

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. INCORPORATED
(SEC I.D. No. 8-15869)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2010
(UNAUDITED)

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. INCORPORATED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
June 30, 2010
(Unaudited)
(In thousands of dollars, except share data)

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 386,890
Cash deposited with clearing organizations or segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements	5,657,735
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (approximately \$60,391,010 were pledged to various parties):	
U.S. government and agency securities	54,225,192
Other sovereign government obligations	756,973
Corporate and other debt (\$166,633 related to consolidated variable interest entities, generally not available to the Company)	24,353,074
Corporate equities	16,832,476
Derivative and other contracts	3,942,283
Investments	862,617
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value	<u>100,972,615</u>
Securities received as collateral, at fair value	15,583,954
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	99,701,484
Securities borrowed	173,064,101
Receivables:	
Customers	16,793,602
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	5,997,403
Interest and dividends	455,156
Fees and other	725,342
Affiliates	5,404,095
Premises, equipment and software costs (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$852,755)	958,272
Goodwill	153,042
Other investments	13,068
Other assets	6,166,290
Total assets	<u>\$ 432,033,049</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
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LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Short-term borrowings:

Affiliates	\$ 14,553,649
Other	151,519

Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value:

U.S. government and agency securities	18,355,591
Other sovereign government obligations	290,869
Corporate and other debt	3,125,903
Corporate equities	8,358,203
Derivative and other contracts	<u>7,239,993</u>

Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value

37,370,559

Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value

15,583,954

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

202,566,223

Securities loaned

34,695,913

**Other secured financings, at fair value (\$151,498 related to consolidated
variable interest entities and are non-recourse to the Company)**

731,693

Payables:

Customers	86,319,839
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	12,742,367
Interest and dividends	240,174
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	<u>2,689,539</u>
Total liabilities	<u>407,645,429</u>

Subordinated liabilities

10,525,000

Stockholder's equity

Morgan Stanley and Co. Incorporated stockholder's equity	
Common stock (\$25 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding)	25
Paid-in capital	4,947,021
Retained earnings	4,624,707
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(329,093)</u>
Total Morgan Stanley and Co. stockholder's equity	<u>9,242,660</u>
Non-controlling interests	4,619,960
Total stockholder's equity	<u>13,862,620</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 432,033,049</u>

See Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. INCORPORATED
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
As of June 30, 2010
(Unaudited)
(In thousands of dollars, except where noted)

Note 1 - Introduction and Basis of Presentation

The Company

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated (“MS&Co.”), together with its wholly owned subsidiaries, (the “Company”) provides a wide variety of products and services to a large and diversified group of clients and customers, including corporations, governments, financial institutions and individuals. Its businesses include securities underwriting and distribution; financial advisory services, including advice on mergers and acquisitions, restructurings, real estate and project finance; sales, trading, financing and market-making activities in equity securities and related products and fixed income securities and related products including foreign exchange and investment activities. The Company provides brokerage and investment advisory services covering various investment alternatives; financial and wealth planning services; annuity and insurance products; credit and other lending products; cash management; and retirement plan services.

MS&Co. and certain of its subsidiaries are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) as broker-dealers. MS&Co. is also registered as a futures commission merchant with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley (the “Parent”).

Basis of Financial Information

The consolidated statement of financial condition is prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., which require the Company to make estimates and assumptions regarding the valuations of certain financial instruments, the valuation of goodwill, compensation, the outcome of litigation matters and tax matters and other matters that affect the consolidated statement of financial condition and related disclosures. The Company believes that the estimates utilized in the preparation of the consolidated statement of financial condition are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

At June 30, 2010, the Company’s consolidated subsidiaries reported \$89,981,479 of assets, \$86,625,639 of liabilities and \$3,355,840 of stockholder’s equity on a stand-alone basis.

All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The consolidated statement of financial condition includes the accounts of MS&Co., its wholly owned subsidiaries and other entities in which MS&Co. has a controlling financial interest, including certain variable interest entities (“VIEs”) (see Note 5). The Company adopted accounting guidance for non-controlling interests on January 1, 2009. Accordingly, for consolidated subsidiaries that are less than wholly owned, the third-party holdings of equity interests are referred to as non-controlling interests. The portion of the stockholder’s equity of such subsidiaries is presented as non-controlling interests in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

For entities where (1) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable the entity to finance its activities without additional support and (2) the equity holders bear the economic residual risks and returns of the entity and have the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly affect its economic performance, MS&Co. consolidates those entities it controls either through a majority voting interest or otherwise. For entities that do not meet these criteria, commonly known as VIEs, MS&Co. consolidates those entities where MS&Co. has the power to make the decisions that most significantly affects the economic performance of the VIE and has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE, except for certain VIEs that are money market funds, investment companies or are entities qualifying for accounting purposes as investment companies. Generally MS&Co. consolidates those entities when it absorbs a majority of the expected losses or a majority of the expected residual returns, or both, of the entities.

Notwithstanding the above, under accounting guidance prior to January 1, 2010, certain securitization vehicles, commonly known as qualifying special purpose entities (“QSPEs”), were not consolidated by MS&Co. if they met certain criteria regarding the types of assets and derivatives they could hold and the range of discretion they could exercise in connection with the assets they held. These entities are now subject to the consolidation requirements for VIEs.

For investments in entities in which the Company does not have a controlling financial interest but has significant influence over operating and financial decisions, the Company generally applies the equity method of accounting with net gains and losses recorded within Other revenues.

Equity and partnership interests held by entities qualifying for accounting purposes as investment companies are carried at fair value.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has transactions with the Parent and its affiliates, including the performance of administrative services and the execution of securities transactions, and obtains short-term funding as described in Note 7. Certain subordinated liabilities are transacted with the Parent as described in Note 8.

Assets and receivables from affiliated companies as of June 30, 2010 are comprised of:

Derivative and other contracts	\$ 170,227
Securities purchased under agreements to resell (“reverse repurchase agreements”)	36,610,384
Securities borrowed	27,497,483
Customers	7,053,674
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	441,173
Interest and dividends	17,173
Fees and other	266,653
Other assets (includes investment in subsidiaries)	5,688,054

Liabilities and payables to affiliated companies as of June 30, 2010 are comprised of:

Derivative and other contracts	\$ 227,848
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (“repurchase agreements”)	76,575,242
Securities loaned	28,401,758
Customers	11,703,901
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	7,319,552
Interest and dividends	19,179
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	204,534

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments not held for resale with maturities, when purchased, of three months or less.

Cash Deposited with Clearing Organizations or Segregated Under Federal and Other Regulations or Requirements

Cash deposited with clearing organizations or segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements include cash segregated in compliance with federal and other regulations and represent funds deposited by customers and funds accruing to customers as a result of trades or contracts, as well as restricted cash.

Financial Instruments and Fair Value

A significant portion of the Company’s financial instruments is carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. A description of the Company’s policies regarding fair value measurement and its application to these financial instruments follows.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

All of the instruments within financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, are measured at fair value, either through the fair value option election or as required by other accounting guidance. These financial instruments primarily represent the Company’s trading and investment activities and include both cash and derivative products. In addition, securities received as collateral and obligation to return securities received as collateral are measured at fair value as required by other accounting guidance.

The fair value of over-the-counter (“OTC”) financial instruments, including derivative contracts related to financial instruments and commodities, is presented in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition on a net-by-counterparty basis, when appropriate. Additionally, the Company nets fair value of cash collateral paid or received against fair value amounts recognized for net derivative positions executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting arrangement.

Fair Value Measurement – Definition and Hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches and establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company’s assumptions about the assumptions other market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows:

- Level 1 -- Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and block discounts are not applied to Level 1 instruments. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.
- Level 2 -- Valuations based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 -- Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from product to product and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of product, whether the product is new and not yet established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3.

The Company considers prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 or Level 2 to Level 3 (see Note 3). In addition, a downturn in market conditions could lead to further declines in the valuation of many instruments.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Valuation Techniques

Many cash and OTC contracts have bid and ask prices that can be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that a party is willing to pay for an asset. Ask prices represent the lowest price that a party is willing to accept for an asset. For financial instruments whose

inputs are based on bid-ask prices, the Company does not require that the fair value estimate always be a predetermined point in the bid-ask range. The Company's policy is to allow for mid-market pricing and adjusting to the point within the bid-ask range that meets the Company's best estimate of fair value. For offsetting positions in the same financial instrument, the same price within the bid-ask spread is used to measure both the long and short positions.

