

STATE STREET Corp  
 Form 424B2  
 May 19, 2009  
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**CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE**

| Title of each class of securities to be registered | Amount to be registered | Proposed maximum offering price per share | Proposed maximum aggregate offering price | Amount of registration fee(1) |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Common Stock \$1.00 par value per share            | 58,975,450              | \$39.00                                   | \$2,300,042,550                           | \$128,342.37                  |

(1) The filing fee is calculated in accordance with Rule 457(r) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)  
 Registration No. 333-157882

**PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT**

(To Prospectus Dated March 12, 2009)

**State Street Corporation**

**51,283,000 Shares**

**Common Stock**

We are selling 51,283,000 shares of our common stock, par value \$1.00 per share.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol STT. The last reported sale price of our common stock on the New York Stock Exchange on May 18, 2009 was \$41.79 per share.

Our common stock is not a deposit or other obligation of a bank and is not insured by the FDIC or any other government agency.

*Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors beginning on page S-13.*

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the prospectus to which it relates is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

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|           |                  | <b>Underwriting<br/>Discounts and<br/>Commissions</b> | <b>Proceeds to State<br/>Street<br/>Corporation</b> |
|-----------|------------------|---|---|
| Per Share | \$ 39.00         | \$ 1.17   | \$ 37.83  |
| Total     | \$ 2,000,037,000 | \$ 60,001,110   | \$ 1,940,035,890                                    |

The underwriters have an option to purchase up to 7,692,450 additional shares of our common stock within 30 days of the date of this prospectus.

We also intend to offer, under a separate prospectus supplement, senior notes in a registered public offering. There can be no assurance as to the timing, size or terms of the proposed senior notes offering or that the proposed senior notes offering will be completed. The completion of this offering is not conditioned on the completion of the proposed senior notes offering and the completion of the proposed senior notes offering is not conditioned upon the completion of this offering. Any debt issued in the proposed senior notes offering will not be guaranteed under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

Delivery of the shares of common stock will be made on or about May 22, 2009.

*Joint Book-Running Managers*

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

**Morgan Stanley**

*Co-Managers*

**Barclays Capital**

**Credit Suisse**

**Merrill Lynch & Co.**

**UBS Investment Bank**

The date of this prospectus supplement is May 18, 2009.

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**ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT**

This document consists of two parts. The first part is the prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering. The second part is the prospectus, which describes more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering. You should read both this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, together with additional information described under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information** on page S-48.

In this prospectus supplement, State Street, we, our, ours and us refer to State Street Corporation, which is a financial holding company headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless the context otherwise requires. References to State Street Bank mean State Street Bank and Trust Company. If the information set forth in this prospectus supplement differs in any way from the information set forth in the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information set forth in this prospectus supplement.

Currency amounts in this prospectus supplement are stated in U.S. dollars.

**You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus or information contained in a free writing prospectus that we authorize to be delivered to you. This prospectus supplement may be used only for the purpose for which it has been prepared. No one is authorized to give information other than that contained in this prospectus supplement and in the documents referred to in this prospectus supplement. We have not, and the underwriters have not, authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it.**

**We are not, and the underwriters are not, making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted. You should not assume that the information appearing in this prospectus supplement or any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than the date of the applicable document. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date. Neither this prospectus supplement nor the accompanying prospectus constitutes an offer, or an invitation on our behalf or on behalf of the underwriters, to subscribe for and purchase any of the securities and may not be used for or in connection with an offer or solicitation by anyone, in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.**

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**FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference contain statements that are considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States securities laws. In addition, State Street and its management may make other written or oral communications from time to time that contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, including statements about industry trends, management's future expectations and other matters that do not relate strictly to historical facts, are based on assumptions by management, and are often identified by such forward-looking terminology as expect, look, believe, anticipate, estimate, may, will, trend, target and goal, or similar statements or variations of such terms. Forward-looking statements may include, among other things, statements about our confidence in our strategies and our expectations about financial performance, market growth, acquisitions and divestitures, new technologies, services and opportunities and earnings.

Forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties, which change over time, are based on management's expectations and assumptions at the time the statements are made, and are not guarantees of future results. Management's expectations and assumptions, and the continued validity of the forward-looking statements, are subject to change due to a broad range of factors affecting the national and global economies, the equity, debt, currency and other financial markets, as well as factors specific to State Street and its subsidiaries, including State Street Bank. Factors that could cause changes in the expectations or assumptions on which forward-looking statements are based include, but are not limited to:

global financial market disruptions and the current worldwide economic recession, and monetary and other governmental actions designed to address such disruptions and recession in the U.S. and internationally;

the impact of our consolidation for financial reporting purposes, effective as of May 15, 2009, of the asset-backed commercial paper conduits that we administer, including the possible increase in the volatility of our net interest revenue, changes in the composition of the assets on our consolidated balance sheet and the possibility that we may be required to change the manner in which we fund those assets;

the financial strength and continuing viability of the counterparties with which we or our clients do business and with which we have investment or financial exposure;

the liquidity of the U.S. and international securities markets, particularly the markets for fixed-income securities, and the liquidity requirements of our customers;

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

the maintenance of credit agency ratings for our debt obligations as well as the level of credibility of credit agency ratings;

the possibility of our customers incurring substantial losses in investment pools where we act as agent, and the possibility of further general reductions in the valuation of assets;

our ability to attract deposits and other low-cost, short-term funding;

potential changes to the competitive environment, including changes due to the effects of consolidation, extensive and changing government regulation and perceptions of State Street as a suitable service provider or counterparty;

the level and volatility of interest rates and the performance and volatility of securities, credit, currency and other markets in the U.S. and internationally;

our ability to measure the fair value of the investment securities on our consolidated balance sheet;

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the results of litigation, government investigations and similar disputes and, in particular, the effect of current or potential proceedings concerning State Street Global Advisors, or SSgAs, active fixed-income strategies and other investment products, and the enactment of legislation and changes in regulation and enforcement that impact us and our customers;

adverse publicity or other reputational harm;

our ability to pursue acquisitions, strategic alliances and divestitures, finance future business acquisitions and obtain regulatory approvals and consents for acquisitions;

the performance and demand for the products and services we offer, including the level and timing of withdrawals from our collective investment products;

our ability to continue to grow revenue, attract highly skilled people, control expenses and attract the capital necessary to achieve our business goals and comply with regulatory requirements;

our ability to control operating risks, information technology systems risks and outsourcing risks, the possibility of errors in the quantitative models we use to manage our business and the possibility that our controls will fail or be circumvented;

the potential for new products and services to impose additional costs on us and expose us to increased operational risk, and our ability to protect our intellectual property rights;

changes in government regulation or new legislation, which may increase our costs, expose us to risk related to compliance or impact our customers;

restrictions and limitations associated with our participation in the U.S. Treasury's Troubled Asset Relief Program, or TARP, capital purchase program and our ability to repurchase the preferred stock and warrants issued by us under that program;

changes in accounting standards and practices; and

changes in tax legislation and in the interpretation of existing tax laws by U.S. and non-U.S. tax authorities that impact the amount of taxes due.

Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed in our forward-looking statements and from our historical financial results due to the factors discussed above and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or in our other Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, filings. Forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our expectations or beliefs as of any date subsequent to the date of this prospectus supplement. We undertake no obligation to revise the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus supplement to reflect events after the date of this prospectus supplement. The factors discussed above and elsewhere in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or in our other SEC filings are not intended to be a complete summary of all risks and uncertainties that may affect our businesses. We cannot anticipate all potential economic, operational and financial developments that may adversely impact our operations and our financial results.

Forward-looking statements should not be viewed as predictions and should not be the primary basis upon which investors evaluate State Street. Any investor in State Street should consider all risks and uncertainties disclosed in our SEC filings described under the Section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information" on page S-48, all of which are accessible on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).





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**SUMMARY**

*This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in, or incorporated by reference into, this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. As a result, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you or that you should consider before investing in our common stock. You should read this entire prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus, including the Risk Factors section and the documents incorporated by reference, which are described under Where You Can Find More Information on page S-48.*

**State Street Corporation**

State Street Corporation is a financial holding company organized under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Through our subsidiaries, we provide a full range of products and services for institutional investors worldwide.

We were organized in 1969 and conduct our business primarily through our principal bank subsidiary, State Street Bank. State Street Bank traces its beginnings to the founding of the Union Bank in 1792. The charter under which State Street Bank now operates was authorized by a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891, and its present name was adopted in 1960.

With \$11.34 trillion of assets under custody and \$1.40 trillion of assets under management at March 31, 2009, we are a leading specialist in meeting the needs of institutional investors worldwide. Our customers include mutual funds, collective investment funds and other investment pools, corporate and public retirement plans, insurance companies, foundations, endowments and investment managers. Including the United States, we operate in 27 countries and more than 100 geographic markets worldwide.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol **STT**. Our executive offices are located at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, and our telephone number is (617) 786-3000.

**Risk Factors**

An investment in our common stock involves certain risks. You should carefully consider the risks described in the Risk Factors section beginning on page S-13 of this prospectus supplement, as well as other information included or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, before making an investment decision.

**Recent Developments**

***Conduit Consolidation***

Effective May 15, 2009, we elected to take action that resulted in the consolidation onto our consolidated balance sheet of all of the assets and liabilities of the four third-party-owned, special-purpose, multi-seller asset-backed commercial paper programs that we administer, referred to as conduits. The consolidation of the conduits was completed pursuant to the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46(R) following the voluntary redemption of the conduits' outstanding subordinated debt. We consolidated the conduits only for accounting purposes and have not legally acquired the conduits' assets and liabilities. The conduits remain separate and distinct legal entities, and their commercial paper programs continue to operate substantially in accordance with past practice.

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In connection with the consolidation of the conduits, (1) we recorded a pre-tax extraordinary loss of approximately \$6.1 billion, or approximately \$3.7 billion after-tax, in our consolidated statement of income, (2) we added conduit assets, primarily mortgage- and asset-backed securities, which as of May 15, 2009 had an aggregate par value of approximately \$22.7 billion and an aggregate fair value of approximately \$16.6 billion, to our consolidated balance sheet and (3) we increased our third-party liabilities, primarily short-term commercial paper, on our consolidated balance sheet to a new total of \$20.9 billion as of May 15, 2009. Upon consolidation, the aggregate fair value of the conduit assets was established as their book value, resulting in a discount to par value. To the extent that the assets' cash flows exceed their book value, the discounts will accrete as interest revenue over the lives of the assets in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP.

Following consolidation, our aggregate investment securities portfolio continues to be concentrated in securities with high credit quality, with approximately 81% of the carrying value of the portfolio rated AAA or AA as of May 15, 2009, compared to 83% for the investment securities portfolio immediately prior to consolidation. Because of our recognition upon consolidation of the unrealized loss on the conduit assets, the consolidation of the conduits did not affect the net unrealized loss on our investment portfolio. The net pre-tax unrealized loss on the investment portfolio as of May 15, 2009 was \$8.6 billion, or \$5.3 billion after-tax, compared to \$9.5 billion, or \$5.9 billion after-tax, at March 31, 2009.

### ***Results of Stress Test***

On May 7, 2009, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced the results of its forward-looking capital assessment, referred to as the Supervisory Capital Assessment Program, or the SCAP, that was administered to the 19 largest U.S. bank holding companies, including State Street. The Federal Reserve determined that, under the stress test administered under the SCAP, we did not need additional capital.

The SCAP's stress test methodology assumed two scenarios: a baseline scenario reflecting a current market outlook and a more adverse scenario. The Federal Reserve concluded that we had a sufficient capital buffer to withstand even the stress test's more adverse scenario, which was applied assuming consolidation of the conduits onto our consolidated balance sheet during 2009. The information used to apply the stress test was prepared in accordance with the assumptions and methodologies required by the SCAP. The information utilized does not reflect our outlook and is not intended to be a representation of our expected future performance or financial condition.

**Table of Contents****Selected Consolidated Financial Information(1)**

|   | Quarters Ended   |                      | Years Ended          |                         |
|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
|   | March 31,<br>2009(2)   | March 31,<br>2008(2) | December 31,<br>2008 | December 31,<br>2007(3) |
|   | (Dollars in millions, except per share amounts or where otherwise noted) |                      |                      |                         |
| <b>Fee Revenue:</b>   |  |                      |                      |                         |
| Servicing fees  | \$ 766   | \$ 960               | \$ 3,745             | \$ 3,388                |
| Management fees   | 181  | 278                  | 1,028                | 1,141                   |
| Trading services  | 245  | 366                  | 1,467                | 1,152                   |
| Securities finance  | 181  | 303                  | 1,230                | 681                     |
| Processing fees and other   | 49   | 54                   | 277                  | 271                     |
| Total fee revenue   | 1,422  | 1,961                | 7,747                | 6,633                   |
| <b>Net Interest Revenue:</b>  |  |                      |                      |                         |
| Interest revenue  | 738  | 1,288                | 4,879                | 5,212                   |
| Interest expense  | 174  | 663                  | 2,229                | 3,482                   |
| Net interest revenue  | 564  | 625                  | 2,650                | 1,730                   |
| Gains (Losses) related to investment securities, net                        | 16   | (9)                  | (54)                 | (27)                    |
| Gain on sale of CitiStreet interest, net of exit and other associated costs |  |                      | 350                  |                         |
| Total revenue   | 2,002  | 2,577                | 10,693               | 8,336                   |
| Provision for loan losses   | 84   |                      |                      |                         |
| <b>Expenses:</b>  |  |                      |                      |                         |
| Salaries and employee benefits  | 731  | 1,062                | 3,842                | 3,256                   |
| Information systems and communications                                      | 161  | 155                  | 633                  | 546                     |
| Transaction processing services   | 131  | 162                  | 644                  | 619                     |
| Occupancy   | 121  | 110                  | 465                  | 408                     |
| Provision for legal exposure  |  |                      |                      | 600                     |
| Provision for investment account infusion                                   |  |                      | 450                  |                         |
| Restructuring charges   |  |                      | 306                  |                         |
| Merger and integration costs  | 17   | 26                   | 115                  | 198                     |
| Other   | 143  | 259                  | 1,396                | 806                     |
| Total expenses  | 1,304  | 1,774                | 7,851                | 6,433                   |
| Income before income tax expense  | 614  | 803                  | 2,842                | 1,903                   |
| Income tax expense  | 138  | 273                  | 1,031                | 642                     |
| <b>Net income</b>   | \$ 476   | \$ 530               | \$ 1,811             | \$ 1,261                |
| <b>Net income available to common shareholders</b>                          | \$ 445   | \$ 530               | \$ 1,789             | \$ 1,261                |
| <b>Earnings Per Common Share:</b>   |  |                      |                      |                         |
| Basic(4)(5)   | \$ 1.03  | \$ 1.36              | \$ 4.32              | \$ 3.49                 |
| Diluted   | 1.02   | 1.35                 | 4.30                 | 3.45                    |
| <b>Cash dividends declared per common share</b>                             | 0.01   | 0.23                 | 0.95                 | 0.88                    |
| <b>Return on common equity</b>  | 15.7%  | 18.7%                | 14.8%                | 13.4%                   |
| <b>Average Common Shares Outstanding (in thousands):</b>                    |  |                      |                      |                         |
| Basic   | 432,179  | 387,942              | 413,182              | 360,675                 |
| Diluted   | 435,299  | 393,647              | 416,100              | 365,488                 |
| <b>Assets under custody (in trillions)</b>                                  | \$ 11.34   | \$ 14.90             | \$ 12.04             | \$ 15.30                |
| <b>Assets under management (in trillions)</b>                               | 1.40   | 1.96                 | 1.44                 | 1.98                    |

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- (1) Information has not been adjusted to reflect consolidation of the conduits onto our consolidated balance sheet or to give effect to the completion of this offering or the proposed offering of our senior notes described below under the heading Proposed Senior Notes Offering .
- (2) Information for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008 is unaudited.
- (3) Year ended December 31, 2007 includes financial results of Investors Financial, acquired by State Street in July 2007, for the quarters ended September 30 and December 31, 2007.
- (4) Basic earnings per common share related to distributed earnings were \$0.24 and \$0.23 for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and related to undistributed earnings were \$0.79 and \$1.13 for the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- (5) Basic earnings per common share related to distributed earnings were \$0.94 and \$0.86 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and related to undistributed earnings were \$3.38 and \$2.63 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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**Table of Contents****Consolidated Statement of Condition(1)**

|  | March 31,<br>2009(2)                               | December 31,<br>2008 |
|--|--|----------------------|
|  | (Dollars in millions, except<br>per share amounts) |                      |
| <b>Assets</b>  |  |                      |
| Cash and due from banks  | \$ 3,539   | \$ 3,181             |
| Interest-bearing deposits with banks   | 34,906   | 55,733               |
| Securities purchased under resale agreements   | 1,291  | 1,635                |
| Trading account assets   | 4,872  | 815                  |
| Investment securities available for sale   | 54,295   | 54,163               |
| Investment securities held to maturity purchased under money market liquidity facility (fair value of \$740 and \$6,100) | 740  | 6,087                |
| Investment securities held to maturity (fair value of \$13,698 and \$14,311)   | 15,439   | 15,767               |
| Loans and leases (less allowance for losses of \$94 and \$18)  | 7,644  | 9,113                |
| Premises and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,799 and \$2,758)  | 2,029  | 2,011                |
| Accrued income receivable  | 1,498  | 1,738                |
| Goodwill   | 4,493  | 4,527                |
| Other intangible assets  | 1,809  | 1,851                |
| Other assets   | 9,589  | 17,010               |
| <b>Total assets</b>  | <b>\$ 142,144</b>                                  | <b>\$ 173,631</b>    |
| <b>Liabilities</b>   |  |                      |
| Deposits:  |  |                      |
| Non-interest-bearing   | \$ 13,247  | \$ 32,785            |
| Interest-bearing U.S.  | 12,691   | 4,558                |
| Interest-bearing Non-U.S.  | 57,978   | 74,882               |
| Total deposits   | 83,916   | 112,225              |
| Securities sold under repurchase agreements  | 10,388   | 11,154               |
| Federal funds purchased  | 1,402  | 1,082                |
| Short-term borrowings under money market liquidity facility  | 740  | 6,042                |
| Other short-term borrowings  | 15,646   | 11,555               |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities   | 7,789  | 14,380               |
| Long-term debt   | 8,405  | 4,419                |
| <b>Total liabilities</b>   | <b>128,286</b>                                     | <b>160,857</b>       |
| <b>Shareholders' equity</b>  |  |                      |
| Preferred stock, no par: 3,500,000 shares authorized; 20,000 shares issued and outstanding                               | 1,889  | 1,883                |
| Common stock, \$1 par: 750,000,000 shares authorized; 434,798,034 and 431,976,032 shares issued                          | 435  | 432                  |
| Surplus  | 6,964  | 6,992                |
| Retained earnings  | 9,575  | 9,135                |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss   | (4,987)  | (5,650)              |
| Treasury stock, at cost (421,803 and 418,354 shares)   | (18)   | (18)                 |
| <b>Total shareholders' equity</b>  | <b>13,858</b>                                      | <b>12,774</b>        |
| <b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>  | <b>\$ 142,144</b>                                  | <b>\$ 173,631</b>    |

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- (1) Information has not been adjusted to reflect consolidation of the conduits onto our consolidated balance sheet or to give effect to the completion of this offering or the proposed offering of our senior notes described below under the heading Proposed Senior Notes Offering .
- (2) Unaudited.

