

STATE STREET CORP
Form 10-Q
May 06, 2016
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549
Form 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
^x OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016

OR
TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File No. 001-07511

STATE STREET CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Massachusetts 04-2456637
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Lincoln Street 02111
Boston, Massachusetts
(Address of principal executive office) (Zip Code)

617-786-3000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No
The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of April 30, 2016 was 395,940,301.

STATE STREET CORPORATION
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED
MARCH 31, 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<u>Table of Contents for Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Income (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Condition as of March 31, 2016 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2015</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Condensed Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	<u>53</u>
<u>Review Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>90</u>
PART II. OTHER INFORMATION	
<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>91</u>
<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>91</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>92</u>
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	<u>93</u>

ACRONYMS

2015 Form 10-K	State Street Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015	FRBB	Federal Reserve Bank of Boston
ABS	Asset-backed securities	FSB	Financial Stability Board
AFS	Available-for-sale	FX	Foreign exchange
ALLL	Allowance for loan and lease losses	GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principals
AML	Anti-money laundering	G-SIB	Global systemically important banks
AOCI	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	HQLA ⁽¹⁾	High-quality liquid assets
ASU	Accounting Standards Update	HTM	Held-to-maturity
AUCA	Assets under custody and administration	LCR ⁽¹⁾	Liquidity coverage ratio
AUM	Assets under management	MRAC	Management Risk and Capital Committee
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision	NIR	Net interest revenue
CCAR	Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review	OCI	Other comprehensive income (loss)
CD	Certificates of deposit	OFAC	Office of Foreign Assets Control
CET1 ⁽¹⁾	Common equity tier 1	OTC	Over-the-counter
CLO	Collateralized loan obligations	OTTI	Other-than-temporary-impairment
CRE	Commercial real estate	Parent Company	State Street Corporation
CVA	Credit valuation adjustment	PCA	Prompt corrective action
Dodd-Frank Act	Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act	P&L	Profit-and-loss
ECB	European Central Bank	RWA ⁽¹⁾	Risk-weighted assets
EPS	Earnings per share	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act	SERP	Supplemental executive retirement plans
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management	SIFI	Systemically important financial institutions
ETF	Exchange-Traded Fund	SLR ⁽¹⁾	Supplementary leverage ratio
EVE	Economic value of equity	SSGA	State Street Global Advisors
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board	State Street Bank	State Street Bank and Trust Company
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority	TMRC	Trading and Markets Risk Committee
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	VaR	Value-at-risk
Federal Reserve	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System	VIE	Variable interest entity
FHLB	Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston		

⁽¹⁾ As defined by the applicable U.S. regulations.

Table of Contents

STATE STREET CORPORATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>General</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Overview of Financial Results</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Consolidated Results of Operations</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Total Revenue</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Fee Revenue</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Net Interest Revenue</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Expenses</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Income Tax Expense</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Line of Business Information</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Financial Condition</u>	<u>21</u>
<u>Investment Securities</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Loans and Leases</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Cross-Border Outstandings</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Risk Management</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Credit Risk Management</u>	<u>27</u>
<u>Liquidity Risk Management</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Operational Risk Management</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Market Risk Management</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Model Risk Management</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Capital</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements</u>	<u>45</u>
<u>Recent Accounting Developments</u>	<u>46</u>

We use acronyms and other defined terms for certain business terms and abbreviations, as defined on the acronyms list following the table of contents to this Form 10-Q.

4

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

State Street Corporation, referred to as the parent company, is a financial holding company organized in 1969 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Our executive offices are located at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111 (telephone (617) 786-3000). For purposes of this Form 10-Q, unless the context requires otherwise, references to "State Street," "we," "us," "our" or similar terms mean State Street Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The parent company is a source of financial and managerial strength to our subsidiaries. Through our subsidiaries, including our principal banking subsidiary, State Street Bank and Trust Company, referred to as State Street Bank, we provide a broad range of financial products and services to institutional investors worldwide, with \$26.94 trillion of AUCA and \$2.30 trillion of AUM as of March 31, 2016.

As of March 31, 2016, we had consolidated total assets of \$243.69 billion, consolidated total deposits of \$185.52 billion, consolidated total shareholders' equity of \$21.50 billion and 32,527 employees. We operate in more than 100 geographic markets worldwide, including in the U.S., Canada, Europe, the Middle East and Asia.

Our operations are organized for management reporting purposes into 2 lines of business: Investment Servicing and Investment Management, which are defined based on products and services provided.

Investment Servicing provides services for institutional clients, including mutual funds, collective investment funds and other investment pools, corporate and public retirement plans, insurance companies, foundations and endowments worldwide. Products include custody; product- and participant-level accounting; daily pricing and administration; master trust and master custody; record-keeping; cash management; foreign exchange, brokerage and other trading services; securities finance; deposit and short-term investment facilities; loans and lease financing; investment manager and alternative investment manager operations outsourcing; and performance, risk and compliance analytics to support institutional investors.

Investment Management, through SSGA, provides a broad array of investment management, investment research and investment advisory services to corporations, public funds and other sophisticated investors. SSGA offers active and passive asset management strategies across equity, fixed-income and cash asset classes. Products are distributed directly and through intermediaries using a

variety of investment vehicles, including ETFs, such as the SPDR[®] ETF brand.

For financial and other information about our lines of business, refer to "Line of Business Information" included in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis is part of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, and updates the Management's Discussion and Analysis in our 2015 Form 10-K previously filed with the SEC. You should read the financial information contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q in conjunction with the financial and other information contained in our 2015 Form 10-K. Certain previously reported amounts presented in this Form 10-Q have been reclassified to conform to current-period presentation.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions in its application of certain accounting policies that materially affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, equity, revenue and expenses.

The significant accounting policies that require us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that are difficult, subjective or complex about matters that are uncertain and may change in subsequent periods include accounting for fair value measurements; other-than-temporary impairment of investment securities; impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets; and contingencies. These significant accounting policies require the most subjective or complex judgments, and underlying estimates and assumptions could be subject to revision as new information becomes available. Additional information about these significant accounting policies is included under "Significant Accounting

Estimates” in Management's Discussion and Analysis in our 2015 Form 10-K. We did not change these significant accounting policies in the first quarter of 2016.

Certain financial information provided in this Form 10-Q, including this Management's Discussion and Analysis, is prepared on both a U.S. GAAP, or reported basis, and a non-GAAP, or operating basis, including certain non-GAAP measures used in the calculation of identified regulatory capital ratios. We measure and compare certain financial information on an operating basis, as we believe that this presentation supports meaningful comparisons from period to period and the analysis of comparable

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

financial trends with respect to our normal ongoing business operations. We believe that operating-basis financial information, which reports non-taxable revenue, such as interest revenue associated with tax-exempt investment securities, on a fully taxable-equivalent basis, facilitates an investor's understanding and analysis of our underlying financial performance and trends in addition to financial information prepared and reported in conformity with U.S. GAAP. We also believe that the use of certain non-GAAP measures in the calculation of identified regulatory capital ratios is useful in understanding our capital position and is of interest to investors.

Operating-basis financial information should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for or superior to, financial information prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Any non-GAAP, or operating-basis, financial information presented in this Form 10-Q, including this Management's Discussion and Analysis, is reconciled to its most directly comparable U.S. GAAP-basis measure.

We provide additional disclosures required by applicable bank regulatory standards, including supplemental qualitative and quantitative information with respect to regulatory capital (including market risk associated with our trading activities), summary results of semi-annual State Street-run stress tests which we conduct under the Dodd-Frank Act, and resolution plan disclosures required under the Dodd-Frank Act. These additional disclosures are accessible on the "Investor Relations" section of our corporate website at www.statestreet.com.

We have included our website address in this report as an inactive textual reference only. Information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-Q.

We use acronyms and other defined terms for certain business terms and abbreviations, as defined on the acronyms list following the table of contents to this Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q, as well as other reports and proxy materials submitted by us under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, registration statements filed by us under the Securities Act of 1933, our annual report to shareholders and other public statements we may make, contain statements (including statements in the Management's Discussion and Analysis) that are considered "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of U.S. securities laws, including statements about our goals and expectations regarding our business, financial and capital condition, results of operations, strategies, financial portfolio performance, dividend and stock purchase programs, expected outcomes of legal proceedings, market growth, acquisitions, joint ventures and divestitures and new

technologies, services and opportunities, as well as regarding industry, regulatory, economic and market trends, initiatives and developments, the business environment and other matters that do not relate strictly to historical facts.

Terminology such as "plan," "expect," "intend," "objective," "forecast," "outlook," "believe," "priority," "anticipate," "estimate," "may," "will," "trend," "target," "strategy" and "goal," or similar statements or variations of such terms, are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such terms.

Forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties, which change over time, are based on management's expectations and assumptions at the time the statements are made, and are not guarantees of future results. Management's expectations and assumptions, and the continued validity of the forward-looking statements, are subject to change due to a broad range of factors affecting the national and global economies, regulatory environment and the equity, debt, currency and other financial markets, as well as factors specific to State Street and its subsidiaries, including State Street Bank. Factors that could cause changes in the expectations or assumptions on which forward-looking statements are based cannot be foreseen with certainty and include, but are not limited to: the financial strength and continuing viability of the counterparties with which we or our clients do business and to which we have investment, credit or financial exposure, including, for example, the direct and indirect effects on counterparties of the sovereign-debt risks in the U.S., Europe and other regions; increases in the volatility of, or declines in the level of, our net interest revenue, changes in the composition or valuation of the assets recorded in our consolidated statement of condition (and our ability to measure the fair value of investment securities) and the possibility that we may change the manner in which we fund those assets;

the liquidity of the U.S. and international securities markets, particularly the markets for fixed-income securities and inter-bank credits, and the liquidity requirements of our clients;
the level and volatility of interest rates, the valuation of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies in which we record revenue or accrue expenses and the performance and volatility of securities, credit, currency and other markets in the U.S. and internationally;

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

the credit quality, credit-agency ratings and fair values of the securities in our investment securities portfolio, a deterioration or downgrade of which could lead to other-than-temporary impairment of the respective securities and the recognition of an impairment loss in our consolidated statement of income;

our ability to attract deposits and other low-cost, short-term funding, our ability to manage levels of such deposits and the relative portion of our deposits that are determined to be operational under regulatory guidelines and our ability to deploy deposits in a profitable manner consistent with our liquidity requirements and risk profile;

the manner and timing with which the Federal Reserve and other U.S. and foreign regulators implement changes to the regulatory framework applicable to our operations, including implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Basel III final rule and European legislation (such as the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive, Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities Directives and Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II); among other consequences, these regulatory changes impact the levels of regulatory capital we must maintain, acceptable levels of credit exposure to third parties, margin requirements applicable to derivatives, and restrictions on banking and financial activities. In addition, our regulatory posture and related expenses have been and will continue to be affected by changes in regulatory expectations for global systemically important financial institutions applicable to, among other things, risk management, liquidity and capital planning and compliance programs, and changes in governmental enforcement approaches to perceived failures to comply with regulatory or legal obligations;

we may not successfully implement our plans to address the deficiencies jointly identified by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC in April 2016 with respect to our 2015 resolution plan, or those plans may not be considered to be sufficient by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to challenges we may experience in interpreting and addressing regulatory expectations, failure to implement remediation in a timely manner, the complexities of development of a

comprehensive plan to resolve a global custodial bank and related costs and dependencies. If we fail to meet regulatory expectations to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve and the FDIC in our resolution plan submission due on October 1, 2016 or in any future submission, we could be subject to more stringent capital, leverage or liquidity requirements, or restrictions on our growth, activities or operations;

- adverse changes in the regulatory ratios that we are required or will be required to meet, whether arising under the Dodd-Frank Act or the Basel III final rule, or due to changes in regulatory positions, practices or regulations in jurisdictions in which we engage in banking activities, including changes in internal or external data, formulae, models, assumptions or other advanced systems used in the calculation of our capital ratios that cause changes in those ratios as they are measured from period to period;

increasing requirements to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve or our other U.S. and non-U.S. regulators for the use, allocation or distribution of our capital or other specific capital actions or programs, including acquisitions, dividends and stock purchases, without which our growth plans, distributions to shareholders, share repurchase programs or other capital initiatives may be restricted;

changes in law or regulation, or the enforcement of law or regulation, that may adversely affect our business activities or those of our clients or our counterparties, and the products or services that we sell, including additional or increased taxes or assessments thereon, capital adequacy requirements, margin requirements and changes that expose us to risks related to the adequacy of our controls or compliance programs;

financial market disruptions or economic recession, whether in the U.S., Europe, Asia or other regions;

our ability to develop and execute State Street Beacon, our multi-year transformation program to create cost efficiencies and to fully digitize our business to support the development of new solutions and capabilities for our clients, any failure of which, in whole or in part, may among other things, reduce our competitive position, diminish the cost-effectiveness of our systems and processes or provide an

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

insufficient return on our associated investment;

- our ability to promote a strong culture of risk management, operating controls, compliance oversight and governance that meet our expectations and those of our clients and our regulators;
- the results of our review of our billing practices, including additional amounts we may be required to reimburse clients, as well as potential consequences of such review, including damage to our client relationships and adverse actions by governmental authorities;
- the results of, and costs associated with, governmental or regulatory inquiries and investigations, litigation and similar claims, disputes, or civil or criminal proceedings;
- the potential for losses arising from our investments in sponsored investment funds;
- the possibility that our clients will incur substantial losses in investment pools for which we act as agent, and the possibility of significant reductions in the liquidity or valuation of assets underlying those pools;
- our ability to anticipate and manage the level and timing of redemptions and withdrawals from our collateral pools and other collective investment products;
- the credit agency ratings of our debt and depositary obligations and investor and client perceptions of our financial strength;
- adverse publicity, whether specific to State Street or regarding other industry participants or industry-wide factors, or other reputational harm;
- our ability to control operational risks, data security breach risks and outsourcing risks, our ability to protect our intellectual property rights, the possibility of errors in the quantitative models we use to manage our business and the possibility that our controls will prove insufficient, fail or be circumvented;
- our ability to expand our use of technology to enhance the efficiency, accuracy and reliability of our operations and our dependencies on information technology and our ability to control related risks, including cyber-crime and other threats to our information technology infrastructure and systems and their effective operation both independently and with external systems, and complexities and costs of protecting the security of our systems and data;

our ability to grow revenue, manage expenses, attract and retain highly skilled people and raise the capital necessary to achieve our business goals and comply with regulatory requirements and expectations;

changes or potential changes to the competitive environment, including changes due to regulatory and technological changes, the effects of industry consolidation and perceptions of State Street as a suitable service provider or counterparty;

changes or potential changes in the amount of compensation we receive from clients for our services, and the mix of services provided by us that clients choose;

- our ability to complete acquisitions, joint ventures and divestitures, including the ability to obtain regulatory approvals, the ability to arrange financing as required and the ability to satisfy closing conditions;
- the risks that our acquired businesses and joint ventures will not achieve their anticipated financial and operational benefits or will not be integrated successfully, or that the integration will take longer than anticipated, that expected synergies will not be achieved or unexpected negative synergies or liabilities will be experienced, that client and deposit retention goals will not be met, that other regulatory or operational challenges will be experienced, and that disruptions from the transaction will harm our relationships with our clients, our employees or regulators;
- our ability to recognize emerging needs of our clients and to develop products that are responsive to such trends and profitable to us, the performance of and demand for the products and services we offer, and the potential for new products and services to impose additional costs on us and expose us to increased operational risk;
- changes in accounting standards and practices; and
- changes in tax legislation and in the interpretation of existing tax laws by U.S. and non-U.S. tax authorities that affect the amount of taxes due.

Actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed in our forward-looking statements and from our historical financial results due to the factors discussed in this section and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q or disclosed

in our other SEC filings, including the risk factors discussed in our 2015 Form 10-K. Forward-looking statements

8

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

in this Form 10-Q should not be relied on as representing our expectations or beliefs as of any date subsequent to the time this Form 10-Q is filed with the SEC. We undertake no obligation to revise our forward-looking statements after the time they are made. The factors discussed herein are not intended to be a complete statement of all risks and uncertainties that may affect our businesses. We cannot anticipate all developments that may adversely affect our business or operations or our consolidated results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Forward-looking statements should not be viewed as predictions, and should not be the primary basis on which investors evaluate State Street. Any investor in State Street should consider all risks and uncertainties disclosed in our SEC filings, including our filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, in particular our annual reports on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and our current reports on Form 8-K, or registration statements filed under the Securities Act of 1933, all of which are accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or on the "Investor Relations" section of our corporate website at www.statestreet.com.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	Quarters Ended		% Change
	2016	2015	
	March 31,		
Total fee revenue	\$1,970	\$2,055	(4)%
Net interest revenue	512	546	(6)
Gains (losses) related to investment securities, net	2	(1)	nm
Total revenue	2,484	2,600	(4)
Provision for loan losses	4	4	—
Total expenses	2,050	2,097	(2)
Income before income tax expense	430	499	(14)
Income tax expense	62	94	(34)
Net income	\$368	\$405	(9)
Adjustments to net income:			
Dividends on preferred stock ⁽¹⁾	(49)	(31)	58
Earnings allocated to participating securities ⁽²⁾	—	(1)	nm
Net income available to common shareholders	\$319	\$373	(14)
Earnings per common share:			
Basic	\$.80	\$.90	(11)
Diluted	.79	.89	(11)
Average common shares outstanding (in thousands):			
Basic	399,421	412,225	
Diluted	403,615	418,750	
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$.34	\$.30	
Return on average common equity	6.8	% 7.9	%

⁽¹⁾ Refer to Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q for additional information regarding our preferred stock dividends.

⁽²⁾ Refer to Note 16 of the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

nm Not meaningful

The following "Highlights" and "Financial Results" sections provide information related to significant events, as well as highlights of our consolidated financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 presented in Table 1: Overview of Financial Results. More detailed information about our consolidated financial results, including comparisons of our

financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 to those for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, is provided under “Consolidated Results of Operations,” which follows these sections. In this Management’s Discussion and Analysis, where we describe the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates, those effects are determined by applying applicable weighted average foreign exchange rates from the relevant 2015 period to the relevant 2016 results.

Highlights

We secured new asset servicing mandates of \$263.9 billion in the first quarter of 2016; of that total, approximately \$79.3 billion was installed prior to March 31, 2016, with the remaining balance expected to be installed in the remainder of 2016 or later.

Net inflows of AUM totaled \$13 billion, which does not include \$8 billion of new asset management business which was awarded to SSGA but not installed as of March 31, 2016.

We declared common stock dividends of \$0.34 per share, totaling approximately \$135 million in the first quarter of 2016.

