supplementary leverage ratio (%)	6.8%	6.2%	5.5%

Table 2: Projected RWA

	Actual 4Q 2022	Projected 1Q 2025
RWA[3] ($ in Billions)	$159	$149

1. The stress test results summarized in this report should not be interpreted as expected or likely outcomes.
2. Actual fourth quarter 2022 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"). At December 31, 2022, BNY Mellon's reported constraining Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 capital, and Total capital ratios were 11.2%, 14.1%, and 14.9%, respectively, based on the U.S capital rules' advanced approaches risk weighting framework ("Advanced Approaches").
3. RWA calculated using the Standardized Approach.

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

Table 3: Projected Loan Losses by Type of Loan for the First Quarter of 2023 through the First Quarter of 2025 Under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Millions of Dollars	Portfolio Loss Rates (%)[2]
Loan Losses[3]	$627	1.1%
First-lien mortgages, domestic	$5	0.1%
Junior liens and home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), domestic	$0	0.0%
Commercial real estate, domestic	$134	2.7%
Credit cards	$0	0.0%
Commercial and industrial	$28	2.1%
Other consumer	$9	0.2%
Other loans	$451	1.2%

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 Mellon (cont'd.)[1]

Table 4: Projected PPNR, Losses and Net Income Before Taxes for the First Quarter of 2023 Through the First Quarter of 2025 in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

Projected	Millions of Dollars *(Nine-quarter cumulative)*	Percent of Average Assets[5]
PPNR[2]	$4,561	0.9%
Less		
Provisions	$1,525	0.3%
Realized losses/(gains) on securities Available-for-Sale/Held-to-Maturity ("AFS/HTM")	$0	0%
Trading and counterparty losses[3]	$1,801	0.4%
Other losses/(gains)[4]	$39	0.0%
Equals		
Net income before taxes	$1,195	0.2%
Other Comprehensive Income	$1,084	

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

	4Q 2022 *(Actual)*	1Q 2025 *(Projected)*
Accumulated other comprehensive income included in capital (Millions of dollars)	$(5,966)	$(4,882)

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.

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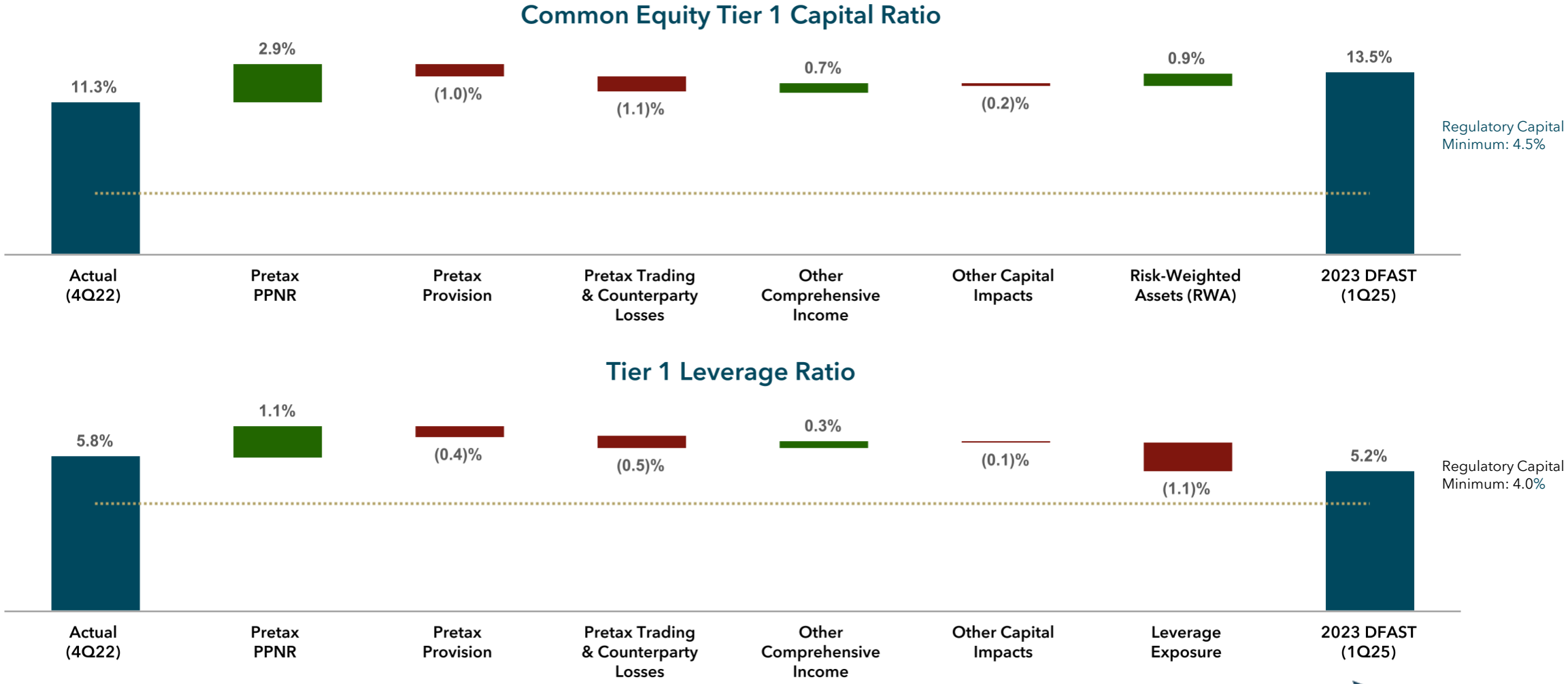
Key Drivers of BNY Mellon's Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 1 Leverage Ratios

