



Fiscal 2017 Results

Fixed Income Investors Presentation

June 2018

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The financial information used in this document was prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”), unless otherwise stated. Generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) differ in certain important respects. You should consult your own professional advisers for a more complete understanding of the differences between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP and the generally accepted accounting principles of other jurisdictions and how those differences might affect the financial information contained in this document.

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This document is as of June 8, 2018.

Definitions of abbreviations used in this document

the Bank	: MUFG Bank	the Trust Bank	: Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
the Securities HD	: Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd.	NICOS	: Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.
MUAH	: MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation	KS	: Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited (Krungsri)

Definitions of figures used in this document

Consolidated	: Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (consolidated)
Non-consolidated	: Simple sum of MUFG Bank (non-consolidated) and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (non-consolidated)

Agenda

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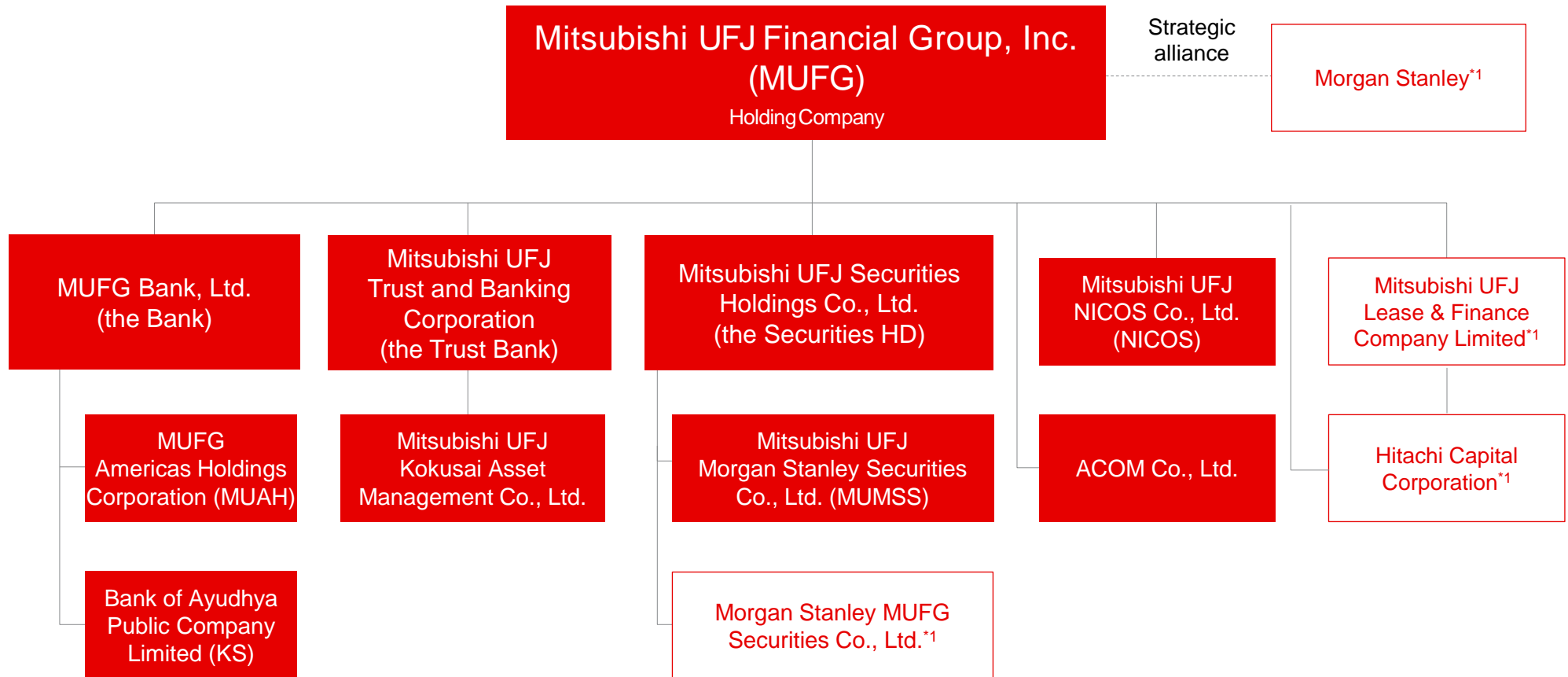
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Group structure



*1 Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance, Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities and Hitachi Capital are equity method affiliates of MUFG

Financials*1

	FY2017
1 Consolidated gross profits (before credit costs for trust accounts)	¥3,854.2bn / US\$36.2bn
2 Profits attributable to owners of parent	¥989.6bn / US\$9.3bn
	End Mar 2018
3 Total assets	¥306.9tn / US\$2.8tn
4 Loans (banking + trust accounts)	¥108.3tn / US\$1,020.6bn
5 Deposits	¥177.3tn / US\$1,669.5bn
6 Market capitalization*2	¥9.6tn / US\$90.8bn
7 Consolidated LCR*3	144.8%
8 NPL ratio*4	1.17%

*1 Exchange rate applied is ¥106.21/US\$

*2 As of end Apr 2018

*3 The ratio is the three-month average of daily LCR for the three months ended March 31, 2018, that is calculated by dividing the balance of High-Quality Liquid Assets by the amount of total net cash flows on a daily basis for the same three months

*4 Total risk-monitored loans / total loans and bills discounted

Group network

(As of end Mar 18)

Domestic Network:

Approx. 650 locations

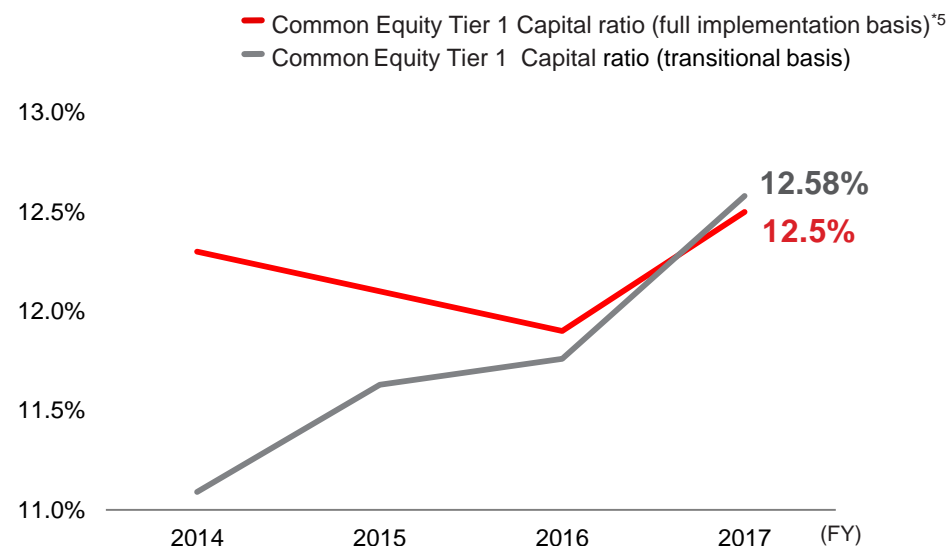
Overseas Network:

**Approx. 1,200 locations
across over 50 countries**

Capital

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio
as of end Mar 18 (financial strength)

12.5%
(full implementation basis)*5



*5 Calculated on the basis of regulations expected to be applied at the end of March 2019

Ratings (holding company)

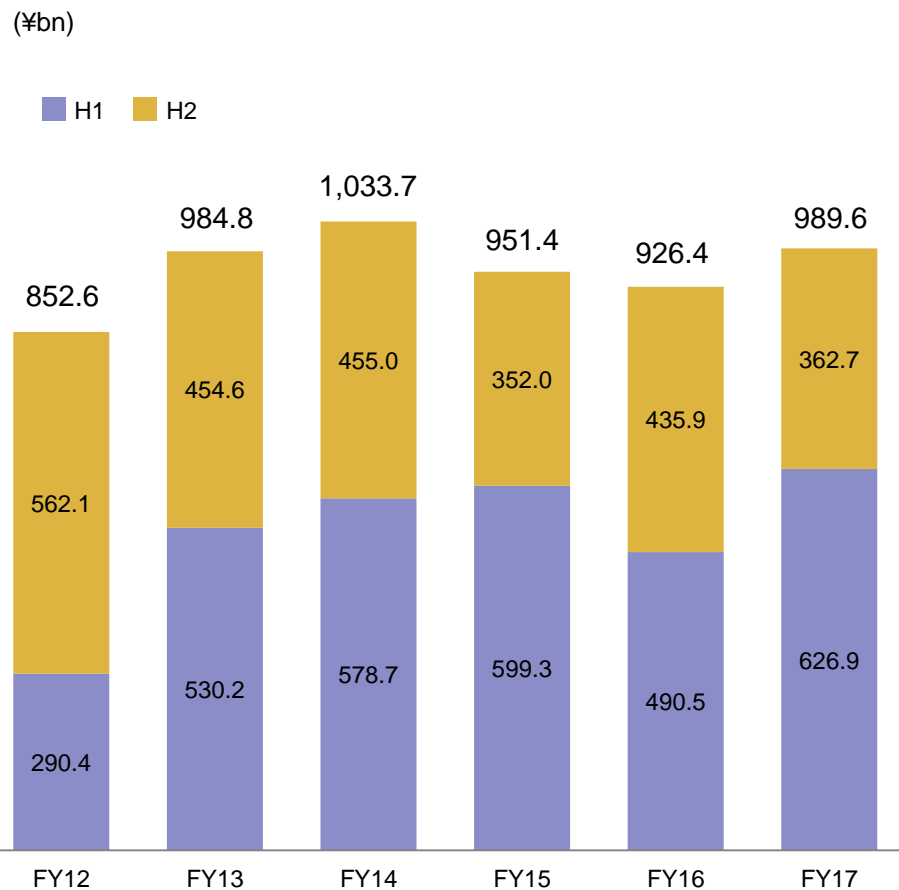
(As of end Apr 18)

	Moody's	S&P	Fitch
Long-term	A1	A-	A
Short-term	P-1	-	F1

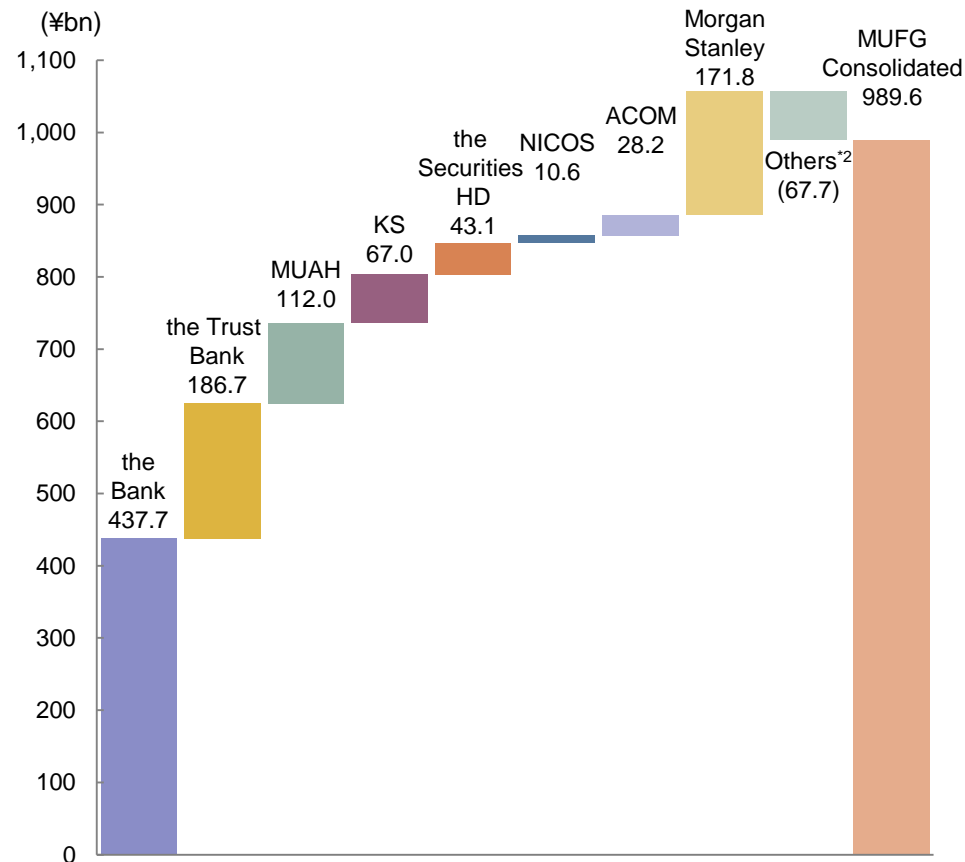
Outline of profits attributable to owners of parent

(Consolidated)

History of profits attributable to owners of parent



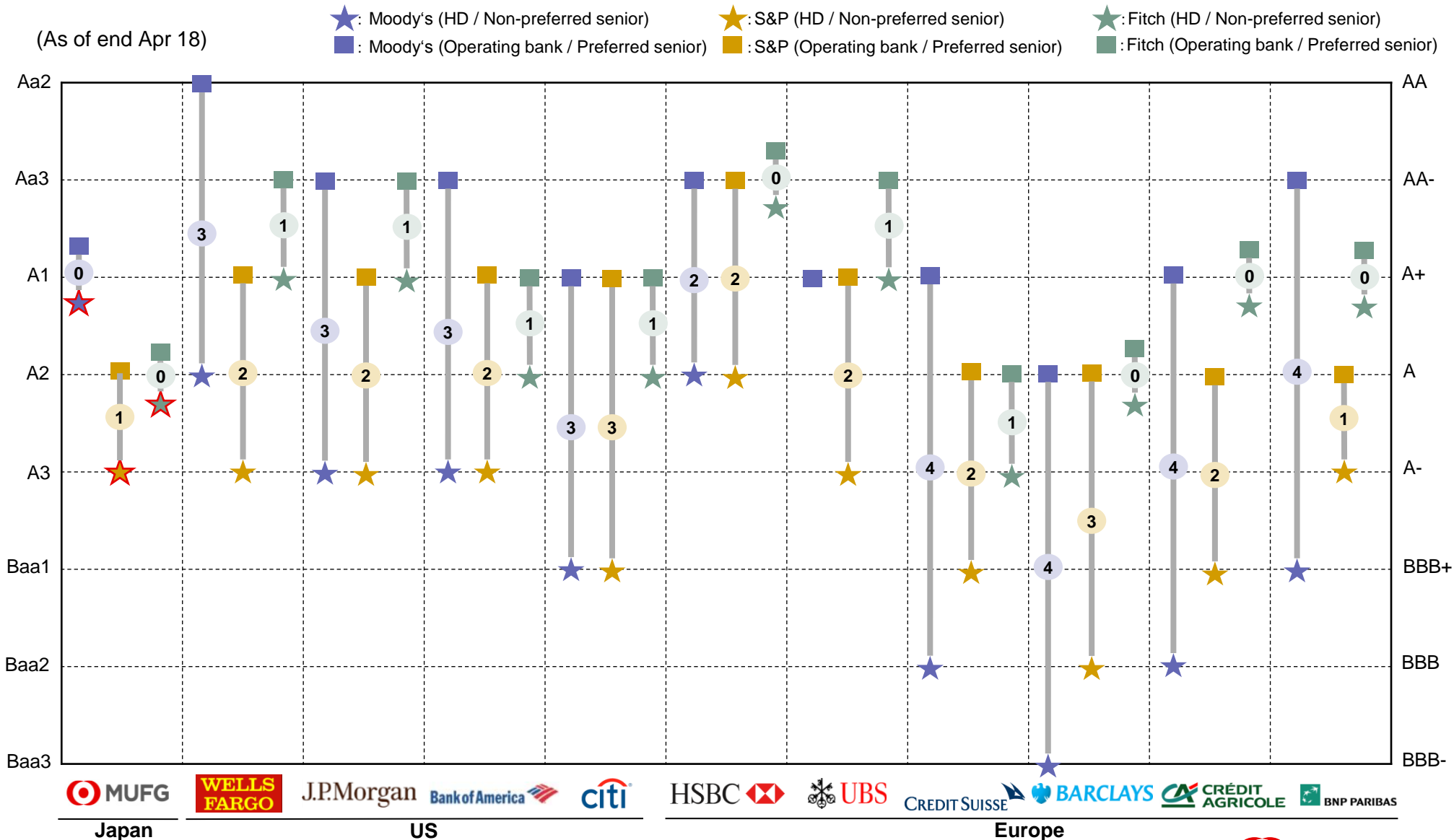
Breakdown of profits attributable to owners of parent*1



