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310001390777bk:NonagencyCommercialMortgageBackedSecuritiesMemberMember2023-12-310001390777us-gaap:USGovernmentAgenciesDebtSecuritiesMember2023-12-
310001390777bk:NonAgencyResidentialMortgageBackedSecuritiesMember2023-12-310001390777bk:OtherAssetBackedSecuritiesMember2023-12-310001390777us-
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Employer Identification No.)240 Greenwich Street New York, New York 10286 (Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)Registrantâs telephone number, including area code â (212) 495-1784 Not Applicable(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:Title of each classTrading symbol(s)Name of each exchangeon which registeredCommon Stock, \$0.01 par valueBKNew York Stock Exchange6.244% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Normal Preferred Capital Securities of Mellon Capital IVBK/PNew York Stock Exchange(fully and unconditionally guaranteed by The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation)Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes â âA A A No âIndicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Â§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes â âA A A No âIndicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of âlarge accelerated filer,â âaccelerated filer,â âsmaller reporting company,â âemerging growth company,â and âemerging growth companyâ in RuleÂ12b-2 of the Exchange Act.Large accelerated filerâ Accelerated filerâ Non-accelerated filerâ Smaller reporting companyâ Emerging growth companyâ If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.â Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes â âA A A No âAs of June 30, 2024, 737,957,499 shares of the registrantâs common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, were outstanding. THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON CORPORATIONSecond Quarter 2024 Form 10-QTable of ContentsÂPageConsolidated Financial Highlights (unaudited)2Part I â Financial InformationItems 2. and 3. Managementâs Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk:General4Overview4Key second quarter 2024 and subsequent events4Highlights of second quarter 2024 results4Fee and other revenue6Net interest income9Noninterest expense12Income taxes12Review of business segments12Critical accounting estimates22Consolidated balance sheet review23Liquidity and dividends31Capital36Trading activities and risk management39Asset/liability management41Supplemental information â Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measures43Recent accounting and regulatory developments47Website information48Item 1. Financial Statements:Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)49Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement (unaudited)51Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)52Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (unaudited)53Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (unaudited)54A PageNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements:Note 1âBasis of presentation57Note 2âNew accounting guidance57Note 3âAcquisitions and dispositions58Note 4âSecurities59Note 5âLoans and asset quality63Note 6âGoodwill and intangible assets70Note 7âOther assets72Note 8âContract revenue73Note 9âNet interest income76Note 10âEmployee benefit plans76Note 11âIncome taxes77Note 12âVariable interest entities77Note 13âPreferred stock78Note 14âOther comprehensive income (loss)79Note 15âFair value measurement80Note 16âFair value option85Note 17âDerivative instruments85Note 18âCommitments and contingent liabilities92Note 19âBusiness segments97Note 20âSupplemental information to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows100Item 4. Controls and Procedures101Forward-looking Statements102Part II â Other InformationItem 1. Legal Proceedings.105Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.105Item 5. Other Information.105Item 6. Exhibits.105Index to Exhibits106Signature108The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (and its subsidiaries)Consolidated Financial Highlights (unaudited)Quarter endedYear-to-date(dollars in millions, except per share amounts and unless otherwise noted)June 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2023Results applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation: Net income (a),1,434 \$953A 1,036A \$2,096A 1,947A Basic earnings per share (a)1.53A 1.26A 1.32A \$2.79A \$2.45A Diluted earnings per share (a)1.52A 1.25A 1.31A \$2.77A \$2.44A Fee and other revenue (a)3,567A \$3,487A \$3,404A \$7,054A \$6,691A Net interest income1,030A 1,040A 1,100A 2,070A 2,228A Total revenue (a)\$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,504A \$9,124A \$8,919A Return on common equity (annualized) (a) Non-GAAP (a)(b)24.6A %20.7A %22.8A %22.7A %21.7A %Fee revenue as a percentage of total revenue (a)74A %73A %72A %73A %72A %Non-U.S. revenue as a percentage of total revenue (a)36A %34A %36A %35A %35A %Pre-tax operating margin (a)33A %29A %31A %31A %30A %Net interest margin1.15A %1.19A %1.20A %1.17A %1.25A %Net interest margin on a fully taxable equivalent (ââFTEââ) basis â Non-GAAP (c)1.15A %1.19A %1.20A %1.17A %1.25A %Assets under custody and/or administration (ââAUC/Aââ) at period end (in trillions) (d)\$49.5A \$48.8A \$46.9A \$49.5A \$46.9A Assets under management (ââAUMââ) at period end (in trillions) (e)\$2.05A \$2.02A 1.91A \$2.05A 1.91A Average common shares and equivalents outstanding (in thousands): Basic746,904A 756,937A 787,718A 751,961A 795,512A Diluted751,596A 762,268A 790,725A 756,870A 799,157A Selected average balances:Interest-earning assets\$353,633A \$346,133A \$362,049A \$349,883A \$355,251A Total assets (a)\$412,499A \$403,985A \$420,961A \$408,242A \$414,157A Interest-bearing deposits\$235,878A \$228,897A \$215,057A \$232,387A \$209,616A Noninterest-bearing deposits\$48,965A \$49,949A \$62,152A \$49,457A \$65,997A Long-term debt\$31,506A \$31,087A \$31,970A \$31,296A \$31,112A Preferred stock\$4,343A \$4,343A \$4,838A \$4,343A \$4,838A Total The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation common shareholdersâ equity (a)\$36,044A \$35,905A \$35,655A \$35,975A \$35,569A Other information at period end:Cash dividends per common share\$0.42A \$0.42A \$0.37A \$0.84A \$0.74A Common dividend payout ratio (a)28A %34A %29A %31A %31A %Common dividend yield (annualized)2.8A %2.9A %3.3A %2.8A %3.4A %Closing stock price per common share\$59.89A \$57.62A \$44.52A \$59.89A \$44.52A Market capitalization\$44,196A \$43,089A \$34,671A \$44,196A \$34,671A Book value per common share (a)\$49.46A \$48.44A \$46.21A \$49.46A \$46.21A Tangible book value per common share â Non-GAAP (a)(b)\$26.19A \$25.44A \$24.03A \$26.19A \$24.03A Full-time employees (f)52,000A 52,100A 53,200A 52,000A 53,200A Common shares outstanding (in thousands)737,957A 747,816A 778,782A 737,957A 778,782A 2 BNYConsolidated Financial Highlights (unaudited) (continued)Regulatory capital and other ratiosJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Average liquidity coverage ratio (ââLCRââ)115A %117A %117A %Average net stable funding ratio (ââNSFRââ)132A %136A %135A %Regulatory capital ratios: (g)Advanced Approaches:Common Equity Tier 1 (ââCET1ââ) ratio 11.5A %11.1A %11.5A %Tier 1 capital ratio 14.2A 13.7A 14.2A Total capital ratio15.0A 14.5A 14.9A Standardized Approach:CET1 ratio 11.4A %10.8A %11.9A %Tier 1 capital ratio14.0A 13.4A 14.6A Total capital ratio15.0A 14.3A 15.6A Tier 1 leverage ratio5.8A %5.9A %6.0A %Supplementary leverage ratio (ââSLRââ)6.8A 7.0A 7.3A BNY shareholdersâ equity to total assets ratio9.5A %9.3A %9.9A %BNY common shareholdersâ equity to total assets ratio8.5A 8.3A 8.9A (a) A A A Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023 were restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.(b) A A A Return on tangible common equity and tangible book value per common share, Non-GAAP measures, exclude goodwill and intangible assets, net of deferred tax liabilities. See ââSupplemental information ââ Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresââ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures.(c) A A A See ââNet interest incomeââ on page 9 for a reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.(d) A A A Consists of AUC/A primarily from the Asset Servicing line of business and, to a lesser extent, the Clearance and Collateral Management, Issuer Services, Pershing and Wealth Management lines of business. Includes the AUC/A of CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company (ââCIBC Mellonââ), a joint venture with the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, of \$1.7 trillion at June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 and \$1.6 trillion at June 30, 2023.(e) A A A Represents assets managed in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment.(f) A A A Beginning March 31, 2024, the number of full-time employees excludes interns.(g) A A A For our CET1, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios, our effective capital ratios under U.S. capital rules are the lower of the ratios as calculated under the Standardized and Advanced Approaches. For additional information on our capital ratios, see ââCapitalââ beginning on page 36.BNY 3Part I â Financial InformationItems 2. and 3. Managementâs Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market RiskGeneralIn this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, references to ââour,ââ ââwe,ââ ââus,ââ âââBNY,ââ ââthe ââCompanyââ and similar terms refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. The term ââParentââ refers to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation but not its subsidiaries.Certain business terms used in this report are defined in the Glossary included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended Dec. 31, 2023 (the ââ2023 Annual Reportââ).The following should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report. Investors should also read the section titled ââForward-looking Statements.ââOverviewBNY is a global financial services company that helps make money work for the world â managing it, moving it and keeping it safe. For 240 years we have partnered alongside our clients, putting our expertise and platforms to work to help them achieve their ambitions. Today we help over 90% of Fortune 100 companies and nearly all the top 100 banks globally access the money they need. We support governments in funding local projects and work with over 90% of the top 100 pension plans to safeguard investments for millions of individuals, and so much more. As of June 30, 2024, we oversee \$49.5 trillion in assets under custody and/or administration and \$2.0 trillion in assets under management.BNY is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (NYSE: BK). We are headquartered in New York City, employ over 50,000 people globally and have been named among Fortuneâs Worldâs Most Admired Companies and Fast Companyâs Best Workplaces for Innovators. BNY has three business segments, Securities Services, Market and Wealth Services and Investment and Wealth Management, which offer a comprehensive set of capabilities and deep expertise across the investment life cycle, enabling the Company to provide solutions to buy-side and sell-side market participants, as well as leading institutional and wealth management clients globally. The diagram below presents our three business segments and lines of business, with the remaining operations in the Other segment.The Bank of New York Mellon CorporationSecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestment and Wealth ManagementAssetServicingPershingInvestmentManagementIssuerServicesTreasuryServicesWealthManagementClearance and Collateral ManagementKey second quarter 2024 and subsequent eventsIncrease in cash dividend on common stockIn July, our Board of Directors approved a 12% increase in the quarterly cash dividend on our common stock, from \$0.42 to \$0.47 per share. The increased quarterly cash dividend was paid on Aug. 2, 2024.Highlights of second quarter 2024 resultsNet income applicable to common shareholders was \$1,143 million, or \$1.52 per diluted common share, in the second quarter of 2024, including the impact of notable items. Notable items in the second quarter of 2024 include a reduction in the FDIC special assessment, severance expense and litigation reserves. Excluding notable items, net income applicable to common shareholders was \$1,136 million (Non-GAAP), or \$1.51 (Non-GAAP) per diluted common share, in the second quarter of 2024. Net income applicable to common shareholders was \$1,036 million, or \$1.31 per diluted common share, in the second quarter of 2023, including the impact of 4 BNYnotable items. Notable items in the second quarter of 2023 include litigation reserves, severance expense and disposal losses. Excluding notable items, net income applicable to common shareholders was \$1,092 million (Non-GAAP), or \$1.38 (Non-GAAP) per diluted common share, in the second quarter of 2023.The highlights below are based on the second quarter of 2024 compared with the second quarter of 2023, unless otherwise noted.âTotal revenue increased 2%, primarily reflecting:âFee revenue increased 4%, primarily reflecting higher market values, net new business, higher foreign exchange revenue and higher client activity, partially offset by the mix of AUM flows. (See ââFee and other revenueââ beginning on page 6.)âInvestment and other revenue increased primarily reflecting higher client activity in our fixed income and equity trading business. (See ââFee and other revenueââ beginning on page 6.)âNet interest income decreased 6%, primarily reflecting changes in balance sheet mix, partially offset by higher interest rates. (See ââNet interest incomeââ on page 9.)âNoninterest expense decreased 1%, primarily reflecting efficiency savings, a reduction in the FDIC special assessment and lower litigation reserves, partially offset by higher investments, employee merit increases and higher revenue-related expenses. Excluding notable items, noninterest expense increased 1% (Non-GAAP). (See ââNoninterest expenseââ on page 12.)âEffective tax rate of 23.4%. (See ââIncome taxesââ on page 12.)âReturn on common equity (ââROEââ) was 12.7% for the second quarter of 2024. ââReturn on tangible common equity (ââROTEââ) was

24.6% (Non-GAAP) for the second quarter of 2024. Excluding notable items, the adjusted ROTCE was 24.4% (Non-GAAP) for the second quarter of 2024. See [a6cSupplemental information a6c](#) Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresa6c beginning on page 43 for a reconciliation of these Non-GAAP measures. Metricsa6cAUC/A of \$49.5 trillion increased 6%, primarily reflecting higher market values.a6cAUM of \$2.0 trillion increased 7%, primarily reflecting higher market values.Capital and liquiditya6cOur CET1 ratio was 11.4% at June 30, 2024 and 10.8% at March 31, 2024 under the Standardized Approach. The increase reflects an increase in capital and lower risk-weighted assets. (See [a6cCapitala6c](#) beginning on page 36.)a6cTier 1 leverage was 5.8% at June 30, 2024 and 5.9% at March 31, 2024. The decrease reflects higher average assets, partially offset by the increase in capital. (See [a6cCapitala6c](#) beginning on page 36.)a6cReturned \$923 million to common shareholders, including \$601 million of common share repurchases.BNY S fee and other revenueFee and other revenueYTD24(dollars in millions, unless otherwise noted)2Q24 vs.À vs.2Q241Q242Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23YTD23Investment services fees\$2,359À \$2,278À \$2,252À 4À %5À %\$4,637À \$4,371À 6À %Investment management and performance fees (a)761À 776À 762À (2)àc"À 1,537À 1,538À àc"À Foreign exchange revenue184À 152À 158À 21À 16À 336À 334À 1À Financing-related fees53À 57À 50À (7)61À 110À 102À 8À Distribution and servicing fees41À 42À 35À (2)17À 83À 68À 22À Total fee revenue3,398À 3,305À 3,257À 3À 4À 6,703À 6,413À 5À Investment and other revenue (b)169À 182À 147À N/M/N/M351À 278À N/M/Total fee and other revenue (b)\$3,567À \$3,487À \$3,404À 2À %5À %\$7,054À \$6,915À 5À %Fee revenue as a percentage of total revenue74À %73À %72À %73À %72À %AUC/A at period end (in trillions) (c)\$49.5À \$48.8À \$46.9À 1À %6À %\$49.5À \$46.9À 6À %AUM at period end (in billions) (d)\$2,045À \$2,015À \$1,906À 1À %7À %\$2,045À \$1,906À 7À % (a)À À À Excludes seed capital gains (losses) related to consolidated investment management funds.(b)À À À Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023 were restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.(c)À À À Consists of AUC/A primarily from the Asset Servicing line of business and, to a lesser extent, the Clearance and Collateral Management, Issuer Services, Pershing and Wealth Management lines of business. Includes the AUC/A of CIBC Mellon of 1.7 trillion at June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 and \$1.6 trillion at June 30, 2023.(d)À À À Represents assets managed in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. N/M àc" Not meaningful.Fee revenue increased 4% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 3% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher investment services fees and foreign exchange revenue. The increase compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects higher investment services fees and foreign exchange revenue, partially offset by lower investment management and performance fees. Investment and other revenue increased \$22 million compared with the second quarter of 2023 and decreased \$13 million compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher client activity in our fixed income and equity trading business. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects net securities losses.Investment services feesInvestment services fees increased 5% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 4% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher market values, net new business and higher client activity, partially offset by lower Depository Receipts revenue. The increase compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects higher Depository Receipts revenue and net new business.AUC/A totaled \$49.5 trillion at June 30, 2024, an increase of 6% compared with June 30, 2023, primarily reflecting higher market values. AUC/A consisted of 37% equity securities and 63% fixed income securities at June 30, 2024, and 34% equity securities and 66% fixed income securities at June 30, 2023.See [a6cSecurities Services business segmenta6c](#) and [a6cMarket and Wealth Services business segmenta6c](#) in [a6cReview of business segmentsa6c](#) for additional details.Investment management and performance fees Investment management and performance fees were flat compared with the second quarter of 2023 and decreased 2% compared with the first quarter of 2024. Compared with the second quarter of 2023 higher market values were offset by the mix of AUM flows, lower equity investment income and changes in product mix. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects the mix of AUM 6 BNYflows and lower equity investment income, partially offset by higher market values. Performance fees were \$8 million in the second quarter of 2024, \$10 million in the second quarter of 2023 and \$10 million in the first quarter of 2024. On a constant currency basis (Non-GAAP), investment management and performance fees were flat compared with the second quarter of 2023. See [a6cSupplemental information a6c](#) Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresa6c beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures.AUM was \$2.0 trillion at June 30, 2024, an increase of 7% compared with June 30, 2023, primarily reflecting higher market values. See [a6cInvestment and Wealth Management business segmenta6c](#) in [a6cReview of business segmentsa6c](#) for additional details regarding the drivers of investment management and performance fees, AUM and AUM flows.Foreign exchange revenueForeign exchange revenue is primarily driven by the volume of client transactions and the spread realized on these transactions, both of which are impacted by market volatility, the impact of foreign currency hedging activities and foreign currency remeasurement gain (loss). Foreign exchange revenue increased 16% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 21% compared with the first quarter of 2024. Both increases were primarily driven by higher volumes. Foreign exchange revenue is primarily reported in the Securities Services business segment and, to a lesser extent, in the Market and Wealth Services and Investment and Wealth Management business segments and the Other segment. Financing-related feesFinancing-related fees, which are primarily reported in the Market and Wealth Services and Securities Services business segments, include capital market fees, loan commitment fees and credit-related fees. Financing-related fees increased 6% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and decreased 7% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher underwriting fees. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects lower underwriting fees, partially offset by higher loan commitment fees. Investment and other revenueInvestment and other revenue includes income or loss from consolidated investment management funds, seed capital gains or losses, other trading revenue or loss, renewable energy investments gains, income from corporate and bank-owned life insurance contracts, other investment gains or losses, gains or losses from disposals, expense reimbursements from our CIBC Mellon joint venture, other income or loss and net securities gains or losses. The income or loss from consolidated investment management funds should be considered together with the net income or loss attributable to noncontrolling interests, which reflects the portion of the consolidated funds for which we do not have an economic interest and is reflected below net income as a separate line item on the consolidated income statement. Other trading revenue or loss primarily includes the impact of market-risk hedging activity related to our seed capital investments in investment management funds, non-foreign currency derivative and fixed income trading, and other hedging activity. Other investment gains or losses includes fair value changes of non-readily marketable strategic equity, private equity and other investments. Expense reimbursements from our CIBC Mellon joint venture relate to expenses incurred by BNY on behalf of the CIBC Mellon joint venture. Other income includes various miscellaneous revenues. BNY 7The following table provides the components of investment and other revenue.Investment and other revenue(in millions)2Q241Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Income from consolidated investment management funds\$8À \$15À \$10À \$23À \$15À Seed capital gains (a)àc"À 14À 7À 14À 15À Other trading revenue77À 69À 53À 13À 146À 98À Renewable energy investments gains (b)8À 6À 5À 14À 25À Corporate/bank-owned life insurance26À 28À 23À 54À 50À Other investments gains (c)30À 17À 10À 47À 1À Disposal (losses)àc"À àc"À (1)àc"À (2)Expense reimbursements from joint venture30À 27À 31À 57À 60À Other income7À 7À 9À 14À 17À Net securities (losses)(17)(1)àc"À (18)(1)Total investment and other revenue (b)\$169À \$182À \$147À \$351À \$278À (a)À À À Includes gains (losses) on investments in BNY funds which hedge deferred incentive awards.(b)À À À Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023 were restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. (c)À À À Includes strategic equity, private equity and other investments.The increase in total investment and other revenue compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher client activity in our fixed income and equity trading business. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects net securities losses.Year-to-date 2024 compared with year-to-date 2023Fee revenue increased 5% compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting higher investment services fees. The 6% increase in investment services fees primarily reflects higher market values, net new business and higher client activity. Investment management and performance fees were flat, reflecting higher market values, offset by the mix of AUM flows, lower performance fees and changes in product mix. The 1% increase in foreign exchange revenue primarily reflects higher volumes, partially offset by lower volatility. Investment and other revenue increased \$73 million compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting higher client activity in our fixed income and equity trading business and equity investment gains.8 BNYNet interest incomeNet interest incomeYTD242Q24 vs.À vs.(dollars in millions)2Q241Q242Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Net interest income\$1,030À \$1,040À \$1,100À 1À (1)(6)%\$2,070À \$2,228À (7)%Add: Tax equivalent adjustment1À àc"À À 1À N/M/N/M1À 1À N/M/Net interest income (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP (a)1,031À 1,040À \$1,101À 1À (1)(6)%\$2,071À \$2,229À (7)%Average interest-earning assets\$353,633À \$346,133À \$362,049À 2%(2)%\$349,883À \$355,251À (2)%Net interest margin1.15À %1.19À %1.20À % (4)À bps(5)À bps1.17À %1.25À % (8)À bpsNet interest margin (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP (a)1.15À %1.19À %1.20À % (4)À bps(5)À bps1.17À %1.25À % (8)À bps(a)À À À Net interest income (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP and net interest margin (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP include the tax equivalent adjustments on tax-exempt income, which allows for comparisons of amounts arising from both taxable and tax-exempt sources and is consistent with industry practice. The adjustment to an FTE basis has no impact on net income.N/M àc" Not meaningful.bps àc" basis points.Net interest income decreased 6% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The decrease compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects changes in balance sheet mix, partially offset by higher interest rates. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects changes in balance sheet mix, partially offset by the benefit of reinvesting maturing fixed-rate securities in higher yielding alternatives. Net interest margin decreased 5 basis points compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 4 basis points compared with the first quarter of 2024. The changes compared with the second quarter of 2023 and the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflect the factors mentioned above. Average interest-earning assets decreased 2% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and increased 2% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The decrease compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects lower interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks and interest-bearing deposits with banks, partially offset by higher loan balances and Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements. The increase compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects higher securities and loan balances and federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements.Average non-U.S. dollar deposits comprised approximately 25% of our average total deposits in the second quarter of 2024. Approximately 50% of the average non-U.S. dollar deposits in the second quarter of 2024 were euro-denominated.Year-to-date 2024 compared with year-to-date 2023Net interest income decreased 7% compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily driven by changes in balance sheet mix, partially offset by higher interest rates. The decrease in the net interest margin primarily reflects the factors mentioned above.Average interest-earning assets decreased 2% compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting lower securities balances and interest-bearing deposits with banks, partially offset by higher loan balances.BNY 9Average balances and interest ratesQuarter endedJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023(dollars in millions; average rates annualized)Average balanceInterestAverageratesAverage balanceInterestAverageratesAverage balanceInterestAverageratesAssetsInterest-earning assets:Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks\$102,257À \$1,201À 4.65À %\$102,795À \$1,219À 4.69À %\$114,578À \$1,241À 4.29À %Interest-bearing deposits with banks11,210À 110À 3.91À 11,724À 121À 4.16À 13,919À 128À 3.68À Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (a)29,013À 2,631À 36.48À 27,019À 2,433À 36.22À 26,989À 1,776À 26.38À Loans68,283À 1,119À 6.58À 65,844À 1,061À 6.48À 63,459À 957À 6.05À Securities:U.S. government obligations 28,347À 269À 3.82À 27,242À 250À 3.70À 34,147À 247À 2.90À U.S. government agency obligations 62,549À 515À 3.29À 63,135À 508À 3.22À 61,565À 428À 2.78À Other securities (b)46,828À 472À 4.04À 43,528À 435À 4.01À 40,989À 367À 3.59À Total investment securities (b)137,724À 1,256À 3.66À 133,905À 1,193À 3.57À 136,701À 1,042À 3.05À Trading securities (b)5,146À 76À 5.89À 4,846À 69À 5.75À 6,403À 81À 5.02À Total securities (b)142,870À 1,332À 3.74À 138,751À 1,262À 3.65À 143,104À 1,123À 3.14À Total interest-earning assets (b)\$353,633À \$36,393À 7.24À %\$346,133À \$6,096À 7.06À %\$362,049À \$5,225À 5.77À %Noninterest-earning assets58,866À 57,852À 58,912À Total assets\$412,499À \$403,985À \$420,961À Liabilities and equityInterest-bearing liabilities:Interest-bearing deposits\$235,878À \$2,255À 3.85À %\$228,897À \$2,187À 3.84À %\$215,057À \$1,739À 3.24À %Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (a)17,711À 2,433À 55.26À 16,133À 2,243À 55.91À 26,282À 1,729À 26.39À Trading liabilities1,689À 23À 5.43À 1,649À 21À 5.11À 3,893À 43À 4.66À Other borrowed funds351À 8À 8.61À 502À 4À 3.47À 2,702À 32À 4.60À Commercial paper954À 13À 5.44À 8À àc"À 5.42À 5À àc"À 5.11À Payables to customers and broker-dealers12,066À 161À 5.35À 12,420À 146À 4.74À 14,801À 143À 3.85À Long-term debt31,506À 469À 5.92À 31,087À 455À 5.82À 31,970À 438À 5.45À Total interest-bearing liabilities\$300,155À \$5,362À 7.18À %\$290,696À \$5,056À 6.99À %\$294,710À \$4,124À 5.61À %Total noninterest-bearing deposits48,965À 49,949À 62,152À Other noninterest-bearing liabilities22,839À 23,005À 23,526À Total liabilities371,959À 363,650À 380,388À Total The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation shareholdersàc"™ equity40,387À 40,248À 40,493À Noncontrolling interests153À 87À 80À Total liabilities and equity\$412,499À \$403,985À \$420,961À Net interest income (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP (b) (c)1,031À 1,040À \$1,101À Net interest margin (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP (b)(c)1.15À %1.19À %1.20À %Less: Tax equivalent adjustment1À àc"À 1À Net interest income àc" GAAP\$1,030À \$1,040À \$1,100À Net interest margin àc" GAAP1.15À %1.19À % (a)À À À Includes the average impact of offsetting under enforceable netting agreements of approximately \$163 billion for the second quarter of 2024, \$151 billion for the first quarter of 2024 and \$113 billion for the second quarter of 2023. On a Non-GAAP basis, excluding the impact of offsetting, the yield on federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements would have been 5.51% for the second quarter of 2024, 5.49% for the first quarter of 2024 and 5.10% for the second quarter of 2023. On a Non-GAAP basis, excluding the impact of offsetting, the rate on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements would have been 5.41% for the second quarter of 2024, 5.38% for the first quarter of 2024 and 4.99% for the second quarter of 2023. We believe providing the rates excluding the impact of netting is useful to investors as it is more reflective of the actual rates earned and paid.(b)À À À Average rates were calculated on an FTE basis, at tax rates of approximately 21%.(c)À À À See [a6cNet interest incomea6c](#) on page 9 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.10 BNYAverage balances and interest ratesYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023(dollars in millions; average rates annualized)Average balanceInterestAverageratesAverage balanceInterestAverageratesAssetsInterest-earning assets:Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks\$102,526À \$2,420À 4.67À %\$104,793À \$2,094À 3.97À %Interest-bearing deposits with banks11,467À 231À 4.04À 15,065À 268À 3.59À Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (a)28,016À 5,064À 36.35À 25,817À 2,767À 21.61À Loans67,063À 2,180À 6.53À 63,361À 1,823À 5.79À Securities:U.S. government obligations 27,794À 519À 3.76À 36,487À 526À 2.89À U.S. government agency obligations 62,842À 1,023À 3.26À 61,920À 833À 2.69À Other securities (b)45,178À 907À 4.02À 41,717À 705À 3.40À Total investment securities (b)135,814À 2,449À 3.61À 140,124À 2,064À 2.95À Trading securities (b)4,997À 145À 5.82À 6,091À 151À 4.99À Total securities (b)140,811À 2,594À 3.69À 146,215À 2,215À 3.04À Total interest-earning assets (b)\$349,883À \$12,489À 7.15À %\$355,251À \$9,167À 5.18À %Noninterest-earning assets58,359À 58,906À Total assets\$408,242À \$414,175À Liabilities and equityInterest-bearing liabilities:Interest-bearing deposits\$232,387À \$4,442À 3.84À %\$209,616À \$3,105À 2.99À %Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (a)16,922À 4,676À 55.57À 22,321À 2,621À 23.68À Trading liabilities1,669À 44À 5.27À 3,461À 73À 4.28À Other borrowed funds427À 12À 5.59À 1,711À 35À 4.01À Commercial paper481À 13À 5.44À 3À àc"À 5.11À Payables to customers and broker-dealers12,244À 307À 5.04À 15,872À 271À 3.44À Long-term debt31,296À 924À 5.87À 31,112À 833À 5.34À Total interest-bearing liabilities\$295,426À \$10,418À 7.08À %\$284,096À \$6,938À 4.92À %Total noninterest-bearing deposits49,457À 65,997À Other noninterest-bearing liabilities22,922À 23,607À Total liabilities367,805À 373,700À Total The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation shareholdersàc"™ equity40,318À 40,407À Noncontrolling interests119À 50À Total liabilities and equity\$408,242À \$414,157À Net interest income (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP (b)(c)\$2,071À \$2,229À Net interest margin (FTE) àc" Non-GAAP (b)(c)1.17À %1.25À %Less: Tax equivalent adjustment1À 1À Net interest income àc" GAAP\$2,070À \$2,228À Net interest margin àc" GAAP1.17À %1.25À % (a)À À À Includes the average impact of offsetting under enforceable netting agreements of approximately \$157 billion for the first six months of 2024 and \$88 billion for the first six months of 2023. On a Non-GAAP basis, excluding the impact of offsetting, the yield on federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements would have been 5.50% for the first six months of 2024 and 4.92% for the first six months of 2023. On a Non-GAAP basis, excluding the impact of offsetting, the rate on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements would have been 5.40% for the first six months of 2024 and 4.81% for the first six months of 2023. We believe providing the rates excluding the impact of netting is useful to

