

FRANKLIN RESOURCES INC
Form 10-K
November 16, 2010
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(MARK ONE)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-09318

FRANKLIN RESOURCES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or

13-2670991
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

organization)

One Franklin Parkway, San Mateo, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

94403
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (650) 312-2000

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

Title of each class
Common Stock, par value \$.10 per share

Name of each exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

YES NO

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

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

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

YES NO

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity (common stock) held by non-affiliates of the registrant, as of March 31, 2010 (the last business day of registrant's second quarter of fiscal year 2010), was approximately \$16.4 billion based upon the last sale price reported for such date on the New York Stock Exchange. For purposes of this calculation, shares of common stock held or controlled by executive officers and directors of the registrant and by persons who hold more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock have been treated as shares held by affiliates. However, such treatment should not be construed as an admission that any such person is an affiliate of the registrant. The registrant has no non-voting common equity.

Number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding at October 31, 2010: 223,993,333.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Certain portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after September 30, 2010, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this report.

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PART I

Forward-looking Statements. In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors, including the risks and other factors discussed in Item 1A (Risk Factors), that could cause actual results and outcomes to differ materially from any future results or outcomes expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. When used in this report, words or phrases generally written in the future tense and/or preceded by words such as will , may , could , expect , believe , anticipate , intend , plan , seek , estimate , or other similar words are forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Moreover, statements in Risk Factors, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) and elsewhere in this report that speculate about future events are forward-looking statements .

While forward-looking statements are our best prediction at the time that they are made, you should not rely on them. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. Because forward-looking statements relate to the future, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. We caution you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees or assurances of future performance. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. If a circumstance occurs after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K that causes any of our forward-looking statements to be inaccurate, we do not have an obligation, and we undertake no obligation, to announce publicly the change to our expectations, or to make any revision to our forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

Item 1. Business.

GENERAL

Franklin Resources, Inc. (Franklin) is a holding company that, together with its various subsidiaries (collectively, the Company), is referred to as Franklin Templeton Investments®, a global investment management organization offering investment choices under the Franklin®, Templeton®, Mutual Series®, Bissett®, Fiduciary and Darby® brand names. Franklin is regulated as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the BHC Act), and has elected to be a financial holding company under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (the GLB Act). The common stock of Franklin is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the ticker symbol BEN , and is included in the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. In this report, words such as we , us , our and similar terms refer to the Company. When used in this report, unless the context otherwise makes clear, our funds means all of the Franklin, Templeton, Mutual Series and Bissett mutual funds.

In our primary business and operating segment, investment management and related services, we provide services to investment funds in jurisdictions worldwide, which include U.S.- and non-U.S.-registered open-end and closed-end funds (U.S. Funds and Non-U.S. Funds), unregistered funds, and institutional, high net-worth and separately-managed accounts (collectively, our sponsored investment products). As of September 30, 2010, we had \$644.9 billion in assets under management with approximately 21.1 million billable shareholder accounts worldwide. Our investment management and related services include fund administration, shareholder services, transfer agency, underwriting, distribution, custodial, trustee and other fiduciary services. Our sponsored investment products include a broad range of equity, hybrid, fixed-income and cash management funds and accounts. We also manage certain sub-advised investment products which may be sold to the public under one of our brand names or that of others.

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The investment funds that we manage have various investment objectives designed to meet the needs and goals of different investors. Most of the investment funds we manage are open-end mutual funds that continuously offer their shares to investors. We also offer closed-end funds that issue a set number of shares to investors in a public offering and the shares are then traded on a public stock exchange. The funds themselves do not have direct employees. To support their operations, the funds contract with separate entities, including our subsidiaries, to provide investment management, administrative, custody, transfer agency, operational and other services required by the funds. An investment advisory entity manages a fund's portfolio of securities in accordance with the fund's stated objectives. Investors may purchase shares of an open-end fund through a broker/dealer, bank or other intermediary which may provide investment advice to the investor, while investors may purchase shares of a closed-end fund on the stock exchange where the fund is traded. An open-end fund will typically pay fees to distributors that market and distribute the fund's shares to broker/dealers who sell the shares directly to investors. Broker/dealers and other intermediaries may earn commissions and receive other compensation with respect to the shares sold to investors.

In our secondary business and operating segment, banking/finance, we provide clients with select retail banking, private banking and consumer lending services through our bank subsidiaries.

Although the financial markets improved during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 (fiscal year 2010), the business and regulatory environments in which we operate remain uncertain and subject to change. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Reform Act), which is expected to impose additional restrictions and limitations on our business. We will continue to review and evaluate the Reform Act and the extent of its impact on our business as the various rules and regulations required for implementation are adopted.

We continue to focus on the investment performance of our sponsored investment products and on providing high quality customer service to our clients. The success of these and other strategies may be affected by the factors discussed below in Item 1A Risk Factors of this Annual Report, and other factors as discussed herein.

COMPANY HISTORY AND ACQUISITIONS

The Company and its predecessors have been engaged in the investment management and related services business since 1947. Franklin was incorporated in Delaware in November 1969. We originated our mutual fund business with the Franklin family of funds, which is now known as the Franklin Funds. We expanded our business, in part, by acquiring companies engaged in the investment management and/or related services business.

In October 1992, we acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of the investment management and related services business of Templeton, Galbraith & Hansberger Ltd. This acquisition added the Templeton family of funds to our organization. The Templeton funds are known for their global investment strategies and value style of investing.

In November 1996, we acquired certain assets and liabilities of Heine Securities Corporation, which provided investment management services to various accounts and investment companies, including Mutual Series Fund Inc., now known as Franklin Mutual Series Fund Inc. (Mutual Series). Mutual Series is known for its value-oriented equity funds.

We expanded our business in Korea in July 2000 when we purchased all of the remaining outstanding shares of a Korean asset management company, Ssangyong Templeton Investment Trust Management Co., Ltd. (currently known as Franklin Templeton Investment Trust Management Co., Ltd.), in which we

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previously held a partial interest. The acquisition has made us one of the larger independent foreign money managers in that country.

We acquired all of the outstanding shares of Bissett & Associates Investment Management Ltd. (Bissett) in October 2000. Bissett now operates as part of our Canadian subsidiary, Franklin Templeton Investments Corp. With the acquisition of Bissett, we added Bissett's family of mutual funds to our then existing Canadian based funds (some of which we previously acquired as part of the Templeton family of funds) and expanded our investment management services throughout Canada to a broad range of clients, including institutional clients such as pension plans, municipalities, universities, charitable foundations and private clients.

In April 2001, we acquired Fiduciary Trust Company International (Fiduciary Trust), a bank organized under the New York State Banking Law. Following the acquisition, Fiduciary Trust became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin. Fiduciary Trust provides investment management and related services to institutional clients and high net-worth families and individuals.

In July 2002, our subsidiary, Franklin Templeton Asset Management (India) Private Limited (FTAMIPL), acquired all of the outstanding shares of Pioneer ITI AMC Limited (Pioneer). In April 2007, we completed the purchase of the remaining 25% interest in each of FTAMIPL and Franklin Templeton Trustee Services Private Limited, each located in India. We are currently one of the largest private sector asset managers in India.

In October 2003, we expanded our private equity investment management services in emerging markets when we acquired all of the remaining outstanding shares of Darby Overseas Investments, Ltd. and all of the remaining outstanding limited partnership interests of Darby Overseas Partners, L.P. (collectively, Darby), in which we previously held a partial interest. Darby, based in Washington, D.C., sponsors and manages funds for institutional investors and high net-worth individuals that invest primarily in emerging markets, private equity, and mezzanine finance transactions, including regional and specialized sector funds.

In July 2006, we completed the purchase of all of the remaining interests in a Brazilian asset management company, Bradesco Templeton Asset Management Ltda., in which we previously held a partial interest. Upon acquisition, the company was renamed Franklin Templeton Investimentos (Brasil) Ltda.

LINES OF BUSINESS

I. Investment Management and Related Services Business

We derive substantially all of our revenues from providing investment management and related services to our sponsored investment products and the sub-advised accounts that we manage. Our revenues depend to a large extent on the amount of assets under management and the types of investment management services provided. Underwriting and distribution fees, also a large source of our revenues, consist of sales charges and commissions derived from sales of our sponsored investment products and distribution fees.

Our investment management business is primarily conducted through our subsidiaries, including subsidiaries registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) as investment advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the Advisers Act), subsidiaries registered as equivalent investment advisers in jurisdictions including Australia, Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore, The Bahamas and the United Kingdom (U.K.), and certain other subsidiaries.

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Fees for providing investment management and related services (investment management fees) are generally based upon the monetary value of assets under management in the accounts that we advise, the investment category of the account and the types of services that we provide for an account. As of September 30, 2010, the types of assets under management by investment category for the various services described below and held by investors on a worldwide basis were:

Type of Asset	Value in Billions	Percentage of Total AUM
<i>Equity</i>		
Growth potential, income potential or various combinations thereof	\$ 273.7	42.4%
<i>Hybrid</i>		
Asset allocation, balanced, flexible and income-mixed funds	110.8	17.2%
<i>Fixed-Income</i>		
Both long-term and short-term	253.8	39.4%
<i>Cash Management</i>		
Short-term liquid assets	6.6	1.0%
Total	\$ 644.9	100.0%

Broadly speaking, the change in the net assets of our sponsored investment products depends primarily upon two factors: (1) the increase or decrease in the market value of the securities held in the portfolio of investments; and (2) the level of sales (inflows) as compared to the level of redemptions (outflows). We are subject to the risk of asset volatility, resulting from changes in the global financial and equity markets. In addition, changing market conditions may cause a shift in our asset mix between international and U.S. assets, potentially resulting in a decline in our revenue and income depending upon the nature of our assets under management and the level of management fees we earn based on them. Despite the risk of volatility, we believe that we are more competitive as a result of the greater diversity of our sponsored investment products available to our customers.

B. Types of Investment Management and Related Services

1. Investment Management Services Overview

We provide our investment management services pursuant to agreements in effect with each of our sponsored investment products and the sub-advised accounts that we manage. Investment management services include services to managed accounts with full investment discretion, and to advisory accounts with no investment discretion. Advisory accounts for which we do not have investment discretion may or may not include the authority to trade for the account. Our investment management services include fundamental investment research and valuation analyses, including original economic, political, industry and company research, and analyses of suppliers, customers and competitors. Our company research includes the utilization of such sources as company public records and other publicly available information, management interviews, company prepared information, and company visits and inspections. In addition, research services provided by brokerage firms are used to support our findings. Our management fee on an account varies, among other things, upon the types of services that we provide for the account.

Our subsidiaries providing discretionary investment management services for our sponsored investment products and sub-advised accounts either perform or obtain investment research and determine which securities the sponsored investment products or sub-advised accounts will purchase, hold or sell under the supervision and oversight of the funds' boards of directors or trustees, if applicable. In addition, these subsidiaries may take all appropriate steps to implement such decisions, including arranging for the

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selection of brokers and dealers and the execution and settlement of trades in accordance with detailed criteria set forth in the management agreement for each account, internal policies, and applicable law and practice. Our subsidiaries conducting non-discretionary investment management services perform investment research for our clients and recommend which securities the clients will purchase, hold or sell. In such cases, the subsidiaries may or may not perform trading activities for the products.

The funds themselves do not have direct employees. Through our subsidiaries, we provide and pay the salaries of personnel who serve as officers of our funds, including the administrative personnel necessary to conduct such funds' day-to-day business operations. Our subsidiaries either provide or arrange for the provision of: office space, telephone, office equipment and supplies; trading desk facilities (unless these facilities are provided by another subsidiary); authorization of expenditures and approval of bills for payment; preparation of registration statements, proxy statements and annual and semi-annual reports to fund shareholders, notices of dividends, capital gains distributions and tax credits, and other regulatory reports; the daily pricing of fund investment portfolios, including collecting quotations from pricing services; accounting services, including preparing and supervising publication of daily net asset value quotations, periodic earnings reports and other financial data; services to ensure compliance with securities regulations, including recordkeeping requirements; preparation and filing of tax reports; the maintenance of accounting systems and controls; and other administrative services. In some cases our subsidiaries are compensated, based on a percentage of assets under management, under separate administration agreements with the funds. In other cases, our investment management subsidiary compensates our subsidiaries from fees received from our funds and clients. The funds generally pay their own expenses, such as external legal, custody and independent audit fees, regulatory registration fees, and other related expenses. The funds also share in board and shareholder meeting and reporting costs.

For the most part, the investment management agreements between our subsidiaries and our U.S. Funds must be renewed each year (after an initial two-year term), and must be specifically approved at least annually by a vote of each fund's board of directors or trustees as a whole and separately by the directors/trustees that are not interested persons of such fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Investment Company Act"), or by a vote of the holders of a majority of such fund's outstanding voting securities.

Our U.S. investment management agreements automatically terminate in the event of their assignment, as defined in the Investment Company Act. In addition, either party may terminate such an agreement without penalty after prior written notice. If agreements representing a significant portion of our assets under management were terminated, it would have a material adverse impact on us.

Under the majority of our investment management agreements, the funds pay us a monthly fee in arrears based upon a fund's average daily net assets. Annual fee rates under the various global investment management agreements generally range from 0.15% to a maximum of 2.50% and are often reduced as net assets exceed various threshold levels. Annual rates vary by investment objective and type of services provided. Our investment management agreements generally permit us to provide investment management services to more than one fund and to other clients so long as our ability to render services to each of the funds is not impaired, and so long as purchases and sales of portfolio securities for various advised funds are made on an equitable basis.

We use a master/feeder fund of funds structure in certain situations. This structure allows an investment adviser to manage a single portfolio of securities at the master fund level and have multiple feeder funds that invest substantially all of their respective assets into the master fund. Individual and institutional shareholders invest in the feeder funds, which can offer a variety of service and distribution options. A management fee may be charged either at the master fund level or the feeder fund level.

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depending on the specific requirements of the fund, although, funds also involving performance fees or carried interest will typically charge these together with management fees at the master fund level. Administrative, shareholder servicing and custodian fees are often waived at the feeder fund level and only charged at the master fund level, although the feeder funds will indirectly bear their pro-rata share of the expenses of the master fund as an investor in the master fund. Fees and expenses specific to a feeder fund may be charged at the level of that feeder fund. In addition, our U.S. funds of funds enter into expense allocation arrangements with their affiliated underlying funds pursuant to which the underlying funds pay certain expenses of the fund of funds.

Our management personnel and the fund directors or trustees regularly review the investment management services fee structures for U.S. Funds in light of fund performance, the level and range of services provided, industry conditions and other relevant factors. Investment management services fees are generally waived or voluntarily reduced when a new fund is established and then increased to contractual levels within an established timeline or as net asset values reach certain levels.

Our non-U.S. Funds, unregistered funds, institutional, high net-worth and separately-managed accounts, and the sub-advised accounts that we manage, have various termination rights and review and renewal provisions.

2. Underwriting and Distribution

A significant portion of our revenues are generated from providing underwriting and distribution services. Our mutual funds and certain other products generally pay us distribution fees in return for sales, marketing and distribution efforts on their behalf. Fund shares are sold primarily through a large network of independent intermediaries, including broker/dealers, banks and other similar financial advisers.

Franklin/Templeton Distributors, Inc. (FTDI), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Franklin, acts as the principal underwriter and distributor of shares of most of our open-end U.S. Funds. Certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries provide underwriting and distribution services to our Non-U.S. Funds distributed outside the United States. Some of our Non-U.S. Funds, particularly the Luxembourg-domiciled Franklin Templeton Investment Funds Société d Investissement à Capital Variable (SICAV), are distributed globally on a cross-border basis, while others are distributed exclusively in local markets. We earn underwriting and distribution fees primarily by distributing our funds pursuant to distribution agreements between FTDI or our non-U.S. subsidiaries and the funds. Under each distribution agreement, we offer and sell the fund's shares on a continuous basis and pay certain costs associated with underwriting and distributing the fund's shares, including the costs of developing and producing sales literature, shareholder reports and prospectuses, which may be then either partially or fully reimbursed by the funds.

Most of our retail funds are distributed with a multi-class share structure. We adopted this share structure to provide investors with more sales charge alternatives for their investments. Certain share classes, such as Class A shares, are sold without a front-end sales charge to shareholders when minimum investment criteria are met, although our distribution subsidiaries pay an up-front commission to financial intermediaries on these sales. Class B shares, which are available in some of our Non-U.S. Funds and in the Section 529 college savings plans that we manage and distribute, have no front-end sales charges, but instead have a declining schedule of sales charges (called contingent deferred sales charges) if the investor redeems within a certain number of years from the original purchase date. Although our open-end U.S. Funds that had offered Class B shares no longer offer these shares, existing Class B shareholders may continue to exchange shares into Class B shares of different funds and may continue to reinvest dividends on Class B shares in additional Class B shares. Class C shares also have no front-end sales charges, although our distribution subsidiaries pay an up-front commission to financial intermediaries on these sales. Class C shares do have a back-end sales charge for redemptions within 12 months from the date of

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purchase. Although Class C shares are generally more costly to us in the year of sale, they allow us to be competitive by increasing our presence in various distribution channels. Class R shares are available for purchase by certain retirement, college savings and health savings plan accounts in the United States only. Outside of the United States, we offer additional share classes in response to local needs. Also, outside of the United States, Class X shares are available which are not subject to an initial charge or an investment management fee.

In the United States, we also offer U.S. Advisor Class shares in many of our funds, and we offer Class Z shares in the Mutual Series funds, both of which have no sales charges. Franklin Global Trust offers a share class with no sales charge primarily to high net-worth or institutional investors. Advisor and Class Z shares are offered to certain qualified financial intermediaries, institutions and high net-worth clients (both affiliated and unaffiliated) who have assets held in accounts managed by a subsidiary of Franklin and are also available to our full-time employees, current and former officers, trustees and directors and certain Section 529 college savings plans. In the United States, we also offer money market funds to investors without a sales charge. Under the terms and conditions described in the prospectuses or the statements of additional information for some funds, certain investors can purchase shares at net asset value or at reduced sales charges. Outside the United States, we offer share classes similar to the Advisor Class shares to certain types of investors, although depending upon the fund and the country(ies) in which the fund is domiciled, the equivalent share class may be offered on a more restrictive or less restrictive basis than the similar U.S. Advisor Class shares.

Some of our insurance products funds offered for sale in the United States offer a four-class share structure, Class 1, Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 shares, which are offered at net asset value without a sales charge directly to insurance company separate accounts.

Internationally, we offer types of share classes based on the local needs of the investors in a particular market, subject to applicable regulations which may change over time. In the majority of cases, investors in any class of shares may exchange their shares for a like class of shares in another fund, subject to certain fees that may apply. Our Non-U.S. Funds have sales charges and fee structures that vary by region.

We derive nearly all of our fund sales through third-party broker/dealers and other similar intermediaries. The distribution agreements with our open-end U.S. Funds generally provide for FTDI to pay commission expenses for sales of fund shares to qualifying broker/dealers and intermediaries. These broker/dealers receive various sales commissions and other fees from FTDI for services in matching investors with funds whose investment objectives match such investors' goals and risk profiles. Broker/dealers may also receive fees for their assistance in explaining the operations of the funds and in servicing and maintaining investors' accounts, and for reporting and various other distribution services. We are heavily dependent upon these third-party distribution and sales channels and business relationships. FTDI may also make payments to certain broker/dealers who provide marketing support services, as described further below. There is increasing competition for access to these channels, which has caused our distribution costs to rise and could cause further increases in the future as competition continues and service expectations increase. As of September 30, 2010, approximately 1,700 local, regional and national securities brokerage firms offered shares of our open-end U.S. Funds for sale to the U.S. investing public, and approximately 3,600 banks, securities firms and financial advisers offered shares of our cross-border Non-U.S. Funds for sale outside of the United States. In the United States, we have approximately 100 general wholesalers who interface with financial intermediaries.

Most of our open-end U.S. Funds, with the exception of certain of our money market funds as well as certain high net-worth and institutional funds, have adopted distribution plans under Rule 12b-1 (the "Rule 12b-1 Plans") promulgated under the Investment Company Act ("Rule 12b-1"). Under the Rule 12b-1 Plans the funds bear certain expenses relating to the distribution of their shares, such as expenses for marketing, marketing support, advertising, printing and sales promotion, and may provide for the funds to reimburse

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such expenses that FTDI incurs in distributing the funds, subject to the Rule 12b-1 Plans' limitations on amounts. Each fund has a percentage limit for these types of expenses based on its average daily net assets under management. The SEC has proposed changes to Rule 12b-1 which, if adopted, could limit our ability to recover expenses relating to the distribution of our funds.

The Rule 12b-1 Plans are established for an initial term of one year and, thereafter, must be approved annually by each fund's board of directors or trustees and by a majority of its directors or trustees who are not interested persons of the fund under the Investment Company Act (the "disinterested fund directors/trustees"). All of these Rule 12b-1 Plans are subject to termination at any time by a majority vote of the disinterested fund directors/trustees or by the particular fund shareholders. Fees from the Rule 12b-1 Plans that FTDI receives as revenue are paid primarily to third-party broker/dealers who provide services to the shareholder accounts and engage in distribution activities. Similar arrangements exist with the distribution of our Non-U.S. Funds where, generally, our subsidiary that distributes the funds in the local market arranges for and pays commissions and certain other fees to banks and other intermediaries, a portion of which fees is paid from maintenance fees received by the subsidiary and a portion of which may derive from the management fees paid to our various affiliates by the funds.