*1 The above figures take into consideration the percentage holding in each subsidiary and equity method investee (after-tax basis)

*2 Including cancellation of the amount of inter-group dividend receipt and equity method income from other affiliate companies

Global financial institutions' senior bonds ratings



1 For CA and BNP, there is a single issuing entity, issuing both Preferred and Non-preferred senior bonds rather than separate HD and Operating bank issuing senior bonds, respectively

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Income statement summary

(Consolidated)

Income statement

(¥bn)		FY16	FY17	Changes
1	Gross profits (before credit costs for trust accounts)	4,011.8	3,854.2	(157.5)
2	Net interest income	2,024.4	1,906.8	(117.6)
3	Trust fees + Net fees and commissions	1,450.5	1,449.7	(0.8)
4	Net trading profits + Net other operating profits	536.7	497.6	(39.1)
5	Net gains (losses) on debt securities	56.8	6.7	(50.1)
6	G&A expenses	2,593.5	2,621.4	27.8
7	Net operating profits	1,418.2	1,232.8	(185.4)
8	Total credit costs ^{*1}	(155.3)	(46.1)	109.2
9	Net gains (losses) on equity securities	124.9	133.1	8.2
10	Net gains (losses) on sales of equity securities	127.4	140.1	12.6
11	Losses on write-down of equity securities	(2.5)	(7.0)	(4.4)
12	Profits (losses) from investments in affiliates	244.4	242.8	(1.5)
13	Other non-recurring gains (losses)	(271.4)	(100.3)	171.1
14	Ordinary profits	1,360.7	1,462.4	101.6
15	Net extraordinary gains (losses)	(57.5)	(53.0)	4.4
16	Total of income taxes-current and income taxes-deferred	(342.1)	(313.4)	28.7
17	Profits attributable to owners of parent	926.4	989.6	63.2
18	EPS (¥)	68.28	74.55	6.27

*1 Credit costs for trust accounts + Provision for general allowance for credit losses + Credit costs (included in non-recurring gains/losses)
+ Reversal of allowance for credit losses + Reversal of reserve for contingent losses included in credit costs + Gains on loans written-off

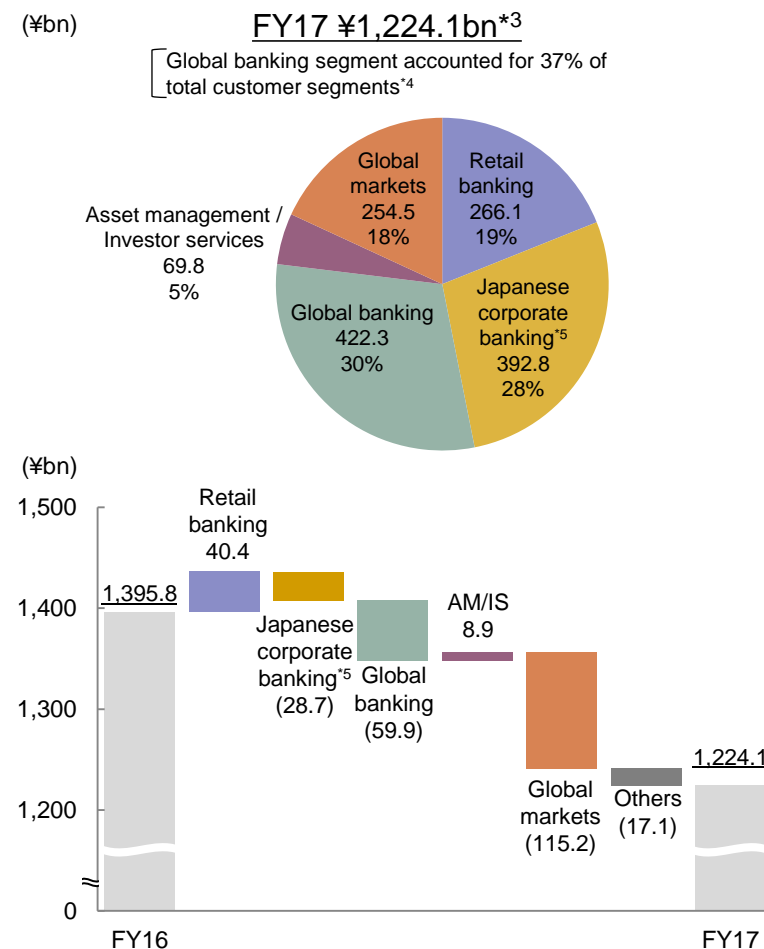
*2 All figures are in actual exchange rate and managerial accounting basis

*3 Including profits or losses from others

*4 Net operating profit of Global banking / net operating profit of all customer segments

*5 Excluding overseas business with Japanese corporates

Net operating profits by segment^{*2}



Balance sheet summary

(Consolidated)

Condensed balance sheet

(As of end Mar 18)

(¥tn)

Total assets 306.9

Loans 108.3
(Banking + Trust accounts)

Investment securities
59.2
(Banking accounts)

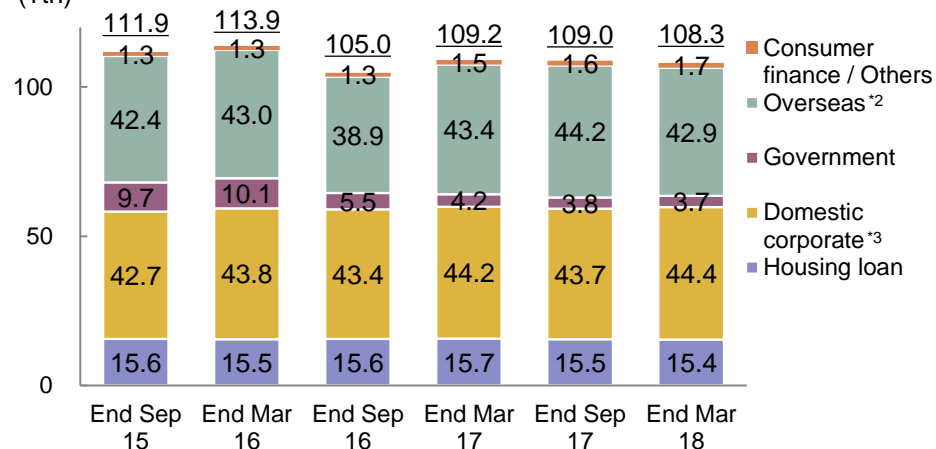
Total liabilities 289.6

Deposits 177.3

Total net assets 17.2

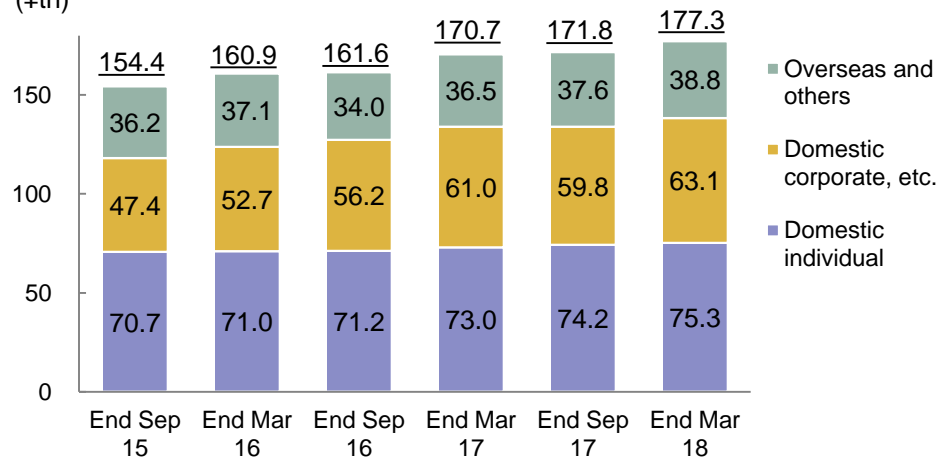
Loans (Period end balance)*1

(¥tn)



Deposits (Period end balance)

(¥tn)



*1 Sum of banking and trust accounts

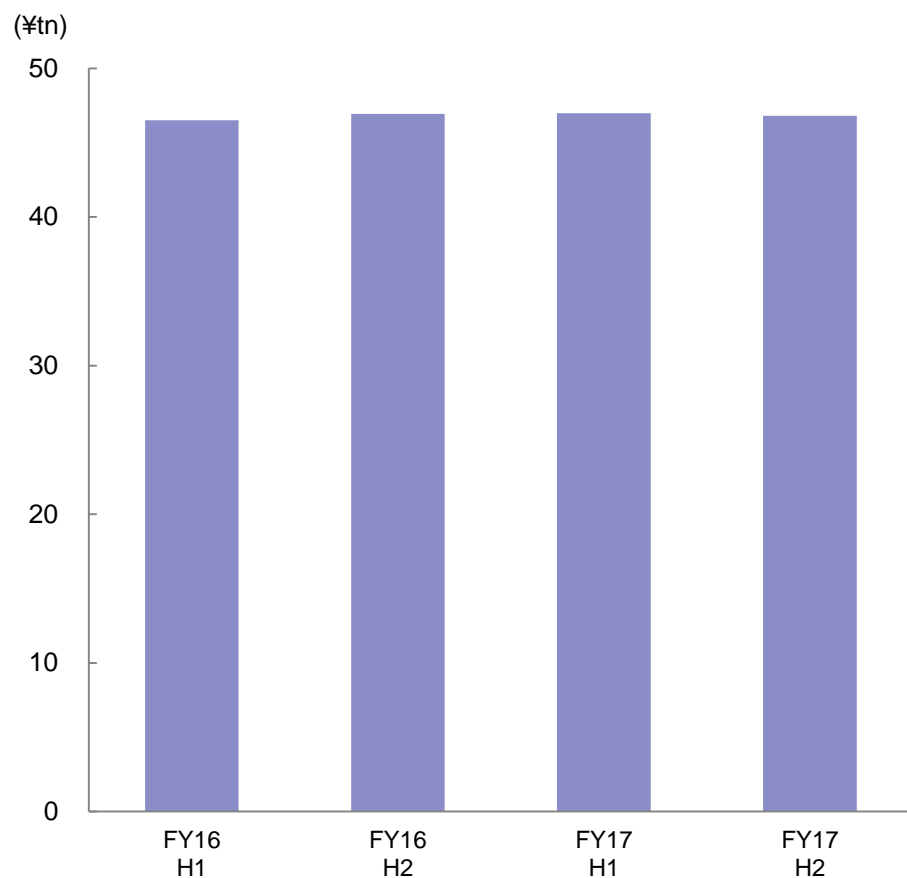
*2 Loans booked in overseas branches, MUAH, KS, the Bank (China), the Bank (Malaysia) and the Bank (Europe)

*3 Excluding lending to government and governmental institutions, and including foreign currency denominated loans

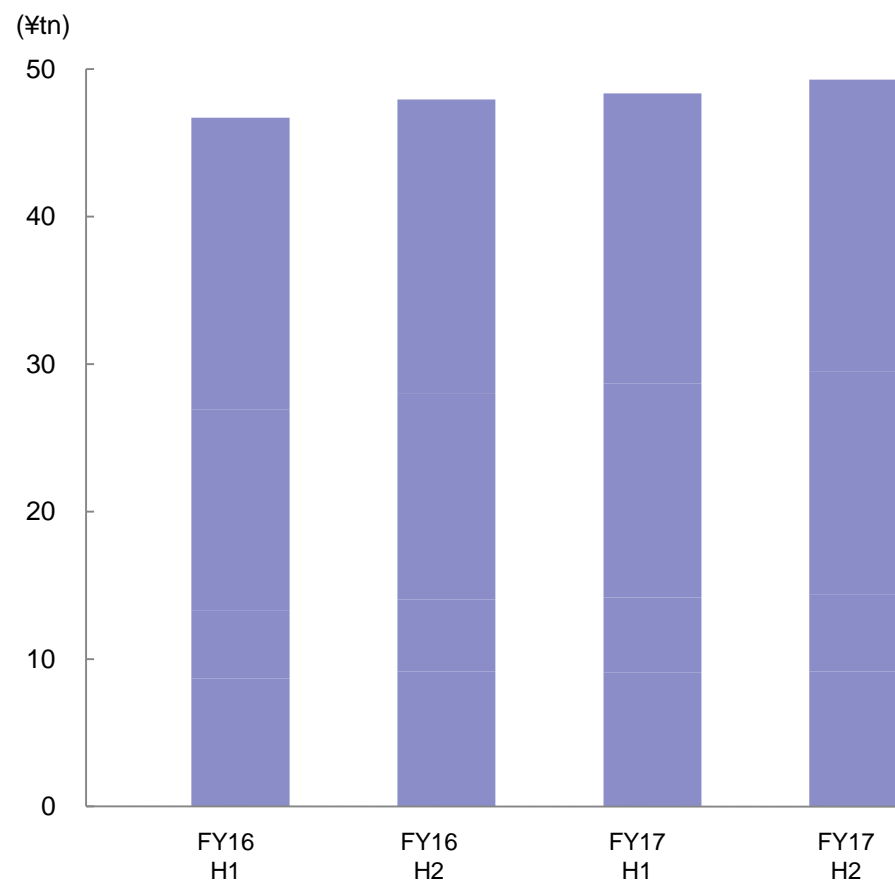
Lending balance

(Consolidated)

Average domestic corporate lending balance ^{*1}



Average overseas loan balance ^{*2}



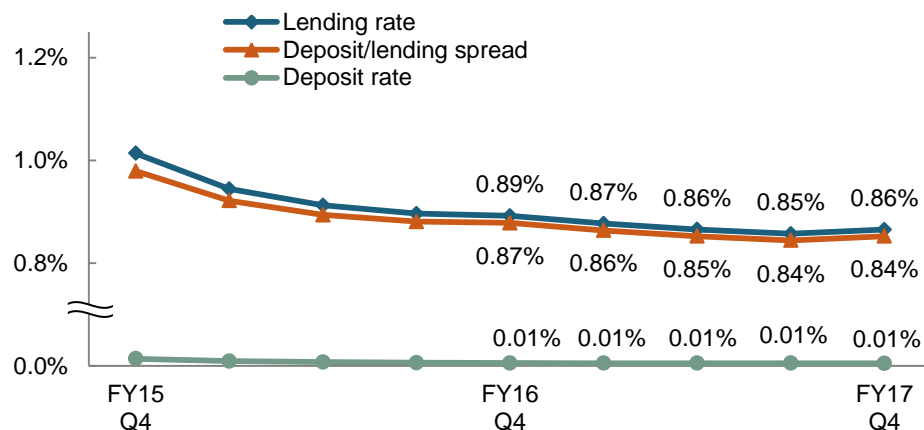
^{*1} Managerial accounting basis, excluding lending to governmental institutions

^{*2} Managerial accounting basis, internal fixed exchange rates applied to measure the progress on our mid-term business plan ended in FY17

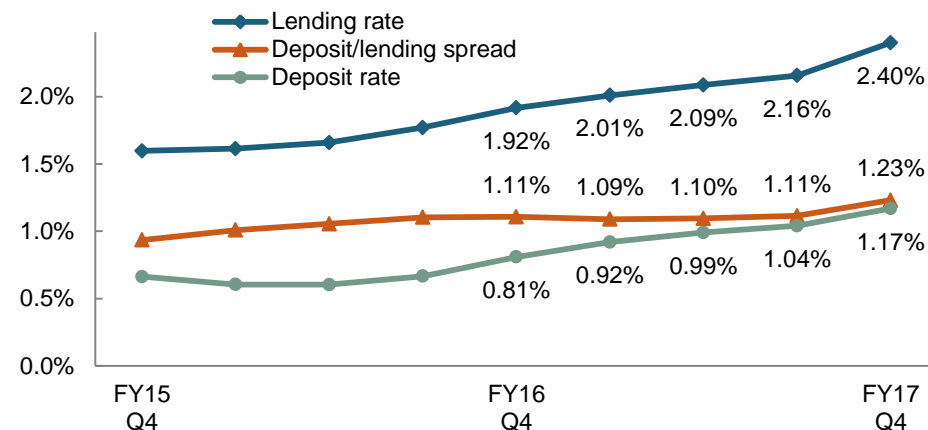
Deposit / lending rate

(Non-consolidated)

