BNY MELLON FUNDS TRUST

Supplement to Current Statement of Additional Information

The following replaces the information contained in the section of the Statement of Additional Information entitled "Summary of the Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures" and "Summaries of the Voting Guidelines":

**SUMMARY OF THE PROXY VOTING POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

The board has adopted the following procedures with respect to proxy voting by the funds.

Delegation of Proxy Voting Responsibility and Adoption of Proxy Voting Procedures

The board has delegated the authority to vote proxies of companies held in a fund’s portfolio to BNYM Investment Adviser, as described below. In addition, for each fund, the board has adopted proxy voting procedures pursuant to which proxies of companies held in a fund's portfolio will be voted. The proxy voting procedures adopted for a fund are the procedures of (i) the primary employer of the fund's portfolio managers ("Primary Employer") and/or (ii) the fund's asset allocator, BNY Mellon Wealth Management ("BNYM Wealth Management") (collectively, "Firms"), as described below.

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Proxy Voting Operations

The funds have engaged Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") as their proxy voting agent to administer the ministerial, non-discretionary elements of proxy voting and reporting. Each fund bears an equal share of ISS’s fees in connection with the proxy voting and related services that ISS provides in respect of the funds.

¹ "Directly-Advised Funds" are funds that are advised by BNYM Investment Adviser and are not Multi-Strategy Funds.


³ For assets of BNY Mellon Asset Allocation Fund allocated to underlying funds and equities, BNYM Wealth Management. For fixed income assets of BNY Mellon Asset Allocation Fund allocated to Mellon, the Primary Employer.


For BNY Mellon Tax-Sensitive Large Cap Multi-Strategy Fund, BNYM Wealth Management.
Voting Shares of Certain Registered Investment Companies

Under certain circumstances, when a fund owns shares of another registered investment company (an "Acquired Fund"), the fund may be required by the 1940 Act or the rules thereunder, or exemptive relief from the 1940 Act and/or the rules thereunder, to vote such Acquired Fund shares in a certain manner, such as voting the Acquired Fund shares in the same proportion as the vote of all other shareholders of such Acquired Fund.

Policies and Procedures; Oversight

The CCO is responsible for confirming that the Firms have adopted and implemented written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that the funds' proxies are voted in the best interests of the funds. In addition, the adequacy of such policies and procedures are reviewed at least annually, and proxy voting for the funds is monitored to ensure compliance with the Firms' procedures, as applicable, such as by sampling votes cast for the funds, including routine proposals as well as those that require more analysis, to determine whether they complied with the applicable Firm's Proxy Voting Procedures.

Review of Proxy Voting

BNYM Investment Adviser reports annually to the boards on the funds' proxy voting, including information regarding: (1) proxy voting proposals that were voted; (2) proxy voting proposals that were voted against the management company's recommended vote, but in accordance with the applicable proxy voting guidelines; and (3) proxy voting proposals that were not voted, including the reasons the proxy voting proposals were not voted.

Availability of Fund Proxy Voting Records

Pursuant to Rule 30b1-4 under the 1940 Act, the funds are required to file their complete proxy voting record with the SEC on Form N-PX not later than August 31st of each year for the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30th. In addition, this information is available, by August 31st of each year, at [http://www.bnymellonim.com/us](http://www.bnymellonim.com/us). The funds have delegated the responsibility for gathering this information, filing Form N-PX and posting voting information to the website to BNYM Investment Adviser, with the assistance of ISS.

Summaries of each Firm's Proxy Voting Guidelines can be found below.

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PROXY VOTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES OF FIRMS DELEGATED FUND PROXY VOTING AUTHORITY

BNYM Wealth Management

BNYM Wealth Management, through its Proxy Voting Committee (the "Proxy Voting Committee"), will apply detailed, pre-determined, written proxy voting guidelines for specific types of proposals and matters commonly submitted to shareholders of U.S. and Japanese companies (the "BNYM Wealth Management Voting Guidelines"). BNYM Wealth Management, in voting proxies, will seek to act solely in the best financial and economic interests of its clients, including the funds.