Historically, Class B (or equivalent) and certain of our Class C deferred commission assets ("DCA") arising from our U.S., Canadian and European operations were financed through transfers to or other arrangements with a company in which we held a 49% ownership interest. All DCA held by this company was sold to FTDI or the holder of the 51% ownership interest in September 2009, and repayments to the company under these financing arrangements were discontinued. We liquidated our ownership interest in the company in December 2009.

FTDI and/or its affiliates may make the following additional payments to broker/dealers that sell shares of our funds:

Marketing support payments. FTDI may make payments to certain broker/dealers who are holders or dealers of record for accounts in one or more of our open-end U.S. Funds. Consistent with the provisions and limitations set forth in a fund's Rule 12b-1 Plan, the fund may reimburse a broker/dealer for the cost of some or all of the marketing support payments. A broker/dealer's marketing support services may include business planning assistance, advertising, educating broker/dealer personnel about the funds and shareholder financial planning needs, placement on the broker/dealer's list of offered funds, and access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the broker/dealer. FTDI compensates broker/dealers differently depending upon, among other factors, sales and asset levels, redemption rates and the level and/or type of marketing and educational activities provided by the broker/dealer. Such compensation may include financial assistance to broker/dealers that enable FTDI to participate in and/or present at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs for invited registered representatives and other employees, client and investor events and other broker/dealer-sponsored events. These payments may vary depending upon the nature of the event. FTDI periodically reviews its marketing support arrangements to determine whether to continue such payments. In the case of any one broker/dealer, marketing support payments may not exceed the sum of 0.08% of that broker/dealer's current year's total sales of our U.S. Funds and 0.05% (or 0.03%) of the total assets of equity (or fixed-income) of our U.S. Funds attributable to that broker/dealer, on an annual basis. The statement of additional information for each retail U.S. Fund, provided to investors in such funds upon request, provides a list of broker/dealers that receive such marketing support payments. FTDI may also make marketing support payments to financial intermediaries that serve as plan service providers to certain employer sponsored retirement plans. Marketing support or similar payments made to intermediaries located outside the United States, with respect to investments in Non-U.S. Funds, may exceed the above-stated limitations.

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Transaction support payments. FTDI may pay ticket charges of up to \$20 per purchase or exchange order placed by a broker/dealer or one-time payments for ancillary services, such as setting up funds on a broker/dealer's fund trading system.

Other payments. From time to time, FTDI, at its expense, may make additional payments to broker/dealers that sell or arrange for the sale of shares of our U.S. Funds. FTDI routinely sponsors due diligence meetings for registered representatives during which they receive updates on various funds and are afforded the opportunity to speak with portfolio managers. Invitation to these meetings is not conditioned on selling a specific number of shares. Those who have shown an interest in our funds, however, are more likely to be considered. To the extent permitted by their firm's policies and procedures, registered representatives' expenses in attending these meetings may be covered by FTDI. Similar payments may be made by our internal Non-U.S. Fund distributors, to third party distributors of our non-U.S. Funds.

Other compensation may be offered to the extent not prohibited by federal or state laws or any self-regulatory agency, such as the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). FTDI makes payments for events it deems appropriate, subject to FTDI's guidelines and applicable law.

3. Shareholder and Transfer Agency Services

We receive shareholder servicing fees for providing transfer agency services, which include providing customer statements, transaction processing, customer service, and tax reporting. One of our subsidiaries, Franklin Templeton Investor Services, LLC (FTIS), serves as shareholder servicing and dividend-paying agent for our open-end U.S. Funds. FTIS is registered with the SEC as a transfer agent under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Generally, FTIS is compensated under an agreement with each fund on the basis of an annual per account fee that varies with the fund and the type of services being provided. FTIS also is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses. Other subsidiaries provide similar services to our non-U.S. Funds, and in some cases are compensated based on assets under management.

FTIS may also pay servicing fees to third-party intermediaries primarily to help offset costs associated with client account maintenance support, statement preparation and transaction processing. Such third parties: (i) maintain omnibus accounts with the fund in the institution's name on behalf of numerous beneficial owners of fund shares; or (ii) provide support for fund shareholder accounts by sharing account data with FTIS through the National Securities Clearing Corporation networking system. The funds reimburse FTIS for these third party payments.

4. High Net-Worth Investment Management and Related Services

Through Fiduciary Trust (including its trust company and investment adviser subsidiaries), we provide investment management services to, among others, high net-worth individuals and families. Similarly, through our Canadian high net-worth business unit, Fiduciary Trust Company of Canada (FTCC), we provide investment management services and offer sponsored investment products to high net-worth individuals and families. Our high net-worth client business seeks to maintain relationships that span generations and help families plan the most appropriate method of intergenerational wealth transfer.

Individual client assets are typically held in accounts separately managed by individual portfolio managers. These portfolio managers determine asset allocation and stock selection for client accounts, taking into consideration each client's specific long-term objectives while utilizing our macroeconomic and individual stock research.

Fiduciary Trust services that focus on managing family wealth from generation to generation include wealth management, estate planning, private banking, tax and custody services. We offer clients personalized attention and estate planning expertise in an integrated package of services known as Family

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Resource Management® (FRM). Services under FRM provide clients with an integrated strategy to optimize wealth accumulation and maximize after-tax wealth transfer to the next generation. Evaluation of third-party investment management products or services is performed by the Strategic Advisory Group, an investment advisory group within Fiduciary Trust.

5. Institutional Management

We provide a broad array of investment management services to institutional clients, focusing on foundations, endowment funds and government and corporate pension plans. Our subsidiaries offer a wide range of both U.S. and international equity, fixed-income and specialty strategies through a variety of investment vehicles, including separate accounts, open-end and closed-end funds and unregistered funds. In the U.S., we generally operate our institutional business under the trade name Franklin Templeton Institutional .

Through various legal entities, including Franklin Templeton Institutional, LLC and various non-U.S. subsidiaries, we distribute and market globally the different investment management capabilities of our various investment management subsidiaries under the Franklin, Templeton, Mutual Series, Bissett and Darby brand names. We primarily attract new institutional business through our strong relationships with pension and management consultants, through direct sales efforts and through additional mandates from our existing client relationships.

Our U.S. retirement business is conducted through divisions of FTDI that work closely with sponsors, consultants, record keepers and financial advisors of defined contribution plans, including 401(k) plans, variable annuity products and individual retirement accounts (IRAs). We offer our asset management capabilities to the U.S. retirement industry through a number of investment options, including sub-advised portfolios, funds, education savings plans and variable insurance funds.

Through our various subsidiaries, we also market and distribute our sponsored investment products to separately-managed accounts. Our subsidiaries, Franklin Templeton Financial Services Corp. and Templeton/Franklin Investment Services, Inc., also serve as direct marketing broker/dealers for institutional investors for certain of our institutional mutual funds, private investment funds and unregistered funds.

6. Trust and Custody

Through various trust company subsidiaries, including Fiduciary Trust, we offer a wide range of investment management and related services, including trust services, custody and administration, estate planning, tax planning, and private banking, to high net-worth individuals, families, foundations and institutional clients. In addition, we also offer our clients a series of other services, including foreign exchange, performance measurement and securities lending. We provide planned giving administration and related custody services for non-profit organizations, including pooled income funds, charitable remainder trusts, charitable lead trusts and gift annuities, for which we may or may not act as trustee.

Our other subsidiaries involved in the trust business, either as trust companies or companies investing in trust companies, include: Fiduciary Investment Corporation, which is incorporated under the New York State Banking Law and serves as an indirect holding company for several of our trust company subsidiaries; FTCC, a trust company incorporated under the Trust and Loan Companies Act in Canada; Fiduciary Trust International of the South, a Florida state-chartered limited purpose trust company; Fiduciary Trust International of California, a California state-chartered limited purpose trust company; Fiduciary Trust International of Delaware, a Delaware state-chartered limited purpose trust company; FTCI (Cayman) Ltd., an offshore trust company holding an unrestricted trust license in the Cayman Islands; and Franklin Templeton Bank & Trust, F.S.B. (FTB&T), a chartered federal savings bank. All of the trust companies

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referenced above have full trust powers. FTB&T, among other functions, exercises full trust powers and serves primarily as custodian of IRAs and business retirement plans.

7. Private Equity Investment Management

Darby is primarily engaged in sponsoring and managing funds that invest in private equity and mezzanine finance transactions in emerging markets in Asia, Latin America and Central/Eastern Europe. Darby offers these investment funds through private placements to institutional and high net-worth individual investors.

In addition, Templeton Asset Management Ltd., an investment adviser, sponsors and manages a limited number of private equity funds, which also invest primarily in emerging markets in Asia, Latin America and Central/Eastern Europe.

C. Summary of Our Sponsored Investment Products

Our sponsored investment products are offered globally to retail, institutional, high net-worth and separate account clients, which include individual investors, qualified groups, trustees, tax-deferred (such as IRAs in the United States and retirement saving plans, or RSPs, in Canada) or money purchase plans, employee benefit and profit sharing plans, trust companies, bank trust departments and institutional investors. Our sponsored investment products include portfolios managed for some of the world's largest corporations, endowments, charitable foundations and pension funds, as well as wealthy individuals and other institutions. We use various investment techniques to focus on specific client objectives for these specialized portfolios.

1. Investment Objectives Overview

The sponsored investment products that we offer accommodate a variety of investment goals, spanning the spectrum of our clients' risk tolerance from capital appreciation (with our more growth-oriented products) to capital preservation (with our fixed-income offerings). In seeking to achieve such objectives, each portfolio emphasizes different strategies and invests in different types of securities.

Our equity investment products include some that are considered value-oriented, others that are considered growth-oriented, and some that use a combination of growth and value characteristics, generally identified as blend or core products. Value investing focuses on identifying companies that our research analysts and portfolio managers believe are undervalued based on a number of different factors, usually put in the context of historical ratios such as price-to-earnings or price-to-book value; however, we also consider the future earnings potential of each individual company on a multi-year basis. Growth investing focuses on identifying companies that our research analysts and portfolio managers believe have sustainable growth characteristics, meeting our criteria for sustainable growth potential, quality and valuation. In this effort, the key variables we examine include: market opportunity (overall size and growth); competitive positioning of the company; assessment of management (strength, breadth, depth, and integrity) and execution of plans; and the general financial strength and profitability of the enterprise, to determine whether the growth and quality aspects are properly reflected in the current share price. Paramount to all of our different equity products is the incorporation of independent, fundamental research through our own collaborative in-house group of investment professionals. Our approach, across the variety of equity products we manage, emphasizes bottom-up stock selection within a disciplined portfolio construction process, and is complemented by our ongoing assessment of risk at both the security and portfolio levels.

Portfolios seeking income generally focus on one or more of the following securities: taxable and tax-exempt money market instruments; tax-exempt municipal bonds; global fixed-income securities; and fixed-income debt securities of corporations, of the U.S. government and its sponsored agencies and

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instrumentalities, such as the Government National Mortgage Association, the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or of the various states in the United States. Others focus on investments in particular countries and regions.

2. Types of Sponsored Investment Products

As of September 30, 2010 we had \$644.9 billion in assets under management. Our open-end U.S. Funds (excluding our insurance products trust) accounted for \$323.0 billion of our assets under management. As of September 30, 2010, our five largest open-end U.S. Funds and their net assets under management were Franklin Income Fund (\$54.5 billion), Templeton Global Bond Fund (\$41.0 billion), Templeton Growth Fund (\$17.3 billion), Mutual Global Discovery Fund (\$17.2 billion) and Franklin California Tax-Free Income Fund (\$15.0 billion). These five funds represented, in the aggregate, approximately 22% of all of our sponsored investment product assets under management.

Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust, our insurance products trust, offers 21 funds to U.S. investors, with assets of \$30.7 billion as of September 30, 2010. Our insurance products funds are available as investment options through variable insurance contracts and are also sold to certain funds of funds. Most of the insurance products funds have been fashioned after some of our more popular retail U.S. Funds offered to the general public and are managed, in most cases, by the same investment advisors.

We also provide investment management and related services to a number of closed-end investment companies whose shares are traded on various major U.S. stock exchanges. Our closed-end U.S. Funds accounted for \$4.8 billion of our assets under management.

In addition, \$150.4 billion of our assets under management were held in open-end and closed-end funds that are sold outside of the United States, and whose investment objectives vary, but are largely international and global equity and global fixed-income oriented. We provide investment management, marketing and distribution services to SICAV funds, contract-type funds and umbrella unit trusts organized in Luxembourg and Ireland, respectively, which are distributed in non-U.S. market places, as well as to locally organized funds in various countries outside the United States. In some countries, we offer products for the particular local market. For example, FTAMIPL, one of our subsidiaries in India, manages various local open-end and closed-end funds offered to investors in India, with assets under management of \$8.9 billion as of September 30, 2010.

Our private investment funds, typically structured as limited partnerships or companies, which include our Darby products, private equity real estate and private equity emerging market funds, accounted for \$4.6 billion of our assets under management.

On a company-wide basis, our institutional, separate, high net-worth and other accounts accounted for \$131.4 billion of assets under management.

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3. Open-End U.S. Funds and Non-U.S. Funds

In an effort to address changing market conditions and evolving investor needs, we periodically introduce new funds, merge existing funds or liquidate existing funds. The following table shows the various types of our open-end U.S. Funds and dedicated insurance products funds as of September 30, 2010 categorized by investment classification:

OPEN-END U.S. FUNDS**CATEGORY**

(and approximate amount of assets under
management, as of September 30, 2010)

In Billions	INVESTMENT CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF MUTUAL FUNDS	NO. OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS FUNDS
I. EQUITY FUNDS (\$133.9)			
A. Capital Appreciation Funds (\$21.2)			
1. Aggressive Growth Funds	Seek capital appreciation; dividends are not a primary consideration. Invest mainly in common stocks of small, growth companies.	4	1
2. Growth Funds	Invest mainly in common stocks of well-established companies.	10	2
3. Sector Funds	Invest mainly in companies in related fields.	6	1
B. World Equity Funds (\$75.7)			
1. Emerging Market Funds	Invest mainly in stocks of non-U.S. companies. Invest mainly in companies based in developing regions of the world.	4	1
2. Global Equity Funds	Invest mainly in equity securities traded worldwide, including those of U.S. companies.	9	3
3. International Equity Funds	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in equity securities of companies located outside the United States.	8	1
4. Regional Equity Funds	Invest in companies based in a specific part of the world.	5	0
C. Total Return Funds (\$37.0)			
1. Growth and Income Funds	Seek a combination of current income and capital appreciation. Invest mainly in common stocks of established companies with the potential for growth and a consistent record of dividend payments.	7	5
II. HYBRID FUNDS (\$65.8)			
A. Asset Allocation Funds (\$0.6)			
	Invest in a mix of equities, fixed-income securities, and derivative instruments. Invest in various asset classes including, but not limited to, equities, fixed-income securities, and money market instruments.	19	1
B. Balanced Funds (\$0.2)			
	Invest in a specific mix of equity securities and bonds with the three-part objective of conserving principal, providing income, and achieving	2	0

long-term growth of both principal and income.

Table of Contents**CATEGORY**

(and approximate amount of assets under
management, as of September 30, 2010)

In Billions	INVESTMENT CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF MUTUAL FUNDS	NO. OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS FUNDS
<i>C. Flexible Portfolio Funds (\$1.8)</i>	Invest in various asset classes including, but not limited to, equities, fixed-income securities, and money market instruments.	6	0
<i>D. Income-Mixed Funds (\$63.2)</i>	Invest in a variety of income-producing securities, including equities and fixed-income instruments.	3	1
III. FIXED-INCOME TAXABLE BOND FUNDS (\$76.1)			
<i>A. High Yield Funds (\$3.6)</i>	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in lower-rated U.S. corporate bonds (Baa or lower by Moody's and BBB or lower by Standard & Poor's rating services).	1	1
<i>B. World Bond Funds (\$46.2)</i>	Invest in debt securities offered by non-U.S. companies and governments.		
1. Global Bond Funds: General	Invest in debt securities worldwide with no stated average maturity or an average maturity of five years or more.	2	2
2. Global Bond Funds: Short-Term	Invest in debt securities worldwide with an average maturity of one to five years.	1	0
3. Other World Bond Funds	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in non-U.S. government and corporate debt instruments.	2	0
<i>C. Government Bond Funds (\$15.1)</i>	Invest in U.S. government bonds of varying maturities.		
1. Government Bond Funds: Intermediate Term	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in U.S. government securities with an average maturity of five to ten years.	0	1
2. Government Bond Funds: Short-Term	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in U.S. government securities with an average maturity of one to five years.	1	0
3. Mortgage-Backed Funds	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in pooled mortgage-backed securities.	3	0
<i>D. Strategic Income Funds (\$9.1)</i>	Invest in a combination of U.S. fixed-income securities.	4	1
<i>E. Corporate Bond Funds (\$2.1)</i>	Seek current income by investing in high-quality debt securities issued by U.S. corporations.		

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(and approximate amount of assets under
management, as of September 30, 2010)

In Billions	INVESTMENT CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF MUTUAL FUNDS	NO. OF INSURANCE PRODUCTS FUNDS
1. Corporate Bond Funds:	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in U.S. corporate bonds with no stated average maturity.	1	0
General			
2. Corporate Bond Funds:	Invest two-thirds or more of their portfolios in U.S. corporate bonds with an average maturity of one to five years.	2	0
Short-Term			
<i>IV. FIXED-INCOME TAX-FREE BOND FUNDS (\$73.2)</i>			
<i>A. State Municipal Bond Funds (\$47.6)</i>			
1. State Municipal Bond Funds:	Invest mainly in municipal bonds issued by a particular state.		
General			
	Invest mainly in single-state municipal bonds with an average maturity of greater than five years or no specific stated maturity. The income from these funds is largely exempt from federal as well as state income tax for residents of the state.	27	0
<i>B. National Municipal Bond Funds (\$25.6)</i>			
1. National Municipal Bond Funds:	Invest mainly in bonds of various municipal issuers in the United States.		
General			
	Invest mainly in municipal bonds with an average maturity of more than five years or no specific stated maturity.	4	0
2. National Municipal Bond Funds:	Invest mainly in municipal bonds with an average maturity of one to five years.	1	0
Short-Term			
<i>V. CASH MANAGEMENT FUNDS (\$4.7)</i>			
<i>A. Taxable Cash Management Funds (\$4.0)</i>			
1. Taxable Cash Management Funds:	Invest in short-term, high-grade money market securities with average maturities of 90 days or less.		
Non-Government			
	Invest mainly in a variety of money market instruments, including certificates of deposit from larger banks, commercial paper, and bankers' acceptances.	5	0
<i>B. Tax-Exempt Cash Management Funds (\$0.7)</i>			
1. National Tax-Exempt Cash Management Funds	Invest in short-term municipal securities with average maturities of 90 days or less.		
	Invest in short-term securities of various U.S. municipal issuers.	1	0
2. State Tax-Exempt Cash Management Funds	Invest mainly in a variety of short-term securities of municipal issuers in a single state to achieve tax-free income for residents of the state.	1	0

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The following table sets forth the types of our open-end Non-U.S. Funds as of September 30, 2010 categorized by investment classification and sales region.

OPEN-END NON-U.S. FUNDS¹

CATEGORY (and approximate amount of assets under management, as of September 30, 2010)	INVESTMENT CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF MUTUAL FUNDS BY SALES REGION
In Billions		
<i>I. EQUITY FUNDS (\$63.0)</i>		
A. Global/International Equity Funds (\$58.2)	Invest in securities of companies traded world-wide, including U.S. and non-U.S. companies.	Asia-Pacific: Canada: Europe: Latin America:
		77 42 46 3
B. United States Equity Funds (\$4.8)	Invest in equity securities of U.S. companies.	Asia-Pacific: Canada: Europe:
		1 9 13
<i>II. HYBRID FUNDS (\$4.2)</i>	Invest in a mix of global equity, fixed-income securities and derivative instruments.	Asia-Pacific: Canada: Europe: Latin America:
		15 23 10 1
<i>III. FIXED-INCOME FUNDS (\$72.4)</i>		
A. Global/International Fixed- Income Funds (\$65.2)	Invest world-wide in debt securities offered by non-U.S. companies and governments. These funds may also invest assets in debt securities offered by companies located in the United States.	Asia-Pacific: Canada: Europe: Latin America:
		41 12 16 2
B. United States Fixed-Income Funds (\$7.2)	Invest in debt securities offered by U.S. companies and the U.S. government and/or municipalities located in the United States.	Asia-Pacific: Canada: Europe: Asia-Pacific:
		1 2 5

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<i>IV. TAXABLE CASH MANAGEMENT FUNDS (\$1.9)</i>	Invest in securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. or non-U.S. governments or agencies.	Canada:	4
			8
		Europe:	3

¹ For purposes of this table, we consider the sales region to be where a fund is based and mainly sold and not necessarily the region where a particular fund is invested. Many funds are also distributed across different sales regions (e.g., SICAV funds are based, mainly sold in, and, therefore, considered to be within the Europe sales region, although also distributed in the Asia-Pacific and Latin America sales regions), but are only designated a single sales region in the table.

II. Banking/Finance Business

Our secondary business segment is banking/finance, which offers select retail banking, private banking and consumer lending services through our bank subsidiaries. Our banking and consumer lending activities include consumer credit and debit cards, real estate equity lines, home equity/mortgage lending, and automobile lending related to the purchase, securitization and servicing of retail installment sales contracts originated by independent automobile dealerships.

