

NORTHERN TRUST CORP
Form 10-K
February 28, 2007
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

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. 0-5965

NORTHERN TRUST CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	36-2723087
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Fifty South La Salle Street	60603
Chicago, Illinois	(Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 630-6000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$1.66 ² / ₃ Par Value	The Nasdaq Stock Market
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights	The Nasdaq Stock Market
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock as of June 30, 2006 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter), based upon the last sale price of the Common Stock at June 30, 2006 as reported by The Nasdaq Stock Market, held by non-affiliates was approximately \$11,116,621,172. Determination of stock ownership by non-affiliates was made solely for the purpose of responding to this requirement and the registrant is not bound by this determination for any other purpose.

At February 26, 2007, 219,280,820 shares of Common Stock, \$1.66²/₃ par value, were outstanding.

Portions of the following documents are incorporated by reference:

Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2006 Part I and Part II

2007 Notice and Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on April 17, 2007 Part III

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Northern Trust Corporation

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of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

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PART I

Item 1 Business

NORTHERN TRUST CORPORATION

Northern Trust Corporation (Corporation) is a financial holding company that is a leading provider of investment management, asset and fund administration, fiduciary, and banking solutions for corporations, institutions, and affluent individuals. The Corporation conducts business through various U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries, including The Northern Trust Company (Bank). The Corporation has a network of over 80 offices in 18 U.S. states and has international offices in 12 locations in North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region. At December 31, 2006, Northern Trust had consolidated total assets of \$60.7 billion and stockholders' equity of \$3.9 billion.

The Bank is an Illinois banking corporation headquartered in the Chicago financial district and the Corporation's principal subsidiary. Founded in 1889, the Bank conducts its business through its U.S. operations, its Canada, London, and Singapore branches, and various U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries. At December 31, 2006, the Bank had consolidated assets of \$52.3 billion and common equity capital of \$3.1 billion.

The Corporation expects that, although the operations of other banking and non-banking subsidiaries will continue to be of increasing significance, the Bank will in the foreseeable future continue to be the major source of the Corporation's consolidated assets, revenues, and net income. Except where the context otherwise requires, the term "Northern Trust" refers to Northern Trust Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. A complete list of the Corporation's direct and indirect subsidiaries is filed as Exhibit 21 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and incorporated into this Item by reference.

BUSINESS UNITS

Northern Trust, under Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer William A. Osborn, organizes its services globally around its two client-focused principal business units: Corporate and Institutional Services (C&IS) and Personal Financial Services (PFS). Two other business units provide services to the two principal business units: Northern Trust Global Investments (NTGI), which provides investment management, and Worldwide Operations and Technology (WWOT), which provides operating and systems support. For financial management reporting purposes, the operations of NTGI and WWOT are allocated to the two principal business units. Financial information regarding the Corporation's business units is included in the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The following is a brief summary of each business unit's activities and the activities of the Corporate Financial Management Group and the Corporate Risk Management Group.

Corporate and Institutional Services

Headed by Timothy J. Theriault, President Corporate and Institutional Services, C&IS is a leading global provider of asset servicing, asset management, and related services to corporate and public retirement funds, foundations, endowments, fund managers, insurance companies, and government funds. C&IS also offers a full range of commercial banking services, placing special emphasis on developing and supporting institutional relationships in two target markets: large corporations and financial institutions. Asset servicing, asset management, and related services encompass a full range of state-of-the-art capabilities including: global master trust, asset servicing, fund administration, settlement, and reporting; cash management; and investment risk and performance analytical services. Non-U.S. client relationships are managed principally through the Bank's Canada, London, and Singapore branches and the Bank's and the Corporation's non-U.S. subsidiaries, including support from international offices in North America, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region. Trust and asset servicing relationships managed by C&IS often include investment management, securities lending, transition management, and commission recapture services provided through NTGI. C&IS also provides related foreign exchange services in Chicago, London, and Singapore. At December 31, 2006, total C&IS assets under custody were \$3.26 trillion and assets under management were \$562.5 billion.

Personal Financial Services

Headed by Sherry S. Barrat and William L. Morrison, Presidents Personal Financial Services, PFS provides personal trust, custody, philanthropic, and investment management services; financial consulting; guardianship and estate administration; qualified retirement plans; and private and business banking. PFS focuses on high net worth individuals, business owners, executives, professionals, retirees, and established privately-held businesses in its target markets. PFS also includes the Wealth Management Group, which provides customized products and services to meet the complex financial needs of families and individuals in the United States and throughout the world with assets typically exceeding \$75 million.

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PFS is one of the largest providers of personal trust services in the United States, with \$281.9 billion in assets under custody and \$134.7 billion in assets under management at December 31, 2006. PFS services are delivered through a network of over 80 offices in 18 U.S. states as well as offices in London and Guernsey. In 2006 the Corporation completed a charter consolidation process that resulted in four of its national bank subsidiaries becoming a single national bank.

Northern Trust Global Investments

Headed by Terence J. Toth, President Northern Trust Global Investments, NTGI, through various subsidiaries of the Corporation, provides a broad range of investment management and related services and other products to U.S. and non-U.S. clients of C&IS and PFS. Clients include institutional and individual separately managed accounts, bank common and collective funds, registered investment companies, non-U.S. collective investment funds and unregistered private investment funds. NTGI offers both active and passive equity and fixed income portfolio management, as well as alternative asset classes (such as private equity and hedge funds of funds) and multi-manager products and services. NTGI's activities also include brokerage, securities lending, transition management, and related services. NTGI's business operates internationally through subsidiaries, joint ventures, alliances, and distribution arrangements.

Worldwide Operations and Technology

Headed by Jana R. Schreuder, President Worldwide Operations and Technology, WWOT supports all of Northern Trust's business activities, including the processing and product management activities of C&IS, PFS, and NTGI. These activities are conducted principally in the operations and technology centers in Chicago, London, and Bangalore and a fund administration center in Dublin.

Corporate Financial Management Group

Headed by Steven L. Fradkin, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, the Corporate Financial Management Group includes the Corporate Controller, Corporate Treasurer, Corporate Development, Investor Relations and Strategic Sourcing functions. The Group is responsible for Northern Trust's accounting and financial infrastructure and for managing the Corporation's financial position.

Corporate Risk Management Group

Headed by Kelly R. Welsh, Executive Vice President, the Corporate Risk Management Group includes the Credit Policy and other Corporate Risk Management functions. The Credit Policy function is described in the Asset Quality and Credit Risk Management section of the Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006 referenced on page 23. The Corporate Risk Management Group monitors, measures, and facilitates the management of risks across the businesses of the Corporation and its subsidiaries. Mr. Welsh also serves as General Counsel and in that capacity heads the Corporation's Legal Department.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES

The earnings of Northern Trust are affected by numerous external influences. Chief among these are general economic conditions, both domestic and international, and actions that the United States and foreign governments and their central banks take in managing their economies. These general conditions affect all of the Northern Trust's businesses, as well as the quality, value, and profitability of their loan and investment portfolios.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System is an important regulator of U.S. economic conditions and has the general objective of promoting orderly economic growth in the United States. Implementation of this objective is accomplished by its open market operations in United States Government securities, its setting of the discount rate at which member banks may borrow from Federal Reserve Banks and its changes in the reserve requirements for deposits. The policies adopted by the Federal Reserve Board may strongly influence interest rates and hence what banks earn on their loans and investments and what they pay on their savings and time deposits and other purchased funds. Fiscal policies in the United States and abroad also affect the composition and use of Northern Trust's resources.

COMPETITION

The businesses in which Northern Trust operates are very competitive. Competition is provided by both unregulated and regulated financial services organizations, whose products and services span the local, national, and global markets in which Northern Trust conducts operations.

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Northern Trust's principal business strategy is to provide quality financial services to targeted market segments in which it believes it has a competitive advantage and favorable growth prospects. As part of this strategy, Northern Trust seeks to deliver a level of service to its clients that distinguish it from its competitors. In addition, Northern Trust emphasizes the development and growth of recurring sources of fee-based income and is one of a select group of major bank holding companies in the United States that generates more revenues from fee-based services than from net interest income. Northern Trust seeks to develop and expand its recurring fee-based revenue by identifying selected markets with good growth characteristics and providing a high level of individualized service to its clients in those markets. Northern Trust also seeks to preserve its asset quality through established credit review procedures and to maintain a conservative balance sheet. Finally, Northern Trust seeks to operate with a strong management team that includes senior officers having broad experience and long tenure.

Commercial banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions actively compete for deposits, and money market funds and investment banking firms offer deposit-like services. These institutions, as well as consumer and commercial finance companies, national retail chains, factors, insurance companies, and pension trusts, are important competitors for various types of loans. Issuers of commercial paper compete actively for funds and reduce demand for bank loans. For personal and corporate trust services and investment counseling services, trust companies, investment banking firms, insurance companies, investment counseling firms, and others offer active competition. A wide variety of U.S. and non-U.S. companies compete for settlement and other services.

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION

Financial Holding Company Regulation

Under U.S. law, the Corporation is a bank holding company that has elected to be a financial holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act (BHCA) as amended by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA). Consequently, the Corporation and its business activities throughout the world are subject to the supervision, examination, and regulation of the Federal Reserve Board. The BHCA and other federal laws subject bank and financial holding companies to particular restrictions on the types of activities in which they may engage and to a range of supervisory requirements and activities, including regulatory enforcement actions for violations of laws and regulations. Supervision and regulation of bank holding companies, financial holding companies, and their subsidiaries are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and other clients of banking subsidiaries, the deposit insurance fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and the banking system as a whole, not for the protection of stockholders or creditors.

Under the BHCA, bank holding companies and their banking subsidiaries are generally limited to the business of banking and activities closely related or incidental to banking. As a financial holding company, the Corporation is permitted to engage in other activities that the Federal Reserve Board, working with the Secretary of the Treasury, determines to be financial in nature, incidental to an activity that is financial in nature, or complementary to a financial activity and that do not pose a substantial risk to the safety and soundness of depository institutions or the financial system generally, or to acquire shares of companies engaged in such activities. Activities defined to be financial in nature include providing financial or investment advice; securities underwriting and dealing; insurance underwriting; and making merchant banking investments in commercial and financial companies, subject to significant limitations. They also include activities previously determined by the Federal Reserve Board to be so closely related to banking or managing or controlling banks as to be a proper incident thereto. The Corporation may not, however, directly or indirectly acquire the ownership or control of more than 5% of any class of voting shares, or substantially all of the assets, of a bank holding company or a bank, without the prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

In order to maintain the Corporation's status as a financial holding company, each of the Corporation's insured depository institution subsidiaries must remain well capitalized and well managed under applicable regulations, and must have received at least a satisfactory rating in its most recent examination under the Community Reinvestment Act. Failure to meet one or more of these requirements would mean, depending on the requirements not met, that the Corporation could not undertake new activities, make acquisitions other than those permitted generally for bank holding companies, or continue certain activities.

Subsidiary Regulation

The Bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, its deposits are insured by the FDIC, and it is subject to regulation by both these entities, as well as by the Division of Banking of the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation. The Bank is registered as a government securities dealer in accordance with the Government Securities Act of 1986. As a government securities dealer, its activities are subject to the rules and regulations of the Department of the Treasury. The Bank is also registered as a transfer agent with the Federal Reserve and is therefore subject

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to the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve in this area. In addition, the Corporation, the Bank and the Corporation's New York trust company subsidiary are subject to regulation by the Banking Department of the State of New York.

The Corporation's national bank subsidiaries are members of the Federal Reserve System and the FDIC and are subject to regulation by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). Northern Trust Bank, FSB is a federal savings bank that is not a member of the Federal Reserve System and is subject to regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision and the FDIC.

The Corporation's nonbanking affiliates are all subject to examination by the Federal Reserve. Its broker-dealer subsidiary is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., subject to the rules and regulations of both of these bodies. Several subsidiaries of the Corporation are registered with the SEC under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 and are subject to that act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Other subsidiaries are regulated by the Connecticut Department of Banking and the Office of the State Bank Commissioner in Delaware. Two families of mutual funds for which the Bank acts as investment adviser and one registered closed-end hedge fund of funds for which another subsidiary serves as investment adviser are subject to regulation by the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Functional Regulation

Enacted in late 1999, the GLBA established a system of federal and state regulation based on functional regulation, meaning that primary regulatory oversight for a particular activity generally resides with the federal or state regulator designated as having the principal responsibility for that activity. Banking is supervised by federal and state banking regulators, insurance by state insurance regulators, and securities activities by the SEC and state securities regulators.