Securities of Non-U.S. Companies and Securities Out on Loan. It is BNYM Wealth Management's policy to seek to vote all proxies for securities held in the funds' portfolios for which BNYM Wealth Management

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4 There are separate guidelines for securities of non-U.S. companies (ex-Japan), with respect to which BNYM Wealth Management seeks to vote proxies through application of the ISS Global Voting Principles and Regional Policies/Principles (the "ISS Voting Guidelines" and, collectively with the BNYM Wealth Management Voting Guidelines, each as in effect from time-to-time, the "Voting Guidelines").
has voting authority. However, situations may arise in which BNYM Wealth Management cannot, or has adopted a policy not to, vote certain proxies, such as refraining from voting certain non-U.S. securities or securities out on loan in instances in which the costs are believed to outweigh the benefits, such as when share blocking (discussed below) is required, the matters presented are not likely to have a material impact on shareholder value or clients' voting will not impact the outcome of the vote.

Securities of Non-U.S. Companies. With regard to voting proxies with respect to shares of non-U.S. companies, BNYM Wealth Management will weigh the cost of voting, and potential inability to sell, the shares against the benefit of voting the shares to determine whether or not to vote. However, corporate governance practices, disclosure requirements and voting operations vary significantly among the markets in which the funds may invest. In these markets, BNYM Wealth Management will seek to submit proxy votes in a manner consistent with the ISS Voting Guidelines, while taking into account the different legal and regulatory requirements. For example, proxy voting in certain countries requires "share blocking" pursuant to which a fund must deposit before the meeting date its holdings of securities with a designated depositary in order to vote proxies with respect to such securities. During this time, the shares cannot be sold until the meeting has taken place and the shares are returned to the fund's custodian bank. BNYM Wealth Management generally believes that the benefit of exercising the vote in these countries is outweighed by the cost of voting (i.e., the funds' portfolio managers not being able to sell the funds' shares of such securities while the shares are blocked). Therefore, if share blocking is required, BNYM Wealth Management typically elects not to vote the shares. Voting proxies of issuers in non-U.S. markets also raises administrative issues that may prevent voting such proxies. For example, meeting notices may be received with insufficient time to fully consider the proposal(s) or after the deadline for voting has passed. Other markets require the provision of local agents with a power of attorney before acting on the voting instructions. In some cases, the power of attorney may be unavailable prior to the meeting date or rejected by the local agent on a technical basis. Additionally, the costs of voting in certain non-U.S. markets may be substantially higher than in the United States.

Securities Out on Loan. For securities that a fund has loaned to another party, any voting rights that accompany the loaned securities generally pass to the borrower of the securities, but the fund retains the right to recall a security and may then exercise the security's voting rights. In order to vote the proxies of securities out on loan, the securities must be recalled prior to the established record date. A fund may recall the loan to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the fund's investment is to be voted upon.

Material Conflicts of Interest. BNYM Wealth Management seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest between a fund and the fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and BNYM Investment Adviser, BNYM Wealth Management, the fund's principal underwriter (the "Distributor"), or any affiliated person of the fund, BNYM Investment Adviser, BNYM Wealth Management or the Distributor, on the other, through several layers of controls, including its participation in the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through the establishment of the committee structure, the members of which are senior officers and investment professionals, and do not include individuals whose primary duties relate to sales, marketing or client services. The Proxy Committee applies detailed, predetermined proxy voting guidelines (the applicable Voting Guidelines) in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on, as applicable, internal and external research and recommendations provided by third party proxy advisory services (including ISS and Glass Lewis & Co., LLC ("Glass Lewis" and, together with ISS, the "Proxy Advisors")) and without consideration of any client relationship factors. When proxies are voted in accordance with these pre-determined Voting Guidelines, it is BNYM Wealth Management's view that these votes do not present the potential for a material conflict of interest and no additional safeguards are needed. In addition, BNYM Wealth Management will engage a third party as an independent fiduciary to vote all proxies for securities of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation ("BNY Mellon"), and may engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies as a further safeguard to avoid potential conflicts of interest or as otherwise required by applicable law. These instances typically arise due to relationships between proxy issuers or companies and BNY Mellon, a BNY Mellon
affiliate, a BNY Mellon executive, or a member of BNY Mellon's Board of Directors, but material conflicts of interests may also arise due to relationships involving BNYM Wealth Management and/or BNYM Wealth Management employees, officers and directors. When an independent fiduciary is engaged, the fiduciary either will vote the involved proxy, or provide BNYM Wealth Management with instructions as to how to vote such proxy. In the latter case, BNYM Wealth Management will vote the proxy in accordance with the independent fiduciary's determination. Other possible conflict resolutions may include: (1) voting in proportion to other shareholders ("mirror voting"); (2) erecting informational barriers around, or recusal from the vote decision making process by, the person or persons making voting decisions; and (3) voting in other ways that are consistent with our obligation to vote in our clients' best interest.