One of our subsidiaries, Fiduciary Trust, a New York state-chartered bank, with total assets of \$778.8 million and total external customer deposits of \$473.0 million as of September 30, 2010, is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and provides private banking services primarily to high net-worth clients who maintain trust, custody and/or management accounts. Fiduciary Trust's private

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banking and credit products include, among others, loans secured by marketable securities, deposit accounts and other banking services. Deposits generally include demand and savings deposits, primarily from our private banking clients. Fiduciary Trust also offers investment management, custody and related services to high net-worth individuals and families and to institutional accounts.

Another of our subsidiaries, Franklin Capital Corporation (FCC), engages primarily in the purchase, securitization and servicing of retail installment sales contracts (automobile contracts) originated by independent automobile dealerships or directly. FCC is incorporated and headquartered in Utah and conducts its business primarily in the Western region of the United States. As of September 30, 2010, FCC s total assets included \$26.3 million of outstanding automobile loan principal, \$23.4 million of trading securities, representing retained interests in FCC securitizations, and \$1.3 million in other fixed term assets. FCC did not enter into any automobile loan securitization transactions during fiscal years 2010 and 2009, and does not anticipate entering into any new securitization transactions during fiscal year 2011. As of September 30, 2010, FCC was servicing \$320.0 million of receivables that had been securitized to date. See Note 2 New Accounting Standards and Note 8 Securitization of Loans Held for Sale in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

Our securitized automobile contracts business is subject to marketplace fluctuation and competes with businesses with significantly larger portfolios. Automobile loan portfolio losses can be influenced significantly by trends in the economy and credit markets, which reduce borrowers ability to repay loans. A more detailed analysis of loan losses and delinquency rates in our consumer lending and dealer automobile loan business is contained in Note 8 Securitization of Loans Held for Sale in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K. See also Risk Factors in Item 1A of Part I of this Form 10-K.

Our subsidiary FTB&T, a chartered federal savings bank, with total assets of \$325.2 million and total external customer deposits of \$182.7 million as of September 30, 2010, is insured by the FDIC. FTB&T provides general consumer loan products, such as credit card loans, unsecured loans, loans secured by marketable securities, mortgage loans, debit card products and automobile loans, and a limited number of commercial real estate loans. FTB&T s deposit products generally include demand, savings and time deposits from the general public and brokered time deposits. FTB&T also provides Advisor Director Trust[®], a directed trust service.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT SEGMENTS AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

Certain financial information by business segment and geographic area is contained in Note 17 Segment Information in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

REGULATORY CONSIDERATIONS

Virtually all aspects of our business are subject to various federal, state, and international regulation and supervision which continue to change and evolve over time.

On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Reform Act). The Reform Act, as well as other legislative and regulatory changes, is expected to impose additional restrictions and limitations on us and will likely result in increased scrutiny and oversight of our financial services and products. Due to the complexity and broad scope of the Reform Act and time required for regulatory implementation, we are not able to predict at this time the specific requirements that will be adopted by regulatory agencies having authority over us pursuant to the Reform Act, or the impact that any changes in regulation would have on our business. We will

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continue to review and evaluate the Reform Act and the extent of its impact on our business as the various rules and regulations required for implementation are adopted.

In the U.S., we are subject to regulation and supervision by, among others, the SEC, FINRA, the Federal Reserve Board (the FRB), the FDIC, the Office of Thrift Supervision (OTS) and the New York State Banking Department (NYSBD). To the extent our operations or trading in our securities take place outside the U.S., we are subject to regulation by non-U.S. regulations and regulators, and U.S. regulations and regulators such as the Department of Justice and the SEC with respect to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Globally, we are subject to regulation and supervision by, among others, the Australian Securities and Investment Commission; the Securities Commission of The Bahamas; the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários in Brazil; the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada as well as provincial and territorial regulators of financial services and securities in Canada and the Mutual Fund Dealers Association of Canada; the Cayman Islands Regulatory Authority; the China Securities Regulatory Commission; the Autorité des Marchés Financiers in France; the Federal Financial Supervisory Authority in Germany; the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong; the Securities and Exchange Board of India; the Central Bank of Ireland; the Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa in Italy; the Financial Services Agency in Japan; the Korean Ministry of Finance and Economy, the Financial Supervisory Commission and the Financial Supervisory Services in Korea; the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier in Luxembourg; the Malaysian Securities Commission; the Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Valores in Mexico; the Autoriteit Financiële Markten in The Netherlands; the Polish Securities and Exchange Commission; the Romanian National Securities Commission; the Monetary Authority of Singapore; the Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores in Spain; the Finansinspektionen in Sweden; the Swiss Federal Banking Commission; the Taiwan Securities and Futures Bureau, the Ministry of Finance and the Commerce Department, Ministry of Economic Affairs in Taiwan; the Dubai Financial Services Authority in the United Arab Emirates; the Financial Services Authority in the United Kingdom; and the State Securities Commission of Vietnam.

The Advisers Act imposes numerous obligations on certain of our subsidiaries registered with the SEC as investment advisers, including record keeping, operating and marketing requirements, disclosure obligations and prohibitions on fraudulent activities. The Investment Company Act imposes similar obligations on the investment companies that are advised by our subsidiaries. The SEC is authorized to institute proceedings and impose sanctions for violations of the Advisers Act and the Investment Company Act, ranging from fines and censure to termination of an investment adviser's registration.

The Company and many of the investment companies advised by our various subsidiaries are subject to federal securities laws and state securities and corporate laws, including those affecting corporate governance, such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules adopted by the SEC. As a NYSE-listed company, we are also subject to the rules of the NYSE, including its corporate governance standards. The federal securities laws have also been augmented by other measures, including the USA Patriot Act of 2001.

FINRA Conduct Rules limit the amount of aggregate sales charges that may be paid in connection with the purchase and holding of investment company shares sold through broker/dealers. The effect of the rule is to limit the amount of fees that could be paid pursuant to a fund's Rule 12b-1 Plan to FTDI, our principal underwriting and distribution subsidiary in the United States, which earns underwriting commissions on the distribution of fund shares in the United States. The SEC has proposed changes to Rule 12b-1 which, if adopted, could limit our ability to recover expenses relating to the distribution of our funds.

In addition, in connection with our secondary business segment, banking/finance, we are currently a bank holding company and a financial holding company subject to the supervision and regulation of the FRB and the restrictions, limitations and prohibitions of the BHC Act and the GLB Act. Significant aspects of the Reform Act relate to changes in the regulation of banks, thrifts, holding companies and related

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institutions, and the imposition of various restrictions and limitations on certain activities of such entities. The Reform Act includes a number of measures that will increase capital and liquidity requirements, impose limits on leverage, and enhance supervisory authority and regulatory oversight of non-banking entities, which may apply to our business.

Under FRB policy, a bank holding company, including a financial holding company, is expected to act as a source of financial strength to each of its banking subsidiaries. In addition, bank holding companies should pay cash dividends on common stock only out of income available from the previous fiscal year and only if prospective earnings retention is consistent with anticipated future needs and financial condition.

The FRB also has adopted a system of risk-based capital guidelines to evaluate the capital adequacy of most bank holding companies, including Franklin. Under the current FRB capital guidelines, Franklin and our banking subsidiaries must meet specific capital adequacy requirements that involve quantitative measures of our assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. To be considered well capitalized under the current guidelines, a bank holding company or bank must maintain a minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of five percent, a minimum Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of six percent and a minimum total risk-based capital ratio of ten percent. As of September 30, 2010, our Tier 1 leverage ratio was 65%, and our Tier 1 risk-based capital and total risk-based capital ratios were 63%. In addition, both Fiduciary Trust and FTB&T were well capitalized as of September 30, 2010. A depository institution generally is prohibited from making capital distributions, including paying dividends, or paying management fees to a holding company if the institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Moreover, undercapitalized institutions may not accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits. Bank regulators are required to take prompt corrective action to resolve any problems associated with insured depository institutions, such as Fiduciary Trust and FTB&T, if they become undercapitalized. The GLB Act, however, generally prohibits the FRB from imposing similar capital requirements on regulated non-bank subsidiaries of a financial holding company.

Pursuant to the GLB Act, a bank holding company may elect to become a financial holding company to engage in a broader range of activities that are financial in nature, including securities underwriting, dealing and market making, securitizing assets, sponsoring mutual funds and investment companies, engaging in insurance underwriting and brokerage activities and investing (without providing routine management) in companies engaged in non-financial activities. To qualify as a financial holding company, each of a bank holding company's U.S. subsidiary banks and other depository institution subsidiaries, which are not subject to an exemption, must be and remain at all times well capitalized and well managed. In addition, each such subsidiary must have achieved at least a satisfactory rating under the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) in the evaluation preceding the financial holding company election. While FTB&T is subject to CRA requirements, Fiduciary Trust remains exempt from such requirements because it qualifies as a special purpose bank. If, however, we do not continue to meet all of the requirements for status as a financial holding company, we would, depending on which requirement is not met, be required to (i) cause Fiduciary Trust or FTB&T to meet such requirement and, in the meantime, seek prior FRB approval to undertake certain new activities or certain banking and non-banking acquisitions, or (ii) either discontinue our banking (but not our thrift) business, or discontinue those activities not generally permissible for bank holding companies.

The BHC Act generally requires that a bank holding company obtain prior approval of the FRB before acquiring control of any bank. In addition, the FRB may impose limitations, restrictions, or prohibitions on the activities or acquisitions of a financial holding company if the FRB believes that the financial holding company does not have appropriate financial and managerial resources. The GLB Act establishes the FRB as the umbrella supervisor for financial holding companies and adopts an administrative approach to regulation that generally requires the FRB to defer to the actions and requirements of the U.S. functional

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regulators of subsidiary broker/dealers, investment advisers, investment companies, insurance companies, and other regulated non-depository institutions. The FRB, however, retains broad authority to prohibit activities of bank holding companies and their non-banking subsidiaries that represent unsafe and unsound banking practices or that constitute violations of law or regulation. Civil money penalties may be imposed for certain activities conducted on a knowing or reckless basis if those activities cause a substantial loss to the bank holding company.

Each of our banking subsidiaries is subject to restrictions under federal law that limit transactions with Franklin and its non-bank subsidiaries, including loans and other extensions of credit, investments, or asset purchases. These and various other transactions, including any payment of money to Franklin and its non-bank subsidiaries, must be on terms and conditions that are, or in good faith would be, offered to companies that are not affiliated with these entities. In addition, these laws and related regulations may limit the Company's ability to obtain funds from subsidiary banks or affiliates.

The operations and activities of Fiduciary Trust are subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the FDIC and NYSBD while the operations and activities of our other subsidiaries, including FTB&T, are subject to oversight by the OTS and various state regulators. The laws and regulations of these regulators generally impose restrictions and requirements, with which we must comply, on capital adequacy, anti-money laundering, management practices, liquidity, branching, earnings, loans, dividends, investments, reserves against deposits and the provision of services.

The federal banking agencies and the NYSBD have broad enforcement powers, including the power to terminate deposit insurance, impose substantial fines and other civil and criminal penalties and appoint a conservator or receiver. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and supervisory agreements could subject Franklin, our thrift and banking subsidiaries, as well as officers, directors and other so-called institution-affiliated parties of these organizations to administrative sanctions and potentially substantial civil money penalties. In addition, the appropriate federal banking agency may appoint the FDIC as conservator or receiver for a banking institution, or the FDIC may appoint itself if certain circumstances exist.

COMPETITION

The financial services industry is a highly competitive global industry. There are approximately 10,000 open-end investment funds of varying sizes, and with varying investment policies and objectives, whose shares are offered to the public in the United States, and there are approximately 58,000 open-end investment funds whose shares are offered to the public outside the United States.

We face strong competition from numerous asset management companies, mutual fund, stock brokerage and investment banking firms, insurance companies, banks, savings and loan associations and other financial institutions, which offer a wide range of financial and investment management services to the same institutional accounts, separate accounts, retail investors and high net-worth customers that we are seeking to attract. Competition is based on various factors, including, among others, business reputation, investment performance, product mix and offerings, service quality and innovation, distribution relationships, and fees charged.

Due to our international presence and varied product mix, it is difficult to assess our market position relative to other asset managers on a worldwide basis, but we believe that we are one of the more widely diversified asset managers based in the United States. We believe that our equity and fixed-income asset mix coupled with our global presence will serve our competitive needs well over the long term. We continue to focus on the performance of our investment products, service to customers and extensive marketing activities through our strong broker/dealer and other financial institution distribution network as

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well as with high net-worth and institutional customers. We believe that performance, diversity of products and customer service, along with fees and costs, are the primary drivers of competition in the asset management industry.

The periodic establishment of new asset management firms and investment products increases the competition that we face. Many of our competitors have long-standing and established relationships with broker/dealers and investment adviser customers. Others have focused on, offer and market specific product lines, which are able to provide strong competition to certain of our asset classes, since we have a broad range of products. In addition, consolidation in the financial services industry has created stronger competitors, some with greater financial resources and broader distribution channels than our own.

We rely largely on third-party broker/dealers and other similar intermediaries to distribute and sell our fund shares. We have and continue to pursue sales relationships with all types of intermediaries to broaden our distribution network. We have experienced increased costs related to maintaining our distribution channels and we anticipate that this trend will continue. A failure to maintain strong business relationships with the major intermediaries who currently distribute our products may also impair our distribution and sales operations. Additionally, competing broker/dealers whom we rely upon to distribute and sell our mutual funds may also sell their own proprietary funds and investment products, which could further limit the distribution of our investment products. Any inability to access and successfully sell our products to clients through third-party distribution channels could have a negative effect on our level of assets under management, related revenues and overall business and financial condition.

We maintain an Internet platform to compete with rapidly developing and evolving technology capabilities. However, technology is subject to rapid change and we cannot guarantee that our competitors may not implement more advanced Internet platforms for their products, which could affect our business.

We believe that we are well positioned to deal with changes in marketing trends as a result of our already extensive advertising activities and broad based marketplace recognition. We conduct advertising and promotional campaigns through various media sources to promote brand recognition. We advertise in major financial publications, as well as on television and the Internet, to promote brand name recognition and to assist our distribution network. Such activities include purchasing network and cable programming, sponsorship of sporting events, and newspaper and magazine advertising.

Diverse and strong competition also affects our secondary business segment, banking/finance, and limits the fees that we can charge for our services. For example, we compete with many types of institutions for consumer loans, including the finance subsidiaries of large automobile manufacturers, which may offer special incentives, including no-interest loans, from time to time to stimulate automobile sales. Our inability to compete effectively against these companies or to maintain our relationships with the various automobile dealers through which we offer consumer loans could limit the growth of our consumer loan business.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

We have used, registered, and/or applied to register certain trademarks, service marks and trade names to distinguish our sponsored investment products and services from those of our competitors in the United States and in other countries and jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, Franklin®, Templeton®, Mutual Series®, Bissett®, Fiduciary and Darby®. Our trademarks, service marks and trade names are important to us and, accordingly, we enforce our trademark, service mark and trade name rights. The Franklin Templeton Investments® brand has been, and continues to be, extremely well received both in our industry and with our clients, reflecting the fact that our brand, like our business, is based in part on trust and confidence. If our brand is harmed, our future business prospects may be adversely affected.

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EMPLOYEES

As of September 30, 2010, we employed approximately 7,900 employees and operated offices in 32 countries. We consider our relations with our employees to be satisfactory.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Franklin files reports with the SEC, including current and periodic reports, proxy statements and other information filed with or furnished to the SEC from time to time. The public may read and copy any of these filings at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room can be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

The SEC also maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including Franklin, who file electronically with the SEC, at <http://www.sec.gov>. Additional information about the Company's filings can also be obtained at our website at www.franklinresources.com under "Investor Relations". We make available free of charge on our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Company has adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Corporate Governance Guidelines are posted on the Company's website under "Corporate Governance" and are available in print to any stockholder who requests a copy.

Committee Charters. The Company's Board of Directors has an Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Corporate Governance Committee. The Board of Directors has adopted written charters for each such committee, which are posted on the Company's website under "Corporate Governance" and are available in print to any stockholder who requests a copy.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Volatility and disruption of the capital and credit markets, and adverse changes in the global economy, may significantly affect our results of operations and may put pressure on our financial results. The capital and credit markets continue to experience volatility and disruption. Although global market conditions have shown some stabilization and improvement, the decline in global market conditions has in the past resulted in significant decreases in our assets under management, revenues and income, and future declines may negatively impact our performance. Such declines have had and may in the future have an adverse impact on our results of operations. Even if legislative or regulatory initiatives or other efforts successfully stabilize and add liquidity to the financial markets, we may need to modify our business, strategies or operations, and we may be subject to additional constraints or costs in order to satisfy new regulatory requirements or to compete in a changed business environment.

The amount and mix of our assets under management are subject to significant fluctuations. Fluctuations in the amount and mix of our assets under management may be attributable in part to market conditions outside of our control that have had, and in the future could have, a negative impact on our revenues and income. We derive the majority of our operating revenues and net income from providing investment management and related services. The level of our revenues depends largely on the level and mix of assets under management. Any decrease in the value or amount of our assets under management because of market volatility or other factors negatively impacts our revenues and income. We are subject to an increased risk of asset volatility from changes in the global financial and equity markets. Individual financial and equity markets may be adversely affected by economic, political, financial, or other

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instabilities that are particular to the country or regions in which a market is located, including without limitation local acts of terrorism, economic crises or other business, social or political crises. Declines in these markets have caused in the past, and may cause in the future, a decline in our revenues and income. Global economic conditions, exacerbated by war or terrorism or financial crises, changes in the equity market place, currency exchange rates, interest rates, inflation rates, the yield curve, defaults by derivative counterparties and other factors that are difficult to predict affect the mix, market values and levels of our assets under management. The funds we manage may be subject to an unanticipated large number of redemptions as a result of such events, causing the funds to sell securities they hold, possibly at a loss, or draw on any available lines of credit to obtain cash to settle these redemptions, or settle in-kind with securities held in the applicable fund. The Company, in its discretion, may also provide financial support to a fund to enable it to maintain sufficient liquidity in such event. Our investment management services revenues are derived primarily from fees based on a percentage of the value of assets under management and vary with the nature of the account or product managed. A decline in the price of stocks or bonds, or in particular market segments, or in the securities market generally, could cause the value and returns on our assets under management to decline, resulting in a decline in our revenues and income. Moreover, changing market conditions may cause a shift in our asset mix between international and U.S. assets, potentially resulting in a decline in our revenue and income depending upon the nature of our assets under management and the level of management fees we earn based on them. Additionally, changing market conditions may cause a shift in our asset mix towards fixed-income products and a related decline in our revenue and income, as in the U.S. we generally derive higher fee revenues and income from equity assets than from fixed-income products we manage. On the other hand, increases in interest rates, in particular if rapid, or high interest rates, as well as any uncertainty in the future direction of interest rates, may have a negative impact on our fixed-income products as rising interest rates or interest rate uncertainty typically decrease the total return on many bond investments due to lower market valuations of existing bonds. Any decrease in the level of our assets under management resulting from price declines, interest rate volatility or uncertainty, increased redemptions or other factors could negatively impact our revenues and income.

We are subject to extensive and complex, overlapping and frequently changing rules, regulations and legal interpretations. Our investment management and related services business and our banking/finance business are subject to extensive and complex, overlapping and frequently changing rules, regulations and legal interpretations in the countries in which we operate, including, among others, securities, banking, accounting and tax laws and regulations. On July 21, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Reform Act). The Reform Act, as well as other legislative and regulatory changes, is expected to impose additional restrictions and limitations on us and will likely result in increased scrutiny and oversight of our financial services and products. Due to the complexity and broad scope of the Reform Act and time required for regulatory implementation, we are not able to predict at this time the specific requirements that will be adopted by regulatory agencies having authority over us pursuant to the Reform Act, or the impact that any changes in regulation would have on our business. We will continue to review and evaluate the Reform Act and the extent of its impact on our business as the various rules and regulations required for implementation are adopted.

Financial reporting requirements, and the processes, controls and procedures that have been put in place to address them, are often comprehensive and complex. While management has focused attention and resources on our compliance policies, procedures and practices, non-compliance with applicable laws or rules or regulations, conflicts of interest requirements or fiduciary principles, or our inability to keep up with, or adapt to, an ever changing, complex regulatory environment could result in sanctions against us, including fines and censures, injunctive relief, suspension or expulsion from a particular jurisdiction or market or the revocation of licenses, any of which could also adversely affect our reputation, prospects, revenues, and earnings.

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We are subject to U.S. federal securities laws, state laws regarding securities fraud, other federal and state laws and rules and regulations of certain regulatory and self-regulatory organizations, including those rules and regulations promulgated by, among others, the SEC, FINRA and the NYSE. To the extent operations or trading in our securities take place outside the United States, we are subject to regulation by non-U.S. regulations and regulators, such as the U.K. Financial Services Authority, and U.S. regulations and regulators such as the Department of Justice and the SEC with respect to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977. Certain of our subsidiaries are registered with the SEC under the Advisers Act and many of our funds are registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act, both of which impose numerous obligations, as well as detailed operational requirements, on our subsidiaries which are investment advisers to registered investment companies. Our subsidiaries must comply with a myriad of complex and changing U.S. and/or non-U.S. rules and regulations, some of which may conflict, as well as complex tax regimes. Additionally, as we expand our operations, sometimes rapidly, into non-U.S. jurisdictions, the rules and regulations of these non-U.S. jurisdictions become applicable, sometimes with short compliance deadlines, and add further regulatory complexity to our ongoing compliance operations.