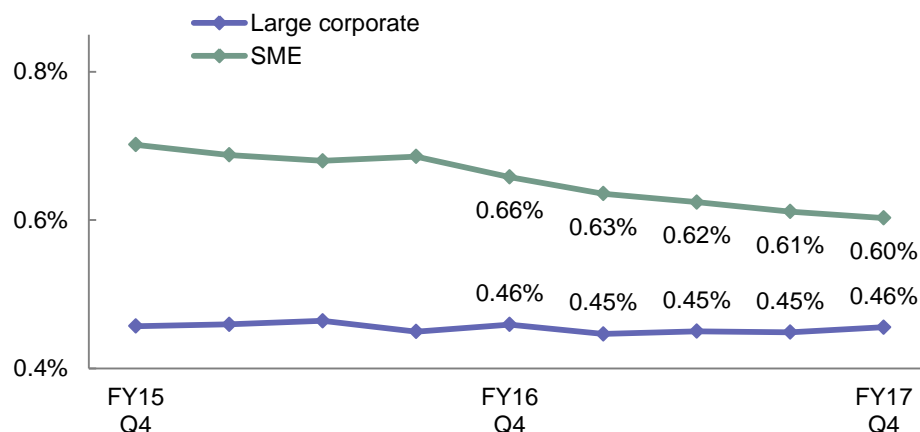
Changes in domestic deposit/lending rate^{*1*2}



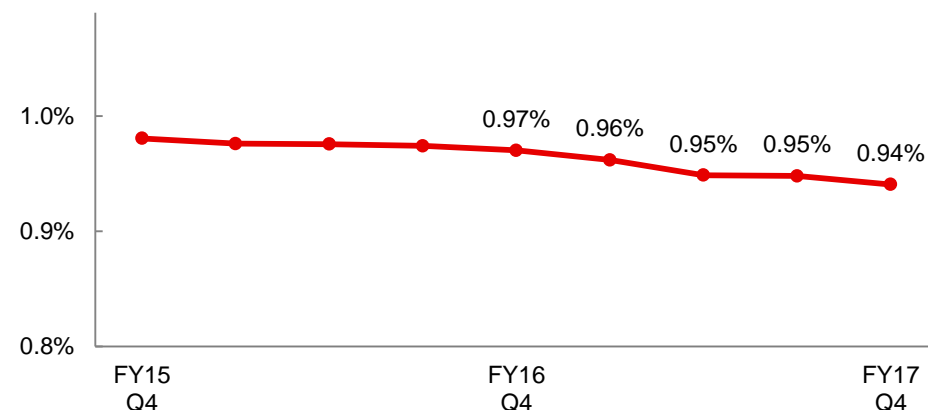
Changes in overseas deposit/lending rate^{*1}



Domestic corporate lending spread^{*1*2}



Overseas corporate lending spread^{*1*3*4}



*1 Managerial accounting basis

*2 Excluding lending to government etc.

*3 MUFG Bank consolidated basis. Excluding MUAH, KS

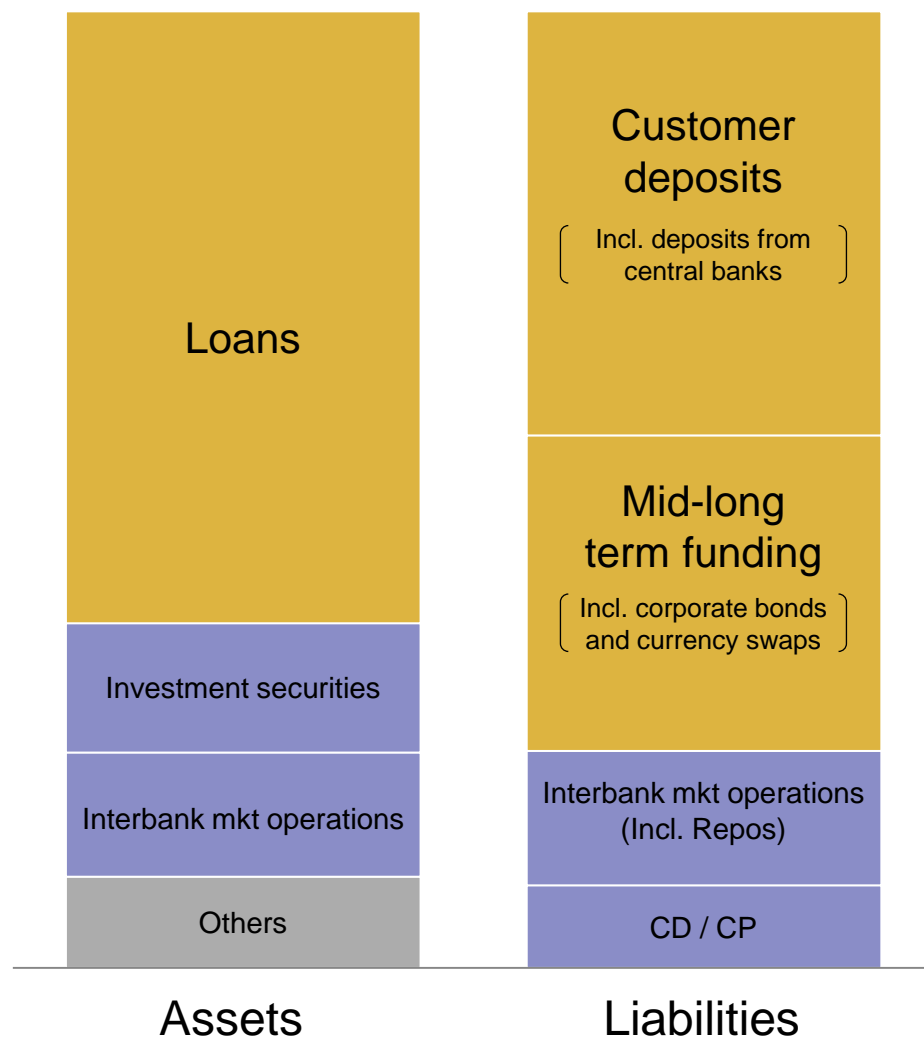
*4 Adjusting the factors due to changes in the accounting period of the Bank (Europe) which took place in FY17Q3

Non-JPY assets and funding

(the Bank consolidated)

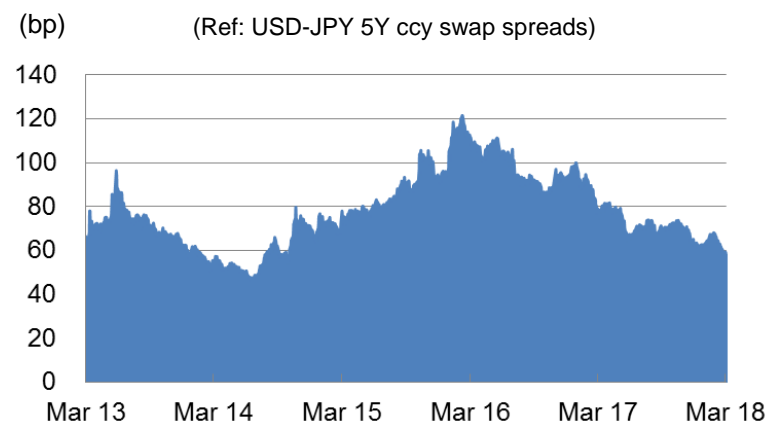
Non-JPY balance sheet (the Bank managerial basis excl. MUAH, KS)

As of end Mar 18 (US\$ bn)



Non-JPY funding in stable and efficient manner

- Customer deposits now cover 60-70% of non-JPY loans. To further increase deposits, we will enhance product development and sales capabilities
- With mid-long term funding through corporate bond issuances and currency swaps, all non-JPY loans are fully funded
 - Corp bonds are mainly issued from HoldCo (MUFG) to ensure stable funding and TLAC requirement (see pages 23 – 24 for details)
 - Ccy swaps are transacted mainly in medium-term durations

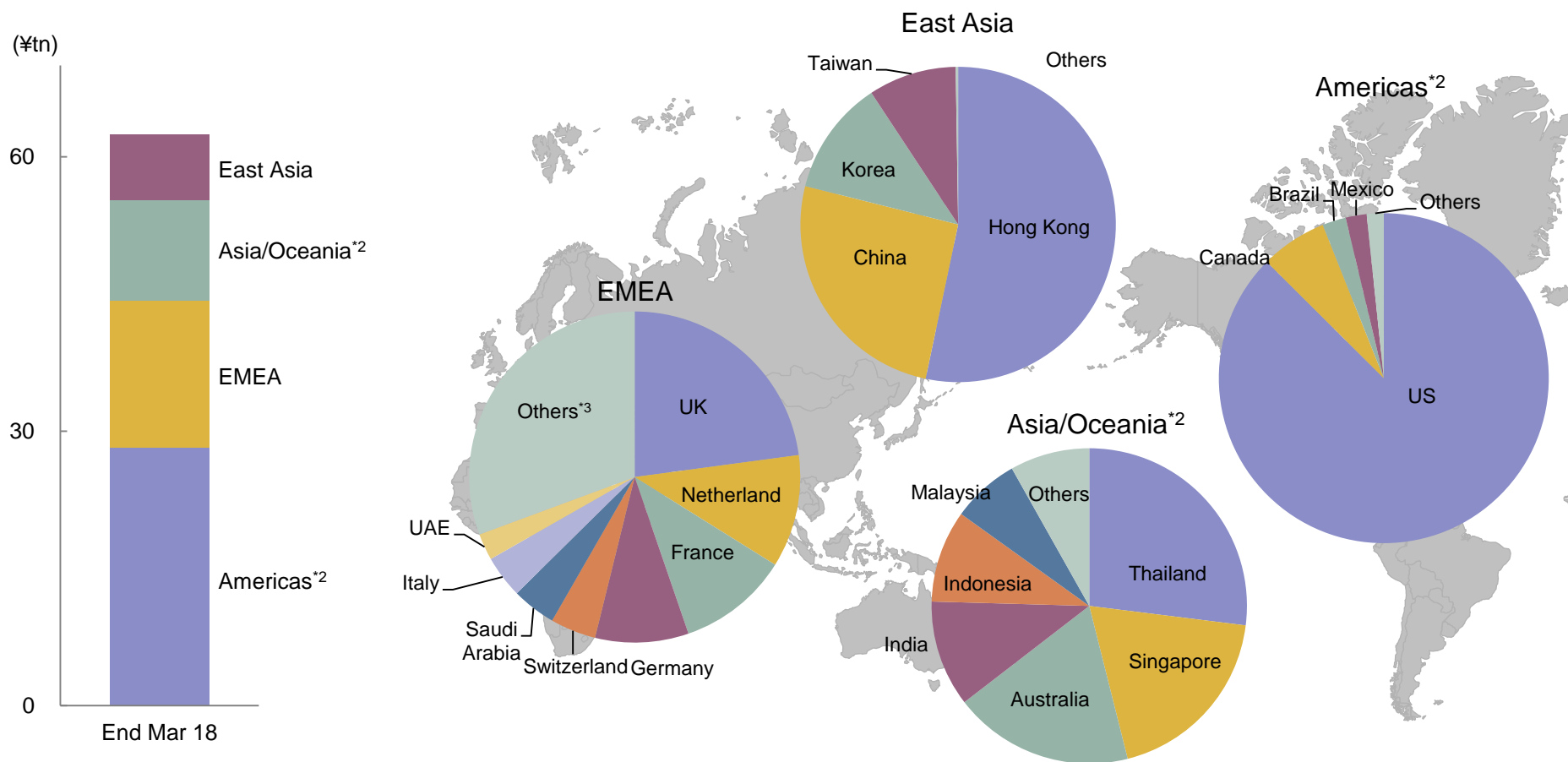


- The SPC for holding non-JPY liquid assets was established as a buffer against the possibility of a severe funding situation due to temporary market stress

Overseas corporate credit exposure

(Consolidated)

Credit exposure^{*1} to overseas corporate by region



^{*1} Based on borrower's location. Including undrawn commitment, exposure in project finance etc. Excluding market risk exposure, inter-bank transactions and exposures to government agencies and central banks. Exchange rate applied is ¥106.24 /US\$

^{*2} Americas and Asia/Oceania include MUAH's exposure and KS's exposure as of end Mar 18 respectively

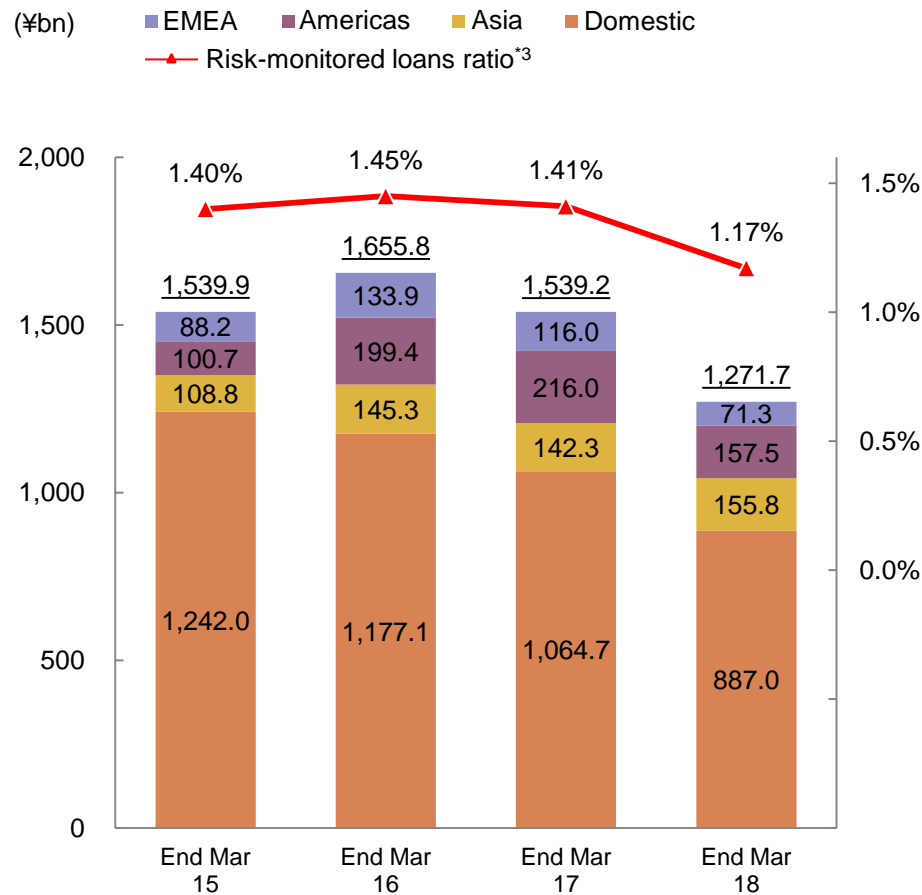
^{*3} Others in EMEA are comprised of approximately 60 countries to which MUFG held less than 2.5% exposure

(Note) All figures are on managerial accounting basis

Loan assets

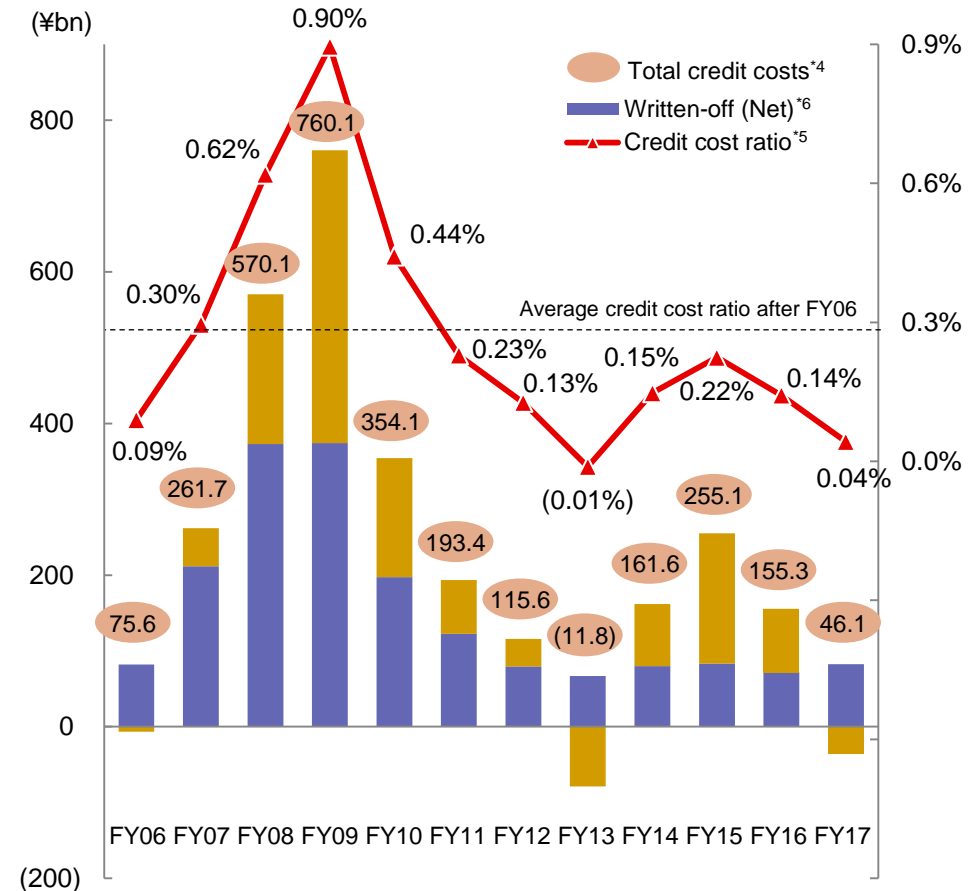
(Consolidated)