In the first quarter of 2016, we purchased approximately 5.6 million shares of our common stock at an average per-share cost of \$57.88 and an aggregate cost of approximately \$325 million under our current program, approved by our Board in March 2015.

In the first quarter of 2016, we announced our agreement to acquire GE Asset Management in a cash transaction with a total purchase price of \$435 million, subject to adjustments, with up to an additional \$50 million tied to incremental opportunities with GE. Pending regulatory approvals and other customary closing conditions, the transaction is expected to be finalized early in the third quarter of 2016. As we integrate GE Asset Management into our business, we expect to incur merger and integration costs of approximately \$70 million to \$80 million through 2018.

In April 2016,

We sold the WM/Reuters branded foreign exchange benchmark

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

business to Thomson Reuters. This sale will result in a gain of approximately \$53 million (\$40 million after-tax) in our results of operations for the second quarter of 2016.

We issued 20 million depositary shares, each representing 1/4,000th ownership interest in shares of State Street's fixed-to-floating rate non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series G, without par value per share, with a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share (equivalent to \$25 per depositary share), in a public offering. The aggregate proceeds from the offering, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and other issuance costs, were approximately \$494 million.

Additional information with respect to our common stock purchase program and stock dividends is provided under "Financial Condition - Capital" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Financial Results

Total revenue in the first quarter of 2016 decreased 4% compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to a 4% decrease in total fee revenue and a 6% decrease in net interest revenue.

Servicing fee revenue decreased 2% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to lower global equity markets and the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by net new business.

Management fee revenue decreased 10% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to lower global equity markets and decline in AUM, partially offset by lower money market fee waivers.

In the first quarter of 2016, we recorded restructuring charges of \$97 million related to State Street Beacon, our multi-year transformation program to create cost efficiencies and to fully digitize our business to support the development of new solutions and capabilities for our clients. We are on track to generate at least \$100 million in annualized pre-tax net run-rate savings in 2016, including the targeted staff reductions announced in the third quarter of 2015, compared to our full-year 2015 operating-basis expenses, all else being equal. The full effect of these savings will be felt in 2017.

Total expenses in the first quarter of 2016 decreased 2% compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily driven by a decrease in other expenses and a decrease in securities processing costs, partially offset by an increase in restructuring costs and the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar.

Return on average common shareholders' equity decreased to 6.8% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 7.9% in the first quarter of 2015.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This section discusses our consolidated results of operations for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2015, and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying condensed notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

TOTAL REVENUE**TABLE 2: TOTAL REVENUE**

(Dollars in millions)	Quarters Ended		
	March 31,		% Change
	2016	2015	
Fee revenue:			
Servicing fees	\$1,242	\$1,268	(2)%
Management fees	270	301	(10)
Trading services:			
Foreign exchange trading	156	203	(23)
Brokerage and other trading services	116	121	(4)
Total trading services	272	324	(16)
Securities finance	134	101	33
Processing fees and other	52	61	(15)

Edgar Filing: STATE STREET CORP - Form 10-Q

Total fee revenue	1,970	2,055	(4)
Net interest revenue:			
Interest revenue	629	642	(2)
Interest expense	117	96	22
Net interest revenue	512	546	(6)
Gains (losses) related to investment securities, net	2	(1)	
Total revenue	\$2,484	\$2,600	(4)

10

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

FEE REVENUE

Table 2: Total Revenue, provides the breakout of fee revenue for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015. Servicing and management fees collectively made up approximately 77% of our total fee revenue in the first quarter of 2016 compared to approximately 76% in the first quarter of 2015. The level of these fees is influenced by several factors, including the mix and volume of our assets under custody and administration and our assets under management, the value and type of securities positions held (with respect to assets under custody) and the volume of portfolio transactions, and the types of products and services used by our clients, and is generally affected by changes in worldwide equity and fixed-income security valuations and trends in market asset class preferences.

Generally, servicing fees are affected by changes in daily average valuations of assets under custody and administration. Additional factors, such as the relative mix of assets serviced, the level of transaction volumes, changes in service level, the nature of services provided, balance credits, client minimum balances, pricing concessions, the geographical location in which services are provided and other factors, may have a significant effect on our servicing fee revenue.

Management fees are generally affected by changes in month-end valuations of assets under management.

Management fees for certain components of managed assets, such as ETFs, are affected by daily average valuations of assets under management. Management fee revenue is more sensitive to market valuations than servicing fee revenue, as a higher proportion of the underlying services provided, and the associated management fees earned, are dependent on equity and fixed-income security valuations. Additional factors, such as the relative mix of assets managed, may have a significant effect on our management fee revenue. While certain management fees are directly determined by the values of assets under management and the investment strategies employed, management fees may reflect other factors as well, including performance fee arrangements, as well as our relationship pricing for clients using multiple services.

Asset-based management fees for actively managed products are generally charged at a higher percentage of assets under management than for passive products. Actively managed products may also include performance fee arrangements which are recorded when the performance period is complete. Performance fees are generated when the performance of certain managed portfolios exceeds benchmarks specified in the management agreements. Generally, we experience more volatility with performance fees than with more traditional management fees.

In light of the above, we estimate, using relevant information as of March 31, 2016 and assuming that all other factors remain constant, that:

A 10% increase or decrease in worldwide equity valuations, over the relevant periods for which our servicing and management fees are calculated, would result in a corresponding change in our total revenue of approximately 2%; and

A 10% increase or decrease in worldwide fixed income security valuations, over the relevant periods for which our servicing and management fees are calculated, would result in a corresponding change in our total revenue of approximately 1%.

See Table 3: Daily, Month-end and Quarter-end Indices, for selected equity market indices. While the specific indices presented are indicative of general market trends, the asset types and classes relevant to individual client portfolios can and do differ, and the performance of associated relevant indices can therefore differ from the performance of the indices presented.

Daily averages and the averages of month-end indices demonstrate worldwide changes in equity markets that affect our servicing and management fee revenue. Quarter-end indices affect the values of assets under custody and administration and assets under management as of those dates. The index names listed in the table are service marks of their respective owners.

Further discussion of fee revenue is provided under "Line of Business Information" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

TABLE 3: DAILY, MONTH-END AND QUARTER-END INDICES

	Daily Averages of Indices			Averages of Month-End Indices			Quarter-End Indices		
	Quarters Ended March 31,			Quarters Ended March 31,			As of March 31,		
	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change	2016	2015	% Change
S&P 500®	1,951	2,064	(5)%	1,977	2,056	(4)%	2,060	2,068	— %
NASDAQ®	4,614	4,825	(4)	4,681	4,833	(3)	4,870	4,901	(1)
MSCI® EAFE®	1,594	1,817	(12)	1,601	1,839	(13)	1,652	1,849	(11)
MSCI® Emerging Markets	757	969	(22)	773	975	(21)	837	975	(14)

11

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

NET INTEREST REVENUE

See Table 2: Total Revenue, for the breakout of interest revenue and interest expense for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Net interest revenue is defined as interest revenue earned on interest-earning assets less interest expense incurred on interest-bearing liabilities. Interest-earning assets, which principally consist of investment securities, interest-bearing deposits with banks, repurchase agreements, loans and leases and other liquid assets, are financed primarily by client deposits, short-term borrowings

and long-term debt. Net interest margin represents the relationship between annualized fully taxable-equivalent net interest revenue and average total interest-earning assets for the period. It is calculated by dividing fully taxable-equivalent net interest revenue by average interest-earning assets. Revenue that is exempt from income taxes, mainly that earned from certain investment securities (state and political subdivisions), is adjusted to a fully taxable-equivalent basis using a federal statutory income tax rate of 35%, adjusted for applicable state income taxes, net of the related federal tax benefit.

TABLE 4: AVERAGE BALANCES AND INTEREST RATES - FULLY TAXABLE-EQUIVALENT BASIS

(Dollars in millions; fully taxable-equivalent basis)	Quarters Ended March 31, 2016			2015		
	Average Balance	Interest Revenue/ Expense	Rate	Average Balance	Interest Revenue/ Expense	Rate
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$48,545	\$ 43	.36 %	\$71,568	\$ 54	.30 %
Securities purchased under resale agreements ⁽¹⁾	2,490	36	5.86	2,449	11	1.88
Trading account assets	860	—	—	1,117	—	—
Investment securities	100,899	488	1.94	112,656	544	1.93
Loans and leases	18,615	91	1.96	18,025	74	1.65
Other interest-earning assets	22,672	13	.22	20,544	3	.06
Average total interest-earning assets	\$194,081	\$ 671	1.39	\$226,359	\$ 686	1.23
Interest-bearing deposits:						
U.S.	\$27,096	\$ 27	.40 %	\$30,174	\$ 10	.13 %
Non-U.S.	92,971	11	.05	103,831	16	.06
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,243	—	—	9,354	—	—
Federal funds purchased	15	—	—	24	—	—
Other short-term borrowings	1,688	—	—	4,448	1	.13
Long-term debt	11,027	61	2.20	9,707	62	2.55
Other interest-bearing liabilities	5,951	18	1.22	7,465	7	.41
Average total interest-bearing liabilities	\$142,991	\$ 117	.33	\$165,003	\$ 96	.24
Interest-rate spread			1.06%			.99 %
Net interest revenue—fully taxable-equivalent basis		\$ 554			\$ 590	
Net interest margin—fully taxable-equivalent basis			1.15%			1.06%
Tax-equivalent adjustment		(42)			(44)	
Net interest revenue—GAAP basis		\$ 512			\$ 546	

⁽¹⁾ Reflects the impact of balance sheet netting under enforceable netting agreements.

Net interest revenue decreased 6% on a fully taxable-equivalent basis in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The decrease was generally the result of management actions taken towards the end of 2015 to better

balance our clients' cash management needs with our economic and regulatory objectives. These actions contributed to a reduction of interest and non-interest bearing clients deposits of \$24 billion as of March 31, 2016 compared to March 31, 2015. The first quarter 2016 reduction in net interest revenue also reflects our efforts to manage the size and composition of our investment portfolio as we seek to optimize our capital and liquidity positions in light of the evolving regulatory environment. Benefits during the first quarter of 2016 from the U.S. rate hike in December

2015 were partially offset by lower global interest rates that affected our revenue from certain floating-rate assets, the rate at which payments from the maturity or prepayment on portfolio holdings could be reinvested, and the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar.

Changes in the components of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities are discussed in more detail below. Additional detail about the components of interest revenue and interest expense is provided in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Average total interest-earning assets were lower for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2015 as a result of the previously described management actions taken towards the end of 2015 to better balance our clients'

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

cash management needs with our economic and regulatory obligations which also reduced interest-earning assets by \$32 billion compared to the first quarter of 2015.

The lower level of investment in interest-bearing deposits with banks during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2015 resulted from management actions to reduce client deposits as part of our balance sheet management actions towards the end of 2015, while the increase in average loans and leases resulted from growth in municipal loans and our continued investment in senior secured loans, offset by a reduction in mutual fund lending.

Even though we have seen reductions in the overall level of excess deposits during the past year, our clients have continued to place elevated levels of deposits with us, as central bank actions have resulted in high levels of liquidity and low global interest rates. We evaluate deposits as either inherent in our relationship with our custodial clients, which we generally invest in our investment portfolio, or transient, or excess deposits, which we generally deposit with central banks. Deposits with central banks generate low returns. Consequently, the elevated levels of these transient deposits have contributed to a reduction of our net interest margin relative to historical levels.

The deposits with central banks are also included in our total consolidated assets, and lower deposit levels impact our regulatory leverage ratios. If global interest rates increase, we would expect to see some additional decreases in client deposits. In general, we continue to anticipate higher levels of client deposits when compared to longer-term historical trends, irrespective of the interest rate environment, particularly during periods of market stress. If ECB monetary policy continues to pressure European interest rates downward and the U.S. dollar remains strong or strengthens, the negative effects on our net interest revenue may continue or worsen.

The effect of the stronger U.S. dollar relative to other currencies, also negatively impacted our net interest revenue particularly the Euro, as we maintain a portion of our investment portfolio in Euro denominated securities. The stronger U.S. dollar had the effect of reducing net interest revenue by approximately \$4 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015.

We recorded aggregate discount accretion in interest revenue of \$14 million in the first quarter of 2016 related to the assets we consolidated onto our balance sheet in 2009 from our asset-backed commercial paper conduits. Subsequent to the commercial paper conduit consolidation in 2009, we

have recorded total discount accretion in interest revenue as follows:

TABLE 5: TOTAL DISCOUNT ACCRETION IN
INTEREST REVENUE

(In millions)	Discount Accretion in Interest Revenue
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2009	\$ 621
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010	712
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2011	220
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2012	215
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013	137
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2014	119
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2015	98
Three Months Ended March 31, 2016	14
Total Discount Accretion	\$ 2,136

The timing and ultimate recognition of any applicable discount accretion depends, in part, on factors that are outside of our control, including anticipated prepayment speeds and credit quality. The impact of these factors is uncertain and can be significantly influenced by general economic and financial market conditions. The timing and recognition of any applicable discount accretion can also be influenced by our ongoing management of the risks and other

characteristics associated with our investment securities portfolio, including sales of securities which would otherwise generate interest revenue through accretion.

Depending on the factors discussed above, among others, we anticipate that until the former conduit securities remaining in our investment portfolio mature or are sold, discount accretion will continue to contribute to our net interest revenue, though generally in declining amounts. Assuming that we hold them to maturity, all else being equal, we expect the remaining former conduit securities carried in our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2016 to generate aggregate discount accretion in future periods of approximately \$201 million over their remaining terms, with approximately half of this discount accretion to be recorded over the next four years.

Interest-bearing deposits with banks averaged \$48.55 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to \$71.57 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015 and reflect management's effort to reduce elevated client deposit levels as a component of our balance sheet management actions. These deposits reflected our maintenance of cash balances at the Federal Reserve, the ECB and other non-U.S. central banks both to satisfy regulatory reserve requirements, and elevated levels of client deposits and our investment of the excess deposits with central banks.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

We expect to continue to invest deposits we deem as elevated in investment securities or short-term assets, including central bank deposits, depending on our assessment of the underlying characteristics of the deposits.

TABLE 6: U.S. AND NON-U.S. SHORT-DURATION ADVANCES

(In millions)	Quarters Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
Average U.S. short-duration advances	\$2,230	\$2,364
Average non-U.S. short-duration advances	1,264	1,520
Average total short-duration advances	\$3,494	\$3,884
Average short-duration advances to average loans and leases	19 %	22 %

The decline in the proportion of average daily short-duration advances to average loans and leases is primarily due to growth in the other segments of the loan and lease portfolio. Short-duration advances provide liquidity to clients in support of their investment activities.

Average other interest-earning assets increased to \$22.67 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 from \$20.54 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015. Growth in our enhanced custody business, which is our principal securities financing business for our custody clients, contributed to this increase. Our average other interest-earning assets, largely associated with our enhanced custody business, comprised approximately 12% of our average total interest-earning assets for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to approximately 9% for the quarter ended March 31, 2015. The enhanced custody business supports our overall profitability by generating securities finance revenue. The net interest earned on these transactions is generally lower than the interest earned on other alternative investments.

Aggregate average interest-bearing deposits decreased to \$120.07 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 from \$134.01 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015. The lower levels in the first quarter of 2016 were primarily the result of managements actions to reduce both U.S. and non-U.S. transaction accounts, offset by increases in time deposits. Future deposit levels will be influenced by the underlying asset servicing business, client deposit behavior, as well as market conditions, including the general levels of U.S. and non-U.S. interest rates.

Average other short-term borrowings declined to \$1.69 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 from \$4.45 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015. The decrease was the result of State Street phasing-out its commercial paper program during 2015, consistent with the objectives of its 2015 recovery and resolution plan developed pursuant to the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Average long-term debt increased to \$11.03 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 from \$9.71 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015. The increase primarily reflected the issuance of \$3.0 billion of senior debt issued in August 2015 which was offset by a \$900 million extendible note called at the end of February 2015 and the maturities of \$200 million of senior debt in December 2015, \$400 million of senior debt in January 2016 and \$1.0 billion of senior debt in March 2016.

Average other interest-bearing liabilities decreased to \$5.95 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 from \$7.47 billion for the quarter ended March 31, 2015, primarily the result of higher levels of cash collateral received from clients in connection with our enhanced custody business, which is presented on a net basis in accordance with enforceable netting agreements.

Average loans and leases also include short-duration advances. Average short-duration advances remained relatively flat for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2015.

Several factors could affect future levels of our net interest revenue and margin, including the volume and mix of client liabilities; actions of various central banks; changes in U.S. and non-U.S. interest rates; changes in the various yield curves around the world; revised or proposed regulatory capital or liquidity standards, or interpretations of those standards; the amount of discount accretion generated by the former conduit securities that remain in our investment securities portfolio; the yields earned on securities purchased compared to the yields earned on securities sold or

matured; and changes in our enhanced custody business.

Based on market conditions and other factors, including regulatory requirements, we continue to reinvest the majority of the proceeds from pay-downs and maturities of investment securities in highly-rated securities, such as U.S. Treasury and agency securities, municipal securities, federal agency mortgage-backed securities and U.S. and non-U.S. mortgage- and asset-backed securities. The pace at which we continue to reinvest and the types of investment securities purchased will depend on the impact of market conditions, the implementation of regulatory standards, and other factors over time. We expect these factors and the levels of global interest rates to influence what effect our reinvestment program will have on future levels of our net interest revenue and net interest margin.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

EXPENSES

TABLE 7: EXPENSES

(Dollars in millions)	Quarters		% Change
	2016	2015	
	Ended March 31,		
Compensation and employee benefits	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,087	2 %
Information systems and communications	272	247	10
Transaction processing services	200	197	2
Occupancy	113	113	—
Acquisition costs	7	5	40
Restructuring charges, net	97	1	nm
Other:			
Professional services	93	96	(3)
Amortization of other intangible assets	49	50	(2)
Securities processing costs	4	20	(80)
Regulatory fees and assessments	20	34	(41)
Other	88	247	(64)
Total other	254	447	(43)
Total expenses	\$ 2,050	\$ 2,097	(2)
Number of employees at quarter-end	32,527	30,495	

^{nm} Not meaningful

Compensation and employee benefits expenses increased 2% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The increase in costs was primarily due to additional staffing to support regulatory initiatives and new business, partially offset by the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar and decreases in incentive compensation and benefits.

Compensation and employee benefits expenses in the first quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2015 included approximately \$122 million and \$137 million, respectively, of seasonal deferred incentive compensation expense for retirement-eligible employees and payroll taxes.