Operations of the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee also has engaged ISS as its proxy voting agent to administer the ministerial, non-discretionary elements of proxy voting and reporting. In that role, ISS is required to follow the Voting Guidelines and apply them to the corresponding proxy proposals or matters on which a shareholder vote is sought. Accordingly, proxies that can be appropriately categorized and matched will be voted in accordance with the applicable Voting Guideline, or a proxy proposal will be referred to the Proxy Voting Committee if the Voting Guidelines so require, and generally for those proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters that are contested or similarly controversial and require a case-by-case analysis, as determined by the Committee in its discretion (e.g., proxy contests, potentially excessive executive compensation issues, or certain shareholder proposals). In addition, the Proxy Voting Committee will direct ISS to refer to it for discussion and vote all proxy proposals of those issuers: (1) where the percentage of their outstanding voting securities held in the aggregate in accounts managed BNYM Wealth Management is deemed significant or (2) that are at or above a certain specified market capitalization size (each, as determined by the Proxy Voting Committee in its discretion). For items referred to it, the Proxy Voting Committee may determine to accept or reject any recommendation based on the Voting Guidelines, research and analysis provided by its Proxy Advisors, or on any independent research and analysis obtained or generated by BNYM Wealth Management. Each fund bears an equal share of ISS's fees in connection with the proxy agency, reporting and related services that ISS provides in respect of the funds.

Voting Proxies of Designated BHCs

BNY Mellon is subject to the requirements of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"). Among other things, the BHCA prohibits BNY Mellon, funds that BNY Mellon "controls" by virtue of share ownership ("Bank Controlled Funds"), and any fund or other investment account over which BNY Mellon exercises sole voting discretion (collectively, the "BNYM Entities"), in the aggregate, from owning or controlling or holding sole voting discretion with respect to 5% or more of any class of voting stock of any BHC without the prior approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "BHCA Rules").

For all funds except Bank Controlled Funds, the board has delegated to ISS the sole authority to vote proxies of BHCs for which one or more funds or other investment accounts over which BNYM Entities, in the aggregate, exercise sole voting discretion with respect to 5% or more of any class of voting stock of the BHC (collectively, the "Designated BHCs"). Because ISS has sole voting authority over voting securities issued by the Designated BHCs, the holdings of such securities by the funds (other than Bank Controlled Funds) are excluded from the 5% aggregate computation under the BHCA Rules and the Funds (other than Bank Controlled Funds) are permitted to purchase and hold securities of BHCs without limits imposed by the BHCA. (Voting securities of BHCs held by Funds that are Bank Controlled Funds, however, continue to be aggregated with the holdings of other BNYM Entities because of BNY Mellon's share ownership in those funds.) An issuer that is a BHC will be identified as a Designated BHC (and voting authority over its voting securities will be delegated to ISS) when BNYM Entities in the aggregate own, control or hold sole voting discretion with respect to approximately 4.9% of any class of voting securities issued by the BHC. If such aggregate level of ownership, control or voting discretion decreases to approximately 3%, the issuer will no longer be considered a Designated BHC and BNYM Wealth Management will be
redelegated sole voting authority over the BHC’s voting securities held by a fund. BNY Mellon's Global Holdings Reporting Group is primarily responsible for monitoring (i) investments in BHCs for compliance with the 5% ownership limit under the BHCA Rules and (ii) the determination of the application of the delegation to ISS, and reappointment of BNYM Wealth Management, with respect to voting authority over Designated BHC securities.