Risk-monitored loans*¹ by region*²



- *¹ Risk-monitored loans based on Japanese Banking Act. Excludes direct write-off
 *² Based on the locations of debtors
 *³ Total risk-monitored loans / Total loans and bills discounted (banking accounts as of period end)

Total credit costs*⁴ / credit cost ratio*⁵



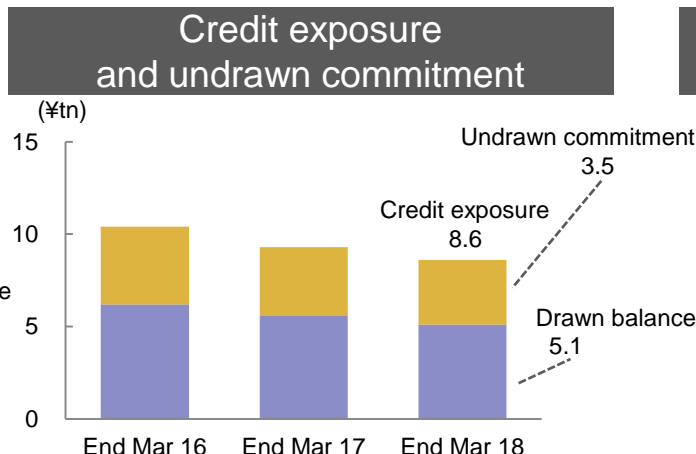
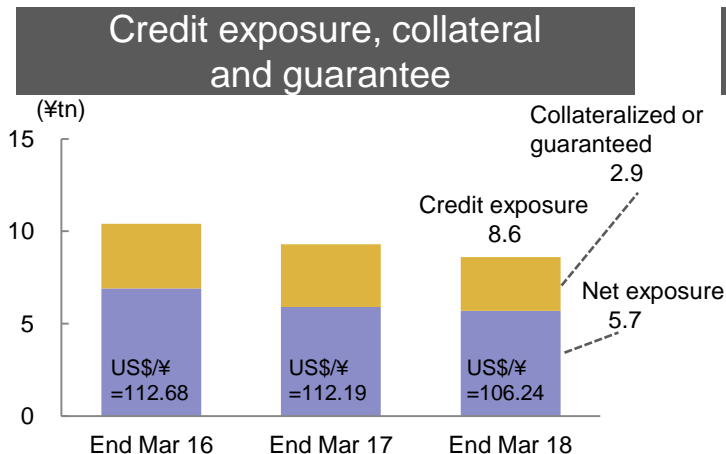
- *⁴ Consolidated. Including gains from write-off. Negative figure represents profits
 *⁵ Total credit costs / loan balance as of end of each fiscal year
 *⁶ Net amount of write-off gains and write-offs

Asset quality

– Energy and mining portfolio

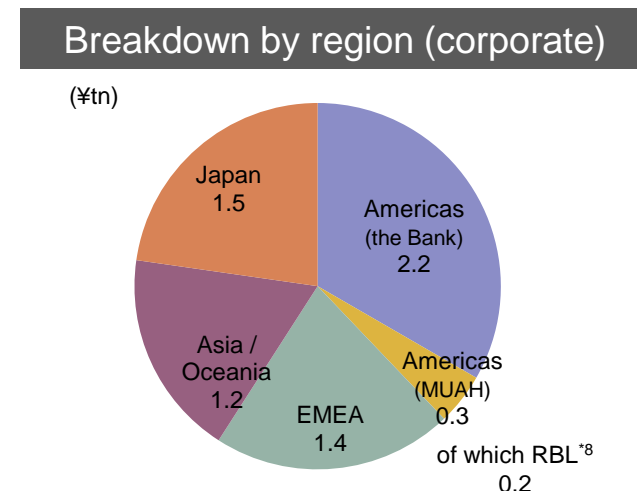
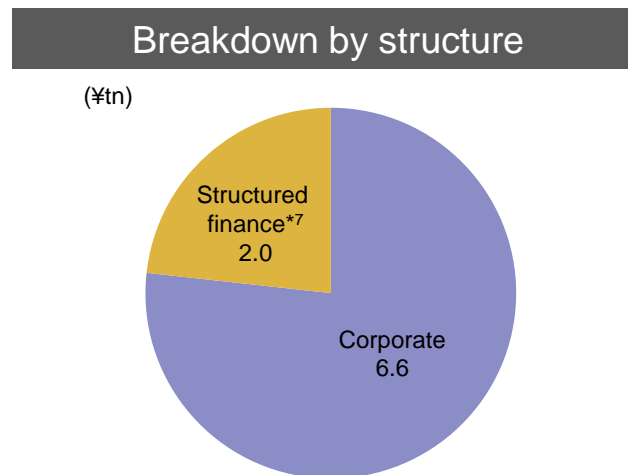
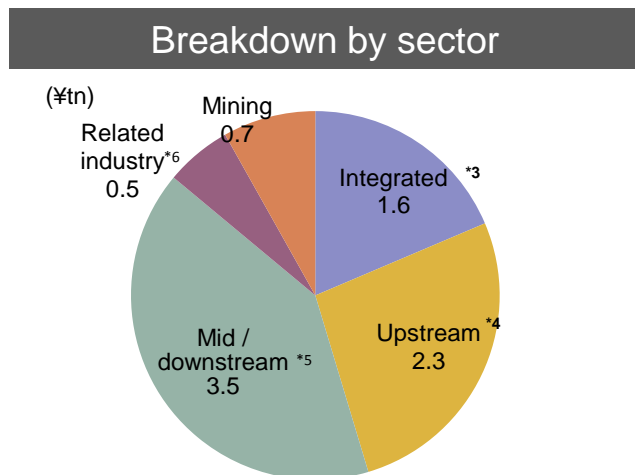
(Consolidated)

- Total credit exposure*¹ in the energy related sector decreased to ¥8.6 tn. Net exposure was ¥5.7 tn
- NPLs*² were ¥87.6 bn. About 90% were covered by collateral, guarantee or allowance. Net NPLs were ¥11.3 bn



NPLs, collateral and allowance

	End Mar 18
NPLs* ²	87.6
Collateralized or guaranteed	60.7
Allowance	15.6
NPLs* ² (net)	11.3



*1 Including undrawn commitment and excluding market exposure

*2 NPLs are based on the relevant rules for risk-monitored loans under Japanese Banking Act, except for NPLs in overseas subsidiaries which are based on each subsidiary's internal criteria

*3 Integrated business from upstream to downstream

*4 Exploration, development and production of oil and gas

Note: All figures are on managerial accounting basis, aggregating internal management figures of each subsidiary

*5 Storage, transportation, refinement, retail

*6 Sales of mining machine to companies among upstream industry

*7 Project finance and trade finance

*8 Reserve based lending where loans are collateralized by the values of borrower's reserve

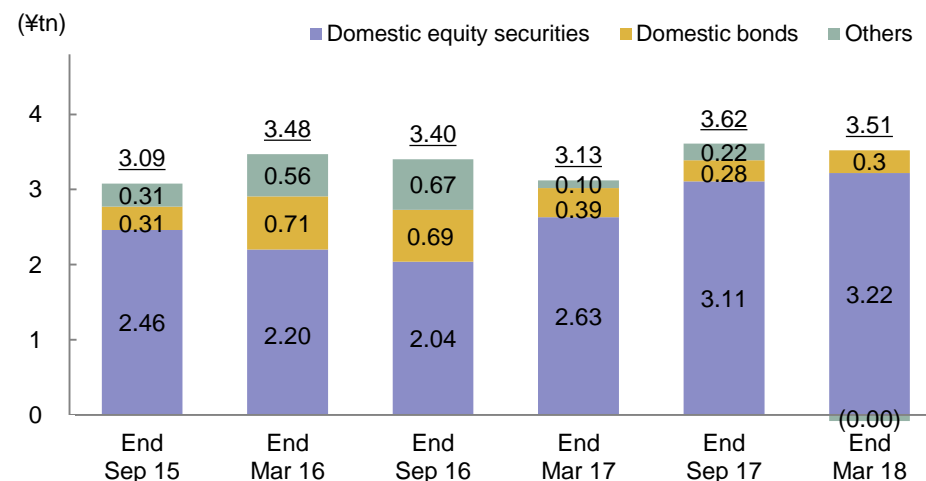
Investment securities

(Consolidated / Non-consolidated)

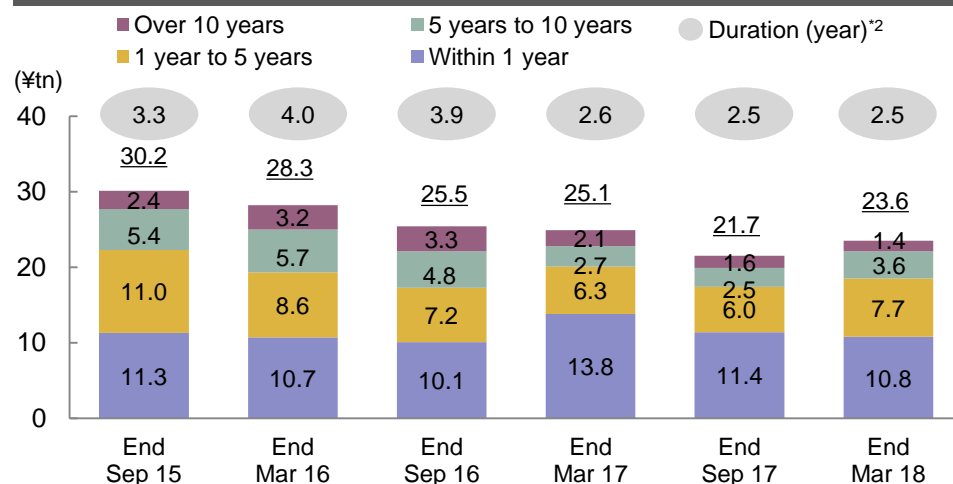
Securities Available for Sale with fair Value

		Balance		Unrealized Gains (Losses)	
		End Mar 18	Change from End Mar 17	End Mar 18	Change from End Mar 17
1	Total	55,397.3	584.1	3,517.4	378.3
2	Domestic Equity securities	5,541.0	376.3	3,220.1	585.0
3	Domestic Bonds	26,980.6	(708.2)	305.5	(93.6)
4	Japanese Government Bonds	22,450.5	(1,560.0)	259.0	(91.9)
5	Others	22,875.6	916.0	(8.3)	(113.0)
6	Foreign Equity Securities	334.5	151.7	35.9	(13.9)
7	Foreign Bonds	17,448.3	(468.9)	(139.0)	(130.6)
8	Others	5,092.7	1,233.2	94.8	31.4

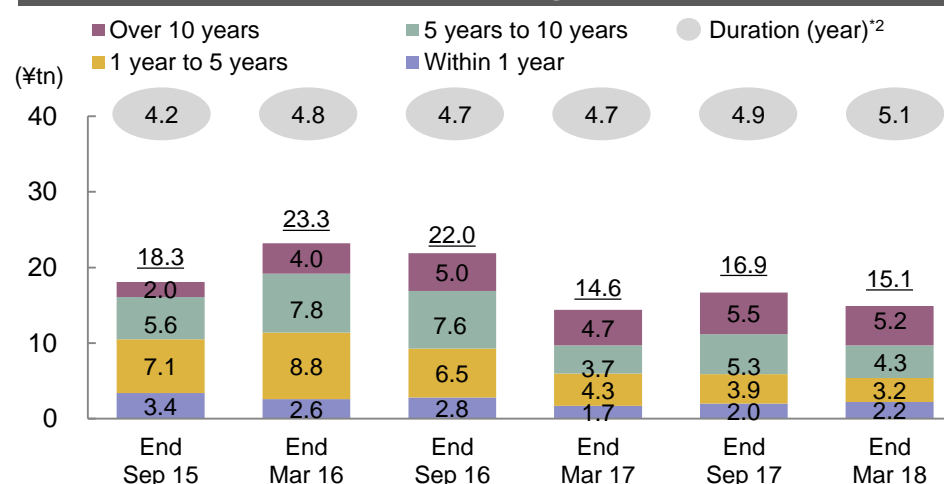
Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securities Available for Sale



Balance of JGBs*1



Balance of Foreign Bonds*1



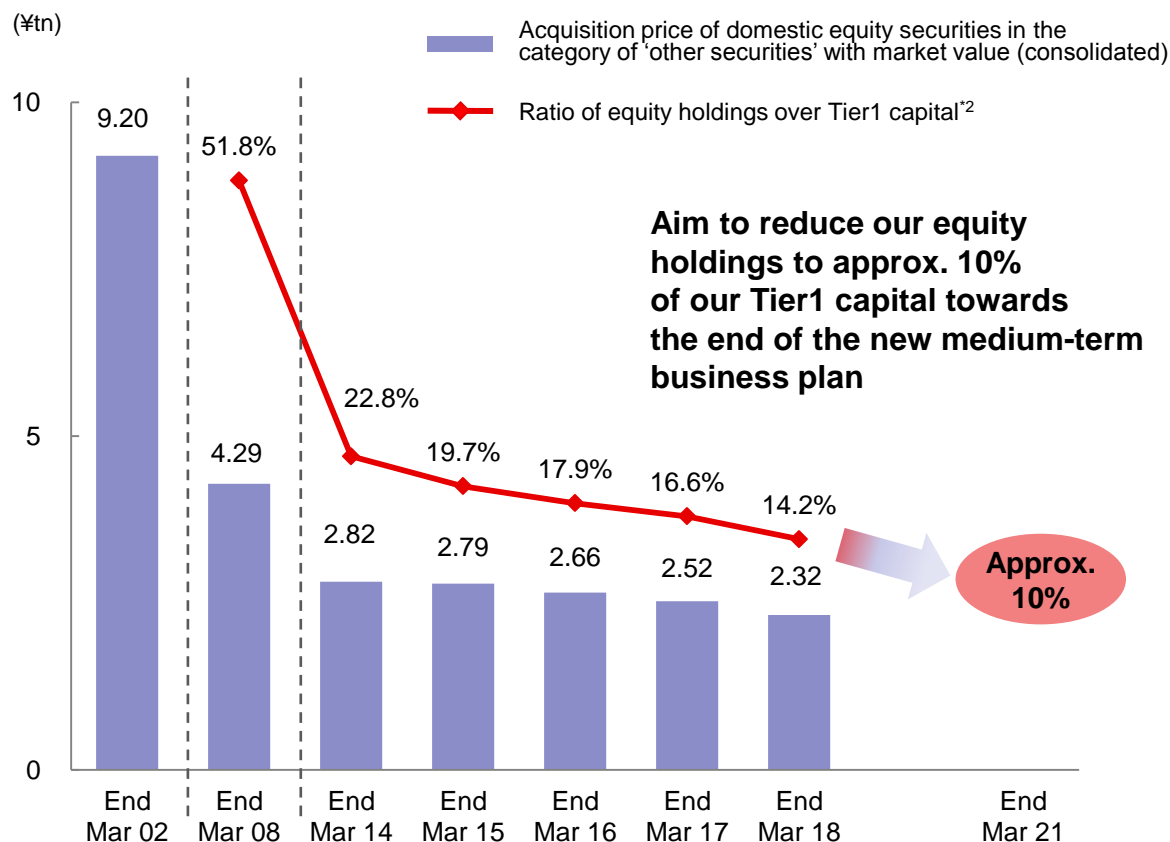
*1 Securities available for sale and securities being held to maturity. Non-consolidated

*2 Securities available for sale. Non-consolidated

Reduction of equity holdings

- Accelerated reduction of equity holdings considering the risk, capital efficiency and international financial regulations
- Approx. ¥201 bn^{*1} equities were sold in FY17