Information systems and communications expenses increased 10% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The increase was primarily related to new software and systems going into production for corporate and regulatory initiatives and maintenance and new business, as well as additional related depreciation costs supporting these investments.

Other expenses decreased 43% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The decrease was primarily due to legal accruals of \$150 million in the first quarter of 2015. No such costs related to legal proceedings were accrued in the first quarter of 2016. The decrease was also driven by lower levels of professional services and lower insurance expenses related to lower assessment fees from the FDIC. The legal accrual is further discussed under "Legal and Regulatory Matters" in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Our compliance obligations have increased due to new regulations in the U.S. and internationally that have been adopted or proposed in response to the financial crisis. As a systemically important financial institution, we are subject to enhanced supervision and prudential standards. Our status as a G-SIB has also resulted in heightened prudential and conduct expectations of our U.S. and international regulators with respect to our capital and liquidity management and our compliance and risk oversight programs. These heightened expectations have increased our regulatory compliance costs, including personnel and systems, as well as significant additional implementation and related costs to enhance

our regulatory compliance programs. We anticipate that these evolving and increasing regulatory compliance requirements and expectations, including our efforts to address the deficiencies identified in our resolution plan submitted to the Federal Reserve and FDIC on July 1, 2015 as discussed within the Liquidity Risk Management section included within this Form 10-Q, will continue to affect our expenses. Our employee compensation and benefits, information systems and other expenses could increase, as we further adjust our operations in response to new or proposed requirements and heightened expectations.

Acquisition Costs

In the first quarter of 2016, we recorded acquisition costs of \$7 million, compared to \$5 million in the first quarter of 2015. These amounts related to previously announced acquisitions.

Restructuring Charges

In the first quarter of 2016, we announced State Street Beacon, our multi-year transformation program to create cost efficiencies and to fully digitize our business to support the development of new solutions and capabilities for our clients.

To implement State Street Beacon, we expect to incur aggregate future pre-tax restructuring charges of approximately \$300 million to \$400 million beginning in 2016 through December 31, 2020. We estimate those charges will include approximately \$250 million to \$300 million in severance and benefits costs associated with targeted staff reductions (a substantial portion of which will result in future cash expenditures) and approximately \$50 million to \$100 million in information technology application rationalization and real estate actions.

In the first quarter of 2016, we recorded net restructuring charges of \$97 million compared to \$1 million in the first quarter of 2015. Increases in costs were primarily due to State Street Beacon, consisting of approximately \$86 million of employee-related expenses and approximately \$11 million of other restructuring costs.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Income tax expense was \$62 million in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$94 million in the first quarter of 2015. Our effective tax rate in the first quarter of 2016 was 14.4% compared to 18.8% for the same period in 2015. The decrease in the tax rate is primarily due to additional alternative energy investments and foreign tax credits, as well as the effects of a non-deductible legal accrual in the first quarter of 2015.

LINE OF BUSINESS INFORMATION

Our operations are organized for management reporting purposes into two lines of business: Investment Servicing and Investment Management, which are defined based on products and services provided. The results of operations for these lines of business are not necessarily comparable with those of other companies, including companies in the financial services industry. For information about our two lines of business, as well as the revenues, expenses and capital allocation methodologies associated with them, refer to Note 24 to the consolidated financial statements included in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Investment Servicing

TABLE 8: INVESTMENT SERVICING LINE OF BUSINESS RESULTS

	Quarters Ended		
	March 31,		
(Dollars in millions, except where otherwise noted)	2016	2015	% Change
Servicing fees	\$1,242	\$1,268	(2)%
Trading services	262	315	(17)
Securities finance	134	101	33
Processing fees and other	45	59	(24)
Total fee revenue	1,683	1,743	(3)
Net interest revenue	511	545	(6)
Gains (losses) related to investment securities, net	2	(1)	nm
Total revenue	2,196	2,287	(4)
Provision for loan losses	4	4	—
Total expenses	1,687	1,836	(8)
Income before income tax expense	\$505	\$447	13
Pre-tax margin	23	% 20	%

nm- Not meaningful

Total revenue in the first quarter of 2016 for our Investment Servicing line of business, presented in Table 8: Investment Servicing Line of Business Results, decreased 4% compared to the first quarter of 2015. Total fee revenue decreased 3% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015.

Net interest revenue decreased 6% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The decrease was generally the result of our efforts to optimize our capital position, lower yields on interest-earning assets, as well as lower global interest rates, which affect our revenue from floating-

rate assets, and the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by the benefit of higher levels of interest-earning assets. A discussion of net interest revenue is provided under "Net Interest Revenue" in "Total Revenue" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Total expenses decreased 8% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The decrease primarily resulted from expenses for a legal accrual recorded in first quarter of 2015 in connection with management's intention to seek to resolve some, but not all, of the outstanding and potential claims arising out of our indirect FX client activities recorded in the first quarter of 2015.

In December 2015, we announced a review of the manner in which we invoiced certain expenses to certain of our Investment Servicing clients, primarily in the United States, during a period going back to 1998. We have informed our clients that we will pay to them the expenses we concluded were incorrectly invoiced to them, plus interest. In conjunction with that review, we are evaluating other aspects of invoicing relating to billing our Investment Servicing clients, including calculation of asset-based fees. See Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Servicing Fees

Servicing fees decreased 2% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to lower global equity markets and the effect of the stronger U.S. dollar, partially offset by net new business.

Servicing fees generated outside the U.S. were approximately 41% of total servicing fees in the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

TABLE 9: COMPONENTS OF ASSETS UNDER CUSTODY AND ADMINISTRATION

(In billions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Mutual funds	\$ 6,728	\$ 6,768	\$ 7,073
Collective funds	7,000	7,088	7,113
Pension products	5,197	5,510	5,745
Insurance and other products	8,018	8,142	8,560
Total	\$ 26,943	\$ 27,508	\$ 28,491

TABLE 10: COMPOSITION OF ASSETS UNDER CUSTODY AND ADMINISTRATION

(In billions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
Equities	\$ 14,433	\$ 14,888	\$ 15,660
Fixed-income	9,199	9,264	9,157
Short-term and other investments	3,311	3,356	3,674
Total	\$ 26,943	\$ 27,508	\$ 28,491

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

TABLE 11: GEORGRAPHIC MIX OF ASSETS UNDER CUSTODY AND ADMINISTRATION⁽¹⁾

(In billions)	March 31, December 31, March 31,		
	2016	2015	2015
North America	\$ 20,505	\$ 20,842	\$ 21,554
Europe/Middle East/Africa	5,159	5,387	5,590
Asia/Pacific	1,279	1,279	1,347
Total	\$ 26,943	\$ 27,508	\$ 28,491

⁽¹⁾ Geographic mix is based on the location in which the assets are serviced.

Asset levels as of March 31, 2016 did not reflect the estimated \$401.8 billion of new business in assets to be serviced, which was awarded to us in the first quarter of 2016 and prior periods but not installed prior to March 31, 2016. This new business will be reflected in assets under custody and administration in future periods after installation and will generate servicing fee revenue in subsequent periods.

With respect to these new assets, we will provide various services, including accounting, bank loan servicing, compliance reporting and monitoring, custody, depository banking services, foreign exchange, fund administration, hedge fund servicing, middle-office outsourcing, performance and analytics, private equity administration, real estate administration, securities finance, transfer agency, and wealth management services.

The value of assets under custody and administration is a broad measure of the relative size of various markets served. Changes in the values of assets under custody and administration from period to period do not necessarily result in proportional changes in our servicing fee revenue.

Trading Services

TABLE 12: TRADING SERVICES REVENUE

(Dollars in millions)	Quarters Ended March 31,		
	2016	2015	% Change
Foreign exchange trading:			
Direct sales and trading	\$90	\$135	(33)%
Indirect foreign exchange trading	66	68	(3)
Total foreign exchange trading	156	203	(23)
Brokerage and other trading services:			
Electronic foreign exchange services	44	48	(8)
Other trading, transition management and brokerage	62	64	(3)
Total brokerage and other trading services	106	112	(5)
Total trading services revenue	\$262	\$315	(17)

Trading services revenue is composed of revenue generated by FX trading, as well as revenue generated by brokerage and other trading services. We primarily earn FX trading revenue by acting as a principal market-maker. We offer a range of FX products, services and execution models. Most of our FX products and execution services can be grouped into three broad categories, which are further

explained below: "direct sales and trading," "indirect FX trading" and "electronic FX services." With respect to electronic FX services, we provide an execution venue, but do not act as agent or principal.

We also offer a range of brokerage and other trading products tailored specifically to meet the needs of the global pension community, including transition management and commission recapture. In addition, we act as distribution agent for the SPDR[®] Gold ETF. These products and services are generally differentiated by our role as an agent of the

institutional investor. Revenue earned from these services is recorded in other trading, transition management and brokerage revenue within brokerage and other trading services revenue.

Our FX trading revenue is influenced by multiple factors, including: the volume and type of client FX transactions and related spreads; currency volatility, reflecting market conditions; and our management of exchange rate, interest rate and other market risks associated with our foreign exchange activities. The relative impact of these factors on our total FX trading revenues often differs from period to period. For example, assuming all other factors remain constant, increases or decreases in volumes or spreads across product mix tend to result in increases or decreases, as the case may be, in client-related FX revenue. Revenue earned from direct sales and trading and indirect FX trading is recorded in FX trading revenue.

Total FX trading revenue decreased 23% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to lower volumes and volatility.

We enter into FX transactions with clients and investment managers that contact our trading desk directly. These trades are all executed at negotiated rates. We refer to this activity, and our principal market-making activities, as “direct sales and trading” and it includes many transactions for funds serviced by third party custodians or prime brokers, as well as those funds under custody at State Street. Direct sales and trading revenue represented 58% of total foreign exchange trading revenue in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 67% in the first quarter of 2015.

Alternatively, clients or their investment managers may elect to route FX transactions to our FX desk through our asset-servicing operation; we refer to this activity as “indirect FX trading” and, in all cases, we are the funds' custodian. We execute indirect FX trades as a principal at rates disclosed to our clients. Estimated indirect sales and trading revenue represented 42% of total foreign exchange trading revenue in the first quarter of 2016 as compared to 33% in the first quarter of 2015. We calculate revenue for indirect FX trading using an attribution methodology. This methodology takes into consideration estimated mark-ups/downs and

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

observed client volumes. Direct sales and trading revenue is all other FX trading revenue other than the revenue attributed to indirect FX trading.

Our clients that utilize indirect FX trading can, in addition to executing their FX transactions through dealers not affiliated with us, transition from indirect FX trading to either direct sales and trading execution, including our "Street FX" service, or to one of our electronic trading platforms. Street FX, in which we continue to act as a principal market-maker, enables our clients to define their FX execution strategy and automate the FX trade execution process, both for funds under custody with us as well as those under custody at another bank.

Our direct sales and trading revenue decreased 33% in the first quarter of 2016 as compared to the first quarter of 2015. The decrease primarily resulted from lower volumes and volatility. Our estimated indirect FX trading revenue decreased 3% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The decrease mainly resulted from lower volume.

We continue to expect that some clients may choose, over time, to reduce their level of indirect FX trading transactions in favor of other execution methods, including either direct sales and trading transactions or electronic FX services which we provide. To the extent that clients shift to other execution methods that we provide, our FX trading revenue may decrease, even if volumes remain consistent.

Total brokerage and other trading services revenue decreased 5% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The decrease was primarily due to a one-time gain recorded in the first quarter of 2015.

Our clients may choose to execute FX transactions through one of our electronic trading platforms. These transactions generate revenue through a "click" fee. Revenue from such electronic FX services decreased 8% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, mainly due to declines in client volumes.

Other trading, transition management and brokerage revenue decreased 3% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to a decrease in transition management revenue, partially offset by an increase in other trading revenue.

In recent years, our transition management revenue was adversely affected by compliance issues in our U.K. business during 2010 and 2011. The reputational and regulatory impact of those compliance issues continues and may adversely affect our revenue in future periods. See Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Securities Finance

Our securities finance business consists of three components: (1) an agency lending program for SSGA-managed investment funds with a broad range of investment objectives, which we refer to as the SSGA lending funds, (2) an agency lending program for third-party investment managers and asset owners, which we refer to as the agency lending funds and (3) security lending transactions which we enter into as principal, which we refer to as our enhanced custody business.

See Table 8: Investment Servicing Line of Business Results, for the comparison of securities finance revenue for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

Securities finance revenue earned from our agency lending activities, which is composed of our split of both the spreads related to cash collateral and the fees related to non-cash collateral, is principally a function of the volume of securities on loan, the interest-rate spreads and fees earned on the underlying collateral, and our share of the fee split. As principal, our enhanced custody business borrows securities from the lending client and then lends such securities to the subsequent borrower, either a State Street client or a broker/dealer. We act as principal when the lending client is unable to, or elects not to, transact directly with the market and execute the transaction and furnish the securities. In our role as principal, we provide support to the transaction through our credit rating. While we source a significant proportion of the securities furnished by us in our role as principal from third parties, we have the ability to source securities through our assets under custody and administration from clients who have designated State Street as an eligible borrower.

Securities finance revenue increased 33% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. The increase was primarily the result of growth in our enhanced custody business and higher agency lending. Market influences may continue to affect client demand for securities finance, and as a result our revenue from, and the profitability of, our securities lending activities in future periods. In addition, the constantly evolving regulatory environment may affect the volume of our securities lending activity and related revenue and profitability in future periods.

Processing Fees and Other

Processing fees and other revenue includes diverse types of fees and revenue, including fees from our structured products business, fees from software licensing and maintenance, equity income from our joint venture investments, gains and losses

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

on sales of leased equipment and other assets, and amortization of our tax-advantaged investments.

Processing fees and other revenue, presented in Table 8: Investment Servicing Line of Business Results, decreased 24% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015, primarily due to lower income from equity method investments.

Investment Management

TABLE 13: INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LINE OF BUSINESS
RESULTS

(Dollars in millions, except where otherwise noted)	Quarters Ended		% Change
	2016	2015	
Management fees	\$270	\$301	(10)%
Trading services	10	9	11
Processing fees and other	7	2	nm
Total fee revenue	287	312	(8)
Net interest revenue	1	1	—
Total revenue	288	313	(8)
Total expenses	256	256	—
Income before income tax expense	\$32	\$57	(44)
Pre-tax margin	11	% 18	%

^{nm} Not meaningful

Total revenue for our Investment Management Line of Business, presented in Table 13: Investment Management Line of Business Results, decreased 8% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015. Total fee revenue decreased 8% in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015.

Total expenses were flat in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015 resulting from increases in regulatory and compliance costs, offset by declines in other operating expenses.

Management Fees

Through SSGA, we provide a broad range of investment management strategies, specialized investment management advisory services and other financial services for corporations, public funds, and other sophisticated investors. SSGA offers an array of investment management strategies, including passive and active, such as enhanced indexing, using quantitative and fundamental methods for both U.S. and global equity and fixed income securities. SSGA also offers ETFs, such as the SPDR[®] ETF brand. While certain management fees are directly determined by the values of assets under management and the investment strategies employed, management fees reflect other factors as well, including our relationship pricing for clients who

use multiple services, and the benchmarks specified in the respective management agreements related to performance fees.

Management fees decreased \$31 million, or 10%, in the first quarter of 2016 compared to the first quarter of 2015 primarily due to lower global equity markets and net outflows, partially offset by lower money market fee waivers. Management fees generated outside the U.S. were approximately 36% of total management fees in the first quarter of 2016 compared to 34% in the first quarter of 2015.

TABLE 14: ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT BY ASSET CLASS
AND INVESTMENT APPROACH⁽¹⁾

	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,
	2016	2015	2015

(In billions)

Equity:			
Active	\$ 32	\$ 32	\$ 38
Passive	1,295	1,294	1,434
Total Equity	1,327	1,326	1,472
Fixed-Income:			
Active	17	18	17
Passive	310	294	306
Total Fixed-Income	327	312	323
Cash ⁽¹⁾	381	368	393
Multi-Asset-Class Solutions:			
Active	17	17	31
Passive	92	86	84
Total Multi-Asset-Class Solutions	109	103	115
Alternative Investments ⁽²⁾ :			
Active	18	17	17
Passive	134	119	123
Total Alternative Investments	152	136	140
Total	\$ 2,296	\$ 2,245	\$ 2,443

(1) Includes both floating- and constant-net-asset-value portfolios held in commingled structures or separate accounts.

(2) Includes real estate investment trusts, currency and commodities, including SPDR[®] Gold Fund, for which State Street is not the investment manager, but acts as distribution agent.

TABLE 15: EXCHANGE - TRADED FUNDS BY ASSET CLASS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
(In billions)			
Alternative Investments ⁽²⁾	\$ 45	\$ 34	\$ 40
Cash	3	3	1
Equity	349	350	356
Fixed-income	46	41	43
Total Exchange-Traded Funds	\$ 443	\$ 428	\$ 440

(1) ETFs are a component of assets under management presented in the preceding table.

(2) Includes SPDR[®] Gold Fund, for which State Street is not the investment manager, but acts as distribution agent.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)TABLE 16: GEOGRAPHIC MIX OF ASSETS UNDER
MANAGEMENT⁽¹⁾

	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2015
(In billions)			
North America	\$ 1,491	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,549
Europe/Middle East/Africa	496	489	566
Asia/Pacific	309	304	328
Total	\$ 2,296	\$ 2,245	\$ 2,443

⁽¹⁾ Geographic mix is based on client location or fund management location.

TABLE 17: ACTIVITY IN ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

(In billions)	Equity	Fixed-Income	Cash ⁽²⁾	Multi-Asset-Class Solutions	Alternative Investments ⁽³⁾	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2015	\$ 1,472	\$ 323	\$ 393	\$ 115	\$ 140	\$ 2,443
Long-term institutional inflows ⁽¹⁾	210	43	—	41	24	318
Long-term institutional outflows ⁽¹⁾	(297)	(52)	—	(35)	(27)	(411)
Long-term institutional flows, net	(87)	(9)	—	6	(3)	(93)
ETF flows, net	4	1	1	—	(3)	3
Cash fund flows, net	—	—	(24)	—	—	(24)
Total flows, net	(83)	(8)	(23)	6	(6)	(114)
Market appreciation ⁽²⁾	(61)	(2)	(1)	(18)	5	(77)
Foreign exchange impact ⁽²⁾	(2)	(1)	(1)	—	(3)	(7)
Total market/foreign exchange impact	(63)	(3)	(2)	(18)	2	(84)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	1,326	312	368	103	136	2,245
Long-term institutional inflows ⁽¹⁾	63	17	—	12	2	94
Long-term institutional outflows ⁽¹⁾	(67)	(20)	—	(9)	(3)	(99)
Long-term institutional flows, net	(4)	(3)	—	3	(1)	(5)
ETF flows, net	(4)	4	—	—	7	7
Cash fund flows, net	—	—	11	—	—	11
Total flows, net	(8)	1	11	3	6	13
Market appreciation	(1)	9	—	2	7	17
Foreign exchange impact	10	5	2	1	3	21
Total market/foreign exchange impact	9	14	2	3	10	38
Balance as of March 31, 2016	\$ 1,327	\$ 327	\$ 381	\$ 109	\$ 152	\$ 2,296

⁽¹⁾ Amounts represent long-term portfolios, excluding ETFs.

