The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation
The Bank of New York Mellon

BNY MELLON

Company-Run Stress Test
Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Results

March 11, 2015

Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario
Dodd-Frank Capital Actions

12 CFR Section 252.58
12 CFR Section 252.17

Introduction

Throughout this document The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation on a consolidated basis is referred to as BNY Mellon, the Firm, we, our and us. BNY Mellon operates in 35 countries and serves more than 100 markets worldwide. The Firm is designed to lead the banking industry in providing services that enable institutions and individuals to manage and administer their financial assets. BNY Mellon strives to be the global provider of choice for:

- Asset management
- Wealth management
- Investment services

BNY Mellon's global client base consists of corporations, high-net-worth individuals and families, public funds and government agencies, foundations and endowments; global financial institutions including banks, broker-dealers, asset managers, insurance companies and central banks; financial intermediaries and independent registered investment advisors; and hedge fund managers. BNY Mellon is not focused on lending as a primary business and does not have a dedicated retail bank.

BNY Mellon is unique in its singular focus on the investment process - managing and servicing global financial assets. The Firm understands its role as a designated global systemically important financial institution as well as a key intermediary in the financial markets and is committed to ensuring that it maintains adequate capital resources to absorb losses without disrupting its ability to conduct business. BNY Mellon's key business model differentiators include the following:

- BNY Mellon serves as a single point of contact for clients that create, trade, hold, manage, service, distribute or restructure investments
- BNY Mellon has diverse streams of income, with a strategic focus on the Investment Management and Investment Servicing businesses
- The Firm's income statement is driven by non-interest income (over 80%), which provides a more annuity-like revenue stream that tends to be more stable in periods of stress
- The Firm does not provide traditional banking services to retail clients other than high-net worth individuals within the Wealth Management business; it does not lend to consumers in scale nor operate consumer banking branches
- BNY Mellon's clients are primarily large corporations and financial institutions, to which credit is typically extended on a secured basis in a manner complimentary to fee-based traditional banking business, rather than as a stand-alone activity. This generally results in lower levels of non-performing assets than is typical for the industry

BNY Mellon's businesses benefit from the global growth in financial assets and from the globalization of the investment process. Its financial goals focus on deploying capital to accelerate the long-term growth of the businesses, and generating an appropriate return to its shareholders within prudent, responsible, and pragmatic risk parameters. BNY Mellon's business model focuses on maintaining financial stability throughout market cycles, and accordingly, strives to maintain a strong balance sheet. Consequently, the Firm assumes less credit risk than most other financial service companies of its size, with one of its primary risks being operational.

Additional financial and other information about BNY Mellon and its principal business activities can be found in its 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent Quarterly Reports on

Form 10-Q and other filings, referred to as SEC filings, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we make available on the Investor Relations section of our corporate website at https://www.bnymellon.com.

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon (the "Institutional Bank") are required to conduct company-wide stress tests and disclose a summary of those results pursuant to the requirements of 12 CFR Section 252 (the "Regulation"). Accordingly, we have developed the following disclosure, which contains the information required by the Regulation to be disclosed publicly. The information contained in this disclosure has been prepared in accordance with the Regulation. Any differences in the presentation of information concerning either BNY Mellon or the Institutional Bank contained herein relative to how these firms present such information for other purposes are solely due to our efforts to comply with the Regulation. The information presented herein does not, in any way, reflect changes to our organizational structure, business plans or practices, or strategy.

The projections contained herein are based on the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario provided by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the 2015 Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review ("CCAR") and annual Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing ("DFAST") exercises. The Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario is designed to be generally representative of a severe economic downturn scenario that can be described in many respects as similar to the recession beginning in 2008. The specific variables included in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario such as economic activity, unemployment, exchange rates, prices, incomes, and interest rates are detailed in the document entitled "2015 Supervisory Scenarios for Annual Stress Tests Required under the Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing Rules and the Capital Plan Rule" published on the Federal Reserve website on October 23, 2014. The Firm's capital plan relies on various models to forecast performance under stressed conditions. These models cover loss estimates, revenue projections, scenario infrastructure, and risk-weighted asset calculations. The projections contained within this disclosure represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected, and accordingly these estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, pre-provision net revenue ("PPNR"), losses, net income before taxes, or capital ratios.

