

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2017

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON CORPORATION



BNY

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Introduction

In this Liquidity Coverage Ratio (“LCR”) Disclosure (“Disclosure”), references to “our,” “we,” “us,” “BNY Mellon,” the “Company” and similar terms refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. References in this Disclosure to “Parent” refer to The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation on a standalone basis. This Disclosure should be read in conjunction with the section titled “Forward-looking Statements” below.

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation is a global investments company that manages and services assets for financial institutions, corporations and individual investors in 35 countries and more than 100 markets. As of June 30, 2017, BNY Mellon had \$31.1 trillion in assets under custody and/or administration, and \$1.8 trillion in assets under management.

BNY Mellon is focused on enhancing our clients’ experience by leveraging our scale and expertise to deliver innovative and strategic solutions for our clients, and building trusted relationships that drive value. We hold a unique position in the global financial services industry. We service both the buy-side and sell-side, providing us with distinctive marketplace insights that enable us to support our clients’ success.

United States regulators have established an LCR that requires certain banking organizations, including BNY Mellon, to maintain a minimum amount of unencumbered high quality liquid assets (“HQLA”) sufficient to withstand the net cash outflow under a hypothetical standardized acute liquidity stress scenario for a 30-day time horizon. The eligible HQLA amount is the numerator and the total net cash outflow amount is the denominator of the LCR. The U.S. regulators have affirmed the principle that HQLA is expected to be available for use to address liquidity needs in a time of stress.

The U.S. LCR rule became fully phased-in on Jan. 1, 2017, and requires BNY Mellon and our affected domestic bank subsidiaries to meet an LCR of at least 100%. The LCR for BNY Mellon and our affected domestic bank subsidiaries was compliant with the U.S. LCR requirements as of June 30, 2017.

In addition, BNY Mellon is subject to the Federal Reserve’s Enhanced Prudential Standards, which

include liquidity standards. BNY Mellon has taken actions to comply with these standards, including the adoption of various liquidity management standards and maintenance of a liquidity buffer of unencumbered highly liquid assets based on the results of internal liquidity stress testing.

In December 2016, the Federal Reserve Board issued a final rule (the “U.S. LCR Disclosure rule”) requiring that large banking organizations, including BNY Mellon, publicly disclose certain quantitative liquidity metrics as set forth herein, as well as qualitative factors affecting their LCR results. Accordingly, we have developed this Disclosure, which contains the required public disclosures prepared in accordance with the U.S. LCR Disclosure rule and covering the period beginning on April 1, 2017 and ending on June 30, 2017. The U.S. LCR Disclosure rule requires us to present certain components of HQLA, cash inflows, and cash outflows on both a weighted and an unweighted basis. With respect to HQLA, weighted basis refers to the application of haircuts and caps applicable to otherwise eligible HQLA; unweighted basis refers to HQLA before application of such haircuts and caps. With respect to cash inflows and outflows, weighted basis refers to the application of specified inflow and outflow rates applicable to certain types of cash inflows and outflows; unweighted basis refers to inflows and outflows before the application of such rates. Averages are calculated as simple averages of daily amounts over the calendar quarter.

Any differences between the presentation of information in this Disclosure and how we present such information for other purposes are solely due to our efforts to comply with applicable regulation. The information presented in this Disclosure does not, in any way, reflect changes to our organizational structure, business plans or practices, or strategy.

Additional financial and other information about BNY Mellon and its principal business activities can be found in its 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and other filings, collectively referred to as “SEC Filings”, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we make available on the Investor Relations section of our corporate website at www.bnymellon.com.

LCR Disclosure

Drivers of the LCR

For the second quarter of 2017, BNY Mellon's average LCR was 116%, with average weighted HQLA holdings of \$128.9 billion and an average weighted total net cash outflow of \$110.8 billion.

Deposits are the key driver of our LCR. BNY Mellon provides custody, cash management and clearing services to a wide range of clients, including banks, broker dealers, other non-bank financial institutions, corporations, and individuals. These services are primarily operational and generate substantial deposit balances. Client deposits are the main funding source for BNY Mellon and are the main component of weighted outflow in the LCR. The HQLA BNY Mellon holds is adequate to cover deposit outflow, as well as other cash outflow. Pursuant to its liquidity management practices described below, BNY Mellon has also established internal limits to monitor depositor concentration risk.

HQLA

For the second quarter of 2017, BNY Mellon's total eligible average weighted HQLA was \$128.9 billion. BNY Mellon held an average weighted balance of eligible level 1 HQLA of \$96.4 billion, which was mainly composed of deposits with central banks, U.S. Treasury securities, and securities issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. sovereigns. BNY Mellon held an average weighted balance of \$32.5 billion of eligible level 2 HQLA, the majority of which consisted of U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities.

Cash Outflow Amounts

For the second quarter of 2017, the average weighted cash outflow was \$143.4 billion.

Average weighted retail funding outflow was \$3.7 billion, 63% of which consisted of other retail funding outflow, which included less stable retail deposits and broker-dealer retail customer cash.

