

Northern Trust

Annual Company-Run Stress Test Results

Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Disclosure

Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

June 21, 2018



Introduction

Northern Trust Corporation (the Corporation) is a financial holding company that is a leading provider of asset servicing, fund administration, asset management, fiduciary and banking solutions for corporations, institutions, families and individuals worldwide. The Corporation conducts business through various U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiaries, with a network of offices in 19 U.S. states, Washington, D.C., and 23 international locations in Canada, Europe, the Middle East, and the Asia-Pacific region. The Corporation's principal subsidiary, The Northern Trust Company (the Bank), was founded in 1889 and represents nearly 100% of the Corporation's consolidated assets. As used in the remainder of this document, except where the context otherwise requires, the terms "Corporation" and "Bank" shall include the subsidiaries of such entities on a consolidated basis.

The Corporation and the Bank are required to conduct company-run stress tests and disclose a summary of those results pursuant to the requirements of 12 CFR Part 252 (the Regulation). Accordingly, management has developed the following disclosure, which contains the information required by the Regulation to be disclosed publicly. Any differences in the presentation of information concerning either the Corporation or the Bank contained herein relative to how such information is presented for other purposes is solely due to efforts to comply with the Regulation. The information presented herein does not, in any way, reflect changes to the business plans, practices, or strategy of either the Corporation or the Bank. The projections contained herein are based on the severely adverse scenario provided by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the 2018 Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario) and assumptions required by the Regulation. Accordingly, these projections represent (1) hypothetical estimates that involve an economic outcome more adverse than expected, and (2) are not projections of expected pre-provision net revenue (PPNR), losses, net income before taxes or capital ratios.

The Regulation requires the Corporation and the Bank to include, among other things, certain assumptions with respect to capital actions (Dodd-Frank Act Capital Actions) including for each of the second through ninth quarters of the assessment horizon: common stock dividends equal to the quarterly average dollar amount of common stock dividends that the Corporation paid in the previous year; payments on any other instrument eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio equal to the stated dividend, interest, or principal due on such instrument during the quarter; and no redemption or repurchase of any capital instrument eligible for inclusion in the numerator of a regulatory capital ratio.

Risks Included in the Stress Test

When conducting the company-run stress test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario with Dodd-Frank Act Capital Actions, the Corporation evaluated and incorporated the principal risks which impact this assessment. These risks include credit risk, operational risk, market risk and strategic risk.

Credit risk is the risk to interest income or principal from the failure of a borrower or counterparty to perform on an obligation. Credit risk is inherent in many of the Corporation's activities. A significant component of credit risk relates to loans, leases, securities and counterparty-related exposures. In addition, credit risk is inherent in certain contractual obligations such as legally binding commitments to extend credit, commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit.

Operational risk is the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, human factors and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in each of the Corporation's businesses and corporate functions and reflects the potential for inadequate information systems, operating problems, product design and delivery difficulties, potential legal actions, or catastrophes to result in losses. Operational risk also includes fiduciary, compliance and legal risks, which under the Corporation's risk structure are governed and managed explicitly.

Market risk refers to interest rate risk and trading risk. Interest rate risk is the potential for movements in interest rates to cause changes in net interest income and the market value of equity. Changes in interest rates can have a positive or negative impact on net interest income depending on the positioning of assets, liabilities, and off-balance-sheet instruments. Trading risk is the potential for movements in market variables such as foreign exchange and interest rates to cause changes in the value of trading positions. The Corporation is exposed to trading risk primarily through foreign exchange trading.

Strategic risk is the vulnerability of the organization to internal or external developments that render corporate strategy ineffective or unachievable. The consequences of strategic risk can be diminished long-term earnings and capital, as well as reputational damage to the firm. Strategic risk includes macroeconomic and geopolitical risk, business risk, and reputation risk.

Macroeconomic and geopolitical risk centers on events or themes that would have a significant, detrimental impact on financial markets, and by extension, financial services firms. Episodes of this kind would tend to have general, as opposed to idiosyncratic, consequences. Business risk arises from internal, secular, competitive, and/or regulatory changes. Reputation risk is a residual risk that arises from negative perception on the part of clients, counterparties, stockholders,

investors, debt holders, market analysts, regulators, staff, or other relevant parties and adversely affects Northern Trust's ability to conduct its businesses or to access sources of funding.

Methodologies Used in the Stress Test

The Corporation uses a series of models and estimation techniques that translate the economic and financial variables in the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario to project PPNR, provision for loan and lease losses, and net income before taxes. General descriptions of the methodologies used in the company-run stress test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario are described below.