**Dreyfus Cash Investment Strategies**

Dreyfus Cash Investment Strategies ("CIS") offers to clients money market strategies that invest in high quality money market instruments with short-term maturities issued by companies, institutions, banks and governments. CIS also invests in repurchase agreements and bank deposits. Due to the nature of these investments, CIS does not anticipate regular proxy voting activity. If presented with a proxy voting opportunity, the firm will seek to make voting decisions that are consistent with this policy and its procedures.

CIS recognizes its duty to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best financial and economic interests of its clients. CIS seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through the application of its adopted detailed, pre-determined proxy voting guidelines (the "Voting Guidelines") in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts. The Voting Guidelines were developed based on internal and external research and recommendations provided by an independent proxy advisor, and without consideration of any BNY Mellon client relationship factors. The Voting Guidelines are designed to effect voting recommendations which over time seek to maximize the economic value of the securities of companies held in client accounts (viewed collectively and not individually) as determined in CIS's discretion.

On behalf of CIS, BNYM Investment Adviser has retained the services of the Proxy Advisors to provide comprehensive research, analysis, and voting recommendations. These services are used most frequently in connection with proposals or matters that may be controversial or require a case-by-case analysis in accordance with the Voting Guidelines. BNYMIA has engaged ISS to administer the mechanical, non-discretionary elements of proxy voting and reporting for CIS clients. ISS is directed, in an administrative role, to follow the specified Voting Guideline and apply it to each applicable proxy proposal or matter where a shareholder vote is sought. Accordingly, proxy items that can be appropriately categorized and matched either will be voted in accordance with the applicable Voting Guideline or will be referred to CIS if the Voting Guideline so requires. The Voting Guidelines require referral to CIS of all proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters for which there is not an established applicable Voting Guideline, and generally for those proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters that are contested or similarly controversial (as determined by the firm in its discretion).

For items referred to CIS, the firm may determine to accept or reject any recommendation based on the Voting Guidelines, research and analysis provided by the Proxy Advisors, or on any independent research and analysis obtained or generated by our portfolio managers, analysts and involved proxy administrative support personnel.

Clients that have granted CIS with voting authority are not permitted to direct the firm on how to vote in a particular solicitation. Clients that have not granted CIS voting authority over securities held in their accounts and choose either to retain proxy voting authority or to delegate proxy voting authority to another firm (whether such retention or delegation applies to all or only a portion of the securities within the client's account), either the client's or such other entity's chosen proxy voting guidelines will apply to those securities. CIS generally does not provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted the firm voting authority over their securities.
If CIS receives a proxy from a non-U.S. company, the firm will seek to effect a vote decision through the application of the Voting Guidelines. However, corporate governance practices, disclosure requirements and voting operations vary significantly among the various non-U.S. markets in which clients may invest. In these markets, CIS may face regulatory, compliance, legal or logistical limits with respect to voting securities held in client accounts which can affect the Firm's ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. Non-U.S. regulatory restrictions or company-specific ownership limits, as well as legal matters related to consolidated groups, may restrict the total percentage of an issuer's voting securities that CIS can hold for clients and the nature of our voting in such securities. The Firm's ability to vote proxies may also be affected by, among other things: (1) late receipt of meeting notices; (2) requirements to vote proxies in person; (3) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes; (4) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; (5) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions; and (6) requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting. Absent an issue that is likely to impact clients' economic interest in a company, CIS generally will not subject clients to the costs (which may include a loss of liquidity) that could be imposed by these requirements. In these markets, CIS will weigh the associative costs against the benefit of voting and may refrain from voting certain non-U.S. securities in instances where the items presented are not likely to have a material impact on shareholder value.

CIS will furnish a copy of its Proxy Voting Policy, any related procedures, and its Voting Guidelines to each advisory client upon request. Upon request, CIS will also disclose to an advisory client the proxy voting history for its account after the shareholder meeting has concluded.