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For illustrative purposes, the following table sets forth specified capital ratios as of March 31, 2009, (1) actual, (2) as adjusted to reflect the effect of consolidation of the conduits onto our consolidated balance sheet in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46(R) and (3) as adjusted to reflect the effect of consolidation of the conduits onto our consolidated balance sheet and to give effect to the receipt of approximately \$1.94 billion of net proceeds from this offering. The tier 1 leverage, tier 1 risk-based capital and total risk-based capital ratios are calculated in accordance with applicable bank regulatory requirements. The calculation of the tier 1 common risk-based ratio is explained in note 3 below and the calculation of the ratio of tangible common equity to adjusted tangible assets is explained in note 4 below.

|   | As of March 31, 2009  |   |  |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|
|   | Actual<br>(Unaudited) | As Adjusted for<br>Conduit<br>Consolidation(1)(2) | As Adjusted for<br>Conduit<br>Consolidation<br>and Receipt of<br>Net Proceeds<br>from this<br>Offering(1)(2) |
| Tier 1 leverage ratio                                 | 10.4%                 | 7.4%  | 8.8%   |
| Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio                       | 19.1%                 | 13.2%   | 15.7%  |
| Total risk-based capital ratio                        | 20.5%                 | 14.6%   | 17.1%  |
| Tier 1 common risk-based ratio(3)                     | 14.8%                 | 9.0%  | 11.4%  |
| Tangible common equity to adjusted tangible assets(4) | 5.9%                  | 2.2%  | 3.8%   |

- (1) Not adjusted for the repurchase of the preferred stock and the related common stock purchase warrants issued to the U.S. Treasury under the TARP capital purchase program as discussed below under the heading "Use of Proceeds". The proposed senior notes offering will not have a material effect on any of the ratios set forth in the table.
- (2) Effective May 15, 2009, we elected to take action that resulted in the consolidation onto our consolidated balance sheet of all of the assets and liabilities of the conduits in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 46(R). For purposes of this table, we have assumed that all of the conduits, with total assets of approximately \$22.5 billion as of March 31, 2009, were consolidated on March 31, 2009 and that the assets of the conduits were recorded at their fair value as of that date, that we incurred a loss in connection with such consolidation and that our marginal tax rate was 40%. Depending upon, among other things, the measurement date of the security, the subsequent sale price of the security may be different from its recorded fair value. These differences may be significant especially if the security is sold during a period of illiquidity or market disruption or as part of a large block of securities under a forced transaction.
- (3) The tier 1 common risk-based ratio is calculated by dividing (a) tier 1 capital less non-common elements including qualifying perpetual preferred stock, qualifying minority interest in subsidiaries and qualifying trust preferred securities, by (b) risk-weighted assets, which assets are calculated in accordance with applicable bank regulatory requirements. The tier 1 common risk-based ratio is not required by GAAP or on a recurring basis by applicable bank regulatory requirements. However, this ratio was used by the Federal Reserve in connection with its stress test administered to the 19 largest U.S. bank holding companies under the SCAP, the results of which were announced on May 7, 2009. Although we understand that the Federal Reserve does not intend to prospectively require calculation of the tier 1 common risk-based ratio, due to the recent timing of the SCAP, management is currently monitoring this ratio, along with the other ratios set forth in the table above, in evaluating State Street's capital levels and believes that, at this time, the ratio may be of interest to investors. As used in the table above, actual unaudited tier 1 capital as of March 31,

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- 2009 was \$14.6 billion, which capital was calculated in accordance with applicable bank regulatory requirements. To calculate tier 1 common capital, tier 1 capital was reduced by non-common elements of capital, composed of \$1.9 billion of preferred stock and \$1.5 billion of trust preferred securities. These aggregate non-common capital elements of \$3.4 billion were deducted from tier 1 capital of \$14.6 billion, resulting in actual unaudited tier 1 common capital of \$11.2 billion.
- (4) The ratio of tangible common equity to adjusted tangible assets, or TCE ratio, is calculated by dividing total consolidated common shareholders' equity by consolidated total assets, after reducing both amounts by goodwill and other intangible assets net of related deferred taxes. Consolidated total assets reflected in the TCE ratio also exclude commercial paper purchased under the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston's AMLF and cash balances on deposit at the Federal Reserve Bank and other central banks in excess of required reserves. Tangible common equity and adjusted tangible assets are considered to be non-GAAP financial measures and should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for or superior to, financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. The TCE ratio is a metric used by management to evaluate the adequacy of State Street's capital levels. Since there is no authoritative requirement to calculate the TCE ratio, our TCE ratio is not necessarily comparable to similar capital measures disclosed or used by other companies in the financial services industry.

With respect to the calculation of the actual unaudited TCE ratio as of March 31, 2009, a reconciliation of tangible common equity to GAAP total common shareholders' equity is set forth below (in millions):

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>Total Common Shareholders' Equity</b> | \$ 11,969       |
| Less:                                    |                 |
| Goodwill                                 | 4,493           |
| Intangible assets                        | 1,809           |
| <b>Adjusted equity</b>                   | <b>5,667</b>    |
| Plus deferred tax liability              | 540             |
| <b>Total tangible common equity</b>      | <b>\$ 6,207</b> |

With respect to the calculation of the actual unaudited TCE ratio as of March 31, 2009, a reconciliation of adjusted tangible assets to GAAP total assets is set forth below (in millions):

|                                       |                   |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Total Assets</b>                   | \$ 142,144        |
| Less:                                 |                   |
| Goodwill                              | 4,493             |
| Other intangible assets               | 1,809             |
| AMLF investment securities            | 740               |
| Excess reserves held at central banks | 29,963            |
| <b>Adjusted assets</b>                | <b>105,139</b>    |
| Plus:                                 |                   |
| Deferred tax liability                | 540               |
| <b>Total adjusted tangible assets</b> | <b>\$ 105,679</b> |

A hypothetical increase (or decrease) in tangible shareholders' equity of \$100 million would increase (or decrease) our actual unaudited capital ratios at March 31, 2009, all other factors remaining unchanged, as follows: (a) tier 1 leverage ratio by seven basis points, (b) tier 1 risk-based capital ratio by 13 basis points, (c) total risk-based capital ratio by 13 basis points, (d) tier 1 common risk-based ratio by 13 basis points and (e) TCE ratio by 10 basis points. A hypothetical increase (or decrease) in consolidated total assets of \$1.0 billion





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would decrease (or increase) our unaudited capital ratios at March 31, 2009, all other factors remaining unchanged, as follows: (a) tier 1 leverage ratio by eight basis points, (b) tier 1 risk-based capital ratio by 13 basis points, (c) total risk-based capital ratio by 13 basis points, (d) tier 1 common risk-based ratio by 10 basis points and (e) TCE ratio by five basis points. In calculating the impact of an increase or decrease in assets on the capital ratios, we have assumed that the assets are risk-weighted based on the actual composite risk-weighting at March 31, 2009.

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**The Offering**

Common stock we are offering: 51,283,000 shares

Common stock outstanding after this offering: 486,092,120 shares(1)(2)

Underwriter's option to purchase additional shares: 7,692,450 shares

Use of proceeds: The net proceeds of this offering will be approximately \$1.94 billion (or approximately \$2.23 billion if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares), after deducting estimated expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions. Subject to consultation with our banking regulators, we plan to notify the U.S. Treasury of our intent to repurchase the shares of our Series B fixed-rate cumulative perpetual preferred stock, or Series B Preferred Stock, issued to the U.S. Treasury under the TARP capital purchase program and the related outstanding common stock purchase warrants, which together we refer to as the TARP securities. If permitted to effect such repurchase, we expect to use the net proceeds of this offering and the proposed offering of our senior notes described below under the heading "Proposed Senior Notes Offering" to repurchase the TARP securities. If we are not permitted to repurchase the TARP securities or if any proceeds remain following such repurchase, we may also use the net proceeds of the offerings for general corporate purposes, which may include working capital, capital expenditures, funding potential future acquisitions, investments in or loans to our subsidiaries, refinancing of debt and satisfaction of other obligations.

New York Stock Exchange symbol: STT

- (1) The number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately after the closing of this offering is based on 434,809,120 shares of our common stock outstanding as of May 1, 2009, including unvested restricted stock granted under our stock compensation plan and excluding 420,734 shares of common stock acquired for deferred compensation plans and held by an external trustee as of May 1, 2009.
- (2) Unless otherwise indicated, the number of shares of common stock presented in this prospectus supplement assumes no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares and excludes 14,352,687 shares issuable upon exercise of options outstanding as of May 1, 2009, 9,651,487 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding grants under stock award programs, other equity incentive plans and a stock purchase plan as of May 1, 2009 and 5,576,208 shares issuable upon exercise of a warrant issued to the U.S. Treasury and outstanding as of May 1, 2009.

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**Proposed Senior Notes Offering**

We also intend to offer, under a separate prospectus supplement, senior notes in a registered public offering. There can be no assurance as to the timing, size or terms of the proposed senior notes offering or that the proposed senior notes offering will be completed. The completion of this offering is not conditioned on the completion of the proposed senior notes offering and the completion of the proposed senior notes offering is not conditioned upon the completion of this offering. Any debt issued in the proposed senior notes offering will not be guaranteed under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program.

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**RISK FACTORS**

*An investment in our common stock is subject to the risk factors described below. You should carefully consider the following risk factors and other information contained in this prospectus supplement, in the documents included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and in the accompanying prospectus before deciding whether this investment is suited to your particular circumstances.*

*The risk factors below restate those set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, including, in particular: (1) to reflect the consolidation of the conduits onto our consolidated balance sheet and (2) to update the information in the other risk factors.*

**Risks Relating to State Street**

***Global financial market disruptions since mid-2007 have increased the uncertainty and unpredictability we face in managing our business, and continued or additional disruptions could have an adverse effect on our business, our results of operations and our financial condition.***

Since mid-2007, global credit and other financial markets have suffered substantial volatility, illiquidity and disruption. Beginning in 2008, these factors resulted in the bankruptcy or acquisition of, or significant government assistance to, a number of major domestic and international financial institutions, some of which were significant counterparties with us. These events, and the potential for increased and continuing disruptions, have significantly diminished overall confidence in the financial markets and in financial institutions, have further exacerbated liquidity and pricing issues within the fixed-income markets, have increased the uncertainty and unpredictability we face in managing our business and have had an adverse effect on our business, our results of operations and our financial condition. The continuation of current disruptions or the occurrence of additional disruptions in the global markets could have an adverse effect on our business, our results of operations and our financial condition.

***The current worldwide economic recession has adversely affected, and is likely to continue to adversely affect, our business and our results of operations.***

Our business is affected by global economic conditions, including regional and international rates of economic growth and the impact that such economic conditions have on the financial markets. The current downturn in the U.S. and global economies has led to an increased level of commercial and consumer delinquencies, lack of consumer confidence, decreased market valuations and liquidity, increased market volatility and a widespread reduction of business activity generally. The resulting economic pressure and lack of confidence in the financial markets has adversely affected our business, our financial condition and our results of operations, as well as the business of our customers. A worsening of economic conditions in the U.S. or globally would likely exacerbate the adverse effects of these difficult conditions on us and on the financial services industry in general.

***The consolidation for financial reporting purposes of our asset-backed commercial paper conduits may increase the volatility of our net interest income, changes the composition of the assets on our consolidated balance sheet and may require that we change the manner in which we fund those assets.***

Effective May 15, 2009, we elected to take action that resulted in the consolidation onto our consolidated balance sheet of all of the assets and liabilities of the conduits. Upon consolidation, the aggregate fair value of the conduit assets was established as their book value, resulting in a discount to par value. To the extent that the assets' cash flows exceed their book value, the discounts will accrete as interest revenue over the lives of the assets in accordance with GAAP. The timing and ultimate recognition of this accretion of revenue depends on factors including future credit conditions and the timing of underlying collateral prepayment. Because the rate of revenue recognition is dependent in part on the rate of prepayments, which is beyond our control, the volatility of our net interest revenue may increase.

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Consolidating the conduits also altered the overall composition of the assets on our consolidated balance sheet. As of May 15, 2009, the percentage of the carrying value of our aggregate investment securities rated AAA was 69%, rated AA was 12%, rated A was 7% and rated BBB was 4% following consolidation, compared to 72%, 11%, 5% and 3%, respectively, immediately prior to consolidation. The percentage of the financial assets on our consolidated balance sheet that are classified as level 3 for purposes of SFAS No. 157 also increased as a result of the conduit consolidation. Although we anticipate that the actual economic loss on the assets consolidated from the conduits will be less than the after-tax extraordinary loss of approximately \$3.7 billion that we recorded upon consolidation, we believe that the risk of economic loss associated with these assets is generally higher than the risk associated with the other securities on our consolidated balance sheet.

Going forward, we expect to fund the conduit assets through State Street Bank's normal funding sources, through the issuance by the conduits of asset-backed commercial paper or by drawing upon our other short-term liquidity sources. The amount and composition of this funding will vary depending on the availability and cost of the various funding sources. If the market for asset-backed commercial paper continues to be stressed, or if the conduits are unable to obtain third-party funding, we may be required to fund the conduits from State Street Bank's normal funding sources or our other liquidity sources. If conditions were to arise that strained our liquidity management, such increased reliance upon our balance sheet as a funding source would place additional pressure on our liquidity management.

*The failure or instability of any of our significant counterparties, many of whom are financial institutions, could expose us to loss.*

The financial markets are characterized by extensive interconnections among financial institutions, including banks, broker/dealers, collective investment funds and insurance companies. As a result of these interconnections, we and many of our customers have concentrated counterparty exposure to other financial institutions. Although we have procedures for monitoring both individual and aggregate counterparty risk, like other large financial institutions the nature of our business is such that large individual and aggregate counterparty exposure is inherent. At any given time, it is typical that we will have one or more counterparties to which our exposure exceeds 10% of our total shareholders' equity exclusive of unrealized gains or losses. Concentration of counterparty exposure presents significant risks to us and to our customers because the failure or perceived weakness of any of our counterparties (or in some cases of our customers' counterparties) has the potential to expose us to risk of loss. The current instability of the financial markets has resulted in many financial institutions becoming significantly less creditworthy, and as a result we are exposed to increased counterparty risks, both as principal and in our capacity as agent for our customers. Changes in market perception of the financial strength of particular financial institutions can occur rapidly, is often based upon a variety of factors and is difficult to predict. In addition, as U.S. and non-U.S. governments have addressed the financial crisis in an evolving manner, the criteria for and manner of governmental support of financial institutions and other economically important sectors remain uncertain. If a significant individual counterparty defaults on an obligation to us, we could incur financial losses that materially adversely affect our business, our financial condition and our results of operations.

Although our entire business is subject to these interconnections, several of our lines of business are particularly sensitive to them, including our Treasury operations, currency and other trading, securities lending and investment management. Given the limited number of strong counterparties in the current market, we are not able to mitigate all of our and our customers' counterparty credit risk. The current consolidation of financial service firms that began in 2008, and which we believe is likely to continue in 2009, and the failures of other financial institutions have increased the concentration of our counterparty risk.

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*In the normal course of business we assume significant credit and counterparty risk, and even when we hold collateral against this risk, we may incur a loss in the event of a default.*

Our focus on large institutional investors and their businesses requires that we assume secured and unsecured credit and counterparty risk, both on-and off-balance sheet, in a variety of forms. We may experience significant intra- and inter-day credit exposure through settlement-related or redemption-related extensions of credit. The degree of the demand for such overdraft credit tends to increase during periods of market turbulence. For example, investors in collective investment vehicles for which we act as custodian may engage in significant redemption activity due to adverse market or economic news that was not anticipated by the fund's manager. Our relationship with our customers, the nature of the settlement process and our systems may limit our ability to decline to extend short-term credit in such circumstances. For some types of customers, we provide credit to allow them to leverage their portfolios, which increases our potential loss if the customer experiences credit difficulties. From time to time, we may assume concentrated credit risk at the individual obligor, counterparty or guarantor level. In addition, we may from time to time be exposed to concentrated credit risk at the industry or country level, potentially exposing us to a single market or political event or a correlated set of events. We are also generally not able to net exposures across counterparties that are affiliated entities and may not be able in all circumstances to net exposures across multiple products to the same legal entity. As a consequence, we may incur a loss in relation to one entity or product even though our exposure to one of its affiliates or across product types is over-collateralized. Moreover, not all of our counterparty exposure is secured, and when our exposure is secured, the realizable market value of the collateral may be less at the time we exercise rights against that collateral than the value of the secured obligations. This risk may be particularly acute if we are required to sell the collateral into an illiquid or temporarily impaired market. See, for example, We are exposed to the risk of losses as a result of certain customer relationships with Lehman Brothers. In some cases, we have indemnified customers against a shortfall in the value of collateral that secures certain repurchase obligations of third parties to such customers.

In addition, our customers often purchase securities or other financial instruments from a broker/dealer under repurchase arrangements, frequently as a method of reinvesting the cash collateral they receive from lending their securities. Under these arrangements, the broker/dealer is obligated to repurchase these securities or financial instruments from the customer at the same price at some point in the future. The anticipated value of the collateral is intended to exceed the broker/dealer's repayment obligation. In certain cases, we agree to indemnify our customers from any loss that would arise upon a default by the counterparty if the proceeds from the disposition of the securities or other financial assets is less than the amount of the repayment obligation by the customer's counterparty. In those instances, we, rather than our customer, are exposed to the risks associated with counterparty default and collateral value.

Certain assets on our consolidated balance sheet are entitled to the benefit of guarantees from monoline insurance companies. Certain of these insurance companies have experienced significant deterioration in their financial condition, including one that has suspended all payments on its contractual obligations, and may not continue to perform their guarantee obligations. To the extent assets require credit support from the guarantors to be able to pay principal and interest in full and the guarantor does not or is not able to make payments required under the guarantee, we are exposed to risk of loss.

*We are exposed to the risk of losses as a result of certain customer relationships with Lehman Brothers.*

We had indemnification obligations with respect to customer repurchase agreements with Lehman. In the case of some of our customers that entered into repurchase agreements with a U.S.-based Lehman affiliate, we indemnified obligations totaling \$1 billion and, following the bankruptcy of Lehman, paid this amount to our customers. Upon such payments, we took possession of the collateral, consisting of commercial real estate obligations, that was subject to our customers' repurchase agreements with Lehman. Based upon our assessment of the likely proceeds to be received from the disposition or maturity of this collateral in light of the then current market environment, during the third quarter of 2008, we established a reserve of \$200 million to cover the

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difference between the estimated fair value of the collateral at the time and the payment we made to our customers. As we do with our investment portfolio, we continue to evaluate the value of the collateral. In the first quarter of 2009, we recorded a provision for loan losses of \$84 million in connection with this collateral. Upon further evaluation or changes in market conditions, we may incur additional charges if the value of the collateral deteriorates. In addition, upon disposition or maturity of the collateral, the loss incurred may be greater.

In addition to the foregoing repurchase agreements, certain customers had entered into repurchase agreements with Lehman's U.K. affiliate. We have repaid those customers and taken possession of the related collateral; however, we believe that the proceeds from the disposition or maturity of the collateral will be at least equal to the amount we paid to such customers and, consequently, have not established a reserve related to those agreements. It is possible that we will incur losses relating to these agreements in the future.