In addition, we are a bank holding company and a financial holding company subject to the supervision and regulation of the FRB and are subject to the restrictions, limitations, or prohibitions of the BHC Act, as amended, and the GLB Act. The provisions of the Reform Act are expected to have an impact on our banking/finance business. Significant aspects of the Reform Act relate to changes in the regulation of banks, thrifts, holding companies and related institutions, including with respect to regulation and supervision in the banking industry, and the imposition of various restrictions and limitations on certain activities of such entities. The Reform Act includes a number of measures that will increase capital and liquidity requirements, impose limits on leverage, and enhance supervisory authority and regulatory oversight of non-banking entities which may apply to our business. The FRB may impose additional limitations or restrictions on our activities, including if the FRB believes that we do not have the appropriate financial and managerial resources to commence or conduct an activity or make an acquisition. Further, our subsidiary, Fiduciary Trust, is subject to extensive regulation, supervision and examination by the FDIC and New York State Banking Department, while other subsidiaries are subject to oversight by the OTS and various state regulators. The laws and regulations imposed by these regulators generally involve restrictions and requirements in connection with a variety of technical, specialized, and expanding matters and concerns. For example, compliance with anti-money laundering and Know-Your-Customer requirements, both domestically and internationally, and the Bank Secrecy Act has taken on heightened importance with regulators as a result of efforts to, among other things, limit terrorism. At the same time, there has been increased regulation with respect to the protection of customer privacy and the need to secure sensitive customer information. As we continue to address these requirements or focus on meeting new or expanded ones, we may expend a substantial amount of time and resources, even though our banking/finance business does not constitute our dominant business sector. Any inability to meet these requirements, within the timeframes set by regulators, may subject us to sanctions or other restrictions by the regulators that could impact our broader business. Moreover, being subject to banking regulation may put us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors which are not subject to such requirements.

Regulatory and legislative actions and reforms have made the regulatory environment in which we operate more costly and future actions and reforms could adversely impact our assets under management, increase costs and negatively impact our profitability and future financial results. Since 2001, the federal securities laws have been augmented substantially and made significantly more complex by, among other measures, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the USA Patriot Act of 2001 and the Reform Act. Moreover, the adoption of new laws or regulations and changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws or regulations have directly affected, and may continue to affect, our business. With new laws and changes in interpretation and enforcement of existing requirements, the associated time we must dedicate to, and related costs we must incur in, meeting the regulatory complexities of our business have increased. In

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particular, many provisions of the Reform Act require the adoption of rules to implement the Reform Act and mandate multiple studies, which could result in additional legislative or regulatory action. We may be required to invest significant management time and resources to address the various provisions of the Reform Act and the numerous regulations that are required to be issued under it. In addition, the SEC has proposed changes to Rule 12b-1 promulgated under the Investment Company Act which, if adopted, could limit our ability to recover expenses relating to the distribution of our funds. Outlays associated with meeting regulatory complexities have also increased as we expand our business into new jurisdictions. Compliance activities to meet these and other new legal requirements have required us to expend additional time and resources, and, consequently, we are incurring increased costs of doing business, which potentially negatively impacts our profitability and future financial results. Moreover, any potential accounting or reporting error, whether financial or otherwise, if material, could damage our reputation, adversely affect our ability to conduct business, and decrease revenue and net income. Finally, any regulatory and legislative actions and reforms affecting the mutual fund industry, including compliance initiatives, may negatively impact revenues by increasing our costs of accessing or dealing in the financial markets or by making certain investment offerings less favorable to our customers.

Changes in tax laws or exposure to additional income tax liabilities could have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity. We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes, in both the United States and various foreign jurisdictions and are subject to ongoing tax audits in various jurisdictions. Tax authorities may disagree with certain positions we have taken and assess additional taxes. We regularly assess the likely outcomes of these audits in order to determine the appropriateness of our tax provision. However, there can be no assurance that we will accurately predict the outcomes of these audits, and the actual outcomes of these audits could have a material impact on our net income or financial condition. Changes in tax laws or tax rulings could materially impact our effective tax rate. For example, proposals for fundamental U.S. international tax reform, such as recent proposals by the Obama administration, if enacted, could increase the amount of taxes we are required to pay and have a significant adverse impact on our future results of operations and profitability.

Any significant limitation or failure of our software applications, technology or other systems that are critical to our operations could constrain our operations. We are highly dependent upon the use of various proprietary and third-party software applications and other technology systems to operate our business. We use our technology to, among other things, obtain securities pricing information, process client transactions, and provide reports and other customer services to the clients of the funds we manage. Any inaccuracies, delays, or systems failures in these and other processes could subject us to client dissatisfaction and losses. Although we take protective measures, including measures to effectively secure information through system security technology, our technology systems may still be vulnerable to unauthorized access, computer viruses or other events that have a security impact, such as an authorized employee or vendor inadvertently causing us to release confidential information, which could materially damage our operations or cause the disclosure or modification of sensitive or confidential information. Moreover, loss of confidential customer identification information could harm our reputation and subject us to liability under laws that protect confidential personal data, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenue.

Further, although we take precautions to password protect our laptops and other mobile electronic hardware, if such hardware is stolen, misplaced or left unattended, it may become vulnerable to hacking or other unauthorized use, creating a possible security risk and resulting in potentially costly actions by us. Most of the software applications that we use in our business are licensed from, and supported, upgraded and maintained by, third-party vendors. A suspension or termination of certain of these licenses or the related support, upgrades and maintenance could cause temporary system delays or interruption. In addition, we manage and operate our U.S. data centers, and our failure to properly operate them could have an

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adverse impact on our business. Although we have in place certain disaster recovery plans, we may experience system delays and interruptions as a result of natural disasters, power failures, acts of war, and third-party failures. Technology is subject to rapid change and we cannot guarantee that our competitors may not implement more advanced Internet platforms for their products, which could affect our business. Potential system failures or breaches, or advancements in technology, and the cost necessary to address them, could result in material financial loss or costs, regulatory actions, breach of client contracts, reputational harm or legal claims and liability, which in turn could negatively impact our revenues and income.

Our investment management business operations are complex and a failure to properly perform operational tasks or the misrepresentation of our products and services could have an adverse effect on our revenues and income. Through our subsidiaries, we provide investment management and related services to investment funds and institutional, high net-worth and separately-managed accounts (collectively, our sponsored investment products). Our investment management and related services include fund administration, shareholder services, transfer agency, underwriting, distribution, custodial, trustee and other fiduciary services. In order to be competitive, we must properly perform our fund and portfolio administration and related responsibilities, including portfolio recordkeeping and accounting, security pricing, corporate actions, investment restrictions compliance, daily net asset value computations, account reconciliations, and required distributions to fund shareholders. In addition, the intentional or unintentional misrepresentation of our products and services in advertising materials, public relations information or other external communications could adversely affect our reputation and business prospects. Further, certain of our subsidiaries may act as general partner for various investment partnerships, which may subject them to liability for the partnerships' liabilities. If we fail to properly perform and monitor our investment management operations, our business could suffer and our revenues and income could be adversely affected.

We face risks, and corresponding potential costs and expenses, associated with conducting operations and growing our business in numerous countries. We sell mutual funds and offer investment management and related services in many different regulatory jurisdictions around the world, and intend to continue to expand our operations internationally. As we do so, we will continue to face challenges to the adequacy of our resources, procedures and controls to consistently and effectively operate our business. In order to remain competitive, we must be proactive and prepared to implement necessary resources when growth opportunities present themselves, whether as a result of a business acquisition or rapidly increasing business activities in particular markets or regions. As we grow, we face a heightened risk that the necessary resources and/or personnel will be unavailable to take full advantage of strategic opportunities when they appear or that strategic decisions can be efficiently implemented. Local regulatory environments may vary widely, as may the adequacy and sophistication of each. Similarly, local distributors, and their policies and practices as well as financial viability, may be inconsistent or less developed or mature. Notwithstanding potential long-term cost savings by increasing certain operations, such as transfer agent and other back-office operations, in countries or regions of the world with lower operating costs, growth of our international operations may involve near-term increases in expenses as well as additional capital costs, such as information, systems and technology costs and costs related to compliance with particular regulatory or other local requirements or needs. Local requirements or needs may also place additional demands on sales and compliance personnel and resources, such as meeting local language requirements, while also integrating personnel into an organization with a single operating language. Finding and hiring additional, well-qualified personnel and crafting and adopting policies, procedures and controls to address local or regional requirements remain a challenge as we expand our operations internationally. Moreover, regulators in non-U.S. jurisdictions could also change their policies or laws in a manner that might restrict or otherwise impede our ability to distribute or register investment products in their respective markets. Any of these local requirements, activities, or needs could increase the costs and expenses we incur in a specific

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jurisdiction without any corresponding increase in revenues and income from operating in the jurisdiction. In addition, from time to time we enter into international joint ventures in which we may not have control. These investments in joint ventures may involve risks, including the risk that the controlling joint venture partner may have business interests, strategies or goals that are inconsistent with ours, and the risk that business decisions or other actions or omissions of the controlling joint venture partner or the joint venture company may result in harm to our reputation or adversely affect the value of our investment in the joint venture.

We depend on key personnel and our financial performance could be negatively affected by the loss of their services. The success of our business will continue to depend upon our key personnel, including our portfolio and fund managers, investment analysts, investment advisers, sales and management personnel and other professionals as well as our executive officers and business unit heads. Competition for qualified, motivated, and highly skilled executives, professionals and other key personnel in the asset management and banking/finance industries remains significant. Our success depends to a substantial degree upon our ability to attract, retain, and motivate qualified individuals, including through competitive compensation packages, and upon the continued contributions of these people. Regulations required to be adopted under the Reform Act as well as regulations under consideration outside the Reform Act, could impose restrictions on compensation paid by financial institutions, which could restrict our ability to compete effectively for qualified professionals. As our business grows, we are likely to need to increase correspondingly the overall number of individuals that we employ. Moreover, in order to retain certain key personnel, we may be required to increase compensation to such individuals, resulting in additional expense without a corresponding increase in potential revenue. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified individuals, and the departure of key investment personnel, in particular, if not replaced, could cause us to lose clients, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and business prospects.

Strong competition from numerous and sometimes larger companies with competing offerings and products could limit or reduce sales of our products, potentially resulting in a decline in our market share, revenues and net income. We compete with numerous asset management companies, mutual fund, stock brokerage, and investment banking firms, insurance companies, banks, savings and loan associations and other financial institutions. Our investment products also compete with products offered by these competitors as well as real estate investment trusts, hedge funds and others. The periodic establishment of new asset management companies and other competitors increases the competition that we face. At the same time, consolidation in the financial services industry has created stronger competitors with greater financial resources and broader distribution channels than our own. Competition is based on various factors, including, among others, business reputation, investment performance, product mix and offerings, service quality and innovation, distribution relationships, and fees charged. Additionally, competing securities broker/dealers whom we rely upon to distribute and sell our mutual funds may also sell their own proprietary funds and investment products, which could limit the distribution of our investment products. To the extent that existing or potential customers, including securities broker/dealers, decide to invest in or distribute the products of our competitors, the sales of our products as well as our market share, revenues and net income could decline. Our ability to attract and retain assets under our management is also dependent on the relative investment performance of our funds and other managed investment portfolios, offering a mix of sponsored investment products that meets investor demand and our ability to maintain our investment management services fees at competitive levels.

Changes in the third-party distribution and sales channels on which we depend could reduce our revenues and hinder our growth. We derive nearly all of our fund sales through third-party broker/dealers and other similar investment advisers. Increasing competition for these distribution channels and regulatory initiatives have caused our distribution costs to rise and could cause further increases in the future or could

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otherwise negatively impact the distribution of our products. Higher distribution costs lower our net revenues and earnings. Additionally, consolidations in the broker/dealer industry could adversely impact our revenues and earnings. Moreover, if several of the major financial advisers who distribute our products were to cease operations or limit or otherwise end the distribution of our products, it could have a significant adverse impact on our revenues and earnings. There is no assurance we will continue to have access to the third-party broker/dealers and similar investment advisers that currently distribute our products, or continue to have the opportunity to offer all or some of our existing products through them. A failure to maintain strong business relationships with the major investment advisers who currently distribute our products may also impair our distribution and sales operations. Because we use broker/dealers and other similar investment advisers to sell our products, we do not control the ultimate investment recommendations given to clients. Any inability to access and successfully sell our products to clients through third-party distribution channels could have a negative effect on our level of assets under management, related revenues and overall business and financial condition.

Our increasing focus on international markets as a source of investments and sales of investment products subjects us to increased exchange rate and other risks in connection with earnings and income generated overseas. While we operate primarily in the United States, we also provide services and earn revenues in The Bahamas, Asia, Canada, Europe, Latin America, Africa, and Australia. As a result, we are subject to foreign exchange risk through our non-U.S. operations. Fluctuations in the exchange rates to the U.S. dollar may affect our financial results from one period to the next. While we have taken steps to reduce our exposure to foreign exchange risk, for example, by denominating a significant amount of our transactions in U.S. dollars, the situation may change in the future as our business continues to grow outside the United States. Appreciation of the U.S. dollar could moderate revenues from managing investment products internationally or could affect relative investment performance of certain funds invested in non-U.S. securities. In addition, we have risk associated with the foreign exchange revaluation of U.S. dollar balances held by certain non-U.S. subsidiaries for which the local currency is the functional currency. Separately, management fees that we earn tend to be higher in connection with international assets under management than with U.S. assets under management. Consequently, a downturn in international markets could have a significant effect on our revenues and income. Moreover, as our business grows in non-U.S. markets, any business, economic, social or political unrest affecting these markets, in addition to any direct consequences such unrest may have on our personnel and facilities located in the affected area, may also have a more lasting impact on the long-term investment climate in these and other areas and, as a result, our assets under management and the corresponding revenues and income that we generate from them may be negatively affected.

Poor investment performance of our products could affect our sales or reduce the level of assets under management, potentially negatively impacting our revenues and income. Our investment performance, along with achieving and maintaining superior distribution and client services, is critical to the success of our investment management and related services business. Strong investment performance often stimulates sales of our investment products. Poor investment performance as compared to third-party benchmarks or competitive products could lead to a decrease in sales of investment products we manage and stimulate redemptions from existing products, generally lowering the overall level of assets under management and reducing the management fees we earn. We cannot assure you that past or present investment performance in the investment products we manage will be indicative of future performance. Any poor investment performance may negatively impact our revenues and income.

We could suffer losses in earnings or revenue if our reputation is harmed. Our reputation is important to the success of our business. We believe that our Franklin Templeton Investments brand has been, and continues to be, well received both in our industry and with our clients, reflecting the fact that our brand, like our business, is based in part on trust and confidence. If our reputation is harmed, existing clients may

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reduce amounts held in, or withdraw entirely from, funds that we advise or funds may terminate their management agreements with us, which could reduce the amount of assets under management and cause us to suffer a corresponding loss in earnings or revenue. Moreover, reputational harm may cause us to lose current employees and we may be unable to continue to attract new ones with similar qualifications, motivations, or skills. If we fail to address, or appear to fail to address, successfully and promptly the underlying causes of any reputational harm, we may be unsuccessful in repairing any existing harm to our reputation and our future business prospects would likely be affected.

Our future results are dependent upon maintaining an appropriate level of expenses, which is subject to fluctuation. The level of our expenses is subject to fluctuation and may increase for the following or other reasons: changes in the level and scope of our advertising expenses in response to market conditions; variations in the level of total compensation expense due to, among other things, bonuses, changes in our employee count and mix, and competitive factors; changes in expenses and capital costs, including costs incurred to maintain and enhance our administrative and operating services infrastructure or to cover uninsured losses and an increase in insurance expenses including through the assumption of higher deductibles and/or co-insurance liability.

Our ability to successfully integrate widely varied business lines can be impeded by systems and other technological limitations. Our continued success in effectively managing and growing our business depends on our ability to integrate the varied accounting, financial, information, and operational systems of our various businesses on a global basis. Moreover, adapting or developing our existing technology systems to meet our internal needs, as well as client needs, industry demands and new regulatory requirements, is also critical for our business. The constant introduction of new technologies presents new challenges to us. We have an ongoing need to continually upgrade and improve our various technology systems, including our data processing, financial, accounting, and trading systems. Further, we also must be proactive and prepared to implement technology systems when growth opportunities present themselves, whether as a result of a business acquisition or rapidly increasing business activities in particular markets or regions. These needs could present operational issues or require, from time to time, significant capital spending. It also may require us to reevaluate the current value and/or expected useful lives of our technology systems, which could negatively impact our results of operations.

Our inability to successfully recover should we experience a disaster or other business continuity problem could cause material financial loss, loss of human capital, regulatory actions, reputational harm, or legal liability. Should we experience a local or regional disaster or other business continuity problem, such as an earthquake, terrorist attack, pandemic or other natural or man-made disaster, our continued success will depend, in part, on the availability of our personnel, our office facilities, and the proper functioning of our computer, telecommunication and other related systems and operations. While our operational size, the diversity of locations from which we operate, and our redundant back-up systems provide us with a strong advantage should we experience a local or regional disaster or other business continuity event, we could still experience near-term operational challenges, in particular depending upon how a local or regional event may affect our human capital across our operations or with regard to particular segments of our operations, such as key executive officers or personnel in our technology group. Moreover, as we grow our operations in new geographic regions, the potential for particular types of natural or man-made disasters, political, economic or infrastructure instabilities, or other country- or region-specific business continuity risks increases. Past disaster recovery efforts have demonstrated that even seemingly localized events may require broader disaster recovery efforts throughout our operations and, consequently, we regularly assess and take steps to improve upon our existing business continuity plans and key management succession. However, a disaster on a significant scale or affecting certain of our key operating areas within or across regions, or our inability to successfully recover should we experience a disaster or other business continuity problem, could materially interrupt our business operations and cause material financial loss, loss of human capital, regulatory actions, reputational harm, or legal liability.

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Certain of the portfolios we manage, including our emerging market portfolios, are vulnerable to significant market-specific political, economic, or other risks, any of which may negatively impact our revenues and income. Our emerging market portfolios and revenues derived from managing these portfolios are subject to significant risks of loss from political, economic, and diplomatic developments, currency fluctuations, social instability, changes in governmental policies, expropriation, nationalization, asset confiscation and changes in legislation related to foreign ownership. International trading markets, particularly in some emerging market countries, are often smaller, less liquid, less regulated and significantly more volatile than those in the U.S.

Our revenues, earnings, and income could be adversely affected if the terms of our management agreements are significantly altered or these agreements are terminated by the funds and other sponsored investment products we advise. Our revenues are dependent on fees earned under investment management and related services agreements that we have with the funds and other sponsored investment products we advise. These revenues could be adversely affected if these agreements are altered significantly or terminated. The decline in revenue that might result from alteration or termination of our investment management services agreements could have a material adverse impact on our earnings or income.

Regulatory and governmental examinations and/or investigations, civil litigation relating to previously-settled regulatory and governmental investigations, and the legal risks associated with our business, could adversely impact our assets under management, increase costs and negatively impact our profitability and/or our future financial results. From time to time we may receive requests for documents or other information from governmental authorities or regulatory bodies or we also may become the subject of governmental or regulatory investigations and/or examinations. Moreover, governmental or regulatory investigations or examinations that have been inactive could become active. We may be obligated, and under our certificate of incorporation and by-laws and our standard form of indemnification agreement with certain directors in some instances, we are obligated, or we may choose, to indemnify directors, officers, or employees against liabilities and expenses they may incur in connection with such matters to the extent permitted under applicable law. In addition, we have been named as a defendant in mutual fund shareholder class action and fund derivative lawsuits, as well as in a corporate derivative lawsuit, that relate to previously settled regulatory and governmental investigations. While management believes that the claims made in these lawsuits are without merit, and intends to defend against them vigorously, litigation typically is an expensive process. Risks associated with legal liability often are difficult to assess or quantify and their existence and magnitude can remain unknown for significant periods of time. Moreover, settlements or judgments against us have the potential of being substantial if we are unsuccessful in settling or otherwise resolving matters early in the process and/or on favorable terms. Eventual exposures from and expenses incurred relating to current and future litigation, investigations, examinations and settlements could adversely impact our assets under management, increase costs and negatively impact our profitability and/or our future financial results. Judgments or findings of wrongdoing by regulatory or governmental authorities or in civil litigation against us could affect our reputation, increase our costs of doing business and/or negatively impact our revenues, any of which could have a material negative impact on our financial results.

Our ability to meet cash needs depends upon certain factors, including the market value of our assets, operating cash flows and our perceived creditworthiness. Our ability to meet anticipated cash needs depends upon factors such as the market value of our assets, our operating cash flows and our creditworthiness as perceived by lenders. If we are unable to obtain funds and financing, we may be forced to incur unanticipated costs or revise our business plans. Further, our access to the capital markets depends significantly on our credit ratings. A reduction in our long- or short-term credit ratings could increase our borrowing costs and limit our access to the capital markets. Volatility in the global financing markets may also impact our ability to access the capital markets should we seek to do so, and have an adverse affect on investors' willingness to purchase our securities, interest rates, credit spreads and the valuation levels of

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equity markets. If we are unable to obtain funds and financing, or access the capital markets in a timely manner, we may be forced to incur unanticipated costs or revise our business plans, and our business could be adversely impacted.