A significant component of the functional regulation provided in the GLBA relates to the application of federal securities laws and SEC oversight of some bank securities activities previously exempt from broker-dealer regulation. Among other things, the GLBA amended the definitions of broker and dealer under the Exchange Act to remove the blanket exemption for banks. The SEC has several times extended the blanket exemption for broker activities by order, most recently until July 2, 2007, in order to allow consideration of a regulation to implement this provision of the GLBA proposed jointly by the SEC and the Federal Reserve pursuant to the Financial Services Regulatory Relief Act of 2006. A prior extension of the blanket exemption for dealer activities expired. Without these blanket exemptions, banks may conduct securities activities without broker-dealer registration only if the activities fall within a set of activity-based exemptions designed to allow banks to conduct only those activities traditionally considered to be primarily banking or trust activities. Securities activities outside these exemptions, as a practical matter, need to be conducted by a registered broker-dealer affiliate. The GLBA also amended the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require the registration of any bank or separately identifiable division of the bank that acts as investment adviser for mutual funds. The Corporation believes that it has taken the necessary actions to comply with these requirements of GLBA and the regulations adopted under them to date. The outcome of the joint rulemaking relating to the GLBA's broker exemption discussed above could require further action.

Non-U.S. Regulation

The increasingly important activities of the Corporation's subsidiaries outside the United States are subject to regulation by a number of non-U.S. regulatory agencies. Subsidiaries conducting investment management, banking and asset-servicing businesses in the United Kingdom, for example, are authorized to do so pursuant to the UK Financial Services and Markets Act of 2000 or are otherwise subject to regulation under it by the Financial Services Authority (FSA). The FSA exercises broad supervisory and disciplinary powers that include the power to temporarily or permanently revoke authorization to conduct a regulated business upon breach of the relevant regulations, suspend registered employees, and impose censures and fines on both regulated businesses and their regulated employees. The non-U.S. subsidiaries of the Corporation and branches of the Bank outside the United States are subject to the laws and regulatory authorities of the jurisdictions in which they operate.

Cross-Guarantees Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (FDIA), when two or more insured depository institutions are under common control, each of those depository institutions may be liable for any loss incurred, or expected to be incurred, by the FDIC in connection with the default of any of the others. Each also may be liable for any assistance the FDIC provides to the other institutions. Default means the appointment of a conservator or receiver for the institution. Thus, any of the Corporation's banking subsidiaries could be liable to the FDIC if the FDIC were to suffer a loss in connection with any of the Corporation's other banking subsidiaries. This cross-guarantee liability for a loss at a commonly controlled institution would be subordinated in right of payment to deposit liabilities, secured obligations, any other general or senior liability, and any obligation subordinated to depositors or other general creditors, other than obligations owed to any affiliate of the depository

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institution (with certain exceptions). Although neither the Corporation nor any of its nonbanking subsidiaries may be assessed for such loss under the FDIA, the Corporation has agreed to indemnify each of its banking subsidiaries, other than the Bank, for any payments a banking subsidiary may be liable to pay to the FDIC pursuant to these provisions of the FDIA.

Under Federal Reserve Board policy, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength to its banking subsidiaries and commit resources to their support. This support may be required by the Federal Reserve Board at times when, absent this Federal Reserve policy, it would not otherwise be provided. The Corporation has source of strength agreements in place with its existing subsidiaries evidencing its commitment to provide such support as needed. In addition, any capital loans by a bank holding company to any of its depository institution subsidiaries are subordinate in right of payment to deposits and to certain other indebtedness of the banks.

Payment of Dividends

The Corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from its subsidiaries. The principal source of funds for the Corporation is dividends from the Bank. As a result, the Corporation's ability to pay dividends on its common stock will depend primarily on the ability of the Bank to pay dividends to the Corporation in amounts sufficient to service its obligations. Dividend payments from the Bank are subject to Illinois law and to regulatory limitations, generally based on capital levels and current and retained earnings, imposed by various regulatory agencies with authority over the Bank. The ability of the Bank to pay dividends is also subject to regulatory restrictions if paying dividends would impair its profitability, financial condition or other cash flow requirements.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued a policy statement with regard to the payment of cash dividends by bank holding companies. The policy statement provides that, as a matter of prudent banking, a bank holding company should not maintain a rate of cash dividends unless its net income available to common stockholders has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends, and the prospective rate of earnings retention appears to be consistent with the holding company's capital needs, asset quality, and overall financial condition. Accordingly, a bank holding company should not pay cash dividends that exceed its net income or can only be funded in ways that weaken the bank holding company's financial health, such as by borrowing.

Various federal and state statutory provisions limit the amount of dividends the Bank can pay to the Corporation without regulatory approval. Approval of the Federal Reserve Board is required for payment of any dividend by a state chartered bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve System if the total of all dividends declared by the bank in any calendar year would exceed the total of its retained net income (as defined by regulatory agencies) for that year combined with its retained net income for the preceding two years. In addition, a state member bank may not pay a dividend in an amount greater than its undivided profits, as defined, without regulatory and shareholder approval.

The Bank is also prohibited under federal law from paying any dividend that would cause it to become undercapitalized. In addition, the federal regulatory agencies are authorized to prohibit a bank or bank holding company from engaging in an unsafe or unsound banking practice. The payment of dividends could, depending on the financial condition of the Bank, be deemed to constitute an unsafe or unsound practice.

Capital Adequacy Requirements

The Federal Reserve Board has established risk-based and leverage capital guidelines for bank holding companies. The minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets (which are the credit risk equivalents of balance sheet assets and certain off-balance sheet items such as standby letters of credit) is eight percent. At least half of the total capital must be composed of common stockholders' equity (including retained earnings), qualifying non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock (and, for bank holding companies only, a limited amount of qualifying cumulative perpetual preferred stock), and minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, less goodwill, other disallowed intangibles, and disallowed deferred tax assets, among other items (tier 1 Capital). The remainder may consist of a limited amount of subordinated debt, other perpetual preferred stock, hybrid capital instruments, mandatory convertible debt securities that meet certain requirements, as well as a limited amount of reserves for loan losses (tier 2 Capital). The Federal Reserve Board also has adopted a minimum leverage ratio for bank holding companies, requiring tier 1 Capital of at least three percent of average quarterly total consolidated assets.

The federal banking regulators have also established risk-based and leverage capital guidelines that insured banks and thrifts are required to meet. These regulations are generally similar to those established by the Federal Reserve Board for bank holding companies. The risk-based and leverage capital ratios for the Corporation and its banking subsidiaries, together with the regulatory minimum ratios and the ratios required for classification as well-capitalized, are provided in the following chart.

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	Risk-Based and Leverage Ratios as of December 31, 2006		
	Tier 1 Capital	Total Capital	Leverage Ratio
Northern Trust Corporation	9.8%	11.9%	6.7%
The Northern Trust Company	8.8	11.3	5.7
Northern Trust, NA	10.3	10.8	8.5
Northern Trust Bank, FSB	9.6	10.1	9.1
Minimum required ratio	4.0	8.0	3.0
Well capitalized minimum ratio	6.0	10.0	5.0

The federal bank regulatory agencies' risk-based and leverage ratios are minimum supervisory ratios generally applicable to banking organizations that meet certain specified criteria, assuming that they have the highest regulatory rating. Banking organizations not meeting these criteria are expected to operate with capital positions well above the minimum ratios. The federal bank regulatory agencies may set capital requirements for a particular banking organization that are higher than the minimum ratios when circumstances warrant. Federal Reserve Board guidelines also provide that banking organizations experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions will be expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above the minimum supervisory levels, without significant reliance on intangible assets. In addition, the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board provide that concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, and certain risks arising from nontraditional activities, as well as an institution's ability to manage these risks, are important factors to be taken into account by regulatory agencies in assessing an organization's overall capital adequacy. The agencies also have adopted an adjustment to the risk-based capital calculations to cover market risk in trading accounts of certain institutions, and in September 2006 issued a notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to amendments to these rules. The risk-based capital regulations also require banking institutions to effectively measure and monitor their interest rate risk and to maintain adequate capital for that risk.

In June 2004, the central bank governors and heads of bank supervision of the G10 countries endorsed a new framework for risk-based capital adequacy, sometimes referred to as Basel II, which had been developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The Basel II framework forms the basis upon which the U.S. regulatory authorities are developing proposed revisions to existing capital adequacy regulations and standards. The latest agreed-upon version of the framework was released by the Basel Committee in November 2005. In September 2006, the U.S. bank regulatory agencies published for comment a notice of proposed rulemaking with respect to the implementation of Basel II. The notice anticipates that the Basel II framework will become fully effective in the United States in January 2009, with transitional arrangements in place for at least the following three years.

The agencies expect that only a small number of large, internationally active U.S. banking organizations will be required to use the Basel II framework, and that these institutions (mandatory banking organizations) will be permitted to use only the most advanced approaches under Basel II for determining their risk-based capital requirements. Other U.S. banking organizations that qualify may elect to use the most advanced approaches under Basel II. The notice of proposed rulemaking asks for comment, however, on whether U.S. banking organizations should be permitted to use any of the other approaches for determining risk-based capital requirements provided for in the Basel II framework.

All other U.S. banking organizations will remain subject to the existing risk-based capital regulations. In December, 2006 the U.S. bank regulatory agencies released a notice of proposed rule-making with respect to a modified version of the existing risk-based capital regulations that banking organizations which do not use Basel II approaches might elect. This Basel IA proposal is designed to make the existing capital regime more risk sensitive without introducing the level of complexity of Basel II. The agencies have in the December notice asked for comment on whether organizations otherwise subject to Basel II should be permitted to use alternative approaches to calculating components of capital, including the Basel IA methodologies. The deadline for comments on the Basel II notice of proposed rulemaking has been extended to coincide with the comment deadline on the December 2006 notice. The agencies have not proposed to change the leverage ratio requirement, which is not risk-based, for banking organizations not using the Basel II approaches, and the Basel II notice of proposed rulemaking provides that the leverage ratio will continue to apply to organizations that are subject to Basel II.

The Corporation has for several years been preparing to comply with the advanced approaches of the Basel II framework. The Corporation is monitoring the status and progress of the revisions to the risk-based capital adequacy guidelines for U.S. banking organizations and evaluating the potential impact on its financial condition and results of operations.

Although the U.S. rules related to Basel II have not been finalized, under the current guidance Northern Trust would be a mandatory banking organization and the Corporation and the Bank would be required to use the Basel II framework. In

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addition, the Corporation is addressing issues related to timing differences between the U.S. implementation timeline and timelines in other jurisdictions, to ensure that the Corporation complies with regulatory requirements and expectations in all countries in which it operates.

Based on the proposed rules, preliminary analysis of the impact of the Basel II risk-based capital framework suggests that the use of the advanced approaches of the Basel II framework would have a positive impact on the Corporation's and the Bank's Tier I and Total risk-based capital ratios. These results are based on preliminary data and could change under the final rules. In addition, the implementation process has not reached the stage where it would be appropriate for the Corporation to seek confirmation from U.S. regulatory agencies that Northern Trust's current approach for measurement of regulatory risk-based capital would comply with either the current proposal or future regulatory rules related to the Basel II risk-based capital framework.

Prompt Corrective Action

Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, the federal banking agencies must take prompt supervisory and regulatory actions against undercapitalized depository institutions. Depository institutions are assigned one of five capital categories: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized, and are subjected to differential regulation corresponding to the capital category within which the institution falls. Under certain circumstances, a well capitalized, adequately capitalized or undercapitalized institution may be treated as if the institution were in the next lower capital category. A depository institution is generally prohibited from making capital distributions (including paying dividends) or paying management fees to a holding company if the institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Adequately capitalized institutions cannot accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits except with a waiver from the FDIC, and are subject to restrictions on the interest rates that can be paid on such deposits. Undercapitalized institutions may not accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits.

The banking regulatory agencies are permitted or, in certain cases, required to take certain actions with respect to institutions falling within one of the three undercapitalized categories. Depending on the level of an institution's capital, the agency's corrective powers include, among other things:

prohibiting the payment of principal and interest on subordinated debt;

prohibiting the holding company from making distributions without prior regulatory approval;

placing limits on asset growth and restrictions on activities;

placing additional restrictions on transactions with affiliates;

restricting the interest rate the institution may pay on deposits;

prohibiting the institution from accepting deposits from correspondent banks; and

in the most severe cases, appointing a conservator or receiver for the institution.