We appointed Lehman as sub-custodian or prime broker for some of our custody customers and some investment funds managed by SSgA. For custody customers, we made this appointment at their direction. In the case of investment funds managed by SSgA, we appointed Lehman in our capacity as manager of those funds. As of September 15, 2008, the date Lehman was placed in administration, our custody customers had claims against Lehman of approximately \$325 million, and our investment funds had claims against Lehman of approximately \$312 million, both in connection with Lehman's role as a sub-custodian or prime broker. Estimating the actual amount or timing of any recovery on our clients' and funds' claims against Lehman is currently not possible. While we believe that we acted appropriately in appointing Lehman as a sub-custodian and a prime-broker, some customers who invested in the funds managed by SSgA have commenced litigation against us seeking compensation for their losses. Resolution of these disputes could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

*If all or a significant portion of the unrealized losses in investment securities on our consolidated balance sheet were determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired, we would recognize a material charge to our earnings and our capital ratios would be adversely impacted.*

The following table summarizes the amount of after-tax net unrealized losses associated with investment securities on our consolidated balance sheet, including the portfolio holdings of the asset-backed commercial paper conduits which we consolidated onto our consolidated balance sheet effective May 15, 2009. The securities reflected in the table under the column Asset-Backed Commercial Paper Conduits were consolidated onto our consolidated balance sheet at fair value at the date of consolidation, as a result of which we recorded a pre-tax extraordinary loss of approximately \$6.1 billion (or approximately \$3.7 billion after-tax):

|                   | Available-for-Sale<br>Investment Securities<br>On<br>Consolidated<br>Balance<br>Sheet | After-Tax Unrealized Losses on  |  |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
|                   |   | Held-to-Maturity<br>Investment Securities<br>On Consolidated<br>Balance Sheet<br>(dollars in<br>billions) | Asset-Backed<br>Commercial Paper<br>Conduits |
| May 15, 2009      | \$ 3.2  | \$ 2.1  | (1)  |
| March 31, 2009    | 3.6   | 2.3   | \$ 3.6                                       |
| December 31, 2008 | 4.1   | 2.3   | 3.6  |

(1) Because these assets were consolidated on our consolidated balance sheet as of May 15, 2009 and a related loss was recorded in our income statement, no unrealized losses are attributable to such assets as of May 15, 2009. In future periods, any unrealized losses on the conduit assets would be reflected in amounts disclosed with respect to our investment securities portfolio.

Generally, the fair value of such securities is based upon information supplied by third-party sources. Market values for the securities in our portfolio declined significantly during 2008 as liquidity and pricing generally in the capital markets was disrupted. When the fair value of a security declines, management must



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assess whether that decline is other-than-temporary. See We must apply significant judgment to assign fair values to our assets, and we may not be able to realize these values, or any value, if these assets were sold. When management reviews whether a decline in fair value is other than temporary, it considers numerous factors, many of which involve significant judgment. During 2008 and 2009, rating agencies imposed an increasing number of downgrades and credit watches on the securities in our investment portfolio, which contributed to the decline in market values. Any continued increase in downgrades and credit watches may contribute to a further decline in market values. More generally, market conditions continue to be volatile, and we can provide no assurance that the amount of the unrealized losses will not increase.

To the extent that any portion of the unrealized losses in these portfolios is determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired, we will recognize a charge to our earnings in the quarter during which such determination is made and our capital ratios will be adversely impacted. If any such charge is significant, a rating agency might downgrade our credit rating or put us on credit watch. Our credit rating was downgraded by each of the principal rating agencies during the first quarter of 2009. A further downgrade or a significant reduction in our capital ratios might adversely impact our ability to access the capital markets or might increase our cost of capital. Even if we do not determine that the unrealized losses associated with these portfolios require an impairment charge, increases in such unrealized losses adversely affect our tangible common equity ratio, which may adversely affect credit rating agency and investor sentiment toward us. Such negative perception also may adversely affect our ability to access the capital markets or might increase our cost of capital.

***Our business activities expose us to liquidity and interest-rate risk.***

In our business activities, we assume liquidity and interest-rate risk in our investment portfolio of longer-and intermediate-term assets, which is funded in large part by our customer deposit base. Similarly, after consolidation of our commercial paper conduits, we may fund the portfolio of intermediate term assets held by the conduits through our customer deposit base, by the conduits issuing commercial paper or by drawing upon other short-term liquidity sources. In addition, we may be exposed to liquidity or other risks in managing asset pools for third parties that are funded on a short-term basis, or where the customers participating in these products have a right to the return of cash or assets on limited notice. These business activities include, among others, securities finance collateral pools, money market and other short-term investment funds and liquidity facilities in connection with municipal bond programs.

***We must apply significant judgment to assign fair values to our assets, and we may not be able to realize these values, or any value, if these assets were sold.***

As of March 31, 2009, including the effect of master netting agreements, approximately 46% of our consolidated total assets and approximately 5% of our consolidated total liabilities were carried at fair value on a recurring basis. Current accounting standards require us to categorize these assets and liabilities according to a fair value valuation hierarchy. On the same basis, approximately 39% of our assets and approximately 5% of our liabilities were categorized in level 2 of the valuation hierarchy (meaning that their fair value was determined by reference to quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or other observable inputs) or level 3 (meaning that their fair value was determined by reference to inputs that are unobservable in the market and therefore require a greater degree of management judgment). Effective May 15, 2009, as a result of the consolidation for financial reporting purposes onto our consolidated balance sheet of the conduits, the percentage of the assets on our consolidated balance sheet that are classified as level 3 for purposes of SFAS No. 157 has increased. See The consolidation for financial reporting purposes of our asset-backed commercial paper conduits may increase the volatility of our net interest income, changes the composition of the assets on our consolidated balance sheet and may require that we change the manner in which we fund those assets.

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities categorized in level 2 or 3 involves significant judgment due to the complexity of factors contributing to the valuation, many of which are not readily observable in the market. The current market disruptions make valuation even more difficult and subjective. In addition, we have historically placed a high level of reliance on information obtained from third-party sources to

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measure fair values. Third-party sources also use assumptions, judgments and estimates in determining securities values, and different third parties use different methodologies or provide different prices for securities.

In addition, the nature of the market participant that is valuing the securities at any given time could impact the valuation of the securities. For example, investment banks, such as the underwriters of our public offerings, may value our securities differently than securities pricing providers. Moreover, depending upon, among other things, the measurement date of the security, the subsequent sale price of the security may be different from its recorded fair value. These differences may be significant, especially if the security is sold during a period of illiquidity or market disruption or as part of a large block of securities under a forced transaction.

***Adverse conditions in the economy or financial markets may simultaneously trigger adverse events affecting multiple aspects of our business.***

Adverse economic or financial market conditions could simultaneously adversely affect several aspects of our business. For example, decreases in equity market valuations adversely impact the fee revenue we receive from both asset servicing and asset management, since both business lines employ fee structures that are determined in significant part by the percentage of assets under custody, administration or management. If multiple aspects of our business are simultaneously impacted by economic or financial market conditions or other events, the demands on our liquidity may exceed our resources.

***We may need to raise additional capital in the future, which may not be available to us or may only be available on unfavorable terms.***

As a result of continued disruption in the financial markets or other developments having an adverse effect on our capital ratios, we may need to raise additional capital in order to maintain our credit ratings or for other purposes. However, our ability to access the capital markets, if needed, will depend on a number of factors, including the state of the financial markets. Accordingly, we cannot assure you of our ability to raise additional capital, if needed, on terms acceptable to us.

***If our custody customers experience high levels of redemption requests from their investors, or if high volumes in the securities markets disrupt normal settlements, we may provide significant and unanticipated overdraft availability, exposing us to risk of loss.***

We provide custody and related services for mutual funds and other collective investment vehicles managed by unaffiliated managers. Generally, these affiliated and unaffiliated collective investment pools offer investors liquidity on a daily basis or with notice periods of a month or less. During periods of disruption in the financial markets, failures in the settlement process tend to increase, and investor demand for liquidity from these investment pools can be extremely high relative to normal cash levels maintained by those funds. In such circumstances, we may, but generally are not required to, provide short-term extensions of credit. For example, during the second half of 2008, we funded higher-than-normal levels of overdrafts by unaffiliated mutual funds and other collective investment vehicles, with particular liquidity requirements by money market funds. The provision of such overdraft availability may affect the size of our balance sheet, which, in the absence of additional capital, could adversely affect our capital ratios. In addition, if these overdrafts are substantial relative to the net assets of the investment pool, we may be subject to the risk that the investment pool is unable to liquidate assets to pay down the overdraft or that a decline in the value of the investment pool's assets may result in the fund not having sufficient assets to satisfy its obligation to repay the overdrafts, exposing us to risk of loss.

***Our reputation and business prospects may be damaged if our customers incur substantial losses in investment pools where we act as agent.***

Our management of collective investment pools on behalf of customers exposes us to reputational risk. The incurrence by our customers of substantial losses in these pools, particularly in money market funds (where there is a general market expectation that net asset value will not drop below \$1.00 per share), in situations where we

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make distributions in-kind to satisfy redemption requests or in circumstances where one of our investment strategies significantly underperforms the market or our competitors' products, could result in significant harm to our reputation and significantly and adversely affect the prospects of our associated business units. In some very limited circumstances, and consistent with applicable regulatory requirements, we may compensate investment pools for all or a portion of the pool's losses even though we are not statutorily or contractually obligated to do so. Because we often implement investment and operational decisions and actions over multiple investment pools to achieve scale, we face increased risk that losses, even small losses, may have a significant effect in the aggregate.

A failure or inability to provide support to investment pools could damage our reputation among current or prospective customers. For example, during the first and fourth quarters of 2008, we elected to provide support to stable value accounts managed by SSgA. These accounts, offered to retirement plans, allow participants to purchase and redeem units at a constant net asset value regardless of volatility in the underlying value of the assets held by the account. The accounts enter into contractual arrangements with third-party financial institutions that agree to make up any shortfall in the account if all the units are redeemed at the constant net asset value. These financial institutions have the right, under certain circumstances, to terminate this guarantee with respect to future investments in the account. During 2008, the liquidity and pricing issues in the fixed-income markets adversely impacted the market value of the securities in these accounts to the point that the third-party guarantors considered terminating their financial guarantees with the accounts.

During the first quarter of 2008, although we were not statutorily or contractually obligated to do so, we contributed \$160 million to these accounts. In addition, during the fourth quarter of 2008, although we were not statutorily or contractually obligated to do so, we elected to purchase approximately \$2.49 billion of debt securities from these accounts that had been identified as presenting increased risk in the current market environment, and to contribute an aggregate of \$450 million to the accounts, to improve the ratio of the market value of the accounts portfolio holdings to the book value of the accounts. This election to contribute \$450 million to the accounts resulted in a fourth quarter 2008 charge of \$450 million. Any future decision by us to provide financial support to our investment pools would potentially result in the recognition of significant losses and could in certain situations require us to consolidate the investment pools onto our balance sheet. A failure or inability to provide such support could damage our reputation among current and prospective customers. Any termination by a third-party guarantor of its guarantee could, if we were unable to replace the guarantee, adversely affect our business or result in litigation.

***We may be exposed to customer claims, financial loss, reputational damage and regulatory scrutiny as a result of transacting purchases and redemptions relating to the unregistered cash collateral pools underlying our securities lending program at a net asset value of \$1.00 per unit rather than a lower net asset value based upon market value of the underlying portfolios.***

A portion of the cash collateral received by customers under our securities lending program is invested in cash collateral pools that we manage. Interests in these cash collateral pools are held by unaffiliated customers and by registered and unregistered investment funds that we manage. Our cash collateral pools that are money market funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are required to maintain, and have maintained, a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per unit. The remainder of our cash collateral pools are bank collective investment funds that are not required to be registered under the Investment Company Act. These unregistered cash collateral pools seek, but are not required, to maintain, and transact purchases and redemptions at, a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per unit. At March 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the aggregate net asset value of these unregistered cash collateral pools (based on a constant net asset value of \$1.00) was approximately \$122 billion, \$122 billion and \$194 billion, respectively.

Throughout 2008 and currently, these unregistered cash collateral pools have continued to transact purchases and redemptions at a constant net asset value of \$1.00 per unit even though the market value of the unregistered cash collateral pools' portfolio holdings, determined using pricing from third-party pricing sources,

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has been below \$1.00 per unit. At March 31, 2009, the net asset value, based on the market value of our unregistered cash collateral pools, ranged from \$0.904 to \$1.00, with the weighted-average net asset value on that date equal to \$0.947. A substantial portion of the decline in the market value of these assets occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008. We believe that our practice of continuing to effect purchases and redemptions at \$1.00 per unit at the unregistered cash collateral pools, notwithstanding the underlying portfolios having a market value of less than \$1.00 per unit, is consistent with the practices of other securities lending agents and in compliance with the terms of our unregistered cash collateral pools. We have continued this practice for a number of reasons, including the fact that none of the securities in the cash collateral pools is currently in default or considered to be impaired, and that there are restrictions on withdrawals from the collective investment funds. Currently, we require direct participants in the collateral pools who wish to redeem their interests in the pools, other than in connection with the operation of the securities lending program, to accept redemption proceeds in the form of in-kind distributions. Moreover, the cash collateral pools have adequate sources of liquidity, from normal lending activity under the securities lending program, in order not to be required for liquidity purposes to sell securities the values of which have been adversely impacted by the lack of liquidity in the fixed-income markets. If we continue to transact purchases and redemptions from the unregistered cash collateral pools based upon a constant \$1.00 per unit net asset value and the liquid assets of these pools turn out to be insufficient to support redemption activity at such value or the pools suffer material credit losses on their underlying portfolio holdings, investors in the unregistered cash collateral pools may seek to hold us responsible for any shortfall due to prior redemptions at a value above the market value of the underlying portfolio or as a result of any such portfolio defaults.

Moreover, a broad range of unregistered collective investment pools that SSgA manages, referred to as lending funds, participate in our securities lending program and as a result hold interests in certain of the unregistered cash collateral pools described above. The lending funds continue to purchase and redeem units of the lending funds at prices that assign a \$1.00 value to units of the collateral pools held by such funds. If it was determined that the historical or prospective transaction valuation for purchase or redemption of units of the lending funds should reflect a valuation of the units of the collateral pools of less than \$1.00, lending fund investors may claim that they overpaid for their investment, or that investors who redeemed their units at prices that reflect a valuation of units of the collateral pools of \$1.00 were overcompensated, and seek to hold us responsible for their alleged investment loss. For financial reporting purposes, the lending funds' financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2008 reflected net asset values for the lending funds based upon a valuation of the units of the collateral pools at market value rather than at the \$1.00 transaction value. If we continue to transact purchases and redemptions of units of the lending funds based upon the \$1.00 transaction value of the collateral pools rather than their financial statement reported value, such potential exposure would likely increase over time. Since the percentage of a lending fund's assets on loan varies based on the fund's investment focus and with changes in market demand, the potential impact of this issue on the net asset value of the lending fund will vary significantly, but in some cases may be material.

In an effort to provide investors in the lending funds equal access to liquidity in the collateral pools and limit the need to sell portfolio securities into an illiquid market in order to meet redemption requests, in March 2009 we established restrictions on the percentage of an investor's interest in a lending fund that may be redeemed in any month. These restrictions, which do not apply to participant level activity in defined contribution plans, are more definitive and potentially more restrictive than those we initially implemented in October 2008. Investors in the lending funds have objected to, and may claim to have been harmed by, such limitations on liquidity of their investment, notwithstanding our right to implement such restrictions under the governing documents for such funds. As a result, our reputation as an asset manager and the marketability of these lending funds may be adversely affected and participants in our lending funds may seek to be compensated for any loss they incurred or allege to have incurred resulting from either the valuation of the units of the lending funds or restrictions on the liquidity of such units. An indirect participant in certain of the lending funds has commenced a putative class action on behalf of all investors in the lending funds that are benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. The class action claim alleges, among other things, failure to exercise prudence in the management of the collateral pools and seeks both damages and injunctive relief. Claims asserted in the purported class action or by other investors in the unregistered cash collateral pools or our

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lending funds could have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations and may result in regulatory scrutiny of our securities lending program.

***Our plan to reduce operating costs and support long-term growth may not achieve its intended objectives.***

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we recorded charges of \$306 million in connection with a restructuring plan. The plan is intended to reduce our future operating costs, including through global workforce reductions that we substantially completed in the first quarter of 2009, in order to support our long-term growth while aligning the organization to meet the challenges and opportunities presented by the current market environment. Our restructuring plan and other workforce management issues may impair our ability to achieve anticipated operating cost reductions or may otherwise harm our business.

***If we are unable to continuously attract deposits and other short-term funding, our consolidated financial condition, including our capital ratios, our results of operations and our business prospects could be harmed.***

Liquidity management is critical to the management of our consolidated balance sheet and to our ability to service our customer base. We generally use our sources of funds to:

extend credit to our customers in connection with our custody business;

meet demands for return of funds on deposit by customers; and

manage the pool of intermediate-and longer-term assets that are included in the investment securities on our consolidated balance sheet.

Because the demand for credit by our customers is difficult to forecast and control, and may be at its peak at times of disruption in the securities markets, and because the average maturity of our investment portfolio is significantly longer than the contractual maturity of our deposit base, we need to continuously attract, and are dependent upon, access to various sources of short-term funding.

In managing our liquidity, our primary source of short-term funding is customer deposits, which are predominantly transaction-based deposits by institutional investors. Our ability to continue to attract these deposits, and other short-term funding sources such as certificates of deposit and commercial paper, is subject to variability based upon a number of factors, including volume and volatility in the global securities markets, the relative interest rates that we are prepared to pay for these liabilities and the perception of safety of those deposits or short-term obligations relative to alternative short-term investments available to our customers, including in the capital markets. For example, the disruption in the global fixed-income securities markets, which began in the third quarter of 2007 and is continuing, had a substantially greater impact upon liquidity and valuations in those markets than has historically been experienced. In addition, liquidity in the inter-bank market, as well as the markets for commercial paper, certificates of deposit and other short-term instruments, significantly contracted starting in 2008. The availability and cost of credit in short-term markets is highly dependent upon the markets' perception of our liquidity and creditworthiness. Our efforts to monitor and manage liquidity risk may not be successful or sufficient to deal with dramatic or unanticipated changes in the global securities markets or other event-driven reductions in liquidity. In such events, our cost of funds may increase, thereby reducing our net interest revenue, or we may need to dispose of a portion of our investment portfolio, which, depending upon market conditions, could result in our realizing a loss.

***If we are unable to successfully invest customer deposits our business may be adversely affected.***

During the current market disruptions, we have experienced substantial inflows of liquid assets, particularly customer deposits, as short-term deposits with us became more attractive relative to other short-term investment options. However, the contraction in the number of counterparties for which we had a favorable credit assessment has made it difficult to invest, even on an overnight basis, all of our available liquidity, which has adversely impacted the rate of return that we earned on these assets. As a result of this contraction of

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counterparties during the current market disruptions, we have frequently placed deposits with government central banks, resulting in a minimal rate of return. If we continue to face difficulty investing these assets, our ability to attract customer deposits may be harmed, which would in turn harm our business and our results of operations.

***Any downgrades in our credit ratings could adversely affect our borrowing costs, capital costs and liquidity and cause reputational harm.***

Various independent rating agencies publish credit ratings for our debt obligations based on their evaluation of a number of factors, some of which relate to our performance and other corporate developments, including financings, acquisitions and joint ventures, and some of which relate to general industry conditions. We anticipate that the rating agencies will review our ratings regularly based on our results of operations and developments in our business. We cannot assure you that we will continue to maintain our current ratings. The current market environment and exposure to other financial institution counterparties increases the risk that we may not maintain our current ratings. Downgrades in our credit ratings may adversely affect our borrowing costs, our capital costs and our ability to raise capital and, in turn, our liquidity. A failure to maintain an acceptable credit rating may also preclude us from being competitive in certain products, may be negatively perceived by our customers or counterparties or may have other adverse reputational effects.

***An actual or perceived reduction in our financial strength may cause others to reduce or cease doing business with us.***

Our counterparties, as well as our customers, rely upon our financial strength and stability and evaluate the risks of doing business with us. If we experience diminished financial strength or stability, actual or perceived, including due to market or regulatory developments, our announced or rumored business developments or results of operations, a decline in our stock price or a reduced credit rating, our counterparties may become less willing to enter into transactions, secured or unsecured, with us, our customers may reduce or place limits upon the level of services we provide them or seek other service providers and our prospective customers may select other service providers. The risk that we may be perceived as less creditworthy relative to other market participants is increased in the current market environment, where the consolidation of financial institutions, including major global financial institutions, is resulting in a smaller number of much larger counterparties and competitors. If our counterparties perceive us to be a less viable counterparty, our ability to enter into financial transactions on terms acceptable to us or our customers, on our or our customers' behalf, will be materially compromised. If our customers reduce their deposits with us or select other service providers for all or a portion of the services we provide them, our net interest revenue and fee revenue will decrease accordingly.