Diverse and strong competition limits the interest rates that we can charge on consumer loans. We compete with many types of institutions for consumer loans, certain of which can provide loans at significantly below-market interest rates or, in some cases, zero interest rates in connection with automobile sales. Our inability to compete effectively against these companies or to maintain our relationships with the various automobile dealers through whom we offer consumer loans could limit the growth of our consumer loan business. Economic and credit market downturns could reduce the ability of our customers to repay loans, which could cause losses to our consumer loan portfolio.

Our business could be negatively affected if we or our banking subsidiaries fail to remain well capitalized, and liquidity needs could affect our banking business. Our bank and thrift subsidiaries are subject to significant regulation and supervision, which includes minimum regulatory capital standards. Franklin is also subject to minimum regulatory capital standards because it is a bank holding company and financial holding company registered with the FRB under the BHC Act. Franklin and its bank and thrift subsidiaries are currently well capitalized under applicable guidelines. However, our business could be negatively affected if Franklin or its bank or thrift subsidiaries failed to remain well capitalized. For example, because our bank and thrift subsidiaries are well capitalized and we otherwise qualify as a financial holding company, we are permitted to engage in a broader range of activities than are permitted to a bank holding company. Loss of financial holding company status would require that we either cease these broader activities or divest our bank subsidiaries if we desire to continue such activities. The banking regulators are authorized (and sometimes required) to impose a wide range of requirements, conditions, and restrictions on banks, thrifts, and bank holding companies that fail to maintain adequate capital levels. The Reform Act imposes more stringent capital, liquidity and leverage ratio requirements on bank holding companies. In addition, liquidity needs could affect our banking business, which may be subject to an unanticipated large number of withdrawals as a result of a number of factors, such as changed or unstable economic conditions, adverse trends or events, business closings and lay-offs, rates paid by competitors, general interest rate levels, and returns available to clients on alternative investments. Our banking subsidiaries may be required from time to time to rely on secondary sources of liquidity, such as the sale of investment securities, Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) advances and federal funds lines to enable them to meet such withdrawal demands. These secondary sources may not be sufficient to meet liquidity needs.

We are dependent on the earnings of our subsidiaries. Substantially all of our operations are conducted through our subsidiaries. As a result, our cash flow and our ability to fund operations are dependent upon the earnings of our subsidiaries and the distribution of earnings, loans or other payments by our subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation to provide us with funds for our payment obligations, whether by dividends, distributions, loans or other payments. Any payments to us by our subsidiaries could be subject to statutory or contractual restrictions and are contingent upon our subsidiaries' earnings and business considerations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

We conduct our worldwide operations using a combination of leased and owned facilities. While we believe we have sufficient facilities to conduct our business at present, we will continue to lease, acquire and dispose of facilities throughout the world as necessary.

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We lease space in various states in the United States, including California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, New York, Utah and the District of Columbia, and in various non-U.S. locations, including Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China (including Hong Kong), France, Germany, Hungary, India, Isle of Man, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, The Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom (including England and Scotland), and Vietnam. As of September 30, 2010, we leased and occupied approximately 1,197,000 square feet of space. We have also leased and subsequently subleased to third parties approximately 76,000 square feet of excess leased space.

In addition, we own four buildings in San Mateo, California, five buildings near Sacramento, California, two buildings in Stockton, California, five buildings in St. Petersburg, Florida, three buildings in Hyderabad, India and two buildings in Nassau, The Bahamas, as well as space in office buildings in Argentina, India and Singapore. The buildings we own consist of approximately 2,009,000 square feet of space. We have leased to third parties approximately 325,000 square feet of excess owned space.

We perform operations related to our investment management and related services in almost all locations. We perform operations related to our banking/finance business segment principally in New York, New York; Salt Lake City, Utah; and San Mateo, California.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The information set forth in response to this Item 3 of Regulation S-K under Legal Proceedings is incorporated by reference from the Legal Proceedings section in Note 14 Commitments and Contingencies in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the following description of our executive officers is included as an unnumbered item in Part I of this report in lieu of being included in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders. Set forth below are the name, age, present title, and certain other information for each of our executive officers as of November 15, 2010. Each executive officer is appointed by Franklin's Board of Directors and holds his/her office until the earlier of his/her death, resignation, retirement, disqualification or removal.

VIJAY C. ADVANI

AGE 49

Executive Vice President Global Distribution of Franklin since June 2008, and formerly Executive Vice President Global Advisor Services of Franklin from December 2005 to June 2008; officer and/or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin; employed by Franklin or its subsidiaries in various other capacities for more than the past five years.

PENELOPE S. ALEXANDER

AGE 50

Vice President, Human Resources U.S. of Franklin since May 2003; Senior Vice President, Human Resources U.S. of Franklin Templeton Companies, LLC, a subsidiary of Franklin; employed by Franklin or its subsidiaries in various other capacities for more than the past five years.

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NORMAN R. FRISBIE, JR.

AGE 43

Senior Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of Franklin since December 2005; Senior Vice President of FTDI, a subsidiary of Franklin, since June 2003; employed by Franklin or its subsidiaries in various other capacities for more than the past five years.

HOLLY E. GIBSON

AGE 44

Vice President, Corporate Communications of Franklin since May 2003, and Director of Corporate Communications for more than the past five years.

MARIA GRAY

AGE 61

Vice President of Franklin since March 2010 and Secretary of Franklin since October 2007; formerly, acting Secretary of Franklin from May 2007 to October 2007; has served as Senior Associate General Counsel at Franklin since October 2007 and Senior Corporate Counsel from May 2006 to October 2007; prior to Franklin, Senior Legal Counsel, Leap Wireless International, Inc., a telecommunications company, from January 2005 to May 2006; officer of various subsidiaries of Franklin.

DONNA S. IKEDA

AGE 54

Vice President, Human Resources International of Franklin since May 2003; formerly, Vice President Human Resources of Franklin; officer of Franklin for more than the past five years; Senior Vice President, Human Resources International of Franklin Templeton Companies, LLC, a subsidiary of Franklin.

CHARLES B. JOHNSON

AGE 77

Chairman of the Board since December 1999 and director of Franklin since 1969; formerly, Chief Executive Officer of Franklin; officer and/or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin; officer and/or director or trustee of various investment companies managed or advised by subsidiaries of Franklin.

GREGORY E. JOHNSON

AGE 49

President of Franklin since December 1999 and Chief Executive Officer of Franklin since January 2004; officer and/or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin.

JENNIFER M. JOHNSON

AGE 46

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Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of Franklin since March 2010; formerly, Executive Vice President - Operations and Technology of Franklin from December 2005 to March 2010, and Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Franklin from May 2003 to December 2005; officer of Franklin for more than the past five years; officer or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin. Director, Keynote Systems, Inc. since April 2004.

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RUPERT H. JOHNSON, JR.

AGE 70

Vice Chairman since December 1999 and director of Franklin since 1969; officer and/or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin; officer and/or director or trustee of various investment companies managed or advised by subsidiaries of Franklin.

LESLIE M. KRATTER

AGE 65

Senior Vice President of Franklin since January 2000 and Assistant Secretary of Franklin since October 2003; formerly, Secretary of Franklin from March 1998 to October 2003 and Vice President of Franklin from March 1993 to January 2000; officer and/or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin.

KENNETH A. LEWIS

AGE 49

Executive Vice President of Franklin since October 2007 and Chief Financial Officer of Franklin since October 2006; formerly, Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Franklin from October 2006 to October 2007, Vice President Enterprise Risk Management of Franklin from April 2006 to October 2006 and Vice President and Treasurer of Franklin from June 2002 to April 2006; officer and/or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin for more than the past five years.

JOHN M. LUSK

AGE 52

Executive Vice President Portfolio Operations of Franklin since December 2005; formerly, Vice President of Franklin from January 2004 to December 2005; officer and/or director of various subsidiaries of Franklin; employed by Franklin or its subsidiaries in various other capacities for more than the past five years.

CRAIG S. TYLE

AGE 50

Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Franklin since August 2005; formerly, a partner at Shearman & Sterling LLP (a law firm) from March 2004 to July 2005 and General Counsel for the Investment Company Institute (a trade group for the U.S. fund industry) from September 1997 through March 2004; officer of various investment companies of the Company.

WILLIAM Y. YUN

AGE 51

Executive Vice President Alternative Strategies of Franklin since June 2008, and formerly Executive Vice President Institutional of Franklin from December 2005 to June 2008; President of Fiduciary Trust, a subsidiary of Franklin, from 2000 to December 2005; officer and/or director of other subsidiaries of Franklin; employed by Franklin or its subsidiaries in various other capacities since the acquisition of Fiduciary Trust in April 2001.

Family Relations. Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr. are brothers. Peter M. Sacerdote, a director of Franklin, is a brother-in-law of Charles B. Johnson and Rupert H. Johnson, Jr. Gregory E. Johnson is the son of Charles B. Johnson, the nephew of Rupert H. Johnson, Jr. and Peter M. Sacerdote and the brother of Jennifer M. Johnson. Jennifer M. Johnson is the daughter of Charles B. Johnson, the niece of Rupert H.

Johnson, Jr. and Peter M. Sacerdote and the sister of Gregory E. Johnson.

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

Our common stock is traded on the NYSE under the ticker symbol BEN. On September 30, 2010, the closing price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$106.90 per share. At October 31, 2010, there were approximately 4,718 stockholders of record of our common stock.

The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our common stock on the NYSE for each full quarterly period of the two most recently completed fiscal years.

Quarter	2010 Fiscal Year		2009 Fiscal Year	
	High	Low	High	Low
October-December	\$ 116.38	\$ 95.86	\$ 95.49	\$ 45.52
January-March	\$ 114.71	\$ 94.43	\$ 70.82	\$ 37.19
April-June	\$ 121.89	\$ 85.20	\$ 77.62	\$ 52.93
July-September	\$ 109.19	\$ 84.00	\$ 104.00	\$ 65.48

We declared regular cash dividends of \$0.88 per share (or \$0.22 per share per quarter) and a special cash dividend of \$3.00 per share in fiscal year 2010, and regular cash dividends of \$0.84 per share (or \$0.21 per share per quarter) in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 (fiscal year 2009). We currently expect to continue paying comparable cash dividends on a quarterly basis to holders of our common stock depending upon earnings and other relevant factors.

The equity compensation plan information called for by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K is set forth in Item 12 of Part III of this Form 10-K under the heading Equity Compensation Plan Information.

The following table provides information with respect to the shares of common stock we purchased during the three months ended September 30, 2010.

Month	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 2010	300,800	\$ 87.06	300,800	4,429,493
August 2010	815,300	\$ 100.30	815,300	3,614,193
September 2010	626,532	\$ 102.20	626,532	2,987,661
Total	1,742,632		1,742,632	

Under our stock repurchase program, we can repurchase shares of Franklin's common stock from time to time in the open market and in private transactions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including without limitation applicable federal securities laws. From time to time we have announced the existence of and updates to the Company's continuing policy of repurchasing shares of its common stock, including the most recent announcements made in January 2008 and March 2009. At September 30, 2010, approximately 3.0 million shares of our common stock remained available for repurchase under our stock repurchase program. Our stock repurchase program is not subject to an expiration date. There were no unregistered sales of equity securities during the period covered by this report.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Summary of Operations (in millions)					
Operating revenues	\$ 5,853.0	\$ 4,194.1	\$ 6,032.4	\$ 6,205.8	\$ 5,050.7
Net income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.	1,445.7	896.8	1,588.2	1,772.9	1,267.6
Financial Data (in millions)					
Total assets	\$ 10,708.1	\$ 9,468.5	\$ 9,176.5	\$ 9,932.3	\$ 9,499.9
Long-term debt ¹	947.9	42.0	156.4	162.1	627.9
Franklin Resources, Inc. stockholders' equity	7,727.0	7,632.2	7,074.4	7,332.3	6,684.7
Operating cash flows	1,651.0	641.4	1,409.2	1,673.6	1,277.9
Assets Under Management (in billions)					
Ending	\$ 644.9	\$ 523.4	\$ 507.3	\$ 645.9	\$ 511.3
Simple monthly average	571.1	442.2	604.9	582.0	482.4
Per Common Share					
Earnings					
Basic	\$ 6.36	\$ 3.87	\$ 6.68	\$ 7.07	\$ 4.93
Diluted	6.33	3.85	6.62	6.99	4.81
Cash dividends	3.88	0.84	0.80	0.60	0.48
Book value	34.49	33.28	30.39	29.87	26.40
Employee Headcount	7,927	7,745	8,809	8,699	7,982

¹ Includes non-current portion of FHLB advances classified as banking/finance liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets.

**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.
Forward-Looking Statements**

In this section, we discuss and analyze the results of operations and financial condition of Franklin Resources, Inc. (Franklin) and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company). In addition to historical information, we also make statements relating to the future, called forward-looking statements, which are provided under the safe harbor protection of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are generally written in the future tense and/or are preceded by words such as will, may, could, expect, believe, anticipate, intend, plan, seek, estimate, or other similar words. Moreover, statements that speculate about future events are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results and outcomes to differ materially from any future results or outcomes expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. You should carefully review the Risk Factors section set forth in Item 1A of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in any more recent filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), each of which describe these risks, uncertainties and other important factors in more detail.

While forward-looking statements are our best prediction at the time that they are made, you should not rely on them. Forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations and assumptions regarding our business, the economy and other future conditions. Because forward-looking statements relate

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to the future, they are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. We caution you against relying on any of these forward-looking statements. They are neither statements of historical fact nor guarantees or assurances of future performance. Factors or events that could cause our actual results to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of them. If a circumstance occurs after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K that causes any of our forward-looking statements to be inaccurate, we do not have an obligation, and we undertake no obligation, to announce publicly the change to our expectations, or to make any revisions to our forward-looking statements, unless required by law.

Overview

We are a global investment management company and derive substantially all of our operating revenues and net income from providing investment management and related services to our retail and institutional mutual funds, unregistered funds, and to institutional, high net-worth and separately-managed accounts and other investment products. Our services include fund administration, shareholder services, transfer agency, underwriting, distribution, custodial, trustee and other fiduciary services. Our sponsored investment products and investment management and related services are distributed or marketed to the public globally under six distinct brand names: Franklin[®], Templeton[®], Mutual Series[®], Bissett[®], Fiduciary and Darby[®]. We offer a broad range of sponsored investment products under equity, hybrid, fixed-income and cash management categories that meet a wide variety of specific investment needs of individual and institutional investors.

The level of our revenues depends largely on the level and relative mix of assets under management. As noted in the Risk Factors section set forth above in Item 1A of Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the amount and mix of our assets under management are subject to significant fluctuations and can negatively impact our revenues and income. To a lesser degree, the level of our revenues also depends on the level of mutual fund sales and the number of mutual fund shareholder accounts. The fees charged for our services are based on contracts with our sponsored investment products or our clients. These arrangements could change in the future.

Our secondary business is banking/finance. Our banking/finance group offers select retail banking, private banking and consumer lending services through our bank subsidiaries. Our banking and consumer lending activities include consumer credit and debit cards, real estate equity lines, home equity/mortgage lending, and automobile lending related to the purchase, securitization, and servicing of retail installment sales contracts originated by independent automobile dealerships.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 (fiscal year 2010), market returns improved as the global economy emerged from recession and moved towards recovery. While global markets showed signs of stabilization, volatility remained throughout the year, most notably during our third fiscal quarter as the sovereign debt crisis in Europe led to more turbulent conditions. The overall improvement was evidenced by increases in the MSCI All Country World and S&P 500 indexes of 9% and 10% during the fiscal year. The recovery in the markets significantly benefited our assets under management, fee revenues and non-operating income, all of which increased considerably during fiscal year 2010.

Our total assets under management at September 30, 2010 were \$644.9 billion, 23% higher than at September 30, 2009. The growth resulted from net new flows of \$69.9 billion and market appreciation of \$54.3 billion. Our simple monthly average assets under management for fiscal year 2010 increased by 29% over the prior year.

Although the financial markets improved during the fiscal year, the business and regulatory environments in which we operate remain uncertain and subject to change. On July 21, 2010, President

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Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the Reform Act), which is expected to impose additional restrictions and limitations on our business. We will continue to review and evaluate the Reform Act and the extent of its impact on our business as the various rules and regulations required for implementation are adopted. The impact of the Reform Act on our financial position and results of operations, if any, is not known at this time.

Uncertainties regarding the economic recovery remain in the foreseeable future. As we confront the challenges of this economic environment, we continue to focus on the investment performance of our sponsored investment products and on providing high quality customer service to our clients. While we are focused on expense management, we will also seek to attract, retain and develop employees and invest strategically in systems and technology that will provide a secure and stable environment. We will continue to protect and further our brand recognition while developing and maintaining broker/dealer and client relationships. The success of these and other strategies may be influenced by the factors discussed in the Risk Factors section in Part I of this Annual Report.

Results of Operations

(dollar amounts in millions, except per share data)

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008
Operating Income	\$ 1,958.7	\$ 1,202.6	\$ 2,099.0	63%	(43)%
Net Income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.	1,445.7	896.8	1,588.2	61%	(44)%
Earnings Per Share					
Basic	\$ 6.36	\$ 3.87	\$ 6.68	64%	(42)%
Diluted	6.33	3.85	6.62	64%	(42)%
Operating Margin¹	33%	29%	35%		

¹ Defined as operating income divided by total operating revenues.

Operating income and net income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc. increased in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to a 39% increase in investment management fee revenues, which was driven by a 29% increase in our simple monthly average assets under management.

Operating income and net income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc. decreased in fiscal year 2009, primarily due to a 32% decrease in investment management fee revenues. Adverse market conditions during the year led to a 27% decrease in our simple monthly average assets under management. We took actions to reduce our operating expenses in response to the market conditions and resulting revenue decreases, which contributed to a 24% decrease in operating expenses for the fiscal year.

Diluted earnings per share increased in fiscal year 2010, consistent with the increase in net income and a 2% decrease in diluted average common shares outstanding primarily resulting from the repurchase of shares of our common stock.

Diluted earnings per share decreased in fiscal year 2009, consistent with the decrease in net income, partially offset by a 3% decrease in diluted average common shares outstanding primarily resulting from the repurchase of shares of our common stock.

Table of Contents**Assets Under Management**

Assets under management by investment objective were as follows:

(dollar amounts in billions)

as of September 30,	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008
Equity					
Global/international	\$ 204.2	\$ 183.1	\$ 190.3	12%	(4)%
United States	69.5	63.9	72.9	9%	(12)%
Total equity	273.7	247.0	263.2	11%	(6)%
Hybrid	110.8	98.2	93.9	13%	5%
Fixed-Income					
Tax-free	77.7	69.6	59.7	12%	17%
Taxable					
Global/international	130.7	63.3	52.7	106%	20%
United States	45.4	38.4	30.5	18%	26%
Total fixed-income	253.8	171.3	142.9	48%	20%
Cash Management	6.6	6.9	7.3	(4)%	(5)%
Total	\$ 644.9	\$ 523.4	\$ 507.3	23%	3%
Simple Monthly Average for the Year¹	\$ 571.1	\$ 442.2	\$ 604.9	29%	(27)%

¹ Investment management fees from approximately 56% of our assets under management at September 30, 2010 were calculated using daily average assets under management.

Our assets under management at September 30, 2010 were 23% higher than they were at September 30, 2009, driven by positive net new flows of \$69.9 billion and market appreciation of \$54.3 billion during the fiscal year. The net new flows were primarily due to significantly higher sales of fixed-income products, while the market appreciation related to both equity and fixed-income products as improved market conditions led to significant valuation increases. During fiscal year 2009, assets under management increased 3%, primarily resulting from market appreciation of \$25.4 billion, which occurred predominantly in fixed-income products, partially offset by net new outflows of \$5.5 billion. Simple monthly average assets under management, which are generally more indicative of trends in revenue for providing investment management and fund administration services than the year-over-year change in ending assets under management, increased by 29% during fiscal year 2010.

The simple monthly average mix of assets under management is shown below. The changes in the mix during fiscal years 2010 and 2009 reflect a continued investor shift to lower risk investments.

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008
Equity	44%	47%	57%
Hybrid	18%	19%	18%
Fixed-income	37%	32%	24%
Cash management	1%	2%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%

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Assets under management by sales region were as follows:

(dollar amounts in billions)

as of September 30,	2010	% of Total	2009	% of Total	2008	% of Total
United States ¹	\$ 451.7	70%	\$ 389.3	74%	\$ 376.6	74%
Europe ²	92.2	14%	54.7	11%	53.6	11%
Asia-Pacific ³	68.4	11%	48.3	9%	42.9	8%
Canada	32.6	5%	31.1	6%	34.2	7%
Total	\$ 644.9	100%	\$ 523.4	100%	\$ 507.3	100%

¹ Approximately 67%, 70% and 63% of our operating revenues originated from our U.S. operations in fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

² Europe sales region includes Middle East and Africa.

³ Asia-Pacific sales region includes Latin America and Australia.

Due to the global nature of our business operations, investment management and related services may be performed in locations unrelated to the sales region.

Components of the change in our assets under management were as follows:

(dollar amounts in billions)

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008
Beginning assets under management	\$ 523.4	\$ 507.3	\$ 645.9	3%	(21)%
Long-term sales	188.5	110.4	170.0	71%	(35)%
Long-term redemptions	(122.8)	(115.6)	(177.9)	6%	(35)%
Net cash management	4.2	(0.3)	(1.0)	NM	(70)%
Net new flows	69.9	(5.5)	(8.9)	NM	(38)%
Reinvested distributions	11.5	14.1	28.9	(18)%	(51)%
Net flows	81.4	8.6	20.0	847%	(57)%
Distributions	(14.2)	(17.9)	(35.2)	(21)%	(49)%
Appreciation (depreciation) and other	54.3	25.4	(123.4)	114%	NM
Ending Assets Under Management	\$ 644.9	\$ 523.4	\$ 507.3	23%	3%

Table of Contents**Investment Management Fee Rate**

The following table presents industry asset-weighted average management fee rates¹. Our actual effective investment management fee rates may vary from these rates.

