t .BSTI TUSFOHUIFOFE JUT QPTJUJPO JO FNFSHJOH markets with the acquisition of the insurance broking business of Alexander Forbes, which closed in January 2012. This transaction gives Marsh a leading market position in South Africa, and signi“cantly expands its presence in some of the most vibrant economies in the sub-Saharan region.

t 8F DPOUJOVFE UP EFWFMPQ PVS .BSTI .D-FOOBO Agency platform, with seven acquisitions in 2011. Marsh & McLennan Agency now has annualized revenue of $330 million, and is quickly establishing a leadership position in the dynamic middle market client segment.

t "MSFBEZ UIF QSFFNJOFOU DPNQBOJFT JO UIFJS respective markets, Mercer and Marsh have collaborated to implement a new operating and organizational model outside of the United States, bringing together their businesses focused on employee health and bene“ts. This collaboration will function under a single brand: Mercer Marsh Bene“ts. Clients will experience unmatched bene“ts brokerage and consulting services through this new approach that leverages the capabilities of both Mercer and Marsh.

t 5IF $PNQBOZ DPOUJOVFT UP GPDVT PO NJOJNJ[JOH and managing operational risk. In 2011, we introduced a new Code of Conduct, which we call The Greater Good. Reinforced by a global training program, the Code serves as a fundamental tool to reduce risk and promote ethical behavior. It establishes non-negotiable business standards for all colleagues, emphasizes leadership responsibilities, stresses the importance of open communication and escalation of concerns, and provides colleagues with decision-making tools to manage risk. All colleagues are required to certify that they understand our Code and agree to comply with its provisions.

EMPLOYING OUR CAPITAL

One of our long-term “nancial goals is to

Looking ahead, we remain committed to long-

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McLennan Companies authorized an increase in the Company•s share repurchase program to $1 billion from $500 million. Since announcing its share repurchase program in 2010, the Company has repurchased a total of 15.6 million shares of its common stock for $447 million.

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created role of Chief Innovation O cer of
Marsh & McLennan Companies. Ben had

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011
Commission File No. 1-5998

Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

References in this report to “we”, “us” and “our” are to Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (the “Company”) and one or more of its subsidiaries, as the context requires.

GENERAL

The Company is a global professional services firm providing advice and solutions in the areas of risk, strategy and human capital. It is the parent company of a number of the world’s leading risk experts and specialty consultants, including: Marsh, the insurance broker, intermediary and risk advisor; Guy Carpenter, the risk and reinsurance specialist; Mercer, the provider of HR and related financial advice and

or businesses in addition to our brokerage operations that serve as an important part of the overall capabilities we offer clients. These include Multinational Client Service, Marsh Risk Consulting, Risk, Specialty and Industry Practices, Bowring Marsh, Consumer Operations, Market Consulting, Marsh & McLennan Agency, Captive Solutions, Schinnerer Group and Marsh Client Technologies.

Risk & Specialty Practices	Industry Practices
•Aviation & Aerospace	•Agriculture
•Captive Solutions	•Automotive
•Casualty	•Chemicals
•Claims	•Communications, Media and Technology
•Energy	•Construction
•Environmental	•Education
•Financial and Professional (FINPRO)	•Financial Institutions
•Marsh Risk Consulting (MRC)	•Fisheries
•Marine	•Forestry & Integrated Wood Products
•Political Risk / Trade Credit	•Healthcare
•Private Equity and Mergers & Acquisitions (PEMA)	•Hospitality & Gaming
•Product Recall	•Infrastructure
•Property	•Life Sciences
•Surety	•Manufacturing
	•Mining, Metals & Minerals
	•Power & Utilities
	•Project Risk
	•Public Entities
	•Real Estate
	•Retail / Wholesale
	•Sports, Ent 575pcm 356aQ Q qtven Q q 1 0 0 1 -18 -arnd

Acting as a broker or intermediary on all classes of reinsurance, Guy Carpenter places two main types of property and casualty reinsurance: treaty reinsurance, which involves the transfer of a portfolio of risks; and facultative reinsurance, which entails the transfer of part or all of the coverage provided by a single insurance policy.

Guy Carpenter also provides reinsurance services in a broad range of specialty practice areas, including: agriculture; alternative risk transfer (such as group-based captives and insurance pools); aviation & aerospace; casualty clash (losses involving multiple policies or insureds); construction and engineering; credit, bond & political risk; excess & umbrella; general casualty; life, accident & health; marine and energy; medical professional liability; professional liability; program manager solutions; property; retrocessional reinsurance (reinsurance between reinsurers); surety (reinsurance of surety bonds and other financial guarantees); terror risk and workers compensation.

Guy Carpenter also offers clients alternatives to traditional reinsurance, including industry loss warranties and, through its affiliates, capital markets alternatives such as transferring catastrophe risk through the

clients to consider the benefits, accounting, funding and investment aspects of plan design and management in the context of business objectives and governance requirements.

Health & Benefits. In its health & benefits business, Mercer assists public and private sector employers in the design, management and administration of employee health care programs; compliance with local benefits-related regulations; and the establishment of health and welfare benefits coverage for employees. Mercer provides advice and solutions to employers on: total health management strategies; global health brokerage solutions; vendor performance and audit; life and disability management; and measurement of healthcare provider performance. These services are provided through traditional consulting as well as commission-based brokerage services in connection with the selection of insurance companies and healthcare providers.

Talent, Rewards & Communications. Mercer's talent, rewards and communications businesses advise organizations on the engagement, management and rewarding of employees; the design of executive remuneration programs; and improvement of human resource (HR) effectiveness.

Through proprietary survey data and decision support tools, Mercer's information products solutions business provides clients with human capital information and analytical capabilities to improve strategic human capital decision making.

Mercer's communication business helps clients to plan and implement HR programs and other organizational changes in order to maximize employee engagement, drive desired employee behaviors and achieve improvements in business performance.

Outsourcing. Through its outsourcing business, Mercer provides benefits administration services to clients globally. By delivering services across benefit domains and international borders, Mercer helps

- Automotive;
- Aviation, Aerospace and Defense;
- Communications, Media and Technology;
- Energy;
- Financial services, including corporate and institutional banking, insurance, wealth and asset management, public policy, and retail and business banking;
- Industrial products and services;
- Health and life sciences;
- Retail and consumer products; and
- Surface transportation.

Oliver Wyman overlays its industry knowledge with expertise in the following functional specializations:

- Actuarial. Oliver Wyman offers actuarial consulting services to public and private enterprises, self-insured group organizations, insurance companies, government entities, insurance regulatory agencies and other organizations.
- Business and Organization Transformation. Oliver Wyman advises organizations undergoing or anticipating profound change or facing strategic discontinuities or risks by providing guidance on leading the institution, structuring its operations, improving its performance, and building its organizational capabilities.
- CEO Effectiveness. Oliver Wyman serves as trusted advisors to CEOs around the world - helping them maximize their impact and succeed in their role as the leaders of large, complex enterprises. Oliver Wyman works with CEOs to develop a compelling strategic direction, align the right players on strategy implementation, build strong senior teams, design appropriate governance structures, lead successful transitions at the top, and engage effectivelinsuranod03 Tne insa.tv5 T0

Certain of the Company's Risk and Insurance Services activities are governed by other regulatory bodies, such as investment, securities and futures licensing authorities. In the United States, Marsh and Guy Carpenter use the services of MMC Securities Corp., a broker-dealer and investment adviser, registered in the U.S. with the SEC, and a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Agency (FINRA) and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), primarily in connection with investment banking-related services relating to insurance-linked and alternative risk financing transactions. Also in the United States, Marsh uses the services of NIA Securities, LLC, a U.S. registered broker-dealer and investment adviser. Guy Carpenter provides advice on securities or investments in the European Union through MMC Securities (Europe) Limited, which is authorized and regulated by the FSA. Marsh also receives investment management services in the European Union from Marsh Investment Services Limited, which is also regulated by the FSA. MMC Securities Corp., MMC Securities (Europe) Limited, NIA Securities, LLC, and Marsh Investment Services Limited are indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

In some jurisdictions, insurance-related taxes may be due either directly from clients or from the insurance broker. In the latter case, the broker customarily looks to the client for payment.

Consulting . Certain of Mercer's retirement-related consulting services are subject to pension law and financial regulation in many countries, including by the SEC in the United States and the FSA in the United Kingdom. In addition, the trustee services, investment services (including advice to persons, institutions and other entities on the investment of pension assets and assumption of discretionary investment management responsibilities) and retirement and employee benefit program administrative services provided by Mercer and its subsidiaries and affiliates are subject to investment and securities regulations in various jurisdictions. The benefits insurance consulting and brokerage services provided by Mercer and its subsidiaries and affiliates are subject to the same licensing requirements and regulatory oversight as the insurance market intermediaries described above regarding our Risk and Insurance Services businesses. Mercer uses the services of MMC Securities Corp. with the provision of certain retirement and employee benefit services. Oliver Wyman Group uses the services of MMC Securities Corp. (in the United States) and MMC Securities (Europe) Limited (in the European Union), primarily in connection with corporate finance advisory services.

COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS

The Company faces strong competition in all of its businesses from providers of similar products and services, including competition with regard to identifying and pursuing acquisition candidates. The Company also encounters strong competition throughout its businesses from both public corporations and private firms in attracting and retaining qualified employees. In addition to the discussion below, see "Risks Relating to the Company Generally–Competitive Risks," in Part I, Item 1A of this report.

Risk and Insurance Services . The Company's combined insurance and reinsurance services businesses are global in scope. The principal bases upon which our insurance and reinsurance businesses compete include the range, quality and cost of the services and products provided to clients. The Company encounters strong competition from other insurance and reinsurance brokerage firms that operate on a nationwide or worldwide basis, from a large number of regional and local firms in the United States, the European Union and elsewhere, from insurance and reinsurance companies that market, distribute and service their insurance and reinsurance products without the assistance of brokers or agents and from other businesses, including commercial and investment banks, accounting firms and consultants, that provide risk-related services and products.

Certain insureds and groups of insureds have established programs of self insurance (including captive

as consulting and outsourcing operations affiliated with accounting, information systems, technology and financial services firms.

Mercer's investments businesses faces competition from many sources, including multi-manager services offered by other investment consulting firms and financial institutions.

In many cases, clients have the option of handling the services provided by Mercer and Oliver Wyman Group internally, without assistance from outside advisors.

Segmentation of Activity by Type of Service and Geographic Area of Operation.

Financial information relating to the types of services provided by the Company and the geographic areas of its operations is incorporated herein by reference to Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements included under Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries employed approximately 52,400 people worldwide, including approximately 27,600 in risk and insurance services, approximately 23,800 in consulting, and approximately 1,000 individuals at the parent-company level.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

The executive officers of the Company are appointed annually by the Company's Board of Directors. As of February 28, 2012, the following individuals were executive officers of the Company:

Benjamin F. Allen , age 47, is Chief Innovation Officer and Chief Information Officer of Marsh & McLennan Companies. Mr. Allen was previously the President and Chief Executive Officer of Kroll, Inc., which was sold by Marsh & McLennan Companies to Altegrity, Inc. in August 2010. Prior to assuming his role as President and CEO of Kroll, Mr. Allen was Chief Operating Officer of Kroll and also President of Kroll's Technology Services Group, comprised of Kroll Ontrack, Kroll Factual Data and Kroll's background screening and substance abuse testing businesses since 2004. Prior to Kroll's acquisition of Ontrack, Mr. Allen was President and CEO of ONTRACK Data International, Inc., and served in several roles for that firm including as Chief Operating Officer and general manager of the U.K. and France.

