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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 exchange on 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 <sup>â”</sup> <sup>â”</sup> <sup>â”</sup> No <sup>â”</sup> 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 (Ã§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 <sup>â”</sup> <sup>â”</sup> <sup>â”</sup> No <sup>â”</sup> Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of <sup>â”</sup>large accelerated filer<sup>â”</sup> Non-accelerated filer<sup>â”</sup> Smaller reporting company<sup>â”</sup> Emerging growth company<sup>â”</sup> 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. <sup>â”</sup> Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes <sup>â”</sup> <sup>â”</sup> <sup>â”</sup> No <sup>â”</sup> 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)Part II <sup>â”</sup> Financial InformationItems 2. and 3. 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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 <sup>â”</sup> Other InformationItem 1. Legal Proceedings,105Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds,105Item 5. Other Information,105Item 6. Exhibits,106Signature108The 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, 2024June 30, 2023Results applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation: Net income (\$1,143A \$953A \$1,036A \$2,096A \$1,947A Basic earnings per share(\$1.53A \$1,26A \$1,32A \$2,79A \$2,45A Diluted earnings per share (\$1.52A \$1,25A \$1,31A \$2,77A \$2,44A Fee and other revenue (\$1.567A \$3,487A \$3,404A \$7,054A \$6,691A Net interest income1,030A 1,040A 1,100A 2,070A 2,228A Total revenue (\$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,504A \$9,124A \$8,919A Return on common equity (annualized)12.7A %10.7A %11.7A %11.7A %11.0A %Return on tangible common equity (annualized) <sup>â”</sup> Non-GAAP (a)(b)24.6A %620.7A %22.8A %22.7A %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 (Ã¢€œFTEÃ¢€) basis <sup>â”</sup> Non-GAAP (c)1.15A %1.19A %1.20A %1.17A %1.25A %Assets under custody and/or administration (Ã¢€œAUC/Aat) at period end (in trillions) (d)\$49.5A \$48.8A \$46.9A \$49.5A \$46.9A Assets under management (Ã¢€œAUMâ€) 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 (\$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 \$4,838A \$4,434A \$4,838A Total The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation common shareholdersâ” equity (a)\$36,044A \$35,905A \$35,655A \$35,957A \$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(\$49,46A \$48,44A \$46,21A \$49,46A \$46,21A Tangible book value per common share <sup>â”</sup> 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 747,781A 778,782A 737,957A 778,782A BNYConsolidated Financial Highlights (unaudited) (continued)Regulatory capital and other ratiosJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Average liquidity coverage ratio (Ã¢€œLCRâ€)115A %117A %117A %Average net stable funding ratio (Ã¢€œNSFRâ€)132A %136A %135A %Regulatory capital ratios: (g)Advanced Approaches:Common Equity Tier 1 (Ã¢€œCET1â€) ratio 11.5A %11.1A %11.1A %Tier 1 capital ratio 14.2A 13.7A 14.2A Total capital ratio 15.0A 14.5A 14.9A Standardized Approach:CET1 ratio 11.4A %10.8A %11.9A %Tier 1 capital ratio 14.0A 13.4A 14.6A Total capital ratio 15.0A 14.3A 15.6A Tier 1 leverage ratio 5.8A %5.9A %6.0A %Supplementary leverage ratio (Ã¢€œSLRâ€)6.8A 7.0A 7.3A %BNY shareholdersâ” equity to total assets ratio8.5A 8.3A 8.9A (a)A <sup>â”</sup> 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 <sup>â”</sup> 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 <sup>â”</sup>Supplemental information <sup>â”</sup> Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ” beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures.(c)A <sup>â”</sup> A See <sup>â”</sup>Net interest incomeâ” on page 9 for a reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.(d)A <sup>â”</sup> A <sup>â”</sup> 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 (Ã¢€œCIBC Mellonâ€), 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 <sup>â”</sup> A <sup>â”</sup> A Represents assets managed in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment.(f)A <sup>â”</sup> A <sup>â”</sup> A Beginning March 31, 2024, the number of full-time employees excludes interns.(g)A <sup>â”</sup> A <sup>â”</sup> 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 <sup>â”</sup>Capitalâ€ beginning on page 36.BNY 3Part I <sup>â”</sup> 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 <sup>â”</sup>ceour, <sup>â”</sup>Ã¢€œwe, <sup>â”</sup>Ã¢€œus, <sup>â”</sup>Ã¢€œBNY, <sup>â”</sup>Ã¢€œCompanyâ€ and similar terms refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. The term <sup>â”</sup>Parentâ€ 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 <sup>â”</sup>2023 Annual Reportâ€).The following should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report. Investors should also read the section titled <sup>â”</sup>Forward-looking Statements.<sup>â”</sup>OverviewBNY is a global financial services company that helps make money work for the world <sup>â”</sup> 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 Companiesâ”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 Corporation Securities Services Market and Wealth Services Investment and Wealth Management Asset Servicing Pershing Investment Management Issuer Services Treasury Services Wealth Management Clearance and Collateral Management Key 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. 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.<sup>â”</sup>Total revenue increased 2%, primarily reflecting:<sup>â”</sup>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 <sup>â”</sup>Fee and other revenueâ” beginning on page 6.)<sup>â”</sup>Investment and other revenue increased primarily reflecting higher client activity in our fixed income and equity trading business. (See <sup>â”</sup>Fee and other revenueâ” beginning on page 6.)<sup>â”</sup>Net interest income decreased 6%, primarily reflecting changes in balance sheet mix, partially offset by higher interest rates. (See <sup>â”</sup>Net interest incomeâ” on page 9.)<sup>â”</sup>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 <sup>â”</sup>Noninterest expenseâ” on page 12.)<sup>â”</sup>Effective tax rate of 23.4%. (See <sup>â”</sup>income tax expenseâ” on page 12.)<sup>â”</sup>Return on common equity (Ã¢€œROEâ€) was 12.7% for the second quarter of 2024. <sup>â”</sup>Return on tangible common equity (Ã¢€œROTCEâ€) was

24.6% (Non-GAAP) for the second quarter of 2024. Excluding notable items, the adjusted ROTC was 24.4% (Non-GAAP) for the second quarter of 2024. See **“Supplemental information – Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measures”** beginning on page 43 for a reconciliation of these Non-GAAP measures. Metrics<sup>1</sup> AUC/A of \$49.5 trillion increased 6%, primarily reflecting higher market values. AUM of \$2.0 trillion increased 7%, primarily reflecting higher market values. Capital and liquidity<sup>2</sup> Our 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 **“Supplemental information – Capital and liquidity”** beginning on page 36, **“Tier 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 **“Supplemental information – Capital and liquidity”** beginning on page 36, **“Returned \$923 million to common shareholders, including \$601 million of common share repurchases. BNY Fee and other revenue** Fee and other revenue<sup>3</sup> YTD24 (dollars in millions, unless otherwise noted) 2Q24 A vs. 2Q241Q242Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23YTD23Investment services fees<sup>2</sup> 3,394A \$2,278A \$2,252A 4A 5%\$64,637A \$4,371A 6A %Investment management and performance fees (a) 761A 776A 762A 2A 5A 1,538A 1,538A 6A Foreign exchange revenue 184A 152A 158A 21A 16A 336A 334A 1A Financing-related fees 53A 57A 50A (7) 6A 110A 102A 8A Distribution and servicing fees 41A 42A 35A (2) 17A 83A 68A 22A Total fee revenue 3,398A 3,305A 3,257A 3A 4A 6,703A 6,413A 5A Investment and other revenue (b) 169A 182A 147A N/MN/M351A 278A N/MTotal fee and other revenue (b) 3,567A \$3,487A \$3,404A 2A 5%\$7,054A \$6,691A 5A %Fee revenue as a percentage of total revenue 74A 973A %72A %72A %AUC/A at period end (in trillions) (c) 49.5A \$48.8A \$46.9A 1A 6%\$49.5A \$46.9A 6A %AUM at period end (in billions) (d) \$2,045A \$2,015A \$1,906A 1A 7A %\$2,045A \$1,906A 7A %A A A Excludes seed capital gains (losses) related to consolidated investment management funds. (b) 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. (c) 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 of \$1.7 trillion at June 30, 2024 and March 31, 2024 and \$1.6 trillion at June 30, 2023. (d) A A A Represents assets managed in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. N/M A “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 fees Investment 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 **“Supplemental information – Securities Services business segment”** and **“Supplemental information – Market and Wealth Services business segment”** 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 flows 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 **“Supplemental information – Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measures”** 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 **“Supplemental information – Investment and Wealth Management business segment”** in **“Supplemental information – Review of business segments”** for additional details regarding the drivers of investment management and performance fees, AUM and AUM flows. Foreign exchange revenue Foreign 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 fees Financing-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 revenue Investment 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 The following table provides the components of investment and other revenue. Investment and other revenue (in millions) 2Q241Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Income from consolidated investment management funds \$8A 15A \$10A \$23A \$15A Seed capital gains (a) 14A 7A 14A 15A Other trading revenue 77A 69A 53A 146A 98A Renewable energy investments gains (b) 8A 6A 5A 14A 25A Corporate/bank-owned life insurance 26A 28A 23A 54A 50A Other investments gains (c) 30A 17A 10A 47A 1A Disposals (losses) (1) 1A 1A (1) 1A (2) Expense reimbursements from joint venture 30A 27A 31A 57A 60A Other income 7A 7A 9A 14A 17A Net securities (losses) (17) (1) 1A (18) (1) Total investment and other revenue (b) 169A \$182A \$147A \$351A \$278A (a) A A A Includes gains (losses) on investments in BNY funds which hedge deferred incentive awards. (b) 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. (c) A A A 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 2023 Fee 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 BNY Net interest income YTD24Q24 vs. (dollars in millions) 2Q241Q242Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Net interest income \$1,030A \$1,040A \$1,100A 1(%) 6%\$2,070A \$2,228A (7)%Add: Tax equivalent adjustment 1A 1A N/MN/M1A 1A N/MNet interest income (FTE) A “Non-GAAP (a) \$1,031A \$1,040A \$1,101A 1(%) 6%\$2,071A \$2,229A (7)%Average interest-earning assets \$353,633A \$346,133A \$362,049A 2%\$349,883A \$355,251A (2)%Net interest margin 1.52A 1.51A 1.19A 2.0A 4% (b) 5A bps 1.7A 1.25A 8% A bps Net interest margin (FTE) A “Non-GAAP (a) 1.15A 1.19A 1.20A 2.0A 4% (b) 5A bps 1.7A 1.25A 8% (8) A bps (a) A A A Net interest income (FTE) A “Non-GAAP and net interest margin (FTE) A “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 A “Not meaningful. bps A “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 2023 Net 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 Average balances and interest rates Quarter ended June 30, 2024 March 31, 2024 June 30, 2023 (dollars in millions; average rates annualized) Average balance Interest Average rates Average balance Interest Average rates Average balance Interest Average rates Assets Interest-earning assets Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks \$102,257A \$1,201A 4.65A %\$102,795A \$1,219A 4.69A %\$114,578A \$1,241A 4.29A %Interest-bearing deposits with banks 11,210A 110A 3.91A 11,724A 121A 4.16A 13,919A 128A 3.68A Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements 28,347A 269A 3.82A 27,242A 250A 3.70A 34,147A 247A 2.90A U.S. government agency obligations 62,549A 515A 3.29A 63,135A 508A 3.22A 61,565A 428A 2.78A Other securities (b) 46,828A 472A 4.04A 43,528A 435A 4.01A 40,989A 367A 3.59A Total investment securities (b) 137,724A 1,256A 3.66A 133,905A 1,193A 3.57A 136,701A 1,042A 3.05A Trading securities (b) 5,146A 76A 5.89A 4,846A 69A 5.75A 6,403A 81A 5.02A Total securities (b) 142,870A 1,332A 3.74A 138,751A 1,262A 3.65A 143,104A 1,123A 3.14A Total interest-earning assets (b) \$353,633A \$6,393A 7.24A %\$346,133A \$6,096A 7.06A %\$362,049A 5.225A 5.77A %Noninterest-earning assets 58,866A 57,852A 58,912A Total assets \$412,499A \$403,985A \$420,961A Liabilities and equity Interest-bearing liabilities Interest-bearing deposits \$235,878A \$2,255A 3.85A %\$228,897A \$2,187A 3.84A %\$215,057A \$1,739A 3.24A %Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (a) 17,711A 2,433A 55.26A 16,133A 2,243A 55.91A 26,282A 1,729A 26.39A Trading liabilities 1,689A 23A 5.43A 1,649A 21A 5.11A 3,893A 43A 4.46A Other borrowed funds 351A 8A 6.16A 502A 4A 3.47A 2,702A 32A 4.60A Commercial paper 954A 13A 5.54A 8A 6A 5.42A 5A 6A 5.11A Payables to customers and broker-dealers 12,066A 161A 5.35A 12,420A 146A 4.74A 14,801A 143A 3.85A Long-term debt 31,506A 469A 5.92A 31,087A 455A 5.82A 31,970A 438A 5.45A Total interest-bearing liabilities \$300,155A \$5,362A 7.18A %\$290,696A \$5,056A 6.99A %\$294,710A 4,124A 5.61A %Total noninterest-bearing deposits 48,965A 49,949A 62,152A Other noninterest-bearing liabilities 22,839A 23,005A 23,526A Total liabilities 371,959A 363,650A 380A 388A Total The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation shareholders A”” equity 40,387A 40,248A 40,493A Noncontrolling interests 153A 87A 80A Total liabilities and equity \$412,499A \$403,985A \$420,961A Net interest income (FTE) A “Non-GAAP (b) \$1,031A \$1,040A \$1,101A 1(%) 1.19A 1.20A 4% Less: Tax equivalent adjustment 1A 1A Net interest income A “GAAP \$1,030A \$1,040A \$1,100A Net interest margin A “GAAP 1.15A 1.19A 1.20A 4% A A A 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) A A A Average rates were calculated on an FTE basis, at tax rates of approximately 21%. (c) A A A See **“Supplemental information – Interest income”** on page 9 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure. 10 BNY Average balances and interest rates Year-to-date June 30, 2024 June 30, 2023 (dollars in millions; average rates annualized) Average balance Interest Average rates Average balance Interest Average rates Average balance Interest Average rates Assets Interest-earning assets Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks \$102,526A \$2,420A 4.67A %\$104,793A \$2,094A 3.97A %Interest-bearing deposits with banks 11,467A 231A 4.04A 15,065A 268A 3.59A Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (a) 28,016A 5,064A 36,35A 25,817A 2,767A 21,61A Loans 67,063A 2,180A 6.53A 63,361A 1,823A 5.79A Securities: U.S. government obligations 27,794A 519A 3.76A 36,487A 526A 2.89A U.S. government agency obligations 62,842A 1,023A 3.26A 61,920A 833A 2.69A Other securities (b) 45,178A 907A 4.02A 41,717A 705A 3.40A Total investment securities (b) 135,814A 2,449A 3.61A 140,124A 2,064A 2.95A Trading securities (b) 4,997A 145A 5.82A 6,091A 151A 4.99A Total securities (b) \$349,883A \$12,489A 7.15A %\$355,251A \$9,167A 5.18A %\$362,049A 5.225A 5.77A %Noninterest-earning assets 58,859A 58,906A Total assets \$408,242A \$414,157A Liabilities and equity Interest-bearing liabilities Interest-bearing deposits \$232,387A 4,442A 3.84A %\$209,616A 3,105A 2.99A %Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements (a) 16,922A 4,676A 55.57A 22,321A 2,621A 23,68A Trading liabilities 1,669A 44A 5.27A 3,461A 73A 4.28A Other borrowed funds 427A 12A 5.59A 1,711A 35A 4.01A Commercial paper 481A 13A 5.54A 3A 6A 5.11A Payables to customers and broker-dealers 12,244A 307A 5,04A 15,872A 271A 3.44A Long-term debt 31,296A 924A 5.87A 31,112A 833A 5.34A Total interest-bearing liabilities 295,426A \$10,418A 7.08A %\$284,096A \$6,938A 4.92A %Total noninterest-bearing deposits 49,457A 65,997A Other noninterest-bearing liabilities 22,922A 23,607A Total liabilities 367,805A 373,700A Total The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation shareholders A”” equity 40,318A 40,407A Noncontrolling interests 119A 50A Total liabilities and equity \$408,242A \$414,157A Net interest income (FTE) A “Non-GAAP (b) \$1,017A 1.25A %Less: Tax equivalent adjustment 1A 1A Net interest income A “GAAP \$2,071A \$2,228A Net interest margin A “GAAP 1.17A 1.25A % (a) A A A 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

investors as it is more reflective of the actual rates earned and paid.(b) Average rates were calculated on an FTE basis, at tax rates of approximately 21%. (c) See Note 16 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure.BNY 11Noninterest expenseNoninterest expenseYTD242Q24 vs.å vs.(dollars in millions)2Q241Q242Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23YTD23Staff\$1,720A \$1,857A \$1,718A (7)%å \$3,577A \$3,509A 2å Software and equipment476A 475A 450A å 6A 951A 879A 8å Professional, legal and other purchased services374A 349A 378A 7A (1)723A 753A (4)Net occupancy134A 124A 121A 8A 11A 258A 240A 8å Sub-custodian and clearing134A 119A 119A 13A 13A 253A 237A 7å Distribution and servicing88A 96A 93A (8)(5)184A 178A 3å Business development50A 36A 47A 39A 6A 86A 86A å Bank assessment charges (7)17A 41A N/MN/M10A 81A N/MAmortization of intangible assets13A 12A 14A 8A (7)25A 28A (11)Other88A 91A 130A (3)(32)179A 220A (19)Total noninterest expense\$3,070A \$3,176A \$3,111A (3)(1)%\$6,246A \$6,211A 1å %Full-time employees at period end (a)52,000A 52,100A 53,200A å 2%å (2)%52,000A 53,200A (2)%å 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 Note 16 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, Investmentså Equity 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 (GAAP) 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 firmå™s ongoing transition to a platforms 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.å vs.2Q241Q244Q233Q232Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23YTD23Revenue:Investment services fees:Asset Servicing\$1,018A \$1,018A \$975A \$976A \$980A å 6%å 4%å \$2,031A \$1,921A 6å %Issuer Services322A 261A 285A 281A 319A 23A 1A 583A 555A 5å 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 2å 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 5å Investment and other revenue104A 99A 112A 65A 84A N/MN/M203A 156A N/MTotal fee and other revenue1,644A 1,556A 1,544A 1,481A 1,561A 6A 5A 3,200A 3,004A 7å Net interest income595A 583A 635A 600A 668A 2A (11),178A 1,334A (12)Total revenue2,239A 2,139A 2,179A 2,081A 2,229A 5A å 4,378A 4,338A 1å Provision for credit losses(3)11A 64A 19A 16A N/MN/M8A 16A N/MNoninterest expense (excluding amortization of intangible assets)1,547A 1,530A 1,645A 1,590A 1,560A 1A (1)3,077A 3,092A å 6%å Amortization of intangible assets7A 7A 8A 8A 7A å 6%å 14A 15A (7)Total noninterest expense1,554A 1,537A 1,653A 1,598A 1,567A 1A (1)3,091A 3,107A 1å (1)Income before income taxes\$688A \$591A \$462A \$464A \$646A 16A 7%å 6%å \$1,279A \$1,215A 5%å Pre-tax operating margin31A 28A 21A 22A 29A 28A %Securities lending revenue (b)46A 46A \$48A 44A 47A å 6%å (2)%å \$92A \$95A (3)%Total revenue by line of business:Asset Servicing\$1,687A \$1,668A 1,675A 1,585A 1,695A 1A 5A å 6%å \$3,355A \$3,352A å 6%å Amortization of intangible assets552A 471A 504A 496A 534A 17A 3A 1,023A 986A 4å Total revenue by line of business\$2,239A \$2,139A \$2,179A \$2,081A \$2,229A 5A å 6%å \$4,378A 4,338A 1å Selected average balances:Average loans\$11,103A \$11,204A \$11,366A \$11,236A \$11,283A (1)% (2)å \$11,154A \$11,112A å 6%å Average deposits\$178,495A \$174,687A \$171,086A \$162,509A \$172,863A 2A 3%å \$176,591A \$170,051A 4A %Selected metrics:AUC/A at period end A (in trillions) (c)\$35.7A \$35.4A \$34.2A \$32.3A \$33.2A 1A 8%å Market value of securities on loan at period end (in billions) (d)\$481A \$486A \$450A \$406A \$415A (1)%å 6%å Issuer Services:Total debt serviced at period end (in trillions)\$14.1A \$14.0A \$14.0A \$13.8A 1A 2%å Number of sponsored Depositary Receipts programs at period end516A 527A 543A 559A 564A (2)% (9)% (a)å å å Other fees primarily include financing-related fees. (b)å å å Included in investment services fees reported in the Asset Servicing line of business. (c)å å å 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)å å å 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 å 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. institutional clients. Our Digital Assets Funds Services provides accounting and administration, transfer agency and ETF services to digital asset funds. We expect to continue developing our digital asset capabilities and to work closely with clients to address their evolving digital asset needs. As of and for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, our Digital Asset Custody platform and related initiative had a de minimis impact on our assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The Issuer Services business includes Corporate Trust and Depositary Receipts. Our Corporate Trust business delivers a full range of issuer and related investor services, including trustee, paying agency, fiduciary, escrow and other financial services. We are a leading provider to the debt capital markets, providing customized and market-driven solutions to investors, bondholders and lenders. Our Depositary Receipts business drives global investing by providing servicing and value-added solutions that enable, facilitate and enhance cross-border trading, clearing, settlement and ownership. We are one of the largest providers of depositary receipts services in the world, partnering with leading companies from more than 50 countries. Review of financial resultsAUC/A of \$35.7 trillion increased 8% compared with June 30, 2023, primarily reflecting higher market values and net client flows. Total revenue of \$2.2 billion was flat compared with the second quarter of 2023 and increased 5% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The drivers of total revenue by line of business are indicated below. Asset Servicing revenue of \$1.7 billion was flat compared with the second quarter of 2023 and increased 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024. Compared with the second quarter of 2023, higher market values, net new business and higher foreign exchange revenue were offset by lower net interest income. The increase compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects higher foreign exchange revenue and net new business. Issuer Services revenue of \$552 million increased 3% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and 17% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The increase compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects higher Corporate Trust fees and net interest income, partially offset by lower Depositary Receipts revenue. The increase compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects higher Depositary Receipts revenue, net interest income and Corporate Trust fees. Market and regulatory trends are driving investable assets toward lower fee asset management products at reduced margins for our clients. These dynamics are also negatively impacting our investment services fees. However, at the same time, these trends are providing additional outsourcing opportunities as clients and other market participants seek to comply with regulations and reduce their operating costs. Noninterest expense of \$1.6 billion decreased 1% compared with the second quarter of 2023 and BNY 15increased 1% compared with the first quarter of 2024. The decrease compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily reflects efficiency savings, partially offset by higher investments, employee merit increases and higher revenue-related expenses. The increase compared with first quarter of 2024 primarily reflects higher revenue-related expenses and employee merit increases, partially offset by efficiency savings. Year-to-date 2024 compared with year-to-date 2023Total revenue of \$4.4 billion increased 1% compared with the first six months of 2023. Asset Servicing revenue of \$3.4 billion was flat compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting higher market values, net new business and higher client activity in our fixed income and trading business, offset by lower net interest income. Issuer Services revenue of \$1.0 billion increased 4%, primarily reflecting higher Corporate Trust fees and net interest income. Noninterest expense of \$3.1 billion decreased 1% compared with the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting efficiency savings, partially offset by higher investments and employee merit increases.16 BNYMarket and Wealth Services business segmentYTD24(dollars in millions, unless otherwise noted)2Q24 vs.