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	Industry Average 2010	Industry Average 2009	Industry Average 2008
Equity			
Global/international	0.64%	0.62%	0.60%
United States	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%
Hybrid	0.39%	0.39%	0.38%
Fixed-Income			
Tax-free	0.37%	0.36%	0.37%
Taxable			
Global/international	0.54%	0.53%	0.56%
United States	0.38%	0.38%	0.37%
Cash Management	0.17%	0.20%	0.22%

¹ Industry asset-weighted average management fee rates were calculated using information available from Lipper® Inc. at September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and include all U.S.-registered open-end funds that reported expense data to Lipper Inc. as of the funds' most recent annual report date, and for which expenses were equal to or greater than zero. As defined by Lipper Inc., management fees include fees from providing advisory and fund administration services. The averages combine retail and institutional funds data and include all share classes and distribution channels, without exception. Variable annuity products are not included.

Our effective investment management fee rate (investment management fees divided by simple monthly average assets under management) was 0.609% for fiscal year 2010, compared to 0.566% for fiscal year 2009 and 0.609% for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 (fiscal year 2008). The increase in fiscal year 2010 was primarily due to higher levels of global/international assets under management. The decrease in fiscal year 2009 was primarily due to a shift in the mix of assets under management from equity products toward fixed-income products.

Generally, investment management fees on international products are higher than fees earned on United States products as they include fees to offset higher distribution costs, and fees earned on equity products are higher than fees earned on fixed-income products.

Operating Revenues

The table below presents the percentage change in each revenue category and the percentage of total operating revenues represented by each category.

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	Percentage Change		Percentage of Total Operating Revenues		
	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008	2010	2009	2008
Investment management fees	39%	(32)%	59%	60%	61%
Underwriting and distribution fees	45%	(30)%	35%	34%	33%
Shareholder servicing fees	6%	(8)%	5%	6%	5%
Other, net	208%	(73)%	1%	%	1%
Total Operating Revenues	40%	(30)%	100%	100%	100%

Investment Management Fees

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Investment management fees are generally calculated under contractual arrangements with our sponsored investment products and sub-advised accounts as a percentage of the market value of assets under management. Annual rates vary by investment objective and type of services provided.

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Investment management fees increased in fiscal year 2010 resulting from a 29% increase in simple monthly average assets under management and a higher effective investment management fee rate.

Investment management fees decreased in fiscal year 2009 resulting from a 27% decrease in simple monthly average assets under management and a lower effective investment management fee rate.

Underwriting and Distribution Fees

We earn underwriting fees from the sale of certain classes of sponsored investment products on which investors pay a sales commission at the time of purchase. Sales commissions are reduced or eliminated on some share classes and for some sale transactions depending upon the amount invested and the type of investor. Therefore, underwriting fees will change with the overall level of gross sales, the size of individual transactions, and the relative mix of sales between different share classes and types of investors.

Globally, our mutual funds and certain other products generally pay us distribution fees in return for sales, marketing and distribution efforts on their behalf. Specifically, the majority of U.S.-registered mutual funds, with the exception of certain of our money market mutual funds, have adopted distribution plans under Rule 12b-1 (the Rule 12b-1 Plans) promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the Investment Company Act). The Rule 12b-1 Plans permit the mutual funds to bear certain expenses relating to the distribution of their shares, such as expenses for marketing, advertising, printing and sales promotion, subject to the Rule 12b-1 Plans limitations on amounts. The individual Rule 12b-1 Plans set a percentage limit for Rule 12b-1 expenses based on average daily net assets under management of the mutual fund. Similar arrangements exist for the distribution of our non-U.S.-registered funds and where, generally, the distributor of the funds in the local market arranges for and pays commissions.

We pay a significant portion of underwriting and distribution fees to the financial advisers and other intermediaries who sell our sponsored investment products to the public on our behalf. See the description of underwriting and distribution expenses below.

Overall, underwriting and distribution fees increased in fiscal year 2010. Underwriting fees increased 58% primarily due to an increase in commissionable sales. Distribution fees increased 39% primarily due to a 29% increase in simple monthly average assets under management.

Total underwriting and distribution fees decreased in fiscal year 2009. Underwriting fees decreased 25% primarily due to a shift in sales from equity products to fixed-income products, which typically generate lower underwriting fees, combined with a 24% decrease in gross commissionable sales. Distribution fees decreased 32% primarily due to a 27% decrease in simple monthly average assets under management and a higher mix of fixed-income assets. Distribution fees are generally higher for equity products, as compared to fixed-income products.

Shareholder Servicing Fees

We receive shareholder servicing fees as compensation for providing transfer agency services, which include providing customer statements, transaction processing, customer service, and tax reporting. These fees are generally fixed charges per shareholder account that vary with the particular type of fund and the service being rendered. In some instances, we charge sponsored investment products these fees based on the level of assets under management. In the United States, transfer agency service agreements provide that accounts closed in a calendar year generally remain billable at a reduced rate through the second quarter of the following calendar year. In Canada, such agreements provide that accounts closed in the calendar year remain billable for four months after the end of the calendar year. Accordingly, the level of fees will vary with the change in open accounts and the level of closed accounts that remain billable. Approximately 3.2 million

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accounts closed in the U.S. during calendar year 2009 were no longer billable effective July 1, 2010, as compared to approximately 2.1 million accounts closed during calendar year 2008 that were no longer billable effective July 1, 2009. Approximately 235.6 thousand accounts closed in Canada during calendar year 2009 were no longer billable effective May 1, 2010, as compared to approximately 300.0 thousand accounts closed during calendar year 2008 that were no longer billable effective May 1, 2009.

Shareholder servicing fees increased in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to a 4% increase in simple monthly average billable shareholder accounts and a favorable currency impact. The account increase was predominantly related to shareholder accounts originated in the United States. The favorable currency impact mainly resulted from a 13% increase in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

Shareholder servicing fees decreased in fiscal year 2009 primarily due to an unfavorable currency impact and a 1% decrease in simple monthly average billable shareholder accounts. The unfavorable currency impact mainly resulted from a 14% decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. The account decrease was predominantly related to shareholder accounts originated in Canada and the United States.

Other, Net

Other, net revenue primarily consists of revenues from the banking/finance segment as well as income from custody services. Banking/finance revenues include interest income on loans, servicing income, and realized and unrealized gains (losses) on residual interests from securitization transactions, and are reduced by interest expense and the provision for loan losses. We have consistently followed our methodology in determining our allowance for loan losses, which incorporates current economic factors. Other, net revenue also includes the net investment income of our consolidated sponsored investment products, which is primarily comprised of dividend and interest income.

Other, net revenue increased in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to gains from increases in the fair value of retained interests from securitizations of \$3.4 million, compared to losses from decreases in fair value in the prior period of \$46.0 million. The increase was partially offset by a \$7.4 million decrease in net investment income from our consolidated sponsored investment products.

Other, net revenue decreased in fiscal year 2009 primarily due to a \$41.1 million higher loss from declines in the fair value of residual interests from securitization transactions and a \$21.8 million decrease in interest income from automobile loans, partially offset by a \$12.4 million decrease in interest expense on swap contracts and a \$7.6 million decrease in provision for loan losses.

Operating Expenses

The table below presents the percentage change in each expense category and the percentage of total operating expenses represented by each category.

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	Percentage Change		Percentage of Total Operating Expenses		
	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008	2010	2009	2008
Underwriting and distribution	48%	(30)%	51%	45%	49%
Compensation and benefits	13%	(14)%	28%	32%	28%
Information systems, technology and occupancy	8%	(15)%	8%	9%	8%
Advertising and promotion	36%	(37)%	4%	4%	5%
Amortization of deferred sales commissions	32%	(20)%	5%	5%	5%
Other	13%	(23)%	4%	5%	5%
Total Operating Expenses	30%	(24)%	100%	100%	100%

Table of Contents**Underwriting and Distribution**

Underwriting and distribution expenses include payments to financial advisers and other third parties for providing sales, marketing and distribution services to investors in our sponsored investment products.

Underwriting and distribution expenses increased in fiscal year 2010 consistent with the 45% increase in underwriting and distribution revenues during the year and an increase in distribution expenses relating to our international products. The decrease in underwriting and distribution expenses in fiscal year 2009 was consistent with the 30% decrease in underwriting and distribution revenues during the same period.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefit expenses increased in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to increases in variable compensation and commissions, partially offset by a decrease related to severance costs incurred in the prior fiscal year. Variable compensation increased \$116.8 million, mainly due to higher bonus expense based on our performance. Commissions increased \$28.4 million, reflecting higher levels of sponsored investment product sales. Severance costs of \$38.4 million were recognized in fiscal year 2009 related to reductions to our global workforce of approximately 10%. Higher salaries, wages and benefits during fiscal year 2010 resulting from annual merit salary adjustments, unfavorable currency impacts and higher benefit costs were largely offset by the impact of reduced staffing levels. The level of our global workforce throughout most of the year was lower than in the prior fiscal year. At September 30, 2010, our global workforce had increased to approximately 7,900 employees from approximately 7,700 at September 30, 2009.

Compensation and benefit expenses decreased in fiscal year 2009 primarily due to declines in salaries, wages and benefits and variable compensation. Salaries, wages and benefits decreased \$115.2 million, mainly resulting from lower staffing levels and a favorable currency impact. The decrease was partially offset by severance costs of \$38.4 million. Variable compensation decreased \$77.1 million.

We continue to place a high emphasis on our pay for performance philosophy. As such, any changes in the underlying performance of our sponsored investment products or changes in the composition of our incentive compensation offerings could have an impact on compensation and benefits going forward. However, in order to attract and retain talented individuals, our level of compensation and benefits may increase more quickly or decrease more slowly than our revenue.

Information Systems, Technology and Occupancy

Information systems, technology and occupancy costs increased in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to higher technology and occupancy costs related to our owned and leased offices and approximately \$6.0 million in non-recurring occupancy costs related to a property sublease.

Information systems, technology and occupancy costs decreased in fiscal year 2009 primarily due to lower costs incurred for external data services, technology consulting, technology supplies, and occupancy. The lower costs resulted in part from our cost reduction efforts to defer non-business critical initiatives and to reduce expenditures for contractors and professional fees.

Details of capitalized information systems and technology costs, which exclude occupancy costs, are shown below.

(in millions)

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008
Net carrying value at beginning of period	\$ 65.2	\$ 66.5	\$ 61.6
Additions during period, net of disposals	34.0	30.2	32.5
Amortization during period	(35.3)	(31.5)	(27.6)
Net Carrying Value at End of Period	\$ 63.9	\$ 65.2	\$ 66.5

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Advertising and Promotion

Advertising and promotion expenses increased in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to a \$32.8 million increase in marketing support payments to intermediaries resulting from higher product sales and assets under management. Higher levels of advertising and sales promotion activities also contributed to the increase.

Advertising and promotion expenses decreased in fiscal year 2009 primarily due to a \$29.5 million decrease in marketing support payments to intermediaries resulting from lower product sales and assets under management. Also contributing to the decrease were lower advertising, sales promotions and travel expenses primarily as a result of our global cost reduction initiatives.

We are committed to investing in advertising and promotion in response to changing business conditions, and to advance our products where we see continued or potential new growth opportunities. As a result of potential changes in our strategic marketing campaigns, the level of advertising and promotion expenditures may increase more rapidly, or decrease more slowly, than our revenues.

Amortization of Deferred Sales Commissions

Certain fund share classes sold globally, including Class C shares marketed in the United States and Class B shares marketed outside of the United States, are sold without a front-end sales charge to shareholders, although our distribution subsidiaries pay an up-front commission to financial intermediaries on these sales. In addition, certain share classes, such as Class A shares sold in the United States, are sold without a front-end sales charge to shareholders when minimum investment criteria are met, although our distribution subsidiaries pay an up-front commission to financial intermediaries on these sales. We defer all up-front commissions paid by our distribution subsidiaries and amortize them over the periods in which commissions are generally recovered from distribution and service fee revenues and contingent deferred sales charges received from shareholders of the funds upon redemption of their shares. We evaluate deferred commission assets (DCA) for recoverability on a periodic basis using undiscounted expected cash flows from the shares of mutual funds sold without a front-end sales charge.

Amortization of deferred sales commissions increased in fiscal year 2010 mainly due to higher product sales with up-front commissions, primarily related to U.S. funds. Amortization of deferred sales commissions decreased in fiscal year 2009 mainly due to lower product sales with up-front commissions, also primarily related to U.S. funds.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses primarily consist of fund administration services and shareholder servicing fees payable to external parties, professional fees, corporate travel and entertainment, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Other operating expenses increased in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to a \$14.7 million increase in fund administration services and shareholder servicing fees payable to external parties, which resulted from higher average assets under management, and a \$6.6 million increase in corporate travel expenses.

Other operating expenses decreased in fiscal year 2009 primarily due to a \$17.4 million decline in fund administration services and shareholder servicing fees payable to external parties, which resulted from lower average assets under management, and a \$16.4 million decrease in corporate travel and entertainment expenses resulting from our cost reduction initiatives.

Table of Contents**Other Income (Expenses)***(in millions)*

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008
Consolidated sponsored investment products gains (losses), net	\$ 8.5	\$ 28.8	\$ (60.2)
Investment and other income, net	119.1	61.0	225.2
Interest expense	(16.5)	(3.8)	(15.8)
Other income, net	\$ 111.1	\$ 86.0	\$ 149.2

Other income (expenses) includes net realized and unrealized investment gains (losses) on consolidated sponsored investment products, investment and other income, net and interest expense from our investment management and related services business. Investment and other income, net is comprised primarily of income related to our investments, including interest and dividend income, realized gains and losses on sale of and other-than-temporary impairments of available-for-sale investment securities, gains (losses) from trading investments, income (losses) from equity method investees, and foreign currency exchange gains (losses).

Other income (expenses) increased 29% in fiscal year 2010 primarily due to higher investment valuations. The market recovery resulted in a \$61.6 million decrease in other-than-temporary impairments on available-for-sale investment securities, a \$24.2 million increase in net gains from trading investment securities and a \$20.2 million increase in net realized gains on sale of available-for-sale investment securities. The increases were partially offset by decreases of \$20.3 million in net gains from securities held by our consolidated investment products, \$19.0 million in interest income, \$14.6 million in net foreign currency exchange gains (losses), and \$12.5 million in capital gain distributions. In addition, interest expense increased by \$12.7 million, primarily related to \$900.0 million of long-term debt issued in May 2010.

During fiscal year 2010, we re-evaluated our accounting for investments in mutual fund sponsored investment products, which resulted in the deconsolidation of certain funds. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010, we recorded \$12.8 million of related net gains recognized in earnings in prior years as a reduction to other income (expenses), primarily impacting consolidated sponsored investment products gains (losses), net. See Note 5 Investments in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

Other income (expenses) decreased 42% in fiscal year 2009 primarily due to lower investment valuations during the first half of the year. The significant decline in interest rates and the global market downturn resulted in a \$68.5 million decrease in interest income, a \$49.2 million increase in other-than-temporary impairments on available-for-sale investment securities, a \$26.7 million decline in net realized gains on sale of available-for-sale investment securities, and a \$10.6 million decline in income from equity method investees. These decreases were partially offset by an \$89.0 million increase in net gains from securities held by our consolidated sponsored investment products, resulting from improved market conditions during the second half of the fiscal year.

Our investments in sponsored investment products primarily consist of the initial cash investments made in the course of launching mutual fund and other investment product offerings; however we may also invest in our products for other business reasons. The market conditions that impact our assets under management similarly affect the investment income earned or losses incurred on our sponsored investment product investments.

Taxes on Income

As a multi-national corporation, we provide investment management and related services to a wide range of international sponsored investment products, often managed from locations outside the United States. Some of these jurisdictions have lower tax rates than the United States. The mix of pre-tax income

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(primarily from our investment management and related services business) subject to these lower rates, when aggregated with income originating in the United States, produces a lower overall effective income tax rate than existing U.S. federal and state income tax rates.

Our effective income tax rate for fiscal year 2010 was 29.87%, as compared to 29.82% in fiscal year 2009 and 28.84% in fiscal year 2008. The increase in fiscal year 2010 was primarily due to an increase in tax reserves as a result of new legislation, partially offset by a valuation allowance release for state net operating losses and a favorable international tax ruling. The increase in fiscal year 2009 was primarily due to a shift in the mix of pre-tax income from lower tax jurisdictions to higher tax jurisdictions. The effective income tax rate for future reporting periods will continue to reflect the relative contributions of non-U.S. earnings that are subject to reduced tax rates and that are not currently included in U.S. taxable income.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes certain key financial data relating to our liquidity, capital resources and uses of capital:

(in millions)

as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008
Balance Sheet Data			
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,123.7	\$ 3,104.5	\$ 2,527.6
Receivables	684.2	581.8	690.4
Investments	1,876.2	2,146.3	2,225.6
Total liquid assets	\$ 6,684.1	\$ 5,832.6	\$ 5,443.6
Liabilities			
Debt			
Commercial paper	\$ 30.0	\$ 64.2	\$ 13.3
Variable funding notes			28.6
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	51.0	57.0	109.0
Long-term debt	898.9		118.4
Total debt	\$ 979.9	\$ 121.2	\$ 269.3
Cash Flow Data			
Operating cash flows	\$ 1,651.0	\$ 641.4	\$ 1,409.2
Investing cash flows	(32.7)	289.9	(1,096.1)
Financing cash flows	(594.9)	(340.6)	(1,300.0)
<i>Liquidity</i>			

Liquid assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, current receivables, and current and certain other investments (trading, available-for-sale, investments in equity method investees consisting of mutual fund sponsored investment products, and other). Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, non-interest-bearing and interest-bearing deposits with financial institutions, federal funds sold, time deposits, securities of the U.S. Treasury and federal agencies, debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less at the purchase date, and other highly liquid investments, including money market funds, which are readily convertible into cash. Cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2010 increased primarily due to net cash provided by operating activities. The percentages of cash and cash equivalents held by our U.S. and non-U.S. operations were approximately 49% and 51% at both September 30, 2010 and 2009.

The increase in total debt outstanding during fiscal year 2010 primarily relates to the issuance of long-term debt in May 2010, partially offset by the repayment of commercial paper.

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We experienced an increase in net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal year 2010, primarily due to an increase in net income, a lower increase in trading securities and an increase in operating liabilities. Investing cash outflows in fiscal year 2010, as compared to investing cash inflows in the prior fiscal year, were mainly due to a decrease in liquidation of investments and an increase in loans receivable, partially offset by a decrease in purchase of investments. Net cash used in financing activities increased primarily due to increased dividends paid on common stock and common stock repurchases, partially offset by proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt.

Capital Resources

We believe that we can meet our present and reasonably foreseeable operating cash needs and future commitments through existing liquid assets, continuing cash flows from operations, borrowing capacity under current credit facilities and the ability to issue debt or equity securities.

In March 2008, we filed an automatic shelf registration statement with the SEC as a well-known seasoned issuer. Using the shelf registration statement, we may sell, at any time and from time to time, in one or more offerings, our shares of common stock, shares of preferred stock, debt securities, convertible securities, warrants or units.

In May 2010, we completed the issuance of senior unsecured and unsubordinated notes with a face value of \$900.0 million. The net proceeds from the issuance of the notes are available for general corporate purposes; a portion of the proceeds was used for the repayment of previously issued commercial paper. Of the notes, \$300.0 million was issued at a fixed interest rate of 2.000% per annum and matures in 2013, \$250.0 million was issued at a fixed interest rate of 3.125% per annum and matures in 2015 and \$350.0 million was issued at a fixed interest rate of 4.625% and matures in 2020. Interest is payable semi-annually. The notes were issued collectively at a discount of \$1.2 million that is being amortized over the term of the notes. We incurred approximately \$6.4 million in debt issuance costs, which are included in other non-current assets in the consolidated balance sheet and are being amortized over the term of the notes. The notes contain an optional redemption feature that allows us to redeem each series of notes prior to maturity in whole or in part at any time, at a make-whole redemption price. The indenture governing the notes contains limitations on our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to pledge voting stock or profit participating equity interests in our subsidiaries to secure other debt without similarly securing the notes equally and ratably. The indenture also includes requirements that must be met if we consolidate or merge with, or sell all or substantially all of our assets to, another entity. As of September 30, 2010, we were in compliance with the covenants of the notes.

The banking/finance segment secures advances from the FHLB to fund its retail banking and consumer lending services. At September 30, 2010, we had \$51.0 million of FHLB advances outstanding. These advances had a weighted-average interest rate of 3.62% at September 30, 2010 and are subject to collateralization requirements.

At September 30, 2010, we had \$470.0 million of short-term commercial paper available for issuance under an uncommitted private placement program, and \$14.6 million available in uncommitted short-term bank lines of credit. Our banking/finance segment had \$295.0 million available in uncommitted short-term bank lines of credit under the Federal Reserve system, \$192.6 million available through the secured Federal Reserve Bank short-term discount window and \$56.1 million available in secured FHLB short-term borrowing capacity.