Orlando D. Ashford , age 43, is Senior Vice President, Chief Human Resources and Communications Officer of Marsh & McLennan Companies. Mr. Ashford joined the Company in September 2008. Prior to Marsh & McLennan Companies, he was with the Coca-Cola Company since 2005 in human resource management, most recently as Group Director of Human Resources for Eurasia and Africa. While at Coca-Cola, Mr. Ashford reorganized and rebuilt the company's corporate center HR team and headed a company-wide cultural change initiative. Prior to Coca-Cola, Mr. Ashford held positions with Motorola, the Delta Consulting Group (subsequently Mercer Delta Consulting), Ameritech and Andersen Consulting.

Peter J. Beshar , age 50, is Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Marsh & McLennan Companies. Before joining Marsh & McLennan Companies in November 2004, Mr. Beshar was a Litigation Partner in the law firm of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP. Mr. Beshar joined Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in 1995 after serving as an Assistant Attorney General in the New York Attorney General's office and as the Special Assistant to Cyrus Vance in connection with the peace negotiations in the former Yugoslavia.

John P. Drzik , age 49, is President and Chief Executive Officer of Oliver Wyman Group, a position he assumed in June 2006. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Drzik was President of Mercer Oliver Wyman, which was formed following Marsh & McLennan Companies' acquisition of Oliver, Wyman & Company in 2003. He joined Oliver, Wyman & Company in 1984, became President in 1995, and was appointed Chairman in 2000.

Brian Duperreault , age 64, has been President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since January 2008. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Duperreault served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ACE Limited from 1994 to May 2004 and continued as Chairman through the end of 2007. Prior to ACE, Mr. Duperreault was with American International Group (AIG) for more than 20 years, holding numerous positions and eventually becoming Executive Vice President of AIG Foreign General Insurance

and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of AIG's American International Underwriters (AIU). Mr. Duperreault is also a Director of Tyco International Ltd.

E. Scott Gilbert , age 56, is Senior Vice President and Chief Risk and Compliance Officer of Marsh &

assumed in early 2008. Previously, he was an Executive Vice President of Guy Carpenter and had held a number of senior positions, including Head of Guy Carpenter's U.S. Treaty Operations and Head of the firm's Global Specialty Practices business. Mr. Zaffino has over 20 years of experience in the Insurance and Reinsurance industry. Prior to joining Guy Carpenter in 2001, he held several senior positions, most recently serving in an executive role with a GE Capital portfolio company that specialized in reinsurance.

established when a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. The liability is reviewed quarterly and adjusted as developments warrant. In many cases, the Company has not recorded a liability, other than for legal fees to defend the claim, because we are unable, at the present time, to make a determination that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. Nevertheless, given the unpredictability of E&O claims and of litigation that could flow from them, it is possible that an adverse outcome in a particular matter could have a material adverse effect on the Company's businesses, results of operations, financial condition or cash flow in a given quarterly or annual period.

To the extent that expected losses exceed our deductible in any policy year, the Company also records an asset for the amount that we expect to recover under any available third-party insurance programs. The Company has varying levels of third-party insurance coverage, with policy limits and coverage terms varying significantly by policy year.

Further, as more fully described in Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included under Part II, Item 8 of this report, we are subject to legal proceedings, regulatory investigations and other contingencies other than E&O claims which, if determined unfavorably to us, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our compliance systems and controls cannot guarantee that we are in compliance with all potentially applicable U.S. federal and state or foreign laws and regulations, and actions by regulatory authorities or changes in legislation and regulation in the jurisdictions in which we operate may have an adverse effect on our business.

could negatively affect the amount of business that we are able to obtain. Should it become necessary for

investment losses as a result of unusual and unpredictable market developments, and we may continue to experience reduced investment earnings if the yields on investments deemed to be low risk remain low.

We are a holding company and, therefore, may not be able to receive dividends or other distributions in needed amounts from our subsidiaries.

The Company is organized as a holding company, a legal entity separate and distinct from our operating subsidiaries. As a holding company without significant operations of our own, we are dependent upon dividends and other payments from our operating subsidiaries to meet our obligations for paying principal and interest on outstanding debt obligations, for paying dividends to stockholders and for corporate expenses. In the event our operating subsidiaries are unable to pay dividends and other payments to the Company, we may not be able to service debt, pay obligations or pay dividends on common stock.

Further, the Company derives a significant portion of its revenue and operating profit from operating subsidiaries located outside the U.S. Since the majority of financing obligations as well as dividends to stockholders are made from the U.S., it is important to be able to access cash generated outside the U.S. Funds from the Company's operating subsidiaries outside of the U.S. are periodically repatriated to the U.S. via shareholder distributions and intercompany financings. A number of factors may arise that could limit our ability to repatriate funds or make repatriation cost prohibitive, including, but not limited to, foreign exchange rates and tax-related costs.

In the event we are unable to generate cash from our operating subsidiaries for any of the reasons discussed above, our overall liquidity could deteriorate.

International Operations

We are exposed to multiple risks associated with the global nature of our operations.

We do business worldwide. In 2011, 55% of the Company’s total operating segment revenue was generated from operations outside the United States, and over one-half of our employees are located outside the United States. We expect to expand our non-U.S. operations further.

The geographic breadth of our activities subjects us to significant legal, economic, operational, market, compliance and reputational risks. These include, among others, risks relating to:

- economic and political conditions in foreign countries, including the recent European debt crisis;
- unexpected increases in taxes or changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws;
- withholding or other taxes that foreign governments may impose on the payment of dividends or other remittances to us from our non-U.S. subsidiaries;
- potential transfer pricing-related tax exposures that may result from the allocation of U.S.-based costs that benefit our non-U.S. businesses;
- potential conflicts of interest that may arise as we expand the scope of our businesses and our client base;
- international hostilities, terrorist activities, natural disasters and infrastructure disruptions;
- local investment or other financial restrictions that foreign governments may impose;
- potential cos andiar fr6 191. Tm [(opom errtmetioes y otatir ockiay ottioes and rre si rulchang to:)] ET

contingencies and difficulties in integrating acquired businesses; and acquired businesses may not achieve the levels of revenue, profit or productivity we anticipate or otherwise perform as we expect. In addition, if in the future, the performance of our reporting units or an acquired business varies from our projections or assumptions, or estimates about future profitability of our reporting units or an acquired business change, the estimated fair value of our reporting units or an acquired business could change materially and could result in an impairment of goodwill and other acquisition-related intangible assets recorded on our balance sheet or in adjustments in contingent payment amounts. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's consolidated balance sheet reflected $7.0 billion of goodwill and intangible assets, representing approximately 45% of the Company's total consolidated assets and allocated by reporting segment as follows: Risk and Insurance Services, $4.8 billion and Consulting, $2.2 billion. Given the significant size of the Company's goodwill and intangible assets, an impairment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in any given period.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR CONSULTING SEGMENT

Our Consulting segment, conducted through Mercer and Oliver Wyman Group, represented 46% of our total operating segment revenue in 2011. Our businesses in this segment is subject to particular risks.

Demand for our services might decrease for various reasons, including a general economic

If we are unable to collect our receivables or unbilled services, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

Our business depends on our ability to successfully obtain payment from our clients of the amounts they owe us for work performed. We evaluate the financial condition of our clients and usually bill and collect on relatively short cycles. There is no guarantee that we will accurately assess the creditworthiness of our clients. Macroeconomic conditions could also result in financial difficulties for our clients, and as a result could cause clients to delay payments to us, request modifications to their payment arrangements that could increase our receivables balance, or default on their payment obligations to us. Timely collection of client balances depends on our ability to complete our contractual commitments and bill and collect our contracted revenues. If we are unable to meet our contractual requirements, we might experience delays in collection of and/or be unable to collect our client balances, and if this occurs, our results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected. In addition, if we experience an increase in the time to bill and collect for our services, our cash flows could be adversely affected.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

There are no unresolved comments to be reported pursuant to Item 1B.

Item 2. Properties.

Marsh & McLennan Companies and its subsidiaries maintain their corporate headquarters in and around New York City. We also maintain other offices around the world, primarily in leased space. In certain circumstances we may have space that we sublet to third parties, depending upon our needs in particular locations.

Marsh & McLennan Companies and certain of its subsidiaries own, directly and indirectly through special-purpose subsidiaries, a 55% condominium interest covering approximately 900,000 square feet in a 44-story building in New York City. This real estate serves as the Company's New York headquarters and is occupied primarily by the Company and its affiliates for general corporate use. The remaining 45% condominium interest in the 1166 Property is owned by an unaffiliated third party. The Company's owned interest is financed by a 30-year loan that is non-recourse to the Company (except in the event of certain prohibited actions) and secured by a first mortgage lien on the condominium interest and a first priority assignment of leases and rents. In the event (1) the Company is downgraded below B/B2 (Stable) by any of S&P, Fitch and Moody's or (2) an event of default has occurred and is continuing, the Company would be obligated to pre-fund certain reserve accounts relating to the mortgaged property, including a rent reserve account in an amount equal to three months rent for the entire occupancy of the mortgaged property.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Information regarding legal proceedings is set forth in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements appearing under Part II, Item 8 ("Financial Statements and Supplementary Data") of this report.

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Company's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

For information regarding dividends paid and the number of holders of the Company's common stock, see the table entitled "Selected Quarterly Financial Data and Supplemental Information (Unaudited)" below on the last page of Part II, Item 8 ("Financial Statements and Other Supplementary Data") of this report.

The Company's common stock is listed on the New York, Chicago and London Stock Exchanges. The following table indicates the high and low prices (NYSE composite quotations) of the Company's common stock during 2011 and 2010 and each quarterly period thereof:

	2011 Stock Price Range	
	High	
First Quarter	$ 31.08	
Second Quarter	$ 31.40	
Third Quarter	$ 31.57	
Fourth Quarter	$ 32.00	
Full Year	$ 32.00	

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

General

Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") is a global professional services firm providing advice and solutions in the areas of risk, strategy and human capital. It is the parent company of a number of the world's leading risk experts and specialty consultants, including: Marsh, the insurance broker, intermediary and risk advisor; Guy Carpenter, the risk and reinsurance specialist; Mercer, the provider of HR and related financial advice and services; and Oliver Wyman Group, the management and economic consultancy. With over 52,000 employees worldwide and annual revenue exceeding $11.5 billion, the Company provides analysis, advice and transactional capabilities to clients in more than 100 countries.

The Company conducts business through two segments:

- Risk and Insurance Services includes risk management activities (risk advice, risk transfer and risk control and mitigation solutions) as well as insurance and reinsurance broking and services. We conduct business in this segment through Marsh and Guy Carpenter.
- Consulting includes human resource consulting and related outsourcing and investment services, and specialized management and economic consulting services. We conduct business in this segment through Mercer and Oliver Wyman Group.