***Our businesses may be negatively affected by adverse publicity or other reputational harm.***

Our relationship with many of our customers is predicated upon our reputation as a fiduciary and a service provider that adheres to the highest standards of ethics, service quality and regulatory compliance. Adverse publicity, regulatory actions, litigation, operational failures, the failure to meet customer expectations and other issues could materially and adversely affect our reputation, our ability to attract and retain customers or our sources of funding. Preserving and enhancing our reputation also depends on maintaining systems and procedures that address known risks and regulatory requirements, as well as our ability to identify and mitigate additional risks that arise due to changes in our businesses and the marketplaces in which we operate, the regulatory environment and customer expectations. If any of these developments has a material effect on our reputation, our business will suffer.

***Governmental responses to current market disruptions may be inadequate, may have unintended consequences and may increase our costs.***

In response to current market disruptions, legislators and financial regulators have taken a number of steps to stabilize the financial markets. These steps included the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the provision of other direct and indirect assistance to

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distressed financial institutions, assistance by the banking authorities in arranging acquisitions of weakened banks and broker/dealers, implementation of programs by the Federal Reserve to provide liquidity to the commercial paper markets and temporary prohibitions on short sales of certain financial institution securities. The overall effects of these and other legislative and regulatory efforts on the financial markets are uncertain, and may not have the intended stabilization effects. In addition to these actions in the U.S., other governments have taken regulatory and other steps to support financial institutions, to guarantee deposits and to seek to stabilize the financial markets. Should these or other legislative or regulatory initiatives fail to stabilize the financial markets, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Political bodies have also increasingly scrutinized the financial services industry. Additional legislative and regulatory measures are under consideration that could substantially increase regulation of the financial services industry and impose restrictions on the operations and general ability of firms within the industry to conduct business consistent with historical practices, including with respect to compensation, interest rates and the impact of bankruptcy proceedings on consumer real property mortgages. In addition, state governmental authorities have also become increasingly active in conducting investigations on matters impacting the financial markets.

These measures may have unintended consequences on the global financial system or our businesses, including increasing competition, reducing our competitive position, increasing the general level of uncertainty in the markets or favoring or disfavoring certain lines of business, institutions or depositors. We may need to modify our strategies, businesses or operations, and we may incur increased capital requirements and constraints or additional costs in order to satisfy new regulatory requirements or to compete in a changed business environment.

***Our participation in the U.S. Treasury's TARP capital purchase program restricts our ability to increase dividends on our common stock, undertake stock repurchase programs and compensate our employees.***

In October 2008, the U.S. Treasury invested \$2 billion in State Street pursuant to the TARP capital purchase program. The terms of the TARP capital purchase program require us to pay cumulative preferred dividends to Treasury and restrict our ability to increase dividends on our common stock, redeem Treasury's investment without receiving high-quality replacement capital, undertake common stock repurchase programs and compensate our employees. In February 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, among other things, retroactively imposed additional compensation and governance restrictions on participants in the program. Additional restrictions may be imposed by Treasury or Congress on us at a later date, and these restrictions may also apply to us retroactively. These restrictions may have a material adverse effect on our operations, revenue and financial condition, on our ability to pay dividends or on our ability to retain or attract talented executives and other employees.

***We cannot assure you that we will be permitted to repurchase the Series B Preferred Stock issued to the U.S. Treasury and the related outstanding warrants with the proceeds of this offering.***

While we intend to repurchase the Series B Preferred Stock issued to the U.S. Treasury and the related outstanding warrants, as described in Use of Proceeds, we cannot assure you that we will be permitted to do so with the proceeds of this offering. The repurchase of the Series B Preferred Stock and the related warrants is subject to consultation with our banking regulators and the U.S. Treasury. Until such time as the Series B Preferred Stock and the related warrants are repurchased, we will remain subject to the terms and conditions of the TARP capital purchase program.

***Government-imposed limitations on short sales and investor decisions to reduce short selling may harm our securities finance revenues.***

Government-imposed prohibitions and restrictions on short sales of securities, designed to address perceived market abuses, negatively impacted the value of securities on loan during 2008. Although many of these restrictions have expired, regulators are actively considering new restrictions on short sales, and continued

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reductions in the overall volume of short sales likely would decrease our securities finance revenue. In addition, media and regulatory focus on short selling, and losses incurred in securities finance programs sponsored by other financial institutions, have caused some institutional investors to reduce or eliminate their securities finance programs. Continued investor avoidance of short sales or renewed regulatory prohibitions on short sales would affect our business model and the demand for our services, and both our revenue from securities finance operations and the liquidity and market value of the collateral pools in which our customers invest may be adversely affected.

***Because our fee income is based in part on the value of assets under custody or management, our business could be adversely affected by further declines in asset values.***

The significant declines in equity and other financial markets globally during 2008 and during portions of 2009 have adversely affected and are likely to continue to adversely affect our fee revenue, which is based in part upon the value of assets under custody, administration or management. The lower levels of equity indices during the first quarter of 2009 resulted in significant declines in our fee income in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the corresponding period of 2008, and to the extent equity market levels remain depressed during 2009, would continue to adversely impact our fee income. Further deterioration or a continuation of current market conditions is likely to lead to a continued decline in the value of assets under custody, administration or management, which would reduce our asset-based fee revenue and may adversely affect other transaction-based revenue, such as securities finance revenue, and the volume of transactions that we execute for our customers. Many of the costs of providing our services are relatively fixed. Therefore, any such decline in revenue would have a disproportionate effect on our earnings.

***The illiquidity and volatility of global fixed-income and equity markets has affected our ability to effectively and profitably manage our investment pools and may make our products less attractive to customers.***

We manage assets on behalf of customers in several forms, including in collective investment pools, including money market funds, securities finance collateral pools, cash collateral and other cash products and short-term investment funds. In addition to the impact on the market value of customer portfolios, the illiquidity and volatility of both the global fixed-income and equity markets have negatively affected our ability to manage customer inflows and outflows from our pooled investment vehicles. Within our asset management business, we manage investment pools, such as mutual funds and collective investment funds, that generally offer our customers the ability to withdraw their investments on short notice, generally daily or monthly. This feature requires that we manage those pools in a manner that takes into account both maximizing the long-term return on the investment pool and retaining sufficient liquidity to meet reasonably anticipated liquidity requirements of our customers.

During the current market disruptions, the liquidity in many asset classes, particularly short-and long-term fixed-income securities, has declined dramatically, and providing liquidity to meet all customer demands in these investment pools without adversely impacting the return to non-withdrawing customers has become more difficult. For customers that invest directly or indirectly in certain of the collateral pools and seek to terminate participation in lending programs, we have required, in accordance with the applicable customer arrangements, that these withdrawals from the collateral pools take the form of partial in-kind distributions of securities, and in the case of SSgA funds that engage in securities lending, we have implemented limitations on the portion of an investor's interest in such fund that may be withdrawn during any month, although such limitations do not apply to participant directed activity in defined contribution plans. If higher than normal demands for liquidity from our customers continue or increase, it could become more difficult to manage the liquidity requirements of our collective investment pools and, as a result, we may elect (or in some situations be required) to support the liquidity of these pools. If the liquidity in the fixed-income markets were to deteriorate further or remain disrupted for a prolonged period, our relationship with our customers may be adversely affected, levels of redemption activity could increase and our results of operations and business prospects could be adversely impacted.



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In addition, if a money market fund that we manage were to have unexpected liquidity demands from investors in the fund that exceeded available liquidity, the fund could be required to sell assets to meet those redemption requirements, and it may then be difficult to sell the assets held by the fund at a reasonable price, if at all.

Alternatively, although we have no such arrangements currently in place, we have in the past, and may in the future, guaranteed liquidity to investors desiring to make withdrawals from a fund, and a significant amount of such guarantees could adversely affect our own liquidity and financial condition. Because of the size of the investment pools that we manage, we may not have the financial ability or regulatory authority to support the liquidity demands of our customers. The extreme volatility in the equity markets has led to potential for the return on passive and quantitative products deviating from their target return. The temporary closures of securities exchanges in certain markets, such as occurred in Brazil and Russia in the second half of 2008, or artificial floors such as the one implemented in Pakistan, create a risk that customer redemptions in pooled investment vehicles may result in significant tracking error and underperformance relative to stated benchmarks. Any failure of the pools to meet redemption requests or to underperform relative to similar products offered by our competitors could harm our business and our reputation.

***We are subject to intense competition in all aspects of our business, which could negatively affect our ability to maintain or increase our profitability.***

The markets in which we operate across all facets of our business are both highly competitive and global. We have experienced, and anticipate that we will continue to experience, pricing pressure in many of our core businesses. Many of our businesses compete with other domestic and international banks and financial services companies, such as custody banks, investment advisors, broker-dealers, outsourcing companies and data processing companies. Ongoing consolidation within the financial services industry could pose challenges in the markets we serve, including potentially increased downward pricing pressure across our businesses. Many of our competitors, including our competitors in core services, have substantially greater capital resources than we do. In some of our businesses, we are service providers to significant competitors. These competitors are in some instances significant customers, and the retention of these customers involves additional risks, such as the avoidance of actual or perceived conflicts of interest and the maintenance of high levels of service quality. The ability of a competitor to offer comparable or improved products or services at a lower price would likely negatively affect our ability to maintain or increase our profitability. Many of our core services are subject to contracts that have relatively short terms or may be terminated by our customer after a short notice period. In addition, pricing pressures as a result of the activities of competitors, customer pricing reviews, and rebids, as well as the introduction of new products, may result in a reduction in the prices we can charge for our products and services.

***If we fail to attract new customers and cross-sell additional products and services to our existing customers, our prospects for growth may be harmed.***

Our strategy for growth depends upon both attracting new customers and cross-selling additional products and services to our existing customer base. To the extent that we are not able to achieve these goals, we may not be able to meet our financial goals. In addition, our proactive cross-selling of multiple products and services to our customers can exacerbate the negative financial effects associated with the risk of loss of any one customer.

***Development of new products and services may impose additional costs on us and may expose us to increased operational risk.***

Our financial performance depends, in part, on our ability to develop and market new and innovative services and to adopt or develop new technologies that differentiate our products or provide cost efficiencies, while avoiding increased related expenses. The introduction of new products and services can entail significant time and resources. Substantial risks and uncertainties are associated with the introduction of new products and services, including technical and control requirements that may need to be developed and implemented, rapid

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technological change in the industry, our ability to access technical and other information from our customers and the significant and ongoing investments required to bring new products and services to market in a timely manner at competitive prices. Regulatory and internal control requirements, capital requirements, competitive alternatives and shifting market preferences may also determine if such initiatives can be brought to market in a manner that is timely and attractive to our customers. Failure to manage successfully these risks in the development and implementation of new products or services could have a material adverse effect on our business, as well as our results of operations and financial condition.

### ***It may be difficult and costly to protect our intellectual property rights, and we may not be able to ensure their protection.***

We may be unable to protect our intellectual property and proprietary technology effectively, which may allow competitors to duplicate our technology and products and may adversely affect our ability to compete with them. To the extent that we are not able to protect our intellectual property effectively through patents or other means, employees with knowledge of our intellectual property may leave and seek to exploit our intellectual property for their own or others' advantage. In addition, we may infringe upon claims of third-party patents, and we may face intellectual property challenges from other parties. We may not be successful in defending against any such challenges or in obtaining licenses to avoid or resolve any intellectual property disputes. The intellectual property of an acquired business, such as that of Currenex, Inc., acquired in 2007, may be an important component of the value that we agree to pay for such a business. However, such acquisitions are subject to the risks that the acquired business may not own the intellectual property that we believe we are acquiring, that the intellectual property is dependent upon licenses from third parties, that the acquired business infringes upon the intellectual property rights of others, or that the technology does not have the acceptance in the marketplace that we anticipated.

### ***We may be unable to increase the portion of our management fee revenue that is generated from enhanced index and actively managed products, and the investment performance of these products may result in a reduction in the fees that we earn.***

Over the past several years, we have sought to increase the portion of our management fee revenue generated from enhanced index and actively managed products, with respect to which we generally receive fees at higher rates compared to passive products. We may not be able to grow this segment of our business at a rate that is consistent with our business and financial goals. The amount of assets we are able to attract and retain in active strategies depends on the performance of such products relative to competitive products in the institutional marketplace. In addition, with respect to certain of our enhanced index and actively managed products, we have entered into performance fee arrangements, where the management fee revenue we earn is based on the performance of managed funds against specified benchmarks. The reliance on performance fees increases the potential volatility of our management fee revenue. If investment performance in our asset management business fails to meet either benchmarks or the performance of our competitors, we could experience a decline in assets under management and a reduction in the fees that we earn, irrespective of economic or market conditions.

### ***Our business is subject to risks from foreign exchange movements.***

The degree of volatility in foreign exchange rates can affect our foreign exchange trading revenue. In general, increased currency volatility may increase our market risk, and our foreign exchange revenue, all other things being equal, is likely to decrease during times of decreased currency volatility. In addition, as our business grows globally, our exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates could affect our levels of revenue, expense and earnings, as well as the value of our investment in our non-U.S. operations.

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### ***Our revenues and profits are sensitive to changes in interest rates.***

Our financial performance could be negatively affected by changes in interest rates as they impact our asset and liability management activities. The levels of interest rates in global markets, changes in the relationship between short- and long-term interest rates, the direction and speed of interest-rate changes, and the asset and liability spreads relative to the currency and geographic mix of our interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, affect our net interest revenue. Our ability to anticipate these changes or to hedge the related exposures on and off our consolidated balance sheet can significantly influence the success of our asset and liability management activities and the resulting level of our net interest revenue. The impact of changes in interest rates will depend on the relative durations of assets and liabilities in accordance with their relevant currencies. In general, sustained lower interest rates, a flat or inverted yield curve and narrow interest-rate spreads have a constraining effect on our net interest revenue.

### ***Acquisitions, strategic alliances and divestiture pose risks for our business.***

Acquisitions of complementary businesses and technologies, development of strategic alliances and divestiture of portions of our business, in addition to fostering organic growth opportunities, are an active part of our overall business strategy to remain competitive. The integration of acquisitions presents risks that differ from the risks associated with our ongoing operations. Our financial results would be significantly harmed by an inability to achieve the cost savings and other benefits that we anticipated in valuing an acquired business. We may not be able to effectively assimilate services, technologies, key personnel or businesses of acquired companies into our business or service offerings, alliances may not be successful, and we may not achieve related revenue growth or cost savings. We also face the risk of being unable to retain the customer bases of acquired companies or unable to cross-sell our products and services to its customers. Acquisitions of investment servicing businesses entail information technology systems conversions, which involve operational risks and may result in customer dissatisfaction and defection. Customers of asset servicing businesses that we have acquired may be competitors of our non-custody businesses. The loss of some of these customers or a significant reduction in revenues generated from them, for competitive or other reasons, would adversely affect the benefits that we expect to achieve from these acquisitions. In addition, we may not be able to successfully manage the divestiture of identified businesses on satisfactory terms, if at all, which would reduce any anticipated benefits to earnings.

With any acquisition, the integration of the operations and resources of the businesses could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of our and the acquired company's ongoing businesses, or inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that could adversely affect our ability to maintain relationships with customers and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the acquisition. Integration efforts may also divert management attention and resources. The acquisition and combination of a business with our operations may also expose us to risks from unknown or contingent liabilities with respect to which we may have no recourse against the seller. Acquisition transactions are often competitive auctions in which we have limited time and access to information to evaluate the risks inherent in the business being acquired, and no or limited recourse against the seller if undisclosed liabilities are discovered after we enter into a definitive agreement.

We may not achieve the benefits we sought in an acquisition, or, if achieved, those benefits may be achieved later than we anticipated. Failure to achieve anticipated benefits from an acquisition could result in increased costs and lower revenues than expected of the combined company. In addition, if the financial performance associated with an acquisition falls short of expectations, impairment charges associated with the goodwill or other intangible assets recorded as part of the acquisition may result.

### ***Unavailability of financing may make future business acquisitions or dispositions difficult.***

Our ability to make acquisitions in order to achieve greater economies of scale or to expand our product offering is dependent upon our financial resources and our ability to access the capital markets. In addition, our ability to dispose of businesses that no longer fit our business model may be difficult if attractive financing is not

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available to prospective buyers. Due to company-specific issues or lack of liquidity in the capital markets, our ability to expand through acquisitions or to dispose of businesses that no longer are strategic to us may be adversely affected.

### ***We face significant regulatory hurdles when planning business acquisitions.***

In connection with most acquisitions, before the acquisition can be completed, we must obtain various regulatory approvals or consents, which may include approvals of the Federal Reserve, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks and other domestic and foreign regulatory authorities. These regulatory authorities may impose conditions on the completion of the acquisition or require changes to its terms. Any such conditions, or any associated regulatory delays, could limit the benefits of the transaction.

### ***Competition for our employees is intense, and we may not be able to attract and retain the highly skilled people we need to support our business.***

Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to attract and retain key people. Competition for the best people in most activities in which we engage can be intense, and we may not be able to hire people or retain them, particularly in light of compensation restrictions applicable to us, as a participant in the TARP capital purchase program, under the Emergency Economic Recovery Act of 2008, as amended by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The unexpected loss of services of one or more of our key personnel could have a material adverse impact on our business because of their skills, their knowledge of our markets, their years of industry experience and, in some cases, the difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacement personnel. Similarly, the loss of key employees, either individually or as a group, can adversely impact customer perception of our ability to continue to manage certain types of investment management mandates. In some of our businesses, we have experienced significant employee turnover, which increases costs, requires additional training and increases the potential for operational errors.

### ***Long-term fixed-price contracts expose us to pricing and performance risk.***

We enter into long-term fixed-price contracts to provide middle office or investment manager and hedge fund manager operations outsourcing services to customers, including services related but not limited to certain trading activities, cash reporting, settlement and reconciliation activities, collateral management and information technology development. The long-term contracts for these relationships require considerable up-front investment by us, including technology and conversion costs, and carry the risk that pricing for the products and services we provide might not prove adequate to generate expected operating margins over the term of the contracts. Profitability of these contracts is largely a function of our ability to accurately calculate pricing for our services and our ability to control our costs and maintain the relationship with the customer for an adequate period of time to recover our up-front investment. Our estimate of the profitability of these arrangements can be adversely impacted by declines in the assets under the customers' management, whether due to general declines in the securities markets or customer specific issues. In addition, the profitability of these arrangements may be based on our ability to cross sell additional services to these customers, and we may be unable to do so.

In addition, performance risk exists in each contract, given our dependence on successful conversion and implementation onto our own operating platforms of the service activities provided. Our failure to meet specified service levels may also adversely affect our revenue from such arrangements, or permit early termination of the contracts by the customer. If the current decline in overall market securities valuations persists or our customers are unable to grow their businesses, these relationships may not be successful. If the demand for these types of services were to decline, we could see a decline in revenue.

### ***We face significant risks developing and implementing our future business plans and strategies.***

In order to maintain and grow our business, we must continuously make strategic decisions about our future business plans, including plans for entering or exiting business lines or geographic markets, plans for acquiring or disposing of businesses and plans to build new systems and other infrastructure. Our business, our results of

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operations and our financial position may be adversely affected by incorrect business and strategic decisions or improper implementation of our decisions. If the business decisions that we make prove erroneous, we may fail to be responsive to industry changes or customer demands. Moreover, the implementation of our decisions may involve significant capital outlays, often far in advance of when we expect to derive any related revenues, and therefore it may be difficult to alter or abandon plans without incurring significant loss.