Our ability to access the capital markets in a timely manner depends on a number of factors, including our credit rating, the condition of the global economy, investors' willingness to purchase our securities,

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interest rates, credit spreads and the valuation levels of equity markets. If we are unable to access capital markets in a timely manner, our business could be adversely impacted.

Uses of Capital

We expect that our main uses of cash will be to expand our core business, make strategic acquisitions, acquire shares of our common stock, fund property and equipment purchases, pay operating expenses of the business, enhance technology infrastructure and business processes, pay stockholder dividends and repay and service debt.

On September 16, 2010, our Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.22 per share payable on October 8, 2010 to stockholders of record on September 30, 2010.

We maintain a stock repurchase program to manage our equity capital with the objective of maximizing shareholder value. Our stock repurchase program is affected through regular open-market purchases and private transactions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. During fiscal year 2010, we repurchased 6.6 million shares of our common stock at a cost of \$675.8 million. The common stock repurchases made as of September 30, 2010 reduced our capital in excess of par value to nil and the excess amount was recognized as a reduction to retained earnings. At September 30, 2010, approximately 3.0 million shares of our common stock remained available for repurchase under our stock repurchase program. Our stock repurchase program is not subject to an expiration date.

The funds that we manage have their own resources available for purposes of providing liquidity to meet shareholder redemptions, including securities that can be sold or provided to investors as in-kind redemptions, and lines of credit. While we have no contractual obligation to do so, we may voluntarily elect to provide the funds with direct or indirect financial support based on our business objectives.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments*Contractual Obligations and Commitments*

The following table summarizes contractual cash obligations and commitments. We believe that we can meet these obligations and commitments through existing liquid assets, continuing cash flows from operations and borrowing capacity under current credit facilities.

(in millions)

	Payments Due by Period				
as of September 30, 2010	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Time deposits ¹	\$ 121.6	\$ 58.4	\$ 52.3	\$ 0.7	\$ 10.2
Non-current debt ¹	1,187.8	33.8	381.5	310.6	461.9
Operating leases ²	238.4	44.1	77.6	61.7	55.0
Purchase obligations ³	140.0	64.9	57.0	18.1	
Total Contractual Obligations	1,687.8	201.2	568.4	391.1	527.1
Loan origination commitments	144.1	87.5	8.8	1.8	46.0
Capital contribution commitments ⁴	96.9	41.2	38.9	15.2	1.6
Total Contractual Obligations and Commitments	\$ 1,928.8	\$ 329.9	\$ 616.1	\$ 408.1	\$ 574.7

¹ Time deposits and non-current debt amounts include scheduled principal and interest payments.

² Operating lease obligations are presented net of future receipts on contractual sublease arrangements totaling \$13.2 million.

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Purchase obligations include contractual amounts that will be due to purchase goods and services to be used in our operations and may be cancelled at earlier times than those indicated under certain conditions that may include termination fees.

⁴ Capital contribution commitments relate to our agreements to fund certain of our sponsored investment products.

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As of September 30, 2010, our consolidated balance sheet reflects a liability for unrecognized tax benefits of \$93.3 million, and \$18.5 million of related accrued interest (see Note 13 Taxes on Income in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K). The amount of unrecognized tax benefits and related interest that are expected to be paid in the next twelve months are \$14.0 million and \$5.0 million. However, because of the high degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of future cash outflows of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, a reasonable estimate of the period of cash payments beyond the next twelve months from the balance sheet date of September 30, 2010 cannot be made. Consequently, unrecognized tax benefits have not been included in the table above.

Contingent Obligations

We are obligated to cover shortfalls for automobile loan securitization trusts that are structured as qualified special entities in amounts due to holders of asset-backed securities up to certain levels. At September 30, 2010, the maximum potential amount of future payments related to these guarantees was \$6.2 million and the fair value of the guarantees recognized as banking/finance liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet was not significant.

At September 30, 2010, the banking/finance segment had issued financial standby letters of credit totaling \$9.1 million on which beneficiaries would be able to draw upon in the event of non-performance by our customers, primarily in relation to lease and lien obligations of these banking customers. These standby letters of credit were fully collateralized by marketable securities at September 30, 2010.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We previously held 49% ownership interests in Lightning Finance Company Limited (LFL) and Lightning Asset Finance Limited (LAFL). Due to our significant interest in LAFL, we carried on our consolidated balance sheets the DCA generated in the United States and the financing liability for the related future revenue we previously sold to LFL, which was subsequently transferred to LAFL. We repurchased the remaining DCA from LAFL in September 2009 and reflected this transaction as a repayment of the remaining financing obligation. We liquidated our ownership interests in LFL and LAFL during fiscal year 2010.

Our banking/finance segment periodically enters into automobile loan securitization transactions with entities previously considered qualified special purpose entities, which then issue asset-backed securities to private investors (see Note 8 Securitization of Loans Held for Sale in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K). Our main objective in entering into these securitization transactions has been to obtain financing for automobile loan activities. Securitized loans held by the securitization trusts totaled \$320.0 million and \$551.4 million at September 30, 2010 and 2009. We did not enter into any automobile loan securitization transactions during fiscal years 2010 and 2009, and do not anticipate entering into any new securitization transactions during fiscal year 2011. Effective October 1, 2010, we will adopt a new Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standard that will result in the consolidation of the securitization trusts. See Note 2 New Accounting Standards in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

In our role as agent or trustee, we facilitate the settlement of investor share purchase, redemption, and other transactions with affiliated mutual funds. We are appointed by the affiliated mutual funds as agent or trustee to manage, on behalf of the affiliated mutual funds, bank deposit accounts that contain only (i) cash remitted by investors to the affiliated mutual funds for the direct purchase of fund shares, or (ii) cash remitted by the affiliated mutual funds for direct delivery to the investors for either the proceeds of fund shares liquidated at the investors' direction, or dividends and capital gains earned on fund shares. As of

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September 30, 2010 and 2009, we held cash of approximately \$351.5 million and \$214.5 million off-balance sheet in agency or trust for investors and the affiliated mutual funds.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which require the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. These estimates, judgments, and assumptions are affected by our application of accounting policies. Below we describe certain critical accounting policies that we believe are important to understanding our results of operations and financial position. For additional information about our accounting policies, please refer to Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

Fair Value Measurements

We use a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are set forth below. Our assessment of the hierarchy level of the assets or liabilities measured at fair value is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Transfers between levels are recognized at the end of each quarter.

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable or corroborated by observable market data. Level 2 quoted prices are obtained from independent third-party brokers or dealers, including prices derived from model-based valuation techniques for which the significant assumptions are observable in the market or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity. These inputs require significant management judgment and reflect our estimation of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Level 3 valuations are derived primarily from model-based valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable in the market.

We record substantially all of our investments in the consolidated financial statements at fair value or amounts that approximate fair value. Trading securities and securities available-for-sale are financial instruments recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. We may also measure certain assets or liabilities at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. These fair value measurements generally result from the application of lower of cost or fair value accounting for loans held for sale or write-downs of individual assets.

Level 3 assets represented approximately 2.1% of total assets measured at fair value at September 30, 2010, and there were no Level 3 liabilities measured at fair value. There were immaterial transfers into and out of Level 3 during fiscal year 2010.

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The following is a description of the significant assets measured at fair value, the fair value methodologies used, and the fair value hierarchy level.

Investment Securities, Trading consist primarily of non-consolidated sponsored investment products held for trading purposes, securities held by consolidated sponsored investment products and residual interests and retained subordinated securities from securitization transactions. Changes in the fair value of these securities are recognized as gains and losses in earnings.

The fair value of non-consolidated sponsored investment products is determined based on the published net asset values of the sponsored investment products, and they are classified as Level 1. The fair value of securities held by consolidated sponsored investment products is determined using quoted market prices, or independent third-party broker or dealer price quotes if quoted market prices are not available. These securities are primarily classified as Level 1 or Level 2. If events occur after the close of the primary market for any security, the quoted market prices may be adjusted for the observable price movements within country specific market proxies. Consolidated sponsored investment products may also hold securities that are classified as Level 3 because their fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. In these instances, we primarily employ a market-based approach, which may use prices of recent transactions, various market multiples, book values and other relevant information for the investment or related or other comparable assets to determine the fair value of the investment. In developing this fair value, we may also give consideration to an income-based approach valuation, which considers anticipated future cash flows of the investment and converts those amounts into a net present value. A discount may also be applied due to the nature or duration of any restrictions on the disposition of the asset.

The fair value of residual interests from securitization transactions is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses using unobservable inputs, and they are classified as Level 3. The residual interests consist of interest-only strips receivable and cash on deposit, and are backed by prime, non-prime and sub-prime automobile loans issued from March 1999 to April 2008. The fair value is estimated using discounted cash flow analyses. Key inputs to the analysis include the excess cash flow discount rate, cumulative life loss rate, expected weighted-average life and prepayment speed assumptions. We develop our key inputs using our actual portfolio experience and recent market activity for similar transactions. The key assumptions and the sensitivity of the fair value of the residual interests to an immediate adverse change in those assumptions are shown in Note 8 – Securitization of Loans Held for Sale in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K. The fair value of retained subordinated securities is determined using independent third-party broker or dealer price quotes, and these securities are classified as Level 2. The broker or dealer price quotes are evaluated for reasonableness based upon the performance of the underlying loans and comparable transaction pricing in the securitization market.

Investment Securities, Available-for-Sale consist primarily of non-consolidated sponsored investment products and debt securities including securities of U.S. states and political subdivisions, securities of the U.S. Treasury and federal agencies, corporate debt securities, mortgage-backed securities – agency residential, and other equity securities. Realized gains and losses are included in investment income using either the average cost method or specific identification method. Unrealized gains and losses are recorded net of tax as part of accumulated other comprehensive income until realized. The fair value of non-consolidated sponsored investment products is determined based on the published net asset values of the sponsored investment products and they are classified as Level 1. The fair value of debt securities is determined using quoted market prices, if available, or independent third-party broker or dealer price quotes, which are evaluated for reasonableness, and they are generally classified as Level 2, except for certain U.S. Treasury securities which are classified as Level 1.

The fair value of other equity securities, which consist primarily of non-sponsored investment products, is generally determined based on the published net asset values of the investment products and

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they are classified as Level 1. We may also hold other equity securities that are classified as Level 3 because their fair value is determined using unobservable inputs. In these instances we primarily employ the market-based approach described above for Level 3 securities held by consolidated sponsored investment products.

While we believe the valuation methodologies described above are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Investments are evaluated for other-than-temporary impairment on a quarterly basis when the cost of an investment exceeds its fair value. For available-for-sale equity securities, we consider many factors, including the severity and duration of the decline in the fair value below cost, our intent and ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient for an anticipated recovery in fair value, and the financial condition and specific events related to the issuer. When an impairment of an available-for-sale equity security is determined to be other-than-temporary, we recognize the impairment in earnings. For available-for-sale debt securities, if we intend to sell or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a security before recovery of its amortized cost, we record the entire impairment in earnings. If we do not intend to sell or it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before anticipated recovery of its amortized cost, we separate the impairment into the amount of the total impairment related to the credit loss and the amount of the total impairment related to all other factors. The credit loss component is the difference between the security's amortized cost and the present value of the expected cash flows. The credit loss component is recognized in earnings and the losses related to all other factors are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. While we believe that we have accurately estimated the amount of other-than-temporary impairment in our portfolio, different assumptions could result in changes to the recorded amounts in our consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess cost of a business acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Intangible assets consist primarily of mutual fund management contracts and customer base assets resulting from business acquisitions. We amortize intangible assets over their estimated useful lives, which range from seven to 15 years, using the straight-line method, unless the asset is determined to have an indefinite useful life. Indefinite-lived intangible assets primarily represent contracts to manage mutual fund assets for which there is no foreseeable limit on the contract period.

We make significant estimates and assumptions when valuing goodwill and other intangible assets in connection with the initial purchase price allocation of an acquired entity, as well as when evaluating impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets on an ongoing basis.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when an event occurs or circumstances change that more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value.

Our goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step requires the identification of the reporting units, and comparison of the fair value of each of these reporting units to the respective carrying value. If the carrying value is less than the fair value, no impairment exists and the second step is not performed. If the carrying value is higher than the fair value, there is an indication that impairment may exist and the second step is performed to compute the amount of the impairment. In the second step, the impairment is computed by comparing the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying value of that goodwill. We have two reporting units, investment management and related services and banking/finance, which are the same as our operating segments. All goodwill has been assigned to the investment management and related services reporting unit.

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Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment annually and when events or changes in circumstances indicate the assets might be impaired. Impairment is indicated when the carrying value of the intangible asset exceeds its fair value.

In estimating the fair value of the reporting unit and indefinite-lived intangible assets, we use valuation techniques based on an income approach under which future cash flows are discounted. Our future cash flow estimates include assumptions about revenue and assets under management growth rates, the pre-tax profit margin, the average effective fee rate, the effective tax rate, and the discount rate, which is based on our weighted average cost of capital. The most relevant of these assumptions to the determination of estimated fair value are the assets under management growth rate and the discount rate.

We performed our annual impairment tests for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets as of August 1, 2010. We estimated the discounted future cash flows using a 6.0% compounded annual growth rate of assets under management and a discount rate of 14.3%. The fair value of the investment management and related services reporting unit exceeded its carrying value by more than 100%. The fair values of our indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeded their respective carrying values by more than 100%.

The assumptions used in our annual impairment tests for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets were developed taking into account the ongoing volatility in the capital and credit markets. As a result, the growth rate assumption used as of August 1, 2010 was lower than the historical compounded growth rates. We did not recognize any impairment because our estimates of the fair values of our reporting unit and our indefinite-lived assets exceeded their respective carrying values. A hypothetical 500 basis point decline in the assets under management growth rate or a 500 basis point increase in the discount rate would not cause either the investment management and related services reporting unit or the management contracts to fail the first step of the impairment tests for goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets.

We subsequently monitor the market conditions and their potential impact on the assumptions used in the annual calculations of fair value to determine whether circumstances have changed that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of our reporting unit below its carrying value, or indicate that our indefinite-lived intangible assets might be impaired. We consider, among other things, changes in our assets under management and pre-tax profit margin amounts, which affect our revenue growth rate assumptions, by assessing whether these changes would impact the reasonableness of the assumptions used in our impairment test as of August 1, 2010. We also monitor fluctuations of our common stock per share price to evaluate our market capitalization relative to the reporting unit as a whole. Subsequent to August 1, 2010, there were no impairments to goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets as we determined no events occurred or circumstances changed that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value, or indicate that our indefinite-lived intangible assets might be impaired.

We test definite-lived intangible assets for impairment quarterly. Impairment is indicated when the carrying value of the asset is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value. In evaluating the recoverability of definite-lived intangible assets, we estimate the undiscounted future cash flows to be derived from these assets. Our future undiscounted cash flow projections include assumptions about revenue and assets under management growth rates, effective fee rates, investor redemptions, the pre-tax profit margin, and expected useful lives. The most relevant of these assumptions to determine future cash flows is the change in the amount of assets under management. The assumptions used in our impairment tests are developed taking into consideration the ongoing market conditions. If the carrying value of the asset is not recoverable through the related undiscounted cash flows, we measure the impairment loss based on the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. Fair value of the asset is determined by discounted cash flows or other methods as appropriate for the asset type.

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As of September 30, 2010, approximately 90% of our definite-lived intangible assets related to investment management contracts of Fiduciary Trust Company International (FTCI). The undiscounted future cash flow projections for FTCI institutional and high net-worth management contracts exceeded their carrying values by approximately 25% and 10%, respectively. The undiscounted future cash flow projections for the other definite-lived intangible assets exceeded their respective carrying values by more than 100%. We estimated the future undiscounted cash flows for all definite lived intangible assets using assets under management growth rates ranging from -6.4% to 6.0% depending on the type of management contracts. The assumptions used in our impairment tests for definite-lived intangible assets were developed taking into consideration ongoing market conditions. As of September 30, 2010, a decline in the assets under management of approximately 900 basis points could cause us to evaluate whether the fair value of our definite-lived intangible assets is below the asset carrying value.

While we believe that our impairment tests and the assumptions used to estimate fair value are reasonable and appropriate, if the assumptions used in our estimates of fair value change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges or otherwise accelerate amortization expense.

Revenues

We recognize investment management fees, shareholder servicing fees and distribution fees as earned over the period in which services are rendered, except for performance-based investment management fees, which are recognized when earned. We recognize underwriting commissions related to the sale of shares of our sponsored investment products on the trade date. Investment management fees are generally determined based on a percentage of assets under management, except for performance-based investment management fees, which are based on performance targets established in the related investment management contracts. Generally, shareholder servicing fees are calculated based on the number and type of accounts serviced, while distribution fees are generally based on a percentage of assets under management.

Assets under management is calculated for our sponsored investment products using fair value methods derived primarily from unadjusted quoted market prices, unadjusted independent third-party broker or dealer price quotes in active markets, or adjusted market prices or price quotes. The fair values of securities for which market prices are not readily available are internally valued using various methodologies as appropriate for each security type. Securities for which market prices are not readily available generally represent a de minimus amount of our total assets under management. The pricing of the securities held by our sponsored investment products is governed by a global valuation and pricing policy, which defines valuation and pricing conventions for each security type, including practices for responding to unexpected or unusual market events. While recent economic conditions have increased market price volatility, the fair value of the majority of the securities held by the sponsored investment products continues to be derived from readily available market price quotations.

Income Taxes

We record deferred tax assets and liabilities for temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements using the statutory tax rates in effect for the year when the reported amount of the asset or liability is recovered or settled, respectively. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the results of operations in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying values of deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. For each tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, we determine whether it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits of the position, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation. A tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition

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threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize. The tax position is measured at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. We recognize the accrual of interest on uncertain tax positions in interest expense and penalties in other operating expenses.

As a multinational corporation, we operate in various locations outside the United States and generate earnings from our non-U.S. subsidiaries. We indefinitely reinvest the undistributed earnings of our non-U.S. subsidiaries, except for income previously taxed in the U.S., subject to regulatory or contractual repatriation restrictions or contractual repatriation requirements, and the excess net earnings after debt service payments and regulatory capital requirements of our Canadian and U.K. consolidated subsidiaries. As a result, we have not recognized a provision for U.S. income taxes and a deferred income tax liability on \$4.1 billion of cumulative undistributed foreign earnings that are indefinitely reinvested at September 30, 2010. Changes to our policy of reinvestment or repatriation of non-U.S. earnings may have a significant effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Loss Contingencies

We are involved in various lawsuits and claims encountered in the normal course of business. When such a matter arises and periodically thereafter, we consult with our legal counsel and evaluate the merits of the claims based on the facts available at that time. In management's opinion, an adequate accrual has been made as of September 30, 2010 to provide for probable losses that may arise from these matters for which we could reasonably estimate an amount. See also Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

We consolidate variable interest entities (VIEs) for which we are considered the primary beneficiary. A VIE is an entity in which the equity investment holders have not contributed sufficient capital to finance its activities or the equity investment holders do not have defined rights and obligations normally associated with an equity investment. The entity that has the majority of the risks and rewards of ownership, referred to as the primary beneficiary, is required to consolidate the VIE.

We invest in various entities in the normal course of business and evaluate whether each entity is a VIE. For the entities determined to be VIEs, we assess whether we qualify as the primary beneficiary of the VIEs. Our VIEs primarily include certain sponsored investment products and certain other investment products in which we hold an equity ownership interest. Other VIEs include limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies, and joint ventures. The form of variable interests that we have in VIEs generally includes our equity ownership interest and investment management and related service fees earned from sponsored investment products. Our evaluation of whether we qualify as the primary beneficiary of VIEs is highly complex and involves significant judgments, estimates and assumptions. We generally utilize expected cash flow scenarios to determine our interest in the expected losses or residual returns of VIEs from our investment management and related service fees or equity ownership interests held.

The key estimates and assumptions used in our analyses include the amount of assets under management, investment management and related service fee rates, the life of the investment product, and the discount rate. These estimates and assumptions are subject to variability. For example, assets under management are impacted by market volatility and the level of sales, redemptions, contributions, withdrawals and dividend reinvestments of mutual fund shares that occur daily. Also, investment management fees may be fixed or tiered based on the amount of assets under management, the life of a sponsored investment product may be finite or indefinite, and the discount rate could be affected by credit, liquidity or other risks factors. In addition, third-party purchases and redemptions, which are outside of our control, need to be evaluated to determine whether they cause a reconsideration event.

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Based on our evaluation, we believe we were not the primary beneficiary of VIEs and, as a result, did not consolidate these entities as of and for fiscal year 2010. While we believe that our evaluation was appropriate, future changes in estimates, judgments, and assumptions may affect whether certain entities require consolidation in our financial statements.

Effective October 1, 2010, we will adopt a new FASB standard that will impact our determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary of certain VIEs. As a result, we will consolidate certain VIEs that are not currently consolidated. See Note 2 – New Accounting Standards in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 2 – New Accounting Standards in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Form 10-K.