The Company completed the sale of Kroll in August 2010, and along with other dispositions between

Consolidated Results of Operations

For the Years Ended December 31, (In millions, except per share figures)	2011	2010	2009
Revenue	$ 11,526	$ 10,550	$ 9,831
Expense			
Compensation and benefits	6,969	6,465	6,182
Other operating expenses	2,919	3,146	2,871
Operating expenses	9,888	9,611	9,053
Operating Income	$ 1,638	$ 939	$ 778
Income from Continuing Operations	$ 982	$ 565	$ 531
Discontinued Operations, net of tax	33	306	(290)
Net Income	$ 1,015	$ 871	$ 241
Net Income Attributable to the Company	$ 993	$ 855	$ 227
Net Income from Continuing Operations Per Share:			
Basic	$ 1.76	$ 1.01	$ 0.97
Diluted	$ 1.73	$ 1.00	$ 0.96
Net Income Per Share Attributable to the Company:			
Basic	$ 1.82	$ 1.56	$ 0.43
Diluted	$ 1.79	$ 1.55	$ 0.42
Average number of shares outstanding:			
Basic	542	540	
Diluted	551	544	
Shares outstanding at December 31,	539	541	

	Year Ended December 31,
(In millions, except percentage figures)	2010
Risk and Insurance Services	
Marsh	$ 4,744
Guy Carpenter	975
Subtotal	5,719
Fiduciary Interest Income	45
Total Risk and Insurance Services	5,764
Consulting	
Mercer	
Oliver Wyman Group	
Total Consulting	
Corporate and Other /Eliminations	
Total Revenue	

Revenue

Consolidated revenue for 2011 increased 9% to $11.5 billion compared with $10.6 billion in 2010, reflecting a 5% increase in underlying revenue, a 2% increase due to acquisitions and a 2% positive impact of foreign currency translation. Revenue in the Risk and Insurance Services segment increased 9% in 2011 compared with 2010 or 5% on an underlying basis, reflecting increases of 4% in Marsh and 5% in Guy Carpenter. Consulting segment revenue increased 9%, resulting from 9% increases in both Mercer and the Oliver Wyman Group. On an underlying basis, revenue increased 5%, reflecting a 4% increase in Mercer and a 7% increase in the Oliver Wyman Group.

Consolidated revenue for 2010 increased 7% to $10.6 billion compared with $9.8 billion in 2009, reflecting a 3% increase in underlying revenue, a 3% increase due to acquisitions and a 1% positive impact of foreign currency translation. Revenue in the Risk and Insurance Services segment increased 9% in 2010 compared with 2009. Underlying revenue increased 2% for the total Risk and Insurance Services segment, reflecting 2% increases in both Marsh and Guy Carpenter, partly offset by a 21% decrease in fiduciary interest income. Consulting segment revenue increased 5%, resulting from a 5% increase in Mercer and a 6% increase in the Oliver Wyman Group. On an underlying basis, revenue increased 3% reflecting a 2% increase in Mercer and a 7% increase in the Oliver Wyman Group.

Expenses

Consolidated operating expenses increased 3% in 2011 compared with the same period in 2010. Expenses in 2010 include the $400 million ARMB settlement at Mercer. Restructuring and other noteworthy charges, which include legal fees, net of insurance recoveries arising from regulatory actions and credits related to the CARG business divested in 2008, decreased $116 million to $23 million in 2011 as compared to $139 million in 2010. Excluding these charges, expenses were $9.9 billion in 2011 compared with $9.1 billion in 2010, an increase of 9%. The increase reflects a 3% increase due to the impact of foreign currency exchange, a 2% increase due to the impact of acquisitions and a 4% increase in underlying expenses. The increase in underlying expenses primarily reflects higher compensation and benefits costs, including increased pension costs, higher consulting costs, asset-based fees and expenses reimbursable from clients.

Consolidated operating expenses increased 6% in 2010 compared with the same period in 2009. Expenses in 2010 include the $400 million ARMB settlement at Mercer. In 2009, the Company recorded a $230 million charge, net of insurance recoveries, for the settlement of the securities and ERISA class action lawsuits filed in 2004. Restructuring and other noteworthy charges in 2010 of $139 million decreased $155 million from charges of $294 million in 2009. Excluding these charges, expenses were $9.1 billion in 2010 compared with $8.5 billion in 2009, an increase of 6%. The increase reflects a 1%

In February 2010, Kroll sold KLS, its substance abuse testing business for $110 million. On August 3, 2010, the Company completed the sale of Kroll to Altegrity for $1.13 billion. The account balances and activities of Kroll and KLS have been segregated and reported as discontinued operations in the accompanying financial statements for 2010 and 2009. The gain on the sale of Kroll and related tax benefits and the after- tax loss on the disposal of KLS, along with Kroll's and KLS's 2010 and comparative results of operations are included in discontinued operations.

During the second quarter of 2009, Kroll sold Kroll Government Services ("KGS"). The results of operations and the loss on sale of KGS are included in discontinued operations for that year.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company sold its U.S. and U.K. restructuring businesses to their respective management teams in separate leveraged buyouts. Based on the terms and conditions of the disposals, the Company determined it has "continuing involvement" in these businesses, as that term is used in SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5e. Therefore, classification of CARG as discontinued operations is not appropriate, and their financial results in the current and prior periods are included in continuing operations. The Company will earn royalties on future revenue of these businesses through

Marsh and Guy Carpenter receive interest income on certain funds (such as premiums and claims proceeds) held in a fiduciary capacity for others. The investment of fiduciary funds is regulated by state and other insurance authorities. These regulations typically provide for segregation of fiduciary funds and limit the types of investments that may be made with them. Interest income from these investments varies depending on the amount of funds invested and applicable interest rates, both of which vary from time to time. For presentation purposes, fiduciary interest is segregated from the other revenues of Marsh and Guy Carpenter and separately presented within the segment, as shown in the revenue by segments charts earlier in this MD&A.

The results of operations for the Risk and Insurance Services segment are presented below:

Revenue in Risk and Insurance Services increased 9% in 2010 compared with 2009 reflecting a 2% increase on an underlying basis, a 6% increase from acquisitions, and a 1% increase from the impact of foreign currency exchange translation.

In Marsh, revenue in 2010 was $4.7 billion, an increase of 10% from the same quarter of the prior year, reflecting 2% growth in underlying revenue, a 6% increase from acquisitions and a 1% increase resulting from the impact of foreign currency translation. Marsh increased revenues in all its geographies, reflecting new business growth of 8%. Underlying revenue increased 8% in Latin America, 7% in Asia Pacific, 1% in U.S. / Canada and 3% in EMEA.

Guy Carpenter's revenue increased 7% to $975 million in 2010 compared with 2009, or 2% on an underlying basis. The increase in underlying revenue was due to continued strong new business and high client retention.

Fiduciary interest income for the Risk and Insurance Services segment was $45 million in 2010, a decrease of 16% compared with the same period of 2009, driven by lower interest rates.

Expense

Expenses in the Risk and Insurance Services segment increased 6% in 2011 compared with 2010, reflecting a 3% increase from acquisitions and a 2% increase due to the impact of foreign currency translation. Expenses on an underlying basis increased 1% as the segment continued to effectively monitor and control its expenses. The increase in underlying expenses is primarily due to higher base salaries and incentive compensation costs, non-restructuring related severance costs and facilities and equipment costs, partly offset by lower restructuring expenses and a credit of $31 million for insurance recoveries on previously expensed legal fees.

Expenses in the Risk and Insurance Services segment increased 7% in 2010 compared with 2009, reflecting a 6% increase from acquisitions and a 1% increase due to the impact of foreign currency translation. Expenses on an underlying basis were flat, as higher pension related expenses, travel and entertainment, and outsourcing costs were offset by a $77 million decrease in restructuring and related charges.

Consulting

The Company conducts business in its Consulting segment through two main business groups. Mercer provides consulting expertise, advice, services and solutions in the areas of retirement, health & benefits, talent, rewards & communications, outsourcing, and investments. Oliver Wyman Group provides specialized management and economic and brand consulting services.

The major component of revenue in the Consulting segment business is fees paid by clients for advice and services. Mercer, principally through its health & benefits line of business, also earns revenue in the form of commissions received from insurance companies for the placement of group (and occasionally individual) insurance contracts, primarily life, health and accident coverages. Revenue for Mercer's investment management business and certain of Mercer's outsourcing businesses consists principally of fees based on assets under management or administration.

Revenue in the Consulting segment is affected by, among other things, global economic conditions, including changes in clients' particular industries and markets. Revenue is also afiaptirions

due to the introduction of new products and services., broadtrends in employee demographics, including c] TJ ET E
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The results of operations for the Consulting segment are presented below:

In the second quarter of 2009 Kroll completed the sale of KGS. The loss on the sale of KGS and comparative results of operations are included in discontinued operations in 2009.

Summarized Statements of Income data for discontinued operations is as follows:

For the Years Ended December 31, (In millions of dollars)	2011	2010	2009
Kroll Operations			
Revenue	$ —	$ 381	$ 699
Expense [a]	—	345	958
Net operating income	—	36	(259)
Income tax	—	16	24
Income from Kroll operations, net of tax	—	20	(283)
Other discontinued operations, net of tax	(17)	(7)	—
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(17)	13	(283)
Disposals of discontinued operations [b]	25	58	8
Income tax (credit) expense [c]	(25)	(235)	15
Disposals of discontinued operations, net of tax	50	293	(7)
Discontinued operations, net of tax	$ 33	$ 306	$ (290)
Discontinued operations, net of tax per share			
—Basic	$ 0.06	$ 0.55	$ (0.54)
—Diluted	$ 0.06	$ 0.55	$ (0.54)

(a) Includes goodwill impairment charges of $315 million for 2009.

(b) Includes gain on sale of Kroll and the gain on the sale of KLS in 2010 and a loss on the sale of KGS in 2009.

(c) The income tax credit related to the disposal416..6 5273.25 ((c)) -29 for 2010 primarily represents the recognition416.tax benefits related to the sale of Kroll, partly offset by a tax provision416.$36 million related to the sale of KGS.

Other Corporate Items

Interest

Interest income earned on corporate funds amounted to $28 million in 2011 compared with $20 million4in 2010. The increase in interest income is due to the combined effect of higher average invested funds in 2011 and slightly higher average interest rates compared with the prior year. Interest expense was $199 million in 2011 compared with $233 million in 2010. The decrease is primarily due to the maturity416.$550 million of senior notes in the third quarter of 2010, the early extinguishment of a portion416.the Company's outstanding notes during the third quarter of 2011 and a lower net interest rate on the Company's debt subject to interest rate swaps. These decreases are partly offset by interest on new senior notes issued during the third quarter of 2011.

Interest income earned on corporate funds amounted to $20 million4in 2010 compared with $17 million in 2009. The increase was primarily due to higher non-U.S. interest rate yields in 2010 compared to 2009. Interest expense was $233 million in 2010 compared with $241 million in 2009. The decrease in interest expense was primarily due to the maturity416.$550 million of senior notes in the third quarter of 2010.