Fair value for many cash and OTC contracts is derived using pricing models. Pricing models take into account the contract terms (including maturity) as well as multiple inputs, including, where applicable, commodity prices, equity prices, interest rate yield curves, credit curves, correlation, creditworthiness of the counterparty, option volatility and currency rates. Where appropriate, valuation adjustments are made to account for various factors such as liquidity risk (bid-ask adjustments), credit quality and model uncertainty. Adjustments for liquidity risk adjust model derived mid-market levels of Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments for the bid-mid or mid-ask spread required to properly reflect the exit price of a risk position. Bid-mid and mid-ask spreads are marked to levels observed in trade activity, broker quotes or other external third-party data. Where these spreads are unobservable for the particular position in question, spreads are derived from observable levels of similar positions. The Company applies credit-related valuation adjustments to its short-term and long-term borrowings (including structured notes and junior subordinated debentures) for which the fair value option was elected and to OTC derivatives. The Company considers the impact of changes in its own credit spreads based upon observations of the Company's secondary bond market spreads when measuring fair value for short-term and long-term borrowings. For OTC derivatives, the impact of changes in both the Company's and the counterparty's credit standing is considered when measuring fair value. In determining the expected exposure, the Company simulates the distribution of the future exposure to a counterparty, then applies market-based default probabilities to the future exposure, leveraging external third-party credit default swap ("CDS") spread data. Where CDS spread data is unavailable for a specific counterparty, bond market spreads, CDS spread data based on the counterparty's credit rating or CDS spread data that references a comparable counterparty may be utilized. The Company also considers collateral held and legally enforceable master netting agreements that mitigate the Company's exposure to each counterparty. Adjustments for model uncertainty are taken for positions whose underlying models are reliant on significant inputs that are neither directly nor indirectly observable, hence requiring reliance on established theoretical concepts in their derivation. These adjustments are derived by making assessments of the possible degree of variability using statistical approaches and market-based information when possible. The Company generally subjects all valuations and models to a review process initially and on a periodic basis thereafter.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that the Company believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

See Note 3 for a description of valuation techniques applied to the major categories of financial instruments measured at fair value.

For further information on financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, see Note 3.

Receivables and Payables – Customers

Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or similar transactions, are not reflected on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Receivables and Payables – Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations include amounts receivable for securities not delivered by the Company to a purchaser by the settlement date, margin deposits, commissions, and net receivables/payables arising from unsettled trades. Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations include amounts payable for securities not received by the Company from a seller by the settlement date.

Premises, Equipment and Software Costs

Premises and equipment consists of leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures, computer and communication equipment, airplanes, and software (externally purchased and developed for internal use). Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment are provided by the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. Estimated useful lives are generally as follows: furniture and fixtures – 7 years; computer and communication equipment – 3 to 8 years; and airplanes – 20 years. Estimated useful lives for software costs are generally 3 to 5 years.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the estimated useful life of the asset or, where applicable, the remaining term of the lease, but generally not exceeding 15 years.

Premises, equipment and software costs are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset's carrying value may not be fully recoverable in accordance with current accounting guidance.

Customer Transactions

Customers' securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis with related commission revenues and expenses recorded on trade date basis.

Investment Banking

Underwriting revenues and advisory fees for mergers, acquisitions and restructuring transactions are recorded when services for the transactions are determined to be substantially completed, generally as set forth under the terms of the engagement. Transaction-related expenses, primarily consisting of legal, travel and other costs directly associated with the transaction, are deferred and recognized in the same period as the related investment banking transaction revenue. Underwriting revenues are presented net of related expenses.

Asset Management, Distribution and Administration Fees

Asset management, distribution and administration fees consist primarily of revenues earned from asset management services, the distribution of mutual funds, and customers electing a fee-based pricing arrangement and are generally recognized over the relevant contract period, generally quarterly or annually. In addition, the Company receives fees from affiliated banks in conjunction with its participation in a bank deposit program.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is provided using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon the temporary differences between the consolidated financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities using currently enacted tax rates.

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized and is reviewed annually (or more frequently when certain events or circumstances exist) for impairment.

Securitization Activities

The Company engages in securitization activities related to U.S. agency collateralized mortgage obligations and other types of financial assets (see Note 5). Such transfers of financial assets are generally accounted for as sales when the Company has relinquished control over the transferred assets and does not consolidate the transferee. The gain or loss on sale of such financial assets depends, in part, on the previous carrying amount of the assets involved in the transfer (generally at fair value) and the sum of the proceeds and the fair value of the retained interests at the date of sale. Transfers that are not accounted for as sales are treated as secured financings (“failed sales”).

Accounting Developments

Transfers of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities and Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the “FASB”) issued accounting guidance which changed the way entities account for securitizations and special-purpose entities. The accounting guidance amended the accounting for transfers of financial assets and requires additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and where entities have continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. It eliminated the concept of a QSPE and changed the requirements for derecognizing financial assets.

The accounting guidance also amended the accounting for consolidation and changed how a reporting entity determines when a VIE that is insufficiently capitalized or is not controlled through voting (or similar rights) should be consolidated. The determination of whether a reporting entity is required to consolidate a VIE is based on, among other things, the other entity’s purpose and design and the reporting entity’s ability to direct the activities of the other entity that most significantly impact the other entity’s economic performance. In February 2010, the FASB finalized a deferral of these accounting changes, effective January 1, 2010, for certain

interests in money market funds, investment companies or in entities qualifying for accounting purposes as investment companies (the “Deferral”). The Company will continue to analyze consolidation under other existing authoritative guidance for entities subject to the Deferral. The adoption of the accounting guidance on January 1, 2010 did not have a material impact on the Company’s statement of financial condition.

Note 3 – Fair Value Disclosures

Fair Value Measurements

A description of the valuation techniques applied to the Company’s major categories of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis follows.

Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, Not Yet Purchased

U.S. Government and Agency Securities

U.S. Treasury Securities

U.S. treasury securities are valued using quoted market prices. Valuation adjustments are not applied. Accordingly, U.S. treasury securities are generally categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

U.S. Agency Securities

U.S. agency securities are comprised of two main categories consisting of agency issued debt and mortgage pass-throughs. Non-callable agency issued debt securities are generally valued using quoted market prices. Callable agency issued debt securities are valued by benchmarking model-derived prices to quoted market prices and trade data for identical or comparable securities. Mortgage pass-throughs include mortgage pass-throughs and forward settling mortgage pools. The fair value of mortgage pass-throughs is model driven based on spreads of the comparable To-be-announced (“TBA”) security. Actively traded non-callable agency issued debt securities are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Callable agency issued debt securities and mortgage pass-throughs are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other Sovereign Government Obligations

Foreign sovereign government obligations are valued using quoted prices in active markets when available. To the extent quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined based on a valuation model that has as inputs interest rate yield curves, cross-currency basis index spreads, and country credit spreads for structures similar to the bond in terms of issuer, maturity and seniority. These bonds are generally categorized in Levels 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate and Other Debt

State and Municipal Securities

The fair value of state and municipal securities is estimated using recently executed transactions, market price quotations and pricing models that factor in, where applicable, interest rates, bond or credit default swap spreads and volatility. These bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (“RMBS”), Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (“CMBS”) and other Asset-Backed Securities (“ABS”)

RMBS, CMBS and other ABS may be valued based on price or spread data obtained from observed transactions or independent external parties such as vendors or brokers. When position-specific external price data is not observable, the fair value determination may require benchmarking to similar instruments and/or analyzing expected credit losses, default and recovery rates. In evaluating the fair value of each security, the Company considers security collateral-specific attributes including payment priority, credit enhancement levels, type of collateral, delinquency rates and loss severity among other factors. In addition for RMBS borrowers, FICO scores and the level of documentation for the loan are also considered. Market standard models, such as Intex, Trepp or others, may be deployed to model the specific collateral compositions and cash flow structure of each deal. Key inputs to these models are market spreads, forecasted credit losses, default and prepayments rates for each asset category. Valuation levels of RMBS and CMBS indices are also used as an additional data point for benchmarking purposes or to price outright index positions.

RMBS, CMBS and other ABS are categorized in Level 3 if external prices or significant spread inputs are unobservable or if the comparability assessment involves significant subjectivity related to property type differences, cash flows, performance and other inputs; otherwise, they are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate Bonds

The fair value of corporate bonds is estimated using recently executed transactions, market price quotations (where observable), bond spreads or credit default swap spreads obtained from independent external parties such as vendors and brokers adjusted for any basis difference between cash and derivative instruments. The spread data used are for the same maturity as the bond. If the spread data does not reference the issuer, then data that references a comparable issuer is used. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined based on cash flow models with yield curves, bond or single name credit default swap spreads and recovery rates as significant inputs. Corporate bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy; in instances where prices, spreads or any of the other aforementioned key inputs are unobservable, they are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Collateralized Debt Obligations (“CDOs”)

The Company holds cash CDOs that typically reference a tranche of an underlying synthetic portfolio of single name credit default swaps. The collateral is usually ABS or other corporate bonds. Credit correlation, a primary input used to determine the fair value of a cash CDO, is usually unobservable and derived using a benchmarking technique. The other model inputs such as credit spreads, including collateral spreads, and interest rates are typically observable. CDOs are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy when the credit correlation input is insignificant. In instances where the credit correlation input is deemed to be significant, these instruments are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Corporate Equities

Exchange-Traded Equity Securities

Exchange-traded equity securities are generally valued based on quoted prices from the exchange. To the extent these securities are actively traded, valuation adjustments are not applied and they

are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy; otherwise, they are categorized in Level 2 or Level 3.

Derivative and Other Contracts

Listed Derivative Contracts

Listed derivatives that are actively traded are valued based on quoted prices from the exchange and are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Listed derivatives that are not actively traded are valued using the same approaches as those applied to OTC derivatives; they are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

OTC Derivative Contracts

OTC derivative contracts include forward, swap and option contracts related to interest rates, foreign currencies, credit standing of reference entities, equity prices or commodity prices.

Depending on the product and the terms of the transaction, the fair value of OTC derivative products can be either observed or modeled using a series of techniques, and model inputs from comparable benchmarks, including closed-form analytic formulas, such as the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, and simulation models or a combination thereof. Many pricing models do not entail material subjectivity because the methodologies employed do not necessitate significant judgment, and the pricing inputs are observed from actively quoted markets, as is the case for generic interest rate swaps, certain option contracts and certain credit default swaps. In the case of more established derivative products, the pricing models used by the Company are widely accepted by the financial services industry. A substantial majority of OTC derivative products valued by the Company using pricing models fall into this category and are categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

For further information on derivative instruments, see Note 9.