⁽²⁾ Includes both floating- and constant-net-asset-value portfolios held in commingled structures or separate accounts.

⁽³⁾ Includes real estate investment trusts, currency and commodities, including SPDR® Gold Fund, for which State Street is not the investment manager, but acts as distribution agent.

The positive net flows of approximately \$13 billion in AUM as of March 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015 presented in the preceding table did not include approximately \$8 billion of new asset management business, which was awarded to SSGA but not installed as of March 31, 2016. This new business will be reflected in assets under management in future periods after installation, and will generate management fee revenue in subsequent periods.

Total AUM as of March 31, 2016 included managed assets lost but not yet liquidated. Lost business occurs from time to time and it is difficult to predict the timing of client behavior in transitioning these assets. This timing can vary significantly.

20

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

FINANCIAL CONDITION

The structure of our consolidated statement of condition is primarily driven by the liabilities generated by our Investment Servicing and Investment Management lines of business. Our clients' needs and our operating objectives determine balance sheet volume, mix, and currency denomination. As our clients execute their worldwide cash management and investment activities, they utilize deposits and short-term investments that constitute the majority of our liabilities. These liabilities are generally in the form of interest-bearing transaction account deposits, which are denominated in a variety of currencies; non-interest-bearing demand deposits; and repurchase agreements, which generally serve as short-term investment alternatives for our clients.

Deposits and other liabilities resulting from client initiated transactions are invested in assets that generally have contractual maturities significantly longer than our liabilities; however, we evaluate the operational nature of our deposits and seek to maintain appropriate short-term liquidity of those liabilities that are not operational in nature and maintain longer-termed assets for our operational deposits. Our assets consist primarily of securities held in our available-for-sale or held-to-maturity portfolios and short-duration financial instruments, such as interest-bearing deposits with banks and securities purchased under resale agreements. The actual mix of assets is determined by the characteristics of the client liabilities and our desire to maintain a well-diversified portfolio of high-quality assets.

TABLE 18: AVERAGE STATEMENT OF CONDITION⁽¹⁾

(In millions)	Quarters Ended	
	March 31,	
	2016	2015
	Average	Average
	Balance	Balance
Assets:		
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	\$48,545	\$71,568
Securities purchased under resale agreements	2,490	2,449
Trading account assets	860	1,117
Investment securities	100,899	112,656
Loans and leases	18,615	18,025
Other interest-earning assets	22,672	20,544
Average total interest-earning assets	194,081	226,359
Cash and due from banks	2,690	2,397
Other noninterest-earning assets	26,852	30,297
Average total assets	\$223,623	\$259,053
Liabilities and shareholders' equity:		
Interest-bearing deposits:		
U.S.	\$27,096	\$30,174
Non-U.S.	92,971	103,831
Total interest-bearing deposits	120,067	134,005
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	4,243	9,354
Federal funds purchased	15	24
Other short-term borrowings	1,688	4,448
Long-term debt	11,027	9,707
Other interest-bearing liabilities	5,951	7,465
Average total interest-bearing liabilities	142,991	165,003
Noninterest-bearing deposits	45,001	55,066
Other noninterest-bearing liabilities	14,053	17,767
Preferred shareholders' equity	2,703	1,961

Edgar Filing: STATE STREET CORP - Form 10-Q

Common shareholders' equity	18,875	19,256
Average total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$223,623	\$259,053

⁽¹⁾ Additional information about our average statement of condition, primarily our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, is included under "Consolidated Results of Operations - Total Revenue - Net Interest Revenue" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

21

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

Investment Securities

TABLE 19: CARRYING VALUES OF INVESTMENT
SECURITIES

(In millions)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Available for sale:		
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies:		
Direct obligations	\$ 6,342	\$ 5,718
Mortgage-backed securities	18,234	18,165
Asset-backed securities:		
Student loans ⁽¹⁾	6,817	7,176
Credit cards	1,368	1,341
Sub-prime	388	419
Other	1,813	1,764
Total asset-backed securities	10,386	10,700
Non-U.S. debt securities:		
Mortgage-backed securities	7,612	7,071
Asset-backed securities	2,704	3,267
Government securities	5,070	4,355
Other	5,009	4,834
Total non-U.S. debt securities	20,395	19,527
State and political subdivisions	10,026	9,746
Collateralized mortgage obligations	2,938	2,987
Other U.S. debt securities	2,231	2,624
U.S. equity securities	40	39
Non-U.S. equity securities	3	3
U.S. money-market mutual funds	473	542
Non-U.S. money-market mutual funds	18	19
Total	\$ 71,086	\$ 70,070
Held to maturity:		
U.S. Treasury and federal agencies:		
Direct obligations	\$ 22,603	\$ 20,878
Mortgage-backed securities	588	610
Asset-backed securities:		
Student loans ⁽¹⁾	1,544	1,592
Credit cards	897	897
Other	277	366
Total asset-backed securities	2,718	2,855
Non-U.S. debt securities:		
Mortgage-backed securities	2,147	2,202
Asset-backed securities	1,109	1,415
Government securities	273	239
Other	217	65
Total non-U.S. debt securities	3,746	3,921
State and political subdivisions	—	1
Collateralized mortgage obligations	1,557	1,687

Total \$ 31,212 \$ 29,952

(1) Primarily composed of securities guaranteed by the federal government with respect to at least 97% of defaulted principal and accrued interest on the underlying loans.

Additional information about our investment securities portfolio is provided in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

We manage our investment securities portfolio to align with the interest-rate and duration characteristics of our client liabilities that we consider to be operational deposits and in the context of the overall structure of our consolidated statement of condition, in consideration of the global interest-rate environment. We consider a well-diversified, high-credit quality investment securities portfolio to be an important element in the management of our consolidated statement of condition.

Approximately 93% of the carrying value of the portfolio was rated “AAA” or “AA” as of March 31, 2016 and 92% as of December 31, 2015.

TABLE 20: INVESTMENT
PORTFOLIO BY EXTERNAL
CREDIT RATING

	March 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
AAA ⁽¹⁾	80	%	80	%
AA	13		12	
A	4		5	
BBB	2		2	
Below BBB	1		1	
	100	%	100	%

(1) Includes U.S. Treasury and federal agency securities that are split-rated, “AAA” by Moody’s Investors Service and “AA+” by Standard & Poor’s.

As of March 31, 2016, the investment portfolio of 12,862 securities was diversified with respect to asset class. Approximately 49% of the aggregate carrying value of the portfolio as of March 31, 2016 was composed of mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, compared to 51% as of December 31, 2015. The asset-backed securities portfolio, of which approximately 92% of the carrying value as of both March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was floating-rate, consisted primarily of student loan-backed and credit card-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities were composed of securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, as well as U.S. and non-U.S. large-issuer collateralized mortgage obligations.

In December 2013, U.S. regulators issued final regulations to implement the Volcker rule. The Volcker rule will, over time, prohibit banking entities, including us and our affiliates, from engaging in certain prohibited proprietary trading activities, as defined in the final Volcker rule regulations, subject to exemptions for market making-related activities, risk-mitigating hedging, underwriting and certain other activities. The Volcker rule will also require banking entities to either restructure or divest certain ownership interests in, and relationships with, covered funds (as such terms are defined in the final Volcker rule regulations).

The Volcker rule became effective in July 2012, and the final implementing regulations became

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

effective in April 2014. We were required to bring our activities and investments into conformance with the Volcker rule and its final regulations by July 21, 2015. In December 2014, the Federal Reserve issued an order, the 2016 conformance period extension, extending the Volcker rule's general conformance period until July 21, 2016 for investments in and relationships with covered funds and certain foreign funds that were in place on or prior to December 31, 2013, referred to as legacy covered funds. Under the 2016 conformance period extension, all investments in and relationships with investments in a covered fund made or entered into after December 31, 2013 by a banking entity and its affiliates, and all proprietary trading activities of those entities, were required to be in conformance with the Volcker rule and its final implementing regulations by July 21, 2015. The Federal Reserve stated in the 2016 conformance period extension that it intends to grant a final one-year extension of the general conformance period, to July 21, 2017, for banking entities to conform ownership interests in and relationships with legacy covered funds.

Whether certain types of investment securities or structures such as CLOs constitute covered funds, as defined in the final Volcker rule regulations, and do not benefit from the exemptions provided in the Volcker rule, and whether a banking organization's investments therein constitute ownership interests remain subject to (1) market, and ultimately regulatory, interpretation, and (2) the specific terms and other characteristics relevant to such investment securities and structures.

As of March 31, 2016, we held approximately \$2.10 billion of investments in CLOs. As of the same date, these investments had an aggregate pre-tax net unrealized gain of approximately \$29 million, composed of gross unrealized gains of \$36 million and gross unrealized losses of \$7 million. Comparatively, as of December 31, 2015, we held approximately \$2.10 billion of investments in CLOs which had an aggregate pre-tax net unrealized gain of approximately \$43 million, composed of gross unrealized gains of \$46 million and gross unrealized losses of \$3 million. In the event that we or our banking regulators conclude that such investments in CLOs, or other investments, are covered funds under the Volcker rule, we may be required to divest of such investments. If other banking entities reach similar conclusions with respect to similar investments held by them, the prices of such investments could decline significantly, and we may be required to divest of such investments at a significant discount compared to the investments' book value. This could result in a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations or on our consolidated financial condition in the period in which such a divestiture occurs.

The final Volcker rule regulations also require banking entities to establish extensive programs designed to ensure compliance with the restrictions of the Volcker rule. We have established a compliance program which we believe complies with the final Volcker rule regulations as currently in effect. Such compliance program restricts our ability in the future to service certain types of funds, in particular covered funds for which SSGA acts as an advisor and certain types of trustee relationships. Consequently, Volcker rule compliance entails both the cost of a compliance program and loss of certain revenue and future opportunities.

Non-U.S. Debt Securities

Approximately 24% of the aggregate carrying value of our investment securities portfolio was non-U.S. debt securities as of March 31, 2016 compared to approximately 23% as of December 31, 2015.

TABLE 21: NON-U.S. DEBT
SECURITIES

(In millions)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Available for sale:		
United Kingdom	\$ 5,664	\$ 5,754
Australia	3,473	3,316
Canada	2,612	2,400
Netherlands	1,877	1,839
Japan	1,445	1,348

South Korea	1,103	1,052
France	943	954
Germany	892	990
Italy	592	389
Norway	582	524
Finland	305	319
Belgium	245	234
Sweden	222	123
Hong Kong	123	—
Other ⁽¹⁾	317	285
Total	\$ 20,395	\$ 19,527
Held to maturity:		
United Kingdom	\$ 973	\$ 1,067
Australia	900	917
Germany	730	832
Netherlands	691	684
Singapore	158	129
Spain	111	108
Italy	59	59
Ireland	11	10
Other ⁽²⁾	113	115
Total	\$ 3,746	\$ 3,921

⁽¹⁾ Included approximately \$272 million and \$205 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, related to Portugal, Ireland, Austria and Spain, all of which were related to mortgage-backed securities and auto loans.

⁽²⁾ Included approximately \$32 million and \$31 million as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, of securities related to Portugal, all of which were mortgage-backed securities.

Approximately 88% and 89% of the aggregate carrying value of these non-U.S. debt securities was rated “AAA” or “AA” as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The majority of these securities comprised senior positions within the

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

security structures; these positions have a level of protection provided through subordination and other forms of credit protection. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, approximately 69% and 70%, respectively, of the aggregate carrying value of these non-U.S. debt securities was floating-rate, and accordingly, we consider these securities to have minimal interest-rate risk.

As of March 31, 2016, our non-U.S. debt securities had an average market-to-book ratio of 100.6%, and an aggregate pre-tax net unrealized gain of approximately \$136 million, composed of gross unrealized gains of \$214 million and gross unrealized losses of \$78 million. These unrealized amounts included a pre-tax net unrealized gain of \$62 million, composed of gross unrealized gains of \$105 million and gross unrealized losses of \$43 million, associated with non-U.S. debt securities available for sale.

As of March 31, 2016, the underlying collateral for non-U.S. mortgage- and asset-backed securities primarily included U.K. prime mortgages, Australian and Dutch mortgages and German automobile loans. The securities listed under "Canada" were composed of Canadian government securities and corporate debt and covered bonds. The securities listed under "France" were composed of automobile loans, prime mortgages, and corporate debt and covered bonds. The securities listed under "Japan" were substantially composed of Japanese government securities. The securities listed under "South Korea" were composed of South Korean government securities.

Additional information on our exposures relating to Spain, Italy, Ireland and Portugal as of March 31, 2016 is provided under "Financial Condition - Cross-Border Outstandings" in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Municipal Obligations

We carried approximately \$10.03 billion of municipal securities classified as state and political subdivisions in our investment securities portfolio as of March 31, 2016 as shown in Table 19: Carrying Values of Investment Securities. Substantially all of these securities were classified as AFS, with the remainder classified as HTM. As of the same date, we also provided approximately \$8.79 billion of credit and liquidity facilities to municipal issuers.

TABLE 22: STATE AND MUNICIPAL OBLIGORS ⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in millions)	Total Municipal Securities	Credit and Liquidity Facilities ⁽²⁾	Total	% of Total Municipal Exposure
March 31, 2016				
State of Issuer:				
Texas	\$ 1,342	\$ 1,743	\$3,085	16 %
California	487	2,241	2,728	15
New York	817	1,101	1,918	10
Massachusetts	934	900	1,834	10
Maryland	490	413	903	5
Total	\$ 4,070	\$ 6,398	\$10,468	
December 31, 2015				
State of Issuer:				
Texas	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,962	\$3,212	17 %
California	444	2,220	2,664	14
New York	817	1,259	2,076	11
Massachusetts	927	731	1,658	9
Maryland	454	413	867	5
Total	\$ 3,892	\$ 6,585	\$10,477	

⁽¹⁾ Represented 5% or more of our aggregate municipal credit exposure of approximately \$18.81 billion and \$18.50 billion across our businesses as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

(2) Includes municipal loans which are also presented within Table 24.

Our aggregate municipal securities exposure presented in Table 22: State and Municipal Obligors, was concentrated primarily with highly-rated counterparties, with approximately 91% of the obligors rated “AAA” or “AA” as of March 31, 2016. As of that date, approximately 58% and 37% of our aggregate municipal securities exposure was associated with general obligation and revenue bonds, respectively. In addition, we had no exposures associated with industrial development or land development bonds. The portfolios are also diversified geographically, with the states that represent our largest exposures widely dispersed across the U.S.

Impairment

Impairment exists when the fair value of an individual security is below its amortized cost basis. Impairment of a security is further assessed to determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary. When the impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary, we record the loss in our consolidated statement of income. In addition, for AFS and HTM debt securities, we record impairment in our consolidated statement of income when management intends to sell (or may be required to sell) the securities before they recover in value, or when management expects the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the securities to be less than the amortized cost of the impaired security (a credit loss).

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The increase in the net unrealized gain position as of March 31, 2016 as compared to December 31, 2015, presented in Table 23: Amortized Cost, Fair Value and Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) of Investment Securities, was primarily attributable to the decline in interest rates during the quarter.

TABLE 23: AMORTIZED COST, FAIR VALUE AND NET UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES) OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES

(In millions)	March 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Amortized Cost	Net Unrealized Gains(Losses)	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Net Unrealized Gains(Losses)	Fair Value
Available for sale ⁽¹⁾	\$70,581	\$ 505	\$71,086	\$69,843	\$ 227	\$70,070
Held to maturity ⁽¹⁾	31,212	343	31,555	29,952	(154)	29,798
Total investment securities	\$101,793	\$ 848	\$102,641	\$99,795	\$ 73	\$99,868
Net after-tax unrealized gain (loss)		\$ 509			\$ 44	

⁽¹⁾ AFS securities are carried at fair value, with after-tax net unrealized gains and losses recorded in AOCI. HTM securities are carried at cost, and unrealized gains and losses are not recorded in our consolidated financial statements. We conduct periodic reviews of individual securities to assess whether OTTI exists. Our assessment of OTTI involves an evaluation of economic and security-specific factors. Such factors are based on estimates, derived by management, which contemplate current market conditions and security-specific performance. To the extent that market conditions are worse than management's expectations or due to idiosyncratic bond performance, OTTI could increase, in particular the credit-related component that would be recorded in our consolidated statement of income.

We had less than \$1 million of OTTI in the first quarter of 2016 compared to \$1 million in the first quarter of 2015. Management considers the aggregate decline in fair value of the remaining investment securities and the resulting gross unrealized losses of \$576 million as of March 31, 2016 to be temporary and not the result of any material changes in the credit characteristics of the securities. Additional information with respect to OTTI, net impairment losses and gross unrealized losses is provided in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Our evaluation of potential OTTI of mortgage-backed securities with collateral in Spain, Italy, Ireland, and Portugal takes into account slow economic growth, austerity measures, and government intervention in the corresponding mortgage markets and assumes a conservative baseline macroeconomic environment. Our baseline view assumes a recessionary period characterized by high unemployment and by additional declines in housing prices between 3% and 21%. Our evaluation of OTTI in our base case does not assume a disorderly sovereign debt restructuring or a break-up of the Eurozone.

Management considers the aggregate decline in fair value of the remaining investment securities and the resulting gross unrealized losses as of March 31, 2016 to be temporary and not the result of any material changes in the credit characteristics of the securities. Additional information about these gross unrealized losses is provided in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Loans and Leases

TABLE 24: U.S. AND NON- U.S. LOANS
AND LEASES

(In millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Institutional:		
U.S.	\$ 15,809	\$ 16,237
Non-U.S.	3,351	2,534
Commercial real estate:		

U.S.	27	28
Total loans and leases	\$ 19,187	\$ 18,799

The increase in loans in the institutional segment as of March 31, 2016 as compared to December 31, 2015 was primarily driven by higher levels of short-duration advances, partially offset by a decrease in other commercial and financial loans.