Early Extinguishment of Debt

On July 15, 2011 the Company purchased $600 million of outstanding notes, comprised of $330 million of its 2014 Notes and $270 million4of its 2015 Notes (collectively, the "Notes"). The Company acquired the Notes at market value plus a tender premium, which exceeded its carrying value and resulted in a charge of approximately $72 million in the third quarter of 2011.

Investment Income (Loss)

In 2011, investment income was $9 million compared with $43 million in 2010. This decrease primarily reflects the impact of lower private equity gains recorded in 2011 as compared to 2010, the effects of recording an impairment loss in 2011 and a gain on the sale of equity securities in 2010.

In 2010, investment income was $43 million compared with a loss of $2 million in 2009. The increase reflects the impact of mark-to-market gains in 2010 on Risk Capital Holdings' private equity investments compared to losses in 2009, and gains realized from the sale of equity securities in 2010.

Income Taxes

The Company's consolidated effective tax rate in 2011 was 30.1% and in 2010 was 26.5%. The tax rate in each year reflects foreign operations, which are taxed at rates lower than the U.S. statutory tax rate.

The Company's consolidated effective tax rate in 2009 was 3.8%. The tax rate reflects reductions relating to a decrease in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and the impact of foreign operations, which are taxed at rates lower than the U.S. statutory tax rate. The decrease in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulted from expiring statutes of limitations, audit settlements and changes in estimates.

The lower effective tax rate attributed to the Company's foreign operations primarily reflects lower corporate tax rates that prevail outside of the U.S., net of the U.S. tax impact from repatriating foreign earnings. In 2011 pre-tax income in the U.K., Can7rw02 Tw 1.2 TL 1ihare

Company's consolidated U.S. federal tax return. When making its assessment about the realization of its domestic deferred tax assets at December 31, 2011, the Company considered all available evidence, placing particular weight on evidence that could be objectively verified. The evidence considered included (i) the profitability of the Company's U.S. operations in 2011 (ii) the nature, frequency, and severity of current and cumulative financial reporting losses, (iii) actions completed that are designed to reduce capacity and adjust to lower demand in the current economic environment, (iv) profit trends evidenced by continued improvements in the Company's and Marsh's operating performance, (v) the non-recurring nature of some of the items that contributed to the losses, (vi) the carryforward periods for the net operating losses ("NOLs") and foreign tax credit carryforwards, (vii) the sources and timing of future taxable income, giving weight to sources according to the extent to which they can be objectively verified, and (viii) tax planning strategies that would be implemented, if necessary, to accelerate utilization of NOLs. Based on its assessment, the Company concluded that it is more likely than not that a substantial portion of these deferred tax assets are realizable and a valuation allowance was recorded to reduce the domestic tax assets to the amount that the Company believes is more likely than not to be realized. In the event sufficient taxable income is not generated in future periods, additional valuation allowances of up to approximately $240 million could be required relating to these domestic deferred tax assets. The realization of the remaining U.S. federal deferred tax assets is not as sensitive to U.S. profits because it is supported by anticipated repatriation of future annual earnings from the Company's profitable global operations, consistent with the Company's historical practice. In addition, when making its assessment about the realization of its domestic deferred tax assets at December 31, 2011, the Company continued to assess the realizability of deferred tax assets of certain other entities with a history of recent losses, including other U.S. entities that file separate state tax returns and foreign subsidiaries, and recorded valuation allowances as appropriate.

Changes in tax laws or tax rulings may have a significant adverse impact on our effective tax rate. For example, proposals for fundamental U.S. international tax reform, if enacted, could have a significant adverse impact on the effective tax rate.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company is organized as a holding company, a legal entity separate and distinct from its operating subsidiaries. As a holding company without significant operations of its own, the Company is dependent upon dividends and other payments from its operating subsidiaries to meet its obligations for paying principal and interest on outstanding debt obligations, for paying dividends to stockholders and for corporate expenses. Other sources of liquidity include borrowing facilities discussed below in financing cash flows.

The Company derives a significant portion of its revenue and operating profit from operating subsidiaries located outside of the United States. Funds from the Company’s operating subsidiaries located outside of the United States are regularly repatriated to the United States out of annual earnings. At December 31, 2011, the Company had approximately $1.5 billion of cash and cash equivalents in its foreign operations of which all but approximately $82 million is considered to be permanently invested in those operations to fund foreign investments and working capital needs. The Company expects to continue its practice of repatriating foreign funds out of annual earnings. While management does not foresee a need to repatriate the funds which are currently deemed permanently invested, if facts or circumstances change management could elect to repatriate them, if necessary, which could result in higher effective tax rates in the future.

Cash on our consolidated balance sheets includes funds available for general corporate purposes. Funds held on behalf of clients in a fiduciary capacity are segregated and shown separately in the consolidated balance sheets as an offset to fiduciary liabilities. Fiduciary funds cannot be used for general corporate purposes, and should not be considered as a source of liquidity for the Company.

Operating Cash Flows

The Company generated $1.7 billion of cash from operations in 2011 compared with $722 million in 2010. These amounts reflect the net income reported by the Company during those periods, excluding gains or losses from investments and the disposition of businesses, adjusted for non-cash charges and changes in working capital which relate, primarily, to the timing of payments for accrued liabilities or receipts of

assets. Cash generated from the disposition of businesses is included in investing cash flows.

The Company received $322 million in cash refunds of U.S. federal income taxes during the second quarter of 2011, comprising $212 million from carrying back the net capital loss incurred in 2010 from the sale of Kroll and various other assets, and $110 million from the cash settlement of the IRS audit for the periods 2006 through 2008. The audit settlement primarily reflected the allowance of carry back claims for net operating losses and excess foreign tax credits arising in 2008. The impact on the tax provision of these events was reflected in prior periods and did not impact income tax expense reported in 2011.

On June 11, 2010, the Company resolved the litigation brought by the ARMB on behalf of two Alaska benefit plans against Mercer, relating to work in the period 1992 to 2004. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, Mercer paid $500 million, of which $100 million was covered by insurance.

Pension Related Items

During 2011, the Company contributed $24 million to its U.S. pension plans and $320 million to non-U.S. pension plans, compared with $221 million for U.S. plans and $237 million for non-U.S. plans in 2010.

On January 3, 2012, the Company contributed $100 million to its U.S. qualified plan. The Company's expected funding for its U.S. and non-U.S. pension plans for the remainder of 2012 is approximately $24 million and $395 million, respectively. The Company's policy for funding its tax-qualified defined benefit retirement plans is to contribute amounts at least sufficient to meet the funding requirements set forth in U.S. and applicable laws of other jurisdictions. There currently is no ERISA funding requirement for the U.S. qualified plan for 2011 or 2012. Funding requirements for non-U.S. plans vary by country.

Contribution rates are determined by the local actuaries based on local funding practices and statutory requirements, which may differ from measurements under U.S. GAAP. Funding amounts may be influenced by future asset performance, the level of discount rates and other variables impacting the assets and/or liabilities of the plan. In addition, amounts funded in the future, to the extent not due under regulatory requirements, may be affected by alternative uses of the Company's cash flows, including dividends, investments and share repurchases.

Pension liabilities are impacted by, among other things, the discount rate set as of year-end. In addition, the year-over-year change in the funded status of the plans is impacted by the variance between actual and assumed results, particularly with regard to return on assets and changes in the discount rate, as well as the amount of Company contributions, if any. Unrecognized actuarial losses were approximately $1.7 billion and $3.0 billion at December 31, 2011 for the U.S. plans and non-U.S. plans, respectively, compared with $1.3 billion and $2.3 billion at December 31, 2010. The increase is primarily due to the impact of decreases in the discount rates as well as actual returns in 2011 that were lower than the estimated long-term rate of return on plan assets. In the past several years, the amount of actuarial losses has been significantly impacted, both positively and negatively, by actual asset performance and changes in discount rates. The discount rate used to measure plan liabilities declined in both the U.S. and the U.K. (our two largest plans) in each of the three years for 2009 to 2011. At the end of 2009, the weighted average discount rate for all plans was 6.0%, declining to 5.6% and 4.9% at the end of 2010 and 2011, respectively. A decline in the discount rate increases the measured plan liability, resulting in actuarial losses. During 2011, the Company's defined benefit pension plan assets had actual returns of 5.8%, and 4.8% in the U.S. and U.K., respectively. During 2010, the actual returns were 14.4% in the U.S. and 13.5% in the U.K., and in 2009 were 12.6% and 14.8% in the U.S and U.K., respectively. In 2011, both the decline in the discount rate and actual asset returns that were lower than the assumed rates of

On September 15, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a $500 million share repurchase program. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company repurchased 3.4 million of its common stock for total consideration of $85.5 million.

Dividends

The Company paid total dividends of $480 million in 2011 ($0.86 per share), $452 million in 2010 ($0.81 per share) and $431 million in 2009 ($0.80 per share).

Investing Cash Flows

Net cash used for investing activities amounted to $457 million in 2011 compared with $535 million of net cash provided by investing activities in 2010. The Company made 12 acquisitions in 2011. Cash used for these acquisitions, net of cash acquired, was $160 million compared with $427 million used for acquisitions in 2010. In addition, the Company recorded a liability of $33 million for estimated contingent purchase consideration related to the acquisitions completed in 2011. In 2011, the Company also paid $11 million for deferred purchase consideration, $62 million into escrow for future acquisitions and $4 million for the purchase of other intangible assets. In 2010, in addition to the cash paid, the Company issued approximately 7.6 million shares of common stock with an acquisition date value of $183 million, and also paid $60 million of deferred purchase consideration, $3 million for other intangible assets and $2 million of contingent purchase consideration related to acquisitions made in prior years. Remaining

Deferred tax assets generally represent items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in tax returns in future years for which a benefit has already been recorded in the financial statements. In assessing the need for and amount of a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized and adjusts the valuation allowance accordingly. The Company evaluates all significant available positive and negative evidence, including the existence of losses in recent years and its forecast of future taxable income by jurisdiction, in assessing the need for a valuation allowance. The Company also considers tax-planning strategies that would result in realization of deferred tax assets, and the presence of taxable income in prior carryback years if carryback is permitted under the appropriate tax law. The underlying assumpsome permitted undd ansm 0 0sax year future ET Bble

determine the appropriate assumptions for inputs such as volatility and expected term necessary to estimate option values. In addition, management judgment is required to analyze the terms of the plans and awards granted thereunder to determine if awards will be treated as equity awards or liability awards, as defined by the accounting guidance.

As of December 31, 2011, there was $21.0 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to stock option awards. The weighted-average periods over which the costs are expected to be recognized is 1.6 years. Also as of December 31, 2011, there was $191 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the Company's restricted stock, restricted stock unit and deferred stock unit awards.

See Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding accounting for share-based payments.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Note 1 contains a summary of the Company's significant accounting policies, including a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements and their impact or potential future impact on the Company's financial results, if determinable.

Item 7A. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market Risk and Credit Risk

Certain of the Company's revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are exposed to the impact of interest rate changes and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and equity markets.