Investments

Investments in Private Equity and Hedge Funds

The Company's investments include investments in private equity funds, hedge funds and direct equity investments. Initially, the transaction price is generally considered by the Company as the exit price and is the Company's best estimate of fair value.

After initial recognition, in determining the fair value of internally and externally managed funds, the Company considers the net asset value of the fund provided by the fund manager to be the best estimate of fair value. For non-exchange traded investments either held directly or held within internally managed funds, fair value after initial recognition is based on an assessment of each underlying investment, considering rounds of financing and third-party transactions, discounted cash flow analyses and market-based information, including comparable company transactions, trading multiples and changes in market outlook, among other factors. Exchange-traded direct equity investments are generally valued based on quoted prices from the exchange.

Exchange-traded direct equity investments that are actively traded are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Non-exchange traded direct equity investments and investments in private equity are generally categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Investments in

hedge funds that are redeemable at the measurement date or in the near future are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy; otherwise they are categorized in Level 3.

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2010:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counter-party and Cash Collateral Netting	Balance as of June 30, 2010
Assets:					
Financial instruments owned:					
U.S. government and agency securities:					
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 14,148,436	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,148,436
U.S. government and agency securities	9,971,838	30,104,918	-	-	40,076,756
Total U.S. government and agency securities	24,120,274	30,104,918	-	-	54,225,192
Other sovereign government obligations	366,240	318,706	72,027	-	756,973
Corporate and other debt:					
State and municipal securities	-	2,604,085	220,583	-	2,824,668
Residential mortgage-backed securities	-	2,430,666	51,148	-	2,481,814
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	1,924,019	561,468	-	2,485,487
Asset-backed securities	-	1,790,701	129,788	-	1,920,489
Corporate bonds	-	12,263,412	240,969	-	12,504,381
Collateralized debt obligations	-	1,050,029	897,098	-	1,947,127
Other debt	-	162,633	26,475	-	189,108
Total corporate and other debt	-	22,225,545	2,127,529	-	24,353,074
Corporate equities(1)	13,194,899	3,502,406	135,171	-	16,832,476
Derivative and other contracts:					
Interest rate contracts	2,946,208	18,133	-	-	2,964,341
Credit contracts	-	144,977	-	-	144,977
Foreign exchange contracts	-	11,616,481	-	-	11,616,481
Equity contracts	1,860,702	4,346,407	17,223	-	6,224,332
Commodity contracts	-	14	22,148	-	22,162
Other	-	164	5,879	-	6,043
Netting(2)	(3,326,242)	(12,880,071)	(26,159)	(803,581)	(17,036,053)
Total derivative and other contracts	1,480,668	3,246,105	19,091	(803,581)	3,942,283
Investments	378,106	30,876	453,635	-	862,617
Total financial instruments owned	39,540,187	59,428,556	2,807,453	(803,581)	100,972,615
Securities received as collateral	14,869,211	714,520	223	-	15,583,954

(1) The Company holds or sells short for trading purposes, equity securities issued by entities in diverse industries and size.

(2) For positions with the same counterparty that cross over the levels of the fair value hierarchy, both counterparty netting and cash collateral netting are included in the column titled "Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting." For contracts with the same counterparty, counterparty netting among positions classified within the same level is included within that level. For further information on derivative instruments and hedging activities, see Note 9.

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counter-party and Cash Collateral	Balance as of June 30, 2010
Liabilities:					
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:					
U.S. government and agency securities:					
U.S Treasury securities	\$ 15,255,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,255,712
U.S government and agency securities	3,064,252	35,627	-	-	3,099,879
Total U.S. government and agency securities	18,319,964	35,627	-	-	18,355,591
Other sovereign government obligations	-	290,869	-	-	290,869
Corporate and other debt:					
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Asset-backed securities	-	39,919	-	-	39,919
Corporate bonds	-	3,070,204	3,424	-	3,073,628
Loans	-	1,760	-	-	1,760
Other debt	-	-	9,596	-	9,596
Total corporate and other debt	-	3,112,883	13,020	-	3,125,903
Corporate equities(1)	8,336,376	21,823	4	-	8,358,203
Derivative and other contracts:					
Interest rate contracts	3,194,812	88,330	-	-	3,283,142
Credit contracts	-	11	135,850	-	135,861
Foreign exchange contracts	-	11,661,995	-	-	11,661,995
Equity contracts	1,509,921	6,983,299	182,556	-	8,675,776
Commodity contracts	-	63	15,058	-	15,121
Other	-	2,135	572	-	2,707
Netting(2)	(2,976,502)	(13,227,804)	(27,817)	(302,486)	(16,534,609)
Total derivative and other contracts	1,728,231	5,508,029	306,219	(302,486)	7,239,993
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	28,384,571	8,969,231	319,243	(302,486)	37,370,559
Obligation to return securities received as collateral securities as collateral	14,869,211	714,520	223	-	15,583,954
Other secured financing	-	543,431	188,262	-	731,693

(1) The Company holds or sells short for trading purposes, equity securities issued by entities in diverse industries and size.

(2) For positions with the same counterparty that cross over the levels of the fair value hierarchy, both counterparty netting and cash collateral netting are included in the column titled "Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting." For contracts with the same counterparty, counterparty netting among positions classified within the same level is included within that level. For further information on derivative instruments and hedging activities, see Note 9.

Financial Instruments Not Measured at Fair Value

Some of the Company's financial instruments are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis but nevertheless are recorded at amounts that approximate fair value due to their liquid or short-term nature. Such financial assets and financial liabilities include: cash and cash equivalents, cash deposited with clearing organizations or segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements, securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities borrowed, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, securities loaned, receivables—customers, receivables—brokers,

dealers and clearing organizations, payables—customers, payables—brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, and certain short-term borrowings and subordinated liabilities.

Note 4 - Collateralized Transactions

Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements, principally government and agency securities, are carried at the amounts at which the securities subsequently will be resold or reacquired as specified in the respective agreements; such amounts include accrued interest. Reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements are presented on a net-by-counterparty basis, when appropriate. The Company's policy is generally to take possession of securities purchased under agreements to resell. Securities borrowed and securities loaned are carried at the amounts of cash collateral advanced and received in connection with the transactions. Other secured financings include the liabilities related to transfers of financial assets that are accounted for as financings rather than sales, consolidated variable interest entities where the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, and certain equity linked notes and borrowings where in all instances these liabilities are payable from the cash flows of the related assets accounted for as financial instruments owned (see Note 5).

The Company pledges its financial instruments owned to collateralize repurchase agreements and other securities financing. Pledged financial instruments that can be sold or repledged by the secured party are identified as financial instruments owned (pledged to various parties) in the consolidated statement of financial condition. The carrying value and classification of financial instruments owned by the Company that have been loaned or pledged to counterparties where those counterparties do not have the right to sell or repledge the collateral as of June 30, 2010 were as follows:

Financial instruments owned:	
U.S. government and agency securities	\$18,958,846
Corporate and other debt	8,526,334
Corporate equities	<u>13,223,124</u>
Total	<u>\$40,708,304</u>

The Company enters into reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions to, among other things, acquire securities to cover short positions and settle other securities obligations, to accommodate customers' needs and to finance the Company's inventory positions. The Company's policy is generally to take possession of Securities purchased under agreements to resell. The Company also engages in securities financing transactions for customers through margin lending. Under these agreements and transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including U.S. government and agency securities, other sovereign government obligations, corporate and other debt, and corporate equities. The Company receives collateral in the form of securities in connection with reverse repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and derivative transactions, and customer margin loans. In many cases, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge these securities held as collateral and use the securities to secure repurchase agreements, to enter into securities lending and derivative transactions or for delivery to counterparties to cover short positions. At June 30, 2010, the fair value of financial instruments received as collateral where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the securities was \$394,099,903, and the fair value of the portion that has been sold or repledged was \$310,622,613.

The Company additionally receives securities as collateral in connection with certain securities for securities transactions in which the Company is the lender. In instances where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge these securities, the Company reports the fair value of the collateral received and the related obligation to return the collateral in the consolidated statement of financial condition. At June 30, 2010, \$15,583,954 was reported as securities received as collateral and an obligation to return securities received as collateral in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Collateral received in connection with these transactions that was subsequently repledged was approximately \$14,777,714.

The Company manages credit exposure arising from reverse repurchase agreements, repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and securities loaned transactions by, in appropriate circumstances, entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of a customer default, the right to liquidate collateral and the right to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations. The Company also monitors the fair value of the underlying securities as compared with the related receivable or payable, including accrued interest, and, as necessary, requests additional collateral to ensure such transactions are adequately collateralized. Where deemed appropriate, the Company's agreements with third parties specify its rights to request additional collateral. Customer receivables generated from margin lending activity are collateralized by customer-owned securities held by the Company. For these transactions, adherence to the Company's collateral policies significantly limit the Company's credit exposure in the event of customer default. The Company may request additional margin collateral from customers, if appropriate, and, if necessary, may sell securities that have not been paid for or purchase securities sold but not yet delivered by customers.