as it is more reflective of the actual results earned and paid. (b) A A A Average rates were calculated on an FTE basis, at tax rates of approximately 21%. (c) A A A See [â€œNet interest income](#) on page 9 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.BNY 11Noninterest expenseNoninterest expenseYTD24Q24 vs.â€œ (dollars in millions)2Q241Q242Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23YTD23Staffs1,720A 1,857A 1,718A (7)%â€œA %\$3,577A \$3,509A 2A %Software and equipment146A 475A 450A â€œA 6A 951A 879A 8A Professional, legal and other purchased services374A 439A 378A 7A (1)723A 753A (4)Net occupancy74A 124A 121A 8A 11A 258A 240A 8A Sub-custodian and clearing134A 119A 119A 13A 13A 253A 237A 7A Distribution and servicing88A 96A 93A (8)(5)184A 178A 3A Business development50A 36A 47A 39A 6A 86A 86A â€œA Bank assessment charges (7)17A 41A /M/MN/M10A 81A /M/MAMortization of intangible assets13A 12A 14A 8A (7)25A 28A (1)Other88A 91A 130A (3)(32)179A 220A (19)Total noninterest expense\$3,070A \$3,176A \$3,111A (3)(%)1)%\$6,246A \$6,211A 1A %Full-time employees at period end (a)52,000A 52,100A 53,200A â€œA % (2)%52,000A 53,200A (2)(%)â€œA A A Beginning March 31, 2024, the number of full-time employees excludes interns.Total noninterest expense decreased 1% compared with the second quarter of 2023, primarily reflecting efficiency savings, a reduction in the FDIC special assessment and lower litigation reserves, partially offset by higher investments, employee merit increases and higher revenue-related expenses. Excluding notable items, noninterest expense increased 1% (Non-GAAP) compared with the second quarter of 2023. The investments in growth, infrastructure and efficiency initiatives are primarily included in staff, software and equipment, and professional, legal and other purchased services expenses. Total noninterest expense decreased 3% compared with the first quarter of 2024, primarily reflecting lower staff expense driven by the annual vesting of stock-based award to retirement-eligible employees recorded in the first quarter of 2024, as well as a reduction in the FDIC special assessment and efficiency savings, partially offset by employee merit increases. Excluding notable items, noninterest expense decreased 2% (Non-GAAP) compared with the first quarter of 2024. See [â€œSupplemental information](#) [â€œ](#) Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€œ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.Year-to-date 2024 compared with year-to-date 2023Noninterest expense increased 1% primarily reflecting higher investments, employee merit increases and higher severance expense and revenue-related expenses, partially offset by efficiency savings, lower litigation reserves and a reduction in the FDIC special assessment. Excluding notable items, noninterest expense increased 1% (Non-GAAP) compared with the first six months of 2023.Income taxesBNY recorded an income tax provision of \$357 million (23.4% effective tax rate) in the second quarter of 2024. The income tax provision was \$315 million (22.7% effective tax rate) in the second quarter of 2023 and \$297 million (22.4% effective tax rate) in the first quarter of 2024. On Jan. 1, 2024, we adopted ASU 2023-02, Investmentsâ€œEquity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method, on a retrospective basis. See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the new accounting guidance. For additional information on income taxes, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.Review of business segmentsWe have an internal information system that produces performance data along product and service lines for our three principal business segments: Securities Services, Market and Wealth Services and Investment and Wealth Management, and the Other segment. 12 BNYBusiness segment accounting principlesOur business segment data has been determined on an internal management basis of accounting, rather than the generally accepted accounting principles (â€œGAAPâ€œ) used for consolidated financial reporting. These measurement principles are designed so that reported results of the businesses will track their economic performance. For information on the accounting principles of our business segments, see Note 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For information on the primary products and services in each line of business, the primary types of revenue by line of business and how our business segments are presented and analyzed, see Note 24 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report.Business segment results are subject to reclassification when organizational changes are made, or for refinements in revenue and expense allocation methodologies. Refinements are typically reflected on a prospective basis. There were no reclassifications or organizational changes in the second quarter of 2024. In the first quarter of 2024, we made certain realignments of similar products and services within our lines of business consistent with the firmâ€œs ongoing transition to a platform operating model uniting related capabilities and enabling streamlining of internal processes to drive growth, efficiency, resiliency, and enhanced risk management. The largest change was the movement of Institutional Solutions from Pershing to Clearance and Collateral Management, both in the Market and Wealth Services business segment. We made other smaller changes that moved activity from Asset Servicing in the Securities Services business segment to Treasury Services in the Market and Wealth Services business segment, and from Wealth Management in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment and Pershing in the Market and Wealth Services business segment to Investment Management in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. The Other segment was not impacted by the changes. Business segment results for the three- and six- months ended June 30, 2023 have been revised to reflect these changes.The results of our business segments may be influenced by client and other activities that vary by quarter. In the first quarter, staff expense typically increases, reflecting the vesting of long-term stock awards for retirement-eligible employees. The timing of our annual employee merit increases also impacts staff expense. In 2024, the merit increase was effective in March, thus partially impacting the first quarter and second quarter staff expense variances. For 2023, the merit increase was effective at the beginning of the second quarter. In the third quarter, volume-related fees may decline due to reduced client activity. In the fourth quarter, we typically incur higher business development and marketing expenses. In our Investment and Wealth Management business segment, performance fees are typically higher in the fourth and first quarters, as those quarters represent the end of the measurement period for many of the performance fee-eligible relationships. The results of our business segments may also be impacted by the translation of financial results denominated in foreign currencies to the U.S. dollar. We are primarily impacted by activities denominated in the British pound and the euro. On a consolidated basis and in our Securities Services and Market and Wealth Services business segments, we typically have more foreign currency-denominated expenses than revenues. However, our Investment and Wealth Management business segment typically has more foreign currency-denominated revenues than expenses. Overall, currency fluctuations impact the year-over-year growth rate in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment more than the Securities Services and Market and Wealth Services business segments. However, currency fluctuations, in isolation, are not expected to significantly impact net income on a consolidated basis.Fee revenue in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment, and, to a lesser extent, the Securities Services and Market and Wealth Services business segments, is impacted by global market fluctuations. At June 30, 2024, we estimated that a 5% change in global equity markets, spread evenly throughout the year, would impact fee revenue by less than 1% and diluted earnings per common share by \$0.04 to \$0.07. See Note 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the consolidating schedules, which show the contribution of our business segments to our overall profitability.BNY 13Securities Services business segmentYTD24(dollars in millions, unless otherwise noted)2Q24 vs.â€œ (vs. 2Q241Q244Q233Q232Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Revenue:Investment services fees:Asset Servicing1,018A 1,013A 975A 976A 980A â€œA %4A %\$2,031A 1,921A 6A %Issuer Services322A 261A 285A 281A 319A 23A 1A 583A 555A 5A Total investment services fees1,340A 1,274A 1,260A 1,257A 1,299A 5A 3A 2,614A 2,476A 6A Foreign exchange revenue144A 124A 118A 107A 124A 16A 16A 268A 263A 2A Other fees (a)56A 59A 54A 52A 54A (5)4A 115A 109A 6A Total fee revenue1,540A 1,457A 1,432A 1,416A 1,477A 6A 4A 2,997A 2,848A 5A Investment and other revenue104A 99A 112A 65A 84A /M/MN/M203A 156A /M/Total fee and other revenue1,644A 1,556A 1,544A 1,481A 1,561A 6A 5A 3,200A 3,004A 7A Net interest income595A 583A 635A 600A 668A 2A (1)1,178A 1,334A (12)Total revenue2,239A 2,139A 2,179A 2,081A 2,229A 5A â€œA 4,378A 4,338A 1A Provision for credit losses(3)11A 64A 19A 16A /M/MN/M8A 16A /M/Noninterest expense (excluding amortization of intangible assets)1,547A 1,530A 1,645A 1,590A 1,560A 1A (1)3,077A 3,092A â€œA Amortization of intangible assets7A 8A 8A 7A â€œA â€œA 14A 15A (7)Total noninterest expense1,554A 1,537A 1,653A 1,598A 1,567A 1A (1)3,091A 3,107A (1)Income before income taxes\$688A \$591A \$462A \$464A \$464A 16A %7A %\$1,279A 1,215A 5A %Pre-tax operating margin31A %28A %21A %22A %29A %29A %628A %Securities lending revenue (d)46A \$46A \$48A \$46A \$47A â€œA % (2)%92A \$95A (3)%Total revenue by line of business:Asset Servicing1,687A 1,668A 1,675A 1,585A 1,695A 1A %â€œA %\$3,355A 3,352A â€œA %Issuer Services552A 471A 504A 496A 534A 17A 3A 1,023A 986A 4A Total revenue by line of business\$2,239A 2,139A 2,179A 2,081A 2,229A 5A â€œA %\$4,378A 4,338A 1A %Selected average balances:Average loans\$1,103A \$1,104A \$1,136A \$1,136A (1)% (2)%\$11,154A \$11,112A â€œA %Average deposits\$178,495A \$174,687A \$171,086A \$162,509A \$172,863A 2A %3A %\$176,591A \$170,051A 4A %Selected metrics:AUC/A at period end A A (in trillions) (c)\$35.7A \$35.4A \$34.2A \$32.3A 1A %8A %Market value of securities on loan at period end (in billions) (d)\$481A \$486A \$450A \$406A \$415A (1)%16A %Issuer Services:Total debt serviced at period end (in trillions)\$14.1A \$14.0A \$14.0A \$13.8A \$13.8A 1A %2A %Number of sponsored Depository Receipts programs at period end\$16A \$27A \$43A \$59A \$64A (2)(%)9A (a) A A A Other fees primarily include financing-related fees. (b) A A A Included in investment services fees reported in the Asset Servicing line of business. (c) A A A Consists of AUC/A primarily from the Asset Servicing line of business and, to a lesser extent, the Issuer Services line of business. Includes the AUC/A of CIBC Mellon of \$1.7 trillion at June 30, 2024, March 31, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, \$1.5 trillion at Sept. 30, 2023 and \$1.6 trillion at June 30, 2023.(d) A A A Represents the total amount of securities on loan in our agency securities lending program. Excludes securities for which BNY acts as agent on behalf of CIBC Mellon clients, which totaled \$66 billion at June 30, 2024, \$64 billion at March 31, 2024, \$63 billion at Dec. 31, 2023 and Sept. 30, 2023 and \$66 billion at June 30, 2023.N/M â€œ Not meaningful.14 BNYBusiness segment descriptionThe Securities Services business segment consists of two distinct lines of business, Asset Servicing and Issuer Services, which provide business solutions across the transaction life cycle to our global asset owner and asset manager clients. We are one of the leading global investment services providers with \$35.7 trillion of AUC/A at June 30, 2024. For information on the drivers of the Securities Services fee revenue, see Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report. The Asset Servicing business provides a comprehensive suite of solutions. We are one of the largest global custody and front-to-back outsourcing partners. We offer services for the safekeeping of assets in capital markets globally, as well as fund accounting services, exchange-traded funds servicing, transfer agency, trust and depository, front-to-back capabilities as well as data and analytics solutions for our clients. We deliver foreign exchange, securities lending and financing solutions, on both an agency and principal basis. Our agency securities lending program is one of the largest lenders of U.S. and non-U.S. securities, servicing a lendable asset pool of approximately \$5 trillion in 34 separate markets. Our market-leading liquidity services portal enables cash investments for institutional clients and includes fund research and analytics.Our Digital Asset Custody platform offers custody and administration services for Bitcoin and Ether for select U.S

custody, business and technology solutions, delivering operational support to broker-dealers, wealth managers and registered investment advisors (â€œRIAsâ€) globally. Our Treasury Services business is a leading provider of global payments, liquidity management and trade finance services for financial institutions, corporations and the public sector. Our Clearance and Collateral Management business clears and settles equity and fixed income transactions globally and serves as custodian for tri-party repo collateral worldwide. We are the primary provider of U.S. government securities clearance and a provider of non-U.S. government securities clearance. Our collateral services include collateral management, administration and segregation. We offer innovative solutions and industry expertise, which help financial institutions and institutional investors with their financing, risk and balance sheet challenges. We are a leading provider of tri-party collateral management services with an average of \$5.3 trillion serviced globally, including approximately \$4.1 trillion of the U.S. tri-party repo market at June 30, 2024. Review of financial resultsAUC/A of \$13.4 trillion was flat compared with June 30, 2023, primarily reflecting higher market values offset by lower collateral management balances.Total revenue of \$1.5 billion increased 6% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The drivers of total revenue by line of business are indicated below.Pershing revenue of \$663 million increased 3% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and decreased 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher market values and client activity, partially offset by lost business in the prior year. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects lower net interest income and lost business in the prior year, partially offset by an equity investment gain. Net new assets were \$(23) billion in the second quarter of 2024, reflecting the ongoing deconversion of business lost in the prior year.Treasury Services revenue of \$426 million increased 3% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 2% compared with the first quarter of 2024. Both increases primarily reflect net new business and higher client activity, partially offset by lower net interest income.Clearance and Collateral Management revenue of \$446 million increased 12% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 3% compared with the first quarter of 2024. Both increases primarily reflect higher collateral management fees and clearance volumes.Noninterest expense of \$833 million increased 5% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and was flat compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher investments, employee merit increases and higher revenue-related expenses, partially offset by efficiency savings. Year-to-date 2024 compared with year-to-date 2023Total revenue of \$3.1 billion increased 4% compared with the first six months of 2023. Pershing revenue of \$1.3 billion increased 3%, primarily reflecting higher market values and client activity, partially offset by lost business in the prior year. Treasury Services revenue of \$842 million increased 1%, primarily reflecting net new business and higher client activity, partially offset by lower net interest income. Clearance and Collateral Management revenue of \$877 million increased 9%, primarily reflecting higher collateral management fees and clearance volumes.Noninterest expense of \$1.7 billion increased 6% compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting higher investments, employee merit increases and higher revenue-related expenses, partially offset by efficiency savings. 18 BNYInvestment and Wealth Management business segmentYTD242Q24 vs.Â vs.(dollars in millions)2Q241Q244Q233Q232Q231Q242Q23YTD23Revenue:Investment management fees\$754Â \$768Â \$725Â \$748Â \$753Â (2)%â€Â \$%\$1,522Â \$1,508Â 1Â %Performance fees8Â 10Â 19Â 30Â 10Â N/MN/M18Â 32Â N/MInvestment management and performance fees (a)762Â 778Â 744Â 778Â 763Â (2)â€Â 1,540Â 1,540Â â€Â 1Â Distribution and servicing fees69Â 70Â 66Â 62Â 58Â (1)19Â 139Â 113Â 23Â Other fees (b)(64)(60)(55)(50)(56)N/MN/M(124)(109)N/MTotal fee revenue767Â 788Â 755Â 790Â 765Â (3)â€Â 1,555Â 1,544Â 1Â Investment and other revenue (c)11Â 17Â (12)1Â 12Â N/MN/M28Â 18Â N/MTotal fee (d)778Â 805Â 634Â 791Â 777Â (3)â€Â 1,583Â 1,562Â 1Â Net interest income43Â 41Â 45Â 39Â 39Â 5Â 10Â 84Â 84Â â€Â 1Â Total revenue821Â 846Â 679Â 830Â 816Â (3)1Â 1,667Â 1,646Â 1Â Provision for credit losses4Â (1)(2)(9)7Â N/MN/M3Â 7Â N/MNoninterest expense (excluding amortization of intangible assets)663Â 736Â 680Â 670Â 674Â (10)(2)1,399Â 1,406Â â€Â 1Â Amortization of intangible assets5Â 4Â 5Â 5Â 5Â 25Â â€Â 9Â 10Â (10)Total noninterest expense668Â 740Â 685Â 675Â 679Â (10)(2)1,408Â 1,416Â (1)Income (loss) before income taxes\$149Â \$107Â \$(4)\$164Â \$130Â 39Â %15Â %\$256Â \$223Â 15Â %Pre-tax operating margin18Â %13Â %%(1)%20Â %16Â %155Â %14Â %Adjusted pre-tax operating margin â€Â Non-GAAP (d)20Â %14Â %%(1)(e)22Â %18Â %17Â %15Â %Total revenue by line of business:Investment Management\$549Â \$565Â \$415Â \$565Â \$553Â (5)(1)%\$1,125Â \$1,117Â 1Â %Wealth Management72Â 270Â 264Â 265Â 263Â 1Â 3Â 542Â 529Â 2Â Total revenue by line of business\$821Â \$846Â \$679Â \$830Â \$816Â (3)%1Â %\$1,667Â \$1,646Â 1Â %Selected average balances:Average loans\$13,520Â \$13,553Â \$13,405Â \$13,519Â \$13,995Â â€Â 1Â % (3)%\$13,536Â \$13,977Â (3)%Average deposits\$11,005Â \$11,364Â \$12,039Â \$13,578Â \$15,410Â (3)(29)%\$11,185Â \$15,775Â (29)(a)Â 1Â %A On a constant currency basis, investment management and performance fees were flat (Non-GAAP) compared with the second quarter of 2023. See â€œSupplemental information â€ Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.(b)Â 1Â %A Other fees primarily include investment services fees.(c)Â 1Â %A Investment and other revenue and total fee and other revenue are net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds.(d)Â 1Â %A Net of distribution and servicing expense. See â€œSupplemental information â€ Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.(e)Â 1Â %A Excluding notable items and net of distribution and servicing expense, the adjusted pre-tax operating margin was 21% (Non-GAAP) in the fourth quarter of 2023. See â€œSupplemental information â€ Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of these Non-GAAP measures.N/M â€ Not meaningful.BNY 19AUM trends2Q24 vs.(dollars in billions)2Q241Q244Q233Q232Q231Q242Q23AUM by product type: (a)Equity \$167Â \$168Â \$145Â \$133Â \$145Â (1)%15Â %Fixed income 221Â 219Â 205Â 190Â 203Â 1Â 9A Index 485Â 474Â 459Â 425Â 440Â 2Â 10Â Liability-driven investments598Â 573Â 605Â 534Â 579Â 4Â 3Â Multi-asset and alternative investments 173Â 174Â 170Â 156Â 162Â (1)7Â Cash401Â 407Â 390Â 383Â 377Â (1)6Â Total AUM\$2,045Â \$2,015Â \$1,974Â \$1,821Â \$1,906Â 1Â %7Â %Changes in AUM: (a)Beginning balance of AUM\$2,015Â \$1,974Â \$1,821Â \$1,906Â \$1,908Â Net inflows (outflows):Long-term strategies:Equity(4)(4)(2)(3)(3)Fixed income4Â 12Â 3Â (7)(4)Liability-driven investments4Â 13Â 4Â 1Â (3)Multi-asset and alternative investments(2)(5)(1)(4)(1)Total long-term active strategies inflows (outflows)2Â 16Â 4Â (13)(1)Index(4)(15)(10)(2)2Â Total long-term strategies (outflows) inflows (2)1Â (6)(15)(9)Short-term strategies:Cash(7)16Â 7Â 7Â (9)Total net (outflows) inflows(9)17Â 1Â (8)(18)Net market impact40Â 16Â 122Â (50)(3)Net currency impact(1)(10)30Â (27)19Â Otherâ€ 1Â 18Â (b)â€ 1Â â€ 1Â Ending balance of AUM\$2,045Â \$2,015Â \$1,974Â \$1,821Â \$1,906Â 1Â %7Â %Wealth Management client assets (c)\$308Â \$309Â \$312Â \$292Â \$286Â â€ 1Â %68Â %)(a)Â 1Â %A Represents assets managed in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. (b)Â 1Â %A Reflects the realignment of similar products and services within our lines of business.(c)Â 1Â %A Includes AUM and AUC/A in the Wealth Management line of business.Business segment descriptionOur Investment and Wealth Management business segment consists of two distinct lines of business: Investment Management and Wealth Management. Our investment firms deliver a highly diversified portfolio of investment strategies independently, and through our global distribution network, to institutional and retail clients globally. Wealth Management provides investment management, custody, wealth and estate planning, private banking services, investment servicing and information management. See pages 18 and 19 of our 2023 Annual Report for additional information on our Investment and Wealth Management business segment. Review of financial resultsAUM of \$2.0 trillion as of June 30, 2024, increased 7% compared with June 30, 2023, primarily reflecting higher market values.Net long-term strategy outflows were \$2 billion in the second quarter of 2024, driven by equity, index and multi-asset and alternative investments, partially offset by inflows of liability-driven and fixed income investments. Short-term strategy outflows were \$7 billion in the second quarter of 2024. Market and regulatory trends have resulted in increased demand for lower fee asset management products and for performance-based fees.Total revenue of \$821 million increased 1% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and decreased 3% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The drivers of total revenue by line of business are indicated below.20 BNYInvestment Management revenue of \$549 million decreased 1% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 5% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The decrease compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects the mix of AUM flows and lower equity investment income and seed capital gains, partially offset by higher market values. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects the mix of AUM flows and lower seed capital gains and equity investment income, partially offset by higher market values.Wealth Management revenue of \$272 million increased 3% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024. Both increases primarily reflect higher market values, partially offset by changes in product mix. Revenue generated in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment included 30% from non-U.S. sources in the second quarter of 2024, second quarter of 2023 and first quarter of 2024.Noninterest expense of \$668 million decreased 2% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 10% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The decrease compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects efficiency savings and lower revenue-related expenses, partially offset by employee merit increases and higher investments. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects lower revenue-related expenses. Year-to-date 2024 compared with year-to-date 2023Total revenue of \$1.7 billion increased 1% compared with the first six months of 2023. Investment Management revenue of \$1.1 billion increased 1%, primarily reflecting higher market values, partially offset by the mix of AUM flows and lower performance fees. Wealth Management revenue of \$542 million increased 2%, primarily reflecting higher market values, partially offset by changes in product mix.Noninterest expense of \$1.4 billion decreased 1% compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting efficiency savings and lower revenue-related expenses, partially offset by higher investments and employee merit increases. Other segment(in millions)2Q241Q244Q233Q232Q23YTD24YTD23Fee revenue\$(4)\$(17)\$(17)\$6Â \$(28)(21)\$1Â Investment and other revenue (a)29Â 47Â 38Â 74Â 34Â 76Â 72Â Total fee and other revenue (a)25Â 30Â 21Â 80Â 32Â 55Â 73Â Net interest (expense)(25)(7)(15)(24)(27)(32)(63)Total revenue (a)â€ 23Â 6Â 56Â 5Â 23Â 10Â Provision for credit losses1Â 12Â (6)(13) (25)13Â 2Â Noninterest expense15Â 65Â 820Â 24Â 71Â 80Â 112Â (Loss) income before income taxes (a)\$(16)\$(54)\$(808)\$45Â \$(41)\$(70)\$(104)Average loans and leases\$1,767Â \$1,816Â \$1,706Â \$1,711Â \$1,749Â \$1,791Â \$1,630Â (a)Â 1Â %A Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023 were restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.See page 20 of our 2023 Annual Report for additional information on the Other segment.Review of financial results Total revenue includes corporate treasury and other investment activity, including hedging activity, which has an offsetting impact between fee and other revenue and net interest expense.Total revenue decreased \$5 million compared with the second quarter of 2023 and \$23 million compared with the first quarter of 2024. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects net securities losses in the second quarter of 2024.Noninterest expense decreased \$56 million compared with the second quarter of 2023 and \$50 million compared with the first quarter of 2024. The BNY 21decrease compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects a reduction in the FDIC special assessment and lower litigation reserves. The decrease compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects a reduction in the FDIC special assessment.Year-to-date 2024 compared with year-to-date 2023Loss before income taxes decreased \$34 million compared with the first six months of 2023. Total fee and other revenue decreased \$18 million, primarily reflecting the net securities losses in the second quarter of 2024.Noninterest expense decreased \$32 million compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting a reduction in the FDIC special assessment and lower litigation reserves, partially offset by higher severance expense.Critical accounting estimatesOur significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report. Our critical accounting estimates are those related to the allowance for credit losses, goodwill and other intangibles and litigation and regulatory contingencies, as referenced below. Critical accounting estimatesReferenceAllowance for credit losses2023 Annual Report, pages 23-24, and â€œAllowance for credit losses.â€ Goodwill and other intangibles2023 Annual Report, pages 24-25. Also see below.Litigation and regulatory contingenciesâ€œLegal proceedingsâ€ in Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.Goodwill and other intangiblesBNYâ€™s business segments include seven reporting units for which goodwill impairment testing is performed on an annual basis. An interim goodwill impairment test is performed when events or circumstances occur that may indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any reporting unit may be less than its carrying value. In the second quarter of 2024, due to the results of the first quarter 2024 interim and annual goodwill impairment test and macroeconomic conditions, we performed an interim goodwill impairment test of the Investment Management reporting unit, which had \$6.1 billion of allocated goodwill. The fair value of the Investment Management reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by approximately 3%. We determined the fair value of the Investment Management reporting unit using an income approach based on managementâ€™s projections as of June 30, 2024. The discount rate applied to these cash flows was 10.5%. As of June 30, 2024, if the discount rate applied to the estimated cash flows was increased or decreased by 25 basis points, the fair value of the Investment Management reporting unit would decrease or increase by 4%, respectively. Similarly, if the long-term growth rate was increased or decreased by 10 basis points, the fair value of the Investment Management reporting unit would increase or decrease by approximately 1%, respectively. In the second quarter of 2024, we also performed our annual goodwill impairment test on the remaining six reporting units using an income approach to estimate fair values of each reporting unit. Estimated cash flows used in the income approach were based on managementâ€™s projections as of April 1, 2024. The discount rate applied to these cash flows was 10%. As a result of the annual goodwill impairment test, no goodwill impairment was recognized. The fair values of the Companyâ€™s remaining six reporting units were substantially in excess of the respective reporting unitsâ€™ carrying value.Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is subject to uncertainty as it is reliant on estimates of cash flows that extend far into the future, and, by their nature, are difficult to estimate over such an extended time frame. In the future, changes in the assumptions or the discount rate could produce a material non-cash goodwill impairment. 22 BNYConsolidated balance sheet reviewOne of our key risk 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. We also seek to undertake overall liquidity risk, including intraday liquidity risk, that stays within our risk appetite. The 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. At June 30, 2024, total assets were \$429 billion, compared with \$410 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase in total assets was primarily driven by higher securities, interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks and loans, partially offset by lower interest-bearing deposits with banks. Deposits totaled \$304 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$284 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase reflects higher interest-bearing deposits in U.S. offices. Total interest-bearing deposits as a percentage of total interest-earning assets were 67% at June 30, 2024 and 66% at Dec. 31, 2023. At June 30, 2024, available funds totaled \$163 billion and included cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks, interest-bearing deposits with banks and federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements. This compares with available funds of \$158 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Total available funds as a percentage of total assets was 38% at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023. For additional information on our available funds, see â€œLiquidity and dividends.â€ Securities were \$137 billion, or 32% of total assets, at June 30, 2024, compared with \$126 billion, or 31% of total assets, at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase primarily reflects higher non-U.S. government, U.S. Treasury and agency residential mortgage-backed securities (â€œRMBSâ€), partially offset by lower U.S. government agencies securities and unrealized pre-tax losses in the first six months of 2024. For additional information on our securities portfolio, see â€œSecuritiesâ€ and Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.Loans were \$71 billion, or 16% of total assets, at June 30, 2024, compared with \$67 billion, or 16% of total assets, at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase was driven by higher loans in the financial institutions portfolio and margin loans. For additional information on our loan portfolio, see â€œLoansâ€ and Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.Long-term debt totaled \$31 billion at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023. Maturities, redemptions and a decrease in the fair value of hedged long-term debt were offset by issuances. For additional information on long-term debt, see â€œLiquidity and dividends.â€ The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation total shareholdersâ€™ equity totaled \$41 billion at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023. For additional information, see â€œCapital.â€ Country risk exposureThe following table presents BNYâ€™s top 10 exposures by country (excluding the U.S.) as of June 30, 2024, as well as certain countries with higher risk profiles. The exposure is presented on an internal risk management basis and has not been reduced by the allowance for credit losses. We monitor our exposure to these and other countries as part of our internal country risk management process. The country risk exposure below reflects the Companyâ€™s risk to an immediate default of the counterparty or obligor based on the country of residence of the entity which incurs the liability. If there is credit risk mitigation, the country of residence of the entity providing the risk mitigation is the country of risk. The country of risk for securities is generally based on the domicile of the issuer of the security.BNY 23Country risk exposure at June 30, 2024Interest-bearing depositsTotal exposure(in billions)Central banksBanksLending (a)Securities (b)Other (c)Top 10 country exposure:Germany\$19.3Â \$0.6Â \$0.8Â \$3.8Â \$0.3Â \$24.8Â United Kingdom