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk

The Company has historically managed its net exposure to interest rate changes by utilizing a mixture of variable and fixed rate borrowings to finance the Company's asset base. In February 2011, the Company entered into two 3.5-year interest rate swaps to hedge changes in the fair value of the first $250 million of its 5.375% senior notes due in 2014. Under the terms of the swaps, the counter-parties will pay the Company a fixed rate of 5.375% and the Company will pay interest at a floating rate of three-month LIBOR plus a fixed spread of 3.726%. The swaps are designated as fair value hedging instruments and are deemed to be perfectly effective in accordance with applicable accounting guidance.

Interest income generated from the Company's cash investments as well as invested fiduciary funds will vary with the general level of interest rates.

The Company had the following investments subject to variable interest rates:

(In millions of dollars)		December 31, 2011
Cash and cash equivalents invested in money market funds, certificates of deposit and time deposits	$	2,113
Fiduciary cash and investments	$	4,082

Based on the above balances, if short-term interest rates increased or decreased by 10%, or 12 basis points, over the course of the year, annual interest income, including interest earned on fiduciary funds, would increase or decrease by approximately $5 million.

In addition to interest rate risk, our cash investments and fiduciary fund investments are subject to potential loss of value due to counterparty credit risk. To minimize this risk, the Company and its subsidiaries invest pursuant to a Board approved investment policy. The policy mandates the preservation of principal and liquidity and requires broad diversification with counterparty limits assigned based primarily on credit rating and type of investment. The Company carefully monitors its cash and fiduciary fund investments and will further restrict the portfolio as appropriate to market conditions. The majority of cash and fiduciary fund investments are invested in short-term bank deposits and liquid money market funds.

Foreign Currency Risk

The translated values of revenue and expense from the Company's international operations are subject to fluctuations due to changes in currency exchange rates. The non-U.S. based revenue that is exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations is approximately 55% of total revenue. We periodically use forward contracts and options to limit foreign currency exchange rate exposure on net income and cash flows for specific, clearly defined transactions arising in the ordinary course of business. Although the Company has significant revenue generated in foreign locations which is subject to foreign exchange rate fluctuations, in most cases both the foreign currency revenue and expenses are in the functional currency of the foreign location. As such, the U.S. dollar translation of both the revenues and expenses, as well as the potentially offsetting movements of various currencies against the U.S. dollar, generally tends to mitigate the impact on net operating income of foreign currency risk. The Company estimates that a 10% movement of major foreign currencies (Euro, Sterling, Australian dollar and Canadian dollar) in the same direction against the U.S. dollar that held constant over the course of the year would increase or decrease full year net operating income by approximately $50 million.

Equity Price Risk

The Company holds investments in both public and private companies, certain private equity funds managed by Stone Point Capital, as well as two private equity funds managed by companies unrelated to Stone Point Capital that invests primarily in financial services companies. Publicly traded investments of $20 million are classified as available for sale. Non-publicly traded investments of $37 million are accounted for using the cost method and $119 million are accounted for using the equity method. The investments that are classified as available for sale or that are not publicly traded are subject to risk of changes in market value, which if determined to be other than temporary, could result in realized impairment losses. The Company periodically reviews the carrying value of such investments to determine if any valuation adjustments are appropriate under the applicable accounting pronouncements.

Other

A number of lawsuits and regulatory proceedings are pending. See Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

MARSH & McLENNAN COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

For the Years Ended December 31, (In millions, except per share figures)	2011	2010	2009
Revenue	$ 11,526	$ 10,550	$ 9,831
Expense:			
Compensation and benefits	6,969	6,465	6,182
Other operating expenses	2,919	3,146	2,871
Operating expenses	9,888	9,611	9,053
Operating income	1,638	939	778
Interest income	28	20	17
Interest expense	(199)	(233)	(241)
Cost of extinguishment of debt	(72)	—	—
Investment income (loss)	9	43	(2)
Income before income taxes	1,404	769	552
Income tax expense	422	204	21
Income from continuing operations	982	565	531
Discontinued operations, net of tax	33	306	(290)
Net income before non-controlling interests	1,015	871	241
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	22	16	14
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 993	$ 855	$ 227
Basic net income per share – Continuing operations	$ 1.76	$ 1.01	$ 0.97
– Net income attributable to the Company	$ 1.82	$ 1.56	$ 0.43
Diluted net income per share – Continuing operations	$ 1.73	$ 1.00	$ 0.96
–Net income attributable to the Company	$ 1.79	$ 1.55	$ 0.42
Average number of shares outstanding – Basic	542	540	522
– Diluted	551	544	524
Shares outstanding at December 31,	539	541	530

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

MARSH & McLENNAN COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

For the Years Ended December 31, (In millions of dollars)	2011	2010
Operating cash flows:		
Net income before non-controlling interests	$ 1,015	$ 871
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operations:		
Goodwill impairment charge	—	—
Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets and capitalized software	267	291
Amortization of intangible assets	65	66
Charge for early extinguishment of debt	72	—
Provision for deferred income taxes	178	16
(Gain) loss on investments	(8)	(40)
Loss (gain) on disposition of assets	35	(17)
Stock option expense	21	18
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Net receivables	143	(216)
Other current assets	(225)	51
Other assets	(94)	(216)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	108	(55)
Accrued compensation and employee benefits	107	(13)
Accrued income taxes	1	32
Other liabilities	32	(145)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(12)	79
Net cash provided by operations	1,705	722
Financing cash flows:		
Purchase of treasury shares	(361)	(86)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	496	—
Repayments of debt	(11)	(559)
Payments for early extinguishment of debt	(672)	—
Purchase of non-controlling interests	(21)	(15)
Shares withheld for taxes on vested units – treasury shares	(93)	(59)
Issuance of common stock	162	41
Contingent payments for acquisitions	(16)	—
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(11)	—
Dividends paid	(480)	(452)
Net cash used for financing activities	(1,007)	(1,130)
Investing cash flows:		
Capital expenditures	(280)	(271)
Net sales of long-term investments	62	91
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	3	6
Dispositions	—	1,202
Acquisitions	(237)	(492)
Other, net	(5)	(1)
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	(457)	535
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(22)	(10)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	219	117
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,894	1,777
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 2,113	
Cash and cash equivalents—reported as discontinued operations	—	
Cash and cash equivalents—continuing operations	$ 2,113	

Legal and Other Loss Contingencies: The Company and its subsidiaries are subject to numerous claims, lawsuits and proceedings including claims for errors and omissions. GAAP requires that a liability be recorded when a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. Significant management judgement is required to apply this guidance. The Company utilizes case level reviews by inside and outside counsel, an internal actuarial analysis and other analysis to estimate potential losses. The liability is reviewed quarterly and adjusted as developments warrant. In many cases, the Company has not recorded a liability, other than for legal fees to defend the claim, because we are unable, at the present time, to make a determination that a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable. Given the unpredictability of E&O claims and of litigation that could flow from them, it is possible that an adverse outcome in a particular matter could have a material adverse effect on the Company's businesses, results of operations, financial condition or cash flow in a given quarterly or annual period.

In addition, to the extent that insurance coverage is available, significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of recoveries that are probable of collection under the Company's various insurance programs.

The legal and other contingent liabilities described above are not discounted.

Income Taxes: The Company's tax rate reflects its income, statutory tax rates and tax planning in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgment is required in determining the annual tax rate and in evaluating uncertain tax positions and the ability to realize deferred tax assets.

The Company reports a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position is a two-step process. The first step involves recognition. The Company determines whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon tax examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation, based on only the technical merits of the position. The technical merits of a tax position derive from both statutory and judicial authority (legislation and statutes, legislative intent, regulations, rulings, and case law) and their applicability to the facts and circumstances of the tax position. If a tax position does not meet the more likely than not recognition threshold, the benefit of that position is not recognized in the financial statements. The second step is measurement. A tax position that meets the more likely than not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The tax position is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate resolution with a taxing authority.

Uncertain tax positions are evaluated based upon the facts and circumstances that exist at each reporting period. Subsequent changes in judgment based upon new information may lead to changes in recognition, derecognition, and measurement. Adjustments may result, for example, upon resolution of an issue with the taxing authorities, or expiration of a statute of limitations barring an assessment for an issue. The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

Tax law requires items be included in the Company's tax returns at different times than the items are reflected in the financial statements. As a result, the annual tax expense reflected in the consolidated statements of income is different than that reported in the tax returns. Some of these differences are permanent, such as expenses that are not deductible in the returns, and some differences are temporary and reverse over time, such as depreciation expense. Temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets generally represent items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in tax returns in future years for which benefit has already been recorded in the financial statements. Valuation allowances are established for deferred tax assets when it is estimated that future taxable income will be insufficient to use a deduction or credit in that jurisdiction. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in the financial statements for which payment has been deferred, or expense for which a deduction has been taken already in the tax return but the expense has not yet been recognized in the financial statements.

Derivative Instruments: All derivatives, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. If the derivative is designated as a fair value hedge, the changes in the fair value of the derivative and of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in earnings. If the derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portions of changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income and are

recognized in the income statement when the hedged item affects earnings. Changes in the fair value attributable to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recognized in earnings.

Concentrations of Credit Risk: Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, commissions and fees receivable and insurance recoverables. The Company maintains a policy providing for the diversification of cash and cash equivalent investments and places its investments in a large number of high quality financial institutions to limit the amount of credit risk exposure. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to receivables are generally limited due to the large number of clients and markets in which the Company does business, as well as the dispersion across many geographic areas.

Per Share Data: Under the accounting guidance which applies to the calculation of earnings per share ("EPS") for share-based payment awards with rights to dividends or dividend equivalents, unvested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities and should be included in the computation of basic and dilutive EPS using the two-class method.

Basic net income per share attributable to the Company and income from continuing operations per share are calculated by dividing the respective after-tax income attributable to common shares by the weighted average number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock.

Diluted net income per share attributable to the Company and income from continuing operations per share are calculated by dividing the respective after-tax income attributable to common shares by the weighted average number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock, which have been adjusted for the dilutive effect of potentially issuable common shares (excluding those that are considered participating securities). The diluted earnings per share calculation reflects the more dilutive effect of either (a) the two-class method that assumes that the participating securities have not been exercised or (b) the treasury stock method. Reconciliation of the applicable income components used for diluted

Diluted EPS Calculation *Continuing Operations*		
(In millions, except per share figures)		**2011**
Net income from continuing operations	**$**	**982**
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		
Net income from continuing operations attributable to the Company		
Less: Portion attributable to participating securities		
Net income attributable to common shares for diluted earnings per share		
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding		
Dilutive effect of potentially issuable common shares		
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding		
Average stock price used to calculate common stock equivalents		

comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. The guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. The guidance does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income.