Short-duration advances to our clients included in the institutional segment were \$4.08 billion and \$2.62 billion as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. These short-duration advances provide liquidity to fund clients in support of their transaction flows associated with securities settlement activities.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, our investment in senior secured loans totaled approximately \$3.27 billion and \$3.14 billion, respectively. In addition, we had binding unfunded commitments as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 of \$82 million and \$186 million, respectively, to participate in such syndications.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

These senior secured loans, which are primarily rated "speculative" under our internal risk-rating framework (refer to Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q), are externally rated "BBB," "BB" or "B," with approximately 93% of the loans rated "BB" or "B" as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Our investment strategy involves limiting our investment to larger, more liquid credits underwritten by major global financial institutions, applying our internal credit analysis process to each potential investment, and diversifying our exposure by counterparty and industry segment. However, these loans have significant exposure to credit losses relative to higher-rated loans.

As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, unearned income deducted from our investment in leveraged lease financing was \$100 million and \$102 million, respectively, for U.S. leases and \$209 million and \$231 million, respectively, for non-U.S. leases.

The CRE loans are composed of the loans acquired in 2008 pursuant to indemnified repurchase agreements with an affiliate of Lehman as a result of the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy. Additional information about all of our loan-and-lease segments, as well as underlying classes, is provided in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

No loans, including CRE loans, were modified in troubled debt restructurings in the first quarter of 2016 or 2015.

TABLE 25: ALLOWANCE FOR
LOAN LOSSES

(In millions)	Quarters	
	Ended	March 31,
	2016	2015
Allowance for loan losses:		
Beginning balance	\$46	\$37
Provision for loan losses ⁽¹⁾	4	4
Charge-offs ⁽²⁾	(3)	—
Recoveries	—	—
Ending balance	\$47	\$41

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$4 million of provision related to institutional loans for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Includes \$3 million in charge-offs related to institutional loans for the first quarter of 2016.

The provision of \$4 million and the charge-offs of \$3 million recorded in the first quarter of 2016 were associated with our exposure to senior secured loans to non-investment grade borrowers, which were purchased in connection with our participation in syndicated loans.

As of March 31, 2016, approximately \$36 million of our allowance for loan losses was related to senior secured loans included in the institutional segment. As this portfolio grows and matures, our allowance for

loan losses related to these loans may increase through additional provisions for credit losses. The remaining \$11 million was related to other institutional segment loans.

Cross-Border Outstandings

Cross-border outstandings are amounts payable to us by non-U.S. counterparties which are denominated in U.S. dollars or other non-local currency, as well as non-U.S. local currency claims not funded by local currency liabilities. Our cross-border outstandings consist primarily of deposits with banks; loans and lease financing, including short-duration advances; investment securities; amounts related to foreign exchange and interest-rate contracts; and securities finance. In addition to credit risk, cross-border outstandings have the risk that, as a result of political or economic conditions in a country, borrowers may be unable to meet their contractual repayment obligations of principal and/or interest when due because of the unavailability of, or restrictions on, foreign exchange needed by

borrowers to repay their obligations.

We place deposits with non-U.S. counterparties that have strong internal State Street risk ratings. Counterparties are approved and monitored by our Country Risk Committee. This process includes financial analysis of non-U.S. counterparties and the use of an internal risk-rating system. Each counterparty is reviewed at least annually and potentially more frequently based on deteriorating credit fundamentals or general market conditions. We also utilize risk mitigation and other facilities that may reduce our exposure through the use of cash collateral and/or balance sheet netting where we deem appropriate. In addition, the Country Risk Committee performs country-risk analyses and monitors limits on country exposure.

The total cross-border outstandings presented in Table 26: Cross-Border Outstandings, represented approximately 27% and 25% of our consolidated total assets as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)TABLE 26: CROSS-BORDER OUTSTANDINGS⁽¹⁾

(In millions)	Investment Securities and Other Assets	Derivatives and Securities on Loan	Total Cross-Border Outstandings
March 31, 2016			
United Kingdom	\$ 19,541	\$ 1,808	\$ 21,349
Germany	14,564	836	15,400
Japan	14,166	87	14,253
Canada	3,578	1,442	5,020
Luxembourg	3,367	523	3,890
Netherlands	2,754	320	3,074
Australia	2,252	415	2,667
December 31, 2015			
United Kingdom	\$ 16,965	\$ 1,589	\$ 18,554
Japan	17,328	87	17,415
Germany	12,111	569	12,680
Australia	4,035	292	4,327
Canada	3,156	1,113	4,269
Luxembourg	3,034	514	3,548

⁽¹⁾ Cross-border outstandings included countries in which we do business, and which amounted to at least 1% of our consolidated total assets as of the dates indicated.

As of March 31, 2016, there were no countries whose aggregate cross-border outstandings amounted to between 0.75% and 1% of our consolidated assets. As of December 31, 2015, aggregate cross-border outstandings in countries which amounted to between 0.75% and 1% of our total consolidated assets totaled approximately \$2.20 billion to Netherlands.

TABLE 27: CROSS-BORDER OUTSTANDINGS (IRELAND,
ITALY, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL)

(In millions)	Investment Securities and Other Assets	Derivatives and Securities on Loan	Total Cross-Border Outstandings
March 31, 2016			
Ireland	\$ 437	\$ 547	\$ 984
Italy	811	—	811
Spain	250	41	291
Portugal	58	—	58
December 31, 2015			
Ireland	\$ 326	\$ 678	\$ 1,004
Italy	460	—	460
Spain	150	12	162
Portugal	26	—	26

Throughout the sovereign debt crisis, the major independent credit rating agencies have downgraded U.S. and non-U.S. financial institutions and sovereign issuers which have been, and may in the future be, significant counterparties to us, or whose financial instruments serve as collateral on which we rely for credit risk mitigation purposes, and may do so again in the future. As a result, we may be exposed to increased counterparty risk, leading to

negative ratings volatility.

Risk Management

In the normal course of our global business activities, we are exposed to a variety of risks, some inherent in the financial services industry, others more specific to our business activities. Our risk management framework focuses on material risks, which include the following:

- credit and counterparty risk;
- liquidity risk, funding and management;
- operational risk;
- information technology risk;
- market risk associated with our trading activities;
- market risk associated with our non-trading activities, which we refer to as asset-and-liability management, and which consists primarily of interest-rate risk;
- strategic risk;
- model risk; and
- reputational, fiduciary and business conduct risk.

Many of these risks, as well as certain of the factors underlying each of these risks that could affect our businesses and our consolidated financial statements, are discussed in detail under Item 1A, "Risk Factors," included in our 2015 Form 10-K.

For additional information on our risk management, including our risk appetite framework and risk governance committee structure, refer to pages 77 to 82 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Credit Risk Management

We define credit risk as the risk of financial loss if a counterparty, borrower or obligor, collectively referred to as a counterparty, is either unable or unwilling to repay borrowings or settle a transaction in accordance with underlying contractual terms. We assume credit risk in our traditional non-trading lending activities, such as loans and contingent commitments, in our investment securities portfolio, where recourse to a counterparty exists, and in our direct and indirect trading activities, such as principal securities lending and foreign exchange and indemnified agency securities lending. We also assume credit risk in our day-to-day treasury and securities and other settlement operations, in the form of deposit placements and other cash balances, with central banks or private sector institutions.

For additional information on our credit risk management, including our core policies and principles, structure and organization, credit ratings, risk parameter estimates, credit risk mitigation, credit limits, reporting, monitoring, controls and reserve for credit losses, refer to pages 82 to 87 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

Liquidity Risk Management

Our liquidity framework contemplates areas of potential risk based on our activities, size, and other appropriate risk-related factors. In managing liquidity risk we employ limits, maintain established metrics and early warning indicators, and perform routine stress testing to identify potential liquidity needs. This process involves the evaluation of a combination of internal and external scenarios which assist us in measuring our liquidity position and in identifying potential increases in cash needs or decreases in available sources of cash, as well as the potential impairment of our ability to access the global capital markets.

We manage our liquidity on a global, consolidated basis. We also manage liquidity on a stand-alone basis at the parent company, as well as at certain branches and subsidiaries of State Street Bank. State Street Bank generally has access to markets and funding sources limited to banks, such as the federal funds market and the Federal Reserve's discount window. Our parent company is managed to a more conservative liquidity profile, reflecting narrower market access. Our parent company typically holds enough cash, primarily in the form of interest-bearing deposits or time deposits with its banking subsidiaries, to meet its current debt maturities and cash needs, as well as those projected over the next one-year period. As of March 31, 2016, the value of our parent company's net liquid assets totaled \$4.51 billion, compared with \$5.73 billion as of December 31, 2015. As of March 31, 2016, our parent company and State Street Bank have no senior notes or subordinated notes outstanding that will mature in the next twelve months.

For additional information on our liquidity risk management, as well as liquidity risk metrics, refer to pages 87 to 88 in our 2015 Form 10-K. For additional information on our liquidity ratios, including LCR and Net Stable Funding Ratio, refer to page 9 in our 2015 Form 10-K. Beginning in July 2015, we were required to report our LCR to the Federal Reserve on a daily basis. As of March 31, 2016, our LCR was in excess of 100%.

Asset Liquidity

Central to the management of our liquidity is asset liquidity, which consists primarily of unencumbered highly liquid securities, cash and cash equivalents reported on our consolidated statement of condition. We restrict the eligibility of securities of asset liquidity to U.S. Government and federal agency securities (including mortgage-backed securities), selected non-U.S. Government and supranational securities as well as certain other high-quality securities which generally are more liquid than other types of assets even in times of stress. Our

asset liquidity metric is similar to the HQLA under the U.S. LCR, and our HQLA, under the LCR final rule definition, were estimated to be \$102.62 billion and \$109.39 billion as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

TABLE 28: COMPONENTS OF HQLA BY TYPE OF ASSET

(In millions)	March 31, December 31,	
	2016	2015
Excess Central Bank Balances	\$ 55,969	\$ 66,063
U.S. Treasuries	22,196	22,518
Other Investment securities	19,857	16,952
Foreign government	4,600	3,861
Total	\$ 102,622	\$ 109,394

With respect to highly liquid short-term investments presented in the preceding table, due to the continued elevated level of client deposits as of March 31, 2016, we maintained cash balances in excess of regulatory requirements governing deposits with the Federal Reserve of approximately \$55.97 billion at the Federal Reserve, the ECB and other non-U.S. central banks, compared to \$66.06 billion as of December 31, 2015. The lower levels of deposits with banks during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2015 resulted from management actions to reduce client deposits as part of our previously described balance sheet management actions towards the end of 2015. The increase in investment securities as of March 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015, presented in the table, was mainly associated with repositioning the investment portfolio in light of the liquidity requirements of the LCR.

Liquid securities carried in our asset liquidity include securities pledged without corresponding advances from the FRBB, the FHLB, and other non-U.S. central banks. State Street Bank is a member of the FHLB. This membership allows for advances of liquidity in varying terms against high-quality collateral, which helps facilitate asset-and-liability management.

Access to primary, intra-day and contingent liquidity provided by these utilities is an important source of contingent liquidity with utilization subject to underlying conditions. As of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had no outstanding primary credit borrowings from the FRBB discount window or any other central bank facility, and as of the same dates, no FHLB advances were outstanding.

In addition to the securities included in our asset liquidity, we have significant amounts of other unencumbered investment securities. The aggregate fair value of those securities was \$41.05 billion as of March 31, 2016, compared to \$41.00 billion as of December 31, 2015. These securities are available sources of liquidity, although not as rapidly deployed as those included in our asset liquidity.

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

Uses of Liquidity

Significant uses of our liquidity could result from the following: withdrawals of client deposits; draw-downs of unfunded commitments to extend credit or to purchase securities, generally provided through lines of credit; and short-duration advance facilities. Such circumstances would generally arise under stress conditions including deterioration in credit ratings. We had unfunded commitments to extend credit with gross contractual amounts totaling \$23.57 billion and \$22.58 billion as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. These amounts do not reflect the value of any collateral. As of March 31, 2016, approximately 75% of our unfunded commitments to extend credit expire within one year. Since many of our commitments are expected to expire or renew without being drawn upon, the gross contractual amounts do not necessarily represent our future cash requirements.

State Street Corporation, like other bank holding companies with total consolidated assets of \$50 billion or more, periodically submits a plan for rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure--commonly referred to as a resolution plan or a living will--to the Federal Reserve and the FDIC under Section 165(d) of the Dodd-Frank Act. Through resolution planning, we seek, in the event of the insolvency of State Street, to maintain State Street Bank's role as a key infrastructure provider within the financial system, while minimizing risk to the financial system and maximizing value for the benefit of our stakeholders. We have and will continue to focus management attention and resources to meet regulatory expectations with respect to resolution planning. As set out in our 2015 resolution plan, in the event of material financial distress or failure, our preferred resolution strategy, referred to as the single point of entry strategy, provides for the recapitalization of State Street Bank by the parent company (for example, by forgiving inter-company indebtedness of State Street Bank owed to the parent company) prior to the parent company's entry into bankruptcy proceedings. The recapitalization is intended to enable State Street Bank and its material subsidiaries to continue operating. Under this single point of entry strategy, State Street Bank and its material entity subsidiaries would not themselves enter into resolution proceedings; they would instead be transferred to a newly organized holding company held by a reorganization trust for the benefit of the parent company's claimants. In the event that such recapitalization actions occur and were unsuccessful in stabilizing State Street Bank, the parent company's financial condition would be adversely impacted and equity and debt holders of the parent company, may

as a consequence, be in a worse position than if the recapitalization did not occur.

We submitted our 2015 resolution plan to the Federal Reserve and the FDIC on July 1, 2015. On April 13, 2016, the regulatory authorities announced the completion of their review of the resolution plan. While the Federal Reserve and the FDIC noted improvements in the plan over State Street's prior resolution plans, the regulatory authorities jointly determined that the 2015 resolution plan is not credible or would not facilitate an orderly resolution. We are required to address the deficiencies jointly identified by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC by October 1, 2016. We may not successfully implement our plans to address the deficiencies jointly identified by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC with respect to our 2015 resolution plan or these plans may not be considered to be sufficient by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to challenges we may experience in interpreting and addressing regulatory expectations, failure to implement remediation in a timely manner, the complexities of development of a comprehensive plan to resolve a global custodial bank and related costs and dependencies. If we fail to meet regulatory expectations to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve and the FDIC in our resolution plan submission due on October 1, 2016 or in any future submission, we could be subject to more stringent capital, leverage or liquidity requirements, or restrictions on our growth, activities or operations.

Funding

Deposits

We provide products and services including custody, accounting, administration, daily pricing, foreign exchange services, cash management, financial asset management, securities finance and investment advisory services. As a provider of these products and services, we generate client deposits, which have generally provided a stable, low-cost

source of funds. As a global custodian, clients place deposits with State Street entities in various currencies. We invest these client deposits in a combination of investment securities and short-duration financial instruments whose mix is determined by the characteristics of the deposits.

For the past several years, we have frequently experienced higher client deposit inflows toward the end of each fiscal quarter or the end of the fiscal year. As a result, we believe average client deposit balances are more reflective of ongoing funding than period-end balances.

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

TABLE 29: CLIENT DEPOSITS

(In millions)	March 31,		Average Balance Quarters Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Client deposits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 170,561	\$ 193,132	\$ 150,088	\$ 176,691

⁽¹⁾ Balance as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 excluded term wholesale CDs of \$14.96 billion and \$11.22 billion, respectively; average balances for the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 excluded average CDs of \$14.98 billion and \$12.38 billion, respectively.

Short-Term Funding

State Street phased out its commercial paper program prior to December 31, 2015, consistent with the objectives of its 2015 recovery and resolution plan developed pursuant to the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Act. Accordingly, we had no commercial paper outstanding at March 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

Our on-balance sheet liquid assets are also an integral component of our liquidity management strategy. These assets provide liquidity through maturities of the assets, but more importantly, they provide us with the ability to raise funds by pledging the securities as collateral for borrowings or through outright sales. In addition, our access to the global capital markets gives us the ability to source incremental funding at reasonable rates of interest from wholesale investors. As discussed earlier under "Asset Liquidity," State Street Bank's membership in the FHLB allows for advances of liquidity with varying terms against high-quality collateral.

Short-term secured funding also comes in the form of securities lent or sold under agreements to repurchase. These transactions are short-term in nature, generally overnight, and are collateralized by high-quality investment securities. These balances were \$4.22 billion and \$4.50 billion as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. State Street Bank currently maintains a line of credit with a financial institution of CAD 1.40 billion, or approximately \$1.08 billion as of March 31, 2016, to support its Canadian securities processing operations. The line of credit has no stated termination date and is cancelable by either party with prior notice. As of March 31, 2016, there was no balance outstanding on this line of credit.

Long-Term Funding

As of March 31, 2016, State Street Bank had Board authority to issue unsecured senior debt securities from time to time, provided that the aggregate principal amount of such unsecured senior debt outstanding at any one time does not exceed \$5 billion. As of March 31, 2016, \$5 billion was available for issuance pursuant to this authority. As of March 31, 2016, State Street Bank also had Board authority to issue an additional \$500 million of subordinated debt. State Street Corporation maintains an effective universal shelf registration that allows for the public offering and sale of debt securities, capital securities, common stock, depositary shares and preferred stock, and warrants to purchase such securities, including any shares into which the preferred stock and depositary shares may be convertible, or any combination thereof. We have issued in the past, and we may issue in the future, securities pursuant to our shelf registration. The issuance of debt or equity securities will depend on future market conditions, funding needs and other factors.

Agency Credit Ratings

Our ability to maintain consistent access to liquidity is fostered by the maintenance of high investment-grade ratings as measured by the major independent credit rating agencies. Factors essential to maintaining high credit ratings include diverse and stable core earnings; relative market position; strong risk management; strong capital ratios; diverse liquidity sources, including the global capital markets and client deposits; strong liquidity monitoring procedures; and preparedness for current or future regulatory developments. High ratings limit borrowing costs and enhance our liquidity by providing assurance for unsecured funding and depositors, increasing the potential market for our debt and improving our ability to offer products, serve markets, and engage in transactions in which clients value

high credit ratings. A downgrade or reduction of our credit ratings could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity by restricting our ability to access the capital markets, which could increase the related cost of funds. In turn, this could cause the sudden and large-scale withdrawal of unsecured deposits by our clients, which could lead to draw-downs of unfunded commitments to extend credit or trigger requirements under securities purchase commitments; or require additional collateral or force terminations of certain trading derivative contracts.