(âUkâ)0.5Å 0.4Å 1.4Å 4.0Å 2.5Å 18.8Å Beigum8.1Å 1.1Å 0.6Å 1.30Å 1.1Å 2.4Å Japan5.9Å 0.2Å 0.2Å 0.4Å 0.7Å 7.4Å CanadaâÅ 1.8Å 0.1Å 4.0Å 1.3Å 7.2Å Luxembourg0.1Å 0.3Å 1.4Å 0.1Å 2.0 Korea0.1Å âÅ 2.5Å 0.2Å 0.6Å 3.4Å AustraliaâÅ 1.3Å 0.6Å 0.7Å 0.4Å 3.0Å Ireland0.1Å 0.2Å 0.5Å âÅ 1.7Å 2.5Å Total Top 10 country exposure\$45.8Å \$6.0Å \$8.3Å \$16.0Å \$9.8Å \$85.9Å (d)Select country exposure:Brazil\$âÅ \$âÅ \$0.8Å \$0.1Å \$0.3Å \$1.2Å RussiaâÅ 0.5Å (e)âÅ âÅ âÅ 0.5Å (a)Å Å Å Lending includes loans, acceptances, issued letters of credit, net of participations, and lending-related commitments. (b)Å Å Å Securities include both the available-for-sale and held-to-maturity portfolios. (c)Å Å Å Other exposures include over-the-counter (âOTCâ) derivative and securities financing transactions, net of collateral.(d)Å Å Å The top 10 country exposures comprise approximately 70% of our total non-U.S. exposure.(e)Å Å Å Represents cash balances with exposure to Russia.Events in recent years have resulted in increased focus on Brazil. The country risk exposure to Brazil is primarily short-term trade finance loans extended to large financial institutions. We also have operations in Brazil providing investment services and investment management services. The war in Ukraine increased our focus on Russia. The country risk exposure to Russia consists of cash balances related to our securities services businesses and may increase in the future to the extent cash is received for the benefit of our clients that is subject to distribution restrictions. BNY has ceased new banking business in Russia and suspended investment management purchases of Russian securities. At June 30, 2024, less than 0.1% of our AUC/A and less than 0.01% of our AUM consisted of Russian securities. We will continue to work with multinational clients that depend on our custody and recordkeeping services to manage their exposures.We are monitoring our exposure to Israel as part of our internal country risk management process. At June 30, 2024, our total exposure to Israel was \$321 million and primarily consisted of investment grade short-term interest-bearing deposits and OTC derivatives maturing within six months.SecurityIn the discussion of our securities portfolio, we have included certain credit ratings information because the information can indicate the degree of credit risk to which we are exposed. Significant changes in ratings classifications could indicate increased credit risk for us and could be accompanied by an increase in the allowance for credit losses and/or a reduction in the fair value of our securities portfolio. 24 BNYThe following table shows the distribution of our total securities portfolio.Security portfolioMarch 31, 20242Q24change inunrealizedgain (loss)June 30, 2024Fair value as a % of amortizedcostÅ (a)Unrealizedgain (loss)% Floatingrate (b)Ratings (c)BBB+/BBB-BB+andlower(dollars in millions)FairvalueAmortizedcost (a)FairvalueAA-/A+NotratedAgency RMBS\$41,642Å \$(74)\$45,135Å 40,898Å 91Å %\$(4,237)23Å %100Å %âÅ \$âÅ \$âÅ %U.S. Treasury29,896Å 45Å 29,415Å 28,633Å 97Å (782)58Å 100Å âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ Non-U.S. government (d)26,498Å 18Å 27,431Å 26,866Å 98Å (565)35Å 93Å 3Å 3Å 1Å âÅ Agency commercial mortgage-backed securities (âMBSâ)11,083Å 13Å 11,551Å 10,983Å 95Å (568)41Å 100Å âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ CLOs7,248Å 6Å 7,338Å 7,354Å 100Å 16Å 100Å 100Å âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ Foreign covered bonds (e)7,259Å 11Å 7,484Å 7,334Å 98Å (150)46Å 100Å âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ U.S. government agencies6,607Å 11Å 6,819Å 6,406Å 94Å (413)32Å 100Å âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ Non-agency commercial MBS3,009Å 7Å 3,096Å 2,893Å 93Å (203)49Å 100Å âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ Non-agency RMBS1,727Å (3)1,822Å 1,670Å 92Å (152)42Å 86Å 2Å âÅ âÅ 6Å 6Å Other asset-backed securities (âABSâ)899Å 8Å 892Å 823Å 92Å (69)13Å 100Å âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ Other11Å âÅ âÅ 12Å 11Å 91Å (1)âÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ Total securities\$135,879Å (f)\$42Å 140,995Å \$133,871Å (h)95Å %\$(7,124)(f)(g)40Å %98Å %1Å %1Å %âÅ %âÅ (a)Å Å Å Amortized cost reflects historical impairments and is net of the allowance for credit losses.(b)Å Å Å Includes the impact of hedges.(c)Å Å Å Represents ratings by Standard & Poorâs (âS&Pâ) or the equivalent.(d)Å Å Å Includes supranational securities. Primarily consists of exposure to Germany, UK, France and Canada.(e)Å Å Å Primarily consists of exposure to Canada, UK, Germany and Australia.(f)Å Å Å Includes net unrealized gains on derivatives hedging securities available-for-sale (including discontinued hedges) of \$2,161 million at March 31, 2024 and \$2,163 million at June 30, 2024.(g)Å Å Å At June 30, 2024, includes pre-tax net unrealized losses of \$1,982 million related to available-for-sale securities, net of hedges, and \$5,142 million related to held-to-maturity securities. The after-tax unrealized losses, net of hedges, related to available-for-sale securities is \$1,496 million and the after-tax equivalent related to held-to-maturity securities is \$3,921 million.The fair value of our securities portfolio, including related hedges, was \$133.9 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$123.3 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase primarily reflects higher non-U.S. government, U.S. Treasury and agency RMBS, partially offset by lower U.S. government agencies securities and unrealized pre-tax losses in the first six months of 2024. At June 30, 2024, the securities portfolio had a net unrealized loss, including the impact of related hedges, of \$7.1 billion, compared with \$7.0 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase in the unrealized loss, including the impact of related hedges, primarily reflects the impact of higher interest rates, partially offset by securities moving closer to maturity.The fair value of the available-for-sale securities totaled \$92.6 billion at June 30, 2024, net of hedges, or 69% of the securities portfolio, net of hedges. The fair value of the held-to-maturity securities totaled \$41.3 billion at June 30, 2024, or 31% of the securities portfolio, net of hedges. The unrealized loss (after-tax) on our available-for-sale securities portfolio, net of hedges, included in accumulated other comprehensive income was \$1.5 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$1.6 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Net unrealized loss, including the impact of hedges, decreased as securities moved closer to maturity, partially offset by the impact of higher interest rates.At June 30, 2024, 98% of the securities in our portfolio were rated AAA/AA-, compared with 99% at Dec. 31, 2023. See Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the pre-tax net securities gains (losses) by security type. See Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for securities by level in the fair value hierarchy.BNY 25The following table presents the amortizable purchase premium (net of discount) and net amortization related to the securities portfolio.Amortizable purchase premium (net of discount) and net amortization of securities (a)(in millions)2Q241Q242Q23Amortizable purchase premium, net of discount\$344Å \$419Å \$1,028Å Net amortization (b)\$9Å \$19Å \$42Å (a)Å Å Å Amortization of purchase premium decreases net interest income while accretion of discount increases net interest income. Both were recorded on a level yield basis.(b)Å Å Å Accumulated basis adjustments on discontinued hedges of securities of \$371 million at June 30, 2024, \$405 million at March 31, 2024 and \$440 million at June 30, 2023 will also be accreted to net interest income over the remaining life of the security. Including the impact of the accretion of discontinued hedges, there was a net accretion of \$25 million in the second quarter of 2024, a net accretion of \$14 million in the first quarter of 2024 and a net amortization of \$23 million in the second quarter of 2023. LoansTotal exposure â consolidatedJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in billions)LoansUnfundedcommitmentsTotal exposureLoansUnfundedcommitmentsTotal exposureFinancial institutions\$12.2Å \$32.4Å \$44.6Å \$10.5Å \$29.2Å \$39.7Å Commercial2.2Å 12.0Å 14.2Å 2.1Å 11.4Å 13.5Å Wealth management loans8.8Å 0.5Å 9.3Å 9.1Å 0.5Å 9.6Å Wealth management mortgages9.0Å 0.2Å 9.2Å 9.1Å 0.3Å 9.4Å Commercial real estate6.9Å 3.2Å 10.1Å 6.8Å 3.4Å 10.2Å Lease financings0.6Å âÅ 0.6Å 0.6Å âÅ 0.6Å Other residential mortgages1.1Å âÅ 1.1Å 1.2Å âÅ 1.2Å Overdrafts3.2Å âÅ 3.2Å 3.1Å âÅ 3.1Å Capital call financing4.1Å 3.6Å 7.7Å 3.7Å 3.6Å 7.3Å Other2.9Å âÅ 2.9Å 2.7Å âÅ 2.7Å Margin loans19.6Å âÅ 19.6Å 18.0Å âÅ 18.0Å Total\$70.6Å \$51.9Å \$122.5Å \$66.9Å \$48.4Å \$115.3Å At June 30, 2024, our total lending-related exposure of \$122.5 billion increased 6% compared with Dec. 31, 2023, primarily reflecting higher exposure in the financial institutions portfolio and higher margin loans.Our financial institutions and commercial portfolios comprise our largest concentrated risk. These portfolios comprised 48% of our total exposure at June 30, 2024 and 46% at Dec. 31, 2023. Additionally, most of our overdrafts relate to financial institutions.Financial institutionsThe financial institutions portfolio is shown below.Financial institutionsportfolio exposure(dollars in billions)June 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023LoansUnfundedcommitmentsTotal exposure%Å Inv.grade%Å due<1 yr.LoansUnfundedcommitmentsTotal exposureSecurities industry2.4Å \$17.8Å \$20.2Å 99Å %\$2.3Å \$14.8Å \$17.1Å Asset managers1.6Å 8.2Å 9.8Å 95Å 77Å 1.4Å 8.0Å 9.4Å Banks7.9Å 1.4Å 9.3Å 89Å 94Å 6.4Å 1.4Å 7.8Å Insurance0.1Å 4.1Å 4.2Å 100Å 17Å 0.1Å 3.9Å 4.0Å GovernmentâÅ 0.3Å 0.3Å 100Å 63Å âÅ 0.2Å BNYThe financial institutions portfolio exposure was \$44.6 billion at June 30, 2024, an increase of 12% compared with Dec. 31, 2023, primarily reflecting higher exposure in the securities industry and banks portfolios.Financial institution exposures are high quality, with 97% of the exposures meeting the investment grade equivalent criteria of our internal credit rating classification at June 30, 2024. Each customer is assigned an internal credit rating, which is mapped to an equivalent external rating agency grade based upon a number of dimensions, which are continually evaluated and may change over time. For ratings of non-U.S. counterparties, our internal credit rating is generally capped at a rating equivalent to the sovereign rating of the country where the counterparty resides, regardless of the internal credit rating assigned to the counterparty or the underlying collateral.The exposure to financial institutions is generally short term, with 84% of the exposures expiring within one year. At June 30, 2024, 16% of the exposure to financial institutions had an expiration within 90 days, compared with 19% at Dec. 31, 2023.In addition, 65% of the financial institutions exposure is secured. For example, securities industry clients and asset managers often borrow against marketable securities held in custody.At June 30, 2024, the secured intraday credit provided to dealers in connection with their tri-party repo activity totaled \$13.5 billion and was included in the securities industry portfolio. Dealers secure the outstanding intraday credit with high-quality liquid collateral having a market value in excess of the amount of the outstanding credit. Secured intraday credit facilities represent approximately 30% of the exposure in the financial institutions portfolio and are reviewed and reapproved annually.The asset managers portfolio exposure is high quality, with 95% of the exposures meeting our investment grade equivalent ratings criteria as of June 30, 2024. These exposures are generally short-term liquidity facilities, with the majority to regulated mutual funds. Our banks portfolio exposure primarily relates to global trade finance. These exposures are short term in nature, with 94% due in less than one year. The investment grade percentage of our banks portfolio exposure was 89% at June 30, 2024, compared with 84% at Dec. 31, 2023. Our non-investment grade exposures are primarily trade finance loans in Brazil. CommercialThe commercial portfolio is presented below.Commercial portfolio exposureJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(dollars in billions)LoansUnfundedcommitmentsTotal exposure%Å Inv.grade%Å due<1 yr.LoansUnfundedcommitmentsTotal exposureServices and other\$1.4Å \$3.6Å \$5.0Å 98Å %\$36Å \$1.2Å \$3.4Å 4.6Å Manufacturing0.6Å 3.7Å 4.3Å 100Å 23Å 0.5Å 3.6Å 4.1Å Energy and utilities0.2Å 4.0Å 4.2Å 92Å 13Å 0.4Å 3.7Å 4.1Å Media and telecomâÅ 0.7Å 0.7Å 7.9Å 3Å âÅ 0.7Å 0.7Å Total\$2.2Å \$12.0Å \$14.2Å 96Å %23Å %\$2.1Å \$11.4Å \$13.5Å The commercial portfolio exposure was \$14.2 billion at June 30, 2024, an increase of 5% from Dec. 31, 2023, primarily reflecting higher exposure in the services and other and manufacturing portfolios.Our credit strategy is to focus on investment grade clients that are active users of our non-credit services. The following table summarizes the percentage of the financial institutions and commercial portfolio exposures that are investment grade.Percentage of the portfolios that are investment gradeQuarter endedJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Sept. 30, 2023June 30, 2023Financial institutions97Å %97Å %92Å %94Å %Commercial96Å %96Å %94Å %95Å %95Å %BNY 27Wealth management loans Our wealth management loan exposure was \$9.3 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$9.6 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Wealth management loans primarily consist of loans to high-net-worth individuals, a majority of which are secured by the customersâ investment management accounts or custody accounts. Wealth management mortgagesOur wealth management mortgage exposure was \$9.2 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$9.4 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Wealth management mortgages primarily consist of loans to high-net-worth individuals, which are secured by residential property. Wealth management mortgages are primarily interest-only, adjustable-rate mortgages with a weighted-average loan-to-value ratio of 61% at origination. At June 30, 2024, less than 1% of the mortgages were past due.At June 30, 2024, the wealth management mortgage portfolio consisted of the following geographic concentrations: California â 21%; New York â 14%; Florida â 11%; Massachusetts â 8%; and other â 46%.Commercial real estateThe composition of the commercial real estate portfolio by asset class, including percentage secured, is presented below.Composition of commercial real estate portfolio by asset classJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Total exposurePercentagesecured (a)Total exposurePercentagesecured (a)(in billions)Residential\$4.2Å 87Å %\$4.3Å 88Å %Office2.5Å 74Å 2.6Å 74Å Retail0.8Å 62Å 0.8Å 63Å Mixed use0.8Å 33Å 0.8Å 31Å Hotels0.6Å 43Å 0.6Å 40Å Healthcare0.6Å 49Å 0.5Å 57Å Other0.6Å 64Å 0.6Å 71Å Total commercial real estate\$10.1Å 71Å %\$10.2Å 73Å %(a)Å Å Å Represents the percentage of exposure secured by real estate in each asset class. Our commercial real estate exposure totaled \$10.1 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$10.2 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Our income-producing commercial real estate facilities are focused on experienced owners and are structured with moderate leverage based on existing cash flows. Our commercial real estate lending activities also include construction and renovation facilities. Our client base consists of experienced developers and long-term holders of real estate assets. Loans are approved on the basis of existing or projected cash flows and supported by appraisals and knowledge of local market conditions. Development loans are structured with moderate leverage and, in many instances, involve some level of recourse to the developer. At June 30, 2024, the unsecured portfolio consisted of real estate investment trusts (âREITsâ) and real estate operating companies, which are both primarily investment grade.At June 30, 2024, our commercial real estate portfolio consisted of the following concentrations: New York metro â 34%; REITs and real estate operating companies â 29%; and other â 37%.Lease financingsThe lease financings portfolio exposure totaled \$600 million at June 30, 2024 and \$599 million at Dec. 31, 2023. At June 30, 2024, nearly all of leasing exposure was investment grade, or investment grade equivalent, and consisted of exposures backed by well-diversified assets, primarily real estate and large-ticket transportation equipment. Assets are both domestic and foreign-based, with primary concentrations in Germany and the U.S. 28 BNYOther residential mortgagesThe other residential mortgages portfolio primarily consists of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and totaled \$1.1 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$1.2 billion at Dec. 31, 2023.OverdraftsOverdrafts primarily relate to custody and securities clearance clients and are generally repaid within two business days.Capital call financingCapital call financing includes loans to private equity funds that are secured by the fund investorsâ capital commitments and the fundsâ rights to call capital.Other loansOther loans primarily include loans to consumers that are fully collateralized with equities, mutual funds and fixed-income securities.Margin loansMargin loan exposure of \$19.6 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$18.0 billion at Dec. 31, 2023 was collateralized with marketable securities. Borrowers are required to maintain a daily collateral margin in excess of 100% of the value of the loan. Margin loans included \$9 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$7 billion at Dec. 31, 2023 related to a term loan program that offers fully collateralized loans to broker-dealers. Allowance for credit lossesOur credit strategy is to focus on investment grade clients who are active users of our non-credit services. Our primary exposure to the credit risk of a customer consists of funded loans, unfunded contractual commitments to lend, standby letters of credit and overdrafts associated with our custody and securities clearance businesses. The following table details changes in our allowance for credit losses.Allowance for credit losses activityJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023June 30, 2023(dollars in millions)Beginning balance of allowance for credit losses\$440Å \$414Å \$325Å \$320Å Provision for credit lossesâÅ 27Å 84Å 5Å Net (charge-offs) recoveries:Loans:Commercial real estate(43)âÅ âÅ âÅ Other residential mortgagesâÅ âÅ âÅ (1)Wealth management mortgagesâÅ (1)âÅ âÅ Other financial instruments(1)âÅ âÅ (1)Net (charge-offs) recoveries (44)(1)5Å (2)Ending balance of allowance for credit losses\$396Å \$440Å \$414Å \$323Å Allowance for loan losses\$286Å \$322Å \$303Å \$191Å Allowance for lending-related commitments73Å 81Å 87Å 91Å Allowance for other financial instruments (a)37Å 37Å 24Å 41Å Total allowance for credit losses\$396Å \$440Å \$414Å \$323Å Total loans, at period end\$70,642Å \$73,615Å \$66,879Å \$64,469Å Allowance for loan losses as a percentage of total loans0.40Å %0.44Å %0.45Å %0.30Å %Allowance for loan losses and lending-related commitments as a percentage of total loans0.51Å %0.55Å %0.58Å %0.44Å %(a)Å Å Å Includes allowance for credit losses on federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements, available-for-sale securities, held-to-maturity securities, accounts receivable, cash and due from banks and interest-bearing deposits with banks.The allowance for loan losses and the allowance for lending-related commitments represent managementâs estimate of lifetime expected losses in our credit portfolio. This evaluation process is BNY 29subject to numerous estimates and judgments. To the extent actual results differ from forecasts or managementâs judgment, the allowance for credit losses may be greater or less than future charge-offs.Based on an evaluation of the allowance for credit losses as discussed in âCritical accounting estimatesâ in our 2023 Annual Report, we have allocated our allowance for loans and lending-related commitments as presented below.Allocation of allowance for loan losses and Å Å lending-related commitments (a)June 30, 2024 (b)March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023June 30, 2023(dollars in millions)\$%Å %\$%Å %Commercial real estate\$298Å 83Å %\$347Å 86Å %\$325Å 83Å %\$199Å 71Å %Commercial27Å 7Å 24Å 6Å 27Å 7Å 21Å 7Å Financial institutions21Å 6Å 17Å 4Å 19Å 4Å 32Å 11Å Wealth management mortgages6Å 1Å 7Å 1Å 9Å 2Å 15Å 5Å Capital call financing3Å 1Å 4Å 1Å 4Å 1Å 4Å 1Å Other residential mortgages3Å 1Å 3Å 1Å 9Å 3Å 3Å 3Å Wealth management loans1Å 1Å 1Å 1Å 1Å 1Å Lease financingsâÅ âÅ âÅ âÅ 1Å 1Å 1Å 1Å Total\$359Å 100Å %\$403Å 100Å %\$390Å 100Å %\$282Å 100Å %(a)Å Å Å The allowance allocated to margin loans, overdrafts and other loans was insignificant at June 30, 2024, March 31, 2024, Dec. 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023. (b)Å Å Å The methodology used to allocate the qualitative reserves was modified in the second quarter of 2024 to align certain specifically identifiable qualitative reserves with the respective class of financing receivables. For additional information, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.The allocation of the allowance for credit losses is inherently judgmental, and the entire allowance for credit losses is available to absorb credit losses regardless of the nature of the losses. Our allowance for credit losses is sensitive to a number of inputs, most notably the macroeconomic forecast assumptions that are incorporated into

amount of credit losses throughout the expected life of the loan portfolio, as well as the credit ratings assigned to each borrower. As the macroeconomic environment and related forecasts change, the allowance for credit losses may change materially. The following sensitivity analyses do not represent management's expectations of the deterioration of our portfolios or the economic environment, but are provided as hypothetical scenarios to assess the sensitivity of the allowance for credit losses to changes in key inputs. If commercial real estate property values were increased 10% and all other credits were rated one grade better, the quantitative allowance would have decreased by \$43 million, and if commercial real estate property values were decreased 10% and all other credits were rated one grade worse, the quantitative allowance would have increased by \$76 million. Our multi-scenario-based macroeconomic forecast used in determining the June 30, 2024 allowance for credit losses consisted of three scenarios. The baseline scenario reflects positive but slightly declining GDP growth, stable unemployment and slightly declining commercial real estate prices through the end of 2024. The upside scenario reflects higher GDP growth through the third quarter 2024 before moderating, declining unemployment through the end of 2024 and stable commercial real estate prices through the end of 2024 compared with the baseline. The downside scenario contemplates negative GDP growth through the third quarter of 2024 before moderating, rapidly increasing unemployment through mid-2025 and sharply lower commercial real estate prices than the baseline. At June 30, 2024, we placed the most weight on our baseline scenario, with the remaining weighting placed on the upside and downside scenarios. From a sensitivity perspective, at June 30, 2024, if we had applied 100% weighting to the downside scenario, the allowance for credit losses would have been approximately \$91 million higher.