Reduction of equity holdings



Ref. Approx. selling amount of equity holdings^{*1}

	Selling amount	Acquisition cost basis	Net gains (losses)
FY15	¥211 bn	¥117 bn	¥94 bn
FY16	¥267 bn	¥149 bn	¥118 bn
FY17	¥318 bn	¥201 bn	¥117 bn
Total	¥796 bn	¥467 bn	¥ 329 bn

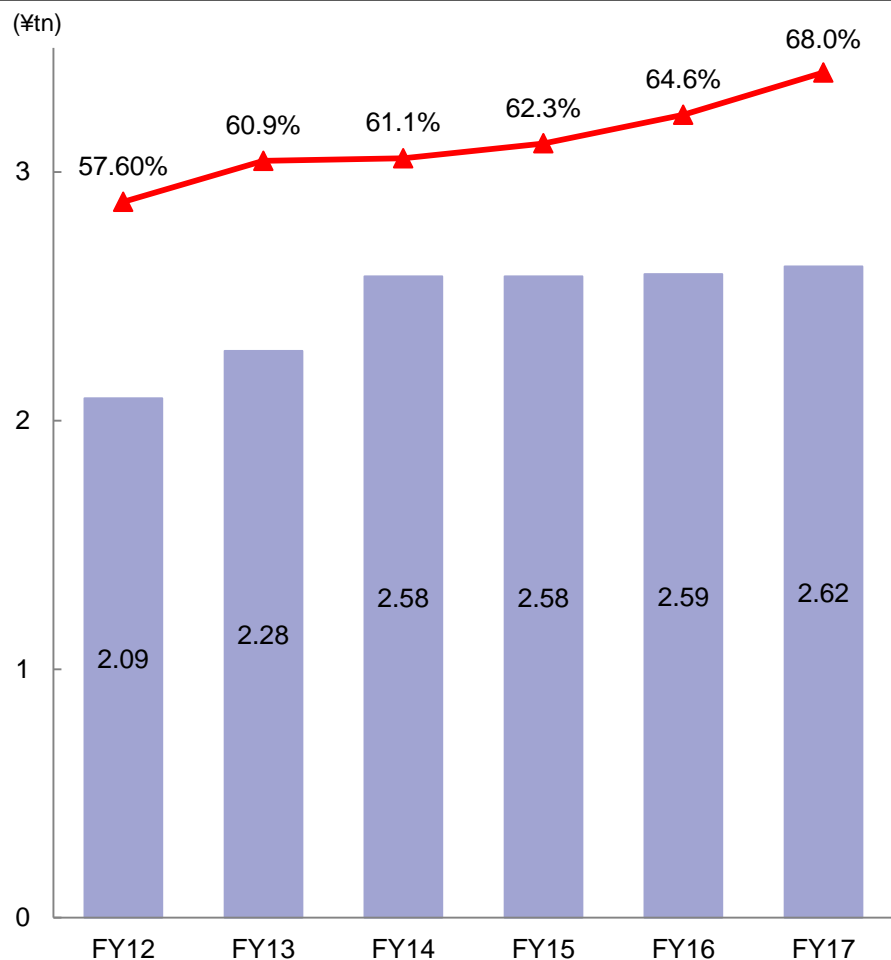
^{*1} Non-consolidated

^{*2} Under Basel 2 basis until end Mar 12 (consolidated)

Expense

(Consolidated)

G&A expenses / expense ratio^{*1}



Expenses in major group companies

		FY17	YoY	Expense ratio
1	Non-Consolidated (¥bn)	1,313.2	(28.7)	64.6%
2	MUAH (US GAAP) ^{*2} (US\$mm)	3,984	202	76.4%
3	KS (Thai GAAP) (THBmm)	48,210	5,130	48.0%
4	The Securities HD consolidated (¥bn)	302.6	(12.5)	82.7%
5	NICOS ^{*3} (¥bn)	256.0	3.2	89.7%
6	ACOM ^{*3} (¥bn)	92.4	2.9	36.8%

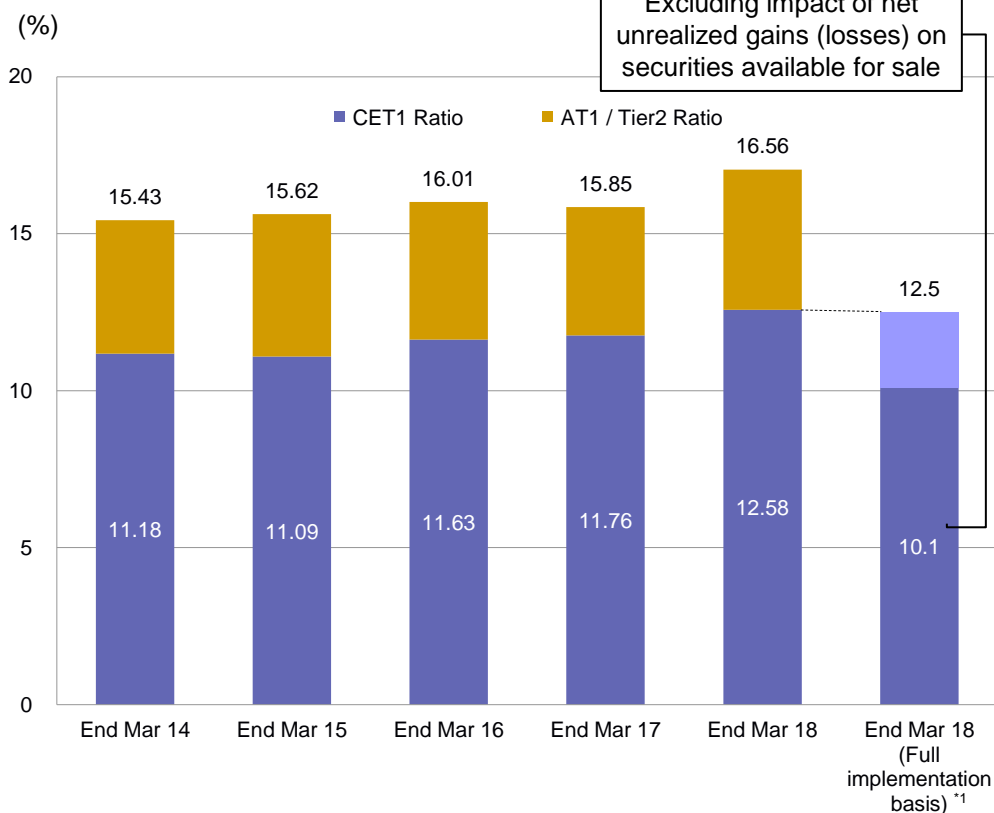
*1 Expense ratio=G&A expense/gross profits (before credit cost for trust accounts)

*2 Includes expense associated with employees providing support services to the Bank

*3 Financial expense is excluded from gross profits. Expenses related to loan losses and others and repayment expense are excluded from expenses

CET1 / Total capital ratio

(Consolidated, Transitional Basis)



**Supplemental
Leverage
Ratio**

4.72%

4.79%

4.81%

5.01%

*1 Calculated on the basis of regulations expected to be applied at the end of Mar 2019

Capital summary

(¥bn)	End Mar 17	End Mar 18	Change from end Mar 17
1 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	11.76%	12.58%	0.82ppt
2 Tier 1 capital ratio	13.36%	14.32%	0.95ppt
3 Total capital ratio	15.85%	16.56%	0.70ppt
4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital	13,413.8	14,284.9	871.0
5 Retained earnings	9,278.5	10,064.6	786.1
6 Other comprehensive income	2,396.1	3,143.8	774.7
7 Regulatory adjustments	(1,363.2)	(1,786.1)	(422.8)
8 Additional Tier 1 capital	1,818.6	1,966.8	148.1
9 Preferred securities and subordinated debt	1,650.2	1,822.1	171.9
10 Foreign currency translation adjustments	111.6	—	(111.6)
11 Tier 1 capital	15,232.4	16,251.7	1,019.2
12 Tier 2 capital	2,843.6	2,543.7	(299.9)
13 Subordinated debt	2,132.6	2,165.0	32.4
14 Amounts equivalent to 45% of unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities	277.8	—	(277.8)
15 Total capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)	18,076.1	18,795.4	719.3
16 Risk weighted assets	113,986.3	113,463.6	(522.7)
17 Credit risk	96,906.3	89,823.1	(7,083.2)
18 Market risk	2,135.7	2,714.5	578.7
19 Operational risk	6,734.5	7,236.0	501.4
20 Transitional floor	8,209.7	13,689.9	5,480.2

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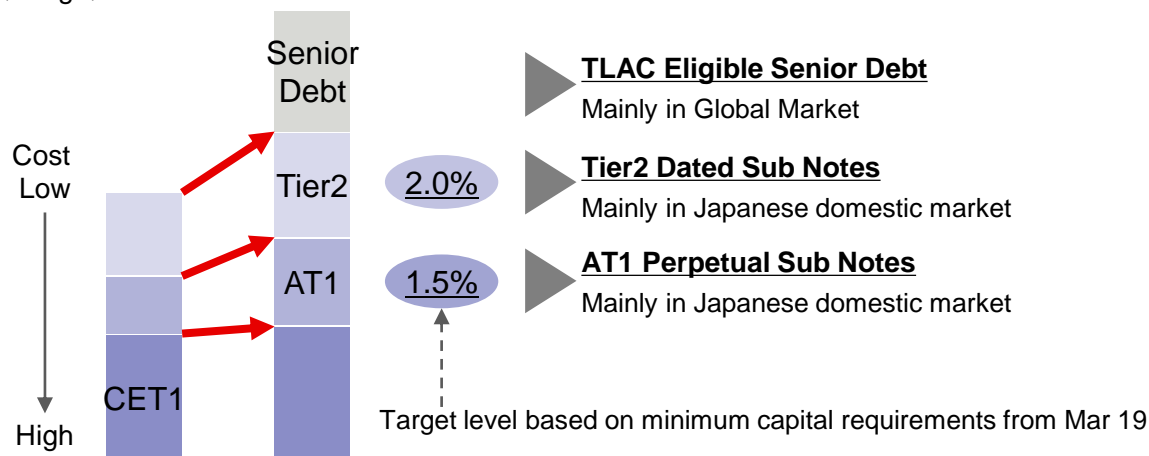
Appendix **25**

The best capital mix

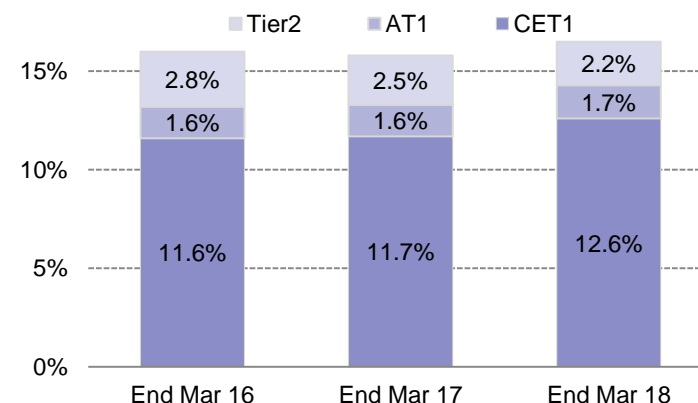
- Capital management with utilization of AT1 / Tier 2 and controlling CET1 at necessary and sufficient level. Aiming for the right balance between capital efficiency and capital adequacy in qualitative and quantitative aspects
- MUFG is the primary funding entity, which shall be designated as the resolution entity in orderly resolution under the SPE strategy^{*1}

Best capital mix among CET1, AT1 and Tier2

[Image]



[CET1 Capital and Basel III-eligible AT1 and Tier 2 Capital]
(Consolidated, Transitional Basis)



Ref. estimated TLAC ratio^{*2}

As of end Mar 18

17.3%

(Note) TLAC ratio estimation is calculated as follows, which is based on our total capital ratio as of end Mar 18
 TLAC Ratio = Total capital ratio (16.56%) — Capital conservation buffer (2.5%)
 — G-SIB surcharge (1.5%) + Credible ex-ante commitments (2.5%) + TLAC eligible debt (2.12%) ± Other adjustments, etc.

Ref. minimum TLAC requirement

TLAC requirement

from Mar 19

16.0%

from Mar 22

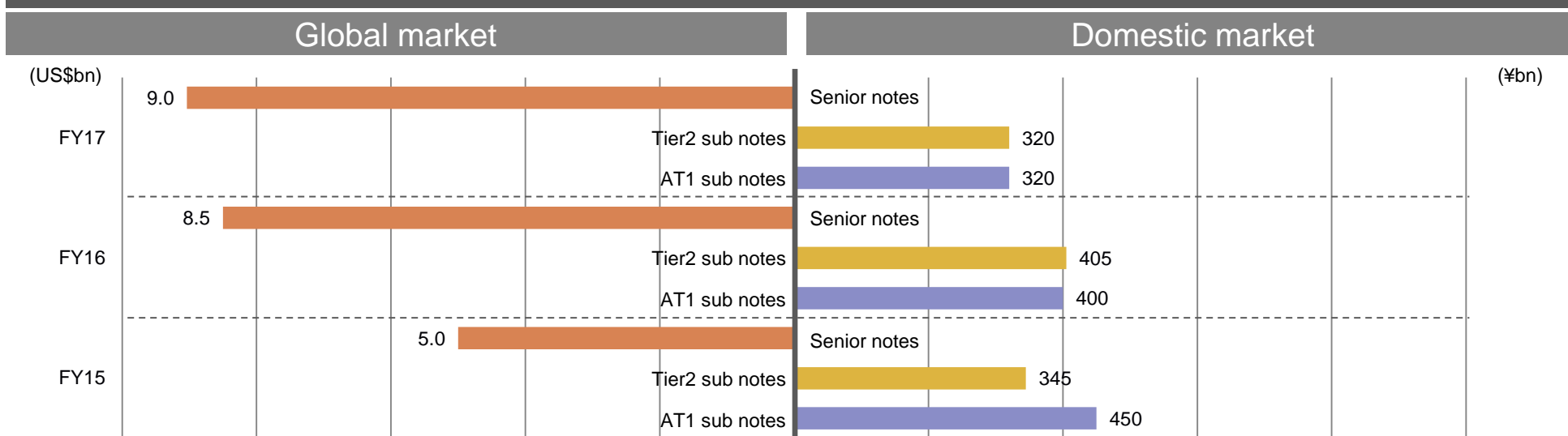
18.0%

^{*1} Single Point of Entry strategy: Resolution of a financial group at the level of its ultimate parent, rather than the operating companies at the subsidiary level, in financial difficulty, under the single national financial authority

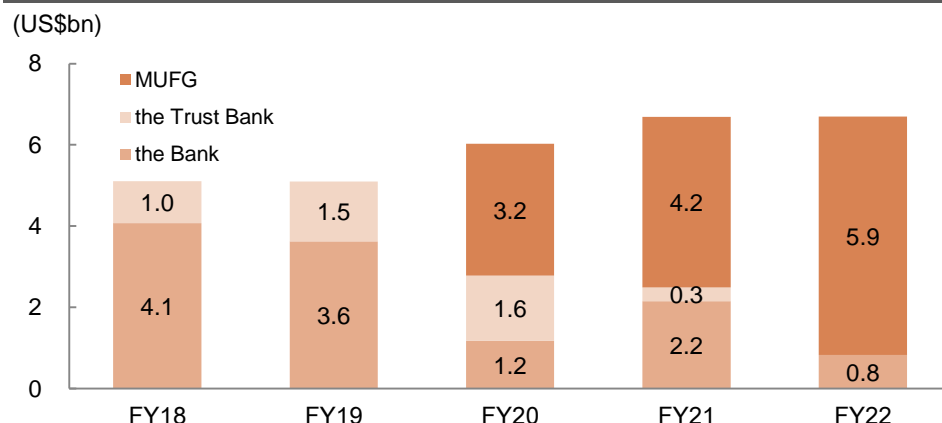
^{*2} Figure contains 2.5% portion of RWA, which is expected to be counted as TLAC after Mar 19 based on the prospect that the relevant authorities agree that the Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves satisfy as credible ex-ante commitments specified in TLAC Term Sheet. This will add another 1.0% of RWA after Mar 22, which will increase the estimated TLAC ratio by 1.0%. Since TLAC requirements in Japan have not yet been finalized, actual TLAC ratio may be different from our estimation

MUFG issuance track record in both domestic and global markets and redemption schedule