The Corporation's PPNR is comprised of trust, investment and other servicing fees, other noninterest income, net interest income, and noninterest expense, including operational losses. Trust, investment and other servicing fees are projected from models and management-derived projections that are based on relationships with macroeconomic indicators, such as equity indices, gross domestic product (GDP) and interest rates. In addition, the Corporation utilizes benchmark models that serve to complement revenue projections for certain trust, investment and other servicing fees.

In a process similar to that used to project trust, investment and other servicing fees, the Corporation utilizes various models to project levels of certain on- and off-balance sheet items, primarily loans and deposits. For balance sheet items such as investment securities, money market assets and borrowed funds, all of which are influenced by projected levels of deposits and loans, management-derived projections are used to estimate levels across the assessment horizon. Having determined projections of on- and off-balance sheet exposures, the Corporation utilizes its asset liability modeling to project net interest income and accumulated other comprehensive income on the available for sale (AFS) securities portfolio for the scenario. Additionally, the Corporation utilizes this exposure information to calculate credit risk-weighted assets under the Basel III Standardized regime, and to this amount adds risk-weighted assets related to its market risk.

Other noninterest income consists of foreign exchange trading income, treasury management fees, securities commissions and trading income, and other operating income. All of these items are based on management-derived projections, which are informed by analysis of historical trends and the Corporation's current and projected business mix.

The Corporation projects noninterest expense through a comprehensive analysis of projections that are based on management's assessment of the macroeconomic scenario, business strategies,

competitive dynamics, historical relationships and experience. Primary expense categories are compensation and benefits, equipment and software, and outside services.

Using the macroeconomic factor projections for the scenario, the Corporation estimates the impact on the frequency of operational losses across the assessment horizon. The Corporation projects operational losses for certain material risks by combining frequency projections with the average loss severity. Losses for the remaining material risks are estimated using operational risk scenarios developed by the Corporation. These operational risk scenarios also capture idiosyncratic risks specific to the Corporation. Management reviews the operational loss results for all material risks for reasonableness given the conditions of the scenario, and as a result of this review, management judgment may be applied to adjust the operational loss results.

The Corporation projects credit losses under stressed economic conditions by utilizing models and related qualitative estimation approaches that consider relationships between macroeconomic indicators and portfolio characteristics including obligor and loan level attributes. Management utilizes these segment-specific approaches to calculate probability of default and loss given default parameters over the scenario's assessment horizon. Segment level expected losses are aggregated and utilized to project non-performing loans, charge-offs, and the reserve and provision for credit losses for each scenario.

Statistical models and management-derived projections are used to project other-than-temporary impairment (OTTI) for held to maturity (HTM) and AFS securities held within the investment securities portfolio. The approaches use cash flow models that compare a discounted present value to book value, taking into account prepayment, default, and loss severities based on macroeconomic variables and loan-specific factors. Additionally, credit migration-related methodologies are utilized to calculate an impairment charge based upon the probability of impairment.

Summary of Results for Northern Trust Corporation's Company-Run Annual Stress Test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

The Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario is characterized by a severe global recession that is accompanied by a global aversion to long-term fixed-income assets. As a result, long-term rates do not fall and yield curves steepen in the United States and the four countries/country blocks in the scenario. In turn, these developments lead to a broad-based and deep correction in asset prices—including in the corporate bond and real estate markets.

As a result of these circumstances, the Corporation's balance sheet is projected to shrink slightly during the first few quarters of the assessment horizon, before beginning to grow again. Overall

deposit levels decrease initially, but increase slightly through the remainder of the assessment horizon. The decline in funding leads to lower levels of securities throughout the assessment horizon, which are offset slightly by higher levels of money market assets and loans and leases. Additionally, the credit quality of residential, commercial real estate and commercial lending is projected to deteriorate as macroeconomic conditions worsen, causing credit losses to rise and remain elevated across the assessment horizon. The provision for credit losses is projected to increase significantly in the first projection quarter due to worsening credit conditions and remain elevated across the assessment horizon.

Total revenues are projected to decline across the assessment horizon before beginning to recover modestly near the end of the assessment horizon. Trust, investment and other servicing fees are projected to decline due to falling equity markets and GDP levels, before recovering beginning in Second Quarter 2019. Net interest income is projected to decline over the nine-quarter horizon as a result of a shrinking balance sheet and low net interest margins. Consequently, net income is projected to decline significantly in First Quarter 2018 and remain very low for the remainder of the assessment horizon, despite slight decreases in noninterest expense across the assessment horizon.