The Regulation requires us to include, among other things, certain assumptions with respect to capital actions ("Dodd-Frank Capital Actions") when computing pro forma capital ratios, across the nine quarter assessment horizon, including: common stock dividends equal to the quarterly average dollar amount of common stock dividends that BNY Mellon paid in the previous year; payments on any other instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio equal to the stated dividend, interest, or principal due on such instrument during the quarter; and no redemption or repurchase of any capital instrument that is eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio. Dodd-Frank Capital Actions also require us to assume no new issuances of capital instruments over the second to ninth quarters of the planning horizon, except for issuances related to expensed employee compensation. In practice, if a severely adverse economic scenario were to in fact occur, it is highly likely that BNY Mellon would respond with certain capital conservation actions consistent with internal policy, and could change planned distributions. The stress test results summarized in this report should not be interpreted as expected or likely outcomes, but rather as a possible result under hypothetical, highly adverse economic conditions.

A description of the types of risks included in the stress test, a general description of methodologies applied and a summary of our company-run stress test results under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Capital Actions follows.

Description of types of risks included in the stress test

When conducting the company-run stress test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Capital Actions, BNY Mellon evaluated and incorporated the principal risks that have been determined to influence it. These risks include operational/business risk, market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The following table presents the primary type of risk typically embedded in on- and off-balance-sheet instruments.

Table 1: Risks of BNY Mellon's On- and Off-balance Sheet Instruments

Balance Sheet Instruments	Types of Risk
Assets:	
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	Credit
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	Market, Credit
Securities	Market, Credit
Trading assets	Market, Credit
Loans	Credit
Goodwill	Operational/Business, Market
Intangible assets	Operational/Business, Market
Liabilities:	
Deposits	Liquidity
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	Liquidity
Trading liabilities	Market, Liquidity
Payables to customers and broker-dealers	Liquidity
Commercial paper	Liquidity
Off-balance-sheet instruments:	
Lending commitments	Credit, Liquidity
Standby letter of credit	Credit, Liquidity
Commercial letters of credit	Credit, Liquidity
Securities lending indemnifications	Market, Credit

Operational/Business Risk. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, human factors and systems, or breaches of technology and information systems, or from external events. Operational risk also includes fiduciary risk, reputational risk, and the risk of potential legal or regulatory actions that could arise as a result of noncompliance with applicable laws and/or regulatory requirements.

Market Risk. Market risk is the risk of loss due to adverse changes in the financial markets. BNY Mellon's market risks are primarily interest rate, foreign exchange risk, and equity risk. Market

risk particularly impacts our exposures that are marked-to-market such as the securities portfolio, trading book, and equity investments.

Credit Risk. Credit Risk is the possible loss we would suffer if any of our borrowers or other counterparties were to default on their obligations to us. Credit risk is resident in the majority of our assets, but primarily concentrated in the loan and securities books, as well as off-balance sheet exposures such as lending commitments, letters of credit, and securities lending indemnifications.

Liquidity Risk. Liquidity risk is the risk that BNY Mellon cannot meet its cash and collateral obligations at a reasonable cost for both expected and unexpected cash flows, without adversely affecting daily operations or financial conditions. Liquidity risk can arise from cash flow mismatches, market constraints from inability to convert assets to cash, inability to raise cash in the markets, deposit run-off, or contingent liquidity events. Thus, liquidity risk can be inherent in the majority of our balance sheet exposures.

BNY Mellon's annual company-run stress test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Capital Actions contained wide-ranging impacts across multiple risk areas including the principal risk types identified above. To incorporate these risks into our annual stress test, BNY Mellon identified and stressed key risk drivers and assumptions to estimate how losses might be incurred and how an event in one risk may migrate into other areas. The following section discusses BNY Mellon's methodology for translating the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario's variables into various financial impacts including expected losses, net income, on- or off-balance sheet, liquidity, leverage, and capital positions. Please refer to BNY Mellon's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 for a broader description of the BNY Mellon's capital planning and risk management process.

General description of methodologies

BNY Mellon has forecasted projected losses, pre-provision net revenue, provision for loan and lease losses and other factors affecting capital using a series of models and estimation techniques that translate the economic and financial variables in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario to BNY Mellon's losses and revenues.