Banking/Finance Interest Income and Margin Analysis

The following table presents the banking/finance operating segment's net interest income and margin:

(in millions)

as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010			2009			2008		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	\$ 4.8	\$	0.17%	\$ 16.9	\$ 0.1	0.59%	\$ 147.2	\$ 5.3	3.60%
Investment securities, trading	55.7	3.1	5.57%	92.9	6.4	6.89%	63.1	4.7	7.45%
Investment securities, available-for-sale ¹	440.3	10.7	2.43%	414.2	13.2	3.19%	261.3	13.1	5.01%
Loans to banking clients ²	370.4	15.6	4.21%	357.6	19.5	5.45%	629.2	40.4	6.42%
Total earning assets	\$ 871.2	\$ 29.4	3.37%	\$ 881.6	\$ 39.2	4.45%	\$ 1,100.8	\$ 63.5	5.77%
Interest-bearing deposits	\$ 564.1	\$ 4.7	0.83%	\$ 516.1	\$ 6.2	1.20%	\$ 389.5	\$ 9.0	2.31%
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4.8		0.40%	1.4		2.08%	4.5	0.1	2.22%
Variable funding notes			%	4.3	0.3	6.98%	251.4	10.5	4.18%
FHLB advances	59.3	1.9	3.20%	93.5	2.3	2.46%	48.0	1.3	2.71%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	\$ 628.2	\$ 6.6	1.05%	\$ 615.3	\$ 8.8	1.43%	\$ 693.4	\$ 20.9	3.01%
Net interest income and margin		\$ 22.8	2.62%		\$ 30.4	3.45%		\$ 42.6	3.87%

¹ Average rates on investment securities, available-for-sale are calculated using the cost basis of the investment.

² Non-accrual loans are included in the average loans receivable balance.

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Quarter ended	December 31	March 31	June 30	September 30
Fiscal year 2010				
Operating revenues	\$ 1,377,411	\$ 1,413,113	\$ 1,534,071	\$ 1,528,404
Operating income	466,977	461,135	521,564	509,004
Net income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.	355,603	356,685	360,495	372,906
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.56	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.66
Diluted	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.65
Dividend per share	\$ 3.22 ¹	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.22
Common stock price per share				
High	\$ 116.38	\$ 114.71	\$ 121.89	\$ 109.19
Low	\$ 95.86	\$ 94.43	\$ 85.20	\$ 84.00
Fiscal year 2009				
Operating revenues	\$ 969,330	\$ 912,272	\$ 1,073,558	\$ 1,238,927
Operating income	268,364	223,322	326,186	384,722
Net income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.	120,900 ²	110,806 ³	297,716	367,356
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.60
Diluted	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.47	\$ 1.28	\$ 1.59
Dividend per share	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21
Common stock price per share				
High	\$ 95.49	\$ 70.82	\$ 77.62	\$ 104.00
Low	\$ 45.52	\$ 37.19	\$ 52.93	\$ 65.48
Fiscal year 2008				
Operating revenues	\$ 1,685,591	\$ 1,503,692	\$ 1,521,649	\$ 1,321,454
Operating income	635,729	519,087	532,215	411,971
Net income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.	518,316	366,096	403,312	300,489 ⁴
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 2.13	\$ 1.54	\$ 1.71	\$ 1.28
Diluted	\$ 2.11	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.27
Dividend per share	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20
Common stock price per share				
High	\$ 143.08	\$ 114.49	\$ 108.00	\$ 113.70
Low	\$ 108.46	\$ 86.06	\$ 91.21	\$ 81.39

¹ Includes a special cash dividend of \$3.00 per share.

² Includes \$33.8 million of other-than-temporary impairments of investment securities, available-for-sale and a \$30.1 million decline in fair value of retained interests in securitized assets.

³ Includes a \$47.1 million decline in fair value of retained interests in securitized assets and \$23.9 million of other-than-temporary impairments of investment securities, available-for-sale.

⁴ Includes a \$19.7 million income tax charge related to repatriated earnings from foreign subsidiaries.

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Risk Factors

For a description of certain risk factors and other important factors that may affect us, our subsidiaries and our business, please see the description of the risk factors set forth under Item 1A of Part I of this Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

In the normal course of business, our financial position is subject to market risk, including, but not limited to, potential loss due to changes in the value of financial instruments including those resulting from adverse changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and market valuation. Financial instruments include, but are not limited to, investment securities, loans, deposits and debt obligations. Management is responsible for managing market risk. Our Enterprise Risk Management Committee is responsible for providing a framework to assist management to identify, assess and manage market and other risks.

We are exposed to changes in interest rates, primarily through our loans, investment in debt securities, deposit liabilities and other outstanding debt. We minimize the impact of changes in interest rates related to our investments in debt securities by managing the maturities of these securities, and through diversification. We minimize the impact of changes in interest rates related to our outstanding debt by entering into financing transactions that ensure an appropriate mix of debt at fixed and variable interest rates. In addition, our banking/finance segment monitors the net interest rate margin and the average maturity of interest earning assets, as well as funding sources and, from time to time, we may enter into interest-rate swap agreements to mitigate interest rate exposure arising from the loans receivable portfolio.

At September 30, 2010, we have considered the potential impact of a 2% movement in market interest rates on interest earning assets, net of interest-bearing liabilities of our banking/finance segment, total debt outstanding and our portfolio of debt securities. Based on our analysis, we do not expect that this change would have a material impact on our operating revenues or results of operations in the next twelve months, for each of these categories or in the aggregate.

We are subject to foreign currency exchange risk through our international operations. While we operate primarily in the United States, we also provide services and earn revenues in The Bahamas, Asia-Pacific, Canada, Europe, Latin America and Africa. Our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk is minimized in relation to our results of operations since a significant portion of these revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars. This situation may change in the future as our business continues to grow outside the United States and expenses incurred denominated in foreign currencies increase. Our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk in relation to our consolidated balance sheet mostly relates to cash and cash equivalents and investments that are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily in Euro, Pound Sterling, Indian Rupee, and Canadian Dollar. These assets accounted for approximately 12% of the total cash and cash equivalents and investments at September 30, 2010. We also have exposure to foreign exchange revaluation of U.S. dollar balances held by certain non-U.S. subsidiaries for which their local currency is the functional currency. These assets accounted for approximately 3% of the total cash and cash equivalents and investments at September 30, 2010. We generally do not use derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency exchange risk exposure. As a result, both positive and negative currency fluctuations against the U.S. dollar may affect our results of operations and accumulated other comprehensive income.

We are exposed to market valuation risks related to securities we hold that are carried at fair value and securities held by sponsored investment products that we consolidate, which are also carried at fair value.

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The following is a summary of the effect of a 10% increase or decrease in the carrying values of our financial instruments subject to market valuation risks at September 30, 2010.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	Carrying Value	Carrying Value Assuming a 10% Increase	Carrying Value Assuming a 10% Decrease
Current			
Investment securities, trading	\$ 361,396	\$ 397,536	\$ 325,256
Investment securities, available-for-sale	1,114,637	1,226,101	1,003,174
Total Current	\$ 1,476,033	\$ 1,623,637	\$ 1,328,430
Banking/Finance			
Investment securities, trading	\$ 23,362	\$ 25,698	\$ 21,026
Investment securities, available-for-sale	408,239	449,063	367,415
Total Banking/Finance	\$ 431,601	\$ 474,761	\$ 388,441
Non-Current			
Investment securities, available-for-sale	\$ 4,820	\$ 5,301	\$ 4,338
Total	\$ 1,912,454	\$ 2,103,699	\$ 1,721,209

To mitigate the market valuation risks, we maintain a diversified investment portfolio and, from time to time, we may enter into derivative agreements. Our exposure to these risks is also minimized as we sponsor a broad range of investment products in various global jurisdictions, which allows us to mitigate the impact of changes in any particular market(s) or region(s).

Our cash, cash equivalents and investments portfolio by investment objective at September 30, 2010 was as follows:

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Total Portfolio	Percent of Total Portfolio	Trading Securities Included in Portfolio	Percent of Total Trading Securities
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4,123,716	60%	\$	%
Investment Securities				
Equity				
United States	60,798	1%	26,032	7%
Global/international	288,181	4%	70,854	18%
Total equity	348,979	5%	96,886	25%
Hybrid	19,367	0%	3,912	1%
Fixed-Income				
Tax-free	65,513	1%		%
Taxable				
United States	926,919	14%	162,724	42%
Global/international	551,676	8%	121,236	32%
Total fixed-income	1,544,108	23%	283,960	74%

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Total Investment Securities	1,912,454	28%	384,758	100%
Other Investments	789,680	12%		%
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments	\$ 6,825,850	100%	\$ 384,758	100%

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Investments categorized as investment securities, trading in our consolidated balance sheets include securities held by consolidated sponsored investment products. These securities, which amounted to \$86.3 million at September 30, 2010, are generally assigned a classification in the table presented above based on the investment objective of the consolidated sponsored investment products holding the trading securities. In October 2010, we invested \$100.0 million for 100% ownership of a global fixed-income sponsored investment product.

At September 30, 2010, investments categorized as other in the table presented above include \$672.9 million of investments in equity method investees that hold securities which primarily have a global/international equity investment objective, are subject to market valuation risks and are readily marketable.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Index of Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

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<u>Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u>	65
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Consolidated Financial Statements of Franklin Resources, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries:	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	67
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2010 and 2009</u>	68
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	70
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	72
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	74
All schedules have been omitted as the information is provided in the financial statements or in related notes thereto or is not required to be filed, as the information is not applicable.	

Certain required quarterly information is included in Item 7 of Part II of this Form 10-K report under the heading "Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)" and incorporated herein by reference.

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of Franklin Resources, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010, based on the framework set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on that assessment, management concluded that, as of September 30, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audits the Company's consolidated financial statements, as stated in their report immediately following this report, which expresses an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors

and Stockholders of Franklin Resources, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Franklin Resources, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) at September 30, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Francisco, California

November 16, 2010

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME***(in thousands, except per share data)*

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008
Operating Revenues			
Investment management fees	\$ 3,477,974	\$ 2,503,188	\$ 3,683,390
Underwriting and distribution fees	2,043,710	1,408,162	2,002,031
Shareholder servicing fees	283,876	267,350	289,370
Other, net	47,439	15,387	57,595
Total operating revenues	5,852,999	4,194,087	6,032,386
Operating Expenses			
Underwriting and distribution	2,003,465	1,352,022	1,937,113
Compensation and benefits	1,080,986	958,511	1,120,657
Information systems, technology and occupancy	295,564	274,198	320,986
Advertising and promotion	158,458	116,129	184,309
Amortization of deferred sales commissions	188,731	142,978	178,004
Other	167,115	147,655	192,315
Total operating expenses	3,894,319	2,991,493	3,933,384
Operating Income	1,958,680	1,202,594	2,099,002
Other Income (Expenses)			
Consolidated sponsored investment products gains (losses), net	8,497	28,785	(60,230)
Investment and other income, net	119,137	60,997	225,181
Interest expense	(16,506)	(3,771)	(15,758)
Other income, net	111,128	86,011	149,193
Income before taxes	2,069,808	1,288,605	2,248,195
Taxes on income	618,312	384,314	648,376
Net Income	1,451,496	904,291	1,599,819
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	5,807	7,513	11,606
Net Income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.	\$ 1,445,689	\$ 896,778	\$ 1,588,213
Earnings per Share			
Basic	\$ 6.36	\$ 3.87	\$ 6.68
Diluted	\$ 6.33	\$ 3.85	\$ 6.62
Dividends per Share	\$ 3.88	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.80

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS***(dollars in thousands)*

as of September 30, Assets	2010	2009
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,985,312	\$ 2,982,539
Receivables	684,223	581,810
Investment securities, trading	361,396	502,609
Investment securities, available-for-sale	1,114,637	1,027,287
Investments in equity method investees and other	91,866	51,950
Deferred taxes	89,242	67,773
Prepaid expenses and other	36,117	30,452
Total current assets	6,362,793	5,244,420
Banking/Finance Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	138,404	121,912
Investment securities, trading	23,362	110,600
Investment securities, available-for-sale	408,239	472,055
Loans receivable, net	374,886	310,504
Other	16,303	24,094
Total banking/finance assets	961,194	1,039,165
Non-Current Assets		
Investment securities, available-for-sale	4,820	108,838
Investments in equity method investees and other	697,814	398,995
Deferred sales commissions	80,202	103,993
Property and equipment, net	548,956	535,459
Goodwill	1,444,269	1,436,626
Other intangible assets, net	562,360	567,974
Other	45,680	32,993
Total non-current assets	3,384,101	3,184,878
Total Assets	\$ 10,708,088	\$ 9,468,463

[Table continued on next page]

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

[Table continued from previous page]

(dollars in thousands)

as of September 30,	2010	2009
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Compensation and benefits	\$ 330,879	\$ 210,789
Commercial paper	29,997	64,156
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	207,443	174,525
Commissions	302,366	219,356
Income taxes	99,197	28,363
Other	36,760	28,351
Total current liabilities	1,006,642	725,540
Banking/Finance Liabilities		
Deposits	655,748	664,580
Federal Home Loan Bank advances	51,000	57,000
Other	16,745	24,653
Total banking/finance liabilities	723,493	746,233
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long-term debt	898,903	0
Deferred taxes	237,810	218,845
Other	91,261	78,284
Total non-current liabilities	1,227,974	297,129
Total liabilities	2,958,109	1,768,902
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 14)		
Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests	19,533	65,126
Stockholders Equity		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	0	0
Common stock, \$0.10 par value, 1,000,000,000 shares authorized; 224,007,674 and 229,324,345 shares issued and outstanding, at September 30, 2010 and 2009	22,401	22,932
Retained earnings	7,530,877	7,505,890
Accumulated other comprehensive income	173,716	103,351
Total Franklin Resources, Inc. stockholders equity	7,726,994	7,632,173
Nonredeemable noncontrolling interests	3,452	2,262
Total stockholders equity	7,730,446	7,634,435
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Equity	\$ 10,708,088	\$ 9,468,463

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

Franklin Resources, Inc.											
Common Stock											
(in thousands)											
as of and for the fiscal years ended	Shares		Capital in Excess of Par Value		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Stockholders Equity	Nonredeemable Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders Equity	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests	Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)
September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008	Balance at October 1, 2007	Amount	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance at October 1, 2007	245,470	\$ 24,547	\$	0	\$ 7,049,417	\$ 258,311	\$ 7,332,275	\$ (134)	\$ 7,332,141	\$ 41,538	
Net income (loss)					1,588,213		1,588,213	(589)	1,587,624	12,195	\$ 1,599,819
Other comprehensive income (loss)											
Net unrealized losses on investments, net of tax						(107,875)	(107,875)		(107,875)		(107,875)
Currency translation adjustments						(143,800)	(143,800)		(143,800)		(143,800)
Net unrealized losses on defined benefit plans, net of tax						(282)	(282)		(282)		(282)
Total comprehensive income											1,347,862
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests											11,606
Total comprehensive income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.											\$ 1,336,256
Repurchase of common stock	(14,241)	(1,424)	(158,201)		(1,383,686)		(1,543,311)		(1,543,311)		
Cash dividends on common stock					(188,813)		(188,813)		(188,813)		
Issuance of common stock	1,549	155	113,129				113,284		113,284		
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			33,613				33,613		33,613		
Stock-based compensation			11,459				11,459		11,459		
Noncontrolling interests											
Net consolidations (deconsolidations) of certain sponsored investment products								27,529	27,529	(768,792)	
Net subscriptions								2,802	2,802	762,613	
Adjustment to initially record unrecognized tax benefits					(20,759)		(20,759)		(20,759)		
Disproportional dividends on equity investment					360		360		360		
Balance at September 30, 2008	232,778	\$ 23,278	\$	0	\$ 7,044,732	\$ 6,354	\$ 7,074,364	\$ 29,608	\$ 7,103,972	\$ 47,554	
Net income (loss)					896,778		896,778	(3,475)	893,303	10,988	\$ 904,291
Other comprehensive income (loss)											
Net unrealized gains on investments, net of tax						106,897	106,897		106,897		106,897
Currency translation adjustments						(8,288)	(8,288)		(8,288)		(8,288)
Net unrealized losses on defined benefit plans, net of tax						(1,612)	(1,612)		(1,612)		(1,612)
Total comprehensive income											1,001,288
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests											7,513

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Total comprehensive income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.							\$ 993,775
Repurchase of common stock	(5,475)	(548)	(134,687)	(241,672)	(376,907)	(376,907)	
Cash dividends on common stock				(194,438)	(194,438)	(194,438)	

[Table continued on next page]

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

[Table continued from previous page]

	Franklin Resources, Inc.									
	Common Stock		Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Stockholders' Equity	Nonredeemable Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity	Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests	Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)
as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008	Shares	Amount								
Issuance of common stock	2,021	202	131,476			131,678		131,678		
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			7,349			7,349		7,349		
Stock-based compensation			(4,138)			(4,138)		(4,138)		
Noncontrolling interests										
Net deconsolidations of certain sponsored investment products							0	0	(202,626)	
Net subscriptions (redemptions)							(23,871)	(23,871)	209,210	
Disproportional dividends on equity investment				490		490		490		
Balance at September 30, 2009	229,324	\$ 22,932	\$ 0	\$ 7,505,890	\$ 103,351	\$ 7,632,173	\$ 2,262	\$ 7,634,435	\$ 65,126	
Net income				1,445,689		1,445,689	698	1,446,387	5,109	1,451,496
Other comprehensive income (loss)										
Net unrealized gains on investments, net of tax					48,776	48,776		48,776		48,776
Currency translation adjustments					22,151	22,151		22,151		22,151
Net unrealized losses on defined benefit plans, net of tax					(562)	(562)		(562)		(562)
Total comprehensive income										1,521,861
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests										5,807
Total comprehensive income attributable to Franklin Resources, Inc.										\$ 1,516,054
Repurchase of common stock	(6,598)	(659)	(139,895)	(535,200)		(675,754)		(675,754)		
Cash dividends on common stock				(886,123)		(886,123)		(886,123)		
Issuance of common stock	1,282	128	110,240			110,368		110,368		
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation			11,915			11,915		11,915		
Stock-based compensation			17,740			17,740		17,740		
Noncontrolling interests										
Net deconsolidations of certain sponsored investment products							0	0	(118,424)	
Net subscriptions							492	492	67,722	
Disproportional dividends on equity investment				621		621		621		
Balance at September 30, 2010	224,008	\$ 22,401	\$ 0	\$ 7,530,877	\$ 173,716	\$ 7,726,994	\$ 3,452	\$ 7,730,446	\$ 19,533	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS***(in thousands)*

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008
Net Income	\$ 1,451,496	\$ 904,291	\$ 1,599,819
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	267,445	181,272	215,222
Stock-based compensation	81,710	84,443	80,705
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(11,719)	(4,923)	(27,905)
Net (gains) losses on sale of assets	(17,546)	1,665	(36,418)
Equity in net income of affiliated companies	(19,948)	(17,727)	(28,353)
Provision for loan losses	3,252	5,789	13,407
Other-than-temporary impairment of investments	1,463	63,068	13,845
Deferred income taxes	(12,057)	13,182	10,742
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables, prepaid expenses and other	(122,584)	(41,793)	76,857
Principal collected on (originations of) loans held for sale, net	4,853	17,959	(184,185)
Proceeds from securitization of loans held for sale	0	0	394,299
Increase in trading securities, net	(143,037)	(397,508)	(687,246)
Advances of deferred sales commissions	(164,308)	(98,140)	(121,885)
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable	93,881	(25,258)	(990)
Increase (decrease) in commissions payable	83,010	(10,672)	(44,669)
Increase in other liabilities	33,159	40,775	117,192
Increase (decrease) in accrued compensation and benefits	121,969	(75,021)	18,804
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,651,039	641,402	1,409,241
Purchase of investments	(675,483)	(1,869,562)	(1,887,971)
Liquidation of investments	602,439	2,296,850	1,184,579
Purchase of banking/finance investments	(20,000)	(208,920)	(213,400)
Liquidation of banking/finance investments	182,004	65,001	46,886
(Increase) decrease in loans receivable, net	(64,225)	51,220	(162,718)
Additions of property and equipment, net	(57,403)	(44,650)	(63,498)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(32,668)	289,939	(1,096,122)
(Decrease) increase in deposits	(8,832)	94,301	128,268
Issuance of common stock	41,762	24,356	13,317
Dividends paid on common stock	(883,539)	(192,784)	(179,033)
Repurchase of common stock	(675,754)	(376,907)	(1,543,311)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	11,719	4,923	27,905
(Decrease) increase in commercial paper, net	(34,525)	50,701	10,742
Proceeds from issuance of debt	952,036	145,750	468,409
Payments on debt	(66,000)	(276,287)	(991,687)
Noncontrolling interests	68,214	185,339	765,415
Net cash used in financing activities	(594,919)	(340,608)	(1,299,975)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4,187)	(13,834)	(69,775)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,019,265	576,899	(1,056,631)

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	3,104,451	2,527,552	3,584,183
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 4,123,716	\$ 3,104,451	\$ 2,527,552

[Table continued on next page]

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

[Table continued from previous page]

(in thousands)

for the fiscal years ended September 30,	2010	2009	2008
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year:			
Current assets	\$ 2,982,539	\$ 2,314,818	\$ 3,304,495
Banking/finance assets	121,912	212,734	279,688
Total	\$ 3,104,451	\$ 2,527,552	\$ 3,584,183
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year:			
Current assets	\$ 3,985,312	\$ 2,982,539	\$ 2,314,818
Banking/finance assets	138,404	121,912	212,734
Total	\$ 4,123,716	\$ 3,104,451	\$ 2,527,552
Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Information			
Change in assets related to the net deconsolidation of certain sponsored investment products	\$ (125,626)	\$ (379,022)	\$ (863,200)
Change in liabilities related to the net deconsolidation of certain sponsored investment products	(23,716)	(176,891)	(118,780)