å vs.2Q241Q244Q233Q232Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23YTD23Revenue:Investment services fees:Pershing\$474A \$482A \$472A \$478A \$466A (2)%å 2%å \$956A \$935A 2å %Treasury Services202A 184A 179A 180A 183A 10A 10A 386A 358A 8å Clearance and Collateral Management338A 329A 322A 305A 295A 3A 15A 667A 585A 14A Total investment services fees1,014A 995A 973A 963A 942A 2A 7A 2,009A 1,878A 7å Foreign exchange revenue23A 22A 21A 21A 21A (4)10A 47A 39A 21A Other fees (a)58A 58A 49A 52A å 6%å 12A 116A 103A 13A Total fee revenue1,095A 1,077A 1,044A 1,033A 1,017A 2A 8A 2,172A 2,020A 8å Investment and other revenue23A 17A 16A 16A N/MN/M40A 31A N/MTotal fee and other revenue1,118A 1,094A 1,060A 1,049A 1,033A 2A 8A 2,212A 2,051A 8å Net interest income477A 423A 436A 401A 420A (1)(8)404A 873A (4)Total revenue1,535A 1,517A 1,496A 1,450A 1,453A 1A 6A 3,052A 2,924A 4A Provision for credit losses(2)54A 28A 6A 7A N/MN/M3A 7A N/MNoninterest expense (excluding amortization of intangible assets)833A 833A 837A 792A 794A å 5A 1,665A 1,573A 6å Amortization of intangible assets1A 1A 1A 2A 2A å 6%å (5)2A 3A (3)Total noninterest expense (excluding amortization of intangible assets)833A 834A 837A 792A 794A å 5A 1,667A 1,576A 6å Income before income taxes\$704A \$678A \$631A \$652A \$652A 4A 8%å \$1,382A \$1,341A 3A %Pre-tax operating margin46A 445A 445A 445A 445A 446A %46%å Total revenue by line of business1,535A 1,517A 1,496A 1,450A 1,453A 1A 6A %3,052A 2,924A 4A %Selected average balances:Average loans\$41,893A \$39,271A \$39,204A \$37,498A \$36,432A 7A 15%å \$40,582A \$36,642A 11A %Average deposits\$91,371A \$89,539A \$87,695A \$84,000A \$85,407A 2A 67%å \$90,455A \$85,721A 6A %Selected metrics:AUC/A at period end (in trillions) (b)\$13.4A \$13.1A \$13.3A \$13.1A 13.4A 2A å 6%å %Pershing:AUC/A at period end (in trillions) \$2.6A \$2.6A \$2.5A \$2.4A å 6%å %Net new assets (U.S. platform) (in billions) (c)\$2(3)\$2(2)\$4(2)\$2(3)\$4(3)N/MDaily average revenue trades (å DARTså) (U.S. platform) (in thousands)280A 290A 229A 223A 223A (3)%å 26%å Average active clearing accounts (in thousands)8,057A 7,991A 8,012A 7,979A 7,946A 1A 9%å Treasury Services:Average daily U.S. dollar payment volumes241,253A 237,124A 243,005A 233,620A 233,931A 2A 3%å Clearance and Collateral Management:Average tri-party collateral management balances (in billions)\$5,298A \$5,157A \$5,248A \$5,706A \$6,044A 3A %12%å å å Other fees primarily include financing-related fees. (b)å å å A Consists of AUC/A from the Clearance and Collateral Management and Pershing lines of business. (c)å å å Net new assets represents net flows of assets (e.g., net cash deposits and net securities transfers, including dividends and interest) in customer accounts in Pershing LLC, a U.S. broker-dealer. N/M å Not meaningful.17 BNYBusiness segment descriptionThe Market and Wealth Services business segment consists of three distinct lines of business, Pershing, Treasury Services and Clearance and Collateral Management, which provide business services and technology solutions to entities including financial institutions, corporations, foundations and endowments, public funds and government agencies. For information on the drivers of the Market and Wealth Services fee revenue, see Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our 2023 Annual Report. Pershing provides execution, clearing,

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 results AUC/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 2023 Total 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 segment YTD24Q24 vs. dollars in millions) 2Q241Q244Q233Q23Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Revenue: Investment management fees \$754A \$768A \$725A \$748A \$753A (2)%â€A %â€A \$1,522A \$1,508A 1A %Performance fees 8A 10A 19A 30A 10A N/MN/M18A 32A N/MInvestment management and performance fees (a) 762A 778A 744A 778A 763A (2)â€A 1,540A 1,540A â€A Distribution and servicing fees 69A 70A 66A 62A 58A (1) 19A 139A 113A 23A Other fees (b) 64A (60) (55) (56) N/MN/M(124) (109) N/MTotal fee revenue 767A 788A 755A 790A 765A (3)â€A 1,555A 1,544A 1A Investment and other revenue (c) 11A 17A (21) 11A 12A N/MN/M28A 18A N/MTotal fee and other revenue (c) 778A 805A 634A 791A 777A (3)â€A 1,583A 1,562A 1A Net interest income 43A 41A 45A 39A 39A 5A 10A 84A 84A â€A Total revenue 821A 846A 679A 830A 816A (3)A 1,667A 1,646A 1A Provision for credit losses 4A (1) (2) (9) 7A N/MN/M3A 7A N/MNoninterest expense (excluding amortization of intangible assets) 663A 736A 680A 670A 674A (10) (21) 399A 1,406A â€A Amortization of intangible assets 8A 5A 5A 5A 25A â€A 9A 10A (10) Total noninterest expense 668A 740A 685A 675A 679A (10) (21) 408A 1,416A (1) Income (loss) before income taxes 149A \$107A \$4A \$164A \$130A 39A 15%â€A \$256A \$223A 15% Pre-tax operating margin 18A %13A %1(20A %16A %15A %14A %Adjusted pre-tax operating margin â€A Non-GAAP (d) 20A %14A %1(1) (e) 22A %18A %17A %615A %Total revenue by line of business: Investment Management 549A \$576A \$415A \$565A \$553A (5)(1) \$1,125A \$1,117A 1A %Wealth Management YTD27A 270A 264A 265A 263A 1A 3A 542A 529A 2A Total revenue by line of business \$821A \$846A \$830A \$801A 16A (3) %1A 1,667A 1,646A 1A %Selected average balances: Average loans 13,520A \$13,553A \$13,405A \$13,519A \$13,995A â€A % (3) %13,536A \$13,977A (3) %Average deposits \$11,005A \$11,364A \$12,039A \$13,578A \$15,410A (3) %29% \$11,185A \$15,775A (29) % (a) A A 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€A Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure. (b) A A A Other fees primarily include investment services fees. (c) A A 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) A A A Net of distribution and servicing expense. See â€œSupplemental information â€A Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of this Non-GAAP measure. (e) A A 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€A Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€ beginning on page 43 for the reconciliation of these Non-GAAP measures. N/M â€A Not meaningful. BNY 19AUM trends Q24 vs. dollars in billions) 2Q241Q244Q233Q23Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Revenue: Investment management fees \$167A \$168A \$145A \$133A \$145A (1)%15% Fixed income 221A 219A 205A 190A 203A 1A 9A Index 485A 474A 459A 425A 440A 2A 10A Liability-driven investments 598A 573A 605A 534A 579A 4A 3A Multi-asset and alternative investments 173A 174A 170A 156A 162A (17) A Cash 401A 407A 390A 383A 377A (1) 6A Total AUM \$2,045A \$2,015A \$1,974A \$1,821A \$1,906A 1A %7A %Changes in AUM: (a) Beginning balance of AUM \$2,015A \$1,974A \$1,821A \$1,906A \$1,908A Net inflows (outflows): Long-term strategies: Equity (4) (2) (3) (3) Fixed income 4A 12A 3A (7) (4) Liability-driven investments 4A 13A 4A 1A (3) Multi-asset and alternative investments (2) (5) (1) (4) (1) Total long-term active strategies inflows (outflows) 2A 16A 4A (13) (1) Index (4) (15) (10) (2) A Total long-term strategies (outflows) inflows (2) (1) (6) (15) (9) Short-term strategies: Cash (7) 16A 7A 7A (9) Total net (outflows) inflows (9) 17A 1A (8) Net market impact 40A 16A 122A (50) (3) Net currency impact (1) (10) 30A (27) 19A Other A 1A (b) A A A Ending balance of AUM \$2,045A \$2,015A \$1,974A \$1,821A \$1,906A 1A %7A % Wealth Management client assets (c) \$308A \$309A \$312A \$292A \$286A â€A %8A % (a) A A A Represents assets managed in the Investment and Wealth Management business segment. (b) A A A Reflects the realignment of similar products and services within our lines of business. (c) A A A Includes AUM and AUC/A in the Wealth Management line of business. Business segment description Our 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 results AUM 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 2023 Total 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) 2Q241Q244Q233Q23Q231Q242Q23YTD24YTD23Fee revenue \$4(17)(\$17)(\$6A \$2(\$21) \$1A Investment and other revenue (a) 29A 47A 38A 74A 34A 76A 72A Total fee and other revenue (a) 25A 30A 21A 80A 32A 55A 73A Net interest (expense) (25) (7) (15) (24) (27) (32) (63) Total revenue (a) A A 23A 6A 56A 5A 23A 10A Provision for credit losses 1A 2A (6) (13) (25) (13) A A Noninterest expense 15A 65A 820A 24A 71A 80A 112A (Loss) income before income taxes (a) \$16(5)(\$54)(\$808) \$45A \$41)(\$70)(\$104) Average loans and leases \$1,767A \$1,816A \$1,706A \$1,711A \$1,749A \$1,791A \$1,630A (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 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 21 decrease 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 2023 Loss 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 estimates Our 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 estimates Reference Allowance for credit losses 2023 Annual Report, pages 23-24, and â€œAllowance for credit losses.â€ Goodwill and other intangibles 2023 Annual Report, pages 24-25. Also see below. Litigation and regulatory contingenciesâ€ Legal proceedingsâ€ in Note 18 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Goodwill and other intangibles BNYâ€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 BNY Consolidated balance sheet review One 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 exposure The 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 23 Country risk exposure at June 30, 2024 Interest-bearing deposits Total exposure (in billions) Central banks Banks Lending (a) Securities (b) Other (c) Top 10 country exposure: Germany \$19.3A \$0.6A \$0.8A \$3.8A \$0.3A \$24.8A United Kingdom



our estimate of credit losses through 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.<sup>30</sup> BNY Nonperforming Assets The table below presents our nonperforming assets. Nonperforming assets|June 30, 2024|Dec. 31, 2023|(dollars in millions)|Nonperforming loans: Commercial real estate|\$185.8|\$189.0|Other residential mortgages|21.4|Wealth management mortgages|20.1|Total nonperforming loans|226.8|232.0|Other assets owned|1.5|Total nonperforming assets|227.8|\$237.8|Nonperforming assets ratio|0.32%|0.35%|Allowance for loan losses|nonperforming loans|126.5|130.6|Allowance for loan losses|nonperforming assets|126.0|127.8|Allowance for loan losses and lending-related commitments|nonperforming loans|158.8|168.1|Allowance for loan losses and lending-related commitments|nonperforming assets|158.1|164.6|Deposits|Total deposits were|\$304.3 billion at June 30, 2024, an increase of 7%, compared with \$283.7 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase primarily reflects higher interest-bearing deposits in U.S. offices and interest-bearing deposits in non-U.S. offices. Noninterest-bearing deposits were \$58.0 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$58.3 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Interest-bearing deposits were primarily demand deposits and totaled \$246.3 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$225.4 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Short-term borrowings|We fund ourselves primarily through deposits and, to a lesser extent, other short-term borrowings and long-term debt. Short-term borrowings consist of federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements, payables to customers and broker-dealers, commercial paper and other borrowed funds. Certain short-term borrowings, for example, securities sold under repurchase agreements, require the delivery of securities as collateral. Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements include repurchase agreement activity with the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (â€œFICCâ€), where we record interest expense on a gross basis, but the ending and average balances reflect the impact of offsetting under enforceable netting agreements. This activity primarily relates to government securities collateralized resale and repurchase agreements executed with clients that are novated to and settle with the FICC. Payables to customers and broker-dealers represent funds awaiting reinvestment and short sale proceeds payable on demand. Payables to customers and broker-dealers are driven by customer trading activity and market volatility. The Bank of New York Mellon may issue commercial paper that matures within 397 days from the date of issue and is not redeemable prior to maturity or subject to voluntary prepayment. Other borrowed funds primarily include borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank, overdrafts of sub-custodian account balances in our Securities Services businesses, finance lease liabilities and borrowings under lines of credit by our Pershing subsidiaries. Overdrafts typically relate to timing differences for settlements. Liquidity and dividends|BNY defines liquidity as the ability of the Parent and its subsidiaries to access funding or convert assets to cash quickly and efficiently, or to roll over or issue new debt, especially during periods of market stress, at a reasonable cost, and in order to meet its short-term (up to one year) obligations. Funding liquidity risk is the risk that BNY cannot meet its cash and collateral obligations at a reasonable cost for both expected and unexpected cash flow and collateral needs without adversely affecting daily operations or our financial condition. Funding liquidity risk can arise from funding mismatches, market constraints from the inability to convert assets into cash, the inability to hold or raise cash, low overnight deposits, deposit run-off or contingent liquidity events. Changes in economic conditions or exposure to credit, market, operational, legal and reputational risks also can affect BNYâ€™s liquidity risk profile and are considered in our liquidity risk framework. For additional information, see â€œRisk Managementâ€. Liquidity Riskâ€ in our 2023 Annual Report. BNY 31|The Parentâ€™s policy is to have access to sufficient unencumbered cash and cash equivalents at each quarter-end to cover maturities and other forecasted debt redemptions, net interest payments and net tax payments for the following 18-month period, and to provide sufficient collateral to satisfy transactions subject to Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act. We monitor and control liquidity exposures and funding needs within and across significant legal entities, branches, currencies and business lines, taking into account, among other factors, any applicable restrictions on the transfer of liquidity among entities. BNY also manages potential intraday liquidity risks. We monitor and manage intraday liquidity against existing and expected intraday liquid resources (such as cash balances, remaining intraday credit capacity, intraday contingency funding and available collateral) to enable BNY to meet its intraday obligations under normal and reasonably severe stressed conditions. We define available funds for internal liquidity management purposes as 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. The following table presents our total available funds at period end and on an average basis. Available funds|June 30, 2024|Dec. 31, 2023|(dollars in millions)|2024|Q1|2024|Q2|2023|YTD|2023|Cash and due from banks|\$5,311.4|\$4,922.5|\$5,556.4|\$4,480.8|\$5,295.5|\$5,518.8|\$4,495.9|Interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks|116,139.1|111,550.4|102,257.1|102,795.4|114,578.2|102,526.4|104,793.4|Interest-bearing deposits with banks|1,488.1|12,139.4|11,210.1|11,724.4|13,919.1|11,467.1|15,065.4|Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements|29,723.8|28,900.0|29,013.8|27,019.4|26,989.8|28,016.5|25,817.0|Total available funds|\$162,661.8|\$157,511.8|\$148,036.4|\$147,018.8|\$160,781.4|\$147,527.8|\$151,170.8|Total available funds as a percentage of total assets|38.8%|38.6%|36.4%|36.8%|36.8%|36.6%|37.1%|Total available funds were \$162.7 billion at June 30, 2024, compared with \$157.5 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. The increase was primarily due to higher interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks. Average non-core sources of funds, such as federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements, trading liabilities, commercial paper and other borrowed funds, were \$119.5 billion for the first six months of 2024, compared with \$27.5 billion for the first six months of 2023. The decrease primarily reflects lower federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements and lower trading liabilities. Average interest-bearing domestic deposits were \$140.6 billion for the first six months of 2024, compared with \$119.3 billion for the first six months of 2023. Average interest-bearing foreign deposits, primarily from our European-based businesses included in the Securities Services and Market and Wealth Services segments, were \$91.8 billion for the first six months of 2024, compared with \$90.3 billion for the first six months of 2023. The changes primarily reflect client activity. Average payables to customers and broker-dealers were \$12.2 billion for the first six months of 2024 and \$15.9 billion for the first six months of 2023. Payables to customers and broker-dealers are driven by customer trading activity and market volatility. Average long-term debt was \$31.3 billion for the first six months of 2024 and \$31.1 billion for the first six months of 2023. Average noninterest-bearing deposits decreased to \$49.5 billion for the first six months of 2024 from \$66.0 billion for the first six months of 2023, primarily reflecting client activity. A significant reduction of client activity in our Securities Services and Market and Wealth Services business segments would reduce our access to deposits. See â€œAsset/liability managementâ€ for additional factors that could impact our deposit balances.<sup>32</sup> BNY Sources of liquidity|The Parentâ€™s major sources of liquidity are access to the debt and equity markets, dividends from its subsidiaries, and cash on hand and cash otherwise made available in business-as-usual circumstances to the Parent through a committed credit facility with our intermediate holding company (â€œIHCâ€). Our ability to access the capital markets on favorable terms, or at all, is partially dependent on our credit ratings, which are as follows: Credit ratings at June 30, 2024|Aâ€“ Moodyâ€™s|S&P Fitch DBRS|Parent: A|Long-term senior debt|A1|AAA|A|Subordinated debt|A2|A|AAA|A|Low|Preferred stock|Baa1|BBB|BBB+|A|Outlook|â€“|Parent|Positive|Stable|Stable|Stable|The Bank of New York Mellon:|Long-term senior debt|Aa2|AA|AAA|A|Subordinated debt|NR|NR|NR|Long-term deposits|Aa1|AA|AA+|AA|High|Short-term deposits|P-1|A-1+F1+R-1|(high)|Commercial paper|P-1|A-1+F1+R-1|(high)|BNY Mellon, N.A.:|Long-term senior debt|Aa2|(a)|AA|AA|A|AA|(high)|Long-term deposits|Aa1|AA|AA+|AA|(high)|Short-term deposits|P-1|A-1+F1+R-1|(high)|Outlook|â€“|Banks|Negative|(multiple)|B|Stable|Stable|Stable|(a)|AA|A|A|Represents senior debt issuer default rating|(b)|A|A|A|Positive outlook on long-term senior debt ratings. Negative outlook on long-term deposits ratings. Positive outlook on senior unsecured rating for The Bank of New York Mellon. NR â€“ Not rated. Long-term debt totaled \$30.9 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$31.3 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Maturities and redemptions of \$2.6 billion and a decrease in the fair value of hedged long-term debt were offset by issuances totaling \$2.5 billion. Long-term debt of \$2.6 billion will mature in the remainder of 2024. In July, the Parent issued \$2.5 billion of long-term debt in four tranches: â€“ \$300 million of floating rate senior notes maturing in 2028 with an annual interest rate of compounded secured overnight financing rate (â€œSOFRâ€) plus 83 basis points, â€“ \$600 million of fixed to floating rate senior notes maturing in 2028. The annual fixed interest rate is 4.890% from issuance to, but excluding, July 21, 2027, and then an annual interest rate of compounded SOFR plus 84 basis points, â€“ \$1.1 billion of fixed to floating rate senior notes maturing in 2032. The annual fixed interest rate is 5.060% from issuance to, but excluding, July 22, 2031, and then an annual interest rate of compounded SOFR plus 123 basis points, and â€“ \$500 million of fixed to floating rate senior subordinated notes maturing in 2039. The annual fixed interest rate is 5.606% from issuance to, but excluding, July 21, 2034, and then an annual interest rate of compounded SOFR plus 177 basis points. The Bank of New York Mellon may issue notes and certificates of deposit (â€œCDsâ€). At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, \$1.8 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively, of notes were outstanding. At June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, \$1.3 billion and \$397 million, respectively, of CDs were outstanding. The Bank of New York Mellon also issues commercial paper that matures within 397 days from the date of issue and is not redeemable prior to maturity or subject to voluntary prepayment. There BNY 33|was \$301.4 million of commercial paper outstanding at June 30, 2024. There was no commercial paper outstanding at Dec. 31, 2023. The average commercial paper outstanding was \$481 million for the first six months of 2024 and \$34 million for the first six months of 2023. Subsequent to June 30, 2024, our U.S. bank subsidiaries could declare dividends to the Parent of approximately \$1.3 billion, without the need for a regulatory waiver. In addition, at June 30, 2024, non-bank subsidiaries of the Parent had liquid assets of approximately \$3.6 billion. Restrictions on our ability to obtain funds from our subsidiaries are discussed in more detail in â€œSupervision and Regulationâ€ Capital Planning and Stress Testing â€“ Payment of Dividends, Stock Repurchases and Other Capital Distributionsâ€ and in Note 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, both in our 2023 Annual Report. Pershing LLC has one uncommitted line of credit in place for funding purposes that is guaranteed by the Parent for \$300 million. There were no borrowings under this line in the second quarter of 2024. Pershing Limited, an indirect UK-based subsidiary of BNY, has two separate uncommitted lines of credit amounting to \$257 million in aggregate. Average borrowings under these lines were \$1 million in the second quarter of 2024. The double leverage ratio is the ratio of our equity investment in subsidiaries divided by our consolidated Parent company equity, which includes our noncumulative perpetual preferred stock. In short, the double leverage ratio measures the extent to which equity in subsidiaries is financed by Parent company debt. As the double leverage ratio increases, this can reflect greater demands on a companyâ€™s cash flows in order to service interest payments and debt maturities. BNYâ€™s double leverage ratio is managed in a range considering the high level of unencumbered available liquid assets held in its principal subsidiaries (such as central bank deposit placements and government securities), the Companyâ€™s cash generating fee-based business model, with fee revenue representing 74% of total revenue in the second quarter of 2024, and the dividend capacity of our banking subsidiaries. Our double leverage ratio was 120.6% at June 30, 2024 and 120.5% at Dec. 31, 2023, and within the range targeted by management. Uses of funds|The Parentâ€™s major uses of funds are repurchases of common stock, payment of dividends, principal and interest payments on its borrowings, acquisitions and additional investments in its subsidiaries. In June 2024, a quarterly dividend of \$0.42 per common share was paid to common shareholders. Our common stock dividend payout ratio was 28% for the second quarter of 2024. In July 2024, our Board of Directors approved a 12% increase in the quarterly cash dividend on common stock, from \$0.42 to \$0.47 per share. The increased quarterly cash dividend was paid on Aug. 2, 2024. In the second quarter of 2024, we repurchased 10.3 million common shares at an average price of \$58.52 per common share, for a total cost of \$601 million. Liquidity coverage ratio (â€œLCRâ€)|U.S. regulators have established an LCR that requires certain banking organizations, including BNY, to maintain a minimum amount of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (â€œHQLAâ€) sufficient to withstand the net cash outflow under a hypothetical standardized acute liquidity stress scenario for a 30-day time horizon. The following table presents BNYâ€™s consolidated HQLA, and the average HQLA and average LCR. Consolidated HQLA and LCR|June 30, 2024|March 31, 2024|(dollars in billions)|Cash (a)|\$116.0|\$119.0|Securities (b)|\$90.4|\$93.4|Total consolidated HQLA (c)|\$206.4|\$212.0|Total consolidated HQLA â€“ average (c)|\$193.4|\$192.4|Average consolidated LCR|115.4%|117.4%|(a)|A|A|A|Primarily includes cash on deposit with central banks|(b)|A|A|A|Primarily includes securities of U.S. government-sponsored enterprises, the U.S. Treasury, sovereigns and U.S. agencies|(c)|A|A|A|Consolidated HQLA presented before adjustments. After haircuts and the impact of trapped liquidity, consolidated HQLA totaled \$148 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$159 billion at March 31, 2024, and averaged \$137 billion for the second quarter of 2024 and \$143 billion for the first quarter of 2024. 