On December 23, 2011, the FASB issued an update that indefinitely defers the provision in this guidance related to the presentation of reclassification adjustments. This new guidance is effective for fiscal and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2011. Other than enhanced disclosure, adoption of this guidance will not have a material affect on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2009, the FASB issued new guidance related to the Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities ("VIE"). The new guidance focuses on "controlling financial interests" and requires companies to perform qualitative analysis to determine whether they must consolidate a VIE by assessing whether the variable interests give them controlling financial interests in the VIE. This guidance is effective for transfers occurring on or after November 15, 2009. Provisions must be applied in annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009 and interim periods within that annual period. The adoption of the guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Also, effective January 1, 2010, the Company adopted new guidance that indefinitely defers the above changes relating to the Company's interests in entities that have all the attributes of an investment company or for which it is industry practice to apply measurement principles for financial reporting that are consistent with those applied by an investment company. As a result, the guidance discussed in the preceding paragraph did not apply to certain investment management trusts managed by Mercer. Mercer manages approximately $15 billion of assets in trusts or funds for which Mercer's management or trustee fee is considered a variable interest. Mercer is not the primary beneficiary of these trusts or funds. Mercer's only variable interest in any of these trusts or funds is its unpaid fees, if any. Mercer's maximum exposure to loss of its interests is, therefore, limited to collection of its fees.

In January 2011, the Company adopted guidance issued by the FASB on revenue recognition regarding multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2011, the Company adopted guidance issued by the FASB which establishes a revenue recognition model for contingent consideration that is payable upon the achievement of an uncertain future event, referred to as a milestone. The scope of this guidance is limited to research or development arrangements and requires an entity to record the milestone payment in its entirety in the period received if the milestone meets all the necessary criteria to be considered substantive. However, entities would not be precluded from making an accounting policy election to apply another appropriate accounting policy that results in the deferral of some portion of the arrangement consideration. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2010, the FASB issued guidance for foreign currency issues and Venezuela's highly inflationary status. The guidance states that Venezuela's economy should be considered highly inflationary as of January 1, 2010 and therefore a U.S. dollar reporting entity must remeasure the financial statements of its Venezuelan subsidiaries as if the subsidiaries' functional reporting currency were the entity's reporting currency (i.e., the U.S. dollar). Any changes related to the conversion of non-U.S. dollar denominated balance sheet accounts must be recognized in earnings. The adoption of the guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Reclassifications: Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform with current year presentation, in particular with regard to separate disclosure of current deferred income tax assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

Virginia, and the Boston office of Kinloch Consulting Group, Inc. In July 2011, Marsh acquired Prescott Pailet Benefits, an employee benefits broker in the state of Texas. In October 2011, Marsh acquired the employee benefits division of Kaeding, Ernst & Co, a Massachusetts-based employee benefits, life insurance and financial planning consulting firm. In November 2011, Marsh acquired Gallagher & Associates, Inc., a property and casualty insurance agency based in Minnesota. In November 2011, Marsh acquired Seitlin Insurance, an insurance firm based in South Florida. These acquisitions were made to expand Marsh's share in the middle-market through Marsh & McLennan Agency.

In January 2011, Mercer acquired Hammond Associates, an investment consulting company for endowments and foundations in the U.S. In June 2011, Mercer acquired Evaluation Associates LLC, an investment consulting firm. In July 2011, Mercer acquired Mahoney Associates, a health and benefits advisory firm based in South Florida. In August 2011, Mercer acquired Censeo Corporation, a human resource consulting firm based in Florida. In December 2011, Mercer acquired Alicia Smith & Associates, a Medicaid policy consulting firm based in Washington, D.C.

Total purchase consideration for the 2011 acquisitions was $197 million which consisted of cash paid of $164 million and deferred and estimated contingent consideration of $33 million. Contingent consideration arrangements are primarily based on EBITDA and revenue targets over two to four years. The fair value of the contingent consideration was based on projected revenue and earnings of the acquired entities. Estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are subject to adjustment when purchase accounting is finalized. The Company also paid $27 million of deferred purchase and contingent consideration related to acquisitions made in prior years. In addition, the Company paid $4 million to purchase other intangible assets during 2011.

In the second quarter of 2011, Marsh acquired the remaining minority interest of a previously majority owned entity for total purchase consideration of $8 million and accounted for this acquisition under the accounting guidance for consolidations and non-controlling interests. This guidance requires that changes in a parent's ownership interest while retaining financial controlling interest in a subsidiary be accounted for as an equity transaction. Stepping up the acquired assets to fair value or the recording of goodwill is not permitted. Therefore, the Company recorded a decrease to additional paid-in capital in 2011 of $2 million related to this transaction.

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company paid deferred purchase consideration of $13 million related to the purchase in 2009 of the minority interest of a previously controlled entity.

The following table presents the preliminary allocation of the acquisition cost to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on their fair values (amounts in millions):

Cash	$	164
Deferred/Contingent consideration		33
Total Consideration	$	197
Allocation of purchase price:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	4
Accounts receivable, net		8
Other current assets		—
Property, plant, and equipment		3
Other assets		1
Intangible assets		80
Goodwill		122
Total assets acquired		218
Current liabilities		14
Other liabilities		7
Total liabilities assumed		21
Net assets acquired	$	197

Prior Year Acquisitions

The Company made six acquisitions in its Risk and Insurance Services segment and two acquisitions in its Consulting segment during 2010.

In the first quarter of 2010, the Company paid deferred purchase consideration of $15 million related to the purchase in 2009 of the minority interest of a previously controlled entity.

Pending Acquisitions

In January 2012, Marsh announced that it had acquired Alexander Forbes' South African brokerage operations, including Alexander Forbes Risk Services and related ancillary operations and insurance broking operations in Botswana and Namibia.

In the first quarter of 2010, Kroll completed the sale of KLS and on August 3, 2010, the Company completed the sale of Kroll to Altegrity.

Kroll's results of operations are reported as discontinued operations in the Company's consolidated statements of income. The year ended 2010 also includes the gain on the sale of Kroll and related tax benefits and the loss on the sale of KLS, which includes the tax provision of $36 million on the sale.

The Company's tax basis in its investment in the stock of Kroll at the time of sale exceeded the recorded amount primarily as a result of prior impairments of goodwill recognized for financial reporting, but not tax. A $265 million deferred tax benefit was recorded in discontinued operations in 2010 as a result of the sale of Kroll.

Summarized Statements of Income data for discontinued operations is as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, *(In millions of dollars)*	**2011**	2010	2009
Kroll Operations			
Revenue	**$ —**	$ 381	$ 699
Expense [(a)]	**—**	345	958
Net operating income	**—**	36	(259)
Income tax	**—**	16	24
Income from Kroll operations, net of tax	**—**	20	(283)
Other discontinued operations, net of tax	**(17)**	(7)	—
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	**(17)**	13	(283)
Disposals of discontinued operations [(b)]	**25**	58	8
Income tax (credit) expense [(c)]	**(25)**	(235)	15
Disposals of discontinued operations, net of tax	**50**	293	(7)
Discontinued operations, net of tax	**$ 33**	$ 306	$ (290)
Discontinued operations, net of tax per share			
– Basic	**$ 0.06**	$ 0.55	$ (0.54)
– Diluted	**$ 0.06**	$ 0.55	$ (0.54)

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alter the fair values of its reporting units, macroeconomic conditions and their potential impact on reporting unit fair values, actual performance compared with budget and prior projections used in its estimation of reporting unit fair values, industry and market conditions, and the year over year change in the Company's share price.

Based on its qualitative evaluation, the Company concluded that a two-step goodwill impairment test was not required in 2011.

The Company completed the sale of Kroll on August 3, 2010. As previously reported, in the second quarter of 2009, Kroll completed the sale of KGS, its U.S. government security clearance screening business. As a result of the sale, the Company allocated goodwill between KGS (the portion of the reporting unit sold) and Kroll (the portion of the reporting unit retained), based on the relative fair value of the two units. In addition, as required under GAAP, the Company evaluated the portion of the reporting unit retained for potential impairment. Fair value was estimated using a market approach, based on management's latest projections and outlook for the businesses in the current environment. This fair value determination was categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. On the basis of the step one impairment test, the Company concluded that goodwill in the reporting unit was impaired. A step two impairment test which under ASC Topic No. 350 ("Intangibles – Goodwill and Other") is required to be completed after an impairment is indicated in a step one test and requires a complete re-valuation of all assets and liabilities of the reporting units in the same manner as a business combination. The Company recorded a non-cash charge of $315 million to write down Kroll's goodwill to its estimated fair value in 2009. The charge of $315 million is included in discontinued operations, which also includes the operating results of Kroll.

Other intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life are amortized over their estimated lives and reviewed for impairment upon the occurrence of certain triggering events in accordance with applicable accounting literature.

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

(In millions of dollars)		**2011**		2010
Balance as of January 1, as reported[(a)]	**$**	**6,420**	$	5,990
Goodwill acquired		**124**		502
Other adjustments[(b)]		**18**		(72)
Balance at December 31,	**$**	**6,562**	$	6,420

(a) Amounts in 2010 exclude goodwill and accumulated impairment losses related to Kroll, which were reclassified to discontinued operations.

(b) Primarily purchase accounting adjustments and foreign exchange.

The goodwill acquired of $124 million in 2011 represents $76 million related to the Risk and Insurance Services segment and $48 million related to the Consulting segment.

Goodwill allocable to the Company's reportable segments is as follows: Risk and Insurance Services, $4.5 billion and Consulting, $2.1 billion.

Amortized intangible assets consist of the cost of client lists, client relationships and trade names acquired. The gross cost and accumulated amortization is as follows:

	2011			2010		
December 31, (In millions of dollars)	**Gross Cost**	**Accumulated Amortization**	**Net Carrying Amount**	Gross Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Amortized intangibles	**$ 666**	**$ 265**	**$ 401**	$ 615	$ 212	$ 403

Aggregate amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was $65 million, $50 million and $26 million, respectively, and the estimated future aggregate amortization expense is as follows:

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities and their balance sheet classifications are as follows:

For the Years Ended December 31,

up to approximately $240 million could be required relating to these domestic deferred tax assets. The realization of the remaining U.S. federal deferred tax assets is not as sensitive to U.S. profits because it is supported by anticipated repatriation of future annual earnings from the Company’s profitable global operations, consistent with the Company's historical practice. In addition, when making its assessment about the realization of its domestic deferred tax assets at December 31, 2011, the Company continued to assess the realizability of deferred tax assets of certain other entities with a history of recent losses, including other U.S. entities that file separate state tax returns and foreign subsidiaries, and recorded valuation allowances as appropriate.

Company believes the resolution of tax matters will not have a material effect on the consolidated financial condition of the Company, although a resolution could have a material impact on the Company's net income or cash flows and on its effective tax rate in a particular future period. It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will decrease between zero and approximately $80 million within the next twelve months due to settlement of audits and expiration of statutes of limitation.

8. Retirement Benefits

The Company maintains qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans for its U.S. and non-U.S. eligible employees. The Company's policy for funding its tax qualified defined benefit retirement plans is to contribute amounts at least sufficient to meet the funding requirements set forth by U.S. law and the laws of the non-U.S. jurisdictions in which the Company offers defined benefit plans.