A majority of our derivative contracts have been entered into under bilateral agreements with counterparties who may require us to post collateral or terminate the transactions based on changes in our credit ratings. We assess the impact of these

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

arrangements by determining the collateral or termination payments that would be required assuming a downgrade by all rating agencies. The additional collateral or termination payments related to our net derivative liabilities under these arrangements that could have been called by counterparties in the event of a downgrade in our credit ratings below levels specified in the agreements is disclosed in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q. Other funding sources, such as secured financing transactions and other margin requirements, for which there are no explicit triggers, could also be adversely affected.

Operational Risk Management

Overview

We consider operational risk to be the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes and systems, human error, or from external events. Operational risk encompasses fiduciary risk and legal risk. Fiduciary risk is defined as the risk that State Street fails to properly exercise its fiduciary duties in its provision of products or services to clients. Legal risk is the risk of loss resulting from failure to comply with laws and contractual obligations as well as prudent ethical standards in business practices in addition to exposure to litigation from all aspects of State Street's activities.

For additional information about our operational risk framework, refer to pages 92 to 95 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is defined by U.S. banking regulators as the risk of loss that could result from broad market movements, such as changes in the general level of interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates or commodity prices. We are exposed to market risk in both our trading and certain of our non-trading, or asset-and-liability management, activities.

Information about the market risk associated with our trading activities is provided below under "Trading Activities." Information about the market risk associated with our non-trading activities, which consists primarily of interest-rate risk, is provided below under "Asset-and-Liability Management Activities."

Trading Activities

In the conduct of our trading activities, we assume market risk, the level of which is a function of our overall risk appetite, business objectives and liquidity needs, our clients' requirements and market volatility, and our execution against those factors.

For additional information about the market risk associated with our trading activities, refer to pages 95 to 96 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

As part of our trading activities, we assume positions in the foreign exchange and interest-rate markets by buying and selling cash instruments and entering into derivative instruments, including foreign exchange forward contracts, foreign exchange and interest-rate options and interest-rate swaps, interest-rate forward contracts, and interest-rate futures. As of March 31, 2016, the notional amount of these derivative contracts was \$1.38 trillion, of which \$1.36 trillion was composed of foreign exchange forward, swap and spot contracts. We seek to match positions closely with the objective of minimizing related currency and interest-rate risk. All foreign exchange contracts are valued daily at current market rates.

Value-at-Risk, Stress Testing and Stressed VaR

We use a variety of risk measurement tools and methodologies, including VaR, which is an estimate of potential loss for a given period within a stated statistical confidence interval. We use a risk measurement methodology to measure trading-related VaR daily. We have adopted standards for measuring trading-related VaR, and we maintain regulatory capital for market risk associated with our trading activities in conformity with currently applicable bank regulatory market risk requirements.

For additional information about our VaR measurement tools and methodologies, refer to pages 97 to 101 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Stress Testing and Stressed VaR

We have a corporate-wide stress testing program in place that incorporates an array of techniques to measure the potential loss we could suffer in a hypothetical scenario of adverse economic and financial conditions. We also monitor concentrations of risk such as concentration by branch, risk component, and currency pairs. We conduct stress testing on a daily basis based on selected historical stress events that are relevant to our positions in order to estimate the potential impact to our current portfolio should similar market conditions recur, and we also perform stress testing as part of the Federal Reserve's CCAR process. Stress testing is conducted, analyzed and reported at the corporate, trading desk, division and risk-factor level (for example, exchange risk, interest-rate risk and volatility risk). We calculate a stressed VaR-based measure using the same model we use to calculate VaR, but with model inputs calibrated to historical data from a range of continuous twelve-month periods that reflect significant financial stress. The stressed VaR model identifies the second-worst outcome occurring in the

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

worst continuous one-year rolling period since July 2007. This stressed VaR meets the regulatory requirement as the rolling ten-day period with an outcome that is worse than 99% of other outcomes during that twelve-month period of financial stress. For each portfolio, the stress period is determined algorithmically by seeking the one-year time horizon that produces the largest ten-business-day VaR from within the available historical data. This historical data set includes the financial crisis of 2008, the highly volatile period surrounding the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis and the Standard & Poor's downgrade of U.S. Treasury debt in August 2011. As the historical data set used to determine the stress period expands over time, future market stress events will be automatically incorporated.

Stress testing results and limits are actively monitored on a daily basis by ERM and reported to the TMRC. Limit breaches are addressed by ERM risk managers in conjunction with the business units, escalated as appropriate, and reviewed by the TMRC if material. In addition, we have established several action triggers that prompt immediate review by management and the implementation of a remediation plan.

Validation and Back-Testing

We perform frequent back-testing to assess the accuracy of our VaR-based model in estimating loss at the stated confidence level. This back-testing involves the comparison of estimated VaR model outputs to daily, actual profit-and-loss outcomes, or P&L, observed from daily market movements. We back-test our VaR model using "clean" P&L, which excludes non-trading revenue such as fees, commissions and net interest revenue, as well as estimated revenue from intra-day trading. Our VaR definition of trading losses excludes items that are not specific to the price movement of the trading assets and liabilities themselves, such as fees, commissions, changes to reserves and gains or losses from intra-day activity.

We had no back-testing exceptions in the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015.

The following tables present VaR and stressed VaR associated with our trading activities for covered positions held during the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, and as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, as measured by our VaR methodology:

TABLE 30: TEN-DAY VaR ASSOCIATED WITH TRADING ACTIVITIES FOR COVERED POSITIONS

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2016			Quarter Ended March 31, 2015			As of March 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
(In thousands)	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	VaR	VaR
Global Markets	\$4,788	\$ 7,453	\$ 2,969	\$5,935	\$ 17,649	\$ 3,245	\$5,315	\$ 4,269
Global Treasury	434	866	159	2,833	5,273	991	637	368
Total VaR	\$4,693	\$ 7,728	\$ 2,877	\$7,022	\$ 16,700	\$ 4,369	\$5,312	\$ 4,052

TABLE 31: TEN-DAY STRESSED VaR ASSOCIATED WITH TRADING ACTIVITIES FOR COVERED POSITIONS

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2016			Quarter Ended March 31, 2015			As of March 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
(In thousands)	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Stressed VaR	Stressed VaR
Global Markets	\$29,955	\$ 58,883	\$ 17,255	\$30,752	\$ 45,386	\$ 20,601	\$31,880	\$ 36,757
Global Treasury	12,808	18,831	6,612	31,844	47,929	22,188	13,387	8,080
Total Stressed VaR	\$35,071	\$ 58,987	\$ 20,996	\$56,003	\$ 71,567	\$ 36,956	\$35,454	\$ 43,293

The three month average of our stressed VaR-based measure was approximately \$35 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, compared to a three month average of approximately \$56 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2015.

The decrease in the three month average of our VaR and stressed VaR-based measures for the quarter ended March 31, 2016, compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2015, was primarily the result of a reduction of EUR/USD FX swaps by Global Treasury. Although the FX swaps are not considered part of our trading activity, all FX activity (trading or banking) generates market risk captured under VaR calculation methodologies.

The VaR-based measures presented in the preceding tables are primarily a reflection of the

overall level of market volatility and our appetite for trading market risk. Overall levels of volatility have been low both on an absolute basis and relative to the historical information observed at the beginning of the period used for the calculations. Both the ten-day VaR-based measures and the stressed VaR-based measures are based on historical changes observed during rolling ten-day periods for the portfolios as of the close of business each day over the past one-year period.

We may in the future modify and adjust our models and methodologies used to calculate VaR and stressed VaR, subject to regulatory review and approval, and these modifications and adjustments may result in changes in our VaR-based and stressed VaR-based measures.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The following tables present the VaR and stressed-VaR associated with our trading activities attributable to foreign exchange risk, interest-rate risk and volatility risk as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The totals of the VaR-based and stressed VaR-based measures for the three attributes for each VaR and stressed-VaR component exceeded the related total VaR and total stressed VaR presented in the foregoing tables as of each period-end, primarily due to the benefits of diversification across risk types.

TABLE 32: TEN-DAY VaR ASSOCIATED WITH TRADING
ACTIVITIES BY RISK FACTOR⁽¹⁾

(In thousands)	As of March 31, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
	Foreign Interest		Volatility	Foreign Interest		Volatility
	Exchange	Rate		Exchange	Rate	
	Risk	Risk	Risk	Risk	Risk	
By component:						
Global Markets	\$3,610	\$4,117	\$	-\$2,817	\$3,582	\$ 4
Global Treasury	170	635	—	148	345	—
Total VaR	\$3,762	\$4,058	\$	-\$2,831	\$3,472	\$ 4

TABLE 33: TEN-DAY STRESSED VaR ASSOCIATED WITH
TRADING ACTIVITIES BY RISK FACTOR⁽¹⁾

(In thousands)	As of March 31, 2016			As of December 31, 2015		
	Foreign Interest		Volatility	Foreign Interest		Volatility
	Exchange	Rate		Exchange	Rate	
	Risk	Risk	Risk	Risk	Risk	
By component:						
Global Markets	\$6,695	\$36,996	\$	-\$13,199	\$40,928	\$ 7
Global Treasury	204	13,505	—	176	7,963	—
Total Stressed VaR	\$6,708	\$37,697	\$	-\$12,939	\$47,658	\$ 7

⁽¹⁾ For purposes of risk attribution by component, in both Tables 32 and 33, foreign exchange refers only to the risk from market movements in period-end rates. Forwards, futures, options and swaps with maturities greater than period-end have embedded interest-rate risk that is captured by the measures used for interest-rate risk. Accordingly, the interest-rate risk embedded in these foreign exchange instruments is included in the interest-rate risk component.

Asset-and-Liability Management Activities

The primary objective of asset-and-liability management is to provide sustainable NIR, under varying economic conditions, while protecting the economic value of the assets and liabilities carried in our consolidated statement of condition from the adverse effects of changes in interest rates. While many market factors affect the level of NIR and the economic value of our assets and liabilities, one of the most significant factors is our exposure to movements in interest rates. Most of our NIR is earned from the investment of client deposits generated by our businesses. We invest these client deposits in assets that conform generally to the characteristics of our balance sheet liabilities, including the currency composition of our significant non-U.S. dollar denominated client liabilities.

We quantify NIR sensitivity using an earnings simulation model that includes our expectations for new business growth, changes in balance sheet mix and investment portfolio positioning. This measure compares our baseline view of NIR over a twelve-month horizon, based on our internal forecast of interest rates, to a wide range of instantaneous and gradual rate shocks. Economic value of equity sensitivity is a discounted cash flow model designed to estimate the fair value of assets and liabilities under a series of interest rate shocks over a long-term horizon. Each approach is routinely monitored as market conditions change and within internally-approved risk limits and guidelines.

For additional information on our Asset-and-Liability Management Activities, refer to pages 101 to 104 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

In the table below, we report the expected change in NIR over the next twelve months from +/-100 basis point instantaneous and gradual parallel rate shocks. Each scenario assumes no management action is taken to mitigate the adverse effects of interest rate changes on our financial performance. While investment securities balances can fluctuate due to prepayment assumptions in our rate shocks, our deposit balances are consistent with the baseline forecast.

TABLE 34: NIR EXPOSURE/BENEFIT

	Exposure and Benefit to Net Interest Revenue	
(In millions)	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Rate change:	Exposure/Benefit	
+100 bps shock	\$ 437	\$ 471
-100 bps shock	(191)	(181)
+100 bps ramp	186	198
-100 bps ramp	(98)	(96)

As of March 31, 2016, NIR sensitivity remains positioned to benefit from rising interest rates. The benefit in the up 100 basis point instantaneous parallel shock declined due to investment portfolio purchase activity relative to December 31, 2015. The exposure in the down 100 basis point instantaneous parallel shock was relatively unchanged with impacts

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

from higher asset yields offsetting investment portfolio activity and changes in market rates. Gradual rate shocks have a similar positioning, but are less impactful due to the severity of the rate shift.

The following table highlights our economic value of equity sensitivity to a +/-200 basis point instantaneous rate shock, relative to spot interest rates. Management compares the change in EVE sensitivity against State Street's aggregate tier 1 and tier 2 risk-based capital, calculated in conformity with current applicable regulatory requirements. Economic value of equity sensitivity is dependent on the timing of interest and principal cash flows. Also, the measure only evaluates the spot balance sheet and does not include the impact of new business assumptions.

TABLE 35: EVE EXPOSURE/BENEFIT

(In millions)	Sensitivity of Economic Value of Equity	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Rate change:	Exposure/Benefit	
+200 bps shock	\$ (2,136)	\$ (2,355)
-200 bps shock	1,061	1,655

As of March 31, 2016, economic value of equity sensitivity remains exposed to upward shifts in interest rates. The exposure in the up 200 basis point instantaneous parallel shock declined and the benefit in the down 200 basis point instantaneous parallel shock decreased relative to December 31, 2015, primarily due to lower long-term market rates partially offset by investment portfolio activity.

Model Risk Management

The use of quantitative models is widespread throughout the financial services industry, with large and complex organizations relying on sophisticated models to support numerous aspects of their financial decision making. The models contemporaneously represent both a significant advancement in financial management and a new source of risk. In large banking organizations like State Street, model results influence business decisions, and model failure could have a harmful effect on our financial performance. As a result, we manage model risk within a model risk management framework.

For additional information on our model risk management, including our governance and model validation, refer to pages 104 to 105 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Capital

Managing our capital involves evaluating whether our actual and projected levels of capital are commensurate with our risk profile, are in compliance with all applicable regulatory requirements, and are sufficient to provide us with the financial flexibility to undertake future strategic business initiatives. We assess capital adequacy based on relevant regulatory capital requirements, as well as our own internal capital goals, targets and other relevant metrics.

We have a hierarchical structure supporting appropriate committee review of relevant risk and capital information.

The ongoing responsibility for capital management rests with our Treasurer. The Capital Planning group within Global Treasury is responsible for the Capital Policy and guidelines, development of the Capital Plan, the management of global capital, capital optimization, and business unit capital management.

MRAC provides oversight of our capital management, our capital adequacy, our internal targets and the expectations of the major independent credit rating agencies. In addition, MRAC approves our balance sheet strategy and related activities. The Board's RC assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities related to the assessment and management of risk and capital. Our Capital Policy is reviewed and approved annually by the Board's RC.

For additional information about our capital, refer to pages 105 to 115 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Regulatory Capital

We and our depository institution subsidiaries are subject to the current U.S. Basel III minimum risk-based capital and leverage ratio guidelines. The Basel III final rule incorporates several multi-year transition provisions for capital components and minimum ratio requirements for common equity tier 1 capital, tier 1 capital and total capital. The

transition period started in January 2014 and will be completed by January 1, 2019 which is concurrent with the full implementation of the Basel III final rule in the U.S.

Among other things, the U.S. Basel III final rule introduced a minimum common equity tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 4.5% and raises the minimum tier 1 risk-based capital ratio from 4% to 6%. In addition, for advanced approaches banking organizations such as State Street, the U.S. Basel III final rule imposes a minimum supplementary tier 1 leverage ratio of 3%, the numerator of which is tier 1 capital and the denominator of which includes both on-balance sheet assets and certain off-balance sheet exposures.

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The U.S. Basel III final rule also introduced a capital conservation buffer and a countercyclical capital buffer that add to the minimum risk-based capital ratios. Specifically, the final rule limits a banking organization's ability to make capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments to executive officers if it fails to maintain a common equity tier 1 capital conservation buffer of more than 2.5% of total risk-weighted assets and, if deployed during periods of excessive credit growth, a common equity tier 1 countercyclical capital buffer of up to 2.5% of total risk-weighted assets, above each of the minimum common equity tier 1, and tier 1 and total risk-based capital ratios. Banking regulators have initially set the countercyclical capital buffer at zero.

To maintain the status of our parent company as a financial holding company, we and our insured depository institution subsidiaries are required to be "well-capitalized" by maintaining capital ratios above the minimum requirements. Effective on January 1, 2015, the "well-capitalized" standard for our banking subsidiaries was revised to reflect the higher capital requirements in the U.S. Basel III final rule.

In addition to introducing new capital ratios and buffers, the U.S. Basel III final rule revises the eligibility criteria for regulatory capital instruments and provides for the phase-out of existing capital instruments that do not satisfy the new criteria. For example, existing trust preferred capital securities were phased out from tier 1 capital over a two-year period that ended on January 1, 2016, and subsequently, the qualification of these securities as tier 2 capital will be phased out over a multi-year transition period beginning on January 1, 2016 and ending on January 1, 2022. As of March 31, 2016 trust preferred capital securities were fully phased-out of tier 1 capital and \$890 million of these securities were included in tier 2 regulatory capital.

Under the U.S. Basel III final rule, certain new items are deducted from common equity tier 1 capital and certain regulatory capital deductions were modified as compared to the previously applicable capital regulations. Among other things, the final rule requires significant investments in the common stock of unconsolidated financial institutions, as defined, and certain deferred tax assets that exceed specified individual and aggregate thresholds to be deducted from common equity tier 1 capital. As an advanced approaches banking organization, after-tax unrealized gains and losses on AFS investment securities flow through to and affect State Street's and State Street Bank's common equity tier 1 capital, subject to a phase-in schedule.

We are required to use the advanced approaches framework as provided in the Basel III final rule to determine our risk-based capital requirements. The Dodd-Frank Act applies a "capital floor" to advanced approaches banking organizations, such as State Street and State Street Bank. We are subject to the more stringent of the risk-based capital ratios calculated under the standardized approach and those calculated under the advanced approaches in the assessment of our capital adequacy under the PCA framework.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The following table sets forth the transition to full implementation and the minimum risk-based capital ratio requirements under the Basel III final rule. This does not include the potential imposition of an additional countercyclical capital buffer.

TABLE 36: BASEL III FINAL RULES TRANSITION ARRANGEMENTS AND MINIMUM RISK-BASED CAPITAL RATIOS^{(1),(2)}

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Capital conservation buffer (Common Equity Tier 1)	— %	0.625 %	1.250 %	1.875 %	2.500 %
G-SIB surcharge (CET1) ⁽¹⁾	—	0.375	0.750	1.125	1.500
Minimum common equity tier 1 ⁽³⁾	4.5	5.500	6.500	7.500	8.500
Minimum tier 1 capital ⁽³⁾	6.0	7.000	8.000	9.000	10.000
Minimum total capital ⁽³⁾	8.0	9.000	10.000	11.000	12.000

⁽¹⁾ As part of the G-SIB Surcharge final rule, the Federal Reserve published estimated G-SIB surcharges for the eight U.S. G-SIBs based on relevant data from 2012-2014 and the estimated resulting G-SIB surcharge for State Street is 1.5%. Including the 1.5% surcharge, State Street's minimum risk-based capital ratio requirements, as of January 1, 2019 would be 8.5% for common equity tier 1, 10.0% for tier 1 capital and 12.0% for total capital.