June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2006	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2000	June 30, 1999	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997	June 30, 1996	June 30, 1995	June 30, 1994	June 30, 1993	June 30, 1992	June 30, 1991	June 30, 1990	June 30, 1989	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1987	June 30, 1986	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1982	June 30, 1981	June 30, 1980	June 30, 1979	June 30, 1978	June 30, 1977	June 30, 1976	June 30, 1975	June 30, 1974	June 30, 1973	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1970	June 30, 1969	June 30, 1968	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966	June 30, 1965	June 30, 1964	June 30, 1963	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1960	June 30, 1959	June 30, 1958	June 30, 1957	June 30, 1956	June 30, 1955	June 30, 1954	June 30, 1953	June 30, 1952	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950	June 30, 1949	June 30, 1948	June 30, 1947	June 30, 1946	June 30, 1945	June 30, 1944	June 30, 1943	June 30, 1942	June 30, 1941	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1937	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1933	June 30, 1932	June 30, 1931	June 30, 1930	June 30, 1929	June 30, 1928	June 30, 1927	June 30, 1926	June 30, 1925	June 30, 1924	June 30, 1923	June 30, 1922	June 30, 1921	June 30, 1920	June 30, 1919	June 30, 1918	June 30, 1917	June 30, 1916	June 30, 1915	June 30, 1914	June 30, 1913	June 30, 1912	June 30, 1911	June 30, 1910	June 30, 1909	June 30, 1908	June 30, 1907	June 30, 1906	June 30, 1905	June 30, 1904	June 30, 1903	June 30, 1902	June 30, 1901	June 30, 1900	June 30, 1899	June 30, 1898	June 30, 1897	June 30, 1896	June 30, 1895	June 30, 1894	June 30, 1893	June 30, 1892	June 30, 1891	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1889	June 30, 1888	June 30, 1887	June 30, 1886	June 30, 1885	June 30, 1884	June 30, 1883	June 30, 1882	June 30, 1881	June 30, 1880	June 30, 1879	June 30, 1878	June 30, 1877	June 30, 1876	June 30, 1875	June 30, 1874	June 30, 1873	June 30, 1872	June 30, 1871	June 30, 1870	June 30, 1869	June 30, 1868	June 30, 1867	June 30, 1866	June 30, 1865	June 30, 1864	June 30, 1863	June 30, 1862	June 30, 1861	June 30, 1860	June 30, 1859	June 30, 1858	June 30, 1857	June 30, 1856	June 30, 1855	June 30, 1854	June 30, 1853	June 30, 1852	June 30, 1851	June 30, 1850	June 30, 1849	June 30, 1848	June 30, 1847	June 30, 1846	June 30, 1845	June 30, 1844	June 30, 1843	June 30, 1842	June 30, 1841	June 30, 1840	June 30, 1839	June 30, 1838	June 30, 1837	June 30, 1836	June 30, 1835	June 30, 1834	June 30, 1833	June 30, 1832	June 30, 1831	June 30, 1830	June 30, 1829	June 30, 1828	June 30, 1827	June 30, 1826	June 30, 1825	June 30, 1824	June 30, 1823	June 30, 1822	June 30, 1821	June 30, 1820	June 30, 1819	June 30, 1818	June 30, 1817	June 30, 1816	June 30, 1815	June 30, 1814	June 30, 1813	June 30, 1812	June 30, 1811	June 30, 1810	June 30, 1809	June 30, 1808	June 30, 1807	June 30, 1806	June 30, 1805	June 30, 1804	June 30, 1803	June 30, 1802	June 30, 1801	June 30, 1800	June 30, 1799	June 30, 1798	June 30, 1797	June 30, 1796	June 30, 1795	June
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average price of \$56.47 per common share or common share at a total cost of \$1.3 billion. In January 2023, we announced a share repurchase program approved by our Board of Directors providing for the repurchase of up to \$5.0 billion of common shares beginning Jan. 1, 2023. This share repurchase plan replaced all previously authorized share repurchase plans. In April 2024, we announced a new authorization providing for the repurchase of \$6.0 billion of common shares in addition to any remaining capacity under the existing January 2023 authorization. In July 2024, our Board of Directors approved a 12% increase in the quarterly cash dividend from common stock, from \$0.42 to \$0.47 per share. The increased quarterly cash dividend was paid on Aug. 2, 2024. Capital adequacyRegulators establish certain levels of capital for bank holding companies (â€œBHCsâ€) and banks, including BNY and our bank subsidiaries, in accordance with established quantitative measurements. For the Parent to maintain its status as a financial holding company, our U.S. bank subsidiaries and BNY must, among other things, qualify as â€œwell capitalized.â€ As of June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, BNY and our U.S. bank subsidiaries were â€œwell capitalized.â€ Failure to satisfy regulatory standards, including â€œwell capitalizedâ€ status or capital adequacy rules more generally, could result in limitations on our activities and adversely affect our financial condition. See the discussion of these matters in â€œSupervision and Regulation â€ Regulated Entities of BNY Mellon and Ancillary Regulatory Requirementsâ€ and â€œRisk Factors â€ Capital and Liquidity Risk â€ Failure to satisfy regulatory standards, including â€œwell capitalizedâ€ and â€œwell managedâ€ status or capital adequacy and liquidity rules more generally, could result in limitations on our activities and adversely affect our business and financial condition,â€ both of which are in our 2023 Annual Report. The U.S. banking agenciesâ€™ capital rules are based on the framework adopted by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, as amended from time to time. For additional information on these capital requirements, see â€œSupervision and Regulationâ€ in our 2023 Annual Report.36 BNYThe table below presents our consolidated and largest bank subsidiary regulatory capital ratios.Consolidated and largest bank subsidiary regulatory capital ratiosJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Well capitalizedMinimum requiredCapitalratiosCapitalratios(a)Consolidated regulatory capital ratios:(b)Advanced Approaches:CET1 ratioN/A(c)8.5Å 11.1.5Å 11.1.1Å %Tier 1 capital ratio 6Å 10Å 14.2Å 13.7Å 14.2Å Total capital ratio 10Å 12Å 15.0Å 14.5Å 14.9Å Standardized Approach:CET1 ratioN/A(c)8.5Å 11.1.5Å 11.1.1Å %Tier 1 capital ratio 6Å 10Å 14.0Å 13.4Å 14.6Å Total capital ratio 10Å 12Å 15.0Å 14.3Å 15.6Å Tier 1 leverage ratioN/A(c)4.5Å 5.8Å 5.9Å 6.0Å SLR (d)N/A(c)5Å 6.8Å 7.0Å 7.3Å The Bank of New York Mellon regulatory capital ratios:(b)CET1 ratio6.5Å %7Å %16.1Å %15.7Å %16.2Å %Tier 1 capital ratio8Å 8.5Å 16.1Å 15.7Å 16.2Å Total capital ratio10Å 10.5Å 16.2Å 16.0Å 16.3Å Tier 1 leverage ratio5Å 4Å 6.4Å 6.5Å 6.6Å SLR (d)6Å 3Å 7.9Å 8.2Å 8.5Å (a) Å Å Å Minimum requirements for June 30, 2024 include minimum thresholds plus currently applicable buffers. The U.S. global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) surcharge of 1.5% is subject to change. The countercyclical capital buffer is currently set to 0%. The stress capital buffer (â€œSCBâ€) requirement is 2.5%, equal to the regulatory minimum for Standardized Approach capital ratios. (b) Å Å Å For our CET1, Tier 1 capital and Total capital ratios, our effective capital under U.S. capital rules are the lower of the ratios as calculated under the Standardized and Advanced Approaches. The Tier 1 leverage ratio is based on Tier capital and quarterly average total assets.(c) Å Å Å The Federal Reserveâ€™s regulations do not establish well capitalized thresholds for these measures for BHCs. (d) Å Å Å The SLR is based on Tier 1 capital and total leverage exposure, which includes certain off-balance sheet exposures. N/A â€ Not applicable.Our CET1 ratio under the Standardized Approach was 11.4% at June 30, 2024 and 11.5% at Dec. 31, 2023 under the Advanced Approaches. The decrease was driven by higher risk-weighted assets, partially offset by the increase in capital. The Tier 1 leverage ratio was 5.8% at June 30, 2024 and 6.0% at Dec. 31, 2023. The decrease reflects higher average assets, partially offset by the increase in capital. Risk-based capital ratios vary depending on the size of the balance sheet at period end and the levels and types of investments in assets, and leverage ratios vary based on the average size of the balance sheet over the quarter. The balance sheet size fluctuates from period to period based on levels of customer and market activity. In general, when servicing clients are more actively trading securities, deposit balances and the balance sheet as a whole are higher. In addition, when markets experience significant volatility or stress, our balance sheet size may increase considerably as client deposit levels increase. Our capital ratios are necessarily subject to, among other things, anticipated compliance with all necessary enhancements to model calibration, approval by regulators of certain models used as part of RWA calculations, other refinements, further implementation guidance from regulators, market practices and standards and any changes BNY may make to its businesses. As a consequence of these factors, our capital ratios may materially change, and may be volatile over time and from period to period.Under the Advanced Approaches, our operational loss risk model is informed by external losses, including fines and penalties levied against institutions in the financial services industry, particularly those that relate to businesses in which we operate, and as a result, external losses have impacted and could in the future impact the amount of capital that we are required to hold.BNY 37The following table presents our capital components and RWAs.Capital components and A & risk-weighted assetsJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)CET1:Common shareholdersâ€™ equity\$36,500A \$36,226A \$36,427A Adjustments for:Goodwill and intangible Å assets (17,175)(17,203)(17,253)Net pension fund assets(311)(302)(297)Embedded goodwill(267)(269)(275)Deferred tax assets(66)(61)(62)Other(10)(8)(6)Total CET118,671A 18,383A 18,534A Other Tier 1 capital:Preferred stock4,343A 4,343A 4,343A Other(8)(3)(14)Total Tier 1 capitals23,006A \$22,723A \$22,863A Tier 2 capital:Subordinated debts1,148A 1,148A 1,148A Allowance for credit losses390A 440A 414A Other(6)(1)(11)Total Tier 2 capital Å Standardized Approach1,532A 1,587A 1,551A Excess of expected credit losses53A 70A 85A Less: Allowance for credit losses390A 440A 414A Total Tier 2 capital Å Advanced Approaches1,195A 1,217A 1,222A Total capital:Standardized Approach\$24,538A \$24,310A \$24,414A Advanced Approaches\$24,201A \$23,940A \$24,085A Risk-weighted assets:Standardized Approach\$164,094A \$169,094A \$156,178A Advanced Approaches:Credit Risk\$92,837A \$91,980A \$87,223A Market Risk3,291A 3,208A 3,380A Operational Risk65,650A 70,475A 70,925A Total Advanced Approaches\$161,778A \$165,663A \$161,528A Average assets for Tier 1 leverage ratio\$394,672A \$386,148A \$383,705A Total leverage exposure for SLR\$336,971A \$325,801A \$313,555A (a) Å Å Å Reduced by deferred tax liabilities associated with intangible assets and tax-deductible goodwill.The table below presents the factors that impacted CET1 capital.CET1 generation2Q24(in millions)CET1 Å Beginning of period\$18,383A Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation1,143A Goodwill and intangible assets, net of related deferred tax liabilities28A Gross CET1 generated1,171A Capital returned:Common stock repurchases(601)Common stock dividends1(322)Total capital returned(923)Other comprehensive gain (loss):Unrealized gain on assets available-for-sale2A Foreign currency translation(30)Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges1A Defined benefit plans3A Total other comprehensive (loss)(24)Additional paid-in capital (b)84A Other additions (deductions):Net pension fund assets(9)Embedded goodwill2A Deferred tax assets(5)Other(8)Total other (deductions)(20)Net CET1 generated288A CET1 Å End of period\$18,671A (a) Å Å Å Includes dividend equivalents on share-based awards. (b) Å Å Å Primarily related to stock awards and stock issued for employee benefit plans.The following table shows the impact on the consolidated capital ratios at June 30, 2024 of a \$100 million increase or decrease in common equity, or a \$1 billion increase or decrease in RWAs, quarterly average assets or total leverage exposure.Sensitivity of consolidated capital ratios at June 30, 2024Increase or decrease of(in basis points)100A million in common equity\$1A billion in RWA, quarterly average assets or total leverage exposureCET1:Standardized Approach6bpsAdvanced Approaches67Tier 1 capital:Standardized Approach69Advanced Approaches69Total capital:Standardized Approach69Advanced Approaches69Tier 1 leverage31SLR3238 BNYStress capital bufferIn July 2023, the Federal Reserve announced that BNYâ€™s SCB requirement would remain at 2.5%, equal to the regulatory floor, for the period from Oct. 1, 2023 through Sept. 30, 2024. The SCB replaced the static 2.5% capital conservation buffer for Standardized Approach capital ratios for CCAR BHCs. The SCB does not apply to bank subsidiaries, which remain subject to the static 2.5% capital conservation buffer. In June 2024, the Federal Reserve notified BNY that its preliminary SCB requirement would remain at 2.5%, equal to the regulatory floor, for the period from Oct. 1, 2024 through Sept. 30, 2025. See â€œSupervision and Regulationâ€ in our 2023 Annual Report for additional information. The SCB final rule generally eliminates the requirement for prior approval of common stock repurchases in excess of the distributions in a firmâ€™s capital plan, provided that such distributions are consistent with applicable capital requirements and buffers, including the SCB. Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity (â€œTLACâ€)The following summarizes the minimum requirements for BNYâ€™s external TLAC and external long-term debt (â€œLTDebtâ€) ratios, plus currently applicable buffers. As a % of RWAs (a)As a % of total leverage exposureEligible external TLAC ratiosRegulatory minimum of 18% plus a buffer (b) equal to the sum of 2.5%, the method 1 G-SIB surcharge (currently 1%), and the countercyclical capital buffer, if anyRegulatory minimum of 7.5% plus a buffer (c) equal to 2%Eligible external LTD ratiosRegulatory minimum of 6% plus the greater of the method 1 or method 2 G-SIB surcharge (currently 1.5%)4.5%(a) Å Å Å RWA is the greater of Standardized Approach and Advanced Approaches. (b) Å Å Å Buffer to be met using only CET1. (c) Å Å Å Buffer to be met using only Tier 1 capital.External TLAC consists of the Parentâ€™s Tier 1 capital and eligible unsecured LTD issued by it that has a remaining term to maturity of at least one year and satisfies certain other conditions. Eligible LTD consists of the unpaid principal balance of eligible unsecured debt securities, subject to haircuts for amounts due to be paid within two years, that satisfy certain other conditions. Debt issued prior to Dec. 31, 2016 has been permanently grandfathered to the extent these instruments otherwise would be ineligible only due to containing impermissible acceleration rights or being governed by foreign law. The following table presents our external TLAC and external LTD ratios. TLAC and LTD ratiosJune 30, 2024MinimumrequiredMinimum ratioswith buffersRatiosEligible external TLAC:As a percentage of RWA18.0Å %21.5Å %29.1Å Å As a percentage of total leverage exposure7.5Å %9.5Å %14.2Å %Eligible external LTD:As a percentage of RWA7.5Å %N/A14.5Å %As a percentage of total leverage exposure4.5Å %N/A7.1Å %N/A Å Not applicable.If BNY maintains risk-based ratio or leverage TLAC measures above the minimum required level, with a risk-based ratio or leverage below the minimum level with buffers, we will face constraints on dividends, equity repurchases and discretionary executive compensation based on the amount of the shortfall and eligible retained income. Trading activities and risk managementOur trading activities are focused on acting as a market-maker for our customers, facilitating customer trades and risk-mitigating hedging in compliance with the Volcker Rule. The risk from market-making activities for customers is managed by our traders and limited in total exposure through a system of position limits, value-at-risk (â€œVaRâ€) methodology and other market sensitivity measures. VaR is the potential loss in value due to adverse market movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. The calculation of our VaR used by management and presented below assumes a one-day holding period, utilizes a 99% confidence level and incorporates non-linear product characteristics. VaR facilitates comparisons across portfolios of different risk characteristics. VaR also captures the diversification of aggregated risk at the firm-wide level.BNY 39VaR represents a key risk management measure, and it is important to note the inherent limitations to VaR, which include:â€¢VaR does not estimate potential losses over longer time horizons where moves may be extreme;â€¢VaR does not take into account the potential variability of market liquidity; andâ€¢Previous moves in market risk factors may not produce accurate predictions of all future market moves.See Note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the VaR methodology.The following tables indicate the calculated VaR amounts for the trading portfolio for the designated periods using the historical simulation model. VaR (a)2Q24June 30, 2024(in millions)AverageMinimumMaximumInterest rate2.5Å \$2.0Å \$3.8Å \$2.1Å Foreign exchange2.2Å 1.6Å 2.9Å 1.9Å Equity0.1Å Å 0.1Å Credit1.4Å 0.9Å 1.8Å 1.1Å Diversification(4.2)N/MN/M(3.6)Overall portfolio2.0Å 1.5Å 2.9Å 1.6Å VaR (a)1Q24March 31, 2024(in millions)AverageMinimumMaximumInterest rate2.5Å 1.9Å 3.6Å 2.0Å Foreign exchange2.2Å 1.6Å 3.0Å 1.9Å Equity0.1Å Å 0.2Å 0.1Å Credit1.3Å 0.9Å 1.9Å 1.2Å Diversification

actively manage interest rate sensitivity and use earnings simulation and discounted cash flow models to identify interest rate exposures. An earnings simulation model is the primary tool used to assess changes in pre-tax net interest income between a baseline scenario and hypothetical interest rate scenarios. Interest rate sensitivity is quantified by calculating the change in pre-tax net interest income between the scenarios over a 12-month measurement period. The baseline scenario incorporates the market's forward rate expectations and management's assumptions regarding client deposit rates, credit spreads, changes in the prepayment behavior of loans and securities and the impact of derivative financial instruments used for interest rate risk management purposes as of each respective quarter-end. These assumptions have been developed through a combination of historical analysis and future expected pricing behavior and are inherently uncertain. Actual results may differ materially from projected results due to timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes, and changes in market conditions and management's strategies, among other factors. Client deposit levels and mix are key assumptions impacting net interest income in the baseline as well as the hypothetical interest rate scenarios. The earnings simulation model assumes static deposit levels and mix, and it also assumes that no management actions will be taken to mitigate the effects of interest rate changes. Typically, the baseline scenario uses the average deposit balances of the quarter. In the table below, we use the earnings simulation model to assess the impact of various hypothetical interest rate scenarios compared to the baseline scenario. In each of the scenarios, all currencies' interest rates are instantaneously shifted higher or lower at the start of the forecast. Long-term interest rates are defined as all tenors equal to or greater than three years and short-term interest rates are defined as all tenors equal to or less than three months. Interim term points are interpolated where applicable. The impact of interest rate shifts may not be linear. The results of this earnings simulation should therefore not be extrapolated for more severe interest rate scenarios than those presented in the table below. The following table shows net interest income sensitivity for BNY. Estimated changes in net interest income (in millions) June 30, 2024 March 31, 2024 June 30, 2023 Up 100 bps rate shock vs. baseline \$162A \$86A \$324A Long-term up 100 bps, short-term unchanged 107A 98A 7A Short-term up 100 bps, long-term unchanged 55A (12) 31 7A Long-term down 100 bps, short-term unchanged (109) (102) (13) Short-term down 100 bps, long-term unchanged (135) (76) (346) Down 100 bps rate shock vs. baseline (244) (178) (358) At June 30, 2024, the change in the impact of a 100 bps upward or downward shift in rates on net interest income compared with March 31, 2024 was primarily driven by higher deposits and cash balances. While the net interest income sensitivity scenario calculations assume static deposit balances to facilitate consistent period-over-period comparisons, net interest income is impacted by changes in deposit balances. Noninterest-bearing deposits are particularly sensitive to changes in short-term rates. To illustrate the net interest income sensitivity to noninterest-bearing deposits, we estimate that a \$5 billion instantaneous reduction/increase in U.S. dollar-denominated noninterest-bearing deposits would reduce/increase the net interest income sensitivity results in the up 100 basis point scenario in the table above by approximately \$300 million, and in the down 100 basis point scenario by approximately \$200 million. The impact would be smaller if the reduction/increase was assumed to be a mixture of interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing deposits. Additionally, during periods of low short-term interest rates, money market mutual fund fees and other similar fees are typically waived to protect investors from negative returns. For a discussion of factors impacting the growth or contraction of deposits, see "Risk Factors" "Capital and Liquidity Risk" "Our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected if we do not effectively manage our liquidity" in our 2023 Annual Report. 42 BNY Supplemental information "Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measures" BNY has included in this Form 10-Q certain Non-GAAP financial measures on a tangible basis as a supplement to GAAP information, which exclude goodwill and intangible assets, net of deferred tax liabilities. We believe that the return on tangible common equity "Non-GAAP is additional useful information for investors because it presents a measure of those assets that can generate income, and the tangible book value per common share "Non-GAAP is additional useful information because it presents the level of tangible assets in relation to shares of common stock outstanding. BNY has also included revenue measures excluding notable items, including the reduction in the fair value of a contingent consideration receivable related to a prior year divestiture and a disposal loss. Expense measures, excluding notable items, including the FDIC special assessment, severance expense and litigation reserves, are also presented. Litigation reserves represent accruals for loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable, but exclude standard business-related legal fees. Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, diluted earnings per share, return on common equity, return on tangible common equity and pre-tax operating margin, excluding the notable items mentioned above, are also provided. These measures are provided to permit investors to view the financial measures on a basis consistent with how management views the businesses. The presentation of the growth rates of investment management and performance fees on a constant currency basis permits investors to assess the significance of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Growth rates on a constant currency basis were determined by applying the current period foreign currency exchange rates to the prior period revenue. We believe that this presentation, as a supplement to GAAP information, gives investors a clearer picture of the related revenue results without the variability caused by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. BNY has also included the adjusted pre-tax operating margin "Non-GAAP, which is the pre-tax operating margin for the Investment and Wealth Management business segment, net of distribution and servicing expense that was passed to third parties who distribute or service our managed funds. We believe that this measure is useful when evaluating the performance of the Investment and Wealth Management business segment relative to industry competitors. BNY 43 Reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures, "A" excluding notable items YTD 242Q24 vs. A vs. (dollars in millions, except per share amounts) 2Q24 1Q24 2Q23 1Q24 2Q23 YTD 24 YTD 23 YTD 23 Total revenue "GAAP \$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,504A 2A %2A %Less: Disposal (losses) (a) "A "A (1) Adjusted total revenue "Non-GAAP \$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,505A 2A %2A %Noninterest expense "GAAP \$3,070A \$3,176A \$3,111A (3) (1) % \$6,246A \$6,211A 1A %Less: Severance (b) 29A 36A 26A 65A 26A Litigation reserves (b) 2A 2A 36A 4A 42A FDIC special assessment (b) (38) "A "A "A (38) "A Adjusted noninterest expense "Non-GAAP \$3,077A \$3,138A \$3,049A (2) %1A %6,215A \$6,143A 1A %Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation "GAAP \$1,143A \$953A \$1,036A 20A %10A %Less: Disposal (losses) (a) "A "A "A Severance (b) (22) (27) (20) Litigation reserves (b) "A (2) (36) FDIC special assessment (b) 29A "A "A Adjusted net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation "Non-GAAP \$1,136A \$982A \$1,092A 16A %4A %Diluted earnings per common share "GAAP \$1.52A \$1.25A \$1.31A 22A %16A %Less: Disposal (losses) (a) "A "A "A Severance (b) (0.03) (0.04) (0.02) Litigation reserves (b) "A "A "A (0.05) FDIC special assessment (b) \$0.04A "A "A Total diluted earnings per common share impact of notable items 0.01A (0.04) (0.07) Adjusted diluted earnings per common share "Non-GAAP \$1.51A \$1.29A \$1.38A 17A %9A (a) A A Reflected in investment and other revenue. (b) A A Severance is reflected in staff expense, litigation reserves in other expense, and FDIC special assessment in bank assessment charges, respectively. The following table presents the reconciliation of the pre-tax operating margin. Pre-tax operating margin reconciliation (dollars in millions) 2Q24 1Q24 2Q23 YTD 24 YTD 23 Income before taxes "GAAP \$1,527A \$1,324A \$1,388A \$2,851A \$2,676A Impact of notable items (a) 7A (38) (63) (31) (70) Adjusted income before taxes, excluding notable items "Non-GAAP \$1,520A \$1,362A \$1,451A \$2,882A \$2,746A Total revenue "GAAP \$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,504A \$9,124A \$8,919A Impact of notable items (a) "A "A (1) "A (2) Adjusted total revenue, excluding notable items "Non-GAAP \$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,505A \$9,124A \$8,921A Pre-tax operating margin "GAAP (b) 33A %29A %31A %31A %30A Adjusted pre-tax operating margin "Non-GAAP (b) 33A %30A %32A %32A %31A (a) A A See above for details of notable items and line items impacted. (b) A A Income before taxes divided by total revenue. 44 BNY The following table presents the reconciliation of the return on common equity and tangible common equity. Return on common equity and tangible common equity reconciliation 2Q24 1Q24 2Q23 YTD 24 YTD 23 (dollars in millions) Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation "GAAP \$1,143A \$953A \$1,036A \$2,096A \$1,947A Add: A amortization of intangible assets 13A 12A 14A 25A 28A Less: Tax impact of amortization of intangible assets 3A 3A 4A 6A 7A Adjusted net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, excluding amortization of intangible assets "Non-GAAP 1,153A 962A 1,046A \$2,115A \$1,968A Impact of notable items (a) 7A (29) (56) (22) (60) Adjusted net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, excluding amortization of intangible assets and notable items "Non-GAAP \$1,146A \$991A \$1,102A \$2,137A \$2,028A Average common shareholders' equity 36,044A \$35,905A \$35,655A \$35,975A \$35,569A Less: Average goodwill 16,229A 16,238A 16,219A 16,234A 16,190A Average intangible assets 8,344A 2,848A 2,888A 2,841A 2,894A Add: Deferred tax liability "A tax deductible goodwill 21,31A 2,09A 1,193A 1,213A 1,193A A A Deferred tax liability "A intangible assets 655A 655A 660A 655A 660A Average tangible common shareholders' equity "A "Non-GAAP \$18,849A \$18,683A \$18,401A \$18,768A \$18,338A Return on common equity "GAAP (b) 12.7A %10.7A %11.7A %11.7A %11.0A Adjusted return on common equity "Non-GAAP (b) 12.7A %11.0A %12.3A %11.8A %11.4A Return on tangible common equity "Non-GAAP (b) 24.6A %20.7A %22.8A %22.7A %21.7A Adjusted return on tangible common equity "Non-GAAP (b) 24.4A %21.3A %24.1A %22.9A %22.3A (a) A A See page 44 for details of notable items and line items impacted. (b) A A Returns are annualized. The following table presents the reconciliation of book value and tangible book value per common share. Book value and tangible book value per common share reconciliation June 30, 2024 March 31, 2024 Dec. 31, 2023 June 30, 2023 (dollars in millions, except per share amounts and unless otherwise noted) The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation shareholders' equity at period end "GAAP \$40,843A \$40,569A \$40,770A \$40,824A Less: Preferred stock 4,343A 4,343A 4,343A 4,388A The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation common shareholders' equity at period end "GAAP \$36,500A 36,226A 36,427A 35,986A Less: Goodwill 16,217A 16,228A 16,261A 16,246A Intangible assets 8,262A 2,839A 2,854A 2,881A Add: Deferred tax liability "A tax deductible goodwill 21,31A 2,09A 1,205A 1,193A Deferred tax liability "A intangible assets 655A 655A 657A 660A The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation tangible common shareholders' equity at period end "Non-GAAP \$19,325A \$19,023A \$19,174A \$18,712A Period-end common shares outstanding (in thousands) 737,957A 747,816A 759,344A 778,782A Book value per common share "GAAP \$49.46A \$48.44A \$47.97A \$46.21A Tangible book value per common share "Non-GAAP \$26.19A \$25.44A \$25.25A \$24.03A The following table presents the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on our consolidated investment management and performance fees. Constant currency reconciliation "Consolidated 2Q24 vs. (dollars in millions) 2Q24 2Q23 2Q23 Investment management and performance fees "GAAP \$761A \$762A "A % Impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates "A (1) Adjusted investment management and performance fees "Non-GAAP \$761A \$761A "A % BNY 45 The following table presents the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on investment management and performance fees reported in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. Constant currency reconciliation "Investment and Wealth Management business segment 2Q24 vs. (dollars in millions) 2Q24 2Q23 2Q23 Investment management and performance fees "GAAP \$762A \$763A "A % Impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates "A (1) Adjusted investment management and performance fees "Non-GAAP \$762A \$762A "A % The following table presents the reconciliations of income before income taxes, total revenue and the pre-tax operating margin for the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. Pre-tax operating margin reconciliation "Investment and Wealth Management business segment (dollars in millions) 2Q24 1Q24 2Q23 YTD 24 YTD 23 Income before income taxes "GAAP \$149A 107A \$164A \$130A \$256A \$223A Total revenue "GAAP \$821A \$846A \$830A \$816A \$1,667A \$1,646A Less: Distribution and servicing expense 88A 96A 87A 93A 184A 179A Adjusted total revenue, net of distribution and servicing expense "Non-GAAP \$733A \$750A \$743A \$723A \$1,483A \$1,467A Pre-tax operating margin "GAAP (a) 18A %13A %20A %16A %15A %14A Adjusted pre-tax operating margin, net of distribution and servicing expense "Non-GAAP (a) 20A %14A %22A %18A %17A %15A (a) A A A Income before income taxes divided by total revenue. Pre-tax operating margin reconciliation, excluding notable items "Investment and Wealth Management business segment (dollars in millions) 4Q23 (Loss) before income taxes "GAAP (4) Less: Reduction in the fair value of a contingent consideration receivable related to a prior year divestiture (a) (144) Severance expense (b) (12) Adjusted income before income taxes "Non-GAAP \$152A Total revenue "GAAP \$679A Less: Reduction in the fair value of a contingent consideration receivable related to a prior year divestiture (a) (144) Adjusted total revenue "Non-GAAP \$823A Less: Distribution and servicing expense 89A Adjusted total revenue excluding notable items, net of distribution and servicing expense "Non-GAAP \$734A Pre-tax operating margin "GAAP (c) (1) % Adjusted pre-tax operating margin, net of distribution and servicing expense "Non-GAAP (c) (1) % Adjusted pre-tax operating margin, net of distribution and servicing expense and excluding notable items "Non-GAAP (c) 21A (a) A A Reflected in investment and other revenue on the consolidated income statement. (b) A A A Reflected in staff expense on the consolidated income statement. (c) A A A Income before income taxes divided by total revenue. 46 BNY Recent accounting and regulatory developments Recent accounting developments The following accounting guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") has not yet been adopted as of June 30, 2024. ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures, which requires a public entity to disclose, on an annual and interim basis, significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss (collectively referred to as the "significant expense principle"). In addition, disclosure will be required of the title and position of CODM, and how the CODM uses the reported measure of segment profit or loss in assessing segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after Dec. 15, 2023 and interim periods beginning in 2025, with early adoption permitted. BNY is currently evaluating this guidance and the impact on the business segment disclosures. ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which requires a company to disclose, on an annual basis, additional disaggregated information related to the existing disclosures for the effective income tax rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. This ASU is effective on a prospective basis, with a retrospective option, for annual periods beginning after Dec. 15, 2024, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after Dec. 15, 2025. BNY is currently evaluating this guidance and the impact on the income tax disclosures. Recent regulatory and other developments For a summary of additional regulatory matters relevant to our operations, see "Recent regulatory developments" in our Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, and "Supervision and Regulation" in our 2023 Annual Report. The following discussion summarizes certain regulatory, legislative and other developments that may affect BNY. SEC Amendments to Regulation S-P On May 16, 2024, the SEC adopted amendments (the "SEC S-P Amendments") to Regulation S-P, which governs the safeguarding, treatment and disposal of customer records and information by certain financial institutions, to enhance the protection of customer financial information and establish a federal minimum standard for data breach notifications to affected individuals by brokers, dealers, investment companies, registered investment advisers and transfer agents ("SEC S-P covered institutions"). The S-P Amendments: (i) extend certain requirements of Regulation S-P to transfer agents registered with the SEC or another appropriate regulatory agency; (ii) require S-P covered institutions to develop, implement, and maintain written policies and procedures for an incident response program that is reasonably designed to detect, respond to, and recover from unauthorized access to or use of customer information; (iii) set forth a data breach notification requirement that requires S-P covered institutions to notify affected individuals whose customer information was, or is reasonably likely to have been, accessed or used without authorization (subject to certain exceptions) within 30 days after the S-P covered institution becomes aware that unauthorized access to or use of customer information has, or is reasonably likely to have, occurred; (iv) broaden the group of customers whose information is protected; (v) address the use of service providers by S-P covered institutions; and (vi) codify an existing statutory exemption to the requirement to provide annual privacy notices to customers. The S-P Amendments are effective as of Aug. 2, 2024 and BNY will have 18 months to come into compliance. BNY is evaluating the impact of the S-P Amendments. BNY 47 EU Basel 3.1 Implementation: CRR3/CRD6 On June 19, 2024, the texts of the Capital Requirements Regulation ("CRR4") III and Capital Requirements Directive ("CRD4") VI, were formally published in the Official Journal of the EU. Through these regulations, the EU will implement the Basel 3.1 standards, which affect the capital and liquidity requirements of European banking entities, including The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, and will restrict the provision of prescribed core banking services (including lending, the provision of guarantees and commitments, and the taking of deposits or other repayable funds) by non-EU entities to EU customers, except where these services are provided through an authorized EU branch or where an exemption applies. The new regime will enter into force in phases beginning July 9, 2024 through to Jan. 11, 2027. BNY is assessing the impact of the rules. EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive On May 24, 2024, the Council of the European Union formally adopted the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive ("CSDDD"). CSDDD applies to large EU companies and non-EU companies with significant EU activity. In-scope companies will be required to comply with due diligence obligations for their operations and for their upstream chains of activities and to adopt a transition plan for climate change mitigation. In addition to penalties for non-compliance, CSDDD will subject in-scope companies to potential civil liability, including potential injunctive relief and monetary damages. Publication of CSDDD in the Official Journal of the EU and entry into force is expected in or around the third quarter of 2024. CSDDD will apply on a phased-in basis starting three years after CSDDD's entry into force, dependent on a company's number of employees and net worldwide or EU turnover. BNY is assessing the potential impact of CSDDD on its business. FDIC