34 BNY BNY and each of our affected domestic bank subsidiaries were compliant with the U.S. LCR requirements of at least 100% throughout the second quarter of 2024. Net stable funding ratio (â€œNSFRâ€)|The NSFR is a liquidity requirement applicable to large U.S. banking organizations, including BNY. The NSFR is expressed as a ratio of the available stable funding to the required stable funding amount over a one-year horizon. Our average consolidated NSFR was 132% for the second quarter of 2024 and 136% for the first quarter of 2024. BNY and each of our affected domestic bank subsidiaries were compliant with the NSFR requirement of at least 100% throughout the second quarter of 2024. Statement of cash flows|The following summarizes the activity reflected on the consolidated statement of cash flows. While this information may be helpful to highlight certain macro trends and business strategies, the cash flow analysis may not be as relevant when analyzing changes in our net earnings and net assets. We believe that in addition to the traditional cash flow analysis, the discussion related to liquidity and dividends and asset/liability management herein may provide more useful context in evaluating our liquidity position and related activity. Net cash used for operating activities was \$551 million in the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared with net cash provided by operating activities of \$2.9 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2023. In the six months ended June 30, 2024, cash flows used for operations primarily resulted from changes in trading assets and liabilities and changes in accruals and other, net, partially offset by earnings. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, cash flows provided by operations primarily resulted from earnings. Net cash used for investing activities was \$21.3 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared with \$25.1 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2023. In the six months ended June 30, 2024, net cash used for investing activities primarily resulted from changes in securities, interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks and loans. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, net cash used for investing activities primarily resulted from changes in interest-bearing deposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks and changes in federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements, partially offset by net changes in securities and changes in interest-bearing deposits with banks. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$21.0 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2024, compared with \$20.0 billion in the six months ended June 30, 2023. In the six months ended June 30, 2024, net cash provided by financing activities primarily resulted from changes in deposits. In the six months ended June 30, 2023, net cash provided by financing activities primarily resulted from changes in deposits and changes in federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements. BNY 35|Capital|Capital data|June 30, 2024|March 31, 2024|(dollars in millions, except per share amounts; common shares in thousands)|BNY shareholdersâ€“ equity to total assets ratio|9.5%|9.3%|9.9%|9.9%|BNY common shareholdersâ€“ equity to total assets ratio|8.5%|8.3%|8.8%|9.9%|Total BNY shareholdersâ€“ equity|\$40,843.4|\$40,569.4|\$40,770.0|Total BNY common shareholdersâ€“ equity|\$36,500.4|\$36,226.8|\$36,427.8|BNY tangible common shareholdersâ€“ equity â€“ Non-GAAP (a)|\$19,325.4|\$19,023.4|\$19,174.4|Book value per common share|\$49.46|\$48.44|\$47.97|Tangible book value per common share â€“ Non-GAAP (a)|\$26.19.4|\$25.44.4|\$25.25.4|Closing stock price per common share|\$59.89.4|\$57.62.4|\$52.05.4|Market capitalization|\$44,196.4|\$43,089.4|\$39,524.4|Common shares outstanding|737,957.8|747,816.7|759,344.4|Quarterly Cash dividends per common share|\$0.42|\$0.42|\$0.42|Common dividend payout ratio|28.4%|29.2%|32.3%|(a)|A|A|A|See â€œSupplemental informationâ€ Explanation of GAAP and Non-GAAP financial measuresâ€ beginning on page 43 for a reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP measures. The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation total shareholdersâ€“ equity was \$40.8 billion at June 30, 2024 and Dec. 31, 2023, reflecting earnings, offset by common stock repurchases and dividend payments. 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. In the first six months of 2024, we repurchased 28.1 million common shares at an

average price of \$56.47 per common share for a total cost of \$1.6 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 on 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 requiredCapitalratiosCapitalratiosCapitalratios(a)Consolidated regulatory capital ratios: (b)Advanced Approaches:CET1ratioN/A(c)8.5% 11.5% 11.1% 11.5% Tier 1 capital ratio 6% 10% 14.2% 13.7% 14.2% Total capital ratio 10% 12% 15.0% 14.5% 14.9% Standardized Approach:CET1ratioN/A(c)8.5% 11.4% 11.0% 10.8% 11.9% Tier 1 capital ratio 6% 10% 14.0% 13.4% 14.6% Total capital ratio 10% 12% 15.0% 14.3% 15.6% Tier 1 leverage ratioN/A(c)4.5% 5.8% 5.9% 6.0% SLR(d)N/A(c)5% 6.8% 7.0% 7.3% The Bank of New York Mellon regulatory capital ratios: (b)CET1 ratio6.5% 7% 16.1% 15.7% 16.2% Tier 1 capital ratio8.5% 16.1% 15.7% 16.2% Total capital ratio10% 10.5% 16.2% 16.0% 16.3% Tier 1 leverage ratio5% 4% 6.4% 6.5% 6.6% SLR (d)6% 3% 7.9% 8.2% 8.5% (a) A A Minimum requirements for June 30, 2024 include minimum thresholds plus currently applicable buffers. The U.S. global systemically important banks (â€œG-SIBsâ€) 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)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. The Tier 1 leverage ratio is based on Tier 1 capital and quarterly average total assets.(c)A A A The Federal Reserveâ€™s regulations do not establish well capitalized thresholds for these measures for BHCs. (d)A A A 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 â€” The following table presents our capital components and RWAs.Capital components and A 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 A A assets (a)(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)(4)Total Tier 1 capital\$23,006A \$22,723A \$22,863A Tier 2 capital:Subordinated debt\$1,148A \$1,148A \$1,148A Allowance for credit losses390A 440A 414A Other(6)(1)(1)Total Tier 2 capital â€” 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 â€” Advanced Approaches\$1,195A \$1,217A \$1,222A Total capital:Standardized Approach24,538A \$24,310A \$24,414A Advanced Approaches\$24,201A \$23,940A \$24,085A Risk-weighted assets:Standardized Approach\$164,094A \$169,904A \$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) A A 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 â€” Beginning of periods18,383A 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 dividends (a)(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 â€” End of periods18,671A (a) A A Includes dividend equivalents on share-based awards.(b)A A A 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, 2024A Increase or decrease of(in basis points)\$100A million in commonA equity\$1A billionA in A RWA, quarterly average assets or total leverage exposureCET1:Standardized Approach6bps7bpsAdvanced Approaches67Tier 1 capital:Standardized Approach69Advanced Approaches69Total capital:Standardized Approach69Advanced Approaches69Tier 1 leverage31SLR3238BNY Stress 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 table summarizes the minimum requirements for BNYâ€™s external TLAC and external long-term debt (â€œLTDâ€) 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%â€ A A A RWA is the greater of Standardized Approach and Advanced Approaches. (b)A A A Buffer to be met using only CET1. (c)A A A 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, 2024Minimum requiredMinimum ratioswith buffersRatiosEligible external TLAC:As a percentage of RWA18.0% 21.5% 29.1% As a percentage of total leverage exposure7.5% 9.5% 14.2% Eligible external LTD:As a percentage of RWA7.5A %N/A14.5% As a percentage of total leverage exposure4.5% N/A7.1% N/A â€” Not applicable.If BNY maintains risk-based ratio or leverage TLAC measures above the minimum required level, but 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 VaR model. VaR (a)2Q24June 30, 2024(in millions)AverageMinimumMaximumInterest rate\$2.5A \$2.0A \$3.8A \$2.1A Foreign exchange2.2A 1.6A 2.9A 1.9A Equity0.1A â€” A 0.2A 0.1A Credit1.4A 0.9A 1.8A 1.1A Diversification(4.2)N/MN/M(3.6)Overall portfolio2.0A 1.5A 2.9A 1.6A VaR (a)10Q24March 31, 2024(in millions)AverageMinimumMaximumInterest rate\$2.5A \$1.9A \$3.6A \$2.0A Foreign exchange2.2A 1.6A 3.0A 1.9A Equity0.1A â€” A 0.2A 0.1A Credit1.3A 0.9A 1.9A 1.2A Diversification(4.3)N/MN/M(3.5)Overall portfolio1.8A 1.4A 2.4A 1.7A VaR (a)2Q23June 30, 2023(in millions)AverageMinimumMaximumInterest rate\$3.1A \$2.0A \$5.1A \$2.6A Foreign exchange3.0A 2.0A 4.5A 2.3A Equity0.1A â€” A 0.3A 0.1A Credit1.4A 1.0A 2.0A 1.3A Diversification(4.6)N/MN/M(4.0)Overall portfolio3.0A 1.8A 4.9A 2.3A VaR (a)YTD24(in millions)AverageMinimumMaximumInterest rate\$2.5A \$1.9A \$3.8A Foreign exchange2.2A 1.6A 3.0A 1.9A Equity0.1A â€” A 0.2A 0.1A Credit1.3A 0.9A 1.9A 1.2A Diversification(4.2)N/MN/MOverall portfolio1.9A 1.4A 2.9A VaR (a)YTD23(in millions)AverageMinimumMaximumInterest rate\$3.4A \$2.0A \$7.6A Foreign exchange3.3A 2.0A 5.7A Equity0.1A â€” A 0.3A Credit1.6A 0.7A 3.5A Diversification(4.9)N/MN/MOverall portfolio3.5A 1.8A 8.9A (a) A A A VaR exposure does not include the impact of the Companyâ€™s consolidated investment management funds and seed capital investments.N/M â€” Because the minimum and maximum may occur on different days for different risk components, it is not meaningful to compute a minimum and maximum portfolio diversification effect. The interest rate component of VaR represents instruments whose values are predominantly driven by interest rate levels. These instruments include, but are not limited to, U.S. Treasury securities, swaps, swaptions, forward rate agreements, exchange-traded futures and options, and other interest rate derivative products.The foreign exchange component of VaR represents instruments whose values predominantly vary with the level or volatility of currency exchange rates or interest rates. These instruments include, but are not limited to, currency balances, spot and forward transactions, currency options and other currency derivative products. The equity component of VaR consists of instruments that represent an ownership interest in the form of domestic and foreign common stock or other equity-linked instruments. These instruments include, but are not limited to, common stock, exchange-traded funds, preferred stock, listed equity options (puts and calls), OTC equity options, equity total return swaps, equity index futures and other equity