The Company is subject to concentration risk by holding large positions in certain types of securities or commitments to purchase securities of a single issuer, including sovereign governments and other entities, issuers located in a particular country or geographic area, public and private issuers involving developing countries, or issuers engaged in a particular industry. Financial instruments owned by the Company include U.S. government and agency securities, which, in the aggregate, represented approximately 13% of the Company's total assets at June 30, 2010. In addition, substantially all of the collateral held by the Company for resale agreements or bonds borrowed, which together represented approximately 42% of the Company's total assets at June 30, 2010, consist of securities issued by the U.S. government, federal agencies or other sovereign government obligations. Positions taken and commitments made by the Company, including positions taken and underwritings and financing commitments, often involve substantial amounts and significant exposure to individual issuers and businesses, including non-investment grade issuers.

As of June 30, 2010 cash and securities of \$5,657,735 and \$17,598,974, respectively, were deposited with clearing organizations or segregated under federal and other regulations or requirements. Securities deposited to meet their requirements are sourced from reverse repurchase agreements and financial instruments owned in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Note 5 – Variable Interest Entities and Securitization Activities

The Company is involved with various special purpose entities (“SPEs”) in the normal course of business. In most cases, these entities are deemed to be VIEs.

The Company applies accounting guidance for consolidation of VIEs to certain entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties. Entities that previously met the criteria as QSPEs that were not subject to consolidation prior to January 1, 2010 became subject to the consolidation requirements for VIEs on that date. Excluding entities subject to the Deferral (as defined in Note 2), effective January 1, 2010, the primary beneficiary of a VIE is the party that both (1) has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly affect the VIE’s economic performance and (2) has an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that in either case could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company consolidates entities of which it is the primary beneficiary.

The Company’s variable interests in VIEs include debt and equity interests, commitments, guarantees, derivative instruments and certain fees. The Company’s involvement with VIEs arises primarily from:

- Interests purchased in connection with market making and retained interests held as a result of securitization activities.
- Guarantees issued and residual interests retained in connection with municipal bond securitizations.
- Loans and investments made to VIEs that hold debt, equity, real estate or other assets.
- Derivatives entered into with VIEs.
- Structuring of credit-linked notes (“CLNs”) or other asset-repackaged notes designed to meet the investment objectives of clients.
- Other structured transactions designed to provide tax-efficient yields to the Company or its clients.

The Company determines whether it is the primary beneficiary of a VIE upon its initial involvement with the VIE and reassesses whether it is the primary beneficiary on an ongoing basis as long as it has any continuing involvement with the VIE. This determination is based upon an analysis of the design of the VIE, including the VIE’s structure and activities, the power to make significant economic decisions held by the Company and by other parties and the variable interests owned by the Company and other parties.

The power to make the most important decisions may take a number of different forms in different types of VIEs. The Company considers servicing or collateral management decisions as representing the power to make the most important economic decisions in transactions such as securitizations or collateral debt obligations.

For many transactions, such as CLNs and other asset-repackaged notes, there are no significant economic decisions made on an ongoing basis. In these cases, the Company focuses its analysis on decisions made prior to the initial closing of the transaction and at the termination of the transaction. Based upon factors, which include an analysis of the nature of the assets, the number of investors, the standardization of the legal documentation and the level of the continuing involvement by the Company, the Company concluded in most of these transactions that

decisions made prior to the initial closing were shared between the Company and the initial investors. The Company focused its control decision on any right held by the Company or investors related to the termination of the VIE.

Except for consolidated VIEs included in other structured financings in the tables below, the Company accounts for the assets held by the entities primarily in Financial instruments owned and the liabilities of the entities as Other secured financings in the consolidated statement of financial condition. Except for consolidated VIEs included in other structured financings, the assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value reflected in earnings.

The assets owned by many consolidated VIEs cannot be removed unilaterally by the Company and are not generally available to the Company. The related liabilities issued by many consolidated VIEs are non-recourse to the Company. In certain other consolidated VIEs, the Company has the unilateral right to remove assets or provides additional recourse through derivatives such as total return swaps, guarantees or other forms of involvement.

The following table presents information at June 30, 2010 about VIEs that the Company consolidates. Consolidated VIE assets and liabilities are presented after intercompany eliminations and include assets financed on a non-recourse basis. As a result of the accounting guidance adopted on January 1, 2010, the Company consolidated a number of VIEs that had not previously been consolidated and de-consolidated a number of VIEs that had previously been in prior periods.

At June 30, 2010			
	Mortgage and Asset-backed Securitizations	Collateralized Debt Obligations	Credit Linked Notes
VIE assets	\$25,252	\$52,175	\$160,220
VIE liabilities	\$24,122	\$38,170	\$152,551

The Company has no additional maximum exposure to losses from exposure to losses on assets not recognized in its consolidated statement of financial condition as of June 30, 2010.

The following table presents information about certain non-consolidated VIEs in which the Company had variable interests at June 30, 2010. Many of the VIEs included in this table met the QSPE requirements under previous accounting guidance. QSPEs were not included as non-consolidated VIEs in prior periods. The table includes all VIEs in which the Company has determined that its maximum exposure to loss is greater than specific thresholds or meets certain other criteria. The non-consolidated VIEs included in the June 30, 2010 table is based on different criteria than in prior periods.

	<u>At June 30, 2010</u>			
	<u>Mortgage and Asset-backed Securitizations</u>	<u>Collateralized Debt Obligations</u>	<u>Municipal Tender Option Bonds</u>	<u>Other</u>
VIE assets that the Company does not consolidate(1)	\$126,944,512	\$7,601,861	\$309,200	\$61,777
Maximum exposure to loss:				
Debt and equity interests	\$5,613,953	\$736,515	\$30,281	\$44,011
Carrying value of exposure to loss - Assets:				
Debt and equity interests(2)	\$5,613,953	\$736,515	\$30,281	\$44,011

(1) Mortgage and asset-backed securitizations include VIE assets as follows: \$20,329 million of residential mortgages; \$76,126 million of commercial mortgages; \$22,641 million of U.S. agency collateralized mortgage obligations and \$7,849 million of other consumer or commercial loans.

(2) Mortgage and asset-backed securitizations include VIE debt and equity interests as follows: \$1,218 million of residential mortgages; \$1,337 million of commercial mortgages; \$2,496 million of U.S. agency collateralized mortgage obligations and \$563 million of other consumer or commercial loans.

The Company's maximum exposure to loss often differs from the carrying value of the VIE's assets. The maximum exposure to loss is dependent on the nature of the Company's variable interest in the VIEs and is limited to the notional amounts of certain liquidity facilities, other credit support, total return swaps, written put options, and the fair value of certain other derivatives and investments the Company has made in the VIEs. Liabilities issued by VIEs generally are non-recourse to the Company. Where notional amounts are utilized in quantifying maximum exposure related to derivatives, such amounts do not reflect fair value writedowns already recorded by the Company.

The Company's maximum exposure to loss does not include the offsetting benefit of any financial instruments that the Company may utilize to hedge these risks associated with the Company's variable interests. In addition, the Company's maximum exposure to loss is not reduced by the amount of collateral held as part of a transaction with the VIE or any party to the VIE directly against a specific exposure to loss.

Securitization transactions generally involve VIEs. The Company owned additional securities issued by securitization SPEs for which the maximum exposure to loss is less than specific thresholds. These additional securities totaled \$4,728 million at June 30, 2010. These securities were either retained in connection with transfers of assets by the Company or acquired in connection with secondary market-making activities. Securities issued by securitization SPEs consist of \$1,376 million of securities backed primarily by residential mortgage loans, \$694 million of securities backed by U.S. agency collateralized mortgage obligations, \$1,258 million of securities backed by commercial mortgage loans, \$903 million of securities backed by collateralized debt obligations or collateralized loan obligations and \$497 million backed by other consumer loans, such as credit card receivables, automobile loans and student loans. The Company's primary risk exposure is limited to the securities issued by the SPE owned by the Company, with the risk highest on the most subordinate class of beneficial interests. These securities generally are included in Financial instruments owned—Corporate and other debt and are measured at fair value. The Company does not provide additional support in these transactions through contractual facilities, such as liquidity facilities, guarantees, or similar derivatives. The Company's maximum exposure to loss is equal to the fair value of the securities owned.

The Company's transactions with VIEs primarily includes securitizations, municipal tender option bond trusts, credit protection purchased through CLNs, collateralized loan and debt obligations, equity-linked notes, managed real estate partnerships and asset management investment funds. Such activities are described below.

Securitization Activities.

In a securitization transaction, the Company transfers assets (generally commercial or residential mortgage loans or U.S. agency securities) to an SPE, sells to investors most of the beneficial interests, such as notes or certificates, issued by the SPE and in many cases retains other beneficial interests. In many securitization transactions involving commercial mortgage loans, the Company transfers a portion of the assets transferred to the SPE with unrelated parties transferring the remaining assets.

The purchase of the transferred assets by the SPE is financed through the sale of these interests. In some of these transactions, primarily involving residential mortgage loans in the U.S. and Europe and commercial mortgage loans in Europe, the Company serves as servicer for some or all of the transferred loans. In many securitizations, particularly involving residential mortgage loans, the Company also enters into derivative transactions, primarily interest rate swaps or interest rate caps, with the SPE.

In most of these transactions, the SPE met the criteria to be a QSPE under the accounting guidance effective prior to January 1, 2010 for the transfer and servicing of financial assets. The Company did not consolidate QSPEs if they met certain criteria regarding the types of assets and derivatives they held, the activities in which they engaged and the range of discretion they may have exercised in connection with the assets they held. SPEs that formerly met the criteria to be a QSPE are now subject to the same consolidation requirements as other VIEs.