enments to Resolution Planning Rules On June 20, 2024, the FDIC issued a final rule amending its resolution planning rule applicable to covered insured depository institutions (**â€œIDIs**). The amended rule: (i) adjusts the frequency of resolution plan submissions by IDIs affiliated with a U.S. global systemically important banking organization (**â€œG-SIBs**), including The Bank of New York Mellon, from a 3-year cycle to a 2-year cycle; (ii) expands resolution plan content requirements; (iii) requires IDIs to provide the FDIC with notice within 45 days of certain **â€œextraordinary events**; and (iv) revises certain definitions to be more consistent with similar concepts and approaches under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (**â€œDodd-Frank Act**). The final rule will be effective Oct. 1, 2024. We are evaluating the impact of the final rule. Website information Our website is www.bny.com. We currently make available the following information under the Investor Relations portion of our website. With respect to filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (**â€œSEC**), we post such information as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such materials with, or furnish them to, the SEC. **â€œAll** of our SEC filings, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to these reports, as well as proxy statements and SEC Forms 3, 4 and 5. **â€œOur earnings materials and selected management conference calls and presentations;** **â€œOther regulatory disclosures,** including: Pillar 3 Disclosures (and Market Risk Disclosure contained therein); Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosures; Net Stable Funding Ratio Disclosures; Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council **â€œConsolidated Reports of Condition and Income for a Bank With Domestic and Foreign Offices; Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies;** and the Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Results for BNY and The Bank of New York Mellon; and **â€œOur Corporate Governance Guidelines, Amended and Restated By-Laws, Directorsâ€™ Code of Conduct and the Charters of the Audit, Finance, Corporate Governance, Nominating and Social Responsibility, Human Resources and Compensation, Risk and Technology Committees of our Board of Directors.**We may use our website, our X (formerly known as Twitter) account (@BNYMellon) and other social media channels as additional means of disclosing information to the public. The information disclosed through those channels may be considered to be material. The contents of our website or social media channels referenced herein are not incorporated by reference into this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. **48 BNYItem 1. Financial StatementsThe Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (and its subsidiaries)**Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited)Quarter endedYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Fee and other revenueInvestment services fees\$2,359Â \$2,278Â \$2,252Â \$4,637Â \$4,371Â Investment management and performance fees761Â 776Â 762Â 1,537Â 1,538Â Foreign exchange revenue184Â 152Â 158Â 336Â 334Â Financing-related fees53Â 57Â 50Â 110Â 102Â Distribution and servicing fees41Â 42Â 35Â 83Â 68Â Total fee revenue6,398Â 6,305Â 6,257Â 13,703Â 13,413Â Investment and other revenue (a)169Â 182Â 147Â 351Â 278Â Total fee and other revenue (a)3,567Â 3,487Â 3,404Â 7,054Â 6,691Â Net interest incomeInterest income3,922Â 6,096Â 5,224Â 12,488Â 9,166Â Interest expense3,562Â 5,056Â 4,124Â 10,418Â 6,938Â Net interest income1,030Â 1,040Â 1,002Â 2,070Â 2,228Â Total revenue (a)4,597Â 4,527Â 4,504Â 9,124Â 8,919Â Provision for credit losses**â€œA** 27Â 5Â 27Â 32Â Noninterest expenseStaff, 720Â 1,857Â 1,718Â 3,577Â 3,509Â Software and equipment476Â 474Â 450Â 951Â 879Â Professional, legal and other purchased services374Â 349Â 378Â 723Â 753Â Net occupancy134Â 124Â 121Â 258Â 240Â Sub-custodian and clearing134Â 119Â 119Â 253Â 237Â Distribution and servicing88Â 96Â 93Â 184Â 178Â Business development50Â 36Â 47Â 86Â 86Â Bank assessment charges(7)17Â 41Â 10Â 81Â Amortization of intangible assets13Â 12Â 14Â 25Â 28Â Other88Â 91Â 130Â 179Â 220Â Total noninterest expense3,070Â 3,176Â 3,111Â 6,246Â 6,211Â Income before income taxes (a)1,527Â 1,324Â 1,388Â 2,851Â 2,676Â Provision for income taxes (a)357Â 297Â 315Â 654Â 621Â Net income (a)1,170Â 1,027Â 1,073Â 2,197Â 2,055Â Net (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds(2)(2)(1)(4)(1)Net income applicable to shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (a)1,168Â 1,025Â 1,072Â 2,193Â 2,054Â Preferred stock dividends(25)(72)(36)(97)(107)Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (a)1,143Â \$953Â \$1,036Â \$2,096Â \$1,947Â (a) A A Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023 were restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.BNY 49The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (and its subsidiaries)Consolidated Income Statement (unaudited) (continued)Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation used for the earnings per share calculationQuarter endedYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation\$1,143Â \$953Â \$1,036Â \$2,096Â \$1,947Â Less: Earnings allocated to participating securities**â€œA** â€œA â€œA â€œA â€œA Net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation after required adjustment for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per common share\$1,143Â \$953Â \$1,036Â \$2,096Â \$1,947Â Average common shares and equivalents outstanding of The Bank of New York Mellon CorporationQuarter endedYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in thousands)Basic746,904Â 756,937Â 787,718Â 751,961Â 759,512Â Common stock equivalents4,692Â 5,331Â 3,097Â 4,909Â 3,738Â Less: Participating securities**â€œA** â€œA (90)**â€œA** (93)Diluted751,596Â 762,768Â 790,725Â 756,870Â 799,157Â Anti-dilutive securities (a)578Â 1,604Â 7,059Â 1,266Â 5,824Â (a) A A Represents restricted stock, restricted stock units and participating securities outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted average common shares because their effect would be anti-dilutive.Earnings per share applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (a)Quarter endedYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in dollars)Basic\$1.53Â \$1.26Â \$1.32Â \$2.79Â \$2.45Â Diluted\$1.52Â \$1.25Â \$1.31Â \$2.77Â \$2.44Â (a) A A Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023 were restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information. See accompanying unaudited Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.50 BNYThe Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (and its subsidiaries)Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement (unaudited)Quarter endedYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Net income (a)\$1,170Â \$1,027Â \$1,073Â \$2,197Â \$2,055Â Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:Foreign currency translation adjustments(30)(91)97(121)200Â Unrealized gain (loss) on assets available-for-sale2,104Â 1,044Â 1,014Â 2,190Â 2,419Â Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests(2)(2)(1)(4)(1)Other comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interests**â€œA** â€œA â€œA â€œA â€œA Comprehensive income applicable to shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation\$1,144Â \$1,042Â \$1,013Â \$2,186Â \$2,418Â (a) A A Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 and the six months ended June 30, 2023 were restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.(b) A A Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation shareholders was (\$24) million for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, \$17 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2024, (\$59) million for the quarter ended June 30, 2023, (\$7) million for the six months ended June 30, 2024 and \$364 million for the six months ended June 30, 2023. See accompanying unaudited Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.BNY 51The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (and its subsidiaries)Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)June 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)AssetsCash and due from banks, net of allowance for credit losses of \$27 and \$185,311Â \$4,922Â Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks116,139Â 111,550Â Interest-bearing deposits with banks, net of allowance for credit losses of \$1 and \$2 (includes restricted of \$2,026 and \$3,420)11,488Â 12,139Â Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements29,723Â 28,900Â Securities:Held-to-maturity, at amortized cost, net of allowance for credit losses of \$1 and \$1 (fair value of \$41,287 and \$44,711)46,429Â 49,578Â Available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost of \$94,566 and \$80,678, net of allowance for credit losses of \$5 and less than \$190,421Â 76,817Â Total securities136,850Â 126,395Â Trading assets9,609Â 10,058Â Loans70,642Â 66,879Â Allowance for credit losses(286)(303)Net loans70,356Â 66,576Â Premises and equipment3,267Â 3,163Â Accrued interest receivable1,253Â 1,150Â Goodwill16,217Â 16,261Â Intangible assets2,826Â 2,854Â Other assets, net of allowance for credit losses on accounts receivable of \$3 and \$3 (includes \$1,577 and \$1,261, at fair value)25,000Â 25,909Â Total assets\$428,539Â \$409,877Â LiabilitiesDeposits:Noninterest-bearing deposits (principally U.S. offices)\$58,029Â \$58,274Â Interest-bearing deposits in U.S. offices149,115Â 132,616Â Interest-bearing deposits in non-U.S. offices97,167Â 92,779Â Total deposits304,311Â 283,669Â Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements15,701Â 14,507Â Trading liabilities3,372Â 6,226Â Payables to customers and broker-dealers17,569Â 18,395Â Commercial paper301Â **â€œA** Other borrowed funds280Â 479Â Accrued taxes and other expenses4,729Â 5,411Â Other liabilities (including allowance for credit losses on lending-related commitments of \$73 and \$87, also includes \$63 and \$195, at fair value)10,208Â 9,028Â Long-term debt30,947Â 31,257Â Total liabilities387,418Â 368,972Â Temporary equityRedeemable noncontrolling interests92Â 85Â Permanent equityPreferred stock **â€œP** par value \$0.01 per share; authorized 100,000 shares; issued 43,826 and 43,826 shares4,343Â 4,343

[illegible]

We provide the information can indicate the degree or credit risk to which we are exposed. Significant changes in ratings classifications could indicate increased credit risk for us and could be accompanied by an increase in the allowance for credit losses and/or a reduction in the fair value of our securities portfolio.

Held-to-maturity securities portfolio at June 30, 2024

Ratings (a) Net unrealized gain (loss)

BBB+andlower(dollars in millions)

Amortized costAAA/AA-A+/A-BBB-/BBB-NotratedAgency RMBS\$27,816A \$(3,826)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %U.S. Treasury,8,161A \$(567)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %U.S. government agencies14,141(395)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %Agency commercial MBS\$3,506A (296)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %Non-U.S. government (b)(c),1,788A (58)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %CLOs983A 1A 100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %Non-agency RMBS\$23A â€“A 24A 53A 2A 17A 4A Other debt securities11A (1)â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %100A Total held-to-maturity securities\$46,429A \$(5,142)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %A)A A Represents ratings by Standard & Poorâ€™s (â€œS&Pâ€“) or the equivalent.(b)A A A Includes supranational securities.(c)A A A Primarily consists of exposure to Germany, UK, the Netherlands and France.BNY 61Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Held-to-maturity securities portfolio at Dec. 31, 2023

Ratings (a) Net unrealized gain (loss)

BBB+andlower(dollars in millions)

Amortized costAAA/AA-A+/A-BBB-/BBB-NotratedAgency RMBS\$29,740A \$(3,492)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %U.S. Treasury,9,123A (612)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %U.S. government agencies4,146A (401)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %Agency commercial MBS\$3,411A (295)100A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %A)A A Represents ratings by S&P or the equivalent.(b)A A A Includes supranational securities.(c)A A A Primarily consists of exposure to Germany, France, UK and the Netherlands.Maturity distributionThe following table shows the maturity distribution by carrying amount and yield (on a tax equivalent basis) of our securities portfolio.Maturity distribution and yields on securities at June 30, 2024

Within 1 year1-5 years5-10 yearsAfter 10 yearsTotal(dollars in millions)

AmountYield (a) AmountYield (a) AmountYield (a) AmountYield (a) AmountYield (a) Available-for-sale:

U.S. Treasury,1,956A 1.01A %\$13,336A 1.89A %\$2,275A 2.93A %\$1,923A 2.92A %\$19,490A 2.04A %Non-U.S. government (b),5,002A 2.26A 16,303A 3.09A 3,333A 2.45A 313A 3.48A 24,951A 2.84A Foreign covered bonds,3,26A 5,780A 3,40A 467A 2,36A %â€“A %â€“A %7,329A 3.31A U.S. government agencies6,9A 1.47A 1,625A 3.86A 858A 2.78A %â€“A %A),2,552A 3.41A Other debt securitiesâ€“A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %A),4,94A 1A 4,94A Mortgage-backed securities:Agency RMBS16,891A 1.51A Non-agency RMBS1,647A 4.41A Agency commercial MB\$7,548A 3.06A Non-agency commercial MBS2,819A 3.41A CLOSes6,370A 6.79A Other ABS\$823A 2.24A Total securities available-for-sale\$8,109A 2.09A %\$37,044A 2.72A %\$6,933A 2.65A %2,237A 2.98A %\$90,421A 3.47A %Held-to-maturity:

U.S. Treasury,2,215A 1.29A %\$5,215A 1.22A %\$731A 0.95A %\$â€“A %â€“A %\$8,161A 1.22A %U.S. government agencies903A 1.20A 2,549A 1.57A 476A 1.51A 213A 1.99A 4,141A 1.50A Non-U.S. government (b),878A 0.96A 834A 1.45A 76A 0.59A %â€“A %â€“A %,1,788A 1.17A Other debt securitiesâ€“A %â€“A %â€“A %â€“A %A),11A 3.76A %â€“A %â€“A %11A 3.76A Mortgage-backed securities:Agency RMBS27,816A 2.33A Non-agency RMBS23A 4.36A Agency commercial MBS\$3,506A 2.59A CLOSes983A 6.73A Total securities held-to-maturities\$3,996A 1.20A %\$8,598A 1.35A %\$1,294A 1.16A %\$213A 1.99A %\$46,429A 2.13A %Total securities\$12,105A 1.79A %\$45,642A 2.47A %\$8,227A 2.43A %\$2,450A 2.91A %\$136,850A 3.03A %A)A A Yields are based upon the amortized cost of securities and consider the contractual coupon, amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts, excluding the effect of related hedging derivatives.(b)A A A Includes supranational securities.62 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Pledged assetsAt June 30, 2024, BNY had pledged assets of \$140 billion, including \$93 billion pledged as collateral for potential borrowings at the Federal Reserve Discount Window and \$9 billion pledged as collateral for borrowing at the Federal Home Loan Bank. The components of the assets pledged at June 30, 2024 included \$122 billion of securities, \$13 billion of loans, \$4 billion of trading assets and \$1 billion of interest-bearing deposits with banks.If there has been no borrowing at the Federal Reserve Discount Window, the Federal Reserve generally allows banks to freely move assets in and out of their pledged assets account to sell or repledge the assets for other purposes. BNY regularly moves assets in and out of its pledged assets account at the Federal Reserve as there have been no borrowings.At Dec. 31, 2023, BNY had pledged assets of \$134 billion, including \$93 billion pledged as collateral for potential borrowing at the Federal Reserve Discount Window and \$9 billion pledged as collateral for borrowing at the Federal Home Loan Bank. The components of the assets pledged at Dec. 31, 2023 included \$116 billion of securities, \$13 billion of loans, \$4 billion of trading assets and \$1 billion of interest-bearing deposits with banks. At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, pledged assets included \$24 billion and \$24 billion, respectively, for which the recipients were permitted to sell or repledge the assets delivered.We also obtain securities as collateral, including receipts under resale agreements, securities borrowed, derivative contracts and custody agreements, on terms which permit us to sell or repledge the securities to others. At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, the market value of the securities received that can be sold or repledged was \$226 billion and \$212 billion, respectively. We routinely sell or repledge these securities through delivery to third parties. As of June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, the market value of securities collateral sold or repledged was \$200 billion and \$180 billion, respectively.Restricted cash and securitiesCash and securities may be segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements. At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, cash segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements was \$2 billion and \$3 billion, respectively. Restricted cash is primarily included in interest-bearing deposits with banks on the consolidated balance sheet. Securities segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements were \$3 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$3 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Restricted securities were sourced from securities purchased under resale agreements and are included in federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements on the consolidated balance sheet. Note 5â€™Loans and asset quality

LoansThe table below provides the details of our loan portfolio.LoansJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)

Commercial\$2,247A \$2,112A Commercial real estate6,942A 6,760A Financial institutions12,169A 10,521A Lease financings600A 599A Wealth management loans8,823A 9,109A Wealth management mortgages9,018A 9,131A Other residential mortgages1,119A 1,166A Capital call financing4,106A 3,700A Other2,837A 2,717A Overdrafts3,193A 3,053A Margin loans19,588A 18,011A Total loans (a)\$70,642A \$66,879A (a)A A Net of unearned income of \$251 million at June 30, 2024 and \$268 million at Dec. 31, 2023 primarily related to lease financings.We disclose information related to our loans and asset quality by the class of the financing receivable in the following tables.BNY 63Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Allowance for credit lossesActivity in the allowance for credit losses on loans and lending-related commitments is presented below. This does not include activity in the allowance for credit losses related to other financial instruments, including cash and due from banks, interest-bearing deposits with banks, federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements, available-for-sale securities, held-to-maturity securities and accounts receivable.Allowance for credit losses activity for the quarter ended June 30, 2024Wealth management loansWealth management mortgagesOtherresidentialmortgagesCapital call financing(in millions)CommercialCommercialreal estateFinancialinstitutionsLeasefinancingsTotalBeginning balances\$24A \$347A \$17A \$â€“A \$1A \$7A \$3A \$4A \$403A Charge-offsâ€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)Recoveriesâ€“(A)(43)Recoveriesâ€“(A)(43)Net (charge-offs)â€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)Provision (a) (b)3A (6)4A â€“(A)(1)â€“(A)(1)Ending balance\$27A \$298A \$21A \$â€“A \$1A \$6A \$3A \$3A \$359A Allowance for:Loan losses\$16A \$247A \$12A \$â€“A \$1A \$5A \$3A \$2A \$286A Lending-related commitments11A 51A 9A â€“(A)(1)â€“(A)(1)A 1A 73A Individually evaluated for impairment:Loan balance (c)\$â€“(A)(2)87A \$â€“(A)(4)A \$13A \$1A \$â€“(A)(3)01A Allowance for loan lossesâ€“(A)(7)3A â€“(A)(4)A â€“(A)(4)A â€“(A)(4)A 73A (a)A A Does not include the provision for credit losses related to other financial instruments of \$1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2024. (b)A A A The methodology used to allocate the qualitative reserves was modified in the second quarter of 2024 to align certain specifically identifiable qualitative reserves with the respective class of financing receivables. The methodology change primarily impacted the reserve for commercial real estate portfolio (decreased \$10 million) and the reserve for financial institutions (increased \$10 million). (c)A A A Includes collateral-dependent loans of \$301 million with \$265 million of collateral value.Allowance for credit losses activity for the quarter ended March 31, 2024Wealth management loansWealth management mortgagesOtherresidentialmortgagesCapital call financing(in millions)CommercialCommercialreal estateFinancialinstitutionsLeasefinancingsTotalBeginning balances\$27A \$325A \$19A \$1A \$1A \$9A \$4A \$4A \$390A Charge-offsâ€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)Recoveriesâ€“(A)(43)Recoveriesâ€“(A)(43)Net (charge-offs)â€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)â€“(A)(43)Provision (a) (b)1A (1)â€“(A)(1)â€“(A)(1)A 14A Ending balances\$24A \$347A \$17A \$â€“A \$1A \$7A \$3A \$4A \$403A Allowance for:Loan losses\$14A \$287A \$8A \$â€“(A)(1)â€“(A)(1)A 60A 9A â€“(A)(1)â€“(A)(1)A 81A Individually evaluated for impairment:Loan balance (b)\$â€“(A)(3)31A \$â€“(A)(4)A \$â€“(A)(1)6A \$1A \$â€“(A)(3)48A Allowance for loan lossesâ€“(A)(1)07A â€“(A)(4)A â€“(A)(4)A â€“(A)(4)A 107A (a)A A Does not include the provision for credit losses related to other financial instruments of \$13 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2024. (b)A A A Includes collateral-dependent loans of \$348 million with \$303 million of collateral value.64 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Allowance for credit losses activity for the quarter ended June 30, 2023Wealth management loansWealth management mortgagesOtherresidentialmortgagesCapital call financingTotal(in millions)CommercialCommercialreal estateFinancialinstitutionsLeasefinancingsTotalBeginning balances\$21A \$177A \$24