⁽²⁾ Minimum ratios shown above do not reflect the countercyclical buffer, currently set at zero by U.S. banking regulators.

⁽³⁾ Minimum common equity tier 1 capital, minimum tier 1 capital and minimum total capital presented include the transitional capital conservation buffer as well as the estimated transitional G-SIB surcharge.

The specific calculation of State Street's and State Street Bank's risk-based capital ratios will change as the provisions of the Basel III final rule related to the numerator (capital) and denominator (risk-weighted assets) are phased in, and as our risk-weighted assets calculated using the advanced approaches change due to potential changes in methodology. These ongoing methodological changes will result in differences in our reported capital ratios from one reporting period to the next that are independent of applicable changes to our capital base, our asset composition, our off-balance sheet exposures or our risk profile.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The following table presents the regulatory capital structure and related regulatory capital ratios for State Street and State Street Bank as of the dates indicated. As a result of changes in the methodologies used to calculate our regulatory capital ratios from period to period, as the provisions of the Basel III final rule are phased in, the ratios presented in the table for each period are not directly comparable. Refer to the footnotes following the table.

TABLE 37: REGULATORY CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND RELATED REGULATORY CAPITAL RATIOS

(Dollars in millions)	State Street				State Street Bank			
	Basel III Advanced Approaches	Basel III Standardized Approach	Basel III Advanced Approaches	Basel III Standardized Approach	Basel III Advanced Approaches	Basel III Standardized Approach	Basel III Advanced Approaches	Basel III Standardized Approach
	March 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2016 ⁽²⁾	December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2015 ⁽²⁾	March 31, 2016 ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2016 ⁽²⁾	December 31, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2015 ⁽²⁾
Common shareholders' equity:								
Common stock and related surplus	\$10,243	\$10,243	\$10,250	\$10,250	\$10,941	\$10,941	\$10,938	\$10,938
Retained earnings	16,233	16,233	16,049	16,049	10,997	10,997	10,655	10,655
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,020)	(1,020)	(1,422)	(1,422)	(841)	(841)	(1,230)	(1,230)
Treasury stock, at cost	(6,719)	(6,719)	(6,457)	(6,457)	—	—	—	—
Total	18,737	18,737	18,420	18,420	21,097	21,097	20,363	20,363
Regulatory capital adjustments:								
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities ⁽³⁾	(6,242)	(6,242)	(5,927)	(5,927)	(5,938)	(5,938)	(5,631)	(5,631)
Other adjustments	(91)	(91)	(60)	(60)	(88)	(88)	(85)	(85)
Common equity tier 1 capital	12,404	12,404	12,433	12,433	15,071	15,071	14,647	14,647
Preferred stock	2,703	2,703	2,703	2,703	—	—	—	—
Trust preferred capital securities subject to phase-out from tier 1 capital	—	—	237	237	—	—	—	—
Other adjustments	(75)	(75)	(109)	(109)	—	—	—	—
Tier 1 capital	15,032	15,032	15,264	15,264	15,071	15,071	14,647	14,647
Qualifying subordinated long-term debt	1,259	1,259	1,358	1,358	1,271	1,271	1,371	1,371
Trust preferred capital securities phased out of tier 1 capital	890	890	713	713	—	—	—	—

Edgar Filing: STATE STREET CORP - Form 10-Q

ALLL and other	9	66	12	66	5	66	8	66		
Other adjustments	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—		
Total capital	\$17,191	\$17,248	\$17,349	\$17,403	\$16,347	\$16,408	\$16,026	\$16,084		
Risk-weighted assets:										
Credit risk	\$52,865	\$98,133	\$51,733	\$93,515	\$48,489	\$93,520	\$47,677	\$89,164		
Operational risk	44,231	NA	43,882	NA	43,663	NA	43,324	NA		
Market risk ⁽⁴⁾	3,537	1,484	3,937	2,378	3,523	1,484	3,939	2,378		
Total risk-weighted assets	\$100,633	\$99,617	\$99,552	\$95,893	\$95,675	\$95,004	\$94,940	\$91,542		
Adjusted quarterly average assets	\$217,029	\$217,029	\$221,880	\$221,880	\$212,843	\$212,843	\$217,358	\$217,358		
Capital Ratios:	Minimum Requirements Including Capital Conservation Buffer and G-SIB Surcharge ⁽⁵⁾ 2016									
Common equity tier 1 capital	5.5%	4.5%	12.3%	12.5%	12.5%	13.0%	15.8%	15.9%	15.4%	16.0%
Tier 1 capital	7.0	6.0	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.9	15.8	15.9	15.4	16.0
Total capital	9.0	8.0	17.1	17.3	17.4	18.1	17.1	17.3	16.9	17.6
Tier 1 leverage	4.0	4.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.7

NA: Not applicable.

⁽¹⁾ Common equity tier 1 capital, tier 1 capital and total capital ratios as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were calculated in conformity with the advanced approaches provisions of the Basel III final rule. Tier 1 leverage ratio as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were calculated in conformity with the Basel III final rule.

⁽²⁾ Common equity tier 1 capital, tier 1 capital and total capital ratios as of March 31, 2016 were calculated in conformity with the standardized approach provisions of the Basel III final rule. Tier 1 leverage ratio as of March 31, 2016 was calculated in conformity with the Basel III final rule.

⁽³⁾ Amounts for State Street and State Street Bank as of March 31, 2016 consisted of goodwill, net of associated deferred tax liabilities, and 60% of other intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities. Amounts for State Street and State Street Bank as of December 31, 2015 consisted of goodwill, net of deferred tax liabilities and 40% of other intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities. Intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities is phased in as a deduction from capital, in conformity with the Basel III final rule.

(4) Market risk risk-weighted assets reported in conformity with the Basel III advanced approaches included a CVA which reflected the risk of potential fair-value adjustments for credit risk reflected in our valuation of over-the-counter derivative contracts. The CVA was not provided for in the final market risk capital rule; however, it was required by the advanced approaches provisions of the Basel III final rule. State Street used the simple CVA approach in conformity with the Basel III advanced approaches.

(5) Minimum requirements will be phased in up to full implementation beginning on January 1, 2019; minimum requirements listed are as of March 31, 2016. See Table 37: Basel III Final Rules Transition Arrangements and Minimum Risk Based Capital Ratios.

(6) Minimum requirements will be phased in up to full implementation beginning on January 1, 2019; minimum requirements listed are as of December 31, 2015. See Table 37: Basel III Final Rules Transition Arrangements and Minimum Risk Based Capital Ratios.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

As of January 1, 2015 we used the standardized provisions of the Basel III final rule in addition to the advanced approaches provisions which were previously implemented in the second quarter of 2014, and the lower of our regulatory capital ratios calculated under the advanced approaches and those ratios calculated under the standardized approach are applied in the assessment of our capital adequacy for regulatory capital purposes. Beginning in the second quarter of 2014, until January 1, 2015, we used the advanced approaches provisions in the Basel III final rule, and transitional provisions of the Basel III final rule, and the lower of our regulatory capital ratios calculated under the advanced approaches and those ratios calculated under the transitional provisions were applied in the assessment of our capital adequacy for regulatory capital purposes.

State Street's common equity tier 1 capital decreased \$29 million as of March 31, 2016 compared to December 31, 2015 as a result of purchases by us of our common stock of approximately \$325 million, declarations of common and preferred stock dividends of \$184 million and the impact of the phase-in provisions of the Basel III final rule related to other intangible assets, partially offset by net income and the positive effect of foreign currency translation on accumulated other comprehensive income. Over the same period, State Street's tier 1 capital decreased \$232 million, as trust preferred capital securities were fully phased-out of tier 1 capital. Total capital decreased \$158 million under advanced approaches and total capital decreased \$155 million under standardized approach due to the changes to tier 1 capital, partially offset by the inclusion of trust preferred capital securities in tier 2 capital. State Street Bank's tier 1 capital increased \$424 million, and total capital increased \$321 million and \$324 million under the advanced and standardized approaches, respectively, as of March 31, 2016, compared to December 31, 2015, the result of year-to-date net income and the previously-described impact to accumulated other comprehensive income, partially offset by the phase-in provisions of the Basel III final rule related to other intangible assets.

The table below presents a roll-forward of common equity tier 1 capital, tier 1 capital and total capital for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

TABLE 38: CAPITAL ROLL-FORWARD

(In millions)	State Street			
	Basel III Advanced Approach March 31, 2016	Basel III Standardized Approach March 31, 2016	Basel III Advanced Approaches December 31, 2015	Basel III Standardized Approach December 31, 2015
Common equity tier 1 capital:				
Common equity tier 1 capital balance, beginning of period	\$12,433	\$12,433	\$13,327	\$13,327
Net income	368	368	1,980	1,980
Changes in treasury stock, at cost	(262)	(262)	(1,299)	(1,299)
Dividends declared	(184)	(184)	(666)	(666)
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities	(315)	(315)	(58)	(58)
Effect of certain items in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	402	402	(780)	(780)
Other adjustments	(38)	(38)	(71)	(71)
Changes in common equity tier 1 capital	(29)	(29)	(894)	(894)
Common equity tier 1 capital balance, end of period	12,404	12,404	12,433	12,433
Additional tier 1 capital:				
Tier 1 capital balance, beginning of period	15,264	15,264	15,618	15,618
Change in common equity tier 1 capital	(29)	(29)	(894)	(894)
Net issuance of preferred stock	—	—	742	742
Trust preferred capital securities phased out of tier 1 capital	(237)	(237)	(238)	(238)

Edgar Filing: STATE STREET CORP - Form 10-Q

Other adjustments	34	34	36	36
Changes in tier 1 capital	(232	)(232	)(354	)(354)
Tier 1 capital balance, end of period	15,032	15,032	15,264	15,264
Tier 2 capital:				
Tier 2 capital balance, beginning of period	2,085	2,139	2,097	2,097
Net issuance and changes in long-term debt qualifying as tier 2	(99	)(99	)(260	)(260)
Trust preferred capital securities phased into tier 2 capital	177	177	238	238
Changes in ALLL and other	(3	)—	12	66
Change in other adjustments	(1	)(1	)(2	)(2)
Changes in tier 2 capital	74	77	(12	)42
Tier 2 capital balance, end of period	2,159	2,216	2,085	2,139
Total capital:				
Total capital balance, beginning of period	17,349	17,403	17,715	17,715
Changes in tier 1 capital	(232	)(232	)(354	)(354)
Changes in tier 2 capital	74	77	(12	)42
Total capital balance, end of period	\$17,191	\$ 17,248	\$ 17,349	\$ 17,403

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The following table presents a roll-forward of the Basel III advanced approaches risk-weighted assets for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

TABLE 39: ADVANCED APPROACHES RWA ROLL-FORWARD

(In millions)	State Street	
	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total risk-weighted assets, beginning of period	\$99,552	\$107,827
Changes in credit risk-weighted assets:		
Net increase (decrease) in investment securities-wholesale	220	597
Net increase (decrease) in loans and leases	(15)	(944)
Net increase (decrease) in securitization exposures	(484)	(9,569)
Net increase (decrease) in repo-style transaction exposures	387	842
Net increase (decrease) in OTC derivatives exposures	1,390	(1,317)
Net increase (decrease) in all other ⁽¹⁾	(366)	(4,750)
Net increase (decrease) in credit risk-weighted assets	1,132	(15,141)
Net increase (decrease) in credit valuation adjustment	494	(618)
Net increase (decrease) in market risk-weighted assets	(894)	(532)
Net increase (decrease) in operational risk-weighted assets	349	8,016
Total risk-weighted assets, end of period	\$100,633	\$99,552

⁽¹⁾ Includes assets not in a definable category, non-material portfolio, other wholesale, cash and due from, and interest-bearing deposits with banks, equity exposures, and 6% credit risk supervisory charge.

As of March 31, 2016, total advanced approaches risk-weighted assets increased \$1.08 billion compared to December 31, 2015, primarily due to a \$1.39 billion increase in credit risk for over-the-counter foreign exchange derivatives resulting from an increase in both volumes and market values and a corresponding increase in CVA of \$494 million. Credit risk also reflected an increase in securities finance agency lending and purchases of HQLA securities, mostly offset by maturities and amortization of the securitized investment portfolio. The increase in credit risk was partially offset by a reduction in market risk resulting from a lower stressed VaR.

As of December 31, 2015, total advanced approaches risk-weighted assets decreased \$8.28 billion compared to December 31, 2014, primarily the result of a reduction in credit risk due to sales, maturities and amortization of the securitized investment portfolio and the subsequent reinvestment in HQLA, a decrease associated with the usage of the alternative modified look through approach for investments in investment funds, and a decline in over-the-counter foreign exchange derivatives mainly due to a decrease in volumes and the addition of new netting agreements. The decreases were partially

offset by an \$8.02 billion increase in operational risk, which reflects adjustments to the model inputs.

The following table presents a roll-forward of the Basel III standardized approach risk-weighted assets for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and for the year ended December 31, 2015.

TABLE 40: STANDARDIZED APPROACH RWA ROLL-FORWARD

(In millions)	State Street	
	Quarter Ended March 31, 2016	Year Ended December 31, 2015
Total estimated risk-weighted assets, beginning of period ⁽¹⁾	\$95,893	\$125,011
Changes in credit risk-weighted assets:		
Net increase (decrease) in investment securities- wholesale	(235)	(2,579)

Edgar Filing: STATE STREET CORP - Form 10-Q

Net increase (decrease) in loans and leases	845	(539)
Net increase (decrease) in securitization exposures	(484	)	(9,569)
Net increase (decrease) in repo-style transaction exposures	3,495	(7,535)
Net increase (decrease) in OTC derivatives exposures	905	(4,007)
Net increase (decrease) in all other ⁽²⁾	92	(4,357)
Net increase (decrease) in credit risk-weighted assets	4,618	(28,586)
Net increase (decrease) in market risk-weighted assets	(894	)	(532)
Total risk-weighted assets, end of period	\$99,617	\$95,893	

(1) Standardized approach risk-weighted assets as of the periods noted above were calculated using State Street's estimates, based on our then current interpretation of the Basel III final rule.

(2) Includes assets not in a definable category, cleared transactions, other wholesale, cash and due from, and interest-bearing deposits with banks and equity exposures.

As of March 31, 2016, total standardized approach risk-weighted assets increased \$3.72 billion compared to December 31, 2015, primarily the result of an increase in securities finance agency lending, an increase in over-the-counter foreign exchange derivatives resulting from both higher volumes and market values and an increase in loans, partially offset by maturities and amortization of the securitized investment portfolio and a reduction in market risk resulting from a lower stressed VaR.

As of December 31, 2015, total standardized approach risk-weighted assets decreased \$29.12 billion compared to December 31, 2014, primarily the result of a reduction in credit risk due to sales, maturities and pay-downs of both securitized and wholesale investment portfolio and the subsequent reinvestment in HQLA, a decrease in securities financing exposure, a decrease associated with the usage of the alternative modified look through approach for investments in investment funds and a decline in over-the-counter foreign exchange derivatives primarily due to a decrease in volumes and the addition of new netting agreements.

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The regulatory capital ratios as of March 31, 2016, presented in Table 37: Regulatory Capital Structure and Related Regulatory Capital Ratios, are calculated under the standardized approach and advanced approaches in conformity with the Basel III final rule. The advanced approaches-based ratios (actual and estimated pro forma) reflect calculations and determinations with respect to our capital and related matters as of March 31, 2016, based on State Street and external data, quantitative formulae, statistical models, historical correlations and assumptions, collectively referred to as "advanced systems," in effect and used by State Street for those purposes as of the time we first reported such ratios in a quarterly report on Form 10-Q. Significant components of these advanced systems involve the exercise of judgment by us and our regulators, and our advanced systems may not, individually or collectively, precisely represent or calculate the scenarios, circumstances, outputs or other results for which they are designed or intended.

Due to the influence of changes in these advanced systems, whether resulting from changes in data inputs, regulation or regulatory supervision or interpretation, State Street-specific or market activities or experiences or other updates or factors, we expect that our advanced systems and our capital ratios calculated in conformity with the Basel III final rule will change and may be volatile over time, and that those latter changes or volatility could be material as calculated and measured from period to period. Models implemented under the Basel III final rule, particularly those implementing the advanced approaches, remain subject to regulatory review and approval. The full effects of the Basel III final rule on State Street and State Street Bank are therefore subject to further evaluation and also to further regulatory guidance, action or rule-making.

Estimated Basel III Fully Phased-in Capital Ratios

Table 41: Regulatory Capital Structure and Related Regulatory Capital Ratios - State Street, and Table 42: Regulatory Capital Structure and Related Regulatory Capital Ratios - State Street Bank, present our capital ratios for State Street and State Street Bank as of March 31, 2016, calculated in conformity with the advanced approaches provisions and standardized approach of the Basel III final rule on an estimated, pro forma basis under the fully phased-in provisions of the Basel III final rule. Pro forma fully phased-in capital ratios calculated in accordance with both approaches as of March 31, 2016, are preliminary estimates, based on our present interpretations of the Basel III final rule as applied to our businesses and operations as of March 31, 2016.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

TABLE 41: REGULATORY CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND RELATED REGULATORY CAPITAL RATIOS - STATE STREET

March 31, 2016 (In millions)	Basel III Advanced Approaches	Phase-In Provisions	Basel III Advanced Approaches Fully Phased-In Pro-Forma Estimate ⁽¹⁾	Basel III Standardized Approach	Phase-In Provisions	Basel III Standardized Approach Fully Phased-In Pro-Forma Estimate ⁽¹⁾
Total common shareholders' equity	\$18,737	\$56	\$18,793	\$18,737	\$56	\$18,793
Regulatory capital adjustments:						
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities	(6,242)	(542)	(6,784)	(6,242)	(542)	(6,784)
Other adjustments	(91)	(61)	(152)	(91)	(61)	(152)
Common equity tier 1 capital	12,404	(547)	11,857	12,404	(547)	11,857
Additional tier 1 capital:						
Preferred stock	2,703	—	2,703	2,703	—	2,703
Trust preferred capital securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other adjustments	(75)	61	(14)	(75)	61	(14)
Additional tier 1 capital	2,628	61	2,689	2,628	61	2,689
Tier 1 capital	15,032	(486)	14,546	15,032	(486)	14,546
Tier 2 capital:						
Qualifying subordinated long-term debt	1,259	—	1,259	1,259	—	1,259
Trust preferred capital securities	890	(45)	845	890	(45)	845
ALLL and other	9	—	9	66	—	66
Other	1	(1)	—	1	(1)	—
Tier 2 capital	2,159	(46)	2,113	2,216	(46)	2,170
Total capital	\$17,191	\$(532)	\$16,659	\$17,248	\$(532)	\$16,716
Risk weighted assets	\$100,633	\$95	\$100,728	\$99,617	\$89	\$99,706
Adjusted average assets	217,029	(357)	216,672	217,029	(357)	216,672
Total assets for SLR	241,793	(357)	241,436	241,793	(357)	241,436
Capital ratios ⁽²⁾ :	Minimum Requirement	Minimum Requirement Including Capital Conservation Buffer and G-SIB Surcharge 2016	Minimum Requirement Including Capital Conservation Buffer and G-SIB Surcharge 2019			

Edgar Filing: STATE STREET CORP - Form 10-Q

Common equity tier 1 capital ⁽³⁾	4.5%	5.5%	8.5%	12.3	%	11.8	%	12.5	%	11.9	%
Tier 1 capital	6.0	7.0	10.0	14.9		14.4		15.1		14.6	
Total capital	8.0	9.0	12.0	17.1		16.5		17.3		16.8	
Tier 1 leverage	4.0	NA	NA	6.9		6.7		6.9		6.7	
Supplementary leverage	5.0	NA	NA	6.2		6.0		6.2		6.0	

NA: Not applicable.