derivative products.The credit component of VaR represents instruments whose values are predominantly driven by credit spread levels, i.e., idiosyncratic default risk. These instruments include, but are not limited to, single issuer credit default swaps, and securities with exposures from corporate and municipal credit spreads. The diversification component of VaR is the risk reduction benefit that occurs when combining portfolios and offsetting positions, and from the correlated behavior of risk factor movements.40 BNYS During the second quarter of 2024, interest rate risk generated 40% of average gross VaR, foreign exchange risk generated 35% of average gross VaR, credit risk generated 23% of average gross VaR and equity risk generated 2% of average gross. During the second quarter of 2024, our daily trading loss did not exceed our calculated VaR amount of the overall portfolio. The following table of total daily trading revenue or loss illustrates the number of trading days in which our trading revenue or loss fell within particular ranges during the past five quarters. The number of trading days when trading revenue was more than \$5 million increased compared with the second quarter of 2023 primarily due to higher foreign exchange volumes and higher client activity in our fixed income and equity trading business. The number of trading days when trading revenue was more than \$5 million increased compared with the first quarter of 2024 primarily due to higher foreign exchange volumes.Distribution of trading revenue (loss) (a)Quarter ended(dollars in millions)June 30, 2024March 31, 2024Dec. 31, 2023Sept. 30, 2023June 30, 2023Revenue range:Number of daysLess than \$(2.5)A â€” A 2A â€” A \$2.5A â€” A \$0.2A 1A 3A 5A 2A \$0 â€” A \$2.58A 19A 18A 14A 15A \$2.5 â€” A \$5.034A 30A 25A 24A 37A More than \$5.019A 12A 15A 20A 9A (a) A A A Trading revenue (loss) includes realized and unrealized gains and losses primarily related to spot and forward foreign exchange transactions, derivatives and securities trades for our customers and excludes any associated commissions, underwriting fees and net interest income.Trading assets include debt and equity instruments and derivative assets, primarily foreign exchange and interest rate contracts, not designated as hedging instruments. Trading assets were \$9.6 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$10.1 billion at Dec. 31, 2023. Trading liabilities include debt and equity instruments and derivative liabilities, primarily foreign exchange and interest rate contracts, not designated as hedging instruments. Trading liabilities were \$3.4 billion at June 30, 2024 and \$6.2 billion at Dec. 31, 2023.Under our fair value methodology for derivative contracts, an initial â€œrisk-neutralâ€ valuation is performed on each position assuming time discounting based on an AA credit curve. In addition, we consider credit risk in arriving at the fair value of our derivatives. We reflect external credit ratings as well as observable credit default swap spreads for both ourselves and our counterparties when measuring the fair value of our derivative positions. Accordingly, the valuation of our derivative positions is sensitive to the current changes in our own credit spreads, as well as those of our counterparties. At June 30, 2024, our OTC derivative assets, including those in hedging relationships, of \$1.4 billion included a credit valuation adjustment (â€œCVAâ€) deduction of \$12 million. Our OTC derivative liabilities, including those in hedging relationships, of \$1.9 billion included a debit valuation adjustment (â€œDVAâ€) of \$5 million related to our own credit spread. Net of hedges, the CVA increased by less than \$1 million and the DVA decreased by less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2024, which decreased investment and other revenue â€” other trading revenue by less than \$1 million. The net impact of the CVA and DVA, net of hedges, did not impact investment and other revenue â€” other trading revenue in the first quarter of 2024. The net impact of the CVA and DVA, net of hedges, decreased investment and other revenue â€” other trading revenue by less than \$1 million in the second quarter of 2023. The table below summarizes our exposure, net of collateral related to our derivative counterparties, as determined on an internal risk management basis. Significant changes in counterparty credit ratings could alter the level of credit risk faced by BNY.Foreign exchange and other trading A A counterparty risk-rating profileJune 30, 2024Dec. 31, 2023(dollars in millions)Exposure, net of collateralPercentage of exposure, net of collateralExposure, net of collateralPercentage of exposure, net of collateralInvestment grade\$1,233A 96A %\$2,062A 95A %Non-investment grade45A 4A %103A 5A %Total\$1,278A 100A %\$2,165A 100A %Asset/liability managementOur diversified business activities include processing securities, accepting deposits, investing in securities, lending, raising money as needed to fund assets and other transactions. The market risks from these BNY activities include interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. Our primary market risk is exposure to movements in U.S. dollar interest rates and certain foreign currency interest rates. We

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, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023Up 100 bps rate shock vs. baseline162A \$86A \$324A Long-term up 100 bps, short-term unchanged107A 98A 7A Short-term up 100 bps, long-term unchanged55A (12)317A 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. **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 Reconciliation of Non-GAAP measures** **Excluding notable items** **YTD24Q24** vs. **As** **(\$** **in millions, except per share amounts**) **2Q24Q1Q24Q2Q31Q24Q23YTD24YTD23** **Total revenue** **GAAP** \$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,504A 2A %2A %Less: **Disposal (losses)** (a)A **1** **(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\$2,624A \$6,211A 1A %Less: **Severance** (b)29A 36A 26A 65A 26A **Litigation reserves** (b)2A 2A 36A 44A **FDIC special assessment** (b)(38)A **A** **38** **(38)** **A** **Adjusted noninterest expense** **Non-GAAP** \$3,077A \$3,138A \$3,049A (2)%1A %6\$2,621A \$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 **1** **1** **A** **1** **Severance** (b)(22)(27) **(20)** **Litigation reserves** (b)A **1** **(2)** **(36)** **FDIC special assessment** (b)29A **A** **1** **1** **Adjusted net income applicable to common shareholders of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation** **Non-GAAP** \$1,136A \$982A \$1,092A %4A %**Dividend earnings per common share** **GAAP** \$1,52A \$1,25A \$1,31A 22A 16A %Less: **Disposal (losses)** (a)A **1** **1** **A** **1** **Severance** (b)(0)(0) **(0.04)** **(0.02)** **Litigation reserves** (b)A **1** **A** **1** **(0.05)** **FDIC special assessment** (b)0 **0.04** **A** **1** **A** **1** **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 9% **(a)** **A** **A** **A** **Reflected in investment and other revenue.** **(b)** **A** **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** **(\$** **in millions)** **2Q241Q24Q2Q3YTD24YTD23** **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 **1** **1** **(1)** **(2)** **Adjusted total revenue, excluding notable items** **Non-GAAP** \$4,597A \$4,527A \$4,505A \$9,124A **Pre-tax operating margin** **GAAP** \$33A **229A** **31A** **31A** **30A** **Adjusted pre-tax operating margin** **Non-GAAP** **(23)** **33A** **30A** **32A** **32A** **31A** **31A** **30A** **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** **2Q241Q24Q2Q3YTD24YTD23** **(\$** **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: 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** 2,834A 2,848A 2,888A 2,841A 2,894A **Add: Deferred tax liability** **tax deductible goodwill** 1,213A 1,209A 1,193A 1,213A 1,193A **Deferred tax liability** **intangible assets** 655A 655A 660A 655A 660A **Average tangible common shareholders** **equity** **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** **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** **2Q241Q24Q2Q3YTD24YTD23** **(\$** **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: 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** 2,834A 2,848A 2,888A 2,841A 2,894A **Add: Deferred tax liability** **tax deductible goodwill** 1,213A 1,209A 1,193A **Deferred tax liability** **intangible assets** 655A 655A 660A 655A 660A **Average tangible common shareholders** **equity** **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** **GAAP** \$761A \$762A **A** **1** **%BNY** The following table presents the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates **1** **Adjusted investment management and performance fees** **Non-GAAP** \$761A \$762A **A** **1** **%** **Constant currency reconciliation** **Investment and Wealth Management business segment** **Q2Q24** **(\$** **in millions)** **Investment management and performance fees** **GAAP** \$762A \$763A **A** **1** **%** **Impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates** **1** **Adjusted investment management and performance fees** **Non-GAAP** \$762A \$763A **A** **1** **%** **Impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates** **1** **Adjusted investment management and performance fees** **Non-GAAP** \$762A \$763A **A** **1** **%** **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** **(\$** **in millions)** **2Q241Q24Q2Q32YTD24YTD23** **Income before income taxes** **GAAP** \$1,49A \$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 \$1,483A \$1,467A **Pre-tax operating margin** **GAAP** (a)18A 13A %20% 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** **Income before income taxes divided by total revenue.** **Pre-tax operating margin reconciliation, excluding notable items** **Investment and Wealth Management business segment** **(\$** **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** 88A **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)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. 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 **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 (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 47EU Basel 3.1 Implementation: CRR3/CRD6 On June 19, 2024, the texts of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) III and Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) 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