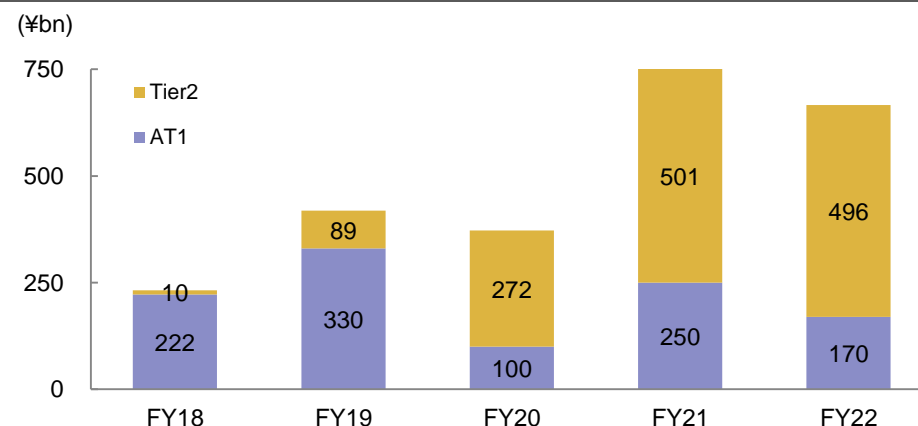
MUFG issuance track record*1



Senior unsecured bond redemption schedule*2



AT1, Tier2 bond call / redemption schedule*3



*1 Total of public issuance, as of end Mar 18

*2 Figures are all converted into US\$ with actual exchange rates as of end Mar 18. Excluding structured bond and notes issued by overseas branches and subsidiaries

*3 Figures are as of end Mar 18 assuming that all callable notes are to be redeemed on its first callable date. AT1 and Tier2 contain Basel II Tier1 preferred securities and Basel II Tier2 sub notes issued by the Bank and the Trust Bank respectively

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Appendix: Japanese TLAC framework

Appendix A

Japan FSA's approach to introduce the TLAC framework

Japan FSA's approach

TLAC Minimum Requirements

- Requirement from Mar 2019 (for Japanese G-SIBs)
 - 16% of RWAs (Risk-Weighted Assets) and 6.0% of Leverage Ratio denominator ^{*1}
- Requirement from Mar 2022 (for Japanese G-SIBs)
 - 18% of RWAs and 6.75% Leverage Ratio denominator ^{*1}
- CET1 G-SIB surcharge (1%-3.5%), capital conservation buffer (2.5%) and counter cyclical buffer (0-2.5%) are excluded

Other TLAC Eligible

- Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves fulfill the requirements for ex-ante commitments to recapitalize a Covered SIB in resolution
- FSA will allow Covered SIBs to count the following amounts
 - 2.5% of RWAs from Mar 2019 (for Japanese G-SIBs)
 - 3.5% of RWAs from Mar 2022 (for Japanese G-SIBs)

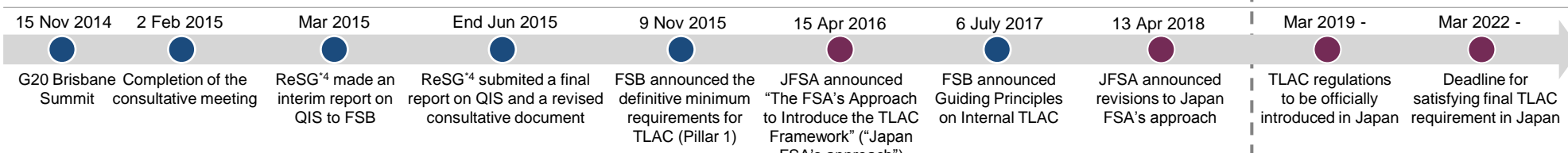
Requirements for TLAC Eligible Debt

- Issued by the resolution entity
 - Based on the SPE approach, Holding Company is the resolution entity in Japan
 - As there is a statutory mechanism in Japan, the FSA regards that debt instruments issued by the Domestic Resolution Entity should not be required to contain a contractual trigger for loss absorption to be qualified as TLAC eligible debt
- Paid-in, Unsecured and has maturity of at least 1 year
- Not be subject to set off or netting rights
- Not be redeemable by the holder prior to maturity
- Redemption is prohibited prior to maturity without supervisory approval
- Subordinated (Including senior unsecured bonds of Hold Co. that does not have any excluded liabilities on its balance sheet)

Internal TLAC Requirements

- Each material sub-group must maintain internal TLAC of 75% ~ 90% of the external minimum TLAC requirement that would apply to the material sub-group if it were a resolution group
- The FSA will designate Covered SIBs' domestic subsidiaries or sub-groups as material sub-groups based on certain conditions, considering the criterion for material sub-groups stipulated in the TLAC term sheet

Schedule of TLAC Introduction

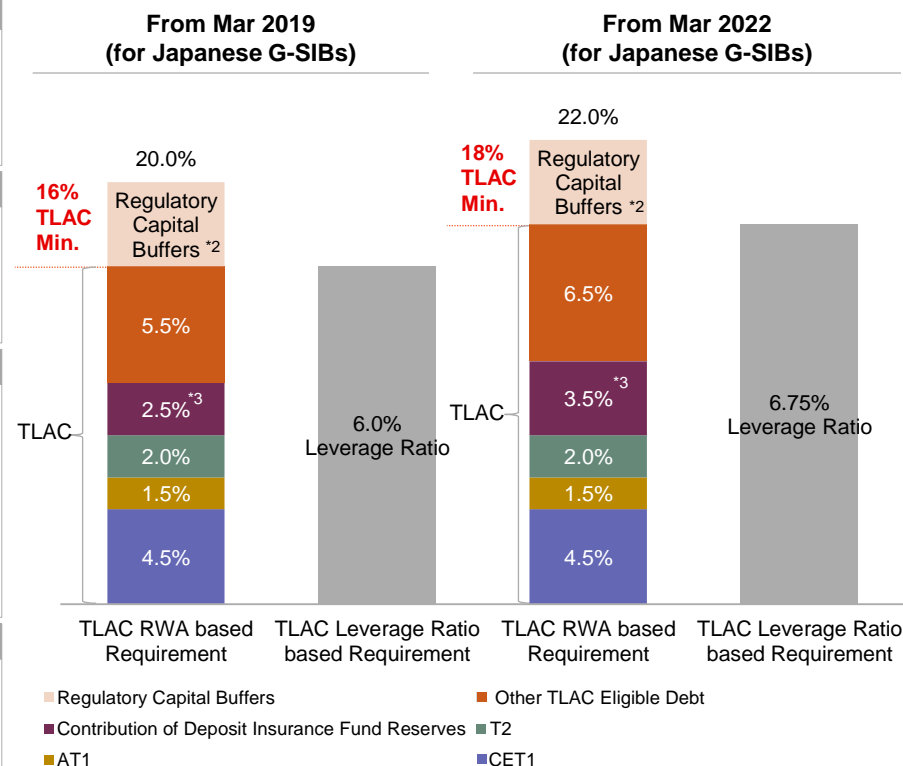


^{*1} TLAC / Total Leveraged Exposure

^{*2} CET1 Buffer applicable to MUFG: G-SIB Surcharge:1.5%, Capital Conservation Buffer:2.5%, Counter-cyclical Buffer: ranging from 0% to 2.5% to be calculated as the weighted average of the buffers deployed across all the jurisdictions to which MUFG has credit exposures will be imposed

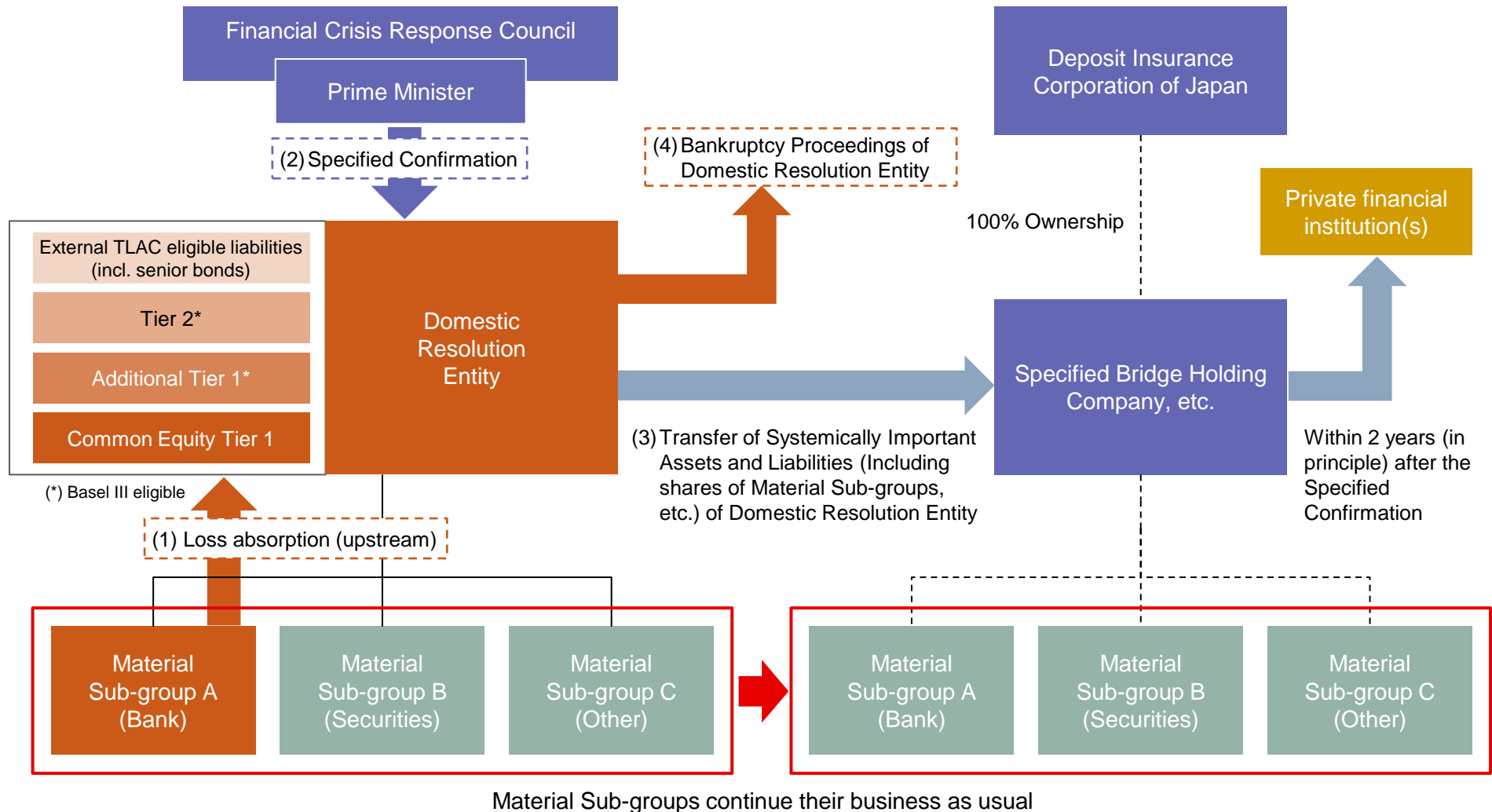
^{*3} Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves fulfill the requirements for ex-ante commitments to recapitalize a G-SIB in resolution

^{*4} Steering Group on Resolution

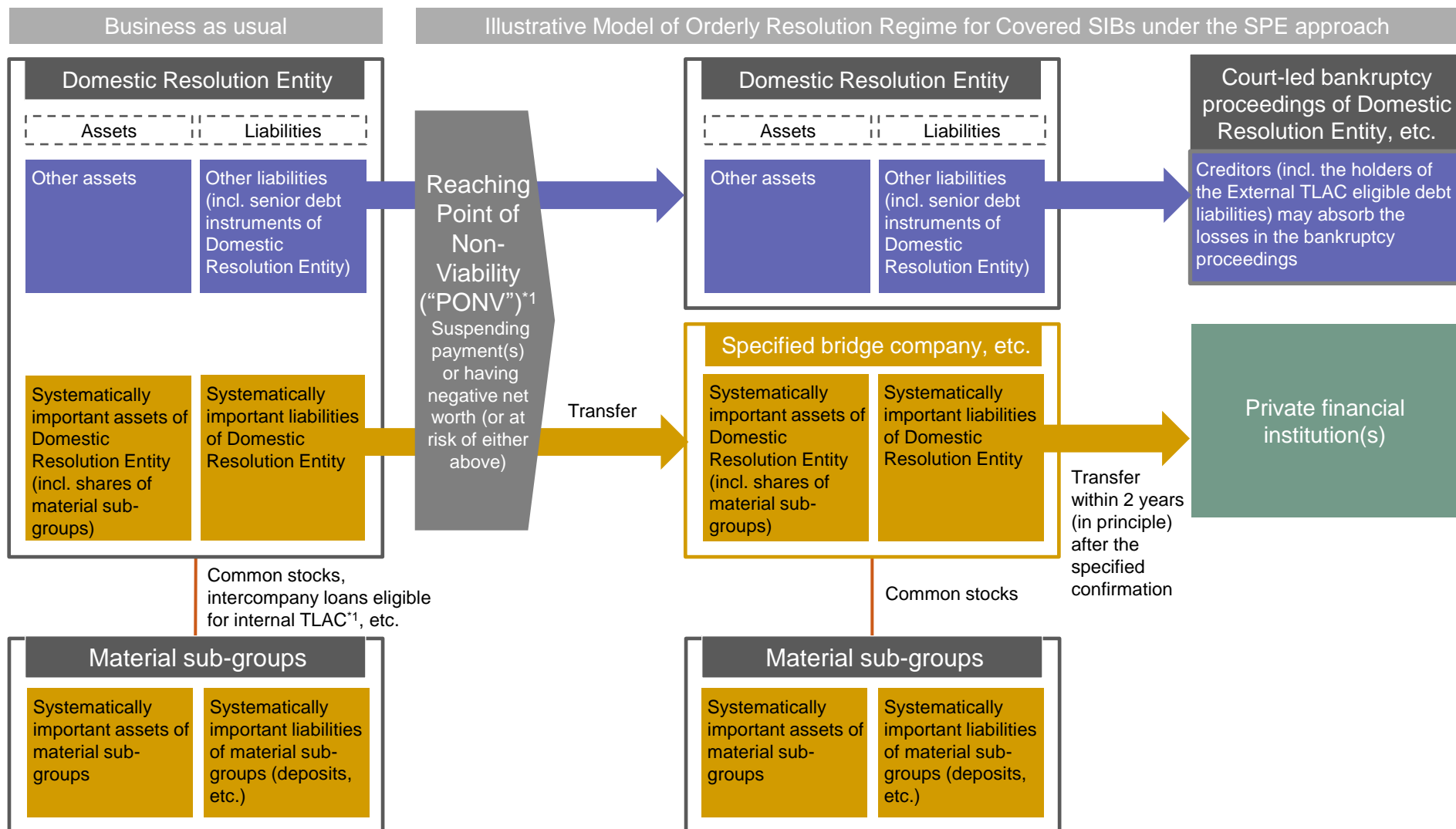


A model of procedures of orderly resolution under the SPE strategy for Covered SIBs

- The below is based on a possible model of Covered SIBs resolution under the SPE approach as stated in Japan FSA's approach



Orderly resolution regime in Japan as stated in Japan FSA's approach



^{*1} According to Japan FSA's approach, losses incurred at the material sub-groups would be absorbed by the Domestic Resolution Entity through internal TLAC with certain involvement of the authority, and thereafter, PONV will be deemed to have been reached when the Prime Minister of Japan, following deliberation by Japan's Financial Response Crisis Council pursuant to the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan ("DIA"), confirms (nintei) that "specified Item 2 measures (tokutei dai nigo sochi)," which are the measures set forth in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the DIA, as then in effect, need to be applied to a financial institution under circumstances where its liabilities exceed or are likely to exceed its assets, or it has suspended or is likely to suspend payment of its obligations