The primary risk retained by the Company in connection with these transactions generally is limited to the beneficial interests issued by the SPE that are owned by the Company, with the risk highest on the most subordinate class of beneficial interests. These beneficial interests generally are included in Financial instruments owned—Corporate and other debt and are measured at fair value. The Company does not provide additional support in these transactions through contractual facilities, such as liquidity facilities, guarantees, or similar derivatives.

Although not obligated, the Company generally makes a market in the securities issued by SPEs in these transactions. As a market maker, the Company offers to buy these securities from, and sell these securities to, investors. Securities purchased through these market-making activities are not considered to be retained interests, although these beneficial interests generally are included in Financial instruments owned—Corporate and other debt and are measured at fair value.

The Company enters into derivatives, generally interest rate swaps and interest rate caps with a senior payment priority in many securitization transactions. The risks associated with these and similar derivatives with SPEs are essentially the same as similar derivatives with non-SPE counterparties and are managed as part of the Company's overall exposure.

See Note 9 for further information on derivative instruments and hedging activities.

Municipal Tender Option Bond Trusts.

In a municipal tender option bond transaction, the Company, on behalf of a client, transfers a municipal bond to a trust. The trust issues short-term securities which the Company, as the

remarketing agent, sells to investors. The client retains a residual interest. The short-term securities are supported by a liquidity facility pursuant to which the investors may put their short-term interests. In some programs, the Company provides this liquidity facility; in most programs, a third-party provider will provide such liquidity facility. The Company may purchase short-term securities in its role either as remarketing agent or liquidity provider. The client can generally terminate the transaction at any time. The liquidity provider can generally terminate the transaction upon the occurrence of certain events. When the transaction is terminated, the municipal bond is generally sold or returned to the client. Any losses suffered by the liquidity provider upon the sale of the bond are the responsibility of the client. This obligation generally is collateralized.

Credit Protection Purchased Through CLNs.

In a CLN transaction, the Company transfers assets (generally high quality securities or money market investments) to an SPE, enters into a derivative transaction in which the SPE writes protection on an unrelated reference asset or group of assets through a credit default swap, a total return swap or similar instrument, and sells to investors the securities issued by the SPE. In some transactions, the Company may also enter into interest rate or currency swaps with the SPE. Upon the occurrence of a credit event related to the reference asset, the SPE will sell the collateral securities in order to make the payment to the Company. The Company is generally exposed to price changes on the collateral securities in the event of a credit event and subsequent sale. These transactions are designed to provide investors with exposure to certain credit risk on the reference asset. In some transactions, the assets and liabilities of the SPE are recognized in the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition. In other transactions, the transfer of the collateral securities is accounted for as a sale of assets and the SPE is not consolidated. The structure of the transaction determines the accounting treatment. CLNs are included in Other in the above VIE tables.

The derivatives in CLN transactions consist of total return swaps, credit default swaps or similar contracts in which the Company has purchased protection on a reference asset or group of assets. Payments by the SPE are collateralized. The risks associated with these and similar derivatives with SPEs are essentially the same as similar derivatives with non-SPE counterparties and are managed as part of the Company's overall exposure.

Collateralized Loan and Debt Obligations.

A collateralized loan obligation ("CLO") or a CDO is an SPE that purchases a pool of assets, consisting of corporate loans, corporate bonds, asset-backed securities or synthetic exposures on similar assets through derivatives and issues multiple tranches of debt and equity securities to investors.

Transfers of Assets with Continuing Involvement.

The following table presents information at June 30, 2010 regarding transactions with SPEs in which the Company, acting as principal, transferred assets with continuing involvement and received sales treatment. The transferees in most of these transactions formerly met the criteria for QSPEs.

	At June 30, 2010			
	Residential Mortgage Loans	Commercial Mortgage Loans	U.S. Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	Other
SPE assets (unpaid principal balance)(1)	\$ 2,332,928	\$ 4,786,419	\$ 11,667,491	\$ 70,750
Retained interests (fair value):				
Investment grade	\$ 62,970	\$ 406,704	\$ 1,526,737	\$ -
Non-investment grade	149,038	26,639	-	-
Total retained interests (fair value)	<u><u>\$ 212,008</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 433,343</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,526,737</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Interests purchased in the secondary market (fair value):				
Investment grade	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,427	\$ -
Non-investment grade	16,751	-	-	6,290
Total interests purchased in the secondary market (fair value)	<u><u>\$ 16,751</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 100,427</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,290</u></u>
Derivative assets (fair value)	\$ -	\$ 80,158	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative liabilities (fair value)	\$ -	\$ (90)	\$ -	\$ -

(1) Amounts include assets transferred by unrelated transferors.

	At June 30, 2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Retained interests (fair value):				
Investment grade	\$ -	\$ 1,589,707	\$ 406,704	\$ 1,996,411
Non-investment grade	-	165,698	9,979	175,677
Total retained interests (fair value)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,755,405</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 416,683</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,172,088</u></u>
Interests purchased in the secondary market (fair value):				
Investment grade	\$ -	\$ 100,427	\$ -	\$ 100,427
Non-investment grade	-	16,751	6,290	23,041
Total interests purchased in the secondary market (fair value)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 117,178</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,290</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 123,468</u></u>
Derivative assets (fair value)	\$ -	\$ 80,158	\$ -	\$ 80,158
Derivative liabilities (fair value)	\$ -	\$ 90	\$ -	\$ 90

Failed Sales.

In order to be treated as a sale of assets for accounting purposes, a transaction must meet all of the criteria stipulated in the accounting guidance for the transfer of financial assets. If the transfer fails to meet these criteria, that transfer is treated as a failed sale. In such case, the Company continues to recognize the assets in Financial instruments owned and the Company recognizes the associated liabilities in Other secured financings in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The assets transferred to many unconsolidated VIEs in transactions accounted for as failed sales cannot be removed unilaterally by the Company and are not generally available to the Company. The related liabilities issued by many unconsolidated VIEs are non-recourse to the Company. In certain other failed sale transactions, the Company has the unilateral right to remove assets or provides additional recourse through derivatives such as total return swaps, guarantees or other forms of involvement.

The following table presents information about transfers of assets treated by the Company as secured financings at June 30, 2010:

	At June 30, 2010	
	Credit- Linked Notes	Other
<i>Assets</i>		
Fair value	\$ 490,551	\$ 26,363
<i>Other secured financings</i>		
Fair value	490,449	26,363

Note 6 – Goodwill

The Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and on an interim basis when certain events or circumstances exist. Goodwill impairment is determined by comparing the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its respective book value. If the estimated fair value exceeds the book value, goodwill at the reporting unit level is not deemed to be impaired. If the estimated fair value is below book value, however, further analysis is required to determine the amount of the impairment. The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment testing as of July 1, 2010, which did not result in any goodwill impairment.

Note 7 - Short-Term Borrowings

Short-term borrowings from affiliates are unsecured, bear interest at prevailing market rates and are payable on demand. Such balances consist primarily of intercompany funding from the Parent as well as other intercompany payables which settle in the normal course of business. Other short-term borrowings consist of cash overdrafts.

Note 8 - Subordinated Liabilities

Subordinated liabilities consist of a Cash Subordination Agreement, a Subordinated Revolving Credit Agreement with the Parent and a Subordinated Indenture (“Indenture”) with J.P. Morgan

Trust Company, N.A., as trustee, dated September 12, 1994, and modified on November 28, 1995 and April 24, 1997.

The Indenture is comprised of a subordinated note, Series F which contains restrictive covenants which require, among other things, that the Company maintain specified levels of Consolidated Tangible Net Worth and Net Capital, each as defined. As of June 30, 2010, the Company was in compliance with all restrictive covenants. The maturity dates, interest rates and fair value of the subordinated notes as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

<u>Subordinated Notes</u>	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Par Value	Fair Value
Cash Subordination Agreement	April 30, 2017	6.55%	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,488,575
Subordinated Revolving Credit Agreement	April 30, 2017	1.04%	8,000,000	6,401,844
Subordinated Indenture	June 1, 2016	7.82%	25,000	26,933
Total			<u>\$ 10,525,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,917,352</u>

Note 9 - Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company trades, makes markets and takes proprietary positions globally in listed futures, OTC swaps, forwards, options and other derivatives referencing, among other things, interest rates, currencies, investment grade and non-investment grade corporate credits, loans, bonds, U.S. and other sovereign securities, emerging market bonds and loans, credit indices, asset-backed security indices, property indices, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities and real estate loan products. The Company uses these instruments for trading.

The Company manages its trading positions by employing a variety of risk mitigation strategies. These strategies include diversification of risk exposures and hedging. Hedging activities consist of the purchase or sale of positions in related securities and financial instruments, including a variety of derivative products (*e.g.*, futures, forwards, swaps and options). The Company manages the market risk associated with its trading activities on a Company-wide basis, on a worldwide trading division level and on an individual product basis.

In connection with its derivative activities, the Company generally enters into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties. These agreements provide the Company with the ability to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations, request additional collateral when necessary or liquidate the collateral in the event of counterparty default.

The following table summarizes the fair value of derivative instruments not designated as accounting hedges by type of derivative contract on a gross basis at June 30, 2010. Fair values of derivative contracts in an asset position are included in financial instruments owned—derivative and other contracts. Fair values of derivative contracts in a liability position are reflected in financial instruments sold, not yet purchased—derivative and other contracts.