***We are exposed to operational risk, which could adversely affect our results of operations.***

Operational risk is inherent in all of our activities. Our customers have a broad array of complex and specialized servicing, confidentiality and fiduciary requirements. We face the risk that the policies, procedures and systems we have established to comply with our operational requirements will fail, be inadequate or become outdated. We also face the potential for loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, employee supervisory or monitoring mechanisms or other systems or controls, which could materially affect our future results of operations. Operational errors that result in us sending funds to a failing or bankrupt entity may be irreversible, and may subject us to losses. We may also be subject to disruptions from external events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, which could cause delays or disruptions to operational functions, including information processing and financial market settlement functions. In addition, our customers, vendors and counterparties could suffer from such events. Should these events affect us, or the customers, vendors or counterparties with which we conduct business, our results of operations could be negatively affected. When we record balance sheet reserves for probable loss contingencies from operational losses, we may be unable to accurately estimate our exposure, and any reserves we establish to cover operational losses may not be sufficient to cover our actual financial exposure, which may have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

***We depend on information technology, and any failures of our information technology systems could result in significant costs and reputational damage.***

Our businesses depend on information technology infrastructure to record and process a large volume of increasingly complex transactions, in many currencies, on a daily basis, across numerous and diverse markets. Any interruptions, delays or breakdowns of this infrastructure could result in significant costs and reputational damage.

***Cost shifting to foreign jurisdictions may expose us to increased operational risk and reputational harm and may not result in expected cost savings.***

We actively strive to achieve cost savings by shifting certain business processes to lower-cost geographic locations, including by forming joint ventures and by establishing operations in lower cost areas, such as Poland, India and China, and outsourcing to vendors in various jurisdictions. This effort exposes us to the risk that we may not maintain service quality, control or effective management within these business operations. The increased elements of risk that arise from conducting certain operating processes in some jurisdictions could lead to an increase in reputational risk. During periods of transition, greater operational risk and customer concern exist regarding the continuity of a high level of service delivery. The extent and pace at which we are able to move functions to lower-cost locations may also be impacted by regulatory and customer acceptance issues. Such relocation of functions also entails costs, such as technology and real estate expenses, that may offset or exceed the expected financial benefits of the lower-cost locations.

***Any theft, loss or other misappropriation of the confidential information we possess could have an adverse impact on our business and could subject us to regulatory actions, litigation and other adverse effects.***

Our businesses and relationships with customers are dependent upon our ability to maintain the confidentiality of our and our customers' trade secrets and confidential information (including customer transactional data and personal data about our employees, our customers and our customers' customers). Unauthorized access to such information may occur, resulting in theft, loss or other misappropriation. Any theft,

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loss or other misappropriation of confidential information could have a material adverse impact on our competitive positions, our relationships with our customers and our reputation and could subject us to regulatory inquiries and enforcement, civil litigation and possible financial liability or costs.

***Our businesses may be adversely affected by litigation.***

From time to time, our customers may make claims and take legal action relating to our performance of fiduciary or contractual responsibilities. We may also face employment lawsuits or other legal claims. In any such claims or actions, demands for substantial monetary damages may be asserted against us and may result in financial liability or an adverse effect on our reputation among investors or on customer demand for our products and services. We may be unable to accurately estimate our exposure to litigation risk when we record balance sheet reserves for probable loss contingencies. As a result, any reserves we establish to cover any settlements or judgments may not be sufficient to cover our actual financial exposure, which may have a material impact on our consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

In the ordinary course of our business, we are also subject to various regulatory, governmental and law enforcement inquiries, investigations and subpoenas. These may be directed generally to participants in the businesses in which we are involved or may be specifically directed at us. In regulatory enforcement matters, claims for disgorgement, the imposition of penalties and the imposition of other remedial sanctions are possible.

In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of legal actions and regulatory matters, we cannot provide assurance as to the outcome of any pending matter or, if determined adversely to us, the costs associated with any such matter, particularly where the claimant seeks very large or indeterminate damages or where the matter presents novel legal theories, involves a large number of parties or is at a preliminary stage. The resolution of certain pending legal actions or regulatory matters, if unfavorable, could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations for the quarter in which such actions or matters are resolved.

***We face litigation risks in connection with SSgA's active fixed-income strategies.***

In connection with certain of SSgA's active fixed-income strategies, during the fourth quarter of 2007, we established a reserve of approximately \$625 million to address legal exposure and related costs in connection with such strategies. Among other things, the portfolio managers for certain actively managed fixed-income strategies materially increased the exposure of these strategies to securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages and shifted the weighting of these portfolios to more highly rated sub-prime instruments. During the third quarter of 2007, as the liquidity and valuations of these securities, including the more highly rated instruments, came under increased pressure, the performance of these strategies was adversely, and in some cases significantly, affected. The underperformance, which was greater than that typically associated with fixed-income funds, also caused a number of our customers to question whether the execution of these strategies was consistent with their investment intent. This questioning has resulted in several civil suits, including putative class action claims, applicable both to funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and to those that are exempt from such registration. These lawsuits allege, among other things, that we failed to comply with applicable investment limitations, disclosure obligations and our requisite standard of care in managing these active funds, including those where we act as a fiduciary under ERISA. We have also received, and are in the process of responding to, inquiries or subpoenas from federal and state regulatory authorities regarding SSgA's active fixed-income strategies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Department of Labor and Massachusetts regulatory authorities. Given our desire to fully respond to customer concerns, in the fourth quarter of 2007, State Street undertook a further review of all the actively managed fixed-income strategies at SSgA that were exposed to sub-prime investments. Based on our review and ongoing discussions with customers who were invested in these strategies, we established a reserve to address our estimated legal exposure.

The reserve was established based upon our best judgment as to legal exposures and related costs associated with certain actively managed fixed-income investment strategies. As of March 31, 2009, we had made settlement and related payments totaling approximately \$418 million. The amount of the original reserve was

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based on certain assumptions. While we believe the reserve represents a reasonable estimate of our legal exposure and other costs associated with these issues, we do not believe that it is feasible to predict or determine the amount of such exposure with certainty. As such, it is possible that we have overestimated or underestimated our exposure. If the amount of our actual exposure is materially different from our reserve, there would be a material impact on our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we cannot predict at this time whether any of the governmental authorities conducting investigations relating to our fixed income strategies will commence enforcement or other proceedings against us. Any such determination could have an adverse effect on our reputation, operations and financial results.

### ***We face extensive and changing government regulation, which may increase our costs and expose us to risks related to compliance.***

Most of our businesses are subject to extensive regulation by multiple regulatory bodies, and many of the customers to which we provide services are themselves subject to a broad range of regulatory requirements. These regulations may affect the manner and terms of delivery of our services. As a financial institution with substantial international operations, we are subject to extensive regulatory and supervisory oversight, both in the U.S. and outside the U.S. in connection with our global operations. The regulations affect, among other things, the scope of our activities and customer services, our capital structure and our ability to fund the operations of our subsidiaries, our lending practices, our dividend policy and the manner in which we market our services. Evolving regulations, such as the Basel II and other global regulatory capital frameworks, short-selling regulations and anti-money laundering regulations, may impose significant compliance costs on us. The disruption of the financial markets in 2008 and resulting governmental support of, and loss of confidence in, financial institutions is likely to result in demand for increased and more extensive regulation of our business both in the U.S and internationally. Different countries may respond to the market and economic environment in different and potentially conflicting manner, which could have the impact of increasing the cost of compliance for us. New or modified regulations and related regulatory guidance may have unforeseen or unintended adverse effects on the financial services industry.

If we do not comply with governmental regulations, we may be subject to fines, penalties, lawsuits or material restrictions on our businesses in the jurisdiction where the violation occurred, which may adversely affect our business operations and, in turn, our financial results. Similarly, many of our customers are subject to significant regulatory requirements, and retain our services in order for us to assist them in complying with those legal requirements. Changes in these regulations can significantly affect the services that we are asked to provide, as well as our costs. In addition, adverse publicity and damage to our reputation arising from the failure or perceived failure to comply with legal, regulatory or contractual requirements could affect our ability to attract and retain customers. If we cause customers to fail to comply with these regulatory requirements, we may be liable to them for losses and expenses that they incur. In recent years, regulatory oversight and enforcement have increased substantially, imposing additional costs and increasing the potential risks associated with our operations. If this regulatory trend continues, it could adversely affect our operations and, in turn, our financial results.

### ***Changes in accounting standards may be difficult to predict and may adversely affect our consolidated financial position and results of operations.***

New accounting standards, or changes in the interpretation of existing accounting standards, by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or the SEC, can potentially affect our consolidated financial condition and results of operations. These changes are difficult to predict, and can materially impact how we record and report our consolidated financial condition and results of operations and other financial information. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in the revised treatment of certain transactions or activities, and, in some cases, the restatement of prior period financial statements.

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***Changes in tax laws or regulations, and challenges to our tax positions with respect to historical transactions, may adversely affect our net income, effective tax rate and our overall results of operations and financial condition.***

Our businesses can be affected by new tax legislation or the interpretation of existing tax laws worldwide. Changes in tax laws may affect our business directly or indirectly through their impact on the financial markets. In the normal course of business, we are subject to reviews by U.S. and non-U.S. tax authorities. These reviews may result in adjustments to the timing or amount of taxes due and the allocation of taxable income among tax jurisdictions. These adjustments could affect the attainment of our financial goals.

Prior to 2004, we entered into certain leveraged leases, known as sale-in, lease-out, or SILO, transactions. The Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, challenged our tax deductions arising from those transactions. During the second quarter of 2008, while we were engaged in settlement discussions with them, the IRS won a court victory in a SILO case involving other taxpayers. Shortly after that decision, the IRS suspended all SILO settlement discussions and, on August 5, 2008, issued a standard SILO settlement offer to most taxpayers that had such transactions. After reviewing the settlement offer carefully, we have decided not to accept it but to continue to pursue our appeal rights within the IRS.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, Accounting for Leases, we originally recorded income and deferred tax liabilities with respect to our SILO transactions based on projected pre-tax and tax cash flows. In consideration of the terms of the settlement offer and the context in which it was issued, we revised our projections of the timing and amount of the tax cash flows and reflected those revisions in our leveraged lease accounting. During the third quarter of 2008 we substantially increased our reserve for tax-related interest expense that may be incurred upon resolution of this matter.

If we were to further revise our projection of the timing or amount of the tax cash flows from the leases, existing accounting standards would require us to again recalculate the rate of return and the recognition of income from the leases from inception. In addition to the recalculation, it is possible that we would increase our reserve for tax-related interest expense, which would be recorded as an increase to income tax expense.

***The quantitative models we use to manage our business may contain errors that result in imprecise risk assessments, inaccurate valuations or poor business decisions.***

We use quantitative models to help manage many different aspects of our business. As an input to our overall assessment of capital adequacy, we use models to measure the amount of credit risk, market risk, operational risk and business risk we face. During the preparation of our financial statements, we sometimes use models to value positions for which reliable market prices are not available. We also use models to support many different types of business decisions including trading activities, hedging, asset and liability management and whether to change business strategy. In all of these uses, errors in the underlying model could result in unanticipated and adverse consequences. Because of our widespread usage of models, potential errors in models pose an ongoing risk to us.

***Our controls and procedures may fail or be circumvented, and our risk management policies and procedures may be inadequate.***

We may fail to identify and manage risks related to a variety of aspects of our business, including, but not limited to, operational risk, interest-rate risk, trading risk, fiduciary risk, legal and compliance risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. We have adopted various controls, procedures, policies and systems to monitor and manage risk. We cannot provide assurance that those controls, procedures, policies and systems are adequate to identify and manage the risks inherent in our various businesses. In addition, our businesses and the markets in which we operate are continuously evolving. We may fail to fully understand the implications of changes in our business or the financial markets and fail to adequately or timely enhance our risk framework to address those changes. If our risk framework is ineffective, either because it fails to keep pace with changes in the financial markets or our business or for other reasons, we could incur losses.



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*We may fail to accurately quantify the magnitude of the risks we face, which could subject us to losses.*

We may fail to accurately quantify the magnitude of the risks we face. Our measurement methodologies rely upon many assumptions and historical analyses and correlations. These assumptions may be incorrect, and the historical correlations we rely on may not continue to be relevant. Consequently, the measurements that we make for regulatory and economic capital may not adequately capture or express the true risk profiles of our businesses. Additionally, as businesses and markets evolve, our measurements may not accurately reflect those changes. While our risk measures may indicate sufficient capitalization, we may in fact have inadequate capital to conduct our businesses.

### **Risks Relating to Our Common Stock**

*Our stock price will fluctuate.*

Since the end of 2007, stock markets in general, and stock prices of financial services companies in particular, including our stock price, have experienced extreme price and volume volatility, including for reasons unrelated to operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may continue to adversely affect our stock price, notwithstanding our operating results.

Significant fluctuations in the market price and volume of our common stock may result not only from general stock market conditions but also from a change in sentiment in the market regarding our operations, business prospects, future funding or this offering. In addition to the risk factors discussed above, the price and volume volatility of our common stock may be affected by:

developments in our business or in the financial sector generally, including the effect of direct governmental action in the financial markets generally and with respect to financial institutions in particular;

quarterly variations in our operating results or the quality of our assets;

regulatory changes affecting our operations;

operating results that vary from the expectations of management, securities analysts and investors;

changes in expectations as to our future financial performance;

announcements of strategic developments, significant contracts, loss of significant contracts, acquisitions, divestitures and other material events by us or our competitors;

the operating and securities price performance of other companies that investors believe are comparable to us;

the financial performance of the major industries which we serve;

future sales of our equity or equity-related securities;

the level and volatility of interest rates and the performance and volatility of securities, credit, currency and other markets in the United States and internationally; and

economic conditions and monetary and other governmental actions designed to address those conditions.

***There may be future sales or other dilution of our equity, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.***

Except as described under the heading "Underwriting," we are not restricted from issuing additional common stock, including any securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock. The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of shares of our common stock made after this offering or the perception that such sales could occur.

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Our board of directors is authorized to issue additional classes or series of preferred stock without any action on the part of the stockholders. The board of directors also has the power, without stockholder approval, to set the terms of any such classes or series of preferred stock that may be issued, including voting rights, dividend rights, and preferences over our common stock with respect to dividends or upon our dissolution, winding-up and liquidation and other terms. If we issue preferred stock in the future that has a preference over our common stock with respect to the payment of dividends or upon our liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, or if we issue preferred stock with voting rights that dilute the voting power of our common stock, the rights of holders of our common stock or the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

The current economic environment and disruption in the financial markets has increased our need for fundraising. Since January 1, 2008, for example, State Street Capital Trust III, a Delaware statutory trust wholly owned by State Street, issued \$500 million in aggregate liquidation amount of 8.250% fixed-to-floating rate normal automatic preferred enhanced capital securities, referred to as normal APEX; we completed a public offering of approximately 40.5 million shares of our common stock; we issued 20,000 shares of our Series B Preferred Stock, \$100,000 liquidation preference per share, and a warrant to purchase 5,576,208 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$53.80 per share, to the U.S. Treasury; we issued \$1.5 billion of fixed-rate senior notes guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, under its Temporary Liquidity Guarantee Program, or TLGP; and State Street Bank issued \$2.45 billion of fixed- and floating-rate senior notes guaranteed by the FDIC under its TLGP.

***Anti-takeover provisions could negatively impact our stockholders.***

The Bank Holding Company Act requires any bank holding company as defined in the Bank Holding Company Act, to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board prior to the acquisition of 5% or more of our common stock. Any person, other than a bank holding company, is required to obtain prior approval of the Federal Reserve Board to acquire 10% or more of our common stock under the Change in Bank Control Act. Any holder of 25% or more of our common stock, or a holder of 5% or more if such holder otherwise exercises a controlling influence over us, is subject to regulation as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act. Chapter 167A of the General Laws of Massachusetts requires any bank holding company, as defined in Chapter 167A, to obtain prior approval of the board of bank incorporation before (1) acquiring 5% or more of our common stock, (2) acquiring all or substantially all of our assets or (3) merging or consolidating with us.

***You may not receive dividends on the common stock, and our participation in the U.S. Treasury's TARP capital purchase program restricts our ability to increase dividends and effect stock repurchases.***

Holders of our common stock are only entitled to receive such dividends as our board of directors may declare out of funds legally available for such payments. We are not required to declare cash dividends on our common stock. In February 2009, in light of the impact of the continued disruption in the global capital markets experienced since the middle of 2007, and as part of a plan to strengthen our tangible common equity, we announced a reduction of the quarterly dividend on our common stock to \$0.01 per share. Future dividend payments will depend upon our level of earnings, financial requirements and other relevant factors, including dividend restrictions contained in our debt instruments, if any. In the future, we may reduce or eliminate our common stock dividend. These actions could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In addition, our participation in the U.S. Treasury's TARP capital purchase program restricts our ability to increase dividends on our common stock. In October 2008, the U.S. Treasury invested \$2 billion in our preferred stock pursuant to the TARP capital purchase program. The terms of this program require us to pay preferred cumulative dividends to the U.S. Treasury and restrict our ability prior to October 28, 2011, or such earlier time as all preferred shares issued by us to the U.S. Treasury have been redeemed by us or transferred by the U.S. Treasury, to increase dividends on our common stock above the rate in effect at such time, redeem or purchase the preferred shares issued by us to the U.S. Treasury or any of our capital stock or other equity securities.

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**USE OF PROCEEDS**

The net proceeds of this offering will be approximately \$1.94 billion (or approximately \$2.23 billion if the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares), after deducting estimated expenses and underwriting discounts and commissions.

Subject to consultation with our banking regulators, we plan to notify the U.S. Treasury of our intent to repurchase the 20,000 shares of our Series B Preferred Stock issued to the U.S. Treasury under the TARP capital purchase program and the related outstanding common stock purchase warrants. If permitted to effect such repurchase, we expect to use the net proceeds of this offering and the proposed offering of our senior notes described above under the heading **Summary Proposed Senior Notes Offering** to repurchase the TARP securities. The Series B Preferred Stock would be repurchased at its \$100,000 per share liquidation preference, plus accrued and unpaid interest. We anticipate repurchasing the warrants for fair market value as described in the Securities Purchase Agreement we entered into in connection with the capital purchase program investment.

If we are not permitted to repurchase the TARP securities or if any proceeds remain following such repurchase, we may use the net proceeds of the offerings for general corporate purposes, which may include working capital, capital expenditures, funding potential future acquisitions, investments in or loans to our subsidiaries, refinancing of debt and satisfaction of other obligations. The precise amounts and timing of these other applications of proceeds would depend on the funding requirements of State Street Corporation and its subsidiaries, including State Street Bank.

**Table of Contents****PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDENDS**

Our common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol STT. As of May 1, 2009, there were 435,229,854 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. As of May 1, 2009, there were approximately 4,197 shareholders of record. The following table provides the high and low sales price per share during the periods indicated, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange, and dividends declared per share of our common stock during such periods.

| <b>Period</b>                         | <b>High</b> | <b>Low</b> | <b>Dividends</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| <b>2007:</b>                          |             |            |                  |
| First Quarter                         | \$ 72.82    | \$ 61.70   | \$ 0.21          |
| Second Quarter                        | 70.58       | 64.21      | 0.22             |
| Third Quarter                         | 73.76       | 59.13      | 0.22             |
| Fourth Quarter                        | 82.53       | 66.79      | 0.23             |
| <b>2008</b>                           |             |            |                  |
| First Quarter                         | \$ 86.55    | \$ 69.75   | \$ 0.23          |
| Second Quarter                        | 85.31       | 63.23      | 0.24             |
| Third Quarter                         | 74.85       | 29.09      | 0.24             |
| Fourth Quarter                        | 58.05       | 28.06      | 0.24             |
| <b>2009</b>                           |             |            |                  |
| First Quarter                         | \$ 46.09    | \$ 14.43   | \$ 0.01          |
| Second Quarter (through May 18, 2009) | \$ 44.00    | \$ 28.01   | \$               |

As a result of our participation in the U.S. Treasury's capital purchase program, we are not currently permitted, without Treasury's consent, to increase the quarterly dividend per share on our common stock above \$0.24 per share. In February 2009, in light of the impact of the continued disruption in the global capital markets experienced since the middle of 2007, and as part of a plan to strengthen our tangible common equity, we announced a reduction of the quarterly dividend on our common stock to \$0.01 per share.