**Mellon Investments Corporation**

Mellon, through its participation in Mellon's Proxy Voting Committee (the "Proxy Voting Committee"), applies detailed, pre-determined, written proxy voting guidelines for specific types of proposals and matters commonly submitted to shareholders of U.S. and Japanese companies (the "Mellon Voting Guidelines").

Mellon, in voting proxies, will seek to act solely in the best financial and economic interests of its clients, including the funds.

**Securities of Non-U.S. Companies and Securities Out on Loan.** It is Mellon's policy to seek to vote all proxies for securities held in the funds' portfolios for which Mellon has voting authority. However, situations may arise in which Mellon cannot, or has adopted a policy not to, vote certain proxies, such as refraining from voting certain non-U.S. securities or securities out on loan in instances in which the costs are believed to outweigh the benefits, such as when share blocking (discussed below) is required, the matters presented are not likely to have a material impact on shareholder value or clients' voting will not impact the outcome of the vote.

**Securities of Non-U.S. Companies.** With regard to voting proxies with respect to shares of non-U.S. companies, Mellon weighs the cost of voting, and potential inability to sell, the shares against the benefit of voting the shares to determine whether or not to vote. However, corporate governance practices, disclosure requirements and voting operations vary significantly among the markets in which the Funds may invest. In these markets, Mellon seeks to submit proxy votes in a manner consistent with the ISS Voting Guidelines, while taking into account the different legal and regulatory requirements. For example, proxy voting in certain countries requires "share blocking" pursuant to which a fund must deposit before

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5 There are separate guidelines for securities of non-U.S. companies (ex-Japan), with respect to which Mellon seeks to vote proxies through application of the ISS Global Voting Principles and Regional Policies/Principles (the "ISS Voting Guidelines" and, collectively with the Mellon Voting Guidelines, each as in effect from time-to-time, the "Voting Guidelines").
the meeting date its holdings of securities with a designated depositary in order to vote proxies with respect to such securities. During this time, the shares cannot be sold until the meeting has taken place and the shares are returned to the fund's custodian bank. Mellon generally believes that the benefit of exercising the vote in these countries is outweighed by the cost of voting (i.e., the funds' portfolio managers not being able to sell the funds' shares of such securities while the shares are blocked). Therefore, if share blocking is required, Mellon typically elects not to vote the shares. Voting proxies of issuers in non-U.S. markets also raises administrative issues that may prevent voting such proxies. For example, meeting notices may be received with insufficient time to fully consider the proposal(s) or after the deadline for voting has passed. Other markets require the provision of local agents with a power of attorney before acting on the voting instructions. In some cases the power of attorney may be unavailable prior to the meeting date or rejected by the local agent on a technical basis. Additionally, the costs of voting in certain non-U.S. markets may be substantially higher than in the United States.

**Securities Out on Loan.** For securities that a fund has loaned to another party, any voting rights that accompany the loaned securities generally pass to the borrower of the securities, but the fund retains the right to recall a security and may then exercise the security's voting rights. In order to vote the proxies of securities out on loan, the securities must be recalled prior to the established record date. A fund may recall the loan to vote proxies if a material issue affecting the fund's investment is to be voted upon.