Stable retail deposit outflow and brokered deposit outflow comprised the remaining 37% of retail funding outflow.

Average weighted unsecured wholesale funding outflow was \$110.5 billion. Approximately 62% of average unweighted unsecured wholesale funding outflow was operational deposits with low outflow rates; 37% was non-operational funding, with high outflow rates, primarily consisting of non-operational deposits, broker-dealer wholesale customer cash and Fed funds purchased. Operational deposit outflow and non-operational funding outflow comprised 98% of average weighted unsecured wholesale funding outflow. Unsecured debt outflow made up the remaining 2%.

Average weighted secured wholesale funding outflow was \$12.6 billion, the majority of which was from repos and customer shorts in our broker-dealer subsidiaries.

Average weighted outflow from credit and liquidity facilities was \$10.1 billion, most of which resulted from committed credit facilities.

The remaining average weighted outflow of \$6.4 billion was mainly related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements.

Cash Inflow Amounts

For the second quarter of 2017, the average weighted cash inflow was \$35.7 billion.

Average weighted secured lending transaction inflow was \$22.7 billion, the majority of which was from reverse repos and margin loans collateralized with non-HQLA assets in our broker-dealer subsidiaries.

Average weighted unsecured wholesale cash inflow was \$7.5 billion, mainly from commercial loans. The remaining average weighted inflow of \$5.5 billion consisted primarily of broker-dealer segregated account inflow.

Calculation and Components of our LCR

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

Liquidity Coverage Ratio		Average	Average
April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017		Unweighted	Weighted
<i>(in millions)</i>		Amount	Amount
High-Quality Liquid Assets (b)			
1	Total eligible high-quality liquid assets (HQLA), of which:	\$ 135,156	\$ 128,904
2	Eligible level 1 liquid assets	96,412	96,412
3	Eligible level 2A liquid assets	37,484	31,862
4	Eligible level 2B liquid assets	1,260	630
Cash Outflow Amounts			
5	Deposit outflow from retail customers and counterparties, of which:	16,382	3,732
6	Stable retail deposit outflow	1,578	47
7	Other retail funding outflow	9,603	2,348
8	Brokered deposit outflow	5,201	1,337
9	Unsecured wholesale funding outflow, of which:	216,657	110,506
10	Operational deposit outflow	134,007	33,430
11	Non-operational funding outflow	80,980	75,406
12	Unsecured debt outflow	1,670	1,670
13	Secured wholesale funding and asset exchange outflow	28,903	12,630
14	Additional outflow requirements, of which:	42,172	14,204
15	Outflow related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	5,955	4,059
16	Outflow related to credit and liquidity facilities including unconsolidated structured transactions and mortgage commitments	36,217	10,145
17	Other contractual funding obligation outflow	2,355	2,355
18	Other contingent funding obligations outflow	—	—
19	Total Cash Outflow	306,469	143,427
Cash Inflow Amounts			
20	Secured lending and asset exchange cash inflow	38,854	22,713
21	Retail cash inflow	31	16
22	Unsecured wholesale cash inflow	7,688	7,461
23	Other cash inflows, of which:	5,517	5,517
24	Net derivative cash inflow	113	113
25	Securities cash inflow	18	18
26	Broker-dealer segregated account inflow	5,386	5,386
27	Other cash inflow	—	—
28	Total Cash Inflow	\$ 52,090	\$ 35,707
			Average
			Amount (a)
29	HQLA Amount (b)		128,904
30	Total Net Cash Outflow Amount Excluding the Maturity Mismatch Add-on		107,720
31	Maturity Mismatch Add-on		3,102
32	Total Net Cash Outflow Amount		110,822
33	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		116 %

(a) The amounts reported in this column may not equal the calculation of those amounts using component amounts reported in rows 1 – 28 due to technical factors such as the application of the level 2 liquid asset caps, the total inflow cap, and for depository institution holding companies subject to subpart G of the U.S. LCR rule, the application of the modification to total net cash outflows.

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

Liquidity Management

Liquidity Management Practices

BNY Mellon's Corporate Treasury is responsible for day-to-day liquidity management for the Company. It monitors and manages liquidity exposures and funding needs within and across significant legal entities, branches, currencies and business lines, taking into account, among other factors, any applicable restrictions on the transfer of liquidity among entities. The Global Treasurer has continuous authority, as well as legal and operational capability, to monetize any asset in BNY Mellon's HQLA.

Our overall approach to liquidity management is to ensure sources of liquidity are sufficient in amount and diversity such that changes in funding requirements at the Parent and at our significant bank and broker-dealer subsidiaries can be accommodated routinely without material adverse impact on earnings, daily operations or our financial condition.

We seek to maintain an adequate liquidity cushion in both normal and stressed environments and diversify funding sources by line of business, customer and market segment. We also seek to maintain liquidity ratios within approved limits and liquidity risk tolerance.