Occasionally it is necessary to supplement modeled projections with expert judgment where historical data may be inadequate to project loss and revenue estimates or historical relationships may not hold up under forward-looking hypothetical scenarios. In these cases, BNY Mellon ensures consistency of projections with the conditions of the stress test through a cross-functional governance structure and control environment that incorporates multiple levels of review, challenge, and approval.

Provision for loan losses. BNY Mellon has developed a series of models to estimate losses on various types of loans. Loss projection methods are product-specific and link economic variables to credit performance based on historical and expected relationships. The table below identifies major loan types and key assumptions used to derive loss estimates.

[*Remainder of page left blank intentionally.*]

Table 2: Credit Portfolio Loss Methodologies and Assumptions

Loan Type	Description of Methodology	Key Assumptions
First-lien, Closed End Domestic Residential Mortgages	• Statistical model estimated using loan-level data on mortgage characteristics and performance supplemented by macroeconomic indicators and house price data	• Macroeconomic factors such as: - Housing Price Index (“HPI”) - Unemployment rate - Mortgage rates
Home Equity Lines of Credit (“HELOCs”)	• Loss Given Default (“LGD”) approach based on historical relationships between macroeconomic factors and non-accrual loan balance data	• Macroeconomic factors such as: - HPI - Unemployment rate
Domestic Commercial Real Estate Loans	• Counterparties are individually assigned stressed ratings by adjusting the inputs to BNY Mellon’s CRE Probability of Default ("PD") scorecard, which produces a stressed PD for each quarter. For each impaired exposure, a downturn LGD percentage is applied to the Exposure at Default (“EAD”) to generate an immediate credit loss.	• Macroeconomic factors such as: - Unemployment rate - BBB corporate yield - Commercial real estate prices - Prime rate
Corporate Wholesale and Other*	• Expected loss model relying on stressed transition matrix, PD, LGD, and Usage Given Default (“UGD”). The stressed transition matrix was linked to macroeconomic factors through statistical models. For each impaired exposure, a downturn LGD percentage is applied to the EAD to generate an immediate credit loss.	• Macroeconomic factors such as: - Unemployment - Capacity utilization - 10-year Treasury yield - 2-year Treasury yield

**C&I, loans to depositories and other financial institutions, loans for purchasing or carrying securities, overdrafts, and leases*

[*Remainder of page left blank intentionally*.]

Realized gains/losses on securities. BNY Mellon uses instrument-specific methodologies to forecast other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on its securities investment portfolio. These securities are divided into two separate and distinct classes: securities we intend to hold to maturity are held to maturity ("HTM"), and all other securities are classified as available-for-sale ("AFS"). Loss estimates are recognized in accordance with BNY Mellon's established accounting policy. The table below identifies major security types and key assumptions used to derive loss estimates.

Table 3: Securities Portfolio OTTI Methodologies and Assumptions

Security Type	Description of Methodology	Key Assumptions
Domestic Non-Agency RMBS	• Statistical model estimated using loan-level data on mortgage characteristics and performance supplemented by macroeconomic indicators and house price data	• Collateral type and characteristics • Macroeconomic factors such as: - HPI - Unemployment rate - Mortgage rates
Foreign RMBS	• Combines macro-economic variables, historical pool performance and the pool level characteristics to generate monthly performance measures such as delinquencies, CPR, CDR and charge offs. The performance measures are then used in a waterfall tool to determine losses on foreign RMBS tranches.	• Collateral type and characteristics • Macroeconomic factors such as: - HPI - Unemployment rate - Interest rates
CMBS	• Combines macro-economic variables, CRE market factors and loan-level details to generate the credit risk measures including PD and LGD. PD and LGD are then used to determine losses on CMBS.	• Loan details • Property type and characteristics • Macroeconomic factors such as: - HPI - Unemployment rate - Federal Funds rate - Treasury 10 Year
Consumer ABS	• Combines macro-economic variables, historical pool performance and the pool level characteristics to generate monthly performance measures such as delinquencies, CPR, CDR and charge offs. The performance measures are then used in a waterfall tool to determine losses on ABS tranches.	• Collateral type and characteristics • Macroeconomic factors such as: - Unemployment rate - Treasury rates - LIBOR rates
Bond Portfolio*	• PD/LGD approach	• Product-specific ratings transition analysis
CLOs	• Bottom-up cash flow modeling approach in which the collateral performance is modeled on a loan-level basis.	• Underlying collateral metrics including: - Prepayment rate - Default rate - Severity rate

**Corporate bonds, municipal bonds, sovereign bonds, and covered bonds*

Operational losses. In addition, BNY Mellon used a methodology to estimate operational losses that incorporates both internal and external data. We forecast both litigation and non-litigation operational losses under separate methodologies.