Creditor hierarchy

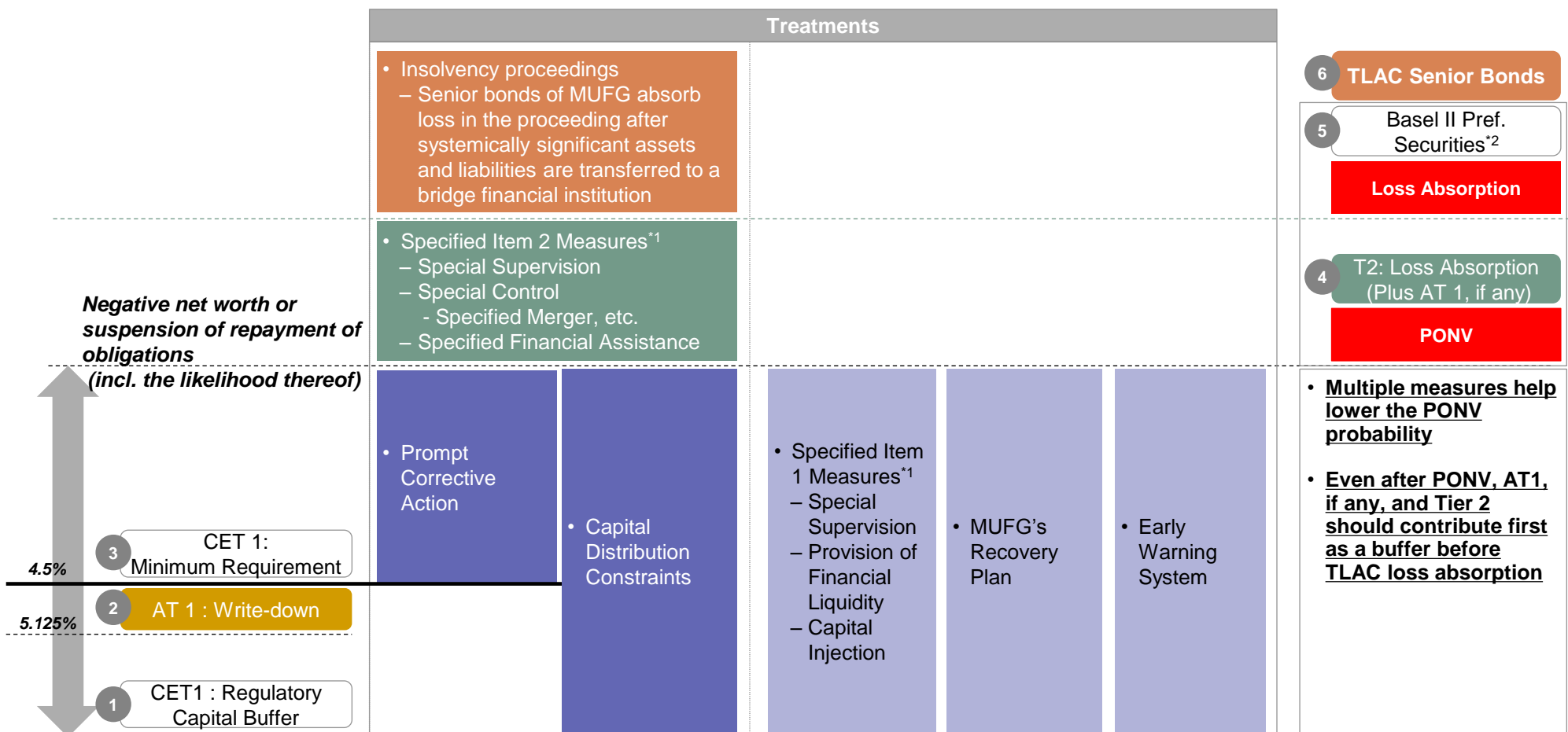
MUFG consolidated (Resolution Entity)

Creditor Hierarchy	Subordination to TLAC Senior	Write-down Event / Loss Absorption
TLAC Senior Debt		Commencement of proceedings under the Civil Rehabilitation Act / the Corporate Reorganization Act / the Bankruptcy Act, etc.
Basel III Tier 2	✓	Viability Event: Deemed to have occurred when the Japanese Prime Minister has made specified confirmation (<i>Tokutei Nintei</i>) (as defined in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1 of the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan) that the measures provided for in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act need to be applied to MUFG (Situation where MUFG is determined to be in condition of negative net worth or suspension of repayment of obligations (incl. the likelihood thereof))
Additional Tier 1	✓	
Common Equity Tier 1	✓	Write-down Event: CET1 Ratio < 5.125%

Japanese resolution system's advantage

- Multiple treatments prior to loss absorption point

- In addition to the existence of capital subordinated to TLAC senior bonds, there are multiple measures that can contribute to ensure the remoteness to PONV, although these are dependent on the premise of MUFG's self-efforts such as pre-determined recoveries, etc.
- At PONV, there is Tier 2 that is subordinated to TLAC senior bonds



^{*1} Implementation of Specified Item1 and 2 measures will depend on the economic conditions and the financial institutions' soundness. Also, specified item 1 measures may not necessarily be applied even before specified item 2 measures

^{*2} MUFG Basel II Tier1 will be effectively subordinated to MUFG TLAC senior bonds upon occurrence of liquidation or bankruptcy of MUFG

Precedents of Capital Infusions in Japan

- The Japanese government has historically had multiple precedents of prompt corrective action and pre-emptive capital infusion^{*1}

Major Public Sector Support and Resolutions

		Applicable rules	Bank	Date	Amount (#bn)	Description
Public Sector Support	-	Article 102, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Deposit Insurance Act	Resona Bank	Jun. 2003	296	Public funds infusion in common shares—government ownership of 50.1%
				Jun. 2003	1,663	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
Pre-emptive capital infusion	Pre-emptive capital infusion	Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions	Howa Bank	Mar. 2014	16	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Kirayaka Bank (Jimoto Holdings)	Dec. 2012	30	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Tohoku Bank	Sep. 2012	10	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			77 Bank	Dec. 2011	20	Public funds infusion in subordinated loans
			Tsukuba Bank	Sep. 2011	35	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Sendai bank (Jimoto Holdings)	Sep. 2011	30	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Miyazaki Taiyo Bank	Mar. 2010	13	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Hokuto Bank (Fidea Holdings)	Mar. 2010	10	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Kochi Bank	Dec. 2009	15	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Towa Bank	Dec. 2009	35	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Daisan Bank	Sep. 2009	30	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Kirayaka Bank (Jimoto Holdings)	Sep. 2009	20	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Michinoku Bank	Sep. 2009	20	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Minaminihon Bank	Mar. 2009	15	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Fukuho Bank	Mar. 2009	6	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Hokuyo Bank	Mar. 2009	100	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Howa Bank	Dec. 2006	9	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			Kiyo Holdings (Kiyo Bank)	Nov. 2006	31.5	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
Resolution	Negative net worth or failed	Article 74 of the Deposit Insurance Act	Incubator Bank of Japan	Sep. 2010	N.A.	First resolution in which deposit payoff rule was actually invoked
	Negative net worth or failed	Article 102, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act	N.A.			
	Negative net worth and failed	Article 102, Paragraph 1, Item 3 of the Deposit Insurance Act	Ashikaga Bank	Nov. 2003	N.A.	DIC acquired all shares of the bank
	—	Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions	Nippon Credit Bank Long-term Credit Bank	Dec. 1998 Dec. 1998	3.6tn 3.2tn	Purchases the shares, unsuitable assets using special financial assistance, compensation for losses and purchase of shares, capital injection etc.

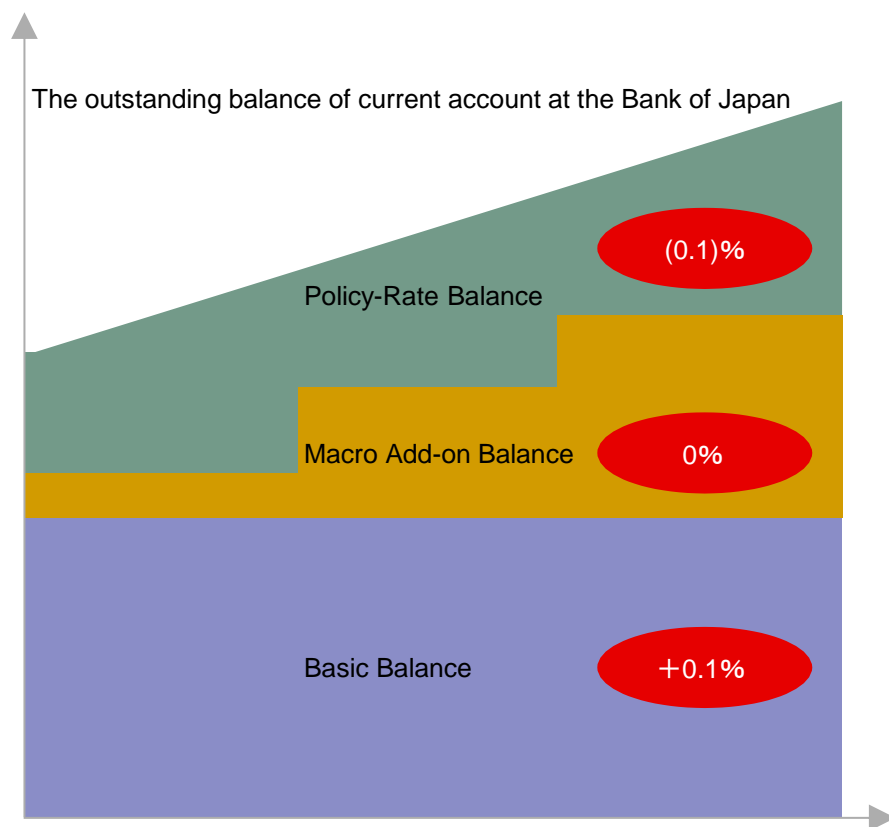
*1 It is uncertain which measure is to be taken in a given case, and ordinary resolution measures may be applied without implementing any pre-emptive capital infusion

Appendix: Economic environment in Japan

Appendix B

BoJ's quantitative and qualitative monetary easing (QQE)

QQE with a Negative Interest Rate (Jan 2016)

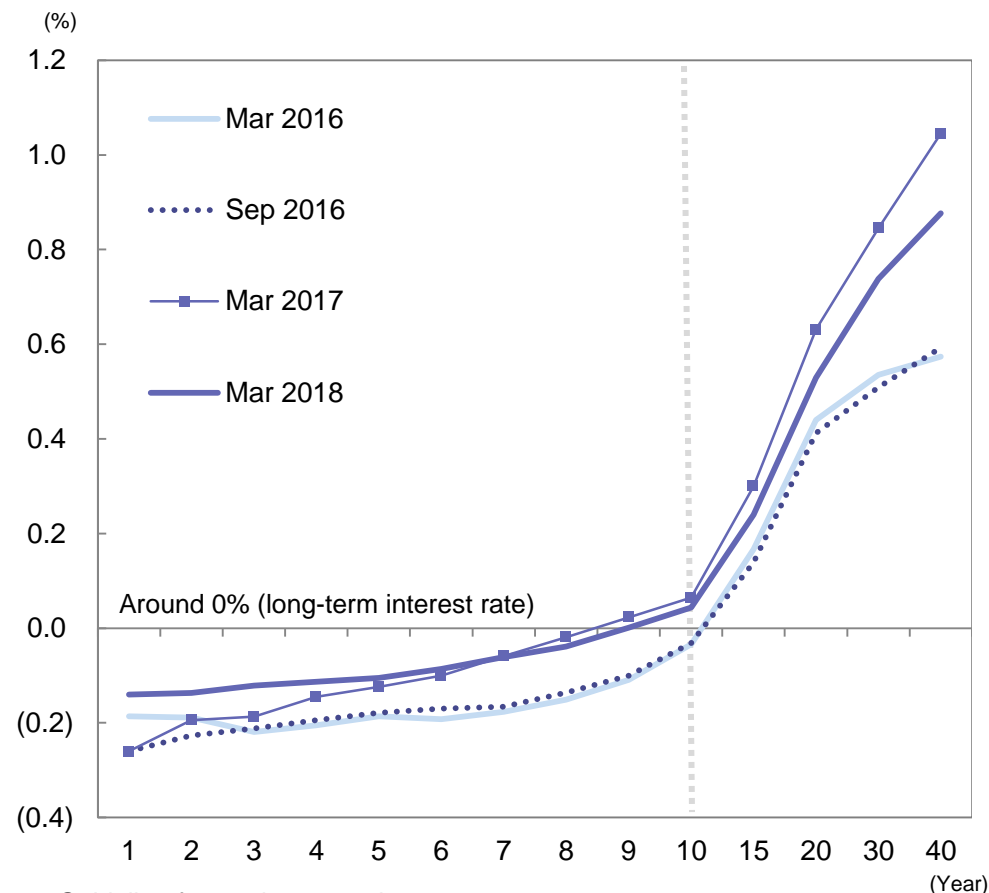


- Three-tier system:

- Apply a positive interest rate, a zero interest rate, or a negative interest rate to three tiers

Source: The Bank of Japan

QQE with Yield Curve Control (Sep 2016)



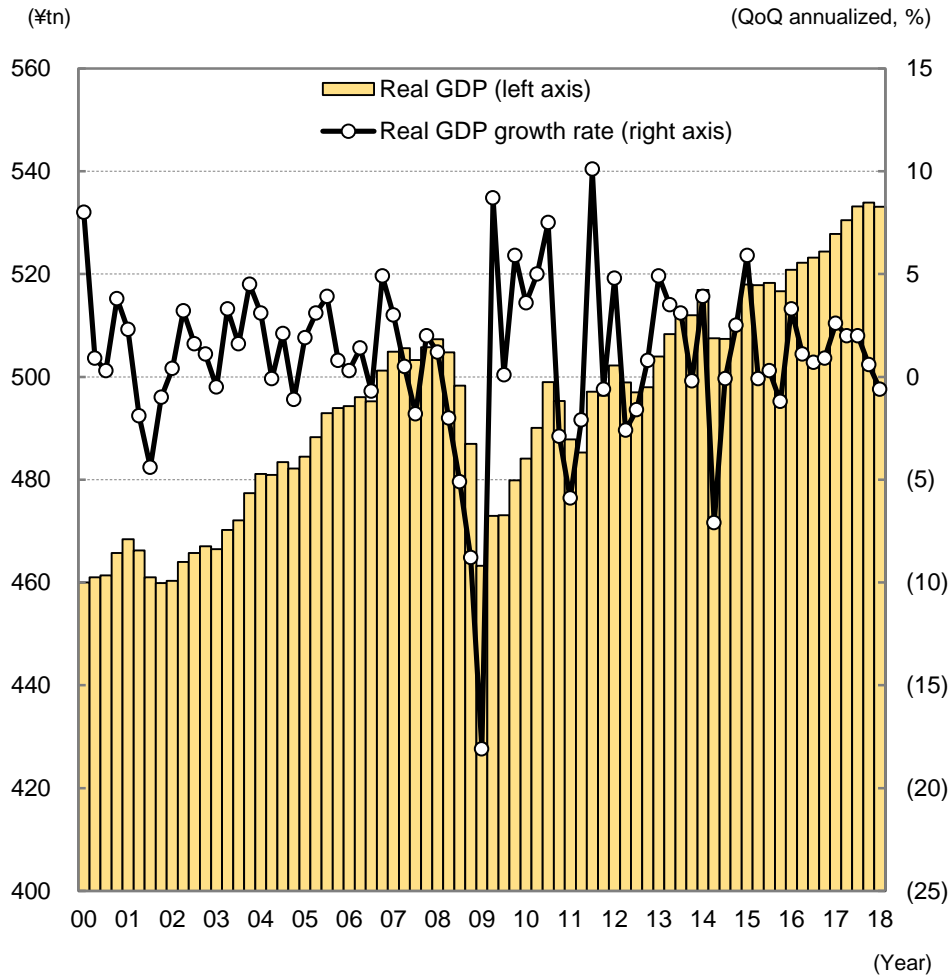
- Guideline for market operations:

- Remain around zero percent (10-year JGB yields)

Source: Bloomberg

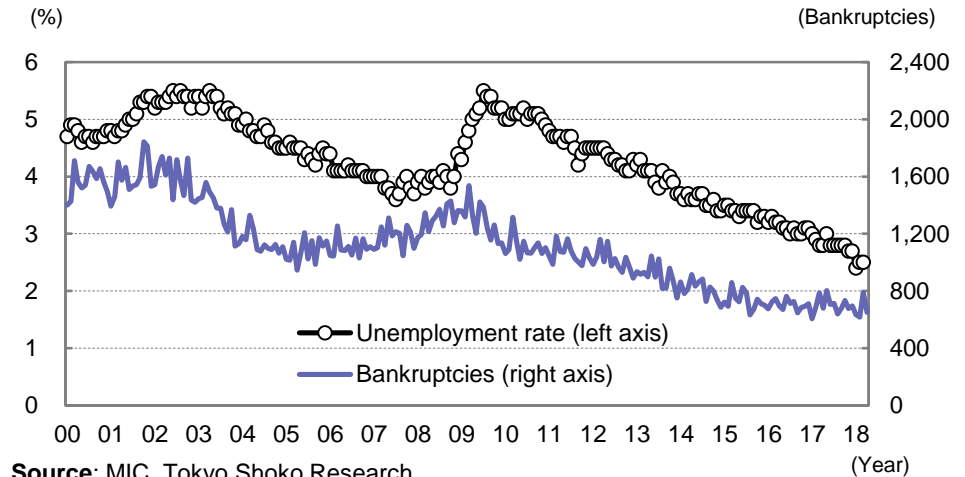
Economic environment in Japan (1)