The last reported sale price per share of our common stock on May 18, 2009, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, was \$41.79.

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**CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL TAX CONSEQUENCES TO NON-U.S. HOLDERS**

The following is a general discussion of the material U.S. federal income and estate tax considerations applicable to non-U.S. holders with respect to their purchase, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock. This discussion is for general information only and is not tax advice. Accordingly, all prospective non-U.S. holders of our common stock should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common stock. In general, a non-U.S. holder means a beneficial owner of our common stock who is not for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation (or any other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal tax purposes) created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust (i) if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the trust's substantial decisions or (ii) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, current administrative rulings and judicial decisions in effect as of the date of this prospectus supplement, all of which are subject to change or to differing interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. Any change to the foregoing authorities could alter the U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences to non-U.S. holders described in this prospectus supplement. We assume in this discussion that a non-U.S. holder holds shares of our common stock as a capital asset (generally property held for investment).

This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation that may be relevant to a particular non-U.S. holder in light of that non-U.S. holder's individual circumstances nor does it address any U.S. federal gift or alternative minimum tax consequences or state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our common stock. This discussion also does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a non-U.S. holder and does not address the special tax rules applicable to particular non-U.S. holders, such as:

insurance companies;

tax-exempt organizations;

financial institutions;

brokers or dealers in securities;

partnerships or other pass-through entities;

regulated investment companies or real estate investment trusts;

pension plans;

non-U.S. corporations that are classified as passive foreign investment companies or controlled foreign corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

owners that hold our common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction, synthetic security or other integrated investment; or

certain former citizens or residents of the United States.

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If a partnership (or other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds shares of our common stock, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partner and the partnership holding shares of our common stock should consult his, her or its tax advisors regarding the tax considerations of acquiring, holding and disposing of shares of our common stock.

We cannot provide any assurance that the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, will not challenge one or more of the tax consequences described herein, and we have not obtained, nor do we intend to obtain, an opinion of counsel with respect to the U.S. federal income or estate tax consequences to a non-U.S. holder of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of our common stock.

**WE URGE PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS TO CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. INCOME AND OTHER TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF ACQUIRING, HOLDING AND DISPOSING OF SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK.**

### ***Distributions on Our Common Stock***

Distributions on our common stock generally will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. If a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess generally will be treated as a tax-free return of the non-U.S. holder's investment, up to such non-U.S. holder's tax basis in our common stock and thereafter as capital gain, subject to the tax treatment described below in **Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Our Common Stock**.

Dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder in respect of our common stock generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% rate, or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable tax treaty. In order to claim the benefits of an applicable tax treaty, a non-U.S. holder will be required to satisfy applicable certification (for example, IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable form) and other requirements prior to the distribution date. Non-U.S. holders eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax under an applicable tax treaty may obtain a refund or credit of any amounts withheld in excess of that rate by filing an appropriate claim with the IRS. Non-U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their entitlement to benefits under an applicable tax treaty and the requirements for claiming any such benefits.

Dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder that are effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and, if required by an applicable tax treaty, are attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States) generally are exempt from the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax. Instead, the non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in respect of the dividend on a net income basis and at the graduated U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to U.S. persons. Non-U.S. holders will be required to comply with certification (for example, IRS Form W-8ECI or applicable successor form) and other requirements prior to the distribution date in order for effectively connected income to be exempt from the 30% U.S. federal withholding tax. A corporate non-U.S. holder also may be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable tax treaty) with respect to any effectively connected dividends, subject to certain adjustments.



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### ***Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Our Common Stock***

In general, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to any U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain realized upon such holder's sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our common stock unless:

the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States (and if required by an applicable tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. holder in the United States), in which case the non-U.S. holder generally will be taxed on the net gain at the graduated U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to U.S. persons and, if the non-U.S. holder is a corporation, the additional branch profits tax described above in

Distributions on Our Common Stock may apply;

the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met, in which case the non-U.S. holder will be subject to a 30% tax on the net gain derived from the disposition, which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses of the non-U.S. holder, if any; or

we are or have been, at any time during the five-year period preceding such disposition (or the non-U.S. holder's holding period if shorter) a U.S. real property holding corporation unless our common stock is regularly traded on an established securities market and the non-U.S. holder holds no more than 5% of our outstanding common stock, directly or indirectly. If we are determined to be a U.S. real property holding corporation and the foregoing exception does not apply, then a purchaser may withhold 10% of the proceeds payable to a non-U.S. holder from a sale of our common stock and the non-U.S. holder generally will be taxed on its net gain derived from the disposition at the graduated U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to U.S. persons. Generally, a corporation is a U.S. real property holding corporation only if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. Although we cannot provide any assurance, we do not believe that we are, or have been, a U.S. real property holding corporation, or that we are likely to become one in the future. No assurance can be provided that our common stock will remain regularly traded on an established securities market for purposes of the rules described above.

### ***U.S. Federal Estate Tax***

Shares of our common stock owned or treated as owned at the time of death by an individual who is not a citizen or resident of the United States, as specifically defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, will be considered U.S. situs assets and will be included in such individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes. Such shares, therefore, may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax, unless an applicable tax treaty provides otherwise.

### ***Backup Withholding and Information Reporting***

We must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. holder the gross amount of the distributions on our common stock paid to such holder and the tax withheld, if any, with respect to such distributions. Copies of information returns may be made available to the tax authorities of the country in which the non-U.S. holder resides or is incorporated under the provisions of a specific treaty or agreement. In general, a non-U.S. holder will not be subject to backup withholding at the applicable rate, currently 28%, with respect to dividends on our common stock if the holder provides to us or our paying agent an appropriate certification of non-U.S. status (i.e., IRS Form W-8BEN or other applicable IRS Form W-8) and neither we nor our paying agent has actual knowledge (or reason to know) the holder is a U.S. person.

Information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholding will apply to the payment of the proceeds from a disposition of our common stock that is effected within the United States or effected

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outside the United States through certain U.S.-related financial intermediaries, unless the non-U.S. holder appropriately certifies its non-U.S. status, and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the beneficial owner is a U.S. person, or the non-U.S. holder otherwise establishes an exemption.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a non-U.S. holder can be refunded or credited against the non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that an appropriate claim is timely filed with the IRS. Non-U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of information reporting and backup withholding in their particular situations, the availability of an exemption therefrom, and the procedure for obtaining an exemption, if applicable.

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**CERTAIN ERISA CONSIDERATIONS**

The following is a summary of certain considerations associated with the purchase of our common stock by employee benefit plans that are subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or ERISA, plans, individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans and other arrangements that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code or provisions under any federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other laws, rules, or regulations that are similar to such provisions of ERISA and the Code, which we refer to collectively as similar laws, and entities whose underlying assets are considered to include plan assets of such plans, accounts and arrangements, which we refer to collectively as plans.

***General Fiduciary Matters***

ERISA and the Code impose certain duties on persons who are fiduciaries of a plan subject to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, which we refer to collectively as an ERISA plan, and prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an ERISA plan and its fiduciaries or other interested parties. Under ERISA and the Code, any person who exercises any discretionary authority or control over the administration of such an ERISA plan or the management or disposition of the assets of such an ERISA plan, or who renders investment advice for a fee or other compensation to such an ERISA plan, is generally considered to be a fiduciary of the ERISA plan.

In considering an investment in our common stock of a portion of the assets of any plan, a fiduciary should determine whether the investment is in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan and the applicable provisions of ERISA, the Code or any similar law relating to the fiduciary's duties to the plan including, without limitation, the prudence, diversification, delegation of control and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA, the Code and any other applicable similar laws.

***Prohibited Transaction and Related Issues***

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit ERISA plans from engaging in certain specified transactions involving plan assets with persons who are parties in interest within the meaning of Section 3(14) of ERISA or disqualified persons within the meaning of Section 4975 of the Code with respect to the plan, which we refer to as parties in interest. A violation of these prohibited transaction rules may result in civil penalties or other liabilities under ERISA and/or an excise tax under Section 4975 of the Code for those persons, unless exemptive relief is available under an applicable statutory, regulatory or administrative exemption. Certain plans including those that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA and Section 414(d) of the Code), certain church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA and Section 414(e) of the Code with respect to which the election provided by Section 410(d) of the Code has not been made) and foreign plans (as described in Section 4(b)(4) of ERISA) are not subject to the requirements of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code but may be subject to similar provisions under similar laws.

The acquisition or holding of our common stock by an ERISA plan with respect to which we or certain of our affiliates is or becomes a party in interest may constitute or result in prohibited transactions under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, unless our common stock is acquired or held pursuant to and in accordance with an applicable exemption. Accordingly, our common stock may not be purchased or held by any plan or any person investing plan assets of any plan, unless the purchase or holding is eligible for the exemptive relief available under a Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption, or PTCE, such as PTCE 96-23, PTCE 95-60, PTCE 91-38, PTCE 90-1 or PTCE 84-14 issued by the U.S. Department of Labor or the purchase and holding of our common stock is not prohibited on some other basis, such as the exemption under Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code, for certain transactions with non-fiduciary service providers for transactions that are for adequate consideration.

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Each purchaser or holder of our common stock or any interest therein, and each person making the decision to purchase or hold our common stock on behalf of any such purchaser or holder will be deemed to have represented and warranted in both its individual capacity and its representative capacity (if any), that on each day from the date on which the purchaser or holder acquires its interest in our common stock to the date on which the purchaser disposes of its interest in our common stock, that such purchaser and holder, by its purchase or holding of our common stock or any interest therein that:

its purchase and holding of our common stock is not made on behalf of or with plan assets of any plan, or

if its purchase and holding of our common stock is made on behalf of or with plan assets of a plan, then (1) its purchase and holding of our common stock will not result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code and (2) neither State Street nor any of our affiliates is acting as a fiduciary (within the meaning of Section 3(21) of ERISA) in connection with the purchase or holding of our common stock and has not provided any advice that has formed or may form a basis for any investment decision concerning the purchase or holding of our common stock.

Each purchaser and holder of our common stock or any interest therein on behalf of any governmental plan will be deemed to have represented and warranted by its purchase or holding of our common stock or any interest therein that such purchase and holding does not violate any applicable similar laws or rules.

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is important that fiduciaries or other persons considering purchasing our common stock on behalf of, or with plan assets of, any plan or plan asset entity, consult with their counsel regarding the potential applicability of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and any similar laws to such investment and the availability of exemptive relief under any of the PTCEs listed above or any other applicable exemption, or the potential consequences of any purchase or holding under similar laws, as applicable.

**Table of Contents****UNDERWRITING**

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated May 18, 2009, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters named below, for whom Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated are acting as the representatives, the following respective numbers of shares of common stock:

| <b>Underwriters</b>                                | <b>Number of Shares</b> |
|--|-------------------------|
| Goldman, Sachs & Co                                | 25,641,000              |
| Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated                  | 15,385,000              |
| Barclays Capital Inc.                              | 2,564,250               |
| Credit Suisse (USA) LLC                            | 2,564,250               |
| Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated | 2,564,250               |
| UBS Securities LLC                                 | 2,564,250               |
| <b>Total</b>                                       | <b>51,283,000</b>       |

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters are obligated to purchase all the shares of common stock in the offering if any are purchased, other than those shares covered by the option to purchase additional shares described below. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults, the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or the offering may be terminated.

We have granted to the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase on a pro rata basis up to an additional 7,692,450 shares at the price initially offered to the public less the underwriting discounts and commissions.

The underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock initially at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and to selling group members at that price less a selling concession of \$0.70 per share. If all the shares are not sold at the price initially offered to the public, the underwriters may change the public offering price and concession.

The following table summarizes the compensation and estimated expenses we will pay:

|   | <b>Per Share</b>                  |                                | <b>Total</b>                      |                                |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|   | <b>Without Option to Purchase</b> | <b>With Option to Purchase</b> | <b>Without Option to Purchase</b> | <b>With Option to Purchase</b> |
| Underwriting Discounts and Commissions paid by us | \$ 1.17                           | \$ 1.17                        | \$ 60,001,110                     | \$ 69,001,277                  |
| Expenses payable by us                            | \$ 0.01                           | \$ 0.01                        | \$ 525,000                        | \$ 525,000                     |

We have agreed that we will not offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge, grant any option to purchase, make any short sale or otherwise dispose of any of our securities that are substantially similar to the shares, including, but not limited to any options or warrants to purchase shares of common stock or any securities that are convertible into or exchangeable for, or that represent the right to receive, common stock or any such substantially similar securities without the prior written consent of the representatives for a period of 60 days after the date of this prospectus supplement, other than (i) pursuant to equity incentive or stock option plans reported on our proxy statement filed with the commission on April 6, 2009 or annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 or (ii) upon the exercise of an option or a warrant or the conversion or exchange of convertible or exchangeable securities outstanding as of the date of the underwriting agreement. Our officers and directors have agreed to substantially similar restrictions. One of our directors will not be standing for re-election at our annual meeting of shareholders to be held on May 20, 2009 and will not be subject to the selling restrictions described above.

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We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in that respect.

Certain of the underwriters and their affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for State Street, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may engage in stabilizing transactions, short sales, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act.

Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Short sales involve sales by the underwriters of shares in excess of the number of shares the underwriters are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position. The short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of additional shares purchased by the underwriters is not greater than the number of shares that they have the option to additionally purchase. In a naked short position, the number of shares involved is greater than the number of shares they have the option to additionally purchase. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising their option to purchase additional shares and/or purchasing shares in the open market.

Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. In determining the source of shares to close out the short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they have the option to purchase additional shares. If the underwriters sell more shares than could be covered by the option to purchase additional shares, a naked short position, the position can only be closed out by buying shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

Penalty bids permit the representative to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the common stock originally sold by the syndicate member is purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions. These stabilizing transactions, short sales, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common stock. As a result, the price of our common stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on The New York Stock Exchange market or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

A prospectus in electronic format may be made available on the web sites maintained by one or more of the underwriters, or selling group members, if any, participating in this offering and one or more of the underwriters participating in this offering may distribute prospectuses electronically. The representative may agree to allocate a number of shares to the underwriters and selling group members for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Internet distributions will be allocated by the underwriters and selling group members that will make internet distributions on the same basis as other allocations.

The shares are offered for sale in those jurisdictions in the United States, Europe, Asia and elsewhere where it is lawful to make such offers.

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***European Economic Area***

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), each underwriter represents and agrees that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of Securities to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the Securities which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of Securities to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the manager for any such offer; or
- (d) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an offer of Securities to the public in relation to any Securities in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Securities, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

***Hong Kong***

The underwriters and each of their affiliates have not (i) offered or sold, and will not offer or sell, in Hong Kong, by means of any document, our securities other than (a) to professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance or (b) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance or (ii) issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere any advertisement, invitation or document relating to our securities which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to our securities which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance any rules made under that Ordinance. The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of this document, you should obtain independent professional advice.

***Japan***

The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the





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laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

***Singapore***

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any other offering material relating to our securities has not been and will not be registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore, and our securities will be offered in Singapore pursuant to exemptions under Section 274 and Section 275 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the Securities and Futures Act). Accordingly, our securities may not be offered or sold, or be the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, nor may this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any other offering material relating to our securities be circulated or distributed, whether directly or indirectly, to the public or any member of the public in Singapore other than (a) to an institutional investor or other person specified in Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, (b) to a sophisticated investor, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the Securities and Futures Act or (c) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the Securities and Futures Act.

***United Kingdom***

Each of the underwriters severally represents, warrants and agrees as follows:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of FSMA) to persons who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling with Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 or in circumstances in which section 21 of FSMA does not apply to the company; and
- (b) it has complied with, and will comply with all applicable provisions of FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

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**LEGAL MATTERS**

Certain legal matters in connection with the offering of our common stock will be passed upon for us by Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP and for the underwriters by Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP.

**EXPERTS**

The consolidated financial statements of State Street Corporation appearing in State Street Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and the effectiveness of State Street Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their reports thereon, included therein, and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated herein by reference in reliance upon such reports given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

With respect to the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial information of State Street Corporation for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, incorporated by reference herein, Ernst & Young LLP reported that they have applied limited procedures in accordance with professional standards for a review of such information. However, their separate report dated April 30, 2009, included in State Street Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein, states that they did not audit and they do not express an opinion on that interim financial information. Accordingly, the degree of reliance on their report on such information should be restricted in light of the limited nature of the review procedures applied. Ernst & Young LLP is not subject to the liability provisions of Section 11 of the Securities Act for their report on the unaudited interim financial information because that report is not a report or a part of the registration statement prepared or certified by Ernst & Young LLP within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of the Securities Act.

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**WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION**

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). Copies of certain information filed by us with the SEC are also available on our website at [www.statestreet.com](http://www.statestreet.com). Our website is not a part of this prospectus supplement. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference room.

Because our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, you may also inspect reports, proxy statements and other information about us at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference information we file with it, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to other documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede this information. In all cases, you should rely on the later information over different information included in this prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus.

We incorporate by reference the documents listed below and all future filings we make with the SEC under Section 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, prior to the termination of the offering, except to the extent that any information contained in such filings is deemed furnished in accordance with SEC rules:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009;

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on January 16, 2009, January 20, 2009, March 6, 2009 (two Forms 8-K), March 10, 2009, March 13, 2009 and May 18, 2009; and

Registration Statement on Form 8-A (relating to our common stock) filed on January 18, 1995 and March 7, 1995.  
You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

State Street Corporation  
One Lincoln Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02111  
Telephone: (617) 786-3000  
Attn: Corporate Secretary

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**State Street Corporation**

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**Common Stock**

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**State Street Capital Trust V**

**State Street Capital Trust VI**

**Capital Securities**

**Guaranteed by State Street Corporation**

We may issue debt securities, preferred stock, depository shares, common stock, stock purchase contracts, stock purchase units and warrants, and we or any selling security holders may offer and sell these securities from time to time in one or more offerings.

The trusts are Delaware statutory trusts. Each trust may from time to time:

sell capital securities representing undivided beneficial interests in the trust to the public;

sell common securities representing undivided beneficial interests in the trust to State Street Corporation;

use the proceeds from these sales to buy an equal principal amount of junior subordinated debentures of State Street Corporation; and

distribute the cash payments it receives on the junior subordinated debentures it owns to the holders of the capital and common securities.

State Street Corporation will guarantee the payment by the trusts of the capital securities based on obligations discussed in this prospectus. This is called the capital securities guarantee.

This prospectus describes the general terms of these securities and the general manner in which these securities will be offered. We will provide the specific terms of these securities in supplements to this prospectus. The prospectus supplements will also describe the specific manner in which these securities will be offered and may also supplement, update or amend information contained in this document. You should read this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement before you invest.

## Edgar Filing: STATE STREET Corp - Form 424B2

We and any selling security holders may offer these securities in amounts, at prices and on terms determined at the time of offering. The securities may be sold directly to you, through agents, or through underwriters and dealers. If agents, underwriters or dealers are used to sell the securities, we will name them and describe their compensation in a prospectus supplement.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol STT.

**Investing in these securities involves certain risks. See the information included and incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement for a discussion of the factors you should carefully consider before deciding to purchase these securities, including Item IA Risk Factors beginning on page 5 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.**

These securities are not deposits or other obligations of a bank and, unless the applicable prospectus supplement so indicates, are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other federal agency.

Our principal executive offices are located at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111 and our telephone number is (617) 786-3000.