Table 6: Key Drivers of Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Capital Actions (4Q22 - 1Q25) Ratios



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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 Mellon's Asset Servicing, Issuer Services, Treasury Services, and Clearance and Collateral Management businesses and constituted approximately 80% of BNY Mellon's assets as of December 31, 2022.

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 success 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 was the more constraining RWA measure as of December 31, 2022.

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 Mellon.

Table 7: Projected Stressed Capital Ratios Through the First Quarter of 2025 Under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Actual[1]	Stressed Capital Ratios[2]	
	4Q2022	Ending	Minimum
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	16.3%	22.6%	16.2%
Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	16.3%	22.6%	16.2%
Total capital ratio (%)	16.5%	23.4%	16.8%
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	6.2%	6.0%	5.1%
Supplementary leverage ratio (%)	7.7%	7.8%	6.6%

1. Actual fourth quarter 2022 Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratios are calculated using the Standardized Approach. At December 31, 2022, the Institutional Bank's reported constraining Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 capital, and Total capital ratios were 15.6%, 15.6%, and 15.7%, respectively, based on asset risk-weightings using the Advanced Approaches.
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 2023 through the first quarter of 2025.

Risks and Methodologies

Enterprise-Wide Stress Test Risks and Methodologies

BNY Mellon 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 BNY Mellon's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 for a broader description of BNY Mellon'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 compliance and technology risks. Operational risk may result from, but is not limited to: • errors related to transaction processing • breaches of internal control systems and compliance requirements • fraud by employees or persons outside BNY Mellon • 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 Mellon 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 Mellon 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 product type and reflect growth, runoff, prepayment, and loss projection assumptions.	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 Mellon 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 revenue relationships or its relationship to pre-incentive PPNR. Fixed expenses are projected based on the growth rate in the operating plan and inflation.	Noninterest revenue projections Pre-incentive PPNR Growth rates

Stress Testing Methodologies (cont'd.)

Loan Losses

We have developed a suite of models 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 a lifetime credit loss.	Macroeconomic factors such as: • 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 a lifetime 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.*

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 model in determining the allowance. The qualitative model 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.

Realized Gains/Losses on 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. An aggregate secondary statistical model exists for a subset of balance sheet segments to aid in review and challenge. 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 challenge the primary model forecasting framework. 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 Mellon 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 Mellon 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 Mellon'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 the aggregate are 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 our Chief Operational Risk Officer, 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 appropriate risk category in the operational risk taxonomy. The BAU loss forecast ensures estimates for all material risks in the 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.

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.

Although Standardized RWA is required for DFAST, the Firm recognizes that the Advanced Approach RWA was the more constraining RWA measure for the Firm as of December 31, 2022. 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 Mellon is contained in BNY Mellon'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, 2023 (the "Q1 2023 10-Q"), the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 (including the Annual Report to Shareholders attached as an exhibit thereto) (the "2022 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 Mellon's website at www.bnymellon.com/investorrelations. BNY Mellon's future SEC Filings may modify, update or supersede the information contained in the Q1 2023 10-Q, the 2022 Form 10-K and provided herein.

This document contains, and BNY Mellon's SEC Filings may contain, "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, expectations regarding: our risk profile, capital plans, strategic priorities, financial goals, organic growth, performance, organizational quality and efficiency, investments, including in technology and product development, resiliency, capabilities, revenue, net interest revenue, fees, expenses, cost discipline, sustainable growth, currency fluctuations, innovation in products and services, company management, human capital management (including related ambitions, objectives, aims and goals), deposits, interest rates and yield curves, securities portfolio, taxes, business opportunities, divestments, volatility, preliminary business metrics, regulatory capital ratios and client experience and statements regarding BNY Mellon's aspirations, as well as BNY Mellon's overall plans, strategies, goals, objectives, expectations, outlooks, estimates, intentions, targets, opportunities, focus 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," "ambition," "objective," "aim," "future," "potentially," "outlook" and words of similar meaning may signify forward-looking statements. These statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties (some of which are beyond BNY Mellon's control). Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause BNY Mellon's actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to, the risk factors and other uncertainties set forth in the 2022 Form 10-K , Q1 2023 10-Q and BNY Mellon's other SEC Filings. Statements about the effects of the current and near-term market and macroeconomic outlook on BNY Mellon, including on its business, operations, financial performance and prospects, may constitute forward-looking statements, and are based on assumptions that involve risks and uncertainties and that are subject to change based on various important factors (some of which are beyond BNY Mellon's control), including geopolitical risks. 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 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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