TREASURY MONTHLY INTERMEDIATION SNAPSHOT

Name of institution: The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation | **Submission date: 3/27/2009** | **Person to be contacted regarding this report: Jeffrey D Landau**

PART I. QUANTITATIVE OVERVIEW

SCHEDULE A: CONSUMER LENDING (Millions $)	2008 DEC	2009 JAN	2009 FEB	Key	Comments
1. First Mortgage					
a. Average Loan Balance (Daily Average Total Outstanding)	$4,694	$4,714	$4,828	Secured by 1st liens on closed-end loans for 1-4 family residential properties. Includes jumbo mortgages.	
b. Total Originations	$69	$97	$276		
(1) Refinancings	$25	$68	$256		**Increase in the level of refinancings reflects the impact of the low rate environment**
(2) New Home Purchases	$44	$29	$20		
2. Home Equity					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$341	$344	$346	Secured by revolving, open-end loans for 1-4 family residential properties extended under lines of credit.	
b. Originations (New Lines+Line Increases)	$10	$11	$16		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	$781	$779	$778	Period end balances plus unused home equity lines of credit.	
3. US Card - Managed					
a. Average Total Loan Balance - Managed	N/A	N/A	N/A		**The company does not make credit card loans.**
b. New Account Originations (Initial Line Amt)	N/A	N/A	N/A		
c. Total Used and Unused Commitments	N/A	N/A	N/A		
4. Other Consumer					
a. Average Total Loan Balance	$757	$758	$752	Other consumer loans, excluding other revolving credit plans. These loans include single payment loans and loans for household and other personal expenditures.	
b. Originations	$4	$4	$4		

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SCHEDULE B: COMMERCIAL LENDING (Millions $)	DEC	JAN	FEB	Key	Comments
1. C & I					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$10,809	$10,585	$10,193	Domestic and foreign loans and leases to manufacturers and other commercial businesses, excluding loans made to finance commercial real estate.	**These loans and leases are primarily to investment grade companies. The volume of credit requests declined in the fourth quarter 2008 and early 2009 compared to the third quarter 2008.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$504	$366	$251		
c. New Commitments	$116	$139	$157		
2. Commercial Real Estate					
a. Average Total Loan and Lease Balance	$3,074	$3,091	$3,102	Loans to finance commercial real estate, construction and land development. Includes real estate loans both secured and unsecured.	**Loans are secured by residential buildings, office buildings, retail properties and other properties. The unsecured portfolio is primarily allocated to REITs under revolving credit agreements. The volume of credit requests declined in the fourth quarter 2008 and early 2009 compared to the third quarter 2008.**
b. Renewal of Existing Accounts	$66	$80	$112		
c. New Commitments	$80	$33	$0		
SCHEDULE C: OTHER INTERMEDIATION ACTIVITIES (Millions $)					
1. MBS/ABS Net Purchased Volume					
a. Mortgage Backed Securities	$7	$0	$0		**There were no purchases in January and February 2009.**
b. Asset Backed Securities	$0	$0	$0		
2. Secured Lending (Repo, PB, Margin Lending)					
a. Average Total Matched Book (Repo/Reverse Repo)[1]	N/A	N/A	N/A	Activity less than $50 billion.	
b. Average Total Debit Balances[2]	$4,573	$4,427	$4,269		**Average total debit balances reflects margin loans recorded by our broker/dealer subsidiary.**
3. Underwriting					
a. Total Equity Underwriting	$0	$0	$0	No equity deals in the three months reported.	**Amounts reported represent our portion of the transactions.**
b. Total Debt Underwriting	$336	$206	$299	Represents our portion of the transactions.	

Notes:
1. Not applicable if matched book activity does not exceed $50 billion.
2. Applicable only for institutions offering prime brokerage or other margin lending services to clients.

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PART II. QUALITATIVE OVERVIEW

Please provide a brief overview of the intermediation activity during the month. This discussion should include a general commentary on the lending environment, loan demand, any changes in lending standards and terms, and any other intermediation activity.

The Bank of New York Mellon, a global leader in asset management and securities servicing, also has a significant presence in the areas of wealth management, issuer services, clearing services and treasury services. The company's global client base includes financial institutions, corporations, government agencies, pension funds, endowments and foundations. The company does not have a consumer banking franchise.

With regard to our lending activity, it is paramount to point out that the business model of The Bank of New York Mellon is very different from traditional retail, commercial or investment banks. In contrast to most of the other companies that have received a TARP investment, our business model does not focus on the broad retail market or products such as mortgages, credit cards or auto loans, or on typical lending to corporate businesses.

Our business is dedicated to helping other financial institutions around the world. We help monitor and administer their complex “back-office” processes. The Bank also provides critical infrastructure for the global financial markets by facilitating the movement of money and securities through the markets.

The majority of The Bank of New York Mellon’s lending activity relates to extending credit (i.e., overdrafts, loans to broker/dealers, etc.) to its institutional client base. Following the Lehman bankruptcy, we experienced a significant increase in (i) demand for loans from our broker/dealer clients and (ii) overdrafts relating to the clearing and securities processing services we provide to clients. Our willingness and ability to extend credit in this manner provided liquidity to the market and our core financial institution client base at the time it was needed most. During the latter part of the fourth quarter 2008, and into 2009, client demand for these extensions of credit returned to more normal levels. Loans to broker/dealers and overdrafts are included in the aggregate amount of loans that we publicly report, but are not classified as C&I loans.

In keeping with its role as an institutional provider, The Bank of New York Mellon has used the TARP investment to help address the need to improve liquidity in the U.S. financial system. This has been done through the purchase of securities issued by U.S. government-sponsored agencies. The company has also provided liquidity to other financial institutions in order to increase the amount of funds available in the credit markets.

Specifically, we have purchased mortgage-backed securities and debentures issued by U.S. government-sponsored agencies to support efforts to increase the amount of money available to lend to qualified borrowers in the residential housing market. The company has also purchased debt securities of other financial institutions, which helps increase the amount of funds available to lend to consumers and

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businesses. In addition, we have used the funds for interbank placements, federal funds sold and other interbank lending. All of these efforts address the need to improve liquidity in the financial system and are consistent with our business model which is focused on institutional clients.