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

The date of this prospectus is March 12, 2009

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**ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS**

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which we refer to as the SEC, utilizing a shelf registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we or the selling securityholders may from time to time sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings. We may offer any of the following securities: debt securities, preferred stock, depositary shares, common stock, stock purchase contracts, stock purchase units, capital securities and related guarantees. We may also offer warrants to purchase debt securities, preferred stock, depositary shares or common stock.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we or the selling securityholders may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide one or more prospectus supplements that will contain specific information about the terms of the offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 2 of this prospectus.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, any accompanying prospectus supplement or in any related free writing prospectus filed by us with the SEC. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. This prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement do not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the securities described in the accompanying prospectus supplement or an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy such securities in any circumstances in which such offer or solicitation is unlawful. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus, any prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference is accurate only as of their respective dates. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed materially since those dates.

The terms "State Street," "we," "our," "ours" and "us" refer to State Street Corporation, which is a financial holding company headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts, and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, unless the context otherwise requires. References to "State Street Bank" mean State Street Bank and Trust Company, which is our principal bank subsidiary.

**WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION**

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Our SEC filings are available to the public over the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of certain information filed by us with the SEC are also available on our website at <http://www.statestreet.com>. Our website is not a part of this prospectus. You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's public reference room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference room.

Because our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, you may also inspect reports, proxy statements and other information about us at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement we filed with the SEC. This prospectus omits some information contained in the registration statement in accordance with SEC rules and regulations. You should review the information and exhibits in the registration statement for further information on us and our consolidated subsidiaries and the securities we are offering. Statements in this prospectus concerning any document we filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or that we otherwise filed with the SEC are not intended to be comprehensive and are qualified by reference to these filings. You should review the complete document to evaluate these statements.

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The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference much of the information we file with them, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those publicly available documents. The information that we incorporate by reference in this prospectus is considered to be part of this prospectus. Because we are incorporating by reference future filings with the SEC, this prospectus is continually updated and those future filings may modify or supersede some of the information included or incorporated in this prospectus. This means that you must look at all of the SEC filings that we incorporate by reference to determine if any of the statements in this prospectus or in any document previously incorporated by reference have been modified or superseded. This prospectus incorporates by reference the documents listed below and any future filings we make with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (in each case, other than those documents or the portions of those documents not deemed to be filed) until the offering of the securities under the registration statement is terminated or completed:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008;

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on January 16, 2009, January 20, 2009, March 6, 2009 (two 8-Ks) and March 10, 2009.

Registration Statement on Form 8-A (relating to our common stock) filed on January 18, 1995.

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

State Street Corporation

One Lincoln Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02111

Telephone: (617) 786-3000

Attn: Corporate Secretary

## **FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference contain statements that are considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States securities laws. In addition, State Street and its management may make other written or oral communications from time to time that contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, including statements about industry trends and other matters that do not relate strictly to historical facts, are based on management's expectations and assumptions, and are often identified by such forward-looking terminology as expect, look, believe, anticipate, estimate, seek, may, will, trend, target, and goal or similar variations of such terms. Forward-looking statements may include, among other things, statements about our confidence in our strategies and our expectations about financial performance, market growth, market and regulatory trends and developments, acquisitions and divestitures, new technologies, services and opportunities and earnings.

Forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties, which change over time, are based on management's expectations and assumptions at the time the statements are made, and are not guarantees of future results. Management's expectations and assumptions, and the continued validity of the forward-looking statements, are subject to change due to a broad range of factors affecting the national and global economies, the equity, debt, currency and other financial markets, as well as factors specific to State Street and its subsidiaries, including State Street Bank. Factors that could cause changes in the expectations or assumptions on which forward-looking statements are based include, but are not limited to:

global financial market disruptions and the current worldwide economic recession, and monetary and other governmental actions designed to address such disruptions and recession in the U.S. and internationally;



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the financial strength of the counterparties with which we or our clients do business and with which we have investment or financial exposure;

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the liquidity of the U.S. and international securities markets, particularly the markets for fixed-income securities, and the liquidity requirements of our customers;

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

the maintenance of credit agency ratings for our debt obligations as well as the level of credibility of credit agency ratings;

the possibility that changes to accounting rules or in market conditions or asset performance (including the financial condition of any guarantor of any assets) may require any off-balance sheet activities, including the unconsolidated asset-backed commercial paper conduits we administer, to be consolidated into our financial statements, requiring the recognition of associated losses;

the possibility of our customers incurring substantial losses in investment pools where we act as agent, and the possibility of further general reductions in the valuation of assets;

our ability to attract deposits and other low-cost, short-term funding;

potential changes to the competitive environment, including changes due to the effects of consolidation, extensive and changing government regulation and perceptions of State Street as a suitable service provider or counterparty;

the level and volatility of interest rates and the performance and volatility of securities, credit, currency and other markets in the U.S. and internationally;

our ability to measure the fair value of securities in our investment securities portfolio and in the unconsolidated asset-backed commercial paper conduits we administer;

the results of litigation and similar disputes and, in particular, the effect of current or potential litigation concerning State Street Global Advisors' active fixed-income strategies, and the enactment of legislation and changes in regulation and enforcement that impact us and our customers, as well as the effects of legal and regulatory proceedings;

adverse publicity or other reputational harm;

our ability to pursue acquisitions, strategic alliances and divestures, finance future business acquisitions and obtain regulatory approvals and consents for acquisitions;

the performance and demand for the products and services we offer, including the level and timing of withdrawals from our collective investment products;

our ability to continue to grow revenue, attract highly skilled people, control expenses and attract the capital necessary to achieve our business goals and comply with regulatory requirements;

our ability to control operating risks, information technology systems risks and outsourcing risks, the possibility of errors in the quantitative models we use to manage our business and the possibility that our controls will fail or be circumvented;

the potential for new products and services to impose additional costs on us and expose us to increased operational risk, and our ability to protect our intellectual property rights;

our ability to obtain quality and timely services from third parties with which we contract;

changes in accounting standards and practices, including changes in the interpretation of existing standards, that impact our consolidated financial statements; and

changes in tax legislation and in the interpretation of existing tax laws by U.S. and non-U.S. tax authorities that impact the amount of taxes due.

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Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed in our forward-looking statements and from our historical financial results due to the factors discussed above, below and elsewhere in this prospectus or in our other SEC filings. Forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our expectations or beliefs as of any time subsequent to the time this prospectus is filed with the SEC. Unless specifically required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus to reflect events after the time it is filed with the SEC. The factors discussed above are not intended to be a complete summary of all risks and uncertainties that may affect our businesses. We cannot anticipate all potential economic, operational and financial developments that may adversely impact our operations and our financial results.

Forward-looking statements should not be viewed as predictions, and should not be the primary basis upon which investors evaluate State Street. Any investor in State Street should consider all risks and uncertainties disclosed in our SEC filings, described above under the Section entitled

Where You Can Find More Information, all of which are accessible on the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). We note that all website addresses given in this prospectus are for information only and are not intended to be an active link or to incorporate any website information into this document.

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**STATE STREET CORPORATION**

State Street Corporation is a financial holding company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Through our subsidiaries, we provide a full range of products and services for institutional investors worldwide.

We were organized in 1969 and conduct our business primarily through our principal bank subsidiary, State Street Bank. State Street Bank traces its beginnings to the founding of the Union Bank in 1792. The charter under which State Street Bank now operates was authorized by a special act of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1891, and its present name was adopted in 1960.

With \$12.04 trillion of assets under custody and \$1.44 trillion of assets under management at December 31, 2008, we are a leading specialist in meeting the needs of institutional investors worldwide. Our customers include mutual funds, collective investment funds and other investment pools, corporate and public retirement plans, insurance companies, foundations, endowments and investment managers. Including the United States, we operate in 27 countries and more than 100 geographic markets worldwide.

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol **STT**. Our executive offices are located at One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, and our telephone number is (617) 786-3000.

**Table of Contents****RATIOS OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES****STATE STREET CORPORATION****Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends**

| <i>(Dollars in millions)</i>   | Years Ended December 31, |          |          |          |          |        |
|--|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
|  | 2008                     | 2007     | 2006     | 2005     | 2004     |        |
| <b>EXCLUDING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS:</b>   |                          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Pre-tax income from continuing operations, as reported   | \$ 2,842                 | \$ 1,903 | \$ 1,771 | \$ 1,432 | \$ 1,192 |        |
| Share of pre-tax income of unconsolidated entities   | 34                       | 65       | 43       | 16       | 39       |        |
| Fixed charges  | 983                      | 1,248    | 1,384    | 948      | 481      |        |
| Preferred stock dividends and related adjustments  | 22                       |          |          |          |          |        |
| <b>Adjusted earnings</b>   | (A) \$ 3,881             | \$ 3,216 | \$ 3,198 | \$ 2,396 | \$ 1,712 |        |
| Interest on short-term borrowings  | \$ 674                   | \$ 959   | \$ 1,145 | \$ 753   | \$ 315   |        |
| Interest on long-term debt, including amortization of debt issuance costs  | 187                      | 189      | 140      | 100      | 68       |        |
| Portion of long-term leases representative of the interest factor(1)   | 122                      | 100      | 99       | 95       | 98       |        |
| Preferred stock dividends and related adjustments  | 22                       |          |          |          |          |        |
| <b>Fixed charges and preferred stock dividends</b>   | (B) \$ 1,005             | \$ 1,248 | \$ 1,384 | \$ 948   | \$ 481   |        |
| <b>Consolidated ratio of adjusted earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends, excluding interest on deposits</b> | (A)/(B)                  | 3.86 x   | 2.58 x   | 2.31 x   | 2.53 x   | 3.56 x |
| <b>INCLUDING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS:</b>   |                          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Pre-tax income from continuing operations, as reported   | \$ 2,842                 | \$ 1,903 | \$ 1,771 | \$ 1,432 | \$ 1,192 |        |
| Share of pre-tax income of unconsolidated entities   | 34                       | 65       | 43       | 16       | 39       |        |
| Fixed charges  | 2,309                    | 3,546    | 3,275    | 2,080    | 993      |        |
| Preferred stock dividends and related adjustments  | 22                       |          |          |          |          |        |
| <b>Adjusted earnings</b>   | (C) \$ 5,207             | \$ 5,514 | \$ 5,089 | \$ 3,528 | \$ 2,224 |        |
| Interest on short-term borrowings and deposits   | \$ 2,000                 | \$ 3,257 | \$ 3,036 | \$ 1,885 | \$ 827   |        |
| Interest on long-term debt, including amortization of debt issuance costs  | 187                      | 189      | 140      | 100      | 68       |        |
| Portion of long-term leases representative of the interest factor(1)   | 122                      | 100      | 99       | 95       | 98       |        |
| Preferred stock dividends and related adjustments  | 22                       |          |          |          |          |        |
| <b>Fixed charges and preferred stock dividends</b>   | (D) \$ 2,331             | \$ 3,546 | \$ 3,275 | \$ 2,080 | \$ 993   |        |
| <b>Consolidated ratio of adjusted earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends, including interest on deposits</b> | (C)/(D)                  | 2.23 x   | 1.55 x   | 1.55 x   | 1.70 x   | 2.24 x |

- (1) The interest factor on long-term operating leases represented a reasonable approximation of the appropriate portion of operating lease expense considered to be representative of interest. The interest factor on long-term capital leases represented the amount recorded as interest expense in the consolidated statement of income.

**Table of Contents****Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges**

| <i>(Dollars in millions)</i>  | Years Ended December 31, |          |          |          |          |        |
|---|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
|   | 2008                     | 2007     | 2006     | 2005     | 2004     |        |
| <b>EXCLUDING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS:</b>  |                          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Pre-tax income from continuing operations, as reported  | \$ 2,842                 | \$ 1,903 | \$ 1,771 | \$ 1,432 | \$ 1,192 |        |
| Share of pre-tax income of unconsolidated entities  | 34                       | 65       | 43       | 16       | 39       |        |
| Fixed charges   | 983                      | 1,248    | 1,384    | 948      | 481      |        |
| <b>Adjusted earnings</b>  | (A) \$ 3,859             | \$ 3,216 | \$ 3,198 | \$ 2,396 | \$ 1,712 |        |
| Interest on short-term borrowings   | \$ 674                   | \$ 959   | \$ 1,145 | \$ 753   | \$ 315   |        |
| Interest on long-term debt, including amortization of debt issuance costs                       | 187                      | 189      | 140      | 100      | 68       |        |
| Portion of long-term leases representative of the interest factor(1)                            | 122                      | 100      | 99       | 95       | 98       |        |
| <b>Fixed charges</b>  | (B) \$ 983               | \$ 1,248 | \$ 1,384 | \$ 948   | \$ 481   |        |
| <b>Consolidated ratio of adjusted earnings to fixed charges, excluding interest on deposits</b> | (A)/(B)                  | 3.93 x   | 2.58 x   | 2.31 x   | 2.53 x   | 3.56 x |
| <b>INCLUDING INTEREST ON DEPOSITS:</b>  |                          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Pre-tax income from continuing operations, as reported  | \$ 2,842                 | \$ 1,903 | \$ 1,771 | \$ 1,432 | \$ 1,192 |        |
| Share of pre-tax income of unconsolidated entities  | 34                       | 65       | 43       | 16       | 39       |        |
| Fixed charges   | 2,309                    | 3,546    | 3,275    | 2,080    | 993      |        |
| <b>Adjusted earnings</b>  | (C) \$ 5,185             | \$ 5,514 | \$ 5,089 | \$ 3,528 | \$ 2,224 |        |
| Interest on short-term borrowings and deposits  | \$ 2,000                 | \$ 3,257 | \$ 3,036 | \$ 1,885 | \$ 827   |        |
| Interest on long-term debt, including amortization of debt issuance costs                       | 187                      | 189      | 140      | 100      | 68       |        |
| Portion of long-term leases representative of the interest factor(1)                            | 122                      | 100      | 99       | 95       | 98       |        |
| <b>Fixed charges</b>  | (D) \$ 2,309             | \$ 3,546 | \$ 3,275 | \$ 2,080 | \$ 993   |        |
| <b>Consolidated ratio of adjusted earnings to fixed charges, including interest on deposits</b> | (C)/(D)                  | 2.25 x   | 1.55 x   | 1.55 x   | 1.70 x   | 2.24 x |

- (1) The interest factor on long-term operating leases represented a reasonable approximation of the appropriate portion of operating lease expense considered to be representative of interest. The interest factor on long-term capital leases represented the amount recorded as interest expense in the consolidated statement of income.

**USE OF PROCEEDS**

We intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities for general corporate purposes unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement. General corporate purposes may include additions to working capital, repayment of debt, or investments in or extensions of credit to our subsidiaries. We may temporarily invest the net proceeds or use them to repay short-term debt until they are used for their stated purpose. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of securities covered by this prospectus that are sold by the selling securityholders.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DEBT SECURITIES**

Our senior debt securities will be issued under an indenture dated as of March 11, 2009, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (the senior indenture) between us and U.S. Bank National Association, as senior trustee. The subordinated debt securities will be issued under an indenture dated as of March 11, 2009, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (the subordinated indenture) between us and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as subordinated trustee. Each indenture is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement that contains this prospectus.

The following summaries of all material terms of the indentures are not complete and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the respective indentures, including the definitions of terms. The following summaries describe the general terms and provisions of the debt securities to be offered by prospectus supplement. The particular terms of the debt securities offered by any prospectus supplement and the extent, if any, to which these general provisions may apply to the debt securities so offered, will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such offered securities.

The senior debt securities will be unsecured and will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of State Street. The subordinated debt securities will be unsecured and will be subordinated to all existing and future senior indebtedness and other financial obligations of State Street as described under Subordinated Debt Securities-Subordination beginning on page 15. We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our operations through subsidiaries. As a result, claims of holders of the debt securities will generally have a junior position to claims of creditors of our subsidiaries, except to the extent that we may be recognized as a creditor of those subsidiaries. In addition, our right to participate as a shareholder in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary (and thus the ability of holders of the debt securities to benefit as our creditors from such distribution) is junior to creditors of that subsidiary. In addition, dividends, loans and advances from certain of our banking subsidiaries, including State Street Bank, to us and our non-banking subsidiaries are restricted by federal and state statutes and regulations.

**General**

We may issue the debt securities from time to time, without limitation as to aggregate principal amount and in one or more series. We also may, from time to time, incur additional indebtedness that is senior to the debt securities. Neither the indentures nor the debt securities will limit or otherwise restrict the amount of other indebtedness which may be incurred or other securities that may be issued by us or our subsidiaries, including indebtedness that may rank senior to the debt securities. The debt securities will not be secured.

We may issue debt securities upon the satisfaction of conditions contained in the indentures. The applicable prospectus supplement will include the terms of that issue of debt securities, including:

the title and series designation;

the aggregate principal amount and the limit, if any, on the aggregate principal amount or initial public offering price of the debt securities which may be issued under the applicable indenture;

any fixed or variable interest rate or rates per annum;

the date from which any interest shall accrue;

any interest payment dates;

whether the debt securities are senior or subordinated;



the stated maturity date;

whether the debt securities are to be issued in global form;

any sinking fund requirements;

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any provisions for redemption, the redemption price and any remarketing arrangements;

the minimum denominations;

whether the debt securities are denominated or payable in United States dollars or a foreign currency or units of two or more foreign currencies;

the place or places where payments or deliveries on the debt securities shall be made and the debt securities may be presented for registration of transfer or exchange;

whether any of the debt securities will be subject to defeasance in advance of the date for redemption or the stated maturity date;

if other than the principal amount, the portion of the principal amount of the debt securities payable upon acceleration of the maturity of the debt securities;

any index used to determine the amount of payment of principal of, and any premium and interest on, the debt securities;

the person to whom any interest on the debt securities of the series shall be payable if other than the registered holder thereof;

the manner in which the amount that shall be deemed to be the principal amount of the debt securities on or prior to the maturity date shall be determined;

any additional or different events of default that apply to any debt securities of the series and any change in the rights of the trustee or the required holders of those debt securities to declare the principal thereof due and payable;

the terms, if any, pursuant to which debt securities may be converted into or exchanged for shares of our capital stock or other of our securities;

any additional or different covenants that apply to any debt securities of the series; and

any other terms of the debt securities of that series.

We may issue debt securities under the indentures upon the exercise of warrants to purchase debt securities. Please see Description of Warrants. Nothing in the indentures or in the terms of the debt securities will prohibit the issuance of securities representing subordinated indebtedness that is senior or junior to the subordinated debt securities.

Prospective purchasers of debt securities should be aware that special federal income tax, accounting and other considerations may be applicable to instruments such as the debt securities. The prospectus supplement relating to an issue of debt securities will describe these considerations, if they apply.

Debt securities may be issued as original issue discount securities which bear no interest or interest at a rate which at the time of issuance is below market rates and which will be sold at a substantial discount below their principal amount. In the event that the maturity of any original

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issue discount security is accelerated, the amount payable to the holder of the original issue discount security upon acceleration will be determined in accordance with the applicable prospectus supplement, the terms of such security and the relevant indenture, but will be an amount less than the amount payable at the maturity of the principal of such original issue discount security. Special federal income tax and other considerations relating to original issue discount securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

In the event any sinking fund is established for the retirement of debt securities of any series, we may satisfy all or any part of the sinking fund payments with debt securities of such series under certain circumstances and to the extent provided for by the terms of such debt securities.

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Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, the covenants contained in the indentures and the debt securities will not protect holders in the event of a sudden decline in our creditworthiness that might result from a recapitalization, restructuring or other highly leveraged transaction.

### **Registration and Transfer**

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will issue each series of debt securities in registered form only, without coupons and in denominations of \$1,000 or integral multiples thereof. Holders may present debt securities in registered form for transfer or exchange for other debt securities of the same series at the office or agency of State Street maintained for such purpose.

No service charge will be made for any transfer or exchange of the debt securities but we may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection with any transfer or exchange.