**Material Conflicts of Interest.** Mellon seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest between a fund and the fund's shareholders, on the one hand, and BNYM Investment Adviser, Mellon, the Distributor, or any affiliated person of the fund, BNYM Investment Adviser, Mellon or the Distributor, on the other, through several layers of controls, including its participation in the Proxy Voting Committee. The Proxy Voting Committee seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through the establishment of the committee structure, the members of which are senior officers and investment professionals, and do not include individuals whose primary duties relate to sales, marketing or client services. The Proxy Committee applies detailed, pre-determined proxy voting guidelines (the applicable Voting Guidelines) in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on, as applicable, internal and external research and recommendations provided by third party proxy advisory services (including the Proxy Advisors) and without consideration of any client relationship factors. When proxies are voted in accordance with these pre-determined Voting Guidelines, it is Mellon's view that these votes do not present the potential for a material conflict of interest and no additional safeguards are needed. In addition, Mellon engages a third party as an independent fiduciary to vote all proxies for securities of BNY Mellon, and may engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies as a further safeguard to avoid potential conflicts of interest or as otherwise required by applicable law. These instances typically arise due to relationships between proxy issuers or companies and BNY Mellon, a BNY Mellon affiliate, a BNY Mellon executive, or a member of BNY Mellon's Board of Directors, but material conflicts of interests may also arise due to relationships involving Mellon and/or Mellon employees, officers and directors. When an independent fiduciary is engaged, the fiduciary either will vote the involved proxy, or provide Mellon with instructions as to how to vote such proxy. In the latter case, Mellon will vote the proxy in accordance with the independent fiduciary's determination. Other possible conflict resolutions may include: (1) voting in proportion to other shareholders ("mirror voting"); (2) erecting informational barriers around, or recusal from the vote decision making process by, the person or persons making voting decisions; and (3) voting in other ways that are consistent with our obligation to vote in our clients' best interest.

**Operations of the Proxy Voting Committee.** The Proxy Voting Committee also has engaged ISS as its proxy voting agent to administer the ministerial, non-discretionary elements of proxy voting and reporting. In that role, ISS is required to follow the Voting Guidelines and apply them to the corresponding proxy proposals or matters on which a shareholder vote is sought. Accordingly, proxies that can be appropriately categorized and matched will be voted in accordance with the applicable Voting Guideline, or a proxy proposal will be referred to the Proxy Voting Committee if the Voting Guidelines so require, and generally for those proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters that are contested or similarly controversial and
require a case-by-case analysis, as determined by the Committee in its discretion (e.g., proxy contests, potentially excessive executive compensation issues, or certain shareholder proposals). In addition, the Proxy Voting Committee has directed ISS to refer to it for discussion and vote all proxy proposals of those issuers: (1) where the percentage of their outstanding voting securities held in the aggregate in accounts managed Mellon is deemed significant or (2) that are at or above a certain specified market capitalization size (each, as determined by the Proxy Voting Committee in its discretion). For items referred to it, the Proxy Voting Committee may determine to accept or reject any recommendation based on the Voting Guidelines, research and analysis provided by its Proxy Advisors, or on any independent research and analysis obtained or generated by Mellon. Each fund bears an equal share of ISS’s fees in connection with the proxy agency, reporting and related services that ISS provides to the Proxy Voting Committee in respect of the funds.

Voting Proxies of Designated BHCs

BNY Mellon is subject to the requirements of the BHCA. Among other things, the BHCA prohibits BNYM Entities, in the aggregate, from owning or controlling or holding sole voting discretion with respect to 5% or more of any class of voting stock of any BHC without the prior approval of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "BHCA Rules").

For all funds except Bank Controlled Funds, the board has delegated to ISS the sole authority to vote proxies of Designated BHCs. Because ISS has sole voting authority over voting securities issued by the Designated BHCs, the holdings of such securities by the funds (other than Bank Controlled Funds) are excluded from the 5% aggregate computation under the BHCA Rules and the funds (other than Bank Controlled Funds) are permitted to purchase and hold securities of BHCs without limits imposed by the BHCA. (Voting securities of BHCs held by funds that are Bank Controlled Funds, however, continue to be aggregated with the holdings of other BNYM Entities because of BNY Mellon's share ownership in those funds.)

An issuer that is a BHC will be identified as a Designated BHC (and voting authority over its voting securities will be delegated to ISS) when BNYM Entities in the aggregate own, control or hold sole voting discretion with respect to approximately 4.9% of any class of voting securities issued by the BHC. If such aggregate level of ownership, control or voting discretion decreases to approximately 3%, the issuer will no longer be considered a Designated BHC and Mellon will be redelegated sole voting authority over the BHC's voting securities held by a fund. BNY Mellon's Global Holdings Reporting Group is primarily responsible for monitoring (i) investments in BHCs for compliance with the 5% ownership limit under the BHCA Rules and (ii) the determination of the application of the delegation to ISS, and reappointment of Mellon, with respect to voting authority over Designated BHC securities.