⁽¹⁾ As of March 31, 2016, represents State Street's estimates calculated in conformity with the fully phased-in provisions of the Basel III Final rule for both Basel III advanced and standardized approaches, based on our current interpretations of the Basel III final rule as applied to our businesses and operations as of March 31, 2016.

⁽²⁾ Common equity tier 1 ratio is calculated by dividing common equity tier 1 capital (numerator) by risk-weighted assets (denominator); tier 1 capital ratio is calculated by dividing tier 1 capital (numerator) by risk-weighted assets (denominator); total capital ratio is calculated by dividing total capital (numerator) by risk-weighted assets (denominator); tier 1 leverage ratio is calculated by dividing tier 1 capital (numerator) by adjusted average assets (denominator); and supplementary leverage ratio, or SLR, is calculated by dividing tier 1 capital (numerator) by total assets for SLR (denominator).

⁽³⁾ Common equity tier 1 ratios were calculated in conformity with the provisions of the Basel III final rule; refer to Table 37: Regulatory Capital Structure and Related Regulatory Capital Ratios.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)TABLE 42: REGULATORY CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND RELATED REGULATORY CAPITAL RATIOS -
STATE STREET BANK

March 31, 2016 (In millions)	Basel III Advanced			Basel III Standardized		
	Basel III Advanced Approaches	Phase-In Provisions	Approaches Fully Phased-In Pro-Forma Estimate ⁽¹⁾	Basel III Standardized Approach	Phase-In Provisions	Approach Fully Phased-In Pro-Forma Estimate ⁽¹⁾
Total common shareholders' equity	\$21,097	\$63	\$21,160	\$21,097	\$63	\$21,160
Regulatory capital adjustments:						
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liabilities	(5,938)	(506)	(6,444)	(5,938)	(506)	(6,444)
Other adjustments	(88)	—	(88)	(88)	—	(88)
Common equity tier 1 capital	15,071	(443)	14,628	15,071	(443)	14,628
Additional tier 1 capital:						
Preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trust preferred capital securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional tier 1 capital	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tier 1 capital	15,071	(443)	14,628	15,071	(443)	14,628
Tier 2 capital:						
Qualifying subordinated long-term debt	1,271	—	1,271	1,271	—	1,271
Trust preferred capital securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALLL and other	5	—	5	66	—	66
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tier 2 capital	1,276	—	1,276	1,337	—	1,337
Total capital	\$16,347	\$(443)	\$15,904	\$16,408	\$(443)	\$15,965
Risk weighted assets	\$95,675	\$(437)	\$95,238	\$95,004	\$(412)	\$94,592
Adjusted average assets	212,843	(322)	212,521	212,843	(322)	212,521
Total assets for SLR	237,292	(322)	236,970	237,292	(322)	236,970
Capital ratios ⁽²⁾ :	Minimum Requirement	Minimum Requirement Including Capital Conservation	Minimum Requirement Including Capital Conservation			

		Buffer and G-SIB Surcharge 2016	Buffer and G-SIB Surcharge 2019								
Common equity tier 1 capital ⁽³⁾	4.5%	5.5%	8.5%	15.8	%	15.4	%	15.9	%	15.5	%
Tier 1 capital	6.0	7.0	10.0	15.8		15.4		15.9		15.5	
Total capital	8.0	9.0	12.0	17.1		16.7		17.3		16.9	
Tier 1 leverage	4.0	NA	NA	7.1		6.9		7.1		6.9	
Supplementary leverage	6.0	NA	NA	6.4		6.2		6.4		6.2	

NA: Not applicable.

⁽¹⁾ As of March 31, 2016, represents State Street Bank's estimates calculated in conformity with the fully phased-in provisions of the Basel III Final rule for both Basel III advanced and standardized approaches, based on our current interpretations of the Basel III final rule as applied to our businesses and operations as of March 31, 2016.

⁽²⁾ Common equity tier 1 capital ratio is calculated by dividing common equity tier 1 capital (numerator) by risk-weighted assets (denominator); tier 1 capital ratio is calculated by dividing tier 1 capital (numerator) by risk-weighted assets (denominator); total capital ratio is calculated by dividing total capital (numerator) by risk-weighted assets (denominator); tier 1 leverage ratio is calculated by dividing tier 1 capital (numerator) by adjusted average assets (denominator); and supplementary leverage ratio is calculated by dividing tier 1 capital (numerator) by total assets for SLR (denominator).

⁽³⁾ Common equity tier 1 ratios were calculated in conformity with the provisions of the Basel III final rule; refer to Table 37: Regulatory Capital Structure and Related Regulatory Capital Ratios.

Fully phased-in pro-forma estimates of common shareholders' equity include 100% of accumulated other comprehensive income, including accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to available-for-sale securities, cash flow hedges and defined benefit pension plans. Fully phased-in pro-forma estimates of common equity tier 1 capital reflect 100% of applicable deductions, including but not limited to, intangible assets net of deferred tax

liabilities. Fully phased-in tier 1 capital reflects the transition of trust preferred capital securities from tier 1 capital to tier 2 capital. For both Basel III advanced and standardized approaches, fully phased-in pro-forma estimates of risk-weighted assets reflect the exclusion of intangible assets, offset by additions related to non-significant equity exposures and deferred tax assets related to temporary differences.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

The Volcker rule, including the required capital deduction for investments in a covered fund, became effective on July 21, 2015, for investments in and relationships with a covered fund made after December 31, 2013. The Federal Reserve issued an order extending the Volcker rule's general conformance period until July 21, 2016 for legacy covered funds and announced its intention to grant banking entities an additional one-year extension of the conformance period until July 21, 2017. As a result, for legacy covered funds, the Volcker rule capital deduction will not become effective until July 21, 2017. For additional information on the Volcker rule, refer to pages 10 to 11 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Global Systemically Important Bank

We are designated as a large bank holding company subject to enhanced supervision and prudential standards, commonly referred to as a "systemically important financial institution," or SIFI, and we are one among a group of 30 institutions worldwide that have been identified by the FSB and the BCBS as G-SIBs. Our designation as a G-SIB will require us to maintain an additional capital buffer above the Basel III final rule minimum common equity tier 1 capital ratio of 4.5%, based on a number of factors, as evaluated by banking regulators.

In addition to the U.S. Basel III final rule, the Dodd-Frank Act requires the Federal Reserve to establish more stringent capital requirements for large bank holding companies, including State Street. On August 14, 2015, the Federal Reserve published a final rule on the implementation of capital requirements that impose a capital surcharge on U.S. G-SIBs. The surcharge requirements within the final rule began to phase-in on January 1, 2016 and will be fully effective on January 1, 2019. The eight U.S. banks deemed to be G-SIBs, including State Street, are required to calculate the G-SIB surcharge according to two methods, and be bound by the higher of the two:

- Method 1: Assesses systemic importance based upon five equally-weighted components: size, interconnectedness, complexity, cross-jurisdictional activity and substitutability

- Method 2: Alters the calculation from Method 1 by factoring in a wholesale funding score in place of substitutability and applying a 2x multiplier to the sum of the five components

As part of the final rule, the Federal Reserve published estimated G-SIB surcharges for the eight U.S. G-SIBs based on relevant data from 2012 to 2014. Method 2 is identified as the binding methodology for State Street and the applicable surcharge on January 1, 2016 is calculated to be 1.5%. Assuming completion of the phase-in period for the capital conservation buffer, and a countercyclical buffer of 0%, the minimum capital ratios as of January 1, 2019, including a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% and G-SIB surcharge of 1.5% in 2019, would be 10.0% for tier 1 risk-based capital, 12.0% for total risk-based capital, and 8.5% for common equity tier 1 capital, in order for State Street to make capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments without limitation. Not all of our competitors have similarly been designated as systemically important, and therefore some of our competitors may not be subject to the same additional capital requirements.

Supplementary Leverage Ratio

In 2014, U.S. banking regulators issued final rules implementing an SLR, for certain bank holding companies, like State Street, and their insured depository institution subsidiaries, like State Street Bank, which we refer to as the SLR final rule. Upon implementation, the SLR final rule requires that, as of January 1, 2018, (i) State Street Bank maintain an SLR of at least 6% to be well capitalized under the U.S. banking regulators' PCA framework and (ii) State Street maintain an SLR of at least 5% to avoid limitations on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. In addition to the SLR, State Street is subject to a minimum tier 1 leverage ratio of 4%, which differs from the SLR primarily in that the denominator of the tier 1 leverage ratio is only a quarterly average of on-balance sheet assets and does not include any off-balance sheet exposures. Beginning with reporting for September 30, 2015, State Street was required to include SLR disclosures, calculated on a transitional basis, with its other Basel disclosures.

Estimated pro forma fully phased-in supplementary leverage ratios as of March 31, 2016 are preliminary estimates by State Street, and are calculated based on our current interpretations of the SLR final rule and as applied to our businesses and operations as of March 31, 2016.

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

TABLE 43: SUPPLEMENTARY LEVERAGE RATIO

March 31, 2016

(Dollars in millions)	Transitional SLR	Phase-In Provisions	Fully Phased-in Pro Forma SLR Estimate
State Street:			
Tier 1 capital	\$ 15,032	\$ (486)	\$ 14,546
On- and off-balance sheet leverage exposure	247,923	—	247,923
Less: regulatory deductions	(6,130)	(357)	(6,487)
Total assets for SLR	\$241,793	\$ (357)	\$241,436
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.2	% (0.2)%	6.0 %
State Street Bank:			
Tier 1 capital	\$ 15,071	\$ (443)	\$ 14,628
On- and off-balance sheet leverage exposure	243,043	—	243,043
Less: regulatory deductions	(5,751)	(322)	(6,073)
Total assets for SLR	\$237,292	\$ (322)	\$236,970
Supplementary leverage ratio	6.4	% (0.2)%	6.2 %

Capital Actions

Preferred Stock

The following table summarizes selected terms of each of the series of the preferred stock issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2016:

TABLE 44: PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING

	Issuance Date	Depository Shares Issued	Ownership Interest per Depository Share	Liquidation Preference Per Share	Liquidation Preference Per Depository Share	Net Proceeds of Offering (in millions)	Redemption Date ⁽¹⁾
Preferred Stock: ⁽²⁾							
Series C	August 2012	20,000,000	1/4,000th	\$ 100,000	\$ 25	\$ 488	September 15, 2017
Series D	February 2014	30,000,000	1/4,000th	100,000	25	742	March 15, 2024
Series E	November 2014	30,000,000	1/4,000th	100,000	25	728	December 15, 2019
Series F	May 2015	750,000	1/100th	100,000	1,000	742	September 15, 2020

⁽¹⁾ On the redemption date, or any dividend declaration date thereafter, the preferred stock and corresponding depository shares may be redeemed by us, in whole or in part, at the liquidation price per share and liquidation price per depository share plus any declared and unpaid dividends, without accumulation of any undeclared dividends.

⁽²⁾ The preferred stock and corresponding depository shares may be redeemed at our option in whole, but not in part, prior to the redemption date upon the occurrence of a regulatory capital treatment event, as defined in the certificate of designation, at a redemption price equal to the liquidation price per share and liquidation price per depository share

plus any declared and unpaid dividends, without accumulation of any undeclared dividends.

The following table presents the dividends declared for each of the series of preferred stock issued and outstanding for the periods indicated:

TABLE 45: PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS

	Quarters Ended March 31, 2016			2015		
	Dividends Declared per Share	Dividends Declared per Depositary Share	Total (in millions) ⁽¹⁾	Dividends Declared per Share	Dividends Declared per Depositary Share	Total (in millions)
Preferred Stock:						
Series C	\$1,313	\$ 0.33	\$ 7	\$1,313	\$ 0.33	\$ 6
Series D	1,475	0.37	11	1,475	0.37	11
Series E	1,500	0.38	11	1,833	0.46	14
Series F	2,625	26.25	20	—	—	—
Total			\$ 49			\$ 31

⁽¹⁾ Dividends were paid in March 2016.

Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

In April 2016, we issued 20 million depositary shares, each representing 1/4,000th ownership interest in shares of State Street's fixed-to-floating rate non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, Series G, without par value per share, with a liquidation preference of \$100,000 per share (equivalent to \$25 per depositary share), in a public offering.

Common Stock

In March 2015, our Board approved a common stock purchase program authorizing the purchase of up to \$1.8 billion of our common stock through June 30, 2016 (the 2015 Program). The table below presents the activity under the 2015 program during the quarter ended March 31, 2016.

TABLE 46: SHARES
REPURCHASED

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2016	
	Average Purchase (in per million shares)	Total Purchased (in millions)
2015 Program	5.6	\$ 325

The table below presents the dividends declared on common stock for the periods indicated:

TABLE 47: COMMON STOCK DIVIDENDS

	Quarters Ended March 31,	
	Dividends Declared per Share 2016	Dividends Declared per Share 2015
	Total (in per millions)	Total (in per millions)
Common Stock	\$0.34 \$ 135	\$0.30 \$ 124

Federal and state banking regulations place certain restrictions on dividends paid by subsidiary banks to the parent holding company. In addition, banking regulators have the authority to prohibit bank holding companies from paying dividends. For information concerning limitations on dividends from our subsidiary banks, refer to "Related Stockholder Matters" included under Item 5, and in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements in our 2015 Form 10-K.

Stock purchases may be made using various types of mechanisms, including open market purchases or transactions off market, and may be made under Rule 10b5-1 trading programs. The timing of stock purchases, types of transactions and number of shares purchased will depend on several factors, including, market conditions and State Street's capital positions, its financial performance and investment opportunities. The common stock purchase program does not have specific price targets and may be suspended at any time.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

On behalf of clients enrolled in our securities lending program, we lend securities to banks, broker/dealers and other institutions. In most circumstances, we indemnify our clients for the fair market value of those securities against a failure of the borrower to return such securities. Though these transactions are collateralized, the substantial volume of these activities necessitates detailed credit-based underwriting and monitoring processes. The aggregate amount of indemnified securities on loan totaled \$337.94 billion as of March 31, 2016, compared to \$320.44 billion as of December 31, 2015. We require the borrower to provide collateral in an amount in excess of 100% of the fair market value of the securities borrowed. We hold the collateral received in connection with these securities lending services as agent, and the collateral is not recorded in our consolidated statement of condition. We revalue the securities on loan and the collateral daily to determine if additional collateral is necessary or if excess collateral is required to be returned to the borrower. We held, as agent, cash and securities totaling \$351.58 billion and \$335.42 billion as

collateral for indemnified securities on loan as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The cash collateral held by us as agent is invested on behalf of our clients. In certain cases, the cash collateral is invested in third-party repurchase agreements, for which we indemnify the client against loss of the principal invested. We require the counterparty to the indemnified repurchase agreement to provide collateral in an amount in excess of 100% of the amount of the repurchase agreement. In our role as agent, the indemnified repurchase agreements and the related collateral held by us are not recorded in our consolidated statement of condition. Of the collateral of \$351.58 billion and \$335.42 billion, referenced above, \$67.01 billion and \$63.06 billion was invested in indemnified repurchase agreements as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. We or our agents held \$70.74 billion and \$67.02 billion as collateral for indemnified investments in repurchase agreements as of March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. Additional information about our securities finance activities and other off-balance sheet arrangements is provided in Notes 7 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (Continued)

RECENT ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

Information with respect to recent accounting developments is provided in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q.

46

Table of Contents

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The information provided under “Financial Condition - Market Risk Management” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis, included in this Form 10-Q, is incorporated by reference herein. For more information on our market risk associated with our trading activities, market risk governance, covered positions, VaR, stress testing and stressed VaR, refer to pages 95 to 101 in our 2015 Form 10-K.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

State Street has established and maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that material information related to State Street and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis required to be disclosed in its reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to State Street's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. For the quarter ended March 31, 2016, State Street's management carried out an evaluation, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of State Street's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of these disclosure controls and procedures, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that State Street's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2016.

State Street has also established and maintains internal control over financial reporting as a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in conformity with GAAP. In the ordinary course of business, State Street routinely enhances its internal controls and procedures for financial reporting by either upgrading its current systems or implementing new systems. Changes have been made and may be made to State Street's internal controls and procedures for financial reporting as a result of these efforts. During the quarter ended March 31, 2016, no change occurred in State Street's internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, State Street's internal control over financial reporting.

STATE STREET CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
(Dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2016	2015
Fee revenue:		
Servicing fees	\$1,242	\$1,268
Management fees	270	301
Trading services	272	324
Securities finance	134	101
Processing fees and other	52	61
Total fee revenue	1,970	2,055
Net interest revenue:		
Interest revenue	629	642
Interest expense	117	96
Net interest revenue	512	546
Gains (losses) related to investment securities, net:		
Net gains (losses) from sales of available-for-sale securities	2	—
Losses from other-than-temporary impairment	—	(1)
Losses reclassified (from) to other comprehensive income	—	—
Gains (losses) related to investment securities, net	2	(1)
Total revenue	2,484	2,600
Provision for loan losses	4	4
Expenses:		
Compensation and employee benefits	1,107	1,087
Information systems and communications	272	247
Transaction processing services	200	197
Occupancy	113	113
Acquisition and restructuring costs	104	6
Professional services	93	96
Amortization of other intangible assets	49	50
Other	112	301
Total expenses	2,050	2,097
Income before income tax expense	430	499
Income tax expense	62	94
Net income	\$368	\$405
Net income available to common shareholders	\$319	