similar products and services within our lines of business in the first quarter of 2024. See Note 19 for additional information.(b)Â A Â A Â 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)Â A Â A Â 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)Â A Â A 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, 2024Interest incomeDeposits with the Federal Reserve and other central banks\$1,201A \$1,219A \$1,241A \$2,420A \$2,094A Deposits with banks110A 121A 128A 231A 268A Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements2,631A 2,433A 1,776A 5,064A 2,767A Loans1,119A 1,061A 957A 2,180A 1,823A Securities:Taxable1,256A 1,193A 1,042A 2,449A 2,064A Exempt from federal income taxesâ€”A â€”A â€”A â€”A Total securities1,256A 1,193A 1,042A 2,449A 2,064A Trading securities75A 69A 80A 144A 150A Total interest income6,392A 6,096A 5,224A 12,488A 9,166A Interest expenseDeposits2,255A 2,187A 1,739A 4,442A 3,105A Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements2,433A 2,243A 1,729A 4,676A 2,621A Trading liabilities23A 21A 43A 44A 73A Other borrowed funds8A 4A 32A 12A 35A Commercial paper13A â€”A â€”A 13A â€”A Customer payables161A 146A 143A 307A 271A Long-term debt469A 455A 438A 924A 833A Total interest expense5,362A 5,056A 4,124A 10,418A 6,938A Net interest income1,030A 1,040A 1,100A 2,070A 2,228A Provision for credit lossesâ€”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 costâ€”A \$3A â€”A \$3A â€”A \$2A â€”A Interest cost46A 9A 145A 10A 147A 9A 2A Expected return on assets(95)(19)(2)(95)(20)(2)(95)(22)(3)Other6A (1)(2)6A (1)(2)3A (4)(3)Net periodic benefit(credit)\$43A \$(8)\$(3)\$(4)\$(8)\$(3)\$(45)\$(15)\$476 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 costâ€”A \$6A â€”A \$5A â€”A Interest cost91A 19A 2A 95A 17A 3A Expected return on assets(190)(39)(4)(190)(44)(5)Other12A (2)(4)5A (7)(6)Net periodic benefit(credit)\$87A \$(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 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€œHLBVâ€) 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€œVIEsâ€), 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 assets22A 16A Total assets (a)\$674A \$526A Other liabilities\$5A \$1A Nonredeemable noncontrolling A interests (c)\$186A \$50A (d) A A A Includes voting model entities (â€œVMEsâ€) with assets of \$51 million at June 30, 2024 and \$91 million at Dec. 31, 2023.(b) A A A Includes VMEs with liabilities of \$1 million at June 30, 2024 and \$1 million at Dec. 31, 2023.(c) A A A 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 liabilities846A 780A Maximum loss exposure3,088A 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%5,825A 5,825A 576A 576A 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 Total43,826A 43,826A \$4,343A \$4,343A (a) A A A All outstanding preferred stock is noncumulative perpetual preferred stock with a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share.(b) A A A The carrying value of the Series F, Series G, Series H and Series I preferred stock is recorded net of issuance costs.(c) A A A 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 shareTotal dividend per shareA100A (a)\$1,574,000A \$8A \$1,566,464A \$8A \$1,412,604A \$7A \$3,140,464A \$16A \$2,740,32A \$14A Series D100A N/A/N/A/N/A2,250,00A 11A N/A/N/A2,250,00A 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 1,875,00A 24A 1,875,00A 24A Total\$25A \$72A \$36A \$97A \$107A (a) A A A 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 incomeâ€”A (loss)Quarter endedJune 30, 2024March 31, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Pre-tax amountTax(expense)benefitAfter-tax amountPre-tax amountTax(expense)benefitAfter-tax amountPre-tax amountTax(expense)benefitAfter-tax amountPre-tax amountTax(expense)benefitAfter-tax amountForeign 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)137A (34)103A (202)45A (157)Reclassification adjustment(b)17A (4)13A 1A â€”A 1A â€”A 1A â€”A Net unrealized gain (loss) on assets available-for-saleâ€”A (2)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)Total defined benefit plans4A (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€œFXâ€) contracts â€” staff expense(2)1A (1)(2)â€”A (2)â€”A 1A â€”A FX contracts â€” investment and other revenueâ€”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) A A A Includes the impact of hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries. See Note 17 for additional information.(b) A A A 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 incomeâ€”A (loss)Year-to-dateJune 30, 2024June 30, 2023(in millions)Pre-tax amountTax(expense)benefitAfter-tax amountPre-tax amountTax(expense)benefitAfter-tax amountPre-tax amountForeign currency translation:Foreign currency translation adjustments arising during the period(a)\$5(68)\$121A \$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 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) A A A Includes the impact of hedges of net investments in foreign subsidiaries. See Note 17 for additional information.(b) A A A 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, 2024TotalÂ A carrying value(dollars in millions)Level 1Level 2Level 3NettingÂ (a)Assets:Available-for-sale securities:Non-U.S. government (b)\$4,031A \$120,920A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$24,951A U.S. Treasury19,490A 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 â€”A 7,329A CLOsâ€”A 6,370A â€”A 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 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 securities23,521A 66,900A â€”A â€”A 90,421A Trading assets:Debt instruments1,407A 2,016A â€”A â€”A 3,423A Equity instruments5,202A â€”A â€”A 5,202A Derivative assets not designated as hedging:Interest rate1A 870A â€”A â€”A (861)15A Foreign exchangeâ€”A 4,935A â€”A (3,966)969A Equity and other contractsâ€”A 15A â€”A 15A â€”A Total derivative assets not designated as hedging6A 5,820A â€”A â€”A (4,842)984A Total trading assets6,615A 7,836A â€”A 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 assets454A 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 %â€”A %Liabilities:Debt instruments\$1,465A \$31A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$1,496A Equity instruments18A â€”A â€”A 18A Derivative liabilities not

reflecting the 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, 2024TotalÂ A carrying value(dollars in millions)Level 1Level 2Level 3NettingÂ (a)Assets:Available-for-sale securities:Non-U.S. government (b)\$4,031A \$120,920A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$24,951A U.S. Treasury19,490A 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 â€”A 7,329A CLOsâ€”A 6,370A â€”A 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 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 securities23,521A 66,900A â€”A â€”A 90,421A Trading assets:Debt instruments1,407A 2,016A â€”A â€”A 3,423A Equity instruments5,202A â€”A â€”A 5,202A Derivative assets not designated as hedging:Interest rate1A 870A â€”A â€”A (861)15A Foreign exchangeâ€”A 4,935A â€”A (3,966)969A Equity and other contractsâ€”A 15A â€”A 15A â€”A Total derivative assets not designated as hedging6A 5,820A â€”A â€”A (4,842)984A Total trading assets6,615A 7,836A â€”A 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 assets454A 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 %â€”A %Liabilities:Debt instruments\$1,465A \$31A \$â€”A \$â€”A \$1,496A Equity instruments18A â€”A â€”A 18A Derivative liabilities not





borrowed, 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 (â€œCIBCâ€), engages in securities lending activities. 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 borrowerâ€™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 0.1A 0.3A 0.3A Other 0.2A 0.6A 0.8A Total \$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 Total \$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 (â€œSponsored Member Transactionsâ€) between BNY and our sponsored member clients for novation and clearing through FICC pursuant to the FICC Government Securities Division rulebook (the â€œFICC Rulesâ€). We also guarantee to FICC the prompt and full payment and performance of our sponsored member clientsâ€™ respective obligations under the FICC Rules in connection with such clientsâ€™ 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 clientsâ€™ collateral and rights under Sponsored Member Transactions. See â€œOffsetting assets and liabilitiesâ€ 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 guaranteed 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 are also 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 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 (â€œPershingâ€) became a clearing firm for Stanford Group Co. (â€œSGCâ€), a registered broker-dealer that was part of a group of entities ultimately controlled by R. Allen Stanford (â€œStanfordâ€). Stanford International Bank, also controlled by Stanford, issued certificates of deposit (â€œCDsâ€). Some investors allegedly held 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 SGCâ€™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. (â€œFINRAâ€) arbitration proceedings. Brazilian Postalis Litigation BNY Servicos Financeiros DTVM S.A. (â€œDTVMâ€), subsidiary that provides asset services in Brazil, acts as administrator for certain investment funds in which a public pension fund for postal workers called Postalis-Instituto de Seguridade Social dos Correios e Telégrafos (â€œPostalisâ€) invested. On Aug. 22, 2014, Postalis sued DTVM in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil for losses related to a Postalis fund for which DTVM is administrator. Postalis 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, Postalis filed a lawsuit in Rio de Janeiro against DTVM and BNY Administradora de Ativos Ltda. (â€œAtivosâ€) 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 (â€œADCAPâ€), a Brazilian postal workers association, filed a lawsuit in São Paulo against DTVM and other defendants alleging that DTVM improperly contributed to Postalis 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 Brazilâ€™s Superior Court of Justice. On Dec. 17, 2015, Postalis 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 Brazilâ€™s Superior Court of Justice. On Aug. 24, 2022, the court dismissed one of the other lawsuits. On Nov. 24, 2022, Postalis appealed that decision. On Oct. 24, 2023, Postalisâ€™ appeal was denied. Postalis further appealed on June 27, 2024. On Feb. 4, 2016, Postalis filed a lawsuit in Brasilia against DTVM, Ativos and BNY Alocação de Patrimônio Ltda. (â€œAlocação de Patrimônioâ€), an investment management subsidiary, 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 Postalis losses based on alleged failures to properly perform certain duties as administrator to certain funds in which Postalis invested or as controller of Postalisâ€™ 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 Brazilâ€™s Superior Court of Justice. On Aug. 21, 2023, DTVMâ€™s appeal was denied. In addition, the Tribunal de Contas da União (â€œTCUâ€), an administrative tribunal, has initiated proceedings with the purpose of determining liability for losses to four investment funds administered by DTVM in which Postalis was an investor. On Sept. 9, 2020, TCU rendered a decision in one of the proceedings, finding DTVM and two former Postalis directors jointly and severally liable for approximately \$50 million. TCU also imposed on DTVM a fine of approximately \$2 million. DTVMâ€™s administrative appeal of the decision was denied. On Feb. 25, 2022, DTVM filed a lawsuit in Brazil federal court in Brasilia seeking annulment of TCUâ€™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 Brasilia federal court in the annulment action granted DTVMâ€™s request for an injunction, suspending the Sept. 9, 2020 TCU decision until the annulment action is decided. On Oct. 4, 2019, Postalis and another pension fund filed a request for arbitration in São Paulo against DTVM and Ativos alleging liability for losses to an investment fund for which DTVM was administrator and Ativos was manager. On March 26, 2021, DTVM and Ativos filed a lawsuit in São Paulo challenging the decision rendered by the Arbitration Court with respect to its jurisdiction over the case. On Feb. 24, 2023, the São Paulo court annulled the Arbitration Courtâ€™s decision that it had jurisdiction, and Postalis and the other pension fund have appealed. On Sept. 21, 2023, the São Paulo court issued an order suspending the arbitration; the Arbitration Court implemented the suspension on Oct. 6, 2023. On April 8, 2024, the appellate court reversed the São Paulo courtâ€™s decision and found that the Arbitration Court did have jurisdiction. DTVM plans to further appeal. On Oct. 25, 2019, Postalis filed a lawsuit in Rio de Janeiro against DTVM and Alocação de Patrimônio, alleging liability for losses in another fund for which DTVM was administrator and Alocação de Patrimônio and Ativos were managers. On May 9, 2022, the court found DTVM and Alocação de Patrimônio jointly and severally liable for approximately \$20 million. On Aug. 12, 2022, DTVM and Alocação de Patrimônio appealed the decision. On April 30, 2024, the appeals court reversed the finding against DTVM and Alocação de Patrimônio. Postalis has further appealed that reversal. On June 19, 2020, a lawsuit was filed in federal court in Rio de Janeiro against DTVM, Postalis, and various other defendants alleging 96 BNY Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued) liability against DTVM for certain Postalis losses in an investment fund of which DTVM was administrator. On Feb. 10, 2021, Postalis and another pension fund served DTVM in a lawsuit filed in Rio de Janeiro, alleging liability for losses in another investment fund for which DTVM was administrator and the other defendant was manager. Brazilian Silverado Litigation DTVM acts as administrator for the Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Créditos Múltisetorial Silverado Maximum (â€œSilverado Maximum Fundâ€), which invests in commercial credit receivables. On June 2, 2016, the Silverado Maximum Fund sued DTVM in its capacity