financings230A æ” Å æ” Å 40Å 7Å 322Å æ” Å æ” Å 599Å æ” Å Other residential mortgages (b)184Å 561Å 200Å 5Å æ” Å 216Å æ” Å æ” Å 1,166Å 5Å Capital call financing10Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å 3,690Å æ” Å 3,700Å 15Å Other loansæ” Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å 2,717Å æ” Å 2,717Å 7Å Margin loans7,283Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å æ” Å 10,728Å æ” Å 18,011Å 41Å Total loans\$12,281Å \$4,047Å \$3,085Å \$1,129Å 1,068Å \$4,853Å \$37,240Å 123Å \$63,826Å \$300Å (a)Å Å Å Excludes overdrafts of \$3,053 million. Overdrafts occur on a daily basis primarily in the custody and securities clearance business and are generally repaid within two business days.(b)Å Å Å The gross write-offs related to other residential mortgage loans were \$3 million in 2023.Commercial loansThe commercial loan portfolio is divided into investment grade and non-investment grade categories based on the assigned internal credit ratings, which are generally consistent with those of the public rating agencies. Customers with ratings consistent with BBB- (S&P)/Baa3 (Moodyæ”™s) or better are considered to be investment grade. Those clients with ratings lower than this threshold are considered to be non-investment grade.Commercial real estateOur income-producing commercial real estate facilities are focused on experienced owners and are structured with moderate leverage based on existing cash flows. Our commercial real estate lending activities also include construction and renovation facilities. Financial institutionsFinancial institution exposures are high quality, with 97% of the exposures meeting the investment grade equivalent criteria of our internal credit rating classification at June 30, 2024. In addition, 65% of the financial institutions exposure is secured. For example, securities industry clients and asset managers often borrow against marketable securities held in custody. The exposure to financial institutions is generally short term, with 84% expiring within one year. Wealth management loans Wealth management loans are not typically rated by external rating agencies. A majority of the wealth management loans are secured by the customers’æ”™ investment management accounts or custody accounts. Eligible assets pledged for these loans are typically investment grade fixed-income securities, equities and/or mutual funds. Internal ratings for this portion of the wealth management loan portfolio, therefore, would equate to investment grade external 68 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)ratings. Wealth management loans are provided to select customers based on the pledge of other types of assets. For the loans collateralized by other assets, the credit quality of the obligor is carefully analyzed, but we do not consider this portion of our wealth management loan portfolio to be investment grade.Wealth management mortgagesCredit quality indicators for wealth management mortgages are not correlated to external ratings. Wealth management mortgages are typically loans to high-net-worth individuals, which are secured primarily by residential property. These loans are primarily interest-only, adjustable-rate mortgages with a weighted-average loan-to-value ratio of 61% at origination. Delinquency rate is a key indicator of credit quality in our wealth management portfolio. At June 30, 2024, less than 1% of the mortgages were past due.At June 30, 2024, the wealth management mortgage portfolio consisted of the following geographic concentrations: California æ” 21%; New York æ” 14%; Florida æ” 11%; Massachusetts æ” 8%; and other æ” 46%.Lease financings At June 30, 2024, nearly all of the leasing exposure was investment grade, or investment grade equivalent, and consisted of exposures backed by well-diversified assets. The largest components of our lease residual value exposure relate to real estate and large-ticket transportation equipment. Assets are both domestic and foreign-based, with primary concentrations in Germany and the U.S.Other residential mortgagesThe other residential mortgages portfolio primarily consists of 1-4 family residential mortgage loans and totaled \$1.1 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$1.2 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. These loans are not typically correlated to external ratings. Capital call financingCapital call financing includes loans to private equity funds that are secured by the fund investors’æ”™ capital commitments and the funds’æ”™ right to call capital.Other loansOther loans primarily include loans to consumers that are fully collateralized with equities, mutual funds and fixed-income securities.Margin loansWe had \$19.6 billion of secured margin loans at June 30, 2024, compared with \$18.0 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Margin loans are collateralized with marketable securities, and borrowers are required to maintain a daily collateral margin in excess of 100% of the value of the loan. We have rarely suffered a loss on these types of loans.OverdraftsOverdrafts primarily relate to custody and securities clearance clients and totaled \$3.2 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$3.1 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Overdrafts occur on a daily basis and are generally repaid within two business days.Reverse repurchase agreementsReverse repurchase agreements at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023 were fully secured with high-quality collateral. As a result, there was no allowance for credit losses related to these assets at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023. BNY 69Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Note 6æ” Goodwill and intangible assetsGoodwillThe tables below provide a breakdown of goodwill by business segment.Goodwill by business segment(in millions)SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand WealthManagementConsolidatedBalance at Dec. 31, 2023Goodwill\$7,004Å \$1,429Å \$8,508Å \$16,941Å Accumulated impairment lossesæ” Å æ” Å (680)(680)Net goodwill\$7,004Å \$1,429Å \$7,828Å \$16,261Å Business realignment (a) (51)48Å 3Å æ” Å Foreign currency translation(22)(1)(21)(44)Balance at June 30, 2024Goodwill\$6,931Å \$1,476Å \$8,490Å \$16,897Å Accumulated impairment lossesæ” Å æ” Å (680)(680)Net goodwill\$6,931Å \$1,476Å \$7,810Å \$16,217Å (a) Å Å In the first quarter of 2024, we made certain realignments of similar products and services within our lines of business. See Note 19 for additional information.Goodwill by business segment(in millions)SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand WealthManagementConsolidatedBalance at Dec. 31, 2022Goodwill\$6,973Å \$1,424Å \$8,433Å \$16,830Å Accumulated impairment lossesæ” Å æ” Å (680)(680)Net goodwill\$6,973Å \$1,424Å \$7,753Å \$16,150Å Foreign currency translation22Å 4Å 70Å 96Å Balance at June 30, 2023Goodwill\$6,995Å \$1,428Å \$8,503Å \$16,926Å Accumulated impairment lossesæ” Å æ” Å (680)(680)Net goodwill\$6,995Å \$1,428Å \$7,823Å \$16,246Å Goodwill impairment testingThe goodwill impairment test is performed at least annually at the reporting unit level. An interim goodwill impairment test is performed when events or circumstances occur that may indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any reporting unit may be less than its carrying value.In the second quarter of 2024, due to the results of the first quarter 2024 interim and annual goodwill impairment test and macroeconomic conditions, we performed an interim goodwill impairment test of the Investment Management reporting unit, which had \$6.1 billion of allocated goodwill. No additional goodwill impairment was recognized.In the second quarter of 2024, we also performed our annual goodwill impairment test on the remaining reporting units. As a result of the annual goodwill impairment test, no goodwill impairment was recognized. 70 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Intangible assetsThe tables below provide a breakdown of intangible assets by business segment. Intangible assets æ” net carrying amount by business segment(in millions)SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand WealthManagementOtherConsolidatedBalance at Dec. 31, 2023\$164Å \$378Å \$1,463Å \$849Å \$2,854Å Amortization(14)(2)(9)æ” Å (25)Foreign currency translation(2)æ” Å (1)æ” Å (3)Balance at June 30, 2024\$148Å \$364Å \$1,453Å \$849Å \$2,826Å Intangible assets æ” net carrying amount by business segment(in millions)SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand WealthManagementOtherConsolidatedBalance at Dec. 31, 2022\$193Å \$384Å \$1,475Å \$849Å \$2,901Å Amortization(15)(3)(10)æ” Å (28)Foreign currency translation1Å æ” Å 7Å æ” Å 8Å Balance at June 30, 2023\$179Å \$381Å \$1,472Å \$849Å \$2,881Å The table below provides a breakdown of intangible assets by type.Intangible assetsJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(dollars in millions)GrosscarryingamountAccumulatedamortizationNetcarryingamountRemainingweighted-averageamortizationperiodGrosscarryingamountAccumulatedamortizationNetcarryingamountSubject to amortization: (a)Customer contracts æ” Securities Services\$728Å \$(580)\$148Å 9 years\$731Å \$(567)\$164Å Customer contracts æ” Market and Wealth Services280Å (275)5Å 2 years280Å (273)7Å Customer relationships æ” Investment and Wealth Management553Å (487)66Å 8 years553Å (479)74Å Other41Å (13)28Å 13 years41Å (12)29Å Total subject to amortization\$1,602Å \$(1,355)\$287Å 9 years\$1,605Å \$(1,331)\$274Å Not subject to amortization: (b)Tradenames\$1,292Å N/A\$1,292Å N/A\$1,292Å N/A\$1,292Å Customer relationships1,287Å N/A1,287Å N/A1,288Å N/A1,288Å Total not subject to amortization\$2,579Å N/A\$2,579Å N/A\$2,580Å N/A\$2,580Å Total intangible assets\$4,181Å \$(1,355)\$2,826Å N/A\$4,185Å \$(1,331)\$2,854Å (a) Å Å Excludes fully amortized intangible assets. (b) Å Å Å Intangible assets not subject to amortization have an indefinite life.N/A æ” Not applicable. Estimated annual amortization expense for current intangibles for the next five years is as follows:For the year endedDec. 31,Estimated amortization expense(in millions)2024\$50Å 202543Å 202634Å 202728Å 202824Å Intangible asset impairment testingIntangible assets not subject to amortization are tested for impairment annually or more often if events or circumstances indicate they may be impaired.BNY 71Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Note 7æ” Other assetsThe following table provides the components of other assets presented on the consolidated balance sheet.Other assetsJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)Corporate/bank-owned life insurance\$5,504Å \$5,480Å Accounts receivable (a)5,200Å \$6,567Å Software2,497Å 2,430Å Tax credit investments2,159Å 2,186Å Fails to deliver2,083Å 1,514Å Prepaid pension assets2,050Å 1,818Å Equity method investments896Å 873Å Prepaid expense799Å 737Å Other equity investments (b)769Å 741Å Assets of consolidated investment management funds674Å 526Å Federal Reserve Bank stock247Å 480Å Fair value of hedging derivatives402Å 236Å Income taxes receivable378Å 270Å Cash collateral receivable on derivative transactions259Å 621Å Seed capital (c)2024 232Å Other (d)1,154Å 1,198Å Total other assets\$25,500Å \$25,909Å (a) Å Å Å Includes receivables for securities sold or matured that have not yet settled.(b) Å Å Å Includes strategic equity, private equity and other investments.(c) Å Å Å Includes investments in BNY funds that hedge deferred incentive awards.(d) Å Å Å At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, other assets include \$57 million and \$7 million, respectively, of Federal Home Loan Bank stock, at cost.Non-readily marketable equity securitiesNon-readily marketable equity securities do not have readily determinable fair values. These investments are valued using a measurement alternative where the investments are carried at cost, less any impairment, and plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer. The observable price changes are recorded in investment and other revenue on the consolidated income statement. Our non-readily marketable equity securities totaled \$494 million at June 30, 2024 and \$479 million at Dec. 31, 2023, and are included in other equity investments in the table above. The following table presents the adjustments on the non-readily marketable equity securities.Adjustments on non-readily marketable equity securitiesLife-to-date(in millions)2Q241Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Upward adjustments\$1Å \$æ” Å \$5Å \$1Å \$5Å \$336Å Downward adjustmentsæ” Å æ” Å (1)æ” Å (19)(53)Net adjustments\$1Å \$æ” Å \$4Å \$1Å \$(14)\$283Å Tax credit investmentsTax credit investments include affordable housing projects and renewable energy investments. We invest in affordable housing projects primarily to satisfy the Company’sæ”™ requirements under the Community Reinvestment Act. On Jan. 1, 2024, we adopted ASU 2023-02, Investmentsæ”™Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method for our renewable energy projects that met the eligibility criteria. See Note 2 for additional information.Our tax credit investments totaled \$2.2 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$2.2 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Commitments to fund future investments totaled \$846 million at June 30, 2024 and \$780 million at Dec. 31, 2023 and are recorded in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. A summary of the commitments to fund future investments is as follows: remainder of 2024 æ” \$245 million; 2025 æ” \$258 million; 2026 æ” \$101 million; 2027 æ” \$61 million; 2028 æ” \$66 million; and 2029 and thereafter æ” \$115 million.Tax credits and other tax benefits recognized were \$115 million in the second quarter of 2024, \$114 million in the first quarter of 2024, \$94 million in the second quarter of 2023, \$229 million in the first six months of 2024 and \$184 million in the first six months of 2023.Amortization expense included in the provision for income taxes was \$92 million in the second quarter of 2024, \$92 million in the first quarter of 2024, \$73 million in the second quarter of 2023, \$184 million in the first six months of 2024 and \$146 million in the first six months of 2023.72 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Investments valued using net asset value (æ”æ”NAVæ”) per shareIn our Investment and Wealth Management business segment, we make seed capital investments in certain funds we manage. We also hold private equity investments, primarily small business investment companies (æ”æ”SBICsæ”), which are compliant with the Volcker Rule, and certain other corporate investments. Seed capital, private equity and other corporate investments are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. The fair value of certain of these investments was estimated using the NAV per share for our ownership interest in the funds. The table below presents information on our investments valued using NAV.Investments valued using NAVJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)Fair valueUnfundedÅ commitmentsFair valueUnfundedcommitmentsSeed capital (a)(b)7Å \$æ” Å \$3Å \$æ” Å Private equity investments (c)152Å 40Å 143Å 42Å Other 7Å æ” Å 7Å æ” Å Total\$166Å \$40Å \$153Å \$42Å (a) Å Å Å Seed capital investments at June 30, 2024 are generally redeemable on request. Distributions are received as the underlying investments in the funds, which have redemption notice periods of up to seven days, are liquidated.(b) Å Å Å Includes investments in funds that relate to deferred compensation arrangements with employees.(c) Å Å Å Private equity investments primarily include Volcker Rule-compliant investments in SBICs that invest in various sectors of the economy. Private equity investments do not have redemption rights. Distributions from such investments will be received as the underlying investments in the private equity investments, which have a life of 10 years, are liquidated.Note 8æ” Contract revenueFee and other revenue in the Securities Services, Market and Wealth Services and Investment and Wealth Management business segments is primarily variable, based on levels of assets under custody and/or administration, assets under management and the level of client-driven transactions, as specified in the fee schedules. See Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report for information on the nature of our services and revenue recognition. See Note 24 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report for additional information on our principal business segments æ” Securities Services, Market and Wealth Services and Investment and Wealth Management æ” and the primary services provided. Disaggregation of contract revenue Contract revenue is included in fee and other revenue on the consolidated income statement. The following tables present fee and other revenue related to contracts with customers, disaggregated by type of fee revenue, for each business segment. Business segment data has been determined on an internal management basis of accounting, rather than GAAP, which is used for consolidated financial reporting.BNY 73Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Disaggregation of contract revenue by business segmentQuarter endedJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023 (a)(in millions)Securities ServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestment and Wealth ManagementOtherTotalSecurities ServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestment and Wealth ManagementOtherTotalFee and other revenue æ” contract revenue:Investment services fees\$1,327Å \$1,009Å \$23Å \$(19)\$2,340Å \$1,288Å \$43Å \$23Å \$(14)\$2,240Å Investment management and performance feesæ” Å 2Å 766Å (3)765Å æ” Å 2Å 763Å (4)761Å Financing-related fees12Å 5Å 1Å 18Å 10Å 4Å æ” Å 10Å 15Å Distribution and servicing feesæ” Å (30)69Å 2Å 41Å 1Å (23)58Å Investment and other revenue62Å 61Å (92)æ” Å 31Å 60Å 50Å (79)æ” Å 31Å Total fee and other revenue æ” contract revenue1,401Å 1,047Å 767Å (20)3,195Å 1,359Å 976Å 765Å (18)3,082Å Fee and other revenue æ” not in scope of Accounting Standards Codification (æ”æ”ASCæ”) 606 (b)(c)(d)243Å 71Å 11Å 45Å 370Å 202Å 57Å 12Å 50Å 321Å Total fee and other revenue\$1,644Å \$1,118Å \$778Å \$25Å \$3,565Å \$1,561Å \$1,033Å \$777Å \$32Å \$3,403Å (a) Å Å Å Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2023 were revised to reflect certain realignments of similar products and services within our lines of business in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 19 for additional information.(b) Å Å Å Primarily includes investment services fees, foreign exchange revenue, financing-related fees and investment and other revenue, all of which are accounted for using other accounting guidance. (c) Å Å Å The Investment and Wealth Management business segment is net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$2 million in the second quarter of 2024 and \$1 million in the second quarter of 2023.(d) Å Å Å Fee and other revenue æ” not in scope of ASC 606 for the Other segment was restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 for additional information.Disaggregation of contract revenue by business segmentQuarter endedMarch 31, 2024(in millions)Securities ServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestment and Wealth ManagementOtherTotalFee and other revenue æ” contract revenue:Investment services fees\$1,260Å \$992Å \$26Å \$(16)\$2,262Å Investment management and performance feesæ” Å 2Å 774Å (4)772Å Financing-related fees15Å 8Å æ” Å æ” Å 23Å Distribution and servicing fees1Å (29)70Å æ” Å 42Å Investment and other revenue57Å 60Å (90)1Å 28Å Total fee and other revenue æ” contract revenue1,333Å 1,033Å 780Å (19)3,127Å Fee and other revenue æ” not in scope of ASC 606 (a)(b)223Å 61Å 25Å 49Å 358Å Total fee and other revenue\$1,556Å \$1,094Å \$805Å \$30Å \$3,485Å (a) Å Å Å Primarily includes investment services fees, foreign exchange revenue, financing-related fees and investment and other revenue, all of which are accounted for using other accounting guidance.(b) Å Å Å The Investment and Wealth Management business segment is net of income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$2 million in the first quarter of 2024. Å Å Å 74 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Disaggregation of contract revenue by business segmentYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023 (a)(in millions)Securities ServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestment and Wealth ManagementOtherTotalSecurities ServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestment and Wealth ManagementOtherTotalFee and other revenue æ” contract revenue:Investment services fees\$2,587Å \$2,001Å \$49Å \$(35)\$4,602Å \$2,457Å \$1,875Å \$47Å \$(29)\$4,350Å Investment management and performance feesæ” Å 4Å 1,540Å (7)1,537Å æ” Å 4Å 1,547Å (7)1,544Å Financing-related fees127Å 13Å 1Å æ” Å 41Å 23Å 9Å æ” Å 1Å 33Å Distribution and servicing fees1Å (59)139Å 2Å 83Å 1Å (46)113Å æ” Å 68Å Investment and other revenue119Å 121Å (182)1Å 59Å 120Å 100Å (159)11Å 62Å Total fee and other revenue æ” contract revenue2,734Å 2,080Å 1,547Å (39)6,322Å 2,601Å 1,942Å 1,548Å (34)6,057Å Fee and other revenue æ” not in scope of ASC 606 (b)(c)(d)466Å 132Å 36Å 94Å 728Å 403Å 109Å 14Å 107Å 633Å Total fee and other revenue\$3,200Å \$2,212Å \$1,583Å \$55Å \$7,050Å \$3,004Å \$2,051Å \$1,562Å \$73Å \$6,900Å (a) Å Å Å Results for the first six months of 2023 were revised to reflect certain realignments of

similar products and services within our lines of business in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 19 for additional information.(b)À Á À Primarily includes investment services fees, foreign exchange revenue, financing-related fees and investment and other revenue, all of which are accounted for using other accounting guidance. (c)À Á À The Investment and Wealth Management business segment is net of income (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$4 million in the first six months of 2024 and \$1 million in the first six months of 2023.(d)À Á À Fee and other revenue â€ not in scope of ASC 606 for the Other segment was restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 for additional information.Contract balances Our clients are billed based on fee schedules that are agreed upon in each customer contract. Receivables from customers were \$2.6 billion at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023. Contract assets represent accrued revenues that have not yet been billed to customers due to certain contractual terms other than the passage of time and were \$71 million at June 30, 2024 and \$27 million at Dec. 31, 2023. Accrued revenues recorded as contract assets are usually billed on an annual basis. Both receivables from customers and contract assets are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet. Contract liabilities represent payments received in advance of providing services under certain contracts and were \$225 million at June 30, 2024 and \$172 million at Dec. 31, 2023. Contract liabilities are included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. Revenue recognized in the first six months of 2024 relating to contract liabilities as of Dec. 31, 2023 was \$85 million. Revenue recognized in the second quarter of 2024 relating to contract liabilities as of March 31, 2024 was \$69 million.Changes in contract assets and liabilities primarily relate to either partyâ€s performance under the contracts.Contract costsIncremental costs for obtaining contracts that are deemed recoverable are capitalized as contract costs. Such costs result from the payment of sales incentives, primarily in the Wealth Management business, and totaled \$49 million at June 30, 2024 and \$46 million at Dec. 31, 2023. Capitalized sales incentives are amortized based on the transfer of goods or services to which the assets relate. The amortization of capitalized sales incentives, which is included in staff expense on the consolidated income statement, totaled \$4 million in the second quarter of 2024, \$4 million in the second quarter of 2023, \$3 million in the first quarter of 2024, \$7 million in the first six months of 2024 and \$8 million in the first six months of 2023.Costs to fulfill a contract are capitalized when they relate directly to an existing contract or a specific anticipated contract, generate or enhance resources that will be used to fulfill performance obligations, and are recoverable. Such costs generally represent set-up costs, which include any direct cost incurred at the inception of a contract which enables the BNY 75Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)fulfillment of the performance obligation, and totaled \$93 million at June 30, 2024 and \$90 million at Dec. 31, 2023. These capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected contract period.Unsatisfied performance obligationsWe do not have any unsatisfied performance obligations other than those that are subject to a practical expedient election under ASC 606, Revenue From Contracts With Customers. The practical expedient election applies to (i) contracts with an original expected length of one year or less, and (ii) contracts for which we recognize revenue at the amount to which we have the right to invoice for services performed. Note 9â€Net interest incomeThe following table provides the components of net interest income presented on the consolidated income statement.Net interest incomeQuarter endedYear-to-date(in millions)June 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023June 30, 2023Interest incomeDeposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks\$1,201A \$1,219A \$1,241A \$2,420A \$2,094A Deposits with banks\$110A 121A 128A 231A 268A Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements\$2,631A 2,433A 1,776A 5,064A 2,767A Loans\$1,119A 1,061A 957A 2,180A 1,823A Securities:Taxable\$1,256A 1,193A 1,042A 2,449A 2,064A Exempt from federal income taxes\$â€A â€A â€A â€A â€A Total securities\$1,256A 1,193A 1,042A 2,449A 2,064A Trading securities\$75A 69A 80A 144A 150A Total interest income\$6,392A 6,096A 5,224A 12,488A 9,166A Interest expenseDeposits\$2,255A 2,187A 1,739A 4,442A 3,105A Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements\$2,433A 2,243A 1,729A 4,676A 2,621A Trading liabilities\$23A 21A 43A 44A 73A Other borrowed funds\$8A 4A 32A 12A 35A Commercial paper\$13A â€A â€A 13A â€A Customer payables\$161A 146A 143A 307A 271A Long-term debt\$469A 455A 438A 924A 833A Total interest expense\$5,362A 5,056A 4,124A 10,418A 6,938A Net interest income\$1,030A 1,040A 1,100A 2,070A 2,228A Provision for credit losses\$â€A 27A 5A 27A 32A Net interest income after provision for credit losses\$1,030A 1,013A 1,095A 2,043A 2,196A Note 10â€Employee benefit plansThe components of net periodic benefit (credit) cost are presented below. The service cost component is reflected in staff expense, whereas the remaining components are reflected in other expense.Net periodic benefit (credit) costQuarter endedJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Domestic pension benefitsForeign pension benefitsHealth care benefitsDomestic pension benefitsForeign pension benefitsHealth care benefitsDomestic pension benefitsForeign pension benefitsHealth care benefitsService cost\$â€A \$3A \$â€A \$â€A \$â€A \$2A \$â€A \$â€A Interest cost\$46A 9A 1A 45A 10A 1A 47A 9A 2A Expected return on assets(95)(19)(2)(95)(20)(2)(95)(22)(3)Other\$A (1)(2)(6A (1)(2)(3A (4)(3)Net periodic benefit (credit)\$(43)\$(8)\$(3)\$(44)\$(8)\$(3)\$(45)\$(15)\$(4)76 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Net periodic benefit (credit) costYear-to-dateJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Domestic pension benefitsForeign pension benefitsHealth care benefitsDomestic pension benefitsForeign pension benefitsHealth care benefitsService cost\$â€A \$6A \$â€A \$â€A \$â€A \$5A \$â€A \$â€A Interest cost\$91A 19A 2A 95A 17A 3A Expected return on assets(190)(39)(4)(190)(44)(5)Other\$12A (2)(4)5A (7)(6)Net periodic benefit (credit)\$(87)\$(16)\$(6)\$(90)\$(29)\$(8)Note 11â€Income taxesBNY recorded an income tax provision of \$357 million (23.4% effective tax rate) in the second quarter of 2024, \$315 million (22.7% effective tax rate) in the second quarter of 2023 and \$297 million (22.4% effective tax rate) in the first quarter of 2024.In accordance with ASU 2023-02, Investmentsâ€Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Accounting for Investments in Tax Credit Structures Using the Proportional Amortization Method, we elected to account for investments in renewable energy projects that met the eligibility requirement using the proportional amortization method on a retrospective basis. Prior to 2024, we used the hypothetical liquidation at book value (â€HLBVâ€) methodology to determine the pre-tax loss that is recognized in each period. This change resulted in an increase in investment and other revenue and an increase in the provision for income taxes on the consolidated income statement beginning in the first quarter of 2024. For additional information, see Note 2 and Note 7.Our total tax reserves as of June 30, 2024 were \$107 million, compared with \$109 million at Dec. 31, 2023. If these tax reserves were unnecessary, \$107 million would affect the effective tax rate in future periods. We recognize accrued interest and penalties, if applicable, related to income taxes in income tax expense. Included in the balance sheet at June 30, 2024 is accrued interest, where applicable, of \$36 million. The tax benefit related to interest for the six months ended June 30, 2024 was \$3 million, compared with \$1 million of tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2023.It is reasonably possible the total reserve for uncertain tax positions could decrease within the next 12 months by approximately \$10A million as a result of adjustments related to tax years that are still subject to examination.Our federal income tax returns are closed to examination through 2016. Our New York State and New York City income tax returns are closed to examination through 2014. Our UK income tax returns are closed to examination through 2020.Note 12â€Variable interest entitiesWe have variable interests in variable interest entities (â€VIEsâ€), which include investments in retail, institutional and alternative investment funds. We earn management fees from these funds, as well as performance fees in certain funds, and may also provide start-up capital for new funds. The funds are primarily financed by our customersâ€ investments in the fundsâ€ equity or debt. Additionally, we invest in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects, which are designed to generate a return primarily through the realization of tax credits. The projects, which are structured as limited partnerships and limited liability companies, are also VIEs, but are not consolidated. The following table presents the incremental assets and liabilities included on the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023. The net assets of any consolidated VIE are solely available to settle the liabilities of the VIE and to settle any BNY 77Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)investorsâ€ ownership liquidation requests, including any seed capital we invested in the VIE. Consolidated investment management fundsJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)Trading assets\$652A \$510A Other assets\$22A 16A Total assets\$(A)\$674A \$526A Other liabilities\$5A \$1A Total liabilities (b)\$5A \$1A Nonredeemable noncontrolling À interests (c)\$186A \$50A (a)À Á À Includes voting model entities (â€VMEsâ€) with assets of \$51 million at June 30, 2024 and \$91 million at Dec. 31, 2023.(b)À Á À Includes VMEs with liabilities of \$1 million at June 30, 2024 and \$1 million at Dec. 31, 2023.(c)À Á À Includes VMEs with nonredeemable noncontrolling interests of \$3 million at June 30, 2024 and \$12 million at Dec. 31, 2023.We have not provided financial or other support that was not otherwise contractually required to be provided to our VIEs. Additionally, creditors of any consolidated VIEs do not have any recourse to the general credit of BNY. Non-consolidated VIEsAs of June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, assets and liabilities related to the VIEs where we are not the primary beneficiary were included in other assets and other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet and primarily related to accounting for our investments in qualified affordable housing and renewable energy projects. The maximum loss exposure indicated in the following table relates solely to our investments in, and unfunded commitments to, the VIEs.Non-consolidated VIEsJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)Other assets\$2,242A \$2,261A Other liabilities\$46A 780A Maximum loss exposure\$3,088A 3,041A Note 13â€Preferred stockThe Parent has 100 million authorized shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.01 per share. The following table summarizes the Parentâ€s preferred stock issued and outstanding at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023.Preferred stock summary (a)Total shares issued and outstandingCarrying value (b)(in millions)June 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023June 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Per annum dividend rate (c)Series AGreater of (i) SOFR plus 0.565% and (ii) 4.000%\$5,001A 5,001A \$500A \$500A Series F4.625% to but excluding Sept. 20, 2026, then SOFR plus 3.131%\$10,000A 10,000A 990A 990A Series G4.700% to but excluding Sept. 20, 2025, then a floating rate equal to the five-year treasury rate plus 4.358%\$10,000A 10,000A 990A 990A Series H3.700% to but excluding March 20, 2026, then a floating rate equal to the five-year treasury rate plus 3.352%\$8,25A 8,25A \$76A \$76A Series I3.750% to but excluding Dec. 20, 2026, then a floating rate equal to the five-year treasury rate plus 2.630%\$13,000A 13,000A 1,287A 1,287A Total\$43,826A 43,826A \$4,343A \$4,343A (a)À Á À All outstanding preferred stock is noncumulative perpetual preferred stock with a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share.(b)À Á À The carrying value of the Series F, Series G, Series H and Series I preferred stock is recorded net of issuance costs.(c)À Á À References to SOFR are to a floating rate equal to the three-month CME Term SOFR (plus a spread adjustment of 0.26161% per annum).78 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)The table below presents the Parentâ€s preferred dividends.Preferred dividends(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)Depository shares per share2Q241Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Per shareTotaldividendPer shareTotaldividendPer shareTotaldividendPer shareTotaldividendPer shareTotaldividendSeries A100A (a)\$1,574.00A \$8A 1,566.46A \$8A 1,412.60A \$7A 1,340.46A \$16A \$2,740.32A 14A Series D100A N/A/N/A/A\$2,250.00A 11A N/A/N/A/A\$2,250.00A 11A Series F100A â€A â€A 2,312.50A 23A â€A â€A 2,312.50A 23A 2,312.50A 23A Series G100A â€A â€A 2,350.00A 24A â€A â€A 2,350.00A 24A 2,350.00A 24A Series H100A 925.00A 5A 925.00A 5A 925.00A 6A 1,850.00A 10A 1,850.00A 11A Series I100A 937.50A 12A 937.50A 12A 937.50A 12A 1,875.00A 24A 1,875.00A 24A Totals\$25A \$72A \$36A \$97A \$107A (a)À Á À Represents Normal Preferred Capital Securities.N/A - Not applicable.In December 2023, all of the outstanding shares of the Series D preferred stock were redeemed.All of the outstanding shares of the Series A preferred stock are owned by Mellon Capital IV, a 100% owned finance subsidiary of the Parent, which will pass through any dividend on the Series A preferred stock to the holders of its Normal Preferred Capital Securities. The Parentâ€s obligations under the trust and other agreements relating to Mellon Capital IV have the effect of providing a full and unconditional guarantee, on a subordinated basis, of payments due on the Normal Preferred Capital Securities. No other subsidiary of the Parent guarantees the securities of Mellon Capital IV. For additional information on our preferred stock, see Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report. Note 14â€Other comprehensive income (loss)Components of other comprehensive incomeÀ (loss)Quarter endedJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Pre-taxamountTax(expense)benefitAfter-taxamountPre-taxamountTax(expense)benefitAfter-taxamountPre-taxamountTax(expense)benefitAfter-taxamountForeign currency translation:Foreign currency translation adjustments arising during the period (a)\$(9)\$(21)\$(30)\$(44)\$(47)\$(91)\$61A \$36A \$97A Total foreign currency translation(9)(21)(30)(44)(47)(91)\$61A 36A 97A Unrealized gain on assets available-for-sale:Unrealized (loss) gain arising during period(13)2A (11)13A (34)103A (202)45A (157)Reclassification adjustment (b)17A (4)13A 1A â€A 1A â€A â€A Net unrealized gain (loss) on assets available-for-sale4A (2)2A 138A (34)104A (202)45A (157)Defined benefit plans:Amortization of prior service credit, net loss and initial obligation included in net periodic benefit cost (b)4A (1)3A 3A â€A 3A (4)2A (2)Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges:Unrealized hedge gain arising during period3A (1)2A 4A (1)3A 3A (1)2A Reclassification of net (gain) loss to net income:Foreign exchange (â€FXâ€) contracts â€ staff expense(2)1A (1)(2)â€A (2)â€A â€A FX contracts â€ investment and other revenueâ€A â€A â€A â€A â€A â€A 1A â€A 1A Total reclassifications to net income(2)1A (1)(2)â€A (2)1A â€A 1A Net unrealized gain on cash flow hedges1A â€A 1A 2A (1)1A 4A (1)3A Total other comprehensive income (loss)\$â€A \$(24)\$(24)\$99A \$(82)\$17A \$(141)\$82A \$(59)(a)À Á À Includes the impact of hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries. See Note 17 for additional information.(b)À Á À The reclassification adjustment related to the unrealized gain (loss) on assets available-for-sale is recorded as net securities gains (losses), which is included in investment and other revenue on the consolidated income statement. The amortization of prior service credit, net loss and initial obligation included in net periodic benefit cost is recorded as other expense on the consolidated income statement. BNY 79Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Components of other comprehensive incomeÀ (loss)Year-to-dateJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Pre-taxamountTax(expense)benefitAfter-taxamountPre-taxamountTax(expense)benefitAfter-taxamountForeign currency translation:Foreign currency translation adjustments arising during the period (a)\$(53)\$(68)\$(121)\$(138A \$62A \$200A Total foreign currency translation\$(53)\$(68) (121)138A 62A 200A Unrealized gain on assets available-for-sale:Unrealized gain arising during period124A (32)92A 217A (57)160A Reclassification adjustment (b)18A (4)14A 1A â€A 1A Net unrealized gain on assets available-for-sale142A (36)106A 218A (57)161A Defined benefit plans:Amortization of prior service credit, net loss and initial obligation included in net periodic benefit cost (b)7A (1)6A (8)3A (5)Total defined benefit plans7A (1)6A (8)3A (5)Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges:Unrealized hedge gain arising during period7A (2)5A 7A (2)5A Reclassification of net loss to net income:FX contracts â€ staff expense(4)1A (3)3A (1)2A FX contracts â€ investment and other revenueâ€A â€A â€A 1A â€A 1A Total reclassifications to net income(4)1A (3)4A (1)3A Net unrealized gain on cash flow hedges3A (1)2A 11A (3)8A Total other comprehensive income (loss)\$99A \$(106)\$(7)\$359A \$5A \$364A (a)À Á À Includes the impact of hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries. See Note 17 for additional information.(b)À Á À The reclassification adjustment related to the unrealized gain (loss) on assets available-for-sale is recorded as net securities gains, which is included in investment and other revenue on the consolidated income statement. The amortization of prior service credit, net loss and initial obligation included in net periodic benefit cost is recorded as other expense on the consolidated income statement. Note 15â€Fair value measurementFair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A three-level hierarchy for fair value measurements is utilized based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. BNYâ€s own creditworthiness is considered when valuing liabilities. See Note 20 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report for information on how we determine fair value and the fair value hierarchy. The following tables present the financial instruments carried at fair value at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, by caption on the consolidated balance sheet and by the three-level valuation hierarchy. We have included credit ratings information in certain of the tables because the information indicates the degree of credit risk to which we are exposed, and significant changes in ratings classifications could result in increased risk for us. 80 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at June 30, 2024TotalÀ carryingvalue(dollars in millions)Level 1Level 2LevelÀ 3NettingÀ (a)Assets:Available-for-sale securities:Non-U.S. government (b)\$4,031A \$20,920A \$â€A \$â€A \$24,951A U.S. Treasury\$19,490A \$â€A â€A 19,490A Agency RMBSâ€A 16,891A â€A â€A 16,891A Agency commercial MBSâ€A 7,548A â€A â€A 7,548A Foreign covered bondsâ€A 7,329A â€A 7,329A CLOsâ€A 6,370A â€A 6,370A Non-agency commercial MBSâ€A 2,819A â€A â€A 2,819A U.S. government agenciesâ€A 2,552A â€A 2,552A Non-agency RMBSâ€A 1,647A â€A â€A 1,647A Other ABSâ€A 823A â€A â€A 823A Other debt securitiesâ€A 1A â€A â€A 1A Total available-for-sale securities\$23,521A 66,900A â€A â€A 90,421A Trading assets:Debt instruments\$1,407A 2,016A â€A â€A 3,423A Equity instruments\$5,202A â€A â€A 5,202A Derivative assets not designated as hedging\$6A 5,820A â€A (4,842)984A Total trading assets\$6,15A 7,836A â€A (4,842)9,609A Other assets:Derivative assets designated as hedging:Interest rateâ€A 295A â€A â€A 295A Foreign exchangeâ€A 107A â€A â€A 107A Total derivative assets designated as hedgingâ€A 402A â€A â€A 402A Other assets (c)454A 555A â€A â€A 1,009A Total other assets\$454A 957A â€A â€A 1,411A Assets measured at NAV (c)166A Total assets\$30,590A \$75,693A \$â€A \$(4,842)\$101,607A Percentage of total assets prior to netting29A 71A %À %Liabilities:Trading liabilities:Debt instruments\$1,465A \$31A \$â€A \$â€A 1,496A Equity instruments\$18A â€A â€A 18A Derivative liabilities not