For non-litigation loss estimates, BNY Mellon's forecasting methodology leverages the Advanced Measurement Approach ("AMA") capital model which uses internal and external data. Operational loss is stressed to the same level to which the macroeconomic environment is stressed. The loss projection for a stress scenario is a stressed percentile of the loss

distribution from the AMA capital model, with the stressed percentile reflecting the stress level of the macroeconomic environment as determined by a principal component analysis of the macroeconomic factors.

For litigation loss estimates, BNY Mellon's forecasting methodology relies on a combination of high frequency, low severity cases and low frequency, high severity cases that draw from historical experience as well as potential losses associated with new litigation that may arise over the normal course of business (within the projection horizon).

Pre-provision net revenue. Consistent with the balance sheet and exposure assumptions used for loss estimation, BNY Mellon developed a model to project all key elements of pre-provision net revenue including net interest income, non-interest income, and non-interest expense.

Table 4: Pre-Provision Net Revenue Methodologies and Assumptions

PPNR Component	Description of Methodology	Key Assumptions
Net Interest Income	• Current and forecasted balance sheet positions and cash flows are modeled by product type and reflect growth, runoff, prepayment and loss projection assumptions.	• Future balance sheet growth • Runoff and pricing assumptions • Interest rates • Prepayment assumptions
Non-Interest Revenue	• Total non-interest revenue projection is comprised of a series of granular projection models for individual revenue lines developed using historical data • A majority are regression models tied to the external economic factors and used to describe the forward scenarios. In cases where regression models were insufficiently robust, historical averages were employed	• Asset and trading volumes • Growth rates • Macroeconomic factors, such as: - GDP - Equity indices - Volatility
Non-Interest Expense	• Variable expenses were modeled based on historical expense to non-interest revenue relationships • Distinct Board-approved initiatives identified by management are additionally layered into the projections over the projection horizon	• Non-interest revenue projections • Growth rates

Capital position. BNY Mellon's forecasting process employed a set of methodologies to layer in the effect of losses, pre-provision net revenue, and provision for loan and lease losses on pro forma capital levels and ratios.

Future balance sheet growth, runoff and pricing assumptions were derived from business line forecasts, historical trends, market dynamics, and balance sheet strategy input from senior management and are reflective of the economic and interest rate environments being analyzed under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. BNY Mellon forecasts risk-weighted assets ("RWA") based on the changes in its individual asset components in each quarter of the projection horizon. Credit RWA was projected in a manner consistent with the phased-in transitional provisions of the final U.S. capital rule, which looks to the generally applicable risk-based capital approach (also known as Basel I) during 2014, while quarters thereafter look to the Basel III standardized approach methodology for calculating credit RWA. The Firm further recognizes that the CCAR and DFAST 2015 exercise approaches credit RWA solely from the perspective of the standardized approach (or, in 2014 quarters, the equivalent Basel I-based

standards) for advanced approaches organizations, while during recent quarters the advanced approaches risk-weighting framework has been the Firm’s constraining measure. Additionally, the market risk capital rules were used over the entire projection period for calculating market risk RWA. In addition, the Firm recognizes that the final U.S. capital rule's transitional phase-in timeline for many significant items, including adjusted other comprehensive income, intangible assets, and required regulatory capital levels and buffers, works to enhance its excess capital position in the near term. BNY Mellon’s Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario post-stress capital position reflects regulatory capital inclusive of PPNR and stress losses. Additionally, BNY Mellon’s Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario post-stress capital includes a set of capital actions based on historical capital distributions, including common stock dividends, contracted payments, and a general assumption of no redemptions, repurchases, or issuances of capital instruments. These projections do not reflect BNY Mellon’s currently planned capital actions, and might not reflect its behavior in an actual severely stressed environment.