Real GDP



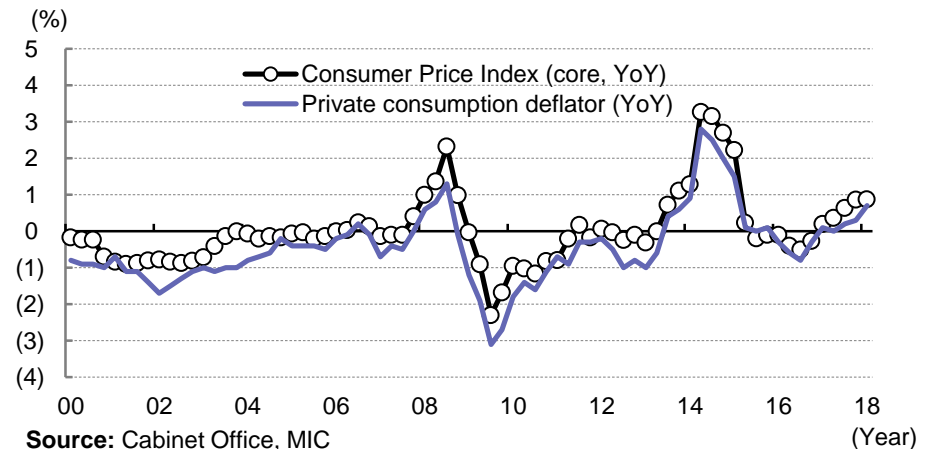
Source: Cabinet Office

Unemployment rate and corporate bankruptcies



Source: MIC, Tokyo Shoko Research

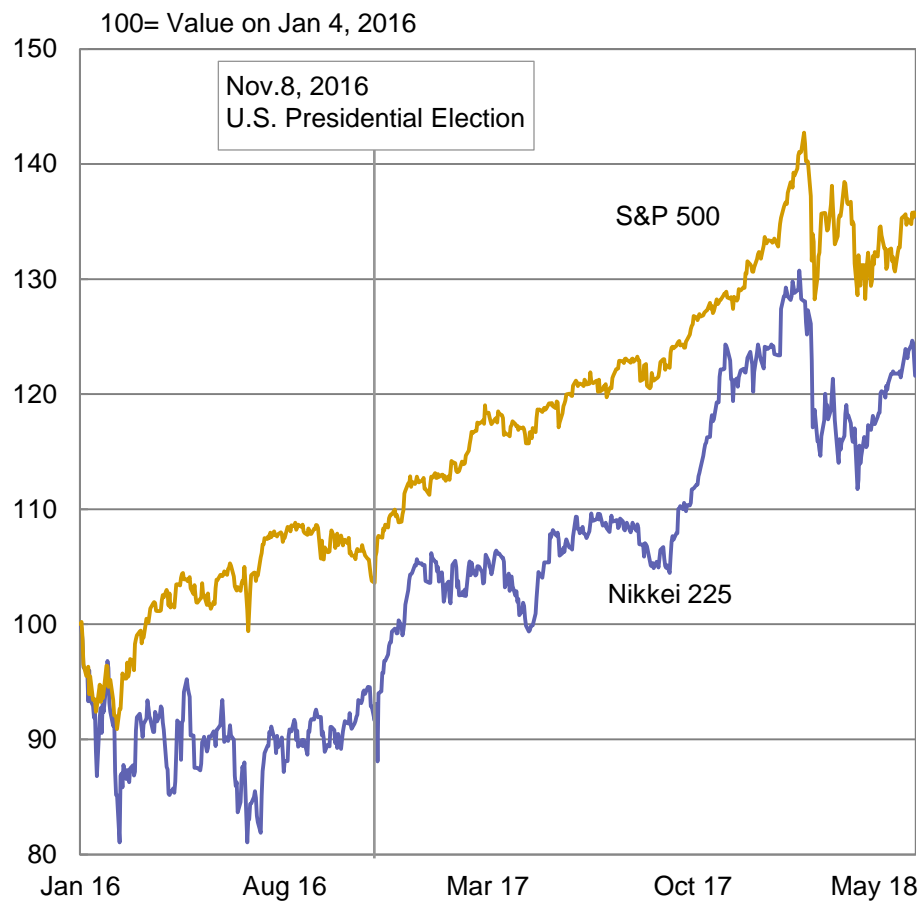
Customer prices and private consumption deflator



Source: Cabinet Office, MIC

Economic environment in Japan (2)

Equity



Source: Bloomberg

FX



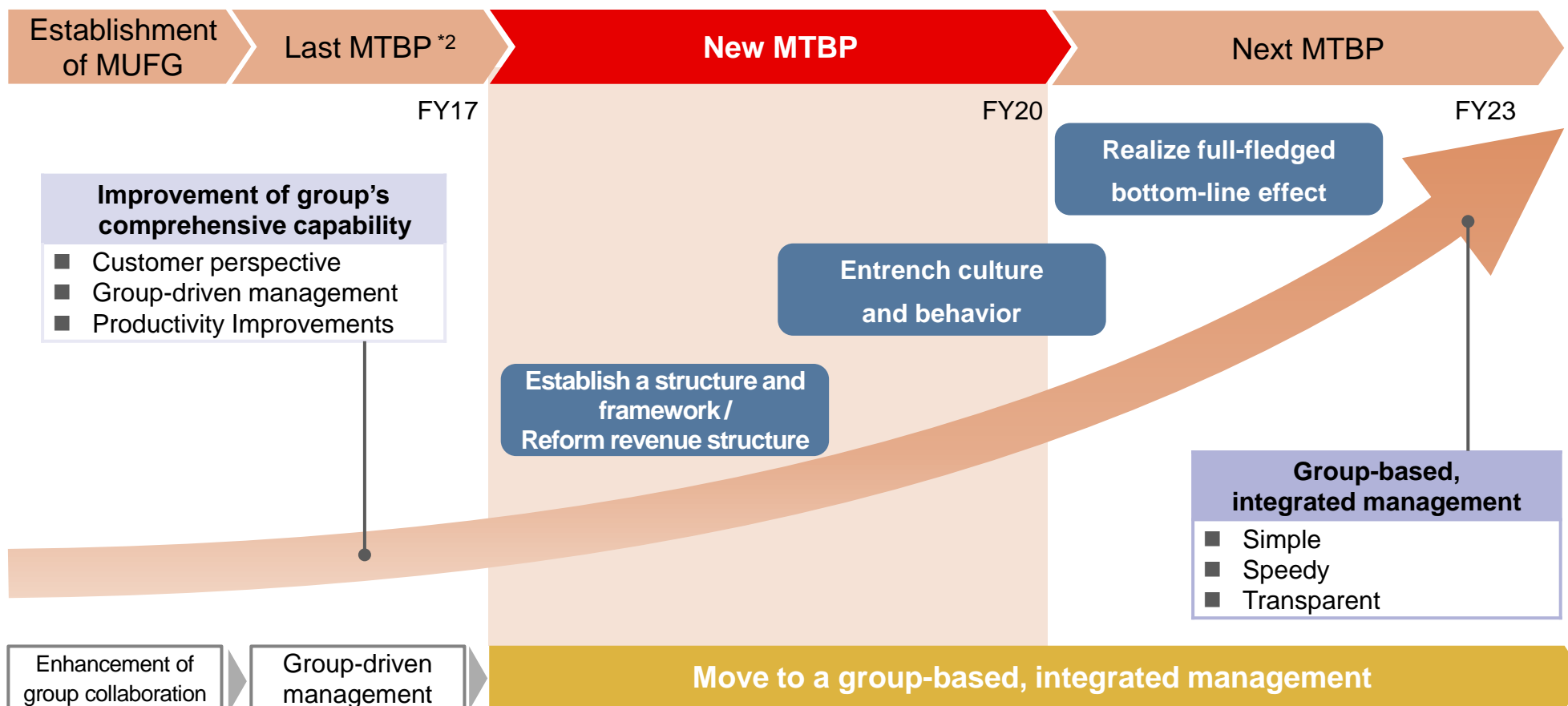
Source: Bloomberg

Appendix: Medium-Term Business Plan (FY2018-FY2020)

Appendix C

MUFG's Vision

- We aim to deliver the best value to all stakeholders through simple, speedy and transparent^{*1} group-integrated operations. Also, we will contribute to the realization of sustainable growth and a better society by promoting solution-oriented business
- Aim to establish a new growth model for MUFG's domestic and overseas operations within six years (the end of the next medium-term business plan)

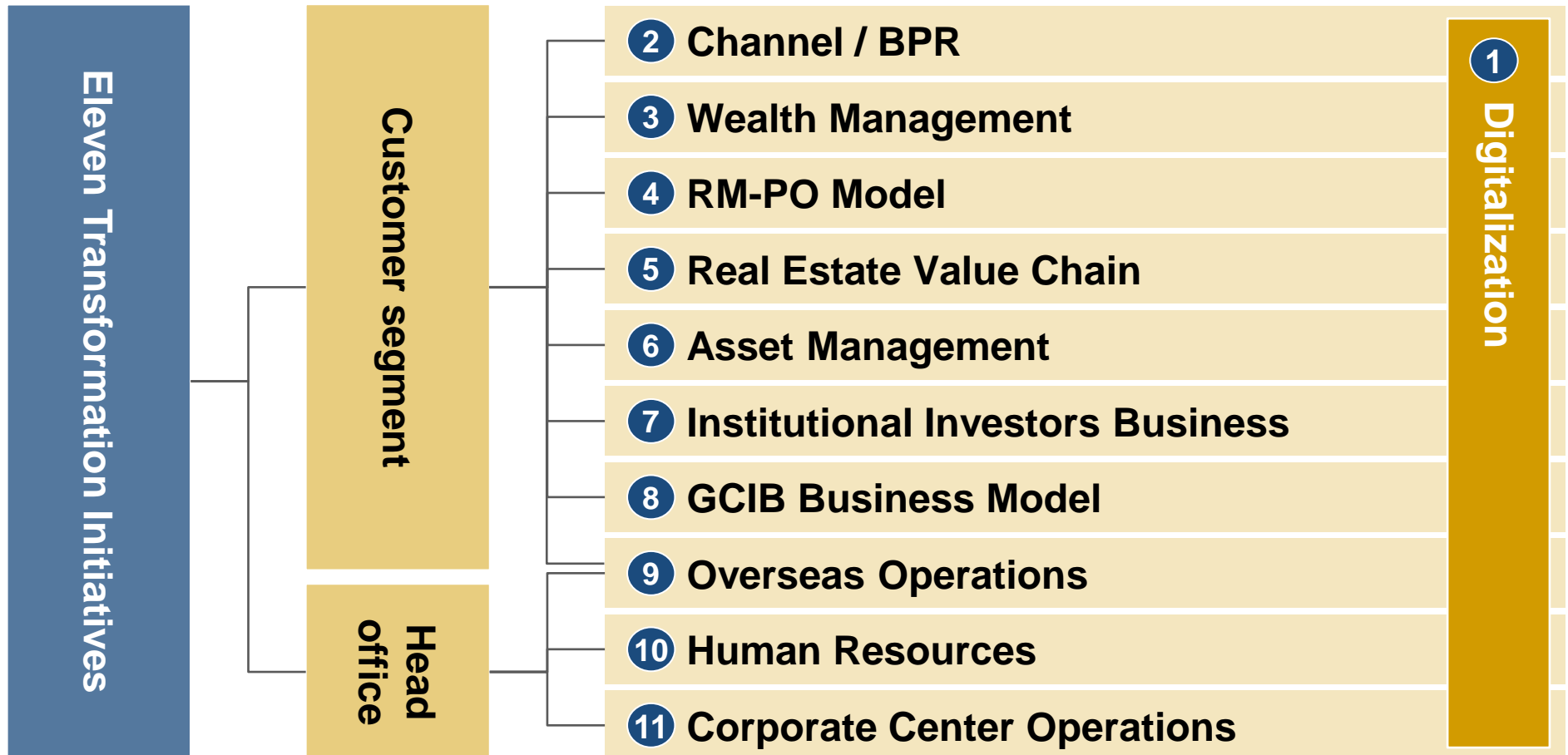


^{*1} Transparent: universal, barrier-free open personnel communications between legal entities, and between company branches and the Head Office, regardless of title and position. It also implies an understanding of MUFG corporate vision

^{*2} Medium-term business plan

Key Strategies

- “Eleven Transformation Initiatives” have been outlined in the new medium-term business plan as specific initiatives to achieve the MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy
- MUFG promotes the initiatives with a joint collaboration by legal entities, business groups and corporate center



Appendix: US GAAP consolidated financials

Appendix D

US GAAP consolidated balance sheet

Balance sheet

	(¥mm)
Assets	End Mar 17
Cash and due from banks	25,682,741
Interest-earning deposits in other banks	38,327,029
Call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements	8,892,383
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	11,002,724
Trading account assets	41,320,049
Investment securities	43,233,581
Net loans	117,032,784
Premises and equipment	994,271
Accrued interest	281,752
Customers' acceptance liability	156,208
Intangible assets—net	1,020,359
Goodwill	450,143
Deferred tax assets	76,452
Other assets	8,714,543
Total assets	297,185,019

	(¥mm)
Liabilities and shareholders' equity	End Mar 17
Total Deposits	190,401,623
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements	18,056,476
Payables under securities lending transactions	5,549,004
Due to trust account and Other short-term borrowings	11,304,676
Trading account liabilities	18,790,133
Obligations to return securities received as collateral	3,516,232
Bank acceptances outstanding	156,208
Accrued interest	147,351
Long-term debt	27,743,443
Other liabilities	6,755,165
Total liabilities	282,420,311
Capital stock	2,090,270
Capital surplus	5,956,644
Retained earnings	4,171,183
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	2,281,423
Treasury stock, at cost	(513,988)
Noncontrolling interests	779,176
Total equity	14,764,708
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	297,185,019

US GAAP consolidated statements of operations

Statement of operation

		(¥mm)
Statement of Operations Data		Fiscal year ended Mar 17
Interest income		2,990,767
Interest expense		769,639
Net interest income		2,221,128
Provision for credit losses		253,688
Net interest income after provision for credit losses		1,967,440
Non-interest income		1,196,706
Non-interest expense		2,891,603
Income (loss) before income tax expense		272,543
Income tax expense (benefit)		94,453
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests		178,090
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling Interests		(24,590)
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group		202,680

		(¥)
Earnings (loss) per share		Fiscal year ended Mar 17
Basic earnings		
Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group		14.93
Diluted earnings		
Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group		14.68

Reverse reconciliation from US GAAP to Japanese GAAP

Reverse reconciliation of shareholders' equity and net income

	End Mar 17 (¥mm)
Total equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP	14,764,708
Differences arising from different accounting for:	
1 Investment securities	119,824
2 Loans	10,080
3 Allowance for credit losses	427,930
4 Fixed assets	439,719
5 Pension liability	(8,377)
6 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	261,775
7 Compensated absences	41,654
8 Long-term debt	(17,603)
9 Consolidation	559,587
10 Goodwill	182,504
11 Intangible assets	(11,808)
12 Investments in equity method investees	563,419
13 Others	(392,174)
Deferred income tax effects of the above adjustments, when applicable	(282,844)
Net assets in accordance with Japanese GAAP	16,658,394

	Fiscal year ended Mar 17 (¥mm)
Net Income before attribution of noncontrolling interests in accordance with U.S. GAAP	178,090
Differences arising from different accounting for:	
1 Investment securities	390,839
2 Loans	(10,587)
3 Allowance for credit losses	232,517
4 Fixed assets	(3,303)
5 Pension liability	(34,698)
6 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	371,597
7 Compensated absences	839
8 Long-term debt	(948)
9 Consolidation	85,068
10 Goodwill	(10,100)
11 Intangible assets	4,480
12 Investments in equity method investees	(9,082)
13 Others	14,062
Deferred income tax effects of the above adjustments, when applicable	(247,724)
Net Income before attribution of noncontrolling interests in accordance with Japanese GAAP	961,050