	Assets		Liabilities	
	Fair Value	Notional	Fair Value	Notional
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges(1):				
Interest rate contracts	\$ 2,964,341	\$ 463,046,985	\$ 3,283,142	\$ 496,754,118
Credit contracts	144,977	252,094	135,861	203,968
Foreign exchange contracts	11,616,481	431,594,968	11,661,995	442,452,434
Equity contracts	6,224,332	85,154,819	8,675,775	88,797,175
Commodity contracts	22,162	32,147	15,121	73,558
Other	6,042	407,661	2,707	760,794
Total derivatives not designated as accounting hedges	20,978,335	980,488,674	23,774,601	1,029,042,047
Cash collateral netting	(722,525)	-	(221,429)	-
Counterparty netting	(16,313,527)	-	(16,313,179)	-
Total derivatives	\$ 3,942,283	\$ 980,488,674	\$ 7,239,993	\$ 1,029,042,047

(1) Notional amounts include net notional amounts related to long and short futures contracts of approximately \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000, respectively. The variation margin on these futures contracts (excluded from the table above) of \$175,000 and \$6,000, is included in receivables - brokers, dealers and clearing organizations and payables - brokers, dealers and clearing organizations, respectively, on the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Note 10 – Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies

Letters of Credit

The Company has the ability to issue letters of credit which are primarily used to provide collateral for securities and commodities borrowed and to satisfy various margin requirements in lieu of depositing cash or securities with these counterparties. As of June 30, 2010, the Company did not have any letters of credit outstanding or drawn down.

Premises and Equipment

The Company has non-cancelable operating leases covering premises and equipment, of which \$380,212 are with affiliates. As of June 30, 2010, future minimum rental commitments under such leases (net of subleases, principally on office rentals) were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Gross Amount	Sublease Income	Net Amount
2010	\$115,528	\$1,019	\$114,509
2011	229,672	1,665	228,007
2012	220,424	1,265	219,159
2013	190,835	584	190,251
2014	161,297	514	160,783
Thereafter	501,061	1,491	499,570
Total	<u>\$1,418,817</u>	<u>\$6,538</u>	<u>\$1,412,279</u>

Included in the table above are \$40,940 of future minimum rental commitments (net of actual sublease income) related to closed or downsized offices and support space for which the present value was included in the restructuring charges.

Securities Activities

Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased represent obligations of the Company to deliver specified financial instruments at contracted prices, thereby creating commitments to purchase the financial instruments in the market at prevailing prices. Consequently, the Company's ultimate obligation to satisfy the sale of financial instruments sold, not yet purchased may exceed the amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of financial condition.

The Company enters into forward starting reverse repurchase agreements (agreements that have a trade date as of or prior to June 30, 2010 and settle subsequent to year end) that are primarily secured by collateral from U.S. government agency securities and other sovereign government obligations. At June 30, 2010, the Company had commitments to enter into reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements of \$5,896,225 and \$73,526 respectively.

Guarantees

The Company has obligations under certain guarantee arrangements, including contracts and indemnification agreements that contingently require a guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on changes in an underlying measure (such as an interest or foreign exchange rate, security or commodity price, an index or the occurrence or non-occurrence of a specified event) related to an asset, liability or equity security of a guaranteed party. Also included as guarantees are contracts that contingently require the guarantor to make payments to the guaranteed party based on another entity's failure to perform under an agreement, as well as indirect guarantees of the indebtedness of others. The Company's use of guarantees is described below by type of guarantee:

The table below summarizes certain information regarding the Company's obligation under guarantee arrangements as of June 30, 2010:

	Maximum Potential Payout/Notional					Carrying Amount (Asset)/ Liability
	Year to Maturity	Less than 1	1 - 3	3 - 5	Over 5	
Derivative contracts(1)	\$38,657,222	\$5,689,422	\$20,118	\$82,457	\$44,449,219	\$4,699,098
Credit linked notes	71,251	30,691	108,021	87,268	297,231	(97,162)

(1) Carrying amount of derivatives contracts are shown on a gross basis prior to cash collateral or counterparty netting. For further information on derivative contracts, see Note 9.

Derivative Contracts

Certain derivative contracts meet the accounting definition of a guarantee, including certain written options, contingent forward contracts and credit default swaps (see Note 9 regarding credit derivatives in which the Company has sold credit protection to the counterparty). Although the Company's derivative arrangements do not specifically identify whether the derivative

counterparty retains the underlying asset, liability or equity security, the Company has disclosed information regarding all derivative contracts that could meet the accounting definition of a guarantee. The maximum potential payout for certain derivative contracts, such as written foreign currency options, cannot be estimated, as increases in interest or foreign exchange rates in the future could possibly be unlimited. Therefore, in order to provide information regarding the maximum potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under certain derivative contracts, the notional amount of the contracts has been disclosed. In certain situations, collateral may be held by the Company for those contracts that meet the definition of a guarantee. Generally, the Company sets collateral requirements by counterparty so that the collateral covers various transactions and products and is not allocated specifically to individual contracts. Also, the Company may recover amounts related to the underlying asset delivered to the Company under the derivative contract.

The Company records all derivative contracts at fair value. Aggregate market risk limits have been established, and market risk measures are routinely monitored against these limits. The Company also manages its exposure to these derivative contracts through a variety of risk mitigation strategies, including, but not limited to, entering into offsetting economic hedge positions. The Company believes that the notional amounts of the derivative contracts generally overstate its exposure. For further discussion of the Company's derivative risk management activities (see Note 9).

Exchange/Clearinghouse Member Guarantees

The Company is a member of various U.S. exchanges and clearinghouses that trade and clear securities and/or derivative contracts. Associated with its membership, the Company may be required to pay a proportionate share of the financial obligations of another member who may default on its obligations to the exchange or the clearinghouse. While the rules governing different exchange or clearinghouse memberships vary, in general the Company's guarantee obligations would arise only if the exchange or clearinghouse had previously exhausted its resources. The maximum potential payout under these membership agreements cannot be estimated. The Company has not recorded any contingent liability in the consolidated statement of financial condition for these agreements and believes that any potential requirement to make payments under these agreements is remote.

Legal

In the normal course of business, the Company has been named, from time to time, as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions and other litigation, arising in connection with its activities as a global diversified financial services institution.

Certain of the actual or threatened legal actions include claims for substantial compensatory and/or punitive damages or claims for indeterminate amounts of damages. In some cases, the entities that would otherwise be the primary defendants in such cases are bankrupt or are in financial distress.

The Company is also involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings (both formal and informal) by governmental and self-regulatory agencies regarding the Company's business, including, among other matters, accounting and operational matters, certain of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions or other relief.

The Company contests liability and/or the amount of damages as appropriate in each pending matter. Where available information indicates that it is probable a liability had been incurred at the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of that loss, the Company accrues the estimated loss by a charge to income. In many proceedings, however, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even possible or to estimate the amount of any loss. In addition, even where loss is possible or an exposure to loss exists in excess of the liability already accrued with respect to a previously recognized loss contingency, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the size of the possible loss or range of loss.

For certain legal proceedings, the Company can estimate possible losses, additional losses, ranges of loss or ranges of additional loss in excess of amounts accrued, but does not believe, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, such losses will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. For certain other legal proceedings, the Company cannot reasonably estimate such losses, if any, since the Company cannot predict with certainty if, how or when such proceedings will be resolved or what the eventual settlement, fine, penalty or other relief, if any, may be, particularly for proceedings that are in their early stages of development or where plaintiffs seek substantial or indeterminate damages. Numerous issues must be developed, including the need to discover and determine important factual matters and the need to address novel or unsettled legal questions relevant to the proceedings in question, before a loss or additional loss or range of loss or additional loss can be reasonably estimated for any proceeding.

Note 11 – Sales and Trading Activities

Sales and Trading

The Company's sales and trading activities are conducted through the integrated management of its client-driven and proprietary transactions along with the hedging and financing of these positions. Sales and trading activities include revenues from customer purchases and sales of financial instruments in which the Company acts as principal and gains and losses on the Company's positions. The Company also engages in proprietary trading activities for its own account. Revenues from sales and trading activities are reflected in principal transactions – trading, commissions, interest and dividends and interest expense in the consolidated statement of income.

Interest and dividend revenue and interest expense are integral components of trading activities. In assessing the profitability of trading activities, the Company views net interest, commissions and principal trading revenues in the aggregate.

The Company's trading portfolios are managed with a view toward the risk and profitability of the portfolios. The following discussion of the nature of the equities and fixed income activities conducted by the Company, including the use of derivative products in these businesses, and risk management, the market risk, credit risk and concentration risk management policies and procedures covering these activities are discussed below.

Equities

The Company makes markets and trades in the global secondary markets for equities and is a dealer in exchange traded and OTC equity options, exchange traded funds and index futures. The Company's activities as a dealer primarily are client-driven, with the objective of meeting clients' needs while earning a spread between the premiums paid or received on its contracts with clients and the cost of hedging such transactions in the cash or forward market or with other derivative transactions. The Company limits its market risk related to these contracts, which stems primarily from underlying equity/index price and volatility movements, by employing a variety of hedging strategies. The Company also takes proprietary positions in the global equity markets by using derivatives, most commonly futures and options, in addition to cash positions, intending to profit from market price and volatility movements in the underlying equities or indices positioned.

The counterparties to the Company's equity transactions include commercial banks, investment banks, broker-dealers, investment funds and industrial companies.