A banking institution that is undercapitalized is required to submit a capital restoration plan, and such a plan will not be accepted unless, among other things, the banking institution's holding company guarantees the plan up to a certain specified amount. Any such guarantee from a depository institution's holding company is entitled to a priority of payment in bankruptcy. Failure to meet capital guidelines could subject the bank to a variety of enforcement remedies by federal bank regulatory agencies, including termination of deposit insurance by the FDIC, and restrictions on certain business activities. As of December 31, 2006, the Corporation and all of its banking subsidiaries exceeded the required capital ratios for classification as well capitalized.

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The federal banking agencies have said that these prompt corrective action rules will not be affected by Basel II process and that banking organizations subject to Basel II will be required, during the transitional period, to use the lowest capital calculation in each category that results from the application of both the new and the old rules.

Enforcement Powers of the Federal Banking Agencies

The federal banking agencies have broad enforcement powers, including the power to issue cease and desist orders, impose substantial fines and other civil and criminal penalties, terminate deposit insurance and appoint a conservator or receiver. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, and supervisory agreements could subject the Corporation and its banking subsidiaries, as well as officers, directors, and other institution-affiliated parties of these organizations, to administrative sanctions and potentially substantial civil money penalties. In addition to the grounds discussed under Prompt Corrective Action, the appropriate federal banking agency may appoint the FDIC as conservator or receiver for a banking

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institution (or the FDIC may appoint itself, under certain circumstances) if any one or more of a number of circumstances exist, including, without limitation, the fact that the banking institution:

is undercapitalized and has no reasonable prospect of becoming adequately capitalized;

fails to become adequately capitalized when required to do so;

fails to submit a timely and acceptable capital restoration plan; or

materially fails to implement an accepted capital restoration plan.

Restrictions on Transactions with Affiliates and Insiders

The Corporation's bank subsidiaries are subject to restrictions under federal law, including Regulation W of the Federal Reserve Board, which limit certain transactions with the Corporation, including loans, other extensions of credit, investments or asset purchases. Such transactions by a banking subsidiary with any one affiliate are limited in amount to 10 percent of the bank's capital and surplus and, with all affiliates together, to an aggregate of 20 percent of the bank's capital and surplus. Furthermore, such loans and extensions of credit, as well as certain other transactions, are required to be secured in specified amounts. These and certain other transactions, including any payment of money to the Corporation, must be on terms and conditions that are, or in good faith would be, offered to nonaffiliated companies.

The restrictions on loans to directors, executive officers, principal stockholders and their related interests (collectively referred to herein as insiders) contained in the Federal Reserve Act and Regulation O apply to all federally insured institutions. These restrictions include limits on loans to one borrower and conditions that must be met before such a loan can be made. There is also an aggregate limitation on all loans to insiders and their related interests. These loans cannot exceed the institution's total unimpaired capital and surplus, and the FDIC may determine that a lesser amount is appropriate. Insiders are subject to enforcement actions for knowingly accepting loans in violation of applicable restrictions. Regulation O institutions are not subject to the prohibitions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 on certain loans to insiders.

Anti-Terrorism Legislation

The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 includes the International Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act of 2001, which contains anti-money laundering measures affecting insured depository institutions, broker-dealers and certain other financial institutions. These are in addition to requirements contained in the Bank Secrecy Act. The Money Laundering Abatement and Anti-Terrorist Financing Act requires U.S. financial institutions to adopt policies and procedures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing and grants the Secretary of the Treasury and bank regulatory agencies broad authority to establish regulations and to impose requirements and restrictions on financial institutions' operations as well as sanctions for failure to meet regulatory requirements. The Corporation has established policies and procedures to comply with these laws and the related regulations.

Deposit Insurance

Under the FDIC's risk-based insurance assessment system, as amended by the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act and implementing regulations effective for 2007, each insured bank is required to pay deposit insurance premium assessments to the FDIC. Each insured bank is placed in one of four risk categories based on its level of capital, supervisory ratings and other risk measures, including debt ratings for large institutions, and its insurance assessment rate is determined by its risk category. There is currently a 38 basis point spread between the highest and lowest assessment rates, so that banks classified by the FDIC in Risk Category I are subject in 2007 to an insurance assessment of five to seven basis points (according to the FDIC's assessment of the bank's strength), and banks classified by the FDIC in Risk Category IV are subject to an insurance assessment rate of .43%. Banks which paid assessments prior to December 31, 1996 are eligible for certain one-time credits against these assessments from a pool provided for in the legislation. In addition to its insurance assessment, each insured bank is subject in 2007 to quarterly debt service assessments in connection with bonds issued by a government corporation that financed the federal savings and loans bailout. The first quarter 2007 debt service assessment is .0122%.

Control Acquisitions

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The Change in Bank Control Act prohibits a person or group of persons from acquiring control of a bank holding company unless the Federal Reserve Board has been notified and has not objected to the transaction. Under a rebuttable presumption established by the Federal Reserve Board, the acquisition of 10% or more of a class of voting stock of a bank holding company with a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act, such as the Corporation, would, under the circumstances set forth in the presumption, constitute acquisition of control of the Corporation.

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In addition, any company is required to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board under the BHCA before acquiring 25% (5% in the case of an acquirer that is a bank holding company) or more of the outstanding common stock of the Corporation, or otherwise obtaining control or a controlling influence over the Corporation or its banking subsidiaries.

Interstate Banking and Branching

The Riegle-Neal Act enacted in 1994 permits an adequately capitalized and adequately managed bank holding company, with Federal Reserve Board approval, to acquire banking institutions located in states other than the bank holding company's home state without regard to whether the transaction is prohibited under state law. In addition, national banks and state banks with different home states are permitted to merge across state lines, with the approval of the appropriate federal banking agency, unless the home state of a participating banking institution has passed legislation prior to that date that expressly prohibits interstate mergers. De novo interstate branching is permitted if the laws of the host state so authorize. Thrift institutions (like Northern Trust Bank, FSB) may freely engage in de novo branching on an interstate basis. Moreover, national banks, such as Northern Trust, NA, may provide trust services in any state to the same extent as a trust company chartered by that state.

Community Reinvestment Act

The Corporation's banking subsidiaries are subject to the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The CRA and the regulations issued thereunder are intended to encourage banks to help meet the credit needs of their service areas, including low and moderate income neighborhoods, consistent with the safe and sound operations of the banks. These regulations also provide for regulatory assessment of a bank's record in meeting the needs of its service area when considering applications to establish branches, merger applications and applications to acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of another bank. The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1989 requires federal banking agencies to make public a rating of a bank's performance under the CRA. In the case of a bank holding company, the CRA performance record of its bank subsidiaries is reviewed by federal banking agencies in connection with the filing of an application to acquire ownership or control of shares or assets of a bank or thrift or to merge with any other bank holding company. An unsatisfactory record can substantially delay or block the transaction. Each of the Corporation's banking subsidiaries, including the Bank, received at least a satisfactory CRA rating from its regulator in its most recent CRA examination.

Privacy and Security

The GLBA also establishes a minimum federal standard of financial privacy by, among other provisions, requiring banks to adopt and disclose privacy policies with respect to consumer information and setting forth certain rules with respect to the disclosure to third parties of consumer information. The Corporation has adopted and disseminated its privacy policies pursuant to the GLBA. Regulations adopted under the GLBA set standards for protecting the security, confidentiality and integrity of customer information, and require notice to regulators, and in some cases, to customers, in the event of security breaches. A number of states have adopted their own statutes requiring notification of security breaches. In addition, the GLBA requires the disclosure of agreements reached with community groups that relate to the CRA, and contains various other provisions designed to improve the delivery of financial services to consumers while maintaining an appropriate level of safety in the financial services industry.

Consumer Laws and Regulations

In addition to the laws and regulations discussed above, the Corporation's banking subsidiaries are also subject to certain consumer laws and regulations that are designed to protect consumers in transactions with banks. While the list set forth herein is not exhaustive, these laws and regulations include the Truth in Lending Act, the Truth in Savings Act, the Electronic Funds Transfer Act, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, among others. These laws and regulations mandate certain disclosure requirements and regulate the manner in which financial institutions must deal with customers when taking deposits, making loans to or engaging in other types of transactions with such customers. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations could lead to substantial penalties, operating restrictions and reputational damage to the financial institution.

Future Legislation

Various legislation is from time to time introduced in Congress and state legislatures with respect to the regulation of financial institutions. Such legislation may change the banking statutes and the operating environment of the Corporation and its banking subsidiaries in substantial and unpredictable ways. The Corporation cannot determine the ultimate effect that potential legislation, or implementing regulations, if enacted, would have upon the financial condition or results of operations of the Corporation or its banking subsidiaries.

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STAFF

Northern Trust employed 9,726 full-time equivalent officers and staff members as of December 31, 2006.

STATISTICAL DISCLOSURES

The following statistical disclosures, included in the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, are incorporated herein by reference.

	2006
Schedule	Financial
	Annual
	Report
	Page(s)
Ratios	2
Non-U.S. Outstandings	24-25
Nonperforming Assets and 90 Day Past Due Loans	26
Average Statement of Condition with Analysis of Net Interest Income	74-75
Additional statistical information on a consolidated basis is set forth below. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior periods' financial information to conform to the current year's presentation.	

Table of Contents**Remaining Maturity and Average Yield of Securities Held to Maturity and Available for Sale**

(Yield calculated on amortized cost and presented on a taxable equivalent basis giving effect to the applicable federal and state tax rates)

(\$ in Millions)	December 31, 2006									
	One Year or Less		One to Five Years		Five to Ten Years		Over Ten Years		Average	
	Book	Yield	Book	Yield	Book	Yield	Book	Yield	Maturity	
Securities Held to Maturity Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	\$ 19.6	8.19%	\$ 177.8	7.00%	\$ 427.6	6.75%	\$ 238.8	7.06%	92 mos.	
Government Sponsored Agency	1.5	5.64	6.4	5.65	3.7	5.63	3.0	5.61	72 mos.	
Other Fixed	46.4	5.62	98.5	6.91	57.0	6.80	26.4	4.06	63 mos.	
Floating	.2	6.03	.1	6.25					19 mos.	
Total Securities Held to Maturity	\$ 67.7	6.37%	\$ 282.8	6.94%	\$ 488.3	6.75%	\$ 268.2	6.75%	86 mos.	
Securities Available for Sale U.S. Government Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	\$ 1.0	5.29%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	5 mos.	
Government Sponsored Agency	8,146.4	5.54	2,098.7	5.46	14.8	6.72			61 mos.	
Asset-Backed Fixed	106.9	5.52							7 mos.	
Asset-Backed Floating	93.0	5.42	567.5	5.43					8 mos.	
Other Fixed	55.5	2.44					27.6	6.00	18 mos.	
Floating	.2	4.65	6.2	6.22			114.9	5.95	49 mos.	
Total Securities Available for Sale	\$ 8,403.0	5.52%	\$ 2,689.3	5.46%	\$ 14.8	6.72%	\$ 142.5	5.96%	10 mos.	

(\$ in Millions)	December 31, 2005									
	One Year or Less		One to Five Years		Five to Ten Years		Over Ten Years		Average	
	Book	Yield	Book	Yield	Book	Yield	Book	Yield	Maturity	
Securities Held to Maturity Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	\$ 21.8	8.34%	\$ 125.7	7.36%	\$ 390.1	6.73%	\$ 347.5	6.98%	102 mos.	
Government Sponsored Agency	1.3	5.34	3.5	5.39	2.4	5.33	2.7	5.19	91 mos.	
Other Fixed	51.6	5.50	94.8	8.40	70.1	8.28	23.4	5.24	62 mos.	
Floating	.2	4.06	.4	3.45					23 mos.	
Total Securities Held to Maturity	\$ 74.9	6.32%	\$ 224.4	7.76%	\$ 462.6	6.96%	\$ 373.6	6.86%	94 mos.	
Securities Available for Sale U.S. Government Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	\$ 17.9	3.78%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	5 mos.	
Government Sponsored Agency	5,743.5	4.27	3,057.5	4.39	32.2	6.64			67 mos.	
Asset-Backed Fixed	108.0	3.74							11 mos.	
Asset-Backed Floating	126.1	4.39	715.7	4.40	1.1	4.32			1 mos.	
Other Fixed	18.9	2.44					21.5	6.00	24 mos.	
Floating	.1	4.21	6.1	5.34			121.9	5.16	49 mos.	
Total Securities Available for Sale	\$ 6,014.5	4.25%	\$ 3,779.5	4.40%	\$ 33.3	6.57%	\$ 143.4	5.29%	15 mos.	