Counterparty default. BNY Mellon is one of the eight banking organizations with substantial trading or custodial operations that are required to incorporate a counterparty default scenario component into the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. Specifically, per guidance, BNY Mellon is required to estimate and report the potential losses and related effects on capital associated with the instantaneous and unexpected default of the Firm’s single largest counterparty across derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement activity. BNY Mellon’s single largest counterparty was determined by net stressed losses, which were computed by revaluing exposures and collateral using the set of hypothetical asset price shocks specified in the Federal Reserve’s global market shock scenarios.

Explanation of the most significant causes for changes in regulatory capital

As demonstrated by BNY Mellon's DFAST results, the Firm maintains excess regulatory capital in every quarter, for every ratio, over the entire planning horizon throughout the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. This success is driven by a number of factors, including the Firm’s strong capital generation and its risk profile. Declines in BNY Mellon’s regulatory capital ratios in projection quarter one were driven by one-time losses arising from the counterparty default scenario, impairments within the securities portfolio, and lower noninterest income. For the remainder of the projection horizon, net income before taxes shows gradual improvement as no further material counterparty default losses or securities impairments are recognized, and fee revenues begin to show modest recovery as macroeconomic conditions improve.

.

[*Remainder of page left blank intentionally.*]

BNY Mellon – Tables of Statistical Results.

COMPANY-RUN RESULTS

Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing Results

Projected Stressed Capital Ratios
BNY Mellon Estimates in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

The capital ratios are calculated using capital action assumptions provided within the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing rule. These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, revenues, net income before taxes, or capital ratios. The minimum capital ratio presented is for period Q4 2014 to Q4 2016.

Table 5: Projected Stressed Capital Ratios through Q4 2016 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Actual Q3 2014	Stressed Capital Ratios	
		Ending	Minimum
Tier 1 common ratio (%)	13.9	15.9	13.2
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	15.1[1]	13.5	12.3
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)	16.3[1]	14.5	13.4
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)	17.0[1]	14.9	13.9
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	5.8	5.8	5.5

1 Actual Q3 2014 risk-based capital ratios are calculated using Basel III standardized risk-weighted assets based on the generally applicable risk-based capital rules (during 2014 this standard looks to Basel I-based risk-weightings in lieu of Basel III's standardized approach). At Sept. 30, 2014 BNY Mellon's reported constraining common equity tier 1, tier 1 capital, and total capital ratios were 11.4%, 12.3%, and 12.7%, respectively, based on asset risk-weightings using the Basel III advanced approach framework.

Table 6: Projected Loan Losses by Type of Loan for Q4 2014 through Q4 2016 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Billions of Dollars	Portfolio Loss Rates (%)[1]
Loan losses	$0.4	1.0%
First-lien mortgages, domestic	$0.0	0.6%
Junior liens and HELOCs, domestic	$0.0	0.0%
Commercial and industrial	$0.1	3.6%
Commercial real estate, domestic	$0.1	5.8%
Credit cards	$0.0	0.0%
Other consumer	$0.0	0.9%
Other loans	$0.2	0.6%

1. Average loan balances used to calculate portfolio loss rates exclude loans held for sale and loans held for investment under fair value option, and are calculated over nine quarters.

Table 7: Projected Losses, Revenue, and Net Income Before Taxes for Q4 2014 through Q4 2016 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario		
	Billions of Dollars	**Percent of Average Assets[1]**
Pre-provision net revenue[2]	$3.6	1.0%
Other revenue[3]	$0.0	0.0%
less		
Provisions	$0.5	0.1%
Realized losses/(gains) on securities (AFS/HTM)	$0.4	0.1%
Trading and counterparty losses[4]	$1.4	0.4%
Other losses/gains[5]	$0.0	0.0%
equals		
Net income before taxes	$1.3	0.3%

1. Average assets are averaged over the nine-quarter planning horizon.
2. Pre-provision net revenue includes losses from operational-risk events, mortgage repurchase expenses, and other real estate owned (OREO) costs.
3. Other revenue includes one-time income and (expense) items not included in pre-provision net revenue.
4. Trading and counterparty losses include mark-to-market and credit valuation adjustments (CVA) losses and losses arising from the counterparty default scenario component applied to derivatives, securities lending, and repurchase agreement activities.
5. Other losses/gains includes projected change in fair value of loans held for sale and loans held for investment measured under the fair value option, and goodwill impairment losses.