Combined U.S. and non-U.S. Plans

The weighted average actuarial assumptions utilized for the U.S. and significant non-U.S. defined benefit plans as of the end of the year are as follows:

Weighted average assumptions:	
Discount rate (for expense)	
Expected return on plan assets	

	U.S. Pension Benefits		U.S. Postretirement Benefits	
	2011	2010	**2011**	2010
Weighted average assumptions:				
Discount rate (for expense)	**5.90%**	6.35%	**5.95%**	6.30%
Expected return on plan assets	**8.75%**	8.75%	**—**	—
Rate of compensation increase (for expense)	**3.90%**	3.90%	**—**	—
Discount rate (for benefit obligation)	**5.15%**	5.90%	**5.10%**	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase (for benefit obligation)	**2.00%**	3.90%	**—**	—

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and aggregate fair value of plan assets for U.S. pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were $4.5 billion, $4.5 billion and $3.5 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2011 and $4.0 billion, $3.9 billion and $3.4 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2010.

Assets *(In millions of dollars)*	Fair Value Measurements at December 31, 2011		
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable
Common/Collective trusts	**$ 10**	**$ 4,837**	
Corporate obligations	**—**	**1,792**	
Corporate stocks	**1,716**	**15**	
Private equity/Partnerships	**—**	**1**	
Government securities	**10**	**368**	
Real estate	**14**	**4**	
Short-term investment funds	**288**	**42**	
Company common stock	**253**	**—**	
Other investments	**1**	**34**	
Insurance group annuity contracts	**—**	**—**	
Swaps	**—**	**5**	
Total investments	**$ 2,292**	**$ 7,098**	

The Company's policy is to issue treasury shares upon option exercises or share unit conversion. The Company intends to issue treasury shares as long as an adequate number of those shares are available.

Restricted Stock Units and Performance Stock Units: Restricted stock units may be awarded under the Company's 2011 Incentive and Stock Award Plan. The Compensation Committee determines the restrictions on such units, when the restrictions lapse, when the units vest and are paid, and under what terms the units are forfeited. The cost of these awards is amortized over the vesting period, which is generally three years. Beginning with awards granted in 2006, awards to senior executives and other employees may include three-year performance-based restricted stock units and three-year service-based restricted stock units. The payout of performance-based restricted stock units (payable in shares of the Company common stock) may range generally from 0-200% of the number of units granted, based on the achievement of objective, pre-determined company or operating company performance measures generally over a three-year performance period. The Company accounts for these awards as performance condition restricted stock units. The performance condition is not considered in the determination of grant date fair value of such awards. Compensation cost is recognized over the performance period based on management's estimate of the number of units expected to vest and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of shares paid out at the end of the three-year performance period. Beginning with awards granted on or after February 23, 2009, dividend equivalents are not paid out unless and until such time that the award vests.

A summary of the status of the Company's restricted stock units and performance stock units as of December 31, 2011 and changes during the period then ended is presented below:

	Restricted Stock Units	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested balance at January 1, 2011	**18,749,101**	**$ 22.91**
Granted	**5,549,028**	**eglueT1fr V4 TLe 0 0 10 294.15 348.47 Tm[]TJETBT4210**
Vested	**8,465,116**	
Forfeited	**774,585**	
Non-vested balance at December 31, 2011	**15,058,428**	

A summary of the status of the Company's restricted stock awards as of December 31, 2011 and changes during the period then ended is presented below:

	Shares		Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested balance at January 1, 2011	**73,900**	**$**	**41.41**
Granted	**—**	**$**	**—**
Vested	**22,200**	**$**	**28.74**
Forfeited	**—**	**$**	**—**
Non-vested balance at December 31, 2011	**51,700**	**$**	**46.86**

The Company has not granted restricted stock awards during any year after 2005. The total fair value of the Company's restricted stock distributed during the year ended December 31, 2011 was $0.6 million. There were no restricted stock distributions in 2010 and 2009.

As of December 31, 2011, there was $191 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the Company's restricted stock, restricted stock units and performance stock unit awards.

Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. Stock Purchase Plans

In May 1999, the Company's stockholders approved an employee stock purchase plan (the “1999 Plan”) to replace the 1994 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “1994 Plan”), which terminated on September 30, 1999 following its fifth annual offering. Under the current terms of the Plan, shares are purchased four times during the plan year at a price that is 95% of the average market price on each quarterly purchase date. Under the 1999 Plan, after including the available remaining unused shares in the 1994 Plan and reducing the shares available by 10,000,000 consistent with the Company's Board of Directors' action in March 2007, no more than 35,600,000 shares of the Company's common stock may be sold. Employees purchased 1,000,337 shares during the year ended December 31, 2011 and at December 31, 2011, 5,035,737 shares were available for issuance under the 1999 Plan. Under the 1995 Company Stock Purchase Plan for International Employees (the “International Plan”), after reflecting the additional 5,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance approved by the Company's Board of Directors in July 2002, and the addition of 4,000,000 shares due to a shareholder action in May 2007, no more than 12,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock may be sold. Employees purchased 133,662 shares during the year ended December 31, 2011 and there were 3,197,034 shares available for issuance at December 31, 2010 for issuance under the International Plan. The plans are considered non-compensatory.

10. Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company has categorized its assets and liabilities that are valued at fair value on a recurring basis into a three-level fair value hierarchy as defined by the FASB in ASC Topic No. 820 (“Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). In some cases, the inputs used to measure fair value might fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy, for disclosure purposes, is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Assets and liabilities recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value are categorized based on the inputs in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1. Assets and liabilities whose values are based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market (examples include active exchange-traded equity securities, most U.S.

Government and agency securities, money market mutual funds and certain other sovereign government obligations).

Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 1 inputs include exchange traded equity securities and mutual funds.

Level 2. Assets and liabilities whose values are based on the following:

Contingent Consideration Liability

Purchase consideration for some acquisitions made by the Company includes contingent consideration arrangements. Contingent consideration arrangements are primarily based on meeting EBITDA and revenue targets over two to four years. The fair value of contingent consideration is estimated as the present value of future cash flows that would result from the projected revenue and earnings of the acquired entities.

The following fair value hierarchy table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

(In millions of dollars)				
Assets:				
Financial instruments owned:				
Exchange traded equity securities [(a)]				
Mutual funds[(a)]				
Money market funds[(b)]				

11. Long-term Commitments

The Company leases office facilities, equipment and automobiles under non-cancelable operating leases. These leases expire on varying dates; in some instances contain renewal and expansion options; do not restrict the payment of dividends or the incurrence of debt or additional lease obligations; and contain no significant purchase options. In addition to the base rental costs, occupancy lease agreements generally provide for rent escalations resulting from increased assessments for real estate taxes and other charges. Approximately 97% of the Company's lease obligations are for the use of office space.

The consolidated statements of income include net rental costs of $430 million, $421 million and $397 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, after deducting rentals from subleases ($9 million in 2011, $8 million in 2010 and $5 million in 2009). The net rental costs disclosed above exclude rental costs and sublease income for previously accrued restructuring charges related to vacated space.

At December 31, 2011, the aggregate future minimum rental commitments under all non-cancelable operating lease agreements are as follows:

For the Years Ended December 31, (In millions of dollars)	Gross Rental Commitments	Rentals from Subleases	Net Rental Commitments
2012	$ 412	$ 49	$ 363
2013	$ 368	$ 45	$ 323
2014	$ 316	$ 43	$ 273
2015	$ 275	$ 39	$ 236
2016	$ 236	$ 39	$ 197
Subsequent years	$ 1,133	$ 142	$ 991

The Company has entered into agreements with various service companies to outsource certain information systems activities and responsibilities and processing activities. Under these agreements, the Company is required to pay minimum annual service charges. Additional fees may be payable depending upon the volume of transactions processed, with all future [illegible] 485.5 523.47 Tm lowd of dividends or the incurre3 -9 -

The fair value of the swaps at inception was zero and subsequent changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps are reflected in the carrying value of the interest rate swaps and in the consolidated balance sheet. The carrying value of the debt on the balance sheet was adjusted by an equal amount. The gain or loss on the hedged item (fixed rate debt) and the offsetting gain or loss on the interest rate swaps as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

Income statement classification (In millions of dollars)	Gain on Swaps	Loss on Notes	Net Income Effect
Other Operating Expenses	$ 7	$ (7)	$ —

The amounts earned and owed under the swap agreements are accrued each period and are reported in interest expense. There was no ineffectiveness recognized in the periods presented. The portion of the debt acquired under the tender offer discussed above was not part of the first $250 million outstanding and therefore, did not impact the hedged portion of this debt.

Additional credit facilities, guarantees and letters of credit are maintained with various banks, primarily related to operations located outside the United States, aggregating $248 million at December 31, 2011 and $272 million at December 31, 2010. There were no outstanding borrowings under these facilities at December 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

Scheduled repayments of long-term debt in 2012 and in the four succeeding years are $259 million, $260 million, $330 million, $490 million and $11 million, respectively.

13. Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of the Company's significant financial instruments is provided below. Certain estimates and judgments were required to develop the fair value amounts. The fair value amounts shown below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company would realize upon disposition, nor do they indicate the Company's intent or need to dispose of the financial instrument.

	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
(In millions of dollars)	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,113	$ 2,113	$ 1,894	$ 1,894
Long-term investments	$ 58	$ 58	$ 68	$ 64
Short-term debt	$ 260	$ 261	$ 8	$ 8
Long-term debt	$ 2,668	$ 2,958	$ 3,026	$ 3,234

Cash and Cash Equivalents : The estimated fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximates their carrying value.

Long-term Investments : Long-term investments include certain investments carried at cost and unrealized gains related to available-for-sale investments held in a fiduciary capacity as discussed below.

The Company has long-term investments of $37 million and $39 million at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, carried on the cost basis for which there are no readily available market prices. These investments are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company monitors these investments for impairment and makes appropriate reductions in carrying values when necessary.

A portion of the Company's fiduciary funds described in Note 3 are invested in high quality debt securities and are classified as available-for-sale. Gross unrealized gains (pre-tax) on these securities that are included in other assets and accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated balance sheets were $1 million and $7 million at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded gross unrealized losses (pre-tax) of $6 million, $10 million, and $7 million respectively, related to these investments. These amounts have been excluded from earnings and reported, net of deferred income taxes, in accumulated other

comprehensive income (loss), which is a component of equity.

Short-term and Long-term Debt : The fair value of the Company's short-term debt, which consists primarily of term debt maturing within the next year, approximates its carrying value. The estimated fair value of a primary portion of the Company's long-term debt is based on discounted future cash flows using current interest rates available for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities. The fair value of long term debt includes the fair value of the interest rate swap derivative on the first $250 million of Senior Notes maturing in 2014 (discussed above).

14. Integration and Restructuring Costs

The Company recorded total restructuring costs of $51 million in 2011, the majority of which related to severance.

Details of the activity from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2011 regarding restructuring activities, which includes liabilities from actions prior to 2011, are as follows:

(In millions of dollars)	
Severance	
Future rent under non-	

Contingencies may expose the Company or its subsidiaries to liability for significant monetary damages and other forms of relief. Where a loss is both probable and reasonably estimable, we establish liabilities in accordance with FASB ASC Subtopic No. 450-20 (Contingencies—Loss Contingencies). Except as described above, we are not able at this time to provide a reasonable estimate of the range of possible loss attributable to these matters or the impact they may have on the Company's consolidated results of

17. Segment Information

The Company is organized based on the types of services provided. Under this organizational structure, the Company's segments are:

- Risk and Insurance Services , comprising insurance services (Marsh) and reinsurance services (Guy Carpenter); and
- Consulting , comprising Mercer and Oliver Wyman Group

With the sale of Kroll in August 2010, along with previous divestiture transactions between 2008 and 2010, the Company has divested its entire Risk Consulting and Technology segment.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those used for the consolidated financial statements described in Note 1 to the Company's 2011 10-K. Segment performance is evaluated based on segment operating income, which includes directly related expenses, and charges or credits related to integration and restructuring but not the Company's corporate-level expenses. Revenues are attributed to geographic areas on the basis of where the services are performed.