as administrator, along with Deutsche Bank S.A. - Banco Alemão in its capacity as custodian and Silverado Gestão e Investimentos Ltda. in its capacity as investment manager. The Fund alleges that each of the defendants failed to fulfill its respective duty, and caused losses to the Fund for which the defendants are jointly and severally liable. On March 21, 2024, the São Paulo court issued a decision finding DTVM, Deutsche Bank and Silverado Gestão e Investimentos jointly liable for losses to the Fund in an amount to be determined during a later calculation phase. DTVM plans to appeal. German Tax Matters German authorities are investigating past â€œcum/exâ€ trading, which involved the purchase of equity securities on or shortly before the dividend date, but settled after that date, potentially resulting in an unwarranted refund of withholding tax. German authorities have taken the view that past cum/ex trading may have resulted in tax avoidance or evasion. European subsidiaries of BNY have been informed by German authorities about investigations into potential cum/ex trading by certain third-party investment funds, where one of the subsidiaries had acquired entities that served as depositary and/or fund manager for those third-party investment funds. We have received information requests from the authorities relating to pre-acquisition activity and are cooperating fully with those requests. In August 2019, the District Court of Bonn ordered that one of these subsidiaries be joined as a secondary party in connection with the prosecution of unrelated individual defendants. Trial commenced in September 2019. In March 2020, the court stated that it would refrain from taking action against the subsidiary in order to expedite the conclusion of the trial. The court convicted the unrelated individual defendants, and determined that the cum/ex trading activities of the relevant third-party investment funds were unlawful. In November and December 2020 and February 2023, we received secondary liability notices from the German tax authorities totaling approximately \$150 million (at then-prevailing exchange rates) related to pre-acquisition activity in various funds for which the entities we acquired were depositary and/or fund manager. We have appealed the notices. In connection with the acquisition of the subject entities, we obtained an indemnity for liabilities from the sellers that we intend to pursue as necessary. Off-Channel Business-Related Communications The Company has been responding to a request for information from the SEC concerning compliance with recordkeeping obligations relating to business communications transmitted on unapproved electronic communication platforms. SEC Staff has stated

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 LLCâ™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 19â™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.â€¢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. â€¢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. â€¢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. â€¢The provision for credit losses associated with the respective credit portfolios is reflected in each segment. â€¢Incentives expense related to restricted stock and restricted stock units is allocated to the segments. â€¢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. â€¢Recurring FDIC expense is allocated to the businesses based on average deposits generated within each business. â€¢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. â€¢Litigation expense is generally recorded in the business in which the charge occurs. â€¢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. â€¢Client deposits serve as the primary funding source for our securities portfolio. We typically allocate all interest income to the businesses generating the deposits. â€¢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. â€¢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 SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand Wealth ManagementOtherConsolidated(dollars in millions)Total fee and other revenues\$1,644A \$1,118A \$778A (a)\$25A \$3,565A (a)Net interest income (expense)595A 417A 43A (25)1,030A Total revenue2,239A 1,535A 821A (a)â€¢ 4,595A (a)Provision for credit losses(3)(2)4A 1A â€¢Noninterest expense1,554A 833A 668A 15A 3,070A Income (loss) before income taxes\$688A \$704A \$149A (a)\$16A 1,525A (a)Pre-tax operating margin (b)31A %46A %18A %N/M33A %Average assets\$196,015A \$124,790A \$26,031A \$65,663A \$412,499A (a)â€¢ 4A 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)â€¢ 4A Income before income taxes divided by total revenue.N/M â€¢ Not meaningful. For the quarter ended March 31, 2024 SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand Wealth ManagementOtherConsolidated(dollars in millions)Total fee and other revenue\$1,556A \$1,094A \$805A (a)\$30A \$3,485A (a)Net interest income (expense)583A 423A 41A (7)1,040A Total revenue2,139A 1,517A 846A (a)23A 4,525A (a)Provision for credit losses11A 5A (1)12A 27A Noninterest expense1,537A 834A 740A 65A 3,176A Income (loss) before income taxes\$591A \$678A \$107A (a)\$54A \$1,322A (a)Pre-tax operating margin (b)28A %45A %13A %N/M29A %Average assets\$191,544A \$123,552A \$26,272A \$62,617A \$403,985A (a)â€¢ 4A 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)â€¢ 4A Income before income taxes divided by total revenue.N/M â€¢ Not meaningful. For the quarter ended June 30, 2023 SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand Wealth ManagementOtherConsolidated(dollars in millions)Total fee and other revenue\$1,561A \$1,033A \$777A (b)\$32A \$3,403A (b)Net interest income (expense)668A 420A 39A (27)1,100A Total revenue2,229A 1,453A 816A (b)5A 4,503A (b)Provision for credit losses16A 7A 7A (25)5A Noninterest expense1,567A 794A 679A 71A 3,111A Income (loss) before income taxes\$646A \$652A \$130A (b)\$41A \$1,387A (b)Pre-tax operating margin (c)29A %45A %16A %N/M31A %Average assets\$202,207A \$131,519A \$27,399A \$59,836A \$420,961A (a)â€¢ 4A 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)â€¢ 4A 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)â€¢ 4A Income before income taxes divided by total revenue.N/M â€¢ Not meaningful. BNY 99Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)For the six months ended June 30, 2024 SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand Wealth ManagementOtherConsolidated(dollars in millions)Total fee and other revenue\$3,200A \$2,212A \$1,583A (a)\$55A \$7,050A (a)Net interest income (expense)1,178A 840A 84A (32)2,070A Total revenue4,378A 3,052A 1,667A (a)23A 9,120A (a)Provision for credit losses8A 3A 3A 12A 27A Noninterest expense3,091A 1,667A 1,408A 80A 6,246A Income (loss) before income taxes\$1,279A 1,382A \$256A (a)\$70A \$2,847A (a)Pre-tax operating margin (b)29A %45A %15A %N/M31A %Average assets\$193,780A \$124,171A \$26,151A \$64,140A \$408,242A (a)â€¢ 4A 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)â€¢ 4A Income before income taxes divided by total revenue.N/M â€¢ Not meaningful. For the six months ended June 30, 2023 SecuritiesServicesMarket and Wealth ServicesInvestmentand Wealth ManagementOtherConsolidated(dollars in millions)Total fee and other revenue\$3,004A \$2,051A \$1,562A (b)\$73A \$6,690A (b)Net interest income (expense)1,334A 873A 84A (632,228A Total revenue4,338A 2,924A 1,646A (b)10A 8,918A (b)Provision for credit losses16A 7A 7A 32A Noninterest expense3,107A 1,576A 1,416A 112A 6,211A Income (loss) before income taxes\$1,215A \$1,341A \$223A (b)\$104A \$2,675A (b)Pre-tax operating margin (c)28A %46A %14A %N/M30A %Average assets\$199,399A \$131,761A \$27,882A \$55,115A \$414,157A (a)â€¢ 4A 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)â€¢ 4A 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)â€¢ 4A Income before income taxes divided by total revenue.N/M â€¢ Not meaningful. Note 20â€¢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)20242023Transfers from loans to other assets for other real estate ownedâ€¢A \$1A Change in assets of consolidated investment management funds148A 290A Change in liabilities of consolidated investment management funds4A 7A Change in nonredeemable noncontrolling interests of consolidated investment management funds136A 58A Securities purchased not settled521A 164A Securities sold not settled87A 41A Securities matured not settled25A â€¢A Premises and equipment/operating lease obligations166A 183A Excise tax on share repurchases12A 14A 100 BNYItem 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 BNYâ™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 â€œExchange Actâ€). 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 â€œestimate,â€ â€œforecast,â€ â€œproject,â€ â€œanticipate,â€ â€œlikely,â€ â€œtarget,â€ â€œexpect,â€ â€œoutlook,â€ â€œcontinue,â€ â€œforecast,â€ â€œbelieve,â€ â€œplan,â€ â€œgoal,â€ â€œcould,â€ â€œshould,â€ â€œwould,â€ â€œmay,â€ â€œmight,â€ â€œwill,â€ â€œstrategy,â€ â€œsynergies,â€ â€œopportunities,â€ â€œtrends,â€ â€œmomentum,â€ â€œaspiration,â€ â€œobjective,â€ â€œaim,â€ â€œfuture,â€ â€œpotentially,â€ â€œoutlookâ€ 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 â€œRisk Factorsâ€ in our 2023 Annual Report, such as:â€ 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; â€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; â€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; â€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; â€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; â€regulatory or enforcement actions or litigation could materially adversely affect our results of operations or harm our businesses or reputation; â€our business may be adversely affected if we are unable to attract, retain, develop and motivate employees; â€a failure or circumvention of our controls, policies and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and reputation; 102 BNYForward-looking Statements (continued)â€weakness and volatility in financial markets and the economy generally may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations; â€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; â€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; â€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; â€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; â€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; â€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; â€our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected if we do not effectively manage our liquidity; â€failure to satisfy regulatory standards, including â€well capitalizedâ€ and â€well 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€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; â€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; â€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; â€the application of our Title I preferred resolution strategy or resolution under the Title II orderly liquidation authority could adversely affect the Parentâ™s liquidity and financial condition and the Parentâ™s security holders; â€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; â€we are subject to competition in all aspects of our business, which could negatively affect our ability to maintain or increase our profitability; â€our strategic transactions present risks and uncertainties and could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations; â€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 in the second quarter of 2024 Total shares repurchased Average price per share April 2024 \$57.26A May 2024 \$59.52A June 2024 \$59.41A July 2024 \$58.82A August 2024 \$6.807A (b)(a) Includes 130 thousand shares repurchased at a purchase price of \$7 million from employees, primarily in connection with 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. §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. §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. 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, 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 auditors and the audit committee of 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. 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 auditors and the audit committee of 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: Chief Executive Officer The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.