Fixed Income

The Company makes markets and trades in fixed income securities and related products, including convertible debt, preferred stock, investment grade corporate debt, high-yield securities, U.S. government securities, municipal securities, and commercial paper, money market and other short-term securities. The Company also makes markets in, and acts as principal with respect to, mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities. In addition, the Company is a dealer in listed options on U.S. government bonds. The Company also takes positions in futures and options.

The Company also uses mortgage-backed forward agreements ("TBAs") in its role as a dealer in mortgage-backed securities and facilitates customer trades by taking positions in the TBA market. Typically, these positions are hedged by offsetting mortgage-backed forward agreements or underlying cash positions.

The Company is a market-maker in a number of foreign currencies. It actively trades currencies with its customers on a principal basis in the spot and forward markets earning a dealer spread. In connection with its market-making activities, the Company seeks to manage its market risk by entering into offsetting positions. The Company also takes proprietary positions in currencies to profit from market price and volatility movements in the currencies positioned.

The majority of the Company's foreign exchange business relates to major foreign currencies such as yen, euros, pound sterling, Swiss francs and Canadian dollars. The balance of the business covers a broad range of other currencies.

The counterparties to the Company's fixed income and foreign exchange transactions include investment advisors, commercial banks, insurance companies, investment banks, broker-dealers, investment funds and industrial companies.

Risk Management

The Company's risk management policies and related procedures are integrated with those of the Parent and its other consolidated subsidiaries. These policies and related procedures are

administered on a coordinated global basis with consideration given to each subsidiary's, including the Company's, specific capital and regulatory requirements. For the discussion which follows, the term "Company" includes the Parent and its subsidiaries.

Risk is an inherent part of the Company's business and activities. The Company has policies and procedures in place for measuring, monitoring and managing each of the various types of significant risks involved in the activities of its Institutional Securities, Global Wealth Management Group and Asset Management business segments and support functions. The Company's ability to properly and effectively identify, assess, monitor and manage each of the various types of risk involved in its activities is critical to its soundness and profitability. The Company's portfolio of business activities helps reduce the impact that volatility in any particular area or related areas may have on its net revenues as a whole. The Company seeks to identify, assess, monitor and manage, in accordance with defined policies and procedures, the following principal risks involved in the Company's business activities: market, credit, capital and liquidity, operational and compliance and legal risk.

The cornerstone of the Company's risk management philosophy is the execution of risk-adjusted returns through prudent risk-taking that protects the Company's capital base and franchise. The Company's risk management philosophy is based on the following principles: comprehensiveness, independence, accountability, defined risk tolerance and transparency. Given the importance of effective risk management to the Company's reputation, senior management requires thorough and frequent communication and appropriate escalation of risk matters.

Risk management at the Company requires independent Company-level oversight, accountability of the Company's business segments, constant communication, judgment, and knowledge of specialized products and markets. The Company's senior management takes an active role in the identification, assessment and management of various risks at both the Company and business segments level. In recognition of the increasingly varied and complex nature of the global financial services business, the Company's risk management philosophy, with its attendant policies, procedures and methodologies, is evolutionary in nature and subject to ongoing review and modification.

The nature of the Company's risks, coupled with this risk management philosophy, informs the Company's risk governance structure. The Company's risk governance structure includes the Board of Directors (the "Board"); the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee of the Board; the Firm Risk Committee ("FRC"); senior management oversight, including the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Legal Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer; the Internal Audit Department; independent risk management functions (including the Market Risk Department, Credit Risk Management, the Corporate Treasury Department and the Operational Risk Department) and Company control groups (including the Human Resources Department, the Legal and Compliance Division, the Tax Department and the Financial Control Group), and various other risk control managers, committees and groups located within and across the Company's business segments.

The Board has oversight for the Company's enterprise risk management framework and is responsible for helping to ensure that the Company's risks are managed in a sound manner. Historically, the Board had authorized the Audit Committee, which is comprised solely of independent directors, to oversee risk management. Effective January 1, 2010, the Board established another standing committee, the Risk Committee, which is comprised solely of non-

management directors, to assist the Board in the oversight of (i) the Company's risk governance structure, (ii) the Company's risk management and risk assessment guidelines and policies regarding market, credit and liquidity and funding risk, (iii) the Company's risk tolerance and (iv) the performance of the Chief Risk Officer. The Audit Committee continues to review the major operational, franchise, reputational, legal and compliance risk exposures of the Company and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposure. The Risk Committee, Audit Committee and Chief Risk Officer report to the full Board on a regular basis.

The Board has also authorized the FRC, a management committee appointed and chaired by the Chief Executive Officer that includes the most senior officers of the Company, including the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to oversee the Company's global risk management structure. The FRC's responsibilities include oversight of the Company's risk management principles, procedures and limits, and the monitoring of capital levels and material market, credit, liquidity and funding, legal, operational, franchise and regulatory risk matters and other risks, as appropriate, and the steps management has taken to monitor and manage such risks. The FRC reports to the full Board, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee through the Company's Chief Risk Officer.

The Chief Risk Officer, a member of the FRC who reports to the Chief Executive Officer, oversees compliance with Company risk limits; approves certain excessions of Company risk limits; reviews material market, credit and operational risks; and reviews results of risk management processes with the Board, the Audit Committee and the Risk Committee, as appropriate.

The Internal Audit Department provides independent risk and control assessment and reports to the Audit Committee and administratively to the Chief Legal Officer. The Internal Audit Department examines the Company's operational and control environment and conducts audits designed to cover all major risk categories.

The risk management functions and the Company control groups are independent of the Company's business units, assist senior management and the FRC in monitoring and controlling the Company's risk through a number of control processes. The Company is committed to employing qualified personnel with appropriate expertise in each of its various administrative and business areas to implement effectively the Company's risk management and monitoring systems and processes.

Each of the Company's business segments also has designated operations officers, committees and groups to manage and monitor specific risks and report to the business segment risk committee. The Company control groups work with business segment control groups (including the Operations Division and Information Technology Division) to review the risk monitoring and risk management policies and procedures relating to, among other things, the business segment's market, credit and operational risk profile, sales practices, reputation, legal enforceability, and operational and technological risks. Participation by the senior officers of the Company and business segment control groups helps ensure that risk policies and procedures, exceptions to risk limits, new products and business ventures, and transactions with risk elements undergo a thorough review.

The following is a discussion of the Company's risk management policies and procedures for its principal risks (other than capital and liquidity risk). The discussion focuses on the Company's

securities activities (primarily its institutional trading activities) and corporate lending and related activities. The Company believes that these activities generate a substantial portion of its principal risks. This discussion and the estimated amounts of the Company's market risk exposure generated by the Company's statistical analyses are forward-looking statements. However, the analyses used to assess such risks are not predictions of future events, and actual results may vary significantly from such analyses due to events in the markets in which the Company operates and certain other factors described below.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, indices, implied volatilities (the price volatility of the underlying instrument imputed from option prices), correlations or other market factors, such as market liquidity, will result in losses for a position or portfolio. Generally, the Company incurs market risk as a result of trading and client facilitation activities, principally within the Institutional Securities business where the substantial majority of the Company's Value-at-Risk ("VaR") for market risk exposures is generated. In addition, the Company incurs trading-related market risk within the Global Wealth Management Group. Asset Management incurs non-trading market risk primarily from capital investments in real estate funds and investments in private equity vehicles.

Sound market risk management is an integral part of the Company's culture. The various business units and trading desks are responsible for ensuring that market risk exposures are well-managed and prudent. The control groups help ensure that these risks are measured and closely monitored and are made transparent to senior management. The Market Risk Department is responsible for ensuring transparency of material market risks, monitoring compliance with established limits, and escalating risk concentrations to appropriate senior management. To execute these responsibilities, the Market Risk Department monitors the Company's risk against limits on aggregate risk exposures, performs a variety of risk analyses, routinely reports risk summaries, and maintains the Company's VaR system. Limits are designed to control price and market liquidity risk. Market risk is monitored through various measures: statistically (using VaR and related analytical measures); by measures of position sensitivity; and through routine stress testing and scenario analyses conducted by the Market Risk Department in collaboration with the business units. The material risks identified by these processes are summarized in reports produced by the Market Risk Department that are circulated to and discussed with senior management, the Risk Committee and the Board.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of loss arising when a borrower, counterparty or issuer does not meet its financial obligations. The Company is exposed to two distinct types of credit risk in its businesses. The Company incurs "single-name" credit risk exposure through the Institutional Securities business and to a lesser extent through its lending activities in its Global Wealth Management Group. This type of risk requires credit analysis of specific counterparties, both initially and on an ongoing basis. The Company also incurs "individual consumer" credit risk in the Global Wealth Management Group business segment lending to individual investors, including margin and non-purpose loans collateralized by securities.

The Company has structured its credit risk management framework to reflect that each of its businesses generates unique credit risks, and Credit Risk Management establishes Company-wide

practices to evaluate, monitor and control credit risk exposure both within and across business segments. The Credit Limits Framework is one of the primary tools used to evaluate and manage credit risk levels across the Company and is calibrated within the Company's risk tolerance. The Credit Limits Framework includes single-name limits and portfolio concentration limits by country, industry and product type. Credit Risk Management is responsible for ensuring transparency of material credit risks, ensuring compliance with established limits, approving material extensions of credit, and escalating risk concentrations to appropriate senior management. Credit risk exposure is managed by Credit Risk Management and through various risk committees, whose membership includes Credit Risk Management. Accordingly, Credit Risk Management also works closely with the Market Risk Department to monitor risk exposures, including margin loans, mortgage loans and credit sensitive, higher risk transactions.