[*Remainder of page left blank intentionally*.]

Institutional Bank – Summary of Results.

When conducting the company-run stress test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario and Dodd-Frank Capital Actions, the Institutional Bank evaluated the types of risks and utilized the same methodologies as described above in the discussion concerning BNY Mellon.

As demonstrated by the Institutional Bank's DFAST results, the Institutional Bank maintains excess regulatory capital in every quarter, for every ratio, over the entire planning horizon of the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario. These results are driven by a number of factors, including the Institutional Bank's strong capital generation and its risk profile. The Institutional Bank's business model provides for stability in capital generation and a sustainable base from which to make capital distributions. As a provider of investment services, the Institutional Bank is not focused on lending as a primary business. Thus its exposure to metrics such as unemployment and housing prices is limited relative to traditional retail, commercial and investment banks. As an investment servicer, the Institutional Bank's businesses benefit from the global growth of financial assets. The results of the Institutional Bank's annual DFAST stress-test demonstrate how its business model allows it to continue to serve as a source of strength in stress environments. As such, the Institutional Bank is able to remain sufficiently capitalized throughout the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario.

[*Remainder of page left blank intentionally*.]

Institutional Bank – Table of Statistical Results.

COMPANY-RUN RESULTS

Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing Results

Projected Stressed Capital Ratios
Institutional Bank Estimates in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

Table 8: Projected Stressed Capital Ratios through Q4 2016 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

	Actual Q3 2014	Stressed Capital Ratios[1]	
		Ending	Minimum
Tier 1 common ratio (%)	16.1	16.8	15.4
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (%)	16.8[2]	13.8	12.4
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio (%)	17.5[2]	14.3	12.9
Total risk-based capital ratio (%)	18.0[2]	15.1	13.5
Tier 1 leverage ratio (%)	5.4	5.3	5.1

1. The capital ratios are calculated using capital action assumptions provided within the Dodd-Frank Act stress testing rule. These projections represent hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome that is more adverse than expected. These estimates are not forecasts of expected losses, revenues, net income before taxes, or capital ratios. The minimum capital ratio presented is for the period Q4 2014 to Q4 2016.
2. Actual Q3 2014 risk-based capital ratios are calculated using Basel III standardized risk-weighted assets based on the generally applicable risk-based capital rules (during 2014 this standard looks to Basel I-based risk-weightings in lieu of Basel III's standardized approach). At Sept. 30, 2014 the Institutional Bank's reported constraining tier 1 capital and total capital ratios were 13.3% and 13.5%, respectively, based on asset risk-weightings using the Basel III advanced approach framework.

Forward-Looking Statements

Additional information related to BNY Mellon is contained in BNY Mellon's reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), including the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 (including the Annual Report to Shareholders (the "Annual Report") included with the 10-K) (the "2014 Form 10-K"), the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and the Current Reports on Form 8-K (each, a "'34 Act Report"). These periodic '34 Act Reports can be viewed, as they become available, on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and at www.bnymellon.com. Information contained in '34 Act Reports that BNY Mellon furnishes to the SEC subsequent to the date of the 2014 Form 10-K may modify, update and supersede the information contained in the 2014 Form 10-K and provided in this document.

This document and BNY Mellon's '34 Act Reports referred to above contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "estimate," "forecast," "project," "anticipate," "confident," "target," "expect," "intend,"

“seek,” “believe,” “plan,” “goal,” “could,” “should,” “may,” “will,” “strategy,” “opportunities,” “trends” and words of similar meaning, signify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on the current beliefs and expectations of BNY Mellon’s management and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties that are subject to change based on various important factors (some of which are beyond BNY Mellon’s control). Actual results may differ materially from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause BNY Mellon’s actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements can be found in the “Risk Factors” section of the 2014 Form 10-K and other subsequent ’34 Act Reports filed with the SEC. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made and BNY Mellon does not undertake to update the forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that may arise after the date of the forward-looking statements.