



# **Fiscal 2023 Interim Results Fixed Income Investors Presentation**

March 2024

# Disclaimer

This document contains forward-looking statements in regard to forecasts, targets and plans of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. (“MUFG”) and its group companies (collectively, the “group”). These forward-looking statements are based on information currently available to the group and are stated here on the basis of the outlook at the time when this document was produced. In addition, in making these statements, certain assumptions (premises) have been utilized. These statements and assumptions (premises) are subjective and may prove to be incorrect or may not be realized in the future. Underlying such assumptions are a large number of risks and uncertainties. Please see other disclosures and public filings made or to be made by MUFG and the other companies comprising the group, including our latest consolidated summary report, financial report, securities report, quarterly securities report, annual report, and our latest annual report on Form 20-F and other reports submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, for additional information regarding such risks and uncertainties. The group has no obligation or intent to update any forward-looking statements contained in this document.

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The financial information used in this document was prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan (“Japanese GAAP”), unless otherwise stated. Accounting principles generally accepted 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 March 8, 2024.

## Definitions of abbreviations used in this document

the Bank (BK):	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	DS:	Digital Service Business Group
the Trust Bank (TB):	Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation	R&C:	Retail & Commercial Banking Business Group
the Securities HD (SCHD):	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd.	JCIB:	Japanese Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group
NICOS:	Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.	GCIB:	Global Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group
MUMSS:	Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.	GCB:	Global Commercial Banking Business Group
MUAH:	MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation	AM/IS:	Asset Management & Investor Services Business Group
KS:	Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited (Krungsri)	Global Markets:	Global Markets Business Group
BDI:	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk.	FSA:	Financial Services Agency of Japan
FSI:	First Sentier Investors (Australia) Services Pty Limited		
MUB:	MUFG Union Bank, N.A.		

## Definitions of figures used in this document

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

# Contents