One of our key management objectives is to maintain a balance sheet that remains strong throughout market cycles to meet the expectations of our major stakeholders, including our shareholders, clients, creditors and regulators.

A key objective of our balance sheet management strategy is to maintain a balance sheet that is characterized by strong liquidity and asset quality, ready access to external funding sources at competitive rates and a strong capital structure that supports our risk-taking activities and is adequate to absorb potential losses. In managing the balance sheet, appropriate consideration is given to balancing the competing needs of maintaining sufficient levels of liquidity and complying with applicable regulations and supervisory expectations while optimizing profitability. BNY Mellon seeks to ensure that the overall liquidity risk, including intra-day liquidity risk, that we take on stays within our risk appetite.

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, 2017	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	DBRS
Parent:				
Long-term senior debt	A1	A	AA-	AA (low)
Subordinated debt	A2	A-	A+	A (high)
Preferred stock	Baa1	BBB	BBB	A (low)
Outlook - Parent:	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
The Bank of New York Mellon:				
Long-term senior debt	Aa2	AA-	AA	AA
Subordinated debt	Aa3	A	A+	NR
Long-term deposits	Aa1	AA-	AA+	AA
Short-term deposits	P1	A-1+	F1+	R-1 (high)
Commercial paper	P1	A-1+	F1+	R-1 (high)
BNY Mellon, N.A.:				
Long-term senior debt	Aa2	AA-	AA (a)	AA
Long-term deposits	Aa1	AA-	AA+	AA
Short-term deposits	P1	A-1+	F1+	R-1 (high)
Outlook - Banks:	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable

(a) Represents senior debt issuer default rating.

NR - Not rated.

Independent Liquidity Risk Oversight

Corporate Treasury is supported by an independent liquidity risk function, which provides an on-going review of liquidity risk management that is independent of Corporate Treasury. We have taken actions to comply with the Federal Reserve's Enhanced Prudential Standards, including the requirement to maintain an independent function to oversee liquidity management. Internal Audit assesses the effectiveness of internal controls by providing independent, risk-based assurance reviews designed to identify control risks, risk mitigants, control gaps, and opportunities to improve efficiency.

Governance

Our board of directors oversees the Company's liquidity risk management practices and approves our liquidity risk tolerances. The Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO") is the senior management committee responsible for the oversight of liquidity management. ALCO is responsible for ensuring that board approved strategies, policies and procedures for managing liquidity are appropriately executed. Senior management is also responsible for regularly reporting the liquidity position of the Company to the board of directors. Our Treasury Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing liquidity stress tests and various liquidity metrics including the LCR. The Treasury Risk Committee also approves and validates stress test methodologies and assumptions. For further discussion of our liquidity management framework, see "Risk Management – Liquidity risk" in our 2016 Annual Report.

Forward-looking Statements

Additional information related to the Company is contained in the Company's SEC Filings as they become available, on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and at www.bnymellon.com. Information contained in SEC Filings that the Company makes with the SEC subsequent to the date of this Disclosure may modify, update and supersede the information contained in this Disclosure.

This Disclosure and the Company's SEC Filings referred to above contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In this Disclosure and the SEC Filings, words such as "estimate," "forecast," "project," "anticipate," "likely," "confident," "target," "expect," "intend," "continue," "seek," "believe," "plan," "goal," "could," "should," "would," "may," "will," "strategy," "synergies," "opportunities," "trends" and words of similar meaning, may signify forward looking statements. These statements, which may be expressed in a variety of ways, including the use of future or present tense language, relate to, among other things statements about the Company's liquidity management and ratios. These statements are based on the Company's current beliefs and expectations and actual outcomes may differ materially from those expressed or implied as a result of a number of factors (some of which are beyond the Company's control), including those factors described in our 2016 Annual Report under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") - Risk Factors" and the 10-Q, such as extensive government rulemaking, regulation and supervision, which have, and in the

future may, compel us to change how we manage our businesses, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and have increased our compliance and operational risks and costs; a determination that our resolution plan is not credible and any material negative impact on our business, reputation, results of operation and financial condition and the application of our Title I preferred resolution strategy or resolution under the Title II orderly liquidation authority and any adverse effects on our liquidity, financial condition and security holders; regulatory or enforcement actions or litigation and any material adverse effect on our results of operations or harm to our businesses or reputation; failure to satisfy regulatory standards, including "well capitalized" and "well managed" status or capital adequacy and liquidity rules, and any resulting limitations on our activities, or adverse effects on our business and financial condition; operational risk and any material adverse effect on our business; changes in interest rates and any material adverse effect on our profitability; any adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations of not effectively managing our liquidity; and the failure or circumvention of our controls and procedures and any material adverse effect on our business, reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and BNY Mellon undertakes no obligation to update any statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such forward-looking statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. The contents of BNY Mellon's website or any other websites referenced herein are not part of this Disclosure.



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THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON CORPORATION
225 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10286, UNITED STATES
+1 212 495 1784

[bnymellon.com](https://www.bnymellon.com)