[illegible]

(c)Interest rate contracts\$156,069Â 155,535Â \$876Â \$1,060Â \$1,292Â \$1,347Â Foreign exchange contracts994,914Â 944,241Â 4,935Â 9,227Â 4,938Â 9,282Â Equity contracts4,584Â 3,886Â 15A 8A 99A 138A Credit contracts255A 220A â€”Â â€”Â 4A 4A 6A Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments\$5,826A \$10,295A \$6,333A \$10,773A Total derivatives fair value (d)\$6,228A \$10,531A \$6,374A \$10,946A Effect of master netting agreements (e)(4,842)(8,256)(4,475)(7,090)Fair value after effect of master netting agreements\$1,386A \$2,275A \$1,899A \$3,856A (a)Â 4A 4A The fair value of asset derivatives and liability derivatives designated as hedging instruments is recorded as other assets and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated balance sheet.(b)Â 4A 4A For derivative transactions settled at clearing organizations, cash collateral exchanged is deemed a settlement of the derivative each day. The settlement reduces the gross fair value of derivative assets and liabilities and results in a corresponding decrease in the effect of master netting agreements, with no impact to the consolidated balance sheet.(c)Â 4A 4A The fair value of asset derivatives and liability derivatives not designated as hedging instruments is recorded as trading assets and trading liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated balance sheet.(d)Â 4A 4A Fair values are on a gross basis, before consideration of master netting agreements, as required by ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging.(e)Â 4A 4A Effect of master netting agreements includes cash collateral received and paid of \$1,253 million and \$886 million, respectively, at June 30, 2024, and \$2,353 million and \$1,187 million, respectively, at Dec. 31, 2023.BNY 87Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Trading activities (including trading derivatives)Our trading activities are focused on acting as a market-maker for our customers, facilitating customer trades and risk-mitigating economic hedging in compliance with the Volcker Rule. The change in the fair value of the derivatives utilized in our trading activities is recorded in foreign exchange revenue and investment and other revenue on the consolidated income statement.The following table presents our foreign exchange revenue and other trading revenue.Foreign exchange revenue and other trading revenue(in millions)2Q241Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Foreign exchange revenues\$184A \$152A \$158A \$336A \$334A Other trading revenue77A 69A 53A 146A 98A Foreign exchange revenue includes income from purchasing and selling foreign currencies, currency forwards, futures and options as well as foreign currency remeasurement. Other trading revenue reflects results from trading in cash instruments, including fixed income and equity securities, and trading and economic hedging activity with non-foreign exchange derivatives.We also use derivative financial instruments as risk-mitigating economic hedges, which are not formally designated as accounting hedges. This includes hedging the foreign currency, interest rate or market risks inherent in some of our balance sheet exposures, such as seed capital investments and deposits, as well as certain investment management fee revenue streams. We also use total return swaps to economically hedge obligations arising from the Companyâ€™s deferred compensation plan whereby the participants defer compensation and earn a return linked to the performance of investments they select. The gains or losses on these total return swaps are recorded in staff expense on the consolidated income statement. There was no impact in the second quarter of 2024. We recorded a gain of \$8 million in the second quarter of 2023, \$11 million in the first quarter of 2024, \$11 million in the first six months of 2024 and \$15 million in the first six months of 2023. We manage trading risk through a system of position limits, a value-at-risk (â€œVaRâ€) methodology based on historical simulation and other market sensitivity measures. Risk is monitored and reported to senior management by a separate unit, independent from trading, on a daily basis. Based on certain assumptions, the VaR methodology is designed to capture the potential overnight pre-tax dollar loss from adverse changes in fair values of all trading positions. The calculation assumes a one-day holding period, utilizes a 99% confidence level and incorporates non-linear product characteristics. The VaR model is one of several statistical models used to develop economic capital results, which are allocated to lines of business for computing risk-adjusted performance.VaR methodology does not evaluate risk attributable to extraordinary financial, economic or other occurrences. As a result, the risk assessment process includes a number of stress scenarios based upon the risk factors in the portfolio and managementâ€™s assessment of market conditions. Additional stress scenarios based upon historical market events are also performed. Stress tests may incorporate the impact of reduced market liquidity and the breakdown of historically observed correlations and extreme scenarios. VaR and other statistical measures, stress testing and sensitivity analysis are incorporated into other risk management materials.Counterparty credit risk and collateralWe assess the credit risk of our counterparties through regular examination of their financial statements, confidential communication with the management of those counterparties and regular monitoring of publicly available credit rating information. This and other information is used to develop proprietary credit rating metrics used to assess credit quality.Collateral requirements are determined after a comprehensive review of the credit quality of each counterparty. Collateral is generally held or pledged in the form of cash and/or highly liquid government securities. Collateral requirements are monitored and adjusted daily.Additional disclosures concerning derivative financial instruments are provided in Note 15.Disclosure of contingent features in over-the-counter (â€œOTCâ€) derivative instrumentsCertain OTC derivative contracts and/or collateral agreements contain credit risk-contingent features triggered upon a rating downgrade in which the 88 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)counterparty has the right to request additional collateral or the right to terminate the contracts in a net liability position. The following table shows the aggregate fair value of OTC derivative contracts in net liability positions that contained credit risk-contingent features and the value of collateral that has been posted.June 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)Aggregate fair value of OTC derivatives in net liability positions (a)\$1,100A \$1,003A Collateral posted\$1,190A \$1,001A (a)Â 4A 4A Before consideration of cash collateral.The aggregate fair value of OTC derivative contracts containing credit risk-contingent features can fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to changes in market conditions, composition of counterparty trades, new business or changes to the contingent features.The Bank of New York Mellon, our largest banking subsidiary, enters into the substantial majority of our OTC derivative contracts and/or collateral agreements. As such, the contingent features may be triggered if The Bank of New York Mellonâ€™s long-term issuer rating were downgraded.The following table shows the fair value of contracts falling under early termination provisions that were in net liability positions for three key ratings triggers. Potential close-out exposures (fair value) (a)June 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)If The Bank of New York Mellonâ€™s rating changed to: (b)A3/A-\$28A \$115A Baa2/BBB\$341A \$792A Ba1/BB+\$1,179A \$1,920A (a)Â 4A 4A The amounts represent potential total close-out values if The Bank of New York Mellonâ€™s long-term issuer rating were to immediately drop to the indicated levels, and do not reflect collateral posted.(b)Â 4A 4A Represents ratings by Moodyâ€™s/S&P.If The Bank of New York Mellonâ€™s debt rating had fallen below investment grade on June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, existing collateral arrangements would have required us to post additional collateral of \$281 million and \$235 million, respectively.Offsetting assets and liabilitiesThe following tables present derivative and financial instruments and their related offsets. There were no derivative instruments or financial instruments subject to a legally enforceable netting agreement for which we are not currently netting.Offsetting of derivative assets and financial assets at June 30, 2024Gross assets recognizedGross amounts offset in the balance sheet Net assets recognized in the balance sheetGross amounts not offset in the balance sheet(in millions)(a)Financial instrumentsCash collateral receivedNet amountDerivatives subject to netting arrangements:Interest rate contracts\$1,013A \$861A \$152A \$36A â€”A \$116A Foreign exchange contracts4,812A 3,966A 846A 83A â€”A 763A Equity and other contracts15A 15A â€”A â€”A â€”A â€”A Total derivatives subject to netting arrangements5,840A 4,842A 998A 119A â€”A 879A Total derivatives not subject to netting arrangements388A â€”A 388A â€”A â€”A 388A Total derivatives6,228A 4,842A 1,386A 119A â€”A 1,267A Reverse repurchase agreements183,313A 167,863A (b)15,450A 15,414A â€”A 36A Securities borrowing14,273A â€”A 14,273A 13,488A â€”A 785A Total\$203,814A \$172,705A \$31,109A \$29,021A \$â€”A \$2,088A (a)Â 4A 4A Includes the effect of netting agreements and net cash collateral received. The offset related to the OTC derivatives was allocated to the various types of derivatives based on the net positions.(b)Â 4A 4A Offsetting of reverse repurchase agreements relates to our involvement in the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (â€œFICCâ€), where we settle government securities transactions on a net basis for payment and delivery through the Fedwire system.BNY 89Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Offsetting of derivative assets and financial assets at Dec. 31, 2023Gross assets recognizedGross amounts offset in the balance sheet Net assets recognized in the balance sheetGross amounts not offset in the balance sheet(in millions)(a)Financial instrumentsCash collateral pledgedNet amountDerivatives subject to netting arrangements:Interest rate contracts\$979A \$751A \$228A \$60A â€”A 168A Foreign exchange contracts8,552A 7,498A 1,054A 320A â€”A 902A Total derivatives not subject to netting arrangements993A â€”A 993A â€”A â€”A 993A Total derivatives10,531A 8,256A 2,275A 380A â€”A 1,895A Reverse repurchase agreements169,092A 150,667A (b)18,425A 18,422A â€”A 3A Securities borrowing10,475A â€”A 10,475A 10,011A â€”A 464A Total\$190,098A \$158,923A \$31,175A \$28,813A \$â€”A \$2,362A (a)Â 4A 4A Includes the effect of netting agreements and net cash collateral received. The offset related to the OTC derivatives was allocated to the various types of derivatives based on the net positions.(b)Â 4A 4A Offsetting of reverse repurchase agreements relates to our involvement in the FICC, where we settle government securities transactions on a net basis for payment and delivery through the Fedwire system.Offsetting of derivative liabilities and financial liabilities at June 30, 2024Net liabilities recognized in the balance sheetGross liabilities recognizedGross amounts offset in the balance sheet Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet(in millions)(a)Financial instrumentsCash collateral pledgedNet amountDerivatives subject to netting arrangements:Interest rate contracts\$993A \$519A \$474A \$50A â€”A \$424A Foreign exchange contracts4,578A 3,893A 685A 211A â€”A 474A Equity and other contracts98A 63A 35A 24A â€”A 11A Total derivatives subject to netting arrangements5,669A 4,475A 1,194A 285A â€”A 909A Total derivatives not subject to netting arrangements705A â€”A 705A â€”A â€”A 705A Total derivatives6,374A 4,475A 1,899A 285A â€”A 1,614A Repurchase agreements180,502A 167,863A (b)12,639A 12,622A 16A 1A Securities lending3,062A â€”A 3,062A 2,941A â€”A 121A Total\$189,938A \$172,338A \$17,600A \$15,848A \$16A \$1,736A (a)Â 4A 4A Includes the effect of netting agreements and net cash collateral paid. The offset related to the OTC derivatives was allocated to the various types of derivatives based on the net positions.(b)Â 4A 4A Offsetting of repurchase agreements relates to our involvement in the FICC, where we settle government securities transactions on a net basis for payment and delivery through the Fedwire system.90 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Offsetting of derivative liabilities and financial liabilities at Dec. 31, 2023Net liabilities recognized in the balance sheetGross liabilities recognizedGross amounts offset in the balance sheet Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheetGross amounts not offset in the balance sheet(in millions)(a)Financial instrumentsCash collateral pledgedNet amountDerivatives subject to netting arrangements:Interest rate contracts\$1,118A \$635A \$483A \$78A â€”A \$405A Foreign exchange contracts8,454A 6,341A 2,113A 93A â€”A 2,020A Equity and other contracts128A 114A 14A â€”A â€”A 14A Total derivatives subject to netting arrangements9,700A 7,090A 2,610A 171A â€”A 2,439A Total derivatives not subject to netting arrangements1,246A â€”A 1,246A â€”A â€”A 1,246A Total derivatives10,946A 7,090A 3,856A 171A â€”A 3,685A Repurchase agreements162,661A 150,667A (b)11,994A 11,966A 28A â€”A Securities lending2,513A â€”A 2,513A 2,404A â€”A 109A Total\$176,120A \$157,757A \$18,363A \$14,541A \$28A \$3,794A (a)Â 4A 4A Includes the effect of netting agreements and net cash collateral paid. The offset related to the OTC derivatives was allocated to the various types of derivatives based on the net positions.(b)Â 4A 4A Offsetting of repurchase agreements relates to our involvement in the FICC, where we settle government securities transactions on a net basis for payment and delivery through the Fedwire system.Secured borrowingsThe following table presents the contract value of repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions accounted for as secured borrowings by the type of collateral provided to counterparties.Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions accounted for as secured borrowingsJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Remaining contractual maturityTotalRemaining contractual maturityTotal(in millions)Overnight and continuousUp to 30 days30-90 daysOver 90 daysOvernight and continuousUp to 30 days30-90 daysOver 90daysRepurchase agreements:U.S. Treasury\$139,392A \$â€”A \$1,392A \$461A \$141,245A \$128,304A \$15A \$1,409A \$510A \$130,238A Agency RMBS30,489A 20A 1,007A 375A 31,891A 25,815A â€”A 896A 120A 26,831A Sovereign debt/sovereign guaranteed943A 1,369A â€”A â€”A 2,312A 1,049A â€”A â€”A â€”A 1,049A Corporate bonds88A 158A 1,325A 698A 2,269A 103A 72A 1,315A 590A 2,080A State and political subdivisions52A 20A 52A 256A 849A 37A 38A 449A 257A 781A U.S. government agencies94A â€”A 75A 75A 244A 44A â€”A 61A 32A 137A Other debt securities422A 154A 61A 1A 638A 4A 180A 73A 24A 281A Equity securitiesâ€”A 6A 594A 454A 1,054A â€”A 10A 1,172A 82A 1,264A Total \$171,480A \$1,727A \$4,975A \$2,320A \$180,502A \$155,356A \$315A \$5,375A \$1,615A \$162,661A Securities lending:Agency RMBS\$121A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$121A \$111A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$111A Other debt securities66A â€”A â€”A â€”A 66A 25A â€”A â€”A 25A Equity securities2,875A â€”A â€”A â€”A 2,875A 2,377A â€”A â€”A â€”A 2,377A Total \$3,062A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$3,062A \$2,513A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$2,513A Total secured borrowings\$174,542A \$1,727A \$4,975A \$2,320A \$183,564A \$157,869A \$315A \$5,375A \$1,615A \$165,174A BNYâ€™s repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions primarily encounter risk associated with liquidity. We are required to pledge collateral based on predetermined terms within the agreements. If we were to experience a decline in the fair value of the collateral pledged for these transactions, we could be required to provide additional collateral to the counterparty, therefore decreasing the amount of assets available for other liquidity needs that may arise. BNY also offers tri-party collateral agency services in the tri-party repo market where we are exposed to credit risk. In order to mitigate this risk, we require dealers to fully secure intraday credit.BNY 91Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)Note 18â€”Commitments and contingent liabilitiesOff-balance sheet arrangementsIn the normal course of business, various commitments and contingent liabilities are outstanding that are not reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.Our significant trading and off-balance sheet risks are securities, foreign currency and interest rate risk management products, commercial lending commitments, letters of credit and securities lending indemnifications. We assume these risks to reduce interest rate and foreign currency risks, to provide customers with the ability to meet credit and liquidity needs and to hedge foreign currency and interest rate risks. These items involve, to varying degrees, credit, foreign currency and interest rate risks not recognized on the balance sheet. Our off-balance sheet risks are managed and monitored in manners similar to those used for on-balance sheet risks. The following table presents a summary of our off-balance sheet credit risks.Off-balance sheet credit risksJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(in millions)Lending commitments\$50,158A \$46,518A Standby letters of credit (â€œSBLCâ€) (a)1,731A 1,816A Commercial letters of credit41A 41A Securities lending indemnifications (b) (c)539,559A 492,739A (a)Net of participations totaling \$195 million at June 30, 2024 and \$163 million at Dec. 31, 2023. (b)Excludes the indemnification for securities for which BNY acts as an agent on behalf of CIBC Mellon clients, which totaled \$66 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$59 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. (c)Includes cash collateral, invested in indemnified repurchase agreements, held by us as securities lending agent of \$61 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$45 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. The total potential loss on undrawn lending commitments, standby and commercial letters of credit and securities lending indemnifications is equal to the total notional amount if drawn upon, which does not consider the value of any collateral.Since many of the lending commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amount does not necessarily represent future cash requirements. A summary of lending commitment maturities is as follows: \$31.2 billion in less than one year, \$18.5 billion in one to five years and \$380 million over five years.SBLCs principally support obligations of corporate clients and were collateralized with cash and securities of \$179 million at June 30, 2024 and \$158 million at Dec. 31, 2023. At June 30, 2024, \$1.3 billion of the SBLCs will expire within one year and \$455 million in one to five years. No SBLCs expire in over five years. We must recognize, at the inception of an SBLC and foreign and other guarantees, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The fair value of the liability, which was recorded with a corresponding asset in other assets, was estimated as the present value of contractual customer fees. The estimated liability for losses related to SBLCs and foreign and other guarantees, if any, is included in the allowance for lending-related commitments. Payment/performance risk of SBLCs is monitored using both historical performance and internal ratings criteria. BNYâ€™s historical experience is that SBLCs typically expire without being funded. SBLCs below investment grade are monitored closely for payment/performance risk. The table below shows SBLCs by investment grade:Standby letters of creditJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Investment grade68A %74A %Non-investment grade32A %26A %A commercial letter of credit is normally a short-term instrument used to finance a commercial contract for the shipment of goods from a seller to a buyer. Although the commercial letter of credit is contingent upon the satisfaction of specified conditions, it represents a credit exposure if the buyer defaults on the underlying transaction. As a result, the total contractual amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements. Commercial letters of credit totaled \$41 million at June 30, 2024 and \$41 million at Dec. 31, 2023.We expect many of the lending commitments and letters of credit to expire without the need to advance any cash. The revenue associated with guarantees frequently depends on the credit rating of the obligor and the structure of the transaction, including 92 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)collateral, if any. The allowance for lending-related commitments was \$73 million at June 30, 2024 and \$87 million at Dec. 31, 2023.A securities lending transaction is a fully collateralized transaction in which the owner of a security agrees to lend the security (typically through an agent, in our case, The Bank of New York Mellon) to a borrower, usually a broker-dealer or bank, on an open, overnight or term basis, under the terms of a prearranged contract. We typically lend securities with indemnification against borrower default. We generally require the borrower to provide collateral with a minimum value of 102% of the fair value of the securities

owned, which is monitored on a daily basis, thus reducing credit risk. Market risk can also arise in securities lending transactions. These risks are controlled through policies limiting the level of risk that can be undertaken. Securities lending transactions are generally entered into only with highly rated counterparties. Securities lending indemnifications were secured by collateral of \$566 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$518 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. CIBC Mellon, a joint venture between BNY and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (the "CIBC"), engages in securities lending activities. A CIBC Mellon, BNY and CIBC jointly and severally indemnify securities lenders against specific types of borrower default. At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, \$66 billion and \$59 billion, respectively, of borrowings at CIBC Mellon, for which BNY acts as agent on behalf of CIBC Mellon clients, were secured by collateral of \$70 billion and \$62 billion, respectively. If, upon a default, a borrower's collateral was not sufficient to cover its related obligations, certain losses related to the indemnification could be covered by the indemnitors. Unsettled repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements In the normal course of business, we enter into repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements that settle at a future date. In repurchase agreements, BNY receives cash from and provides securities as collateral to a counterparty at settlement. In reverse repurchase agreements, BNY advances cash to and receives securities as collateral from the counterparty at settlement. These transactions are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet on the settlement date. At June 30, 2024, we had no unsettled repurchase agreements and \$78.9 billion of unsettled reverse repurchase agreements. At Dec. 31, 2023, we had no unsettled repurchase agreements and \$77.9 billion of unsettled reverse repurchase agreements. Industry concentrations We have significant industry concentrations related to credit exposure at June 30, 2024. The tables below present our credit exposure in the financial institutions and commercial portfolios. Financial institutions portfolio exposure (in billions) June 30, 2024 Loans Unfunded commitments Total exposure Securities