Table of Contents**Securities Held to Maturity and Available for Sale**

(In Millions)	December 31				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Securities Held to Maturity					
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	\$ 863.8	\$ 885.1	\$ 896.8	\$ 851.2	\$ 756.8
Government Sponsored Agency	14.6	9.9	11.7	10.2	8.4
Other	228.6	240.5	211.7	180.1	139.8
Total Securities Held to Maturity	\$ 1,107.0	\$ 1,135.5	\$ 1,120.2	\$ 1,041.5	\$ 905.0
Securities Available for Sale					
U.S. Government	\$ 1.0	\$ 17.9	\$ 23.6	\$ 103.3	\$ 104.0
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	31.7	32.4	32.8	33.0	33.1
Government Sponsored Agency	10,245.1	8,801.0	6,710.5	7,756.2	5,024.4
Asset-Backed	767.4	950.9	900.4	238.9	227.4
Other	204.4	168.5	251.6	291.0	292.3
Total Securities Available for Sale	\$ 11,249.6	\$ 9,970.7	\$ 7,918.9	\$ 8,422.4	\$ 5,681.2
Average Total Securities	\$ 11,803.1	\$ 9,898.4	\$ 8,153.6	\$ 8,438.9	\$ 7,202.2
Total Securities at Year-End	\$ 12,365.2	\$ 11,109.0	\$ 9,041.7	\$ 9,471.3	\$ 6,593.9

Table of Contents**Loans and Leases by Type**

(In Millions)	December 31				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
U.S.					
Residential Real Estate	\$ 8,674.4	\$ 8,340.5	\$ 8,095.3	\$ 7,975.3	\$ 7,808.1
Commercial	4,679.1	3,545.3	3,217.9	3,412.3	3,977.1
Commercial Real Estate	1,836.3	1,524.3	1,307.5	1,297.1	1,168.5
Personal	3,415.8	2,961.3	2,927.2	2,699.9	2,480.8
Other	979.2	797.8	609.7	743.9	959.3
Lease Financing	1,291.6	1,194.1	1,221.8	1,228.0	1,276.0
Total U.S.	20,876.4	18,363.3	17,379.4	17,356.5	17,669.8
Non-U.S.	1,733.3	1,605.2	563.3	457.3	393.9
Total Loans and Leases	\$ 22,609.7	\$ 19,968.5	\$ 17,942.7	\$ 17,813.8	\$ 18,063.7

Remaining Maturity of Selected Loans and Leases

(In Millions)	Total	December 31, 2006		
		One Year or Less	One to Five Years	Over Five Years
U.S. (Excluding Residential Real Estate and Personal Loans)				
Commercial	\$ 4,679.1	\$ 2,857.3	\$ 1,276.4	\$ 545.4
Commercial Real Estate	1,836.3	568.9	897.5	369.9
Other	979.2	948.1	3.1	28.0
Lease Financing	1,291.6	52.2	138.0	1,101.4
Total U.S.	8,786.2	4,426.5	2,315.0	2,044.7
Non-U.S.	1,733.3	1,690.0	38.8	4.5
Total Selected Loans and Leases	\$ 10,519.5	\$ 6,116.5	\$ 2,353.8	\$ 2,049.2
Interest Rate Sensitivity of Loans and Leases				
Fixed Rate	\$ 8,368.6	\$ 5,064.1	\$ 1,733.9	\$ 1,570.6
Variable Rate	2,150.9	1,052.4	619.9	478.6
Total	\$ 10,519.5	\$ 6,116.5	\$ 2,353.8	\$ 2,049.2

Table of Contents**Average Deposits by Type**

(In Millions)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
U.S. Offices					
Demand and Noninterest-Bearing					
Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations	\$ 899.5	\$ 902.3	\$ 869.4	\$ 844.0	\$ 1,746.7
Correspondent Banks	29.0	42.0	70.8	70.6	62.8
Other Noninterest-Bearing	3,682.0	3,764.6	3,550.7	3,339.0	2,534.3
Total	4,610.5	4,708.9	4,490.9	4,253.6	4,343.8
Interest-Bearing					
Savings and Money Market	6,602.4	7,238.9	7,313.9	6,791.2	6,196.6
Savings Certificates less than \$100,000	486.4	500.0	549.8	655.4	765.4
Savings Certificates \$100,000 and more	1,207.3	1,010.7	928.8	999.9	1,148.2
Other	419.8	379.5	322.0	314.7	367.6
Total	8,715.9	9,129.1	9,114.5	8,761.2	8,477.8
Total U.S. Offices	13,326.4	13,838.0	13,605.4	13,014.8	12,821.6
Non-U.S. Offices					
Demand	1,778.7	1,138.4	920.3	808.6	840.1
Time	21,853.1	17,125.4	12,501.8	10,458.3	9,687.7
Total Non-U.S. Offices	23,631.8	18,263.8	13,422.1	11,266.9	10,527.8
Total Deposits	\$ 36,958.2	\$ 32,101.8	\$ 27,027.5	\$ 24,281.7	\$ 23,349.4

Average Rates Paid on Interest-Related Deposits by Type

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Interest-Related Deposits U.S. Offices					
Savings and Money Market	2.85%	1.70%	.75%	.75%	1.13%
Savings Certificates less than \$100,000	3.92	2.91	2.45	2.65	3.49
Savings Certificates \$100,000 and more	4.33	3.09	2.51	2.60	3.38
Other Time	4.28	2.78	1.63	1.74	2.55
Total U.S. Offices Interest-Related Deposits	3.18	1.96	1.06	1.14	1.71
Total Non-U.S. Offices Interest-Related Deposits	3.58	2.58	1.60	1.27	1.77
Total Interest-Related Deposits	3.47%	2.37%	1.37%	1.21%	1.74%

Remaining Maturity of Time Deposits \$100,000 or MoreDecember 31, 2006
U.S. OfficesDecember 31, 2005
U.S. Offices

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(In Millions)	Certificates of Deposit	Other Time	Non-U.S. Offices	Certificates of Deposit	Other Time	Non-U.S. Offices
3 Months or Less	\$ 1,840.0	\$	\$ 25,551.0	\$ 1,487.9	\$.9	\$ 20,773.7
Over 3 through 6 Months	414.5		113.5	273.0	.5	53.4
Over 6 through 12 Months	304.3		72.3	227.9		17.9
Over 12 Months	202.7		12.0	242.5	.1	12.0
Total	\$ 2,761.5	\$	\$ 25,748.8	\$ 2,231.3	\$ 1.5	\$ 20,857.0

Table of Contents**Purchased Funds****Federal Funds Purchased****(Overnight Borrowings)**

(\$ in Millions)	2006	2005	2004
Balance on December 31	\$ 2,821.6	\$ 1,096.9	\$ 1,018.3
Highest Month-End Balance	4,816.8	3,257.1	4,909.4
Year Average Balance	2,135.6	1,686.9	3,815.9
Average Rate	4.87%	2.91%	1.30%
Average Rate at Year-End	4.53%	4.01%	1.86%

Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

(\$ in Millions)	2006	2005	2004
Balance on December 31	\$ 1,950.5	\$ 1,610.8	\$ 2,847.9
Highest Month-End Balance	2,410.2	2,023.5	2,847.9
Year Average Balance	2,030.0	1,695.3	1,722.0
Average Rate	4.88%	3.08%	1.29%
Average Rate at Year-End	4.96%	3.59%	1.83%

Other Borrowings**(Includes Treasury Investment Program Balances, Term Federal Funds Purchased and Other Short-Term Borrowings)**

(\$ in Millions)	2006	2005	2004
Balance on December 31	\$ 2,976.5	\$ 2,647.9	\$ 1,416.0
Highest Month-End Balance	4,103.5	2,647.9	1,934.9
Year Average Balance	2,309.3	995.6	398.9
Average Rate	1.13%	1.27%	.68%
Average Rate at Year-End	1.80%	2.41%	2.05%

Total Purchased Funds

(\$ in Millions)	2006	2005	2004
Balance on December 31	\$ 7,748.6	\$ 5,355.6	\$ 5,282.2
Year Average Balance	6,474.9	4,377.8	5,936.8
Average Rate	3.54%	2.60%	1.25%

Commercial Paper

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(\$ in Millions)	2006	2005	2004
Balance on December 31	\$	\$ 144.6	\$ 145.4
Highest Month-End Balance	145.9	145.6	155.5
Year Average Balance	61.5	142.5	135.4
Average Rate	4.67%	3.27%	1.41%
Average Rate at Year-End		4.32%	2.28%

Table of Contents**Changes in Net Interest Income**

(Interest on a Taxable Equivalent Basis)	2006/2005 Change Due To			2005/2004 Change Due To		
	Average Balance	Rate	Total	Average Balance	Rate	Total
(In Millions)						
Increase (Decrease) in Interest Income						
Money Market Assets						
Federal Funds Sold and Resell Agreements	\$ (9.1)	\$ 18.5	\$ 9.4	\$ 4.8	\$ 17.4	\$ 22.2
Time Deposits with Banks	77.7	62.2	139.9	7.9	87.3	95.2
Other Interest-Bearing	(.5)	.9	.4	.1	.6	.7
Securities						
U.S. Government	7.8	.6	8.4	(1.0)	1.0	
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	(1.7)	(1.7)	(3.4)	.5	(1.9)	(1.4)
Government Sponsored Agency	107.0	128.1	235.1	46.4	117.1	163.5
Other	(16.4)	14.8	(1.6)	17.3	6.2	23.5
Loans and Leases	97.2	134.7	231.9	62.0	113.2	175.2
Total	\$ 262.0	\$ 358.1	\$ 620.1	\$ 138.0	\$ 340.9	\$ 478.9
Increase (Decrease) in Interest Expense						
Deposits						
Savings and Money Market	\$ (18.1)	\$ 83.3	\$ 65.2	\$ (1.3)	\$ 69.4	\$ 68.1
Savings Certificates	7.7	18.0	25.7	1.0	7.9	8.9
Other Time	1.7	5.7	7.4	1.6	3.7	5.3
Non-U.S. Offices Time	169.4	171.6	341.0	119.4	122.7	242.1
Short-Term Borrowings	71.6	42.0	113.6	(54.9)	97.1	42.2
Senior Notes	4.8		4.8	(3.2)	(4.3)	(7.5)
Long-Term Debt	(12.9)	(1.1)	(14.0)	16.5	(8.7)	7.8
Floating Rate Capital Debt		4.0	4.0		5.2	5.2
Total	\$ 224.2	\$ 323.5	\$ 547.7	\$ 79.1	\$ 293.0	\$ 372.1
Increase (Decrease) in Net Interest Income	\$ 37.8	\$ 34.6	\$ 72.4	\$ 58.9	\$ 47.9	\$ 106.8

Note: Changes not due only to average balance changes or rate changes are included in the change due to rate column.