Selected information about the Company's segments and geographic areas of operation are as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31, (In millions of dollars)	Revenue
2011 –	
Risk and Insurance Services	$ 6,301
Consulting	5,265
Total Operating Segments	11,566
Corporate / Eliminations	(40)
Total Consolidated	$ 11,526
2010 –	
Risk and Insurance Services	$ 5,764
Consulting	4,835
Total Operating Segments	10,599
Corporate / Eliminations	(49)
Total Consolidated	$ 10,550
2009 –	
Risk and Insurance Services	$ 5,284
Consulting	
Total Operating Segments	
Corporate / Eliminations	
Total Consolidated	

Details of operating segment revenue are as follows:

For the Years Ended December 31, (In millions of dollars)	2011	2010	2009
Risk and Insurance Services			
Marsh	$ 5,253	$ 4,781	$ 4,363
Guy Carpenter	1,048	983	921
Total Risk and Insurance Services	6,301	5,764	5,284
Consulting			
Mercer	3,782	3,478	3,327
Oliver Wyman Group	1,483	1,357	1,282
Total Consulting	5,265	4,835	4,609
Total Operating Segments	11,566	10,599	9,893
Corporate/ Eliminations	(40)	(49)	(62)
Total	$ 11,526	$ 10,550	$ 9,831

Information by geographic area is as follows:

For the Years Ended December 31, (In millions of dollars)	2011	2010	2009
Revenue			
United States	$ 5,131	$ 4,708	$ 4,436
United Kingdom	1,922	1,720	1,708
Continental Europe	1,906	1,809	1,798
Asia Pacific	1,287	1,067	862
Other	1,320	1,295	1,089
	11,566	10,599	9,893
Corporate/Eliminations	(40)	(49)	(62)
	$ 11,526	$ 10,550	$ 9,831

For the Years Ended December 31,

Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA AND
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In millions of dollars, except per share figures)			
2011:				
Revenue	$ 2,884	$ 2,928	$ 2,806	$ 2,908
Operating income	$ 472	$ 465	$ 310	$ 391
Income from continuing operations	$ 319	$ 286	$ 133	$ 244
Income from discontinued operations	$ 12	$ 3	$ 2	$ 16
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 325	$ 282	$ 130	$ 256
Basic Per Share Data:				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.57	$ 0.51	$ 0.24	$ 0. [
Income from discontinued operations	$ 0.02	$ —	$ —	
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 0.59	$ 0.51	$ 0.24	
Diluted Per Share Data:				
Income from continuing operations	$ 0.56	$ 0.50	$ 0.23	
Income from discontinued operations	$ 0.02	$ —	$ 0.01	
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 0.58	$ 0.50	$ 0.24	
Dividends Paid Per Share	$ 0.21	$ 0.21	$ 0.22	
2010:				
Revenue	$ 2,635	$ 2,606	$ 2,524	
Operating income (loss) (a)	$ 425	$ (50)	$ 239	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 274	$ (29)	$ 128	
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	$ (22)	$ 271	$ 43	
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 248	$ 236	$ 168	
Basic Per Share Data:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 0.50	$ (0.06)	$ 0.23	
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	$ (0.04)	$ 0.49	$ 0.07	
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 0.46	$ 0.43	$ 0.30	
Diluted Per Share Data:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	$ 0.49	$ (0.06)	$ 0.22	
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	$ (0.04)	$ 0.49	$ 0.08	
Net income attributable to the Company	$ 0.45	$ 0.43	$ 0.30	
Dividends Paid Per Share	$ 0.20	$ 0.20	$ 0.20	

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Based on their evaluation, as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-K, the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

(a)

(b) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.
New York, New York

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying management’s annual report on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Information as to the directors and nominees for the board of directors of the Company is incorporated herein by reference to the material set forth under the heading “Item 1—Election of Directors” in the 2012 Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules. †

The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

(1) Consolidated Financial Statements:

Consolidated Statements of Income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Other:

Selected Quarterly Financial Data and Supplemental Information (Unaudited) for fiscal years 2010 and 2009

Five-Year Statistical Summary of Operations

(2) All required Financial Statement Schedules are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) The following exhibits are filed as a part of this report:

(2.1) Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 6, 2010, by and between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Altegrity, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010)

(3.1) Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2008)

(3.2) Amended and Restated By-Laws of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 17, 2009)

(4.1) Indenture dated as of June 14, 1999 between Marsh & McLennan Companies and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as trustee (incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-108566)

(4.2) First Supplemental Indenture dated as of June 14, 1999 between Marsh & McLennan Companies and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as trustee (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999)

(4.3) Second Supplemental Indenture dated as of February 19, 2003 between Marsh & McLennan Companies and U.S. Bank National Association (as successor to State Street Bank and Trust Company), as trustee (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003)

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† As permitted by Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, the company has not filed with this Form 10-K certain instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the company and its subsidiaries because the total amount authorized under any of such instruments does not exceed 10% of the total assets of the company and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. The company agrees to furnish a copy of any such agreement to the Commission upon request.

(10.4) Amendment No. 3, dated August 17, 2006, to the Agreement, dated January 30, 2005, as amended, among Mylan Laboratories Inc., Mylan Technologies Inc. and Merck KGaA.

(10.15) *Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001)

(10.16) *Form of Awards under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2004)

(10.17) *Additional Forms of Awards under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2005)

(10.18) *Form of Long-term Incentive Award under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006)

(10.19) *Form of 2007 Long-term Incentive Award under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007)

(10.20) *Form of 2008 Long-term Incentive Award under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2008)

(10.21) *Form of 2009 Long-term Incentive Award under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

(10.25) *Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007)

(10.26) *Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award, dated as of January 1, 2009, under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)

(10.27) *Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award, dated as of February 23, 2009, under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009)

(10.28) *Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award, dated as of May 3, 2010, under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010)

(10.29) *Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award, dated as of April 20, 2011, under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011)

(10.30) *Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award, dated as of February 1, 2012, under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2011 Incentive and Stock Award Plan

(10.31) *Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2011 Incentive and Stock Award Plan (incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated August 5, 2011)

(10.32) *Amendments to Certain Marsh & McLennan Companies Equity-Based Awards Due to U.S. Tax Law Changes Affecting Equity-Based Awards granted under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan and the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Employee Incentive and Stock Award Plan, effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)

(10.33) *Amendments to Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Awards Due to U.S. Tax Law Changes Affecting Awards granted under the Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. 2000 Senior Executive Incentive and Stock Award Plan, dated June 5, 2009 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009)

(10.34) *Section 409A Amendment Document, effective as of January 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)

(10.35) *Marsh & McLennan Companies Supplemental Savings & Investment Plan (formerly the Marsh & McLennan Companies Stock Investment Supplemental Plan), Amendment and Restatement effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)

(10.50) *Amendment No. 1, dated as of September 25, 2006, to Employment Agreement, dated December 19, 2005, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and M. Michele Burns (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006)

(10.51) *Amendment No. 2, dated as of December 12, 2008, to Employment Agreement, dated December 19, 2005, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and M. Michele Burns (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)

(10.52) *Letter Agreement, effective as of March 31, 2010, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and M. Michele Burns (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010)

(10.53) *Employment Letter, effective as of October 3, 2011, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and M. Michele Burns (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 3, 2007)

(10.54) *Employment Agreement, dated as of December 10, 2007, by and between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Daniel S. Glaser (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009)

(10.55) *Letter Agreement, effective as of December 10, 2010, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Daniel S. Glaser (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010)

(10.56) *Letter Agreement, effective as of April 20, 2011, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Daniel S. Glaser

(10.57) *Employment Agreement, dated as of January 29, 2008, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Brian Duperreault (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 29, 2008)

(10.58) *Employment Letter, effective as of September 17, 2009 and January 30, 2011, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Brian Duperreault (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 16, 2009)

(10.59) *Letter Agreement, dated August 18, 2008, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and Vanessa A. Wittman (incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 18, 2008)

(10.60) *Employment Agreement, effective as of March 1, 2007, by and between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and David A. Nadler (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011)

(10.61) *Amendment, effective as of December 31, 2008, to Employment Agreement, dated March 1, 2007, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and David A. Nadler (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011)

(10.62) *Letter Agreement, effective as of February 28, 2010, between Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. and David A. Nadler (incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011)

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* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit pursuant to Item 15(b) of Form 10-K.

(12)	Statement Re: Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges
(14)	Code of Ethics for Chief Executive and Senior Financial Officers (incorporated by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
(21)	List of Subsidiaries of Marsh & McLennan Companies (as of 2/17/2011)
(23)	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
(24)	Power of Attorney (included on signature page)
(31.1)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
(31.2)	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
(32)	Section 1350 Certifications
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

Name		

/s/ BRUCE P. NOLOP
Bruce P. Nolop

/s/ MARC D. OKEN
Marc D. Oken

/s/ MORTON O. SCHAPIRO
Morton O. Schapiro

/s/ ADELE SIMMONS

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Brian Duperreault, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (the “registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 28, 2012

/s/ Brian Duperreault

Brian Duperreault

President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Vanessa A. Wittman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (the “registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under

Exhibit 32.1

Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

The certification set forth below is being submitted in connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2011 of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (the "Report") for the purpose of complying with Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Brian Duperreault, the President and Chief Executive Officer, and Vanessa A. Wittman, the Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer, of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. each certifies that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

1. the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
2. the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.

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COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

AUDIT
Marc D. Oken, Chair
; B D I B S Z 8 $ B S U F S
Elaine La Roche
Bruce P. Nolop
Lloyd M. Yates

COMPENSATION
H. Edward Hanway, Chair
Oscar Fanjul
Lord Lang of Monkton
Steven A. Mills
Morton O. Schapiro
R. David Yost

COMPLIANCE AND RISK
; B D I B S Z 8 Chair $ B S U F S
Elaine La Roche
Bruce P. Nolop
Lloyd M. Yates

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY
Adele Simmons, Chair
Bruce P. Nolop
Lloyd M. Yates
R. David Yost

DIRECTORS AND GOVERNANCE
Morton O. Schapiro, Chair
Lord Lang of Monkton
Steven A. Mills
Adele Simmons

EXECUTIVE
Lord Lang of Monkton, Chair
; B D I B S Z 8 $ B S U F S
Brian Duperreault
Oscar Fanjul
H. Edward Hanway
Marc D. Oken
Morton O. Schapiro

FINANCE
Oscar Fanjul, Chair
Brian Duperreault
H. Edward Hanway
Lord Lang of Monkton
Bruce P. Nolop
Marc D. Oken

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

BENJAMIN ALLEN