The Corporation's Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1, and Total Risk-Based Capital ratios are each projected to decline over the assessment horizon as a result of capital distributions and lower net income. The Tier 1 Leverage ratio is also projected to increase slightly over the assessment horizon driven by a shrinking balance sheet. Despite lower net income levels and Dodd-Frank Act Capital Actions, the Corporation's Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Risk-Based Capital ratios remain above regulatory minimums and Capital Management Goals throughout the assessment horizon.

Northern Trust Corporation's Projected Stressed Capital Ratios through Q1 2020 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario			
	Actual Q4 2017	Stressed Capital Ratios	
		Q1 2020	Minimum over Assessment Horizon
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.6%	11.1%	10.9%
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio	13.8%	12.4%	12.2%
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	15.8%	14.6%	14.6%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	7.8%	7.9%	7.9%
Supplementary Leverage Ratio	See Note (1)	6.7%	6.7%

(1) The supplementary leverage ratio became a minimum capital ratio requirement for the Corporation, which is subject to the advanced approaches capital framework, on January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the Corporation must demonstrate its ability to maintain a supplementary leverage ratio above 3 percent across the assessment horizon.

Northern Trust Corporation's Projected Losses, Revenue, and Net Income Before Taxes for Q1 2018 through Q1 2020 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario		
	Billions of Dollars	Percent of Average Assets
Pre-Provision Net Revenue	\$0.8	0.8%
Other Revenue	\$0.0	0.0%
<i>less</i>		
Provisions	\$1.1	1.0%
Realized Losses/Gains on Securities	\$0.1	0.1%
Trading and Counterparty Losses	\$0.0	0.0%
Other Losses/Gains	\$0.0	0.0%
<i>equals</i>		
Net Income Before Taxes	-\$0.3	-0.3%

Northern Trust Corporation's Projected Loan Losses by Type of Loans for Q1 2018 through Q1 2020 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario		
	Billions of Dollars	Portfolio Loss Rates⁽²⁾
Loan Losses	\$1.0	2.6%
First-Lien Mortgages, Domestic	\$0.1	1.8%
Jr Liens and HELOCs, Domestic	\$0.0	3.4%
Commercial and Industrial	\$0.2	5.1%
Commercial Real Estate, Domestic	\$0.2	5.7%
Credit Cards	\$0.0	0.0%
Other Consumer	\$0.0	5.3%
Other Loans	\$0.3	1.6%

(2) Portfolio loss rates estimated as percent of average portfolio balance

Summary of Results for The Northern Trust Company's Company-Run Annual Stress Test under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario

When conducting the company-run stress test, the Bank evaluated the types of risks and utilized the same methodologies as described above in the discussion concerning the Corporation, as the Bank represents nearly 100% of the consolidated assets of the Corporation and its business mix and processes are virtually identical to those of the Corporation.

Similar to the Corporation, the Bank's Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1, and Total Risk-Based Capital ratios are projected to decrease over the assessment horizon, and the Tier 1 Leverage ratio shows a slight increase.

The Northern Trust Company's Projected Stressed Capital Ratios through Q1 2020 under the Supervisory Severely Adverse Scenario			
	Actual Q4 2017	Stressed Capital Ratios	
		Q1 2020	Minimum over Assessment Horizon
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	12.6%	12.2%	11.3%
Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio	12.6%	12.2%	11.3%
Total Risk-Based Capital Ratio	14.3%	14.2%	14.2%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	7.0%	7.7%	7.2%
Supplementary Leverage Ratio	See Note (3)	6.5%	6.2%

(3) The supplementary leverage ratio became a minimum capital ratio requirement for the Bank, which is subject to the advanced approaches capital framework, on January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the Bank must demonstrate its ability to maintain a supplementary leverage ratio above 3 percent across the assessment horizon.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are identified typically by words or phrases such as “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “estimate,” “project,” “likely,” “plan,” “goal,” “target,” “strategy,” and similar expressions or future or conditional verbs such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” and “could.” Forward-looking statements contained herein include certain projections of our financial results and condition and capital ratios under a hypothetical stress scenario that incorporates a set of assumed economic and financial conditions prescribed by our regulators. The projections are not intended to be a forecast of expected future economic or financial conditions or a forecast of the Corporation’s or the Bank’s expected future financial results or condition, but rather reflect possible results under the hypothetical scenario. Our future financial results and conditions will be influenced by actual economic and financial conditions and other factors described in the Corporation’s reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, including its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, all of which are available on our website. The Corporation assumes no obligation to update its forward-looking statements.