Table of Contents**Analysis of Reserve for Credit Losses**

(\$ in Millions)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$ 136.0	\$ 139.3	\$ 157.2	\$ 168.5	\$ 161.6
Charge-Offs					
Residential Real Estate	.2		.4	.6	.1
Commercial	.9	6.9	5.2	20.3	28.7
Commercial Real Estate	.1				.1
Personal	.5	.6	.7	1.0	1.2
Other	.1	.1	1.0	.3	1.5
Lease Financing				.1	5.0
Non-U.S.					
Total Charge-Offs	1.8	7.6	7.3	22.3	36.6
Recoveries					
Residential Real Estate	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
Commercial	1.3	.5	3.7	7.7	5.3
Commercial Real Estate			.1		.4
Personal		.4	.4	.4	.1
Other	.1	.1		.1	
Lease Financing					
Non-U.S.		.7		.1	.1
Total Recoveries	1.6	1.8	4.4	8.5	6.0
Net Charge-Offs	.2	5.8	2.9	13.8	30.6
Provision for Credit Losses	15.0	2.5	(15.0)	2.5	37.5
Effect of Foreign Exchange Rates	.2				
Net Change in Reserve	15.0	(3.3)	(17.9)	(11.3)	6.9
Balance at End of Year	\$ 151.0	\$ 136.0	\$ 139.3	\$ 157.2	\$ 168.5
Reserve Assigned To:					
Loans and Leases	\$ 140.4	\$ 125.4	\$ 130.7	\$ 149.2	\$ 161.1
Unfunded Commitments and Standby Letters of Credit	10.6	10.6	8.6	8.0	7.4
Total Reserve for Credit Losses	\$ 151.0	\$ 136.0	\$ 139.3	\$ 157.2	\$ 168.5
Loans and Leases at Year-End	\$ 22,609.7	\$ 19,968.5	\$ 17,942.7	\$ 17,813.8	\$ 18,063.7
Average Total Loans and Leases	\$ 20,528.5	\$ 18,754.0	\$ 17,450.9	\$ 17,506.9	\$ 17,614.2
As a Percent of Year-End Loans and Leases					
Net Loan Charge-Offs	%	.03%	.02%	.08%	.17%
Provision for Credit Losses	.07	.01	(.08)	.01	.21
Reserve at Year-End Assigned to Loans and Leases	.62	.63	.73	.84	.89
As a Percent of Average Loans and Leases					
Net Loan Charge-Offs	%	.03%	.02%	.08%	.17%
Reserve at Year-End Assigned to Loans and Leases	.68	.67	.75	.85	.91

Table of Contents**Non-U.S. Operations (Based on Obligor's Domicile)**

See also Note 30 titled "Business Units and Related Information" on page 68 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Selected Average Assets and Liabilities Attributable to Non-U.S. Operations

(In Millions)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total Assets	\$ 17,971.7	\$ 14,046.1	\$ 12,367.4	\$ 9,610.3	\$ 9,349.1
Time Deposits with Banks	12,715.0	10,662.4	10,414.6	8,028.6	8,081.3
Loans	1,377.0	1,046.8	621.7	493.4	502.9
Customers' Acceptance Liability	.3	1.0	1.0	.8	1.7
Non-U.S. Investments	76.6	64.3	55.2	47.0	30.1
Total Liabilities	\$ 25,992.9	\$ 20,489.6	\$ 14,867.0	\$ 12,539.1	\$ 11,559.2
Deposits	24,048.2	18,816.5	14,051.6	11,870.7	11,067.5
Liability on Acceptances	.3	1.0	1.0	.8	1.7

Percent of Non-U.S.-Related Average Assets and Liabilities to Total Consolidated Average Assets

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Assets	34%	31%	30%	25%	25%
Liabilities	49	45	36	32	31

Reserve for Credit Losses Relating to Non-U.S. Operations

(In Millions)	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Balance at Beginning of Year	\$ 4.9	\$ 2.0	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.6	\$ 5.8
Charge-Offs					
Recoveries		.7	.1	.1	.1
Provision for Credit Losses	4.4	2.2	.2	.1	(4.3)
Balance at End of Year	\$ 9.3	\$ 4.9	\$ 2.0	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.6

The SEC requires the disclosure of the reserve for credit losses that is applicable to international operations. The above table has been prepared in compliance with this disclosure requirement and is used in determining non-U.S. operating performance. The amounts shown in the table should not be construed as being the only amounts that are available for non-U.S. loan charge-offs, since the entire reserve for credit losses assigned to loans and leases is available to absorb losses on both U.S. and non-U.S. loans. In addition, these amounts are not intended to be indicative of future charge-off trends.

Table of Contents**Distribution of Non-U.S. Loans and Deposits by Type**

Loans	December 31				
	(In Millions)	2006	2005	2004	2003
Commercial	\$ 815.0	\$ 719.6	\$ 174.4	\$ 182.9	\$ 90.6
Non-U.S. Governments and Official Institutions	56.2	94.8	84.9	133.1	112.4
Banks	18.8	57.7	24.5	19.5	19.9
Other	843.3	733.1	279.5	121.8	171.0
Total	\$ 1,733.3	\$ 1,605.2	\$ 563.3	\$ 457.3	\$ 393.9

Deposits	December 31		
	(In Millions)	2006	2005
Commercial	\$ 26,061.3	\$ 18,672.3	\$ 14,632.7
Non-U.S. Governments and Official Institutions	2,563.4	3,588.3	1,075.5
Banks	799.9	720.3	235.7
Other Time	633.6	373.9	372.4
Other Demand	118.8	100.2	34.1
Total	\$ 30,177.0	\$ 23,455.0	\$ 16,350.4

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

For the discussion of Credit Risk Management, see the following information that is incorporated herein by reference to the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006:

	2006
	Financial Annual Report
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	Page(s)
1. Accounting Policies	
F. Derivative Financial Instruments	39
G. Loans and Leases	39-40
H. Reserve for Credit Losses	40
K. Other Real Estate Owned	40
6. Loans and Leases	45-46
7. Reserve for Credit Losses	46
24. Contingent Liabilities	62
25. Derivative Financial Instruments	62-64
26. Off-Balance Sheet Financial Instruments	64-65
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	
Asset Quality and Credit Risk Management	22-28

In addition, the following schedules on pages 21 through 23 of this Form 10-K should be read in conjunction with the Credit Risk Management section:

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Analysis of Reserve for Credit Losses

Reserve for Credit Losses Relating to Non-U.S. Operations

Distribution of Non-U.S. Loans and Deposits by Type

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INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

For the discussion of interest rate sensitivity, see the section entitled "Market Risk Management" on pages 28 through 30 of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The following unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Income for The Northern Trust Company were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and are provided here for informational purposes. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the footnotes accompanying the consolidated financial statements, included in the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference on page 34 of this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**The Northern Trust Company****Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)**

(In Millions)	December 31	
	2006	2005
Assets		
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 4,789.6	\$ 2,846.4
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell	2,415.8	5,099.3
Time Deposits with Banks	15,464.0	11,118.5
Other Interest-Bearing Securities	525.5	455.2
Available for Sale	11,105.1	9,815.7
Held to Maturity (Fair Value \$1,073.8 in 2006 and \$1,111.4 in 2005)	1,059.1	1,086.0
Total Securities	12,164.2	10,901.7
Loans and Leases		
Commercial and Other	9,972.9	8,137.6
Residential Mortgages	3,415.0	3,357.1
Total Loans and Leases (Net of unearned income \$510.3 in 2006 and \$451.7 in 2005)	13,387.9	11,494.7
Reserve for Credit Losses Assigned to Loans and Leases	(92.6)	(79.5)
Buildings and Equipment	380.7	366.0
Customers' Acceptance Liability	.7	.1
Trust Security Settlement Receivables	339.3	317.0
Other Assets	2,937.7	2,345.5
Total Assets	\$ 52,312.8	\$ 44,864.9
Liabilities		
Deposits		
Demand and Other Noninterest-Bearing	\$ 4,130.8	\$ 3,848.5
Savings and Money Market	2,518.5	3,692.3
Savings Certificates	1,053.3	820.5
Other Time	210.8	171.0
Non-U.S. Offices' Demand	3,887.8	2,045.9
Time	25,592.1	20,910.6
Total Deposits	37,393.3	31,488.8
Federal Funds Purchased	2,821.6	1,658.7
Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	1,971.6	1,651.0
Other Borrowings	2,997.2	2,648.2
Senior Notes	196.2	272.5
Long-Term Debt	1,818.2	2,209.1
Liability on Acceptances	.7	.1
Other Liabilities	1,987.3	2,280.1
Total Liabilities	49,186.1	42,208.5
Stockholders' Equity		

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Capital Stock Par Value \$1	3.6	3.6
Surplus	655.5	455.5
Undivided Profits	2,593.3	2,201.6
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	(125.7)	(4.3)
Total Stockholder s Equity	3,126.7	2,656.4
Total Liabilities and Stockholder s Equity	\$ 52,312.8	\$ 44,864.9

Table of Contents**The Northern Trust Company****Consolidated Statement of Income (unaudited)**

(In Millions)	For the Year Ended December 31		
	2006	2005	2004
Noninterest Income			
Trust, Investment and Other Servicing Fees	\$ 1,378.3	\$ 1,174.1	\$ 977.0
Foreign Exchange Trading Income	247.3	180.2	158.0
Treasury Management Fees	62.3	68.4	84.9
Security Commissions and Trading Income	2.2	5.3	.7
Other Operating Income	76.7	71.8	63.9
Investment Security Gains, net	1.4	.2	.1
Total Noninterest Income	1,768.2	1,500.0	1,284.6
Interest Income			
Loans and Leases	586.5	455.0	354.9
Securities			
Available for Sale	516.6	278.6	100.9
Held to Maturity	41.4	42.3	41.8
Total Securities	558.0	320.9	142.7
Time Deposits with Banks	481.1	341.3	246.1
Federal Funds Sold, Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell and Other	109.4	61.2	35.7
Total Interest Income	1,735.0	1,178.4	779.4
Interest Expense			
Deposits	902.5	523.1	242.9
Federal Funds Purchased	105.5	56.7	53.5
Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	100.8	49.3	20.6
Other Borrowings	26.9	13.4	4.9
Senior Notes	11.8	11.7	19.2
Long-Term Debt	118.0	123.7	105.8
Total Interest Expense	1,265.5	777.9	446.9
Net Interest Income	469.5	400.5	332.5
Provision for Credit Losses	13.0	(1.0)	(18.1)
Net Interest Income after Provision for Credit Losses	456.5	401.5	350.6
Income before Noninterest Expenses	2,224.7	1,901.5	1,635.2
Noninterest Expenses			
Compensation	665.1	582.5	480.5
Employee Benefits	168.4	144.3	120.5
Occupancy Expense	101.3	91.3	80.8
Equipment Expense	70.9	72.0	72.9
Other Operating Expenses	464.0	405.9	356.2

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Total Noninterest Expenses	1,469.7	1,296.0	1,110.9
Income before Income Taxes	755.0	605.5	524.3
Provision for Income Taxes	262.0	200.8	167.6
Net Income	\$ 493.0	\$ 404.7	\$ 356.7
Dividends Paid to the Corporation	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0	\$ 100.0

Table of Contents**AVAILABLE INFORMATION**

The Corporation's Internet address is www.northerntrust.com. We make available free of charge through our website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78m(a) or 78o(d)) as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the SEC. Additionally, the Corporation's corporate governance guidelines, its code of business conduct and ethics applicable to directors, officers and employees, and the charters for its audit, business risk, business strategy, corporate governance, and compensation and benefits committees are all available on the Corporation's Internet website. Information contained on the Corporation's website is not part of this report.

Supplemental Item Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information with regard to each executive officer of the Corporation.

Name and Age	Current Position Held with the Corporation and Effective Date First Elected to Office Indicated
William A. Osborn (59)	Chairman (10/3/95) and Chief Executive Officer (6/30/95)
Frederick H. Waddell (53)	President and Chief Operating Officer (2/21/06)
Sherry S. Barrat (57)	Executive Vice President and President PFS (1/1/06)
Aileen B. Blake (39)	Executive Vice President and Controller (3/31/05)
Steven L. Fradkin (45)	Executive Vice President (1/21/03) and Chief Financial Officer (1/20/04)
Timothy P. Moen (54)	Executive Vice President and Head of Human Resources and Administration (4/16/02)
William L. Morrison (56)	Executive Vice President (5/21/02) and President PFS (3/14/03)
Stephen N. Potter (50)	Executive Vice President (10/17/06)
Jana R. Schreuder (48)	Executive Vice President (6/30/05) and President WWOT (10/17/06)
Timothy J. Theriault (46)	Executive Vice President (4/16/02) and President C&IS (10/17/06)
Terence J. Toth (47)	Executive Vice President and President NTGI (1/20/04)
Kelly R. Welsh (54)	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Assistant Secretary (7/18/00) and Head of Corporate Risk Management (10/17/06)

With the exception of Ms. Blake, all of the executive officers have been officers of the Corporation, or a subsidiary of the Corporation, for more than five years. The prior business experience of Ms. Blake is set forth below:

Aileen B. Blake: November 2004-March 2005 Executive Vice President and Controller-Designate; April 2003-November 2004 Vice President of Financial Planning and Analysis at PepsiCo Beverages and Foods (formerly, The Quaker Oats Company); 1993-April 2003 various financial positions in auditing and financial planning at The Quaker Oats Company and PepsiCo Beverages and Foods.