### **Payment and Place of Payment**

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will pay principal of and any premium and interest on the debt securities at the office or agency of State Street maintained for such purpose. However, at our option, we may pay any interest by check mailed to the holders of registered debt securities at their registered addresses.

### **Events of Default**

The following are events of default under the senior indenture and defaults under the subordinated indenture with respect to any series of debt securities:

default in the payment of any principal or premium when due;

default in the payment of any interest when due, which continues for 30 days;

default in the deposit of any sinking fund payment when due;

default in the performance of any other obligation contained in the senior indenture for the benefit of debt securities of that series, which continues for 90 days after written notice;

specified events in bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization; and

any other default or event of default provided with respect to debt securities of that series.

If an event of default under the senior indenture occurs and is continuing for any series of debt securities, other than an event of default resulting from bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization, the senior trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount or issue price of the outstanding securities of that series may declare the principal amount of all the securities of that series, or any lesser amount provided for in the debt securities of that series, to be due and payable or deliverable immediately. The senior debt securities will automatically be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default resulting from bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization. At any time after the senior trustee or the holders have accelerated any series of debt securities, but before the senior trustee has obtained a judgment or decree for payment of money due or delivery of the maturity consideration, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount or issue price of outstanding debt securities of that series may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul such acceleration.

In the case of a default in the payment of interest or principal, or premium, if any, State Street will be required, upon the demand of the trustee, to pay to it, for the benefit of the holders of the senior debt securities, the whole amount then due and payable on such senior debt securities for

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principal and premium, if any, and interest and, to the extent that payment of such interest shall be legally enforceable, interest on any overdue principal, and premium, if any, and on any overdue interest, at the rate or rates prescribed in such senior debt securities.

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In the case of any event of default with respect to the senior debt securities, the trustee may in its discretion proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the holders of the senior debt securities by such appropriate judicial proceedings as the trustee shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce any such rights, whether for the specific enforcement of any such covenant or agreement or in aid of the exercise of any power granted in the senior indenture, or to enforce any other proper remedy.

Under the subordinated indenture, an event of default is limited to certain events involving the bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of State Street. The subordinated debt securities will automatically be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default resulting from bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization. In the case of a default in the payment of interest or principal, or premium, if any, State Street will be required, upon the demand of the trustee, to pay to it, for the benefit of the holders of the subordinated debt securities, the whole amount then due and payable on such subordinated debt securities for principal, including any sinking fund payment or analogous obligations, and premium, if any, and interest and, to the extent that payment of such interest shall be legally enforceable, interest on any overdue principal, and premium, if any, and on any overdue interest, at the rate or rates prescribed in such subordinated debt securities. In the case of any default with respect to the subordinated debt securities, the trustee may in its discretion proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the holders of the subordinated debt securities by such appropriate judicial proceedings as the trustee shall deem most effectual to protect and enforce any such rights, whether for the specific enforcement of any such covenant or in aid of the exercise of any power granted in the subordinated indenture, or to enforce any other proper remedy.

The holders of a majority in principal amount or aggregate issue price of the outstanding debt securities of any series may waive an event of default with respect to that series, except a default:

in the payment of any amounts due and payable or deliverable under the debt securities of that series; or

in an obligation contained in, or a provision of, an indenture which cannot be modified under the terms of that indenture without the consent of each holder of each series of debt securities affected.

The holders of a majority in principal amount or issue price of the outstanding debt securities of a series may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the applicable trustee or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee with respect to debt securities of that series, provided that any such direction is not in conflict with any rule of law or the indenture and the trustee may take any other action deemed proper by the trustee that is not inconsistent with such direction. Subject to the provisions of the indenture relating to the duties of the trustee, before proceeding to exercise any right or power under the indenture at the direction of the holders, the trustee is entitled to receive from those holders reasonable security or indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities which might be incurred by it in complying with any direction.

A holder of any debt security of any series will have the right to institute a proceeding with respect to the indenture or for any remedy thereunder, if:

that holder previously gives to the trustee written notice of a continuing event of default with respect to debt securities of that series;

the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount or issue price of the outstanding debt securities of that series also shall have offered the trustee reasonable indemnity and made written request to the trustee to institute such proceeding as trustee;

the trustee shall not have received from the holders of a majority in principal amount or issue price of the outstanding debt securities of that series a direction inconsistent with such request; and

the trustee shall have failed to institute such proceeding within 60 days.

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However, any holder of a debt security has the absolute right to institute suit for any defaulted payment after the due dates for payment under that debt security.

We are required to furnish to the trustees annually a statement as to the performance of our obligations under the indentures and as to any default in such performance.

### **Modification and Waiver**

Each indenture may be modified and amended by us and the applicable trustee with the consent of holders of at least a majority in principal amount or issue price of each series of debt securities affected. However, without the consent of each holder of any debt security affected, we may not amend or modify any indenture to:

change the stated maturity date of the principal or any installment of principal or interest on, any debt security;

reduce the principal amount or the rate of interest on, or any premium payable upon the redemption of, any debt security;

reduce the amount of principal of an original issue discount security payable upon acceleration of its maturity;

change the place or currency of payment of principal of, or any premium or interest on, any debt security;

impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment or delivery on or with respect to any debt security;

in the case of the subordinated indenture, modify the subordination provisions in a manner adverse to the holders of the subordinated debt securities;

reduce the percentage in principal amount of debt securities of any series, the consent of whose holders is required to modify or amend the indenture or to waive compliance with certain provisions of the indenture; or

reduce the percentage in principal amount of debt securities of any series, the consent of whose holders is required to waive any past default.

From time to time we and the applicable trustee may, without the consent of the holders of the debt securities, waive or supplement each indenture for specified purposes, including, among other things:

evidencing the succession of another person to State Street;

adding to the covenants of State Street for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of debt securities or surrendering any right or power conferred on State Street in the indentures;

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adding any additional events of default for the benefit of the holders of all or any series of debt securities and, under the subordinated indenture, adding additional defaults for the benefit of all or any series of subordinated debt securities;

adding to, changing or eliminating any of the provisions of the indentures, provided that any such addition, change or elimination shall not apply to any outstanding debt securities nor modify the rights of any holder of any such outstanding debt securities, or shall become effective only when there is no debt security outstanding of any series created prior to the execution of the supplemental indenture that is entitled to the benefit of such provision;

curing ambiguities, defects or inconsistencies without materially and adversely affecting the holders of the debt securities; and

evidencing and providing for the acceptance of appointment under the indentures by a successor trustee with respect to the debt securities of one or more series and adding to or changing any of the provisions of the indentures as shall be necessary to provide for or facilitate the administration of the trusts under the indentures by more than one trustee.



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The holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series may, with respect to that series, waive past defaults under the applicable indenture, except as described under Events of Default beginning on page 11.

### **Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets**

Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, we may consolidate or merge with or into any other corporation, and we may sell, lease or convey all or substantially all of our assets to any corporation, provided that:

the resulting corporation, if other than us, is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States or any U.S. state and assumes all of our obligations on the debt securities under the indentures;

immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become a default, shall have happened and be continuing under the subordinated indenture;

immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no event of default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both, would become an event of default, shall have happened and be continuing under the senior indenture; and

specified other conditions are met.

### **Regarding the Trustees**

U.S. Bank National Association is the trustee under the senior indenture. Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is the trustee under the subordinated indenture. We and certain of our subsidiaries, including State Street Bank, maintain banking relations with the trustees in the ordinary course of business.

### **International Offering**

If specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, we may issue debt securities outside the United States. Such debt securities may be issued in bearer form and will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. In connection with any offering outside the United States, we will designate paying agents, registrars or other agents with respect to the debt securities, as specified in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Debt securities issued outside the United States may be subject to certain selling restrictions that will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. These debt securities may be listed on one or more foreign stock exchanges as described in the applicable prospectus supplement. Special United States tax and other considerations, if any, applicable to an offering outside the United States will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

### **Limitation Upon Disposition of Voting Stock or Assets of State Street Bank**

The senior indenture prohibits us and State Street Bank, so long as any of the senior debt securities are outstanding, from selling or otherwise disposing of, or granting a security interest in or permitting the issuance of, any voting stock or any security convertible or exercisable into voting stock of State Street Bank or any of our subsidiaries that owns voting stock, or any security convertible or exercisable into voting stock, of State Street Bank.

This restriction does not apply to dispositions made by us or any subsidiary:

if such disposition or issuance is for fair market value as determined by our board of directors; and

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if after giving effect to such disposition or issuance and any potential dilution, we and our wholly-owned subsidiaries will own directly not less than 80% of the voting stock of State Street Bank or any subsidiary that owns State Street Bank.

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The subordinated indenture does not contain a similar restriction on our ability to engage in or permit such transactions to occur.

### **Defeasance**

If the prospectus supplement relating to the debt securities of a series so specifies, we may, at our option and at any time, elect to have all of the obligations discharged with respect to the outstanding debt securities of a particular series, except for:

the rights of holders of debt securities to receive payments of principal and interest from the trust referred to below when those payments are due;

our obligations respecting the debt securities concerning issuing temporary debt securities, registration of transfers of debt securities, mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen debt securities, the maintenance of an office or agency for payment and money for payments with respect to the debt securities being held in trust;

the rights, powers, trusts, duties and immunities of the trustee; and

the provisions of the indenture relating to such a discharge of obligations.

A discharge of this type is referred to as legal defeasance.

In addition, other than our covenant to pay the amounts due and owing with respect to the debt securities of a particular series, we may elect to have our obligations as the issuer of debt securities of any series released with respect to covenants relating to the debt securities of such series. Thereafter, any failure to comply with those obligations will not constitute a default or event of default with respect to the debt securities of such series. If such a release of our covenants occurs, our failure to perform or a breach of the covenants or warranties defeased will no longer constitute an event of default with respect to those debt securities. A discharge of this type is referred to as covenant defeasance.

To exercise either a legal defeasance or a covenant defeasance, certain conditions must be met, including, among other things:

we shall have deposited irrevocably with the trustee as trust funds in trust, in each case, in an amount, in U.S. dollars or U.S. government obligations, which through the payment of interest, principal or premium, if any, in respect thereof in accordance with their terms, will provide an amount sufficient to pay the entire amount of the debt securities;

an opinion of independent counsel shall have been delivered to the trustee to the effect that the holders of the debt securities of such series will have no federal income tax consequences as a result of such deposit and termination;

no event of default under the senior indenture or default under the subordinated indenture may exist or be caused by the defeasance; and

the defeasance shall not cause an event of default under any of our other agreements or instruments.

### **Subordinated Debt Securities**

The subordinated debt securities will be our direct, unsecured obligations. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, the subordinated debt securities will rank equally with all of our outstanding subordinated indebtedness that is not specifically stated to be junior to the subordinated debt securities.

**Subordination**

The subordinated debt securities will be subordinated in right of payment to all senior indebtedness (as defined below). In certain events of insolvency, payments on the subordinated debt securities will also be

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effectively subordinated in right of payment to all other financial obligations (as defined below). In certain circumstances relating to our liquidation, dissolution, winding up, reorganization, insolvency or similar proceedings, the holders of all senior indebtedness will first be entitled to receive payment in full before the holders of the subordinated debt securities will be entitled to receive any payment on the subordinated debt securities. If, after all payments have been made to the holders of senior indebtedness, (A) there are amounts available for payment on the subordinated debt securities and (B) any person entitled to payment according to the terms of our other financial obligations has not received full payment, then amounts available for payments on the subordinated debt securities will first be used to pay in full such other financial obligations before any payment may be made on the subordinated debt securities.

In the event of the acceleration of the maturity of any debt securities, all senior indebtedness and other financial obligations will have to be repaid before any payment can be made on the subordinated debt securities.

In addition, no payment may be made on the subordinated debt securities in the event:

there is a default in any payment or delivery with respect to any senior indebtedness; or

there is an event of default with respect to any senior indebtedness, that permits the holders of such senior indebtedness to accelerate the maturity of the senior indebtedness.

By reason of this subordination in favor of the holders of senior indebtedness, in the event of an insolvency, our creditors who are not holders of senior indebtedness or the subordinated debt securities may recover proportionately less than holders of senior indebtedness and may recover proportionately more than holders of the subordinated debt securities.

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement relating to the particular series of subordinated debt securities, senior indebtedness is defined in the subordinated indenture as the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on:

all of our indebtedness (as defined below), except (A) subordinated debt securities issued under the subordinated indenture, (B) indebtedness that is expressly stated to be junior in right of payment to the subordinated debt securities and (C) indebtedness that is expressly stated to rank equal with the subordinated debt securities; and

any deferrals, renewals or extensions of any senior indebtedness.

The term indebtedness means indebtedness, whether secured or unsecured, for which we or any corporation that succeeds to our business as permitted under the subordinated indenture, is liable directly or indirectly by guarantee, letter of credit, obligation to purchase or otherwise:

for borrowed money; or

incurred in connection with the acquisition by us of assets other than in the ordinary course of business.

Unless otherwise specified in the prospectus supplement relating to the particular series of subordinated debt securities offered thereby, other financial obligations means:

our obligations under direct credit substitutes;

our obligations, or any obligation directly or indirectly guaranteed by us, for purchased money or funds;

any of our deferred obligations, or any such obligations directly or indirectly guaranteed by us, incurred in connection with the acquisition by us of assets; and

all of our obligations to make payment pursuant to the terms of financial instruments, such as: (A) securities contracts and foreign currency exchange contracts; (B) derivative instruments, such as swap agreements, including interest rate and foreign exchange rate swap agreements, cap agreements,

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floor agreements, collar agreements, interest rate agreements, foreign exchange rate agreements, options, commodity futures contracts, commodity options contracts; and (C) similar financial instruments, other than obligations on account of senior indebtedness and obligations on account of indebtedness for money borrowed ranking equal with or subordinate to the subordinated debt securities.

The subordinated indenture does not limit or prohibit the incurrence by us or any of our subsidiaries, including State Street Bank, of additional senior indebtedness or other financial obligations, which may include indebtedness that is senior to the subordinated debt securities, but subordinate to our other obligations. Any prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of subordinated debt securities will set forth the aggregate amount of our indebtedness senior to the subordinated debt securities as of a recent date.

The subordinated debt securities shall rank equal in right of payment with each other.

The prospectus supplement may further describe the provisions, if any, which may apply to the subordination of the subordinated debt securities of a particular series.

## **Restrictive Covenants**

The subordinated indenture does not contain any significant restrictive covenants. The prospectus supplement relating to a series of subordinated debt securities may describe certain restrictive covenants, if any, to which we may be bound under the subordinated indenture.

## **Governing Law**

Both indentures are, and the senior debt securities and subordinated debt securities will be, governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUSTS**

Each of the trusts is a statutory trust formed under Delaware law pursuant to a trust agreement, signed by State Street, as depositor of each trust, and the property trustee, the Delaware trustee and the administrative trustees (each as defined below), and the filing of a certificate of trust with the Delaware Secretary of State. The trust agreement of each trust will be amended and restated in its entirety (each as so amended and restated, a trust agreement) prior to the issuance of capital securities by the trust, substantially in the form filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part. Each trust agreement will be qualified as an indenture under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

Each trust exists for the exclusive purposes of:

issuing the capital securities and common securities representing undivided beneficial interests in the assets of the trust;

investing the gross proceeds of the capital securities and the common securities (together, the trust securities) in junior subordinated debentures; and

engaging in only those activities necessary, convenient or incidental thereto.

All of the common securities will be directly or indirectly owned by us. The common securities of each trust will rank equally, and payments will be made pro rata with the capital securities of that trust, except that upon an event of default under the junior subordinated indenture, with respect to payment, the rights of the holders of the

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common securities to payment in respect of distributions and payments upon liquidation, redemption and otherwise will be subordinated to the rights of the holders of the capital securities. An event of default under the junior subordinated indenture is referred to as a debenture event of default.

Each trust's business and affairs will be conducted by its trustees, each appointed by State Street as holder of the common securities. The trustees of each trust will be U.S. Bank National Association, as the property trustee, U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as the Delaware trustee and two individual trustees, the administrative trustees, who are employees or officers of or affiliated with State Street. U.S. Bank National Association, as property trustee, will act as sole trustee under each trust agreement for purposes of compliance with the Trust Indenture Act. U.S. Bank National Association will also act as trustee under the guarantees and the junior subordinated indenture. See Description of the Capital Securities Guarantees and Description of the Junior Subordinated Debentures.

Unless a debenture event of default shall have occurred and be continuing, any trustee may be removed at any time by us. If a debenture event of default has occurred and is continuing, the property trustee and the Delaware trustee may be removed by the holders of a majority in liquidation amount of the outstanding capital securities. In no event will the holders of the capital securities have the right to vote to appoint, remove or replace the administrative trustees, which voting rights are vested exclusively in us. No resignation or removal of a trustee and no appointment of a successor trustee shall be effective until the acceptance of appointment by the successor trustee in accordance with the provisions of the applicable trust agreement.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable prospectus supplement, each trust has a term of approximately 55 years, but may be terminated earlier as provided in the applicable trust agreement.

State Street will pay all fees and expenses related to the trusts and the offering of trust securities.

The principal executive office of each trust is c/o State Street Bank and Trust Company, N.A., Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10281, telephone number (917) 790-4000.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE JUNIOR SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES**

We may issue junior subordinated debentures from time to time in one or more series under a junior subordinated indenture, dated as of December 15, 1996, as supplemented from time to time between us and U.S. Bank National Association, as successor trustee, who we refer to as the debenture trustee. The junior subordinated indenture is qualified under the Trust Indenture Act, and terms of the junior subordinated debentures will include those stated in the junior subordinated indenture and those made part of the junior subordinated indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act.

Set forth below is a description of the general terms of the junior subordinated debentures in which the trusts will invest the proceeds from the issuance and sale of the trust securities. The particular terms of the junior subordinated debentures will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to the particular capital securities being offered. The following description is not intended to be complete and is qualified by the junior subordinated indenture, which is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement which contains this prospectus, and the Trust Indenture Act.

### **General**

We will issue the junior subordinated debentures as unsecured debt. The junior subordinated debentures will be fully subordinated as set forth in the junior subordinated indenture. See Subordination below. Each series of junior subordinated debentures will rank equally with all other series of junior subordinated debentures. The junior subordinated indenture does not limit the aggregate principal amount of junior subordinated debentures



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which may be issued and provides that the junior subordinated debentures may be issued from time to time in one or more series. We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our operations through subsidiaries. As a result, claims of holders of the debt securities, including the junior subordinated debentures, will generally have a junior position to claims of creditors of our subsidiaries, except to the extent that we may be recognized as a creditor of those subsidiaries. In addition, our right to participate as a shareholder in any distribution of assets of any subsidiary (and thus the ability of holders of the debt securities, including the junior subordinated debentures, to benefit as our creditors from such distribution) is junior to creditors of that subsidiary. In addition, dividends, loans and advances from certain of our banking subsidiaries, including State Street Bank, to us and our non-banking subsidiaries are restricted by federal and state statutes and regulations. Except as otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, the junior subordinated indenture does not limit the incurrence or issuance by us of other secured or unsecured debt.

The prospectus supplement relating to the particular junior subordinated debentures being offered will describe the terms of those securities, which may include:

the title of the junior subordinated debentures;

any limit upon the aggregate principal amount of junior subordinated debentures;

the date or dates on which the principal of the junior subordinated debentures is payable or the method of determination thereof;

any fixed or variable interest rate or rates per annum;

any interest payment dates;

any provisions relating to the deferral of payment of any interest;

the place where the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the junior subordinated debentures will be payable and where the junior subordinated debentures may be presented for registration of transfer or exchange;

any provisions for redemption, the redemption price and any remarketing arrangements;

the minimum denominations;

whether the debt securities are denominated or payable in United States dollars or a foreign currency or units of two or more foreign currencies;