industry	\$2.4A	\$17.8A	\$20.2A	Asset
managers	1.6A	8.2A	9.8A	Banks
7.9A	1.4A	9.3A	Insurance	0.1A
4.1A	4.2A	Government	0.3A	0.3A
Other	0.2A	0.6A	0.8A	Totals
\$12.2A	\$32.4A	\$44.6A	Commercial portfolio	exposure (in
billions)	June 30, 2024	Loans	Unfunded commitments	Total exposure
Services	and other	\$1.4A	\$3.6A	\$5.0A
Manufacturing	0.6A	3.7A	4.3A	Energy and utilities
0.2A	4.0A	4.2A	Media and	telecom
0.7A	0.7A	Totals	\$2.2A	\$12.0A
\$14.2A	Major concentrations in securities lending are primarily to broker-dealers and are generally collateralized with cash and/or securities. Sponsored member repo program BNY is a sponsoring member in the FICC sponsored member program, where we submit eligible repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions in U.S. Treasury and agency securities (the "Sponsored Member Transactions") between BNY and our sponsored member clients for novation and clearing through FICC pursuant to the FICC Government Securities Division rulebook (the "FICC Rules"). We also guarantee to FICC the prompt and full payment and performance of our sponsored member clients' respective obligations under the FICC Rules in connection with such clients' Sponsored Member Transactions. We minimize our credit exposure BNY 93 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued) under this guaranty by obtaining a security interest in our sponsored member clients' collateral and rights under Sponsored Member Transactions. See "Offsetting assets and liabilities" in Note 17 for additional information on our repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. Indemnification arrangements We have provided standard representations for underwriting agreements, acquisition and divestiture agreements, sales of loans and commitments, and other similar types of arrangements and customary indemnification for claims and legal proceedings related to providing financial services that are not otherwise included above. Insurance has been purchased to mitigate certain of these risks. Generally, there are no stated or notional amounts included in these indemnifications, and the contingencies triggering the obligation for indemnification are not expected to occur. Furthermore, often counterparties to these transactions provide us with comparable indemnifications. We are unable to develop an estimate of the maximum payout under these indemnifications for several reasons. In addition to the lack of a stated or notional amount in a majority of such indemnifications, we are unable to predict the nature of events that would trigger indemnification or the level of indemnification for a certain event. We believe, however, that the possibility that we will have to make any material payments for these indemnifications is remote. At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, we have not recorded any material liabilities under these arrangements. Clearing and settlement exchanges We are a noncontrolling equity investor in, and/or member of, several industry clearing or settlement exchanges through which foreign exchange, securities, derivatives or other transactions settle. Certain of these industry clearing and settlement exchanges require their members to guarantee their obligations and liabilities and/or to provide liquidity support in the event other members do not honor their obligations. We believe the likelihood that a clearing or settlement exchange (of which we are a member) would become insolvent is remote. Additionally, certain settlement exchanges have implemented loss allocation policies that enable the exchange to allocate settlement losses to the members of the exchange. It is not possible to quantify such mark-to-market loss until the loss occurs. Any ancillary costs that occur as a result of any mark-to-market loss cannot be quantified. In addition, we also sponsor clients as members on clearing and settlement exchanges and guarantee their obligations. At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, we did not record any material liabilities under these arrangements. Legal proceedings In the ordinary course of business, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and its subsidiaries are routinely named as defendants in or made parties to pending and potential legal actions. We also are subject to governmental and regulatory examinations, information-gathering requests, investigations and proceedings (both formal and informal). Claims for significant monetary damages are often asserted in many of these legal actions, while claims for disgorgement, restitution, penalties and/or other remedial actions or sanctions may be sought in governmental and regulatory matters. It is inherently difficult to predict the eventual outcomes of such matters given their complexity and the particular facts and circumstances at issue in each of these matters. However, on the basis of our current knowledge and understanding, we do not believe that judgments, settlements or orders, if any, arising from these matters (either individually or in the aggregate, after giving effect to applicable reserves and insurance coverage) will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or liquidity of BNY, although they could have a material effect on our results of operations in a given period. In view of the inherent unpredictability of outcomes in litigation and regulatory matters, particularly where (i) the damages sought are substantial or indeterminate, (ii) the proceedings are in the early stages, or (iii) the matters involve novel legal theories or a large number of parties, as a matter of course there is considerable uncertainty surrounding the timing or ultimate resolution of litigation and regulatory matters, including a possible eventual loss, fine, penalty or business impact, if any, associated with each such matter. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, we establish accruals for litigation and regulatory matters when those matters proceed to a stage where they present loss contingencies that are both probable and reasonably estimable. In such cases, there may be a possible exposure to loss in excess of any amounts accrued. We regularly monitor such matters for developments that could affect the amount of the accrual, and will 94 BNY Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued) adjust the accrual amount as appropriate. If the loss contingency in question is not both probable and reasonably estimable, we do not establish an accrual and the matter continues to be monitored for any developments that would make the loss contingency both probable and reasonably estimable. We believe that our accruals for legal proceedings are appropriate and, in the aggregate, are not material to the consolidated financial position of BNY, although future accruals could have a material effect on the results of operations in a given period. In addition, if we have the potential to recover a portion of an estimated loss from a third party, we record a receivable up to the amount of the accrual that is probable of recovery. For certain of those matters described here for which a loss contingency may, in the future, be reasonably possible (whether in excess of a related accrued liability or where there is no accrued liability), BNY is currently unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible loss. For those matters described here where BNY is able to estimate a reasonably possible loss, the aggregate range of such reasonably possible loss is up to \$600 million in excess of the accrued liability (if any) related to those matters. For matters where a reasonably possible loss is denominated in a foreign currency, our estimate is adjusted quarterly based on prevailing exchange rates. We do not consider potential recoveries when estimating reasonably possible losses. The following describes certain judicial, regulatory and arbitration proceedings involving BNY: Mortgage-Securitization Trusts Proceedings BNY has been named as a defendant in a number of legal actions brought by MBS investors alleging that the trustee has expansive duties under the governing agreements, including the duty to investigate and pursue breach of representation and warranty claims against other parties to the MBS transactions. Two actions commenced in December 2015 and February 2017 are pending in New York federal court. In New York state court, six actions are pending: one case commenced in May 2016; two related cases commenced in September 2021 and October 2022; and three related cases commenced in October 2021, December 2021 and February 2022. Matters Related to R. Allen Stanford In late December 2005, Pershing LLC (the "Pershing") became a clearing firm for Stanford Group Co. (the "SGC"), a registered broker-dealer that was part of a group of entities ultimately controlled by R. Allen Stanford (the "Stanford"). Stanford International Bank, also controlled by Stanford, issued certificates of deposit (the "CDs"). Some investors allegedly wired funds from their SGC accounts to purchase CDs. In 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission charged Stanford with operating a Ponzi scheme in connection with the sale of CDs, and SGC was placed into receivership. Alleged purchasers of CDs have filed two putative class action proceedings against Pershing: one in November 2009 in Texas federal court, and one in May 2016 in New Jersey federal court. On Nov. 5, 2021, the court dismissed the class action filed in New Jersey and that matter has concluded. Three lawsuits remain against Pershing in Louisiana and New Jersey federal courts, which were filed in January 2010, October 2015 and May 2016. The purchasers allege that Pershing, as SGC's clearing firm, assisted Stanford in a fraudulent scheme and assert contractual, statutory and common law claims. In March 2019, a group of investors filed a putative class action against The Bank of New York Mellon in New Jersey federal court, making the same allegations as in the prior actions brought against Pershing. On Nov. 12, 2021, the court dismissed the class action against The Bank of New York Mellon; on Dec. 15, 2022, an appeals court reversed the dismissal and returned the case to the trial court for further proceedings. All the cases that have been brought in federal court have been consolidated in Texas federal court for discovery purposes. On June 28, 2024, an unincorporated association that claims to represent the interests of Stanford investors filed a lawsuit in New Jersey federal court against The Bank of New York Mellon, making the same allegations as prior cases, and we expect that lawsuit to be consolidated with the others in Texas federal court. Various alleged Stanford CD purchasers asserted similar claims in Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (the "FINRA") arbitration proceedings. Brazilian Postal Litigation BNY Servicos Financeiros DTVM S.A. (the "DTVM"), a subsidiary that provides asset services in Brazil, acts as administrator for certain investment funds in which a public pension fund for postal workers called Postal-Instituto de Seguridade Social dos Correios e Telégrafos (the "Postal") invested. On Aug. 22, 2014, Postal sued DTVM in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for losses related to a Postal fund for which DTVM is administrator. Postal alleges that DTVM failed to properly perform duties, including to conduct due BNY 95 Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued) diligence of and exert control over the manager. On March 12, 2015, Postal filed a lawsuit in Rio de Janeiro against DTVM and BNY Administradora de Ativos Ltda. (the "Ativos") alleging failure to properly perform duties relating to another fund of which DTVM is administrator and Ativos is manager. On Dec. 14, 2015, Associação dos Profissionais dos Correios (the "ADCAP"), a Brazilian postal workers association, filed a lawsuit in São Paulo against DTVM and other defendants alleging that DTVM improperly contributed to Postal's investment losses. On March 20, 2017, the lawsuit was dismissed without prejudice, and ADCAP appealed. On Aug. 4, 2021, the appellate court overturned the dismissal and sent the lawsuit to a state lower court. On March 2, 2023, DTVM appealed the August 4 decision to Brazil's Superior Court of Justice. On Dec. 17, 2015, Postal filed three lawsuits in Rio de Janeiro against DTVM and Ativos alleging failure to properly perform duties with respect to investments in several other funds. On May 20, 2021, the court in one of those lawsuits entered a judgment of approximately \$3 million against DTVM and Ativos. On Aug. 23, 2021, DTVM and Ativos filed an appeal of the May 20 decision. On June 7, 2022, the appellate court partially granted and partially denied the appeal, reducing the judgment to approximately \$2 million. On July 13, 2023, DTVM and Ativos filed a further appeal to Brazil's Superior Court of Justice. On Aug. 24, 2022, the court dismissed one of the other lawsuits. On Nov. 24, 2022, Postal appealed that decision. On Oct. 24, 2023, Postal's appeal was denied. Postal further appealed on June 27, 2024. On Feb. 4, 2016, Postal filed a lawsuit in Brasília against DTVM, Ativos and BNY Alcoa de Patrimônio Ltda. (the "Alcoa") alleging failure to properly perform duties and liability for losses with respect to investments in various funds of which the defendants were administrator and/or manager. On Jan. 16, 2018, the Brazilian Federal Prosecution Service filed a civil lawsuit in São Paulo against DTVM alleging liability for Postal's losses based on alleged failures to properly perform certain duties as administrator to certain funds in which Postal invested or as controller of Postal's own investment portfolio. On April 18, 2018, the court dismissed the lawsuit without prejudice. On Aug. 4, 2021, the appellate court overturned the dismissal and returned the lawsuit to the lower court. On April 11, 2022, DTVM appealed the Aug. 4 decision to Brazil's Superior Court of Justice. On Aug. 21, 2023, DTVM's appeal was denied. In addition, the Tribunal de Contas da União (the "TCU"), an administrative tribunal, has initiated proceedings with the purpose of determining liability for losses to four investment funds administered by DTVM in which Postal was an investor. On Sept. 9, 2020, TCU rendered a decision in one of the proceedings, finding DTVM and two former Postal directors jointly and severally liable for approximately \$50 million. TCU also imposed on DTVM a fine of approximately \$2 million. DTVM's administrative appeal of the decision was denied. On Feb. 25, 2022, DTVM filed a lawsuit in Brazil federal court in Brasília seeking annulment of TCU's decision and an injunction preventing TCU from enforcing the judgment. On Aug. 24, 2022, the Brazilian Federal Attorneys filed an action in Rio de Janeiro court seeking to enforce the fine portion of the judgment. On Nov. 8, 2022, the Brasília federal court in the annulment action granted DTVM's request for an injunction, suspending the Sept. 9, 2020 TCU decision until the annulment action is decided. On Oct. 4, 2019, Postal and another pension fund filed a			

that it is conducting similar inquiries into recordkeeping practices at other financial institutions. The Company is in advanced discussions with the SEC to resolve this investigation. In April 2023, the Company received a similar request from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and is cooperating with that inquiry. Pershing Rule 15c3-3 MatterThe Company has been responding to investigative requests for information and records from the SEC concerning Pershing LLC’s compliance with its obligations under SEC Rule 15c3-3, among other regulatory rules and statutes. The Company continues to cooperate with the inquiry. Note 19a“Business segmentsWe have an internal information system that produces performance data along product and service lines for our three principal business segments and the Other segment. The primary products and services and types of revenue for our principal businesses and a description of the Other segment are presented in Note 24 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report. Business accounting principlesOur business data has been determined on an internal management basis of accounting, rather than GAAP, which is used for consolidated financial reporting. These measurement principles are designed so that BNY 97Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)reported results of the businesses will track their economic performance. Business segment results are subject to reclassification when organizational changes are made, or for refinements in revenue and expense allocation methodologies. Refinements are typically reflected on a prospective basis. There were no reclassifications or organizational changes in the second quarter of 2024. In the first quarter of 2024, we made certain realignments of similar products and services within our lines of business. The largest change was the movement of Institutional Solutions from Pershing to Clearance and Collateral Management, both in the Market and Wealth Services business segment. We made other smaller changes that moved activity from Asset Servicing in the Securities Services business segment to Treasury Services in the Market and Wealth Services business segment, and from Wealth Management in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment and Pershing in the Market and Wealth Services business segment to Investment Management in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. The Other segment was not impacted by the changes. Business segment results for the three- and six-months ended June 30, 2023 have been revised to reflect these changes. The accounting policies of the businesses are the same as those described in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report. The results of our business segments are presented and analyzed on an internal management reporting basis. Revenue amounts reflect fee and other revenue generated by each business and include revenue for services provided between the segments that are also provided to third parties. Fee and other revenue transferred between businesses under revenue transfer agreements is included within other fees in each segment. Revenues and expenses associated with specific client bases are included in those businesses. For example, foreign exchange activity associated with clients using custody products is included in the Securities Services segment. Net interest income is allocated to businesses based on the yields on the assets and liabilities generated by each business. We employ a funds transfer pricing system that matches funds with the specific assets and liabilities of each business based on their interest sensitivity and maturity characteristics. The provision for credit losses associated with the respective credit portfolios is reflected in each segment. Incentives expense related to restricted stock and restricted stock units is allocated to the segments. Support and other indirect expenses, including services provided between segments that are not provided to third parties or not subject to a revenue transfer agreement, are allocated to the businesses based on internally developed methodologies and reflected in noninterest expense. Recurring FDIC expense is allocated to the businesses based on average deposits generated within each business. Severance expense is recorded in the segments based on the business or function the impacted employees reside, with severance related to corporate staff, technology and operations reflected in the Other segment. Litigation expense is generally recorded in the business in which the charge occurs. Management of the securities portfolio is a shared service contained in the Other segment. As a result, gains and losses associated with the valuation of the securities portfolio are generally included in the Other segment. Client deposits serve as the primary funding source for our securities portfolio. We typically allocate all interest income to the businesses generating the deposits. Balance sheet assets and liabilities and their related income or expense are specifically assigned to each business. Segments with a net liability position have been allocated assets. Goodwill and intangible assets are reflected within individual businesses. 98 BNYNotes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)The following consolidating schedules present the contribution of our segments to our overall profitability. For the quarter ended June 30, 2024 Securities Services Market and Wealth Services Investment and Wealth Management Other Consolidated (dollars in millions) Total fee and other revenues \$1,644 \$1,118 \$778 \$3,565 (a) Net interest income (expense) 595 \$417 \$43 (25) 1,030 \$ Total revenue 2,239 \$1,535 \$821 (a) \$ 4,595 (a) Provision for credit losses (3) (24) 1 \$ Noninterest expense 1,554 \$834 668 \$15,370 \$ Income (loss) before income taxes \$688 \$704 \$149 (a) \$ (16) \$1,525 (a) Pre-tax operating margin (b) 31 \$46 %18 %N/M 33 % Average assets \$196,015 \$124,790 \$26,031 \$65,663 \$412,499 \$ (a) \$ \$ Total fee and other revenue, total revenue and income before income taxes are net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$2 million. (b) \$ \$ \$ Income before income taxes divided by total revenue. N/M \$ Not meaningful. For the quarter ended March 31, 2024 Securities Services Market and Wealth Services Investment and Wealth Management Other Consolidated (dollars in millions) Total fee and other revenues \$1,556 \$1,094 \$805 (a) \$30 \$3,485 (a) Net interest income (expense) 583 \$423 \$41 (71) 1,040 \$ Total revenue 2,139 \$1,517 \$846 (a) \$23 \$4,525 (a) Provision for credit losses 11 \$5 (1) 12 \$ Noninterest expense 1,537 \$834 740 \$65 3,176 \$ Income (loss) before income taxes \$591 \$678 \$107 (a) \$ (54) \$1,322 (a) Pre-tax operating margin (b) 28 \$45 %13 %N/M 29 % Average assets \$191,544 \$123,552 \$26,272 \$62,617 \$403,985 \$ (a) \$ \$ Total fee and other revenue, total revenue and income before income taxes are net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$2 million. (b) \$ \$ \$ Income before income taxes divided by total revenue. N/M \$ Not meaningful. For the quarter ended June 30, 2023 Securities Services Market and Wealth Services Investment and Wealth Management Other (a) Consolidated (a) (dollars in millions) Total fee and other revenues \$1,561 \$1,033 \$777 (b) \$32 \$3,403 (b) Net interest income (expense) 668 \$420 \$34 (27) 1,100 \$ Total revenue 2,229 \$1,453 \$816 (b) \$5 \$4,503 (b) Provision for credit losses 16 \$7 \$7 (25) \$ Noninterest expense 1,567 \$794 679 \$71 \$3,111 \$ Income (loss) before income taxes \$646 \$652 \$130 (b) \$ (41) \$1,387 (b) Pre-tax operating margin (c) 29 %45 %16 %N/M 31 % Average assets \$202,207 \$131,519 \$27,399 \$59,836 \$420,961 (a) \$ \$ \$ The prior period was restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 for additional information. (b) \$ \$ \$ Total fee and other revenue, total revenue and income before income taxes are net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$1 million. (c) \$ \$ \$ Income before income taxes divided by total revenue. N/M \$ Not meaningful. BNY 99Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)For the six months ended June 30, 2024 Securities Services Market and Wealth Services Investment and Wealth Management Other Consolidated (dollars in millions) Total fee and other revenues \$3,200 \$2,212 \$1,583 (a) \$5 \$7,050 (a) Net interest income (expense) 1,178 \$840 \$84 (32) 2,070 \$ Total revenue 4,378 \$3,052 \$1,667 (a) \$23 \$9,120 (a) Provision for credit losses 8 \$3 \$3 13 \$ Noninterest expense 3,091 \$1,667 \$1,408 \$80 \$6,246 \$ Income (loss) before income taxes \$1,279 \$1,382 \$256 (a) \$ (70) \$2,847 (a) Pre-tax operating margin (b) 29 %45 %15 %N/M 31 % Average assets \$193,780 \$124,171 \$26,151 \$64,140 \$408,242 (a) \$ \$ \$ Total fee and other revenue, total revenue and income before income taxes are net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$4 million. (b) \$ \$ \$ Income before income taxes divided by total revenue. N/M \$ Not meaningful. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 Securities Services Market and Wealth Services Investment and Wealth Management Other (a) Consolidated (a) (dollars in millions) Total fee and other revenues \$3,004 \$2,051 \$1,562 (b) \$73 \$6,690 (b) Net interest income (expense) 1,334 \$873 \$84 (63) 2,288 \$ Total revenue 4,338 \$2,924 \$1,646 (b) \$10 \$8,918 (b) Provision for credit losses 16 \$7 \$3 12 \$ Noninterest expense 3,107 \$1,576 \$1,416 \$112 \$6,211 \$ Income (loss) before income taxes \$1,215 \$1,341 \$223 (b) \$ (104) \$2,675 (b) Pre-tax operating margin (c) 28 %46 %14 %N/M 30 % Average assets \$199,399 \$131,761 \$27,882 \$55,115 \$414,157 (a) \$ \$ \$ The prior period was restated to reflect the retrospective application of adopting new accounting guidance in the first quarter of 2024 related to our investments in renewable energy projects using the proportional amortization method (ASU 2023-02). See Note 2 for additional information. (b) \$ \$ \$ Total fee and other revenue, total revenue and income before income taxes are net of income attributable to noncontrolling interests related to consolidated investment management funds of \$1 million. (c) \$ \$ \$ Income before income taxes divided by total revenue. N/M \$ Not meaningful. Note 20a“Supplemental information to the Consolidated Statement of Cash FlowsNon-cash investing and financing transactions that, appropriately, are not reflected in the consolidated statement of cash flows are listed below. Non-cash investing and financing transactionsSix months ended June 30, (in millions) 2024 2023 Transfers from loans to other assets for other real estate owned \$4 \$1 A Change in assets of consolidated investment management funds 148 \$290 A Change in liabilities of consolidated investment management funds 4 \$7 A Change in nonredeemable noncontrolling interests of consolidated investment management funds 136 \$58 A Securities purchased not settled 52 \$1 164 \$ Securities sold not settled 87 \$4 A Securities matured not settled 25 \$6 A Premises and equipment/operating lease obligations 166 \$183 A Excise tax on share repurchases 12 \$14 100 BNY Item 4. Controls and ProceduresDisclosure controls and proceduresOur management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, with participation by the members of the Disclosure Committee, has responsibility for ensuring that there is an adequate and effective process for establishing, maintaining, and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our SEC reports is timely recorded, processed, summarized and reported and that information required to be disclosed by BNY is accumulated and communicated to BNY’s management to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosure. In addition, our ethics hotline can also be used by employees and others for the anonymous communication of concerns about financial controls or reporting matters. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective. Changes in internal control over financial reportingIn the ordinary course of business, we may routinely modify, upgrade or enhance our internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act during the second quarter of 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. BNY 101Forward-looking StatementsSome statements in this Quarterly Report are forward-looking. These include statements about the usefulness of Non-GAAP measures, the future results of BNY, our businesses, financial, liquidity and capital condition, results of operations, liquidity, risk and capital management and processes, goals, strategies, outlook, objectives, expectations (including those regarding our performance results, expenses, nonperforming assets, products, impacts of currency fluctuations, impacts of securities portfolio repositioning, impacts of trends on our businesses, regulatory, technology, market, economic or accounting developments and the impacts of such developments on our businesses, legal proceedings and other contingencies), human capital management (including related ambitions, objectives, aims and goals), effective tax rate, net interest income, estimates (including those regarding expenses, losses inherent in our credit portfolios and capital ratios), intentions (including those regarding our capital returns and expenses, including our investments in technology and pension expense), targets, opportunities, potential actions, transition to a platforms operating model, growth and initiatives. In this report, any other report, any press release or any written or oral statement that BNY or its executives may make, words, such as “estimate,” “forecast,” “project,” “anticipate,” “likely,” “target,” “expect,” “intend,” “continue,” “seek,” “believe,” “plan,” “goal,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “may,” “might,” “will,” “strategize,” “synergize,” “trends,” “momentum,” “combination,” “aspiration,” “objective,” “aim,” “future,” “potentially,” “outlook” and words of similar meaning, may signify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements, and other forward-looking statements contained in other public disclosures of BNY, 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 investors 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, including those factors described in “Risk Factors” in our 2023 Annual Report, 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; our risk management framework, models 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, models and processes could expose us to unexpected losses that could materially adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition; our 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, or a failure in our computer systems, networks and information, or those of third parties, could result in the theft, loss, disclosure, use or alteration of information, unauthorized access to or loss of information, or system or network failures. Any such incident or failure could adversely impact our ability to conduct our businesses, damage our reputation and cause losses; 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; our 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; 102 BNYForward-looking Statements (continued) 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; reform of interest rate benchmarks and the use of alternative reference rates by us and our clients could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations; 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 cewell 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 its 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; we are subject to competition in all aspects of our business, which could negatively affect our ability to maintain or increase our profitability; our strategic transactions present risks and uncertainties and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations; our businesses may

be negatively affected by adverse events, publicity, government scrutiny or other reputational harm; ESG concerns, including climate change, could adversely affect our business, affect client activity levels, subject us to additional regulatory requirements and damage our reputation; impacts from geopolitical events, acts of terrorism, natural disasters, the physical effects of climate change, pandemics and other similar events may have a negative impact on our business and operations; 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 BNY 103 Forward-looking Statements (continued) 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. Investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement and should consider all risk factors discussed in the 2023 Annual Report and any subsequent reports filed with the SEC by BNY pursuant to the Exchange Act. 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 report. 104 BNY Part II Other Information Item 1. Legal Proceedings. The information required by this Item is set forth in the Legal proceedings section in Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which portion is incorporated herein by reference in response to this item. Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds. (c) The following table discloses repurchases of our common stock made in the second quarter of 2024. All of the Company's preferred stock outstanding has preference over the Company's common stock with respect to the payment of dividends. Issuer purchases of equity securities Share repurchases second quarter of 2024 Total shares repurchased as a part of a publicly announced plan or program Maximum approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the publicly announced plans or programs at June 30, 2024 (dollars in millions, except per share amounts; common shares in thousands) Total shares repurchased Average price per share April 2024 930A \$57.26A 930A \$7,355A May 2024 5,509A 58.12A 5,509A 7,035A June 2024 8,23A 59.41A 3,823A 6,807A Second quarter of 2024 (a) 10,262A \$58.52A 10,262A \$6,807A (b) (a) Includes 130 thousand shares repurchased at a purchase price of \$7 million from employees, primarily in connection with the employee's payment of taxes upon the vesting of restricted stock. The average price per share of open market repurchases was \$58.55. (b) Represents the maximum value of the shares to be repurchased under the share repurchase plan and includes shares repurchased in connection with employee benefit plans. In January 2023, we announced a share repurchase program approved by our Board of Directors providing for the repurchase of up to \$5.0 billion of common shares beginning Jan. 1, 2023. This share repurchase plan replaced all previously authorized share repurchase plans. In April 2024, we announced a new authorization providing for the repurchase of \$6.0 billion of common shares in addition to any remaining capacity under the existing January 2023 authorization. Share repurchases may be executed through open market repurchases, in privately negotiated transactions or by other means, including through repurchase plans designed to comply with Rule 10b5-1 and other derivative, accelerated share repurchase and other structured transactions. The timing and exact amount of any common stock repurchases will depend on various factors, including market conditions and the common stock trading price; the Company's capital position, liquidity and financial performance; alternative uses of capital; and legal and regulatory limitations and considerations. Item 5. Other Information. (c) Certain of our officers or directors have made elections to participate in, and are participating in, our dividend reinvestment plan, employee stock purchase plan and 401(k) plan, and have made, and may from time to time make, elections to have shares withheld to cover withholding taxes or pay the exercise price of stock awards, which may be designed to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act or may constitute non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements (as defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K). Item 6. Exhibits. The list of exhibits required to be filed as exhibits to this report appears below. BNY 105 Index to Exhibits Exhibit Description Method of Filing 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. Previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-52710) as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) on July 2, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference. 3.2 Certificate of Amendment to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on April 9, 2019. Previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35651) as filed with the Commission on April 10, 2019, and incorporated herein by reference. 3.3 Certificate of Designations of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation with respect to the Series A Noncumulative Preferred Stock, dated June 15, 2007. Previously filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-52710) as filed with the Commission on July 5, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference. 3.4 Certificate of Designations of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation with respect to the Series F Noncumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, dated July 29, 2016. Previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35651) as filed with the Commission on Aug. 1, 2016, and incorporated herein by reference. 3.5 Certificate of Designations of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation with respect to the Series G Noncumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, dated May 15, 2020. Previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35651) as filed with the Commission on May 19, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference. 3.6 Certificate of Designations of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation with respect to the Series H Noncumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, dated Nov. 2, 2020. Previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35651) as filed with the Commission on Nov. 3, 2020, and incorporated herein by reference. 3.7 Certificate of Designations of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation with respect to the Series I Noncumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock, dated Nov. 16, 2021. Previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35651) as filed with the Commission on Nov. 18, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference. 3.8 Amended and Restated By-Laws of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as amended and restated on Aug. 8, 2023. Previously filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-35651) as filed with the Commission on Aug. 11, 2023, and incorporated herein by reference. 4.1 None of the instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Parent or any of its subsidiaries represented long-term debt in excess of 10% of the total assets of the Company as of June 30, 2024. The Company hereby agrees to furnish to the Commission, upon request, a copy of any such instrument. N/A 106 BNY Index to Exhibits (continued) Exhibit Description Method of Filing 22.1 Subsidiary Issuer of Guaranteed Securities. Previously filed as Exhibit 22.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (File No. 001-35651) for the quarter ended March 31, 2021, and incorporated herein by reference. 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith. 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Filed herewith. 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Â§1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Furnished herewith. 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Â§1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Furnished herewith. 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance Document. The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document. 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document. Filed herewith. 101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document. Filed herewith. 101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document. Filed herewith. 101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document. Filed herewith. 101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document. Filed herewith. 104 The cover page of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, formatted in inline XBRL. The cover page interactive data file is embedded within the inline XBRL document and included in Exhibit 101. BNY 107 SIGNATURE Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON CORPORATION (Registrant) Date: August 2, 2024 By: /s/ Kurtis R. Kurimsky Kurtis R. Kurimsky Corporate Controller (Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Accounting Officer of the Registrant) 108 BNY Document Exhibit 31.1 CERTIFICATION I, Robin Vince, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (the "registrant"); 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have: a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. Date: August 2, 2024 /s/ Robin Vince Name: Robin Vince Title: Chief Executive Officer Document Exhibit 31.2 CERTIFICATION I, Dermot McDonogh, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (the "registrant"); 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have: a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting. Date: August 2, 2024 /s/ Dermot McDonogh Name: Dermot McDonogh Title: Chief Financial Officer Document Exhibit 32.1 CERTIFICATION Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, the undersigned officer of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), hereby certifies, to his knowledge, that BNY Mellon's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of BNY Mellon. Dated: August 2, 2024 /s/ Robin Vince Name: Robin Vince Title: A Chief Executive Officer The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18A U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document. Document Exhibit 32.2 CERTIFICATION Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, the undersigned officer of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), hereby certifies, to his knowledge, that BNY Mellon's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of BNY Mellon. Dated: August 2, 2024 /s/ Dermot McDonogh Name: Dermot McDonogh Title: Chief Financial Officer The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18A U.S.C. Section 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.