The positions of Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President are elected annually by the Board of Directors at the first meeting of the Board of Directors held after each annual meeting of stockholders. The other officers are appointed annually by the Board. Officers continue to hold office until their successors are duly elected or until their death, resignation or removal by the Board.

Item 1A Risk Factors

From an investor's standpoint, public companies in general and financial institutions in particular share many of the same risks. However, each company's unique combination of strategies, markets served, product and service offerings, processes and systems, and other internal and external factors cause it to have its own set of principal risks. Following is a description of some of the principal risks inherent in Northern Trust's business. We manage these risks through our business strategies and plans and our risk management practices and controls.

Economic, Market, and Monetary Policy Risks

Northern Trust carries on a global business. Northern Trust's businesses are affected by conditions in the global financial markets and general economic conditions both in the U.S. and internationally. Factors such as the level and volatility of equity and futures prices, interest rates, currency exchange rates, investor sentiment, and inflation can affect our results. For example, a downturn in economic conditions can affect the ability of borrowers to repay loans, causing credit quality to deteriorate and resulting in increased cost of credit, a higher level of charge-offs, and higher provision for credit

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losses. In addition, Northern Trust believes it has profited from the increasing globalization of investment activity and from pension reform in many nations that has generated new pools of assets that require management and securing. Any slowing of this globalization would adversely affect factors that have been important in Northern Trust's recent growth.

The fees we earn for managing and servicing our customers' assets are also affected by general economic conditions. For example, a higher level of U.S. or non-U.S. interest rates or a downturn in equity markets could affect the valuations of the third-party assets we manage or service. This can affect Northern Trust's earnings since a significant part of the fees we earn is based on asset values. Economic conditions also affect wealth creation, investment preferences, trading activities, and savings patterns, which impact demand for the Corporation's trust and investment products and services.

The direction and level of interest rates also are important factors since falling rates or rates that remain very low can reduce our net interest margin—the difference between the yield we earn on our assets and the interest rate we pay for deposits and other sources of funding. This, in turn, could negatively impact our net interest income and earnings. Conditions in particular markets, including matters such as currency volatility, the level of cross-border investing activity, and the demand for borrowed securities, can affect Northern Trust's earnings from activities such as foreign exchange trading and securities lending. In addition, transaction volumes can impact Northern Trust's earnings and may vary with economic conditions.

Our businesses and earnings also are affected by the monetary and other policies that are adopted by various regulatory authorities of the United States, non-U.S. governments and international agencies. For example, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System regulates the supply of money and credit in the United States and its policies determine in large part our cost of funds for lending and investing and the return we earn on those loans and investments. The actions of the Federal Reserve Board also can affect the value of financial instruments we hold, and its policies also can affect our borrowers, potentially increasing the risk that they may fail to repay their loans.

Operational Risks

In our asset servicing, investment management, and other business activities, Northern Trust effects or processes transactions for clients that involve very large amounts of money. Many factors can impact operations and expose us to risks that may vary in size, scale and scope, including human errors or omissions, defects or interruptions in computer or communications systems, breakdowns in processes, internal controls or operational infrastructure, defects in product design or delivery, negative developments in relationships with third parties or key employees or associates in our day-to-day and ongoing operations, as well as external events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, such as natural disasters, epidemics, computer viruses, or terrorist events. Our necessary dependence upon automated systems to record and process transactions may increase the risk that system flaws or human tampering or manipulation of those systems will result in losses that are difficult to detect. Additionally, given the high volume of transactions processed by the Corporation, errors may be repeated or compounded before they are discovered and rectified. Our business continuity plans address many of these risks, but must operate successfully to mitigate them.

Investment Performance, Fiduciary, and Asset Servicing Risks

Revenues from our investment management, fiduciary, and asset servicing businesses are significant to our earnings. Generating returns that satisfy clients in a variety of asset classes is important to maintaining existing business and attracting new business. Managing or servicing assets with reasonable prudence in accordance with the terms of governing documents and applicable laws is also important to client satisfaction. Failure to do so can generate liability, as can failure to manage the differing interests often involved in the exercise of fiduciary responsibilities or the failure to manage these risks adequately.

Credit Risks

A number of Northern Trust's product offerings involve credit risk, including loans, leases, and other lending commitments. We allow for and reserve against credit risks based on our assessment of credit losses inherent in our loan portfolio (including unfunded credit commitments). This process requires us to make difficult, subjective, and complex judgments. Challenges associated with our credit risk assessments include identifying the proper factors to be used in assessment and accurately estimating the impacts of those factors. Credit risk levels can also be affected by the strength of the economy in general and in the particular locales in which we extend credit, a deterioration in credit quality or a reduced demand for credit and adverse changes in the financial performance or condition of borrowers which could impact the

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borrowers' ability to repay outstanding loans. See the section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations captioned "Provision for Credit Losses" in the 2006 Financial Annual Report to Stockholders (pages 26-28).

Liquidity Risks

Northern Trust depends on access to capital markets to provide sufficient capital resources and liquidity to meet our commitments and business needs and to accommodate the transaction and cash management needs of our clients. Events or circumstances, such as a loss of confidence of debt purchasers, depositors or counterparties participating in the capital markets generally or in transactions with Northern Trust, or a downgrade of our debt rating, may adversely affect our capital costs and our ability to raise capital and, in turn, our liquidity. See the section of

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations captioned "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in the 2006 Financial Annual Report to Stockholders (pages 20-21).

Holding Company Risks

The Corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from the Bank and its other subsidiaries and it relies primarily on dividends from these subsidiaries to meet its obligations and to pay dividends. There are various legal limitations on the extent to which the Bank and the other subsidiaries can supply funds to the Corporation by dividend or otherwise. If the Bank or the other subsidiaries of the Corporation were unable to supply the Corporation with funds over time, it could be unable to meet its various obligations. See "Regulation and Supervision" in Item 1 of this report.

Regulation Risks

Virtually every aspect of Northern Trust's business around the world is regulated, generally by governmental agencies that have broad supervisory powers and the ability to impose sanctions. In the United States, the Corporation, the Bank, and many of its other subsidiaries are heavily regulated by bank regulatory agencies at the federal and state levels. These regulations, which cover a broad range of matters ranging from required capital levels to prohibited activities, are specifically directed at protecting depositors, the federal deposit insurance fund and the banking system as a whole, not security holders. The Corporation and its nonbanking subsidiaries are also heavily regulated by securities regulators, domestically and internationally.

Regulatory violations could generate penalties, result in limitations on our ability to conduct business or restrict our ability to expand. Laws, regulations, and their interpretation by regulatory agencies may change at any time. Those changes can impose costs or otherwise affect our ability to compete successfully. Evolving regulations, such as the new Basel II capital regime and anti-money laundering regulations, can require significant effort on our part to ensure compliance. New or modified regulations and related regulatory guidance may have unforeseen or unintended adverse effects on the financial services industry, including Northern Trust. Additionally, failure to obtain necessary approvals from regulatory agencies could adversely affect our business opportunities and results of operations. See "Regulation and Supervision" in Item 1 of this report.

Litigation Risks

Our businesses involve the risk that clients or others may sue us, claiming that we have failed to perform under a contract or otherwise breached a duty owed to them. Our trust, custody and investment management businesses are particularly subject to this risk. Cases of this kind can involve substantial claims and be expensive to defend. We estimate our potential liability for pending and threatened claims by evaluating the facts of particular claims under current judicial decisions and legislative and regulatory interpretations. This process is subject to the risk that a judge or jury could decide a case contrary to our evaluation of the law or the facts, and to the risk that a court could change or modify existing law on a particular issue important to the case.

Tax and Accounting Risks

In the course of its business, Northern Trust is sometimes subject to challenges from U.S. and non-U.S. tax authorities regarding the amount of taxes due. These challenges may result in adjustments to the timing or amount of taxable income or deductions or the allocation of income among tax jurisdictions. In recent years, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service has proposed to disallow tax deductions related to certain types of structured leasing transactions, which could have an adverse

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impact on our results of operations. Additionally, the Financial Accounting Standards Board makes pronouncements and adjustments to its existing accounting guidance that may impact the manner in which the Corporation accounts for certain of its transactions.

Strategic and Competitive Risks

We have grown through a combination of internal expansion and the acquisition of selected businesses or capabilities, and we intend to continue to do so. Failure to integrate a substantial acquisition would have an adverse effect on our business, as would the failure to execute successfully a significant internal expansion. The challenges arising from the integration of an acquired business or significant expansion of an existing business may include preserving valuable relationships with employees, clients, suppliers, and other business partners, as well as combining accounting, data processing and internal control systems. Our growth also depends upon successful, consistent execution of our business strategies in both PFS and C&IS, and a failure to do so could negatively impact growth.

We provide a broad range of financial products and services in highly competitive markets. Merger activity in the financial services industry continues to produce large, well-capitalized, and geographically-diverse companies that are capable of offering a wide array of financial products and services at competitive prices. Additionally, technological advances and the growth of internet-based commerce have made it possible for non-depository institutions to offer a variety of products and services competitive with certain areas of our business. Many of these non-traditional service providers have fewer regulatory constraints and some have lower cost structures.

Our success in this competitive environment requires consistent investment of capital and human resources in innovation. This investment is directed at generating new products and services, and adapting existing products and services to the evolving standards and demands of the marketplace. Among other things, this helps us maintain a mix of products and services that keeps pace with our competitors and achieve acceptable margins, an important strategic goal. This investment also focuses on enhancing the delivery of our products and services in order to compete successfully for new clients or additional business from existing clients, and includes investment in technological innovation as well. Falling behind our competition in any of these areas could adversely affect our business opportunities and growth. Our success in controlling the costs and expenses of our business operations also impacts operating results. Another goal of innovation, as a part of our business strategy is to produce efficiencies in operations that help reduce and control costs and expenses, including the costs of losses associated with operating risks attributable to servicing and managing financial assets.

Reputation Risks

An important reason that clients bring their business to Northern Trust is that they believe we will serve them with high standards of ethics, performance, accuracy, and compliance. Damage to our reputation for delivery of this high level of service could undermine the confidence of clients and prospects in our ability to serve them. Damage to our reputation also could affect the confidence of counterparties, rating agencies, and stockholders in Northern Trust, and ultimately affect our ability to manage our balance sheet or effect transactions. The maintenance of our reputation depends not only on our success in controlling or mitigating the various risks described above, but also on our success in identifying and appropriately addressing issues that may arise in such areas as: potential conflicts of interest and other ethical issues; anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing procedures; customer personal information and privacy issues; record-keeping; regulatory investigations of Northern Trust or within the banking industry; and any litigation that arises from the failure or perceived failure of Northern Trust to comply with legal and regulatory requirements.

Many of the risks described above are discussed in more detail in the sections of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations captioned Risk Management, Market Risk Management, and Operational Risk Management in the 2006 Financial Annual Report to Stockholders (pages 22-31), in the section of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2006 Financial Annual Report to Stockholders captioned Note 24, Contingent Liabilities (page 62), and in the sections of Item 1 Business of this Annual Report on Form 10-K captioned Government Policies, Competition and Regulation and Supervision (pages 6-13).

Additionally, the risks described above may cause actual results to differ from the Corporation's current expectations of future events or future results indicated in what are considered forward-looking statements of the Corporation. Forward-looking statements and other factors that may affect future results are discussed in more detail in the section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations captioned Factors Affecting Future Results in the 2006 Financial Annual Report to Stockholders (pages 31-32).

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Item 1B Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2 Properties

The executive offices of the Corporation and the Bank are located at 50 South LaSalle Street in Chicago. This Bank-owned building is occupied by various divisions of Northern Trust's business units. Financial services are provided by the Bank at this location. Adjacent to this building are two office buildings in which the Bank leases approximately 432,000 square feet of space principally for staff divisions of the business units. Financial services are also provided by the Bank at 17 other Chicago metropolitan area locations, seven of which are owned and 10 of which are leased. The Bank's operations are located in a 555,000 square foot facility at 801 South Canal Street in Chicago and its computer data center is located in a 405,000 square foot facility at 840 South Canal Street in Chicago, with supplementary operations/data center space of 65,000 square feet located in the western suburbs of Chicago. Space for the Bank's London and Singapore branches, Edge Act subsidiary, and The Northern Trust Company, Canada are leased. A majority of the Bank's London-based staff is located at Canary Wharf in London, where 188,000 square feet of office space is leased. The Corporation's other subsidiaries operate from 83 locations, 11 of which are owned and 72 of which are leased. In addition to the above-referenced properties, subsidiaries of the Corporation maintain a number of small operations classified as retirement home/limited access banking locations, back offices or executive suites.