Customer Activities

The Company's customer activities involve the execution, settlement and financing of various securities and commodities transactions on behalf of customers. Customer securities activities are transacted on either a cash or margin basis. Customer commodities activities, which include the execution of customer transactions in commodity futures transactions (including options on futures), are transacted on a margin basis.

The Company's customer activities may expose it to off-balance sheet credit risk. The Company may have to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in the event of the failure of a customer to settle a trade on its original terms or in the event cash and securities in customer margin accounts are not sufficient to fully cover customer losses. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with customer activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulations and Company policies.

Note 12 - Employee Stock - Based Compensation Plans

Employees of the Company participate in compensation plans sponsored by the Parent. The following summarizes these plans:

Employee Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Eligible employees of the Company participate in several of the Parent's equity-based stock compensation plans. The components of the Company's stock based compensation expense included deferred stock awards and stock option awards. The Parent accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with the accounting guidance for equity-based awards. This accounting guidance requires measurement of compensation cost for equity-based awards at fair value and recognition of compensation cost over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures. Compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards is recognized using the graded vesting attribution method. Equity-based compensation costs are charged to the Company by the Parent based upon the awards granted to employees in the Company participating in the programs.

Deferred Stock Awards

The Parent has made deferred stock awards pursuant to several equity-based compensation plans. The plans provide for the deferral of a portion of certain key employees' discretionary compensation with awards made in the form of restricted common stock or in the right to receive

unrestricted shares of common stock in the future (“restricted stock units”). Awards under these plans are generally subject to vesting over time contingent upon continued employment and to restrictions on sale, transfer or assignment until the end of a specified period, generally two to three years from date of grant. All or a portion of an award may be canceled if employment is terminated before the end of the relevant restriction period. All or a portion of a vested award also may be canceled in certain limited situations, including termination for cause during the relevant restriction period. Recipients of deferred stock awards generally have voting rights and receive dividend equivalents. The Parent determines fair value of restricted stock units based on the number of units granted and the grant date fair value of its common stock, measured as the volume-weighted average price on the date of grant.

Stock Option Awards

The Parent has granted stock option awards pursuant to several equity-based compensation plans. The plans provide for the deferral of a portion of certain key employees’ discretionary compensation with awards made in the form of stock options generally having an exercise price not less than the fair value of the Parent’s common stock on the date of grant. Such stock option awards generally become exercisable over a three-year period and expire ten years from the date of grant, subject to accelerated expiration upon termination of employment. Stock option awards have vesting, restriction and cancellation provisions that are generally similar to those in deferred stock awards. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model and the single grant life method. Under the single grant life method, option awards with graded vesting are valued using a single weighted-average expected option life.

Note 13 - Employee Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors various pension plans for the majority of its U.S. and certain non-U.S. employees. The Company provides certain other postretirement benefits, primarily health care and life insurance, to eligible U.S. employees. The Company also provides certain postemployment benefits other than pension and postretirement benefits to certain former employees or inactive employees prior to retirement.

Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plans

Substantially all of the U.S. employees of the Company hired before July 1, 2007 and its U.S. affiliates are covered by a non-contributory, defined benefit pension plan that is qualified under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Qualified Plan”). Unfunded Nonqualified supplementary plans (the “Supplemental Plans”) cover certain executives. These pension plans generally provide pension benefits that are based on each employee’s years of credited service and on compensation levels specified in the plans. For the Qualified Plan, the Company’s policy is to fund at least the amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements under applicable employee benefit and tax laws. Liabilities for benefits payable under the Supplemental Plans are accrued by the Company and are funded when paid to participants and beneficiaries.

The Company’s U.S. Qualified Plan was closed to new hires effective July 1, 2007. In lieu of a defined benefit pension plan, eligible employees who were first hired, rehired or transferred to a U.S. benefits eligible position on or after July 1, 2007 will receive a retirement contribution under the 401(k) plan. The amount of the Retirement Contribution is included in the Company’s 401(k) cost and will be equal to between 2% and 5% of eligible pay based on years of service as of

December 31. On June 1, 2010, the Qualified Plan for U.S. participants was amended to cease accruals of benefits after December 31, 2010. Any benefits earned by participants under the Plan as of December 31, 2010 will be preserved and will be payable in the future based on Plan provisions.

The Company also has unfunded postretirement benefit plans that provide medical and life insurance for eligible retirees and their dependents.

Morgan Stanley 401(k) Plan, Morgan Stanley 401(k) Savings Plan

Eligible employees receive 401(k) matching contributions that are invested in Morgan Stanley common stock. Effective July 1, 2009, the Company introduced the Morgan Stanley 401(k) Savings Plan for legacy Smith Barney U.S. employees who were contributed to Morgan Stanley Smith Barney Holdings LLC. Legacy Smith Barney U.S. employees with eligible pay less than or equal to \$100,000 and who are not Financial Advisors will receive a Fixed Contribution under the 401(k) Savings Plan. The amount of fixed contribution equals between 1% and 2% of eligible pay based on years of service as of December 31. Additionally, certain eligible legacy Smith Barney employees were granted a Transition Contribution based on provisions under the Citigroup 401(k) Plan that are maintained under the 401(k) Savings Plan.

Note 14 - Income Taxes

The Company is included in the consolidated federal income tax return filed by the Parent. Federal income taxes have been provided on a separate entity basis. The Company is included in the combined state and local income tax returns with the Parent and certain other subsidiaries of the Parent. State and local income taxes have been provided on separate entity income at the effective tax rate of the Company's combined filing group.

In accordance with the terms of the Tax Allocation Agreement with the Parent, all current and deferred taxes are offset with all other intercompany balances with the Parent.

The Company is subject to the income and indirect tax laws of the U.S., its states and municipalities and those of the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company has significant business operations. These tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and the relevant governmental taxing authorities. The Company must make judgments and interpretations about the application of these inherently complex tax laws when determining the provision for income taxes and the expense for indirect taxes and must also make estimates about when in the future certain items affect taxable income in the various tax jurisdictions. Disputes over interpretations of the tax laws may be settled with the taxing authority upon examination or audit. The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of assessments in each of the taxing jurisdictions resulting from current and subsequent years' examinations, and tax reserves are established as appropriate.

Income Tax Examinations

The Company is under continuous examination by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") and other tax authorities in certain countries and states in which the Company has significant business operations. During 2010, the IRS is expected to conclude the field work portion of their examination on issues covering tax years 1999-2005. The Company has established unrecognized tax benefits that the Company believes are adequate in relation to the potential for additional

assessments. Once established, the Company adjusts unrecognized tax benefits only when more information is available or when an event occurs necessitating a change. The Company believes that the resolution of tax matters will not have a material effect on the consolidated statement of financial condition of the Company.

It is reasonably possible that significant changes in the gross balance of unrecognized tax benefits may occur within the next twelve months. At this time, however, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the expected change to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits and the impact on the effective tax rate over the next twelve months.

The following are the major tax jurisdiction in which the Company and its affiliates operate and the earliest tax year subject to examination.

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>
United States	1999
New York State and City	2002

Note 15 - Regulatory Requirements

MS&Co. is a registered broker-dealer and registered futures commission merchant and, accordingly, is subject to the net capital requirements of the SEC, FINRA and the CFTC. Under these rules, MS&Co. is required to maintain minimum Net Capital, as defined under SEC Rule 15c3-1, of not less than the greater of 2% of aggregate debit items arising from customer transactions, plus excess margin collateral on reverse repurchase agreements or the CFTC rule stating the risk based requirement represents the sum of 8% of customer risk maintenance margin requirement and 4% of non customer risk maintenance margin requirement, as defined. FINRA may require a member firm to reduce its business if net capital is less than 4% of such aggregate debit items and may prohibit a firm from expanding its business if net capital is less than 5% of such aggregate debit items. At June 30, 2010, MS&Co.'s Net Capital was \$7,019,154 which exceeded the minimum requirement by \$5,965,205 and included excess Net Capital of \$528,297 of MS Securities Services Inc., a registered broker-dealer and a guaranteed subsidiary of MS&Co.

MS&Co is required to hold tentative net capital in excess of \$1,000,000 and net capital in excess of \$500,000 in accordance with the market and credit risk standards of Appendix E of Rule 15c3-1. MS&Co is also required to notify the SEC in the event that its tentative net capital is less than \$5,000,000. At June 30, 2010, MS&Co had tentative net capital in excess of the minimum and the notification requirements.

Advances to the Parent and its affiliates, repayment of subordinated liabilities, dividend payments and other equity withdrawals are subject to certain notification and other provisions of the Net Capital rule of the SEC.

As of June 30, 2010, MS&Co. performed the computations for the assets in the proprietary accounts of its introducing brokers (commonly referred to as "PAIB") in accordance with the customer reserve computation set forth under SEC Rule 15c3-3 (Customer Protection).

As of June 30, 2010, MS&Co. met the criteria set forth under the SEC's Rule 11(a)(1)(G)(i), trading by members of Exchanges, Brokers and Dealers, and is therefore in compliance with the business mix requirements.

Note 16 – Subsequent Events

The Company evaluates subsequent events through the date on which the statement of financial condition is issued. The Company did not note any subsequent events requiring disclosure or adjustment to the statement of financial condition.