The Corporation believes that its owned and leased facilities are suitable and adequate for its business needs. For additional information relating to properties and lease commitments, refer to Note 8 titled "Buildings and Equipment" and Note 9 titled "Lease Commitments" on page 47 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 3 Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business, the Corporation and its subsidiaries are routinely defendants in or parties to a number of pending and threatened legal actions, including actions brought on behalf of various classes of claimants, regulatory matters, and challenges from tax authorities regarding the amount of taxes due. In certain of these actions and proceedings, claims for substantial monetary damages or adjustments to recorded tax liabilities are asserted. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly actions that seek very large damages based on novel and complex damage and liability legal theories or that involve a large number of parties, the Corporation cannot state with confidence the eventual outcome of these matters or the timing of their ultimate resolution, or estimate the possible loss or range of loss associated with them; however, based on current knowledge and after consultation with legal counsel, management does not believe that judgments or settlements, if any, arising from pending or threatened legal actions, regulatory matters or challenges from tax authorities, either individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or liquidity of the Corporation, although they could have a material adverse effect on operating results for a particular period.

One subsidiary of the Corporation was named as a defendant in several Enron-related class action suits that were consolidated under a single complaint in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of Texas (Houston). On March 31, 2006, the Corporation announced that the Bank had reached an agreement with counsel for the plaintiffs in the Enron lawsuit to seek approval of a settlement of that class action at \$37.5 million, all of which was paid by the Corporation's insurance carriers. On July 24, 2006, the court gave final approval to the settlement and no appeal was filed.

In November and December 2003, Enron Corp. as debtor-in-possession filed two lawsuits in the bankruptcy court in New York seeking to recover for its bankruptcy estate more than \$1 billion paid by Enron in the fall of 2001 to buy back its commercial paper. Enron claims that the money it paid to buy back its commercial paper approximately six weeks prior to its bankruptcy filing represented "preference payments and constructive fraudulent transfers" that can be reversed with the money going back to Enron. Since the Bank sold approximately \$197 million of this Enron commercial paper that it held for some of its clients to a third party broker, the Bank and those clients are among scores of defendants named in these complaints. In June 2005, the bankruptcy judge denied the defendants' motions to dismiss the complaints. Defendants filed petitions with the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking review of the bankruptcy court ruling. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, and the United States Treasury Department also filed briefs supporting defendants' position urging the District Court to review the ruling. The Corporation and the Bank will continue to defend these actions vigorously.

As part of its audit of federal tax returns filed from 1996-2000, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) challenged the Corporation's tax position with respect to thirteen investments made in structured leasing transactions and proposed to disallow certain tax deductions and assess related interest and penalties. During the second quarter of 2005, the IRS issued a

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revised examination report that continued to disallow certain tax deductions and included additional proposed adjustments to income and penalty assessments. In October 2005, the IRS Tax Appeals Division informed the Corporation that the Criminal Investigation Division of the IRS had initiated an investigation relating to structured leasing transactions in which the Corporation had participated. The Corporation was informed in February 2007 that the IRS, without a recommendation for prosecution, referred this matter to the United States Attorney's Office for the Northern District of Illinois for further investigation through the grand jury process. The Corporation has been advised by the government that it is not a target of the investigation. The Corporation is cooperating fully in the investigation. The Corporation does not know the full scope of the investigation and cannot predict at this time the impact of the investigation or when or on what basis the investigation will be resolved. The Corporation believes that these transactions are valid leases for U.S. tax purposes and that its tax treatment of these transactions is appropriate based on its interpretation of the tax regulations and legal precedents; a court or other judicial authority, however, could disagree. The Corporation believes it has appropriate reserves to cover its tax liabilities, including liabilities related to structured leasing transactions, and related interest and penalties. The Corporation will continue to defend its position on the tax treatment of the leases vigorously.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5 Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The information called for by Item 5(a) relating to market price, dividend and related stockholder information is incorporated herein by reference to the section of the Consolidated Financial Statistics titled "Common Stock Dividend and Market Price" on page 73 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Information regarding dividend restrictions of the Corporation's banking subsidiaries is incorporated herein by reference to Note 28 titled "Restrictions on Subsidiary Dividends and Loans or Advances" on pages 65-66 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The following table shows certain information relating to the Corporation's purchases of common stock for the three months ended December 31, 2006 pursuant to the Corporation's share buyback program:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan (2)	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan
October 1 - 31, 2006	75,575	\$ 57.23	75,575	
November 1 - 30, 2006	4,731	58.30	4,731	
December 1 - 31, 2006	2,884	59.21	2,884	
Total (Fourth Quarter)	83,190	\$ 57.36	83,190	11,916,810

(1) Includes shares purchased from employees in connection with equity plan transactions such as the surrender of shares to pay an option exercise price or tax withholding.

(2) The Corporation's current stock buyback program, announced April 16, 2003, authorizes the purchase of up to 12.0 million shares of the Corporation's common stock. The program has no fixed expiration date.

Item 6 Selected Financial Data

The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the table titled "Summary of Selected Consolidated Financial Data" on page 2 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" on pages 2 through 32 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 7A Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" on pages 28 through 30 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Table of Contents**Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data**

The following financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries included in the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, are incorporated herein by reference.

	2006
	Financial Annual Report
	Page(s)
For Northern Trust Corporation and Subsidiaries:	
Consolidated Balance Sheet December 31, 2006 and 2005	34
Consolidated Statement of Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	35
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	35
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	36
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	37
For Northern Trust Corporation (Corporation only):	
Condensed Balance Sheet December 31, 2006 and 2005	70
Condensed Statement of Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	70
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	35
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	36
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004	71
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	38-71
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	72
The section titled Quarterly Financial Data on page 73 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.	

Item 9 Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A Controls and Procedures

The Corporation's management, with the participation of the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, such officers have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Corporation's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in bringing to their attention on a timely basis material information relating to the Corporation (including its consolidated subsidiaries) required to be included in the Corporation's periodic filings under the Exchange Act. There have been no changes in the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

The information called for by Item 9A relating to the report of management on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and the attestation report of the Corporation's independent registered public accounting firm is incorporated herein by reference to pages 32 and 33 of the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 9B Other Information

Not applicable.

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PART III

Item 10 Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information called for by Item 10 relating to Directors and Nominees for election to the Board of Directors is incorporated herein by reference to the Election of Directors and Information about the Nominees for Director sections of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007. The information called for by Item 10 relating to Executive Officers is set forth in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information called for by Item 10 relating to Regulation S-K, Item 405 disclosure of delinquent Form 3, 4 or 5 filers is incorporated by reference to the Security Ownership of the Board and Management Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance section of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007.

The information called for by Item 10 relating to Regulation S-K, Item 406 disclosure regarding the Corporation's code of ethics applicable to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions is incorporated by reference to the Corporate Governance Code of Business Conduct and Ethics section of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007.

The information called for by Item 10 relating to Regulation S-K, Item 407(c)(3) disclosure of procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the Corporation's board of directors is incorporated by reference to the Corporate Governance Director Nominations and Qualifications section of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007. The information called for by Item 10 relating to Regulation S-K, Item 407(d)(4) and (d)(5) disclosure of the Corporation's audit committee financial experts and identification of the Corporation's audit committee is incorporated by reference to the Board and Board Committee Information Audit Committee section of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007.

Item 11 Executive Compensation

The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the following sections of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007: (a) the Executive Compensation Compensation and Benefits Committee Report section, (b) the Corporate Governance Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation section, and (c) the Summary Compensation Table, Grants of Plan-Based Awards, Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End, Option Exercises and Stock Vested, Pension Benefits, Potential Payments upon Termination of Employment or a Change in Control, and Director Compensation subsections of the Compensation and Discussion Analysis section.

Item 12 Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Security Ownership of the Board and Management, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners, and Equity Compensation Plan Information sections of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007.

Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Corporate Governance Director Independence and the Corporate Governance Related Person Transaction Policy sections of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007.

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Item 14 Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information called for by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees of Independent Public Accounting Firm and Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures of the Audit Committee sections of the Corporation's definitive 2007 Notice and Proxy Statement to be filed on or about March 12, 2007 in connection with the solicitation of proxies for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held April 17, 2007.

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PART IV

Item 15 Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

Item 15(a)(1) and (2) Northern Trust Corporation and Subsidiaries List of Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

The following financial information is set forth in Item 1 for informational purposes only:

Financial Information of The Northern Trust Company (Bank only):

Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheet December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Unaudited Consolidated Statement of Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

The following consolidated financial statements of the Corporation and its subsidiaries are incorporated by reference into Item 8 from the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006:

Consolidated Financial Statements of Northern Trust Corporation and Subsidiaries:

Consolidated Balance Sheet December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Consolidated Statement of Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

The following financial information is incorporated by reference into Item 8 from the Corporation's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006:

Financial Statements of Northern Trust Corporation (Corporation only):

Condensed Balance Sheet December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Condensed Statement of Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows Years Ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004.

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2006, incorporated by reference into Item 8 from the Corporation's Financial Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006, pertain to the Bank only information, consolidated financial statements and Corporation only information listed above.

The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm incorporated by reference into Item 8 from the Corporation's Annual Report to Shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2006 pertains to the consolidated financial statements and Corporation only information listed above.

Financial statement schedules have been omitted for the reason that they are not required or are not applicable.

Item 15(a)(3) Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index beginning on page 39 of this Form 10-K are filed herewith or are incorporated herein by reference to other filings.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Form 10-K Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 28, 2007

Northern Trust Corporation
(Registrant)

By: /s/ WILLIAM A. OSBORN
William A. Osborn

Chairman of the Board and

Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Form 10-K Annual Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signature	Title
/s/ WILLIAM A. OSBORN <i>William A. Osborn</i>	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, and Director
/s/ STEVEN L. FRADKIN <i>Steven L. Fradkin</i>	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
/s/ AILEEN B. BLAKE <i>Aileen B. Blake</i>	Executive Vice President and Controller (Chief Accounting Officer)

Duane L. Burnham	Director)
Linda Walker Bynoe	Director)
Nicholas D. Chabraja	Director)
Susan Crown	Director)
Dipak C. Jain	Director)
Arthur L. Kelly	Director)
Robert C. McCormack	Director)
Edward J. Mooney	Director)
John W. Rowe	Director)
Harold B. Smith	Director)
William D. Smithburg	Director)
Charles A. Tribbett III	Director)
Frederick H. Waddell	Director)

By /s/ KELLY R. WELSH
Kelly R. Welsh
Attorney-in-Fact

Date: February 28, 2007

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT INDEX**

Exhibit Number	Description	Exhibit Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit of Same Name in Prior Filing* or Filed Herewith
(3)	Articles of Incorporation and By-laws	
	(i) Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Northern Trust Corporation as amended to date	(40)
	(ii) By-laws as amended to date	(44)
(4)	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders	
	(i) Form of The Northern Trust Company's Global Senior Bank Note (Fixed Rate)	(19)
	(ii) Form of The Northern Trust Company's Global Senior Bank Note (Floating Rate)	(23)
	(iii) Form of The Northern Trust Company's Global Subordinated Bank Note (Fixed Rate)	(19)
	(iv) Form of The Northern Trust Company's Global Subordinated Bank Note (Floating Rate)	(23)
	(v) Junior Subordinated Indenture, dated as of January 1, 1997, between Northern Trust Corporation and The First National Bank of Chicago, as Debenture Trustee	(4)
	(vi) Amended Certificate of Designations of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock dated October 29, 1999	(16)
	(vii) Fiscal Agency Agreement dated March 11, 2005 by and among The Northern Trust Company as Issuer, Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise as Fiscal Agent, and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, and Brown Shipley & Co. Limited as Paying Agents	(35)
	(viii) Indenture dated as of August 15, 2006 between Northern Trust Corporation and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Trustee	(43)
	(ix) Form of 5.30% Note due 2011	(43)
(10)	Material Contracts	
	(i) Lease dated July 1, 1988 between American National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago as Trustee under Trust Agreement dated February 12, 1986 and known as Trust No. 66603 (Landlord) and Nortrust Realty Management, Inc. (Tenant)	(1)
	(ii) Northern Trust Employee Stock Ownership Plan as amended and restated effective January 1, 2002	(20)
	(1) Amendment Number One dated as of August 21, 2002	(22)
	(2) Amendment Number Two dated as of November 19, 2002	(23)
	(3) Amendment Number Three dated as of November 19, 2002	(23)
	(4) Amendment Number Four dated as of January 21, 2003	(24)
	(5) Amendment Number Five dated as of April 29, 2003	(25)
	(6) Amendment Number Six effective as of June 15, 2003	(26)
	(7) Amendment Number Seven effective as of June 15, 2003	(26)
	(8) Amendment Number Eight dated December 22, 2003	(27)
	(9) Amendment Number Nine dated December 22, 2003	(27)
	(10) Amendment Number Ten dated March 29, 2004	(28)
	(iii) Trust Agreement between The Northern Trust Company and Citizens and Southern Trust Company (Georgia), N.A., (predecessor of NationsBank, which, effective January 1, 1998, was succeeded by U.S. Trust Company N.A.) dated January 26, 1989	(2)
	(1) Amendment dated February 21, 1995	(6)
	(2) Amendment dated January 2, 1998	(7)
	(3) Amendment dated February 11, 2003	(24)
	(iv) Implementation Agreement dated June 26, 1996 between the Registrant, The Northern Trust Company, the ESOP Trust, and NationsBank (South) N.A. as Trustee (effective January 1, 1998, U.S. Trust Company, N.A. as successor Trustee)	(3)
	(v) Deferred Compensation Plans Trust Agreement dated May 11, 1998 between Northern Trust Corporation and Harris Trust and Savings Bank as Trustee (which, effective August 31, 1999, was	(9)

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succeeded by U.S. Trust Company, N.A.) regarding the Supplemental Employee Stock Ownership Plan for Employees of The Northern Trust Company, the Supplemental Thrift-Incentive Plan for Employees of The Northern Trust Company, the Supplemental Pension

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Exhibit Number	Description	Exhibit Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit of Same Name in Prior Filing* or Filed Herewith
	Plan for Employees of The Northern Trust Company, and the Northern Trust Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan**	
	(1) Amendment dated August 31, 1999	(15)
	(2) Amendment dated as of May 16, 2000	(17)
(vi)	Northern Trust Corporation Supplemental Employee Stock Ownership Plan as amended and restated as of July 20, 1999**	(15)
	(1) Amendment dated as of May 16, 2000	(17)
	(2) Amendment dated as of January 1, 2002	(21)
	(3) Amendment dated March 25, 2004	(28)
	(4) Amendment dated December 22, 2004 and effective January 1, 2005	(31)
	(5) Amendment dated December 13, 2005 and effective as of January 1, 2005	(38)
(vii)	Northern Trust Corporation Supplemental Thrift-Incentive Plan as amended and restated as of July 20, 1999**	(15)
	(1) Amendment dated December 31, 1999	(16)
	(2) Amendment dated as of May 16, 2000	(17)
	(3) Amendment dated as of January 1, 2002	(21)
	(4) Amendment dated March 25, 2004	(28)
	(5) Amendment dated December 22, 2004 and effective January 1, 2005	(31)
	(6) Amendment dated February 10, 2005	(35)
	(7) Amendment dated December 13, 2005 and effective as of January 1, 2005	(38)
(viii)	Northern Trust Corporation Supplemental Pension Plan as amended and restated as of July 20, 1999**	(15)
	(1) Amendment dated as of May 16, 2000	(17)
	(2) Amendment dated as of September 25, 2001	(19)
	(3) Amendment dated as of January 15, 2002	(21)
	(4) Amendment dated December 22, 2003	(27)
	(5) Amendment dated March 25, 2004	(28)
	(6) Amendment dated April 30, 2004	(29)
(ix)	Northern Trust Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan dated as of May 1, 1998**	(9)
	(1) Amendment dated as of May 16, 2000	(17)
	(2) Amendment dated March 25, 2004	(28)
	(3) Amendment dated December 14, 2005 and effective as of January 1, 2005	(38)
	(4) Amendment dated and effective May 4, 2006	(42)
	(5) Amendment dated and effective October 11, 2006	Filed Herewith
(x)	Rights Agreement, dated as of July 21, 1998, between Northern Trust Corporation and Norwest Bank Minnesota, N.A. (now known as Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, N.A.)	(8)
	(1) Amendment No. 1 to Rights Agreement dated as of November 18, 1998	(10)
	(2) Amendment No. 2 to Rights Agreement dated as of February 16, 1999	(11)
(xi)	Lease dated as of November 29, 2000 between LaSalle Bank National Association, as successor trustee to American National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago as Trustee under Trust Agreement dated April 5, 1990 and known as Trust No. 110513-07 (Landlord) and The Northern Trust Company (Tenant)	(18)
	(1) Amendment dated as of July 11, 2002	(22)
(xii)	Lease dated December 29, 2000 between Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (Landlord) and The Northern Trust Company (Tenant)	(18)
(xiii)	Amended 1992 Incentive Stock Plan**	(5)
	(1) Amendment dated January 20, 1998	(14)
	(2) Amendment dated September 15, 1998	(14)

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Exhibit Number	Description	Exhibit Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit of Same Name in Prior Filing* or Filed Herewith
	(4) Amendment dated September 25, 2001	(19)
(xiv)	Northern Trust Corporation 2002 Stock Plan**	(21)
	(1) Amendment dated February 17, 2004**	(28)
	(2) Form of Stock Option Agreement**	(39)
	(3) Form of Stock Award Agreement**	(33)
	(4) Form of Stock Unit Agreement**	(39)
	(5) Form of Addendum to Award Agreement**	(33)
	(6) Form of Non-Solicitation Agreement**	(33)
	(7) Form of Director Stock Agreement**	(39)
	(8) Form of Performance Stock Unit Award	(39)
(xv)	Northern Trust Corporation Management Performance Plan**	(13)
(xvi)	Northern Trust Corporation 1997 Stock Plan for Non-Employee Directors**	(12)
(xvii)	Northern Trust Corporation 1997 Deferred Compensation Plan for Non-Employee Directors As Amended**	(12)
	(1) Amendment dated as of January 21, 2003	(24)
(xviii)	Form of Employment Security Agreement entered into between Northern Trust Corporation and each of 9 executive officers**	Filed Herewith
(xix)	Form of Employment Security Agreement entered into between Northern Trust Corporation and each of 29 officers**	Filed Herewith
(xx)	Form of Employment Security Agreement entered into between Northern Trust Corporation and one officer**	(3)
	(1) Amendment dated as of September 25, 2001	(19)
	(2) Amendment dated as of January 15, 2002	(21)
(xxi)	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement of NTC Capital I, dated as of January 16, 1997, among Northern Trust Corporation, as Depositor, The First National Bank of Chicago, as Property Trustee, First Chicago Delaware, Inc., as Delaware Trustee, and the Administrative Trustees named therein	(4)
(xxii)	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of January 16, 1997, relating to NTC Capital I, by and between Northern Trust Corporation, as Guarantor, and The First National Bank of Chicago, as Guarantee Trustee	(4)
(xxiii)	Amended and Restated Trust Agreement of NTC Capital II, dated as of April 25, 1997, among Northern Trust Corporation, as Depositor, The First National Bank of Chicago, as Property Trustee, First Chicago Delaware, Inc., as Delaware Trustee, and the Administrative Trustees named therein	(5)
(xxiv)	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of April 25, 1997, relating to NTC Capital II, by and between Northern Trust Corporation, as Guarantor, and The First National Bank of Chicago, as Guarantee Trustee	(5)
(xxv)	Agreement between Fiserv Solutions, Inc. and The Northern Trust Company dated as of October 20, 1998	(12)
(xxvi)	Leases made November 25, 2002 between Heron Quays (HQ4) T1 Limited and Heron Quays (HQ4) T2 Limited (together the Landlord), Canary Wharf Management Limited, and The Northern Trust Company relating to:	
	(1) Floor 4 of Building HQ4, 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14	(23)
	(2) Floor B1 and Floors 5-8 of Building HQ4, 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14	(23)
	(3) Level BIM and Floors 9-11 of Building HQ4, 50 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14	(23)
	(4) Deed of Variation dated May 26, 2005 among Heron Quays (HQ4) T1 Limited, Heron Quays (HQ4) T2 Limited, Canary Wharf Management Limited, and The Northern	(36)

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Exhibit Number	Description	Exhibit Incorporated by Reference to Exhibit of Same Name in Prior Filing* or Filed Herewith
	(5) Deed of Severance dated March 27, 2006 among Heron Quays Properties Limited, Heron Quays (HQ4) T1 Limited, Heron Quays (HQ4) T2 Limited, Canary Wharf Management Limited, and The Northern Trust Company	(41)
(xxvii)	Agreement for Lease dated May 26, 2005 among Heron Quays Properties Limited, Canary Wharf Holdings Limited, and The Northern Trust Company	(36)
(xxviii)	Underlease dated May 26, 2005 among Heron Quays (HQ4) T1 Limited, Heron Quays (HQ4) T2 Limited, Canary Wharf Management Limited, and The Northern Trust Company	(36)
(xxix)	Northern Trust Corporation Severance Plan**	(21)
	(1) Amendment dated March 25, 2004**	(28)
	(2) Second Amendment dated March 9, 2005 and effective as of January 1, 2005**	(35)
	(3) Third Amendment dated and effective February 10, 2006**	(41)
(xxx)	Northern Partners Incentive Plan adopted July 19, 2004**	(30)
	(1) Amendment dated December 14, 2005 and effective as of January 1, 2005	(38)
(xxxi)	Amended and Restated Northern Trust Company Thrift-Incentive Plan effective January 1, 2005**	(31)
	(1) Amendment Number One dated August 19, 2005	(37)
	(2) Amendment Number Two dated November 21, 2005	(38)
	(3) Amendment Number Three dated June 6, 2006	(42)
	(4) Amendment Number Four dated November 29, 2006	Filed Herewith
(xxxii)	Share Purchase Agreement dated November 22, 2004 among Baring Asset Management Holdings Limited, ING Bank NV, The Northern Trust International Banking Corporation, and The Northern Trust Company (portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment)	(34)
	(1) Deed of Novation and Amendment dated March 31, 2005	(35)
(13)	2006 Financial Annual Report to Shareholders	Filed Herewith
(21)	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	Filed Herewith
(23)	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	Filed Herewith
(24)	Powers of Attorney	Filed Herewith
(31)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed Herewith
(32)	Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed Herewith

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* Prior Filings (File No. 0-5965)

- (1) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1988
- (2) Form 8-K dated January 26, 1989
- (3) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1996
- (4) Form 8-K dated January 22, 1997
- (5) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1997
- (6) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997
- (7) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1998
- (8) Form 8-A dated July 24, 1998
- (9) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998
- (10) Form 8-K dated November 20, 1998
- (11) Form 8-K dated February 19, 1999
- (12) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998
- (13) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999
- (14) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999
- (15) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999
- (16) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999
- (17) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000
- (18) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000
- (19) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2001
- (20) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001
- (21) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2002
- (22) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002
- (23) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002
- (24) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003
- (25) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003
- (26) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003
- (27) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003
- (28) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004
- (29) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004
- (30) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004
- (31) Form 8-K dated December 27, 2004
- (32) Form 8-K dated January 19, 2005
- (33) Form 8-K dated February 18, 2005
- (34) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004
- (35) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005
- (36) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2005
- (37) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005
- (38) Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005
- (39) Form 8-K dated February 21, 2006
- (40) Form 8-K dated April 18, 2006
- (41) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006
- (42) Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2006
- (43) Form 8-K dated August 23, 2006
- (44) Form 8-K dated November 14, 2006

** Denotes management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

Upon written request to Rose A. Ellis, Secretary, Northern Trust Corporation, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603, copies of exhibits listed above are available to Northern Trust Corporation stockholders by specifically identifying each exhibit desired in the request. In addition, prior filings in which the exhibits listed above are included are available free of charge through our website www.northerntrust.com, if the filings were made on or after May 1, 1996. Information contained on the web site is not part of this report.

Pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K, the Corporation hereby agrees to furnish the SEC, upon request, any instrument defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Corporation not filed as an exhibit herein. No such instrument authorizes long-term debt securities in excess of 10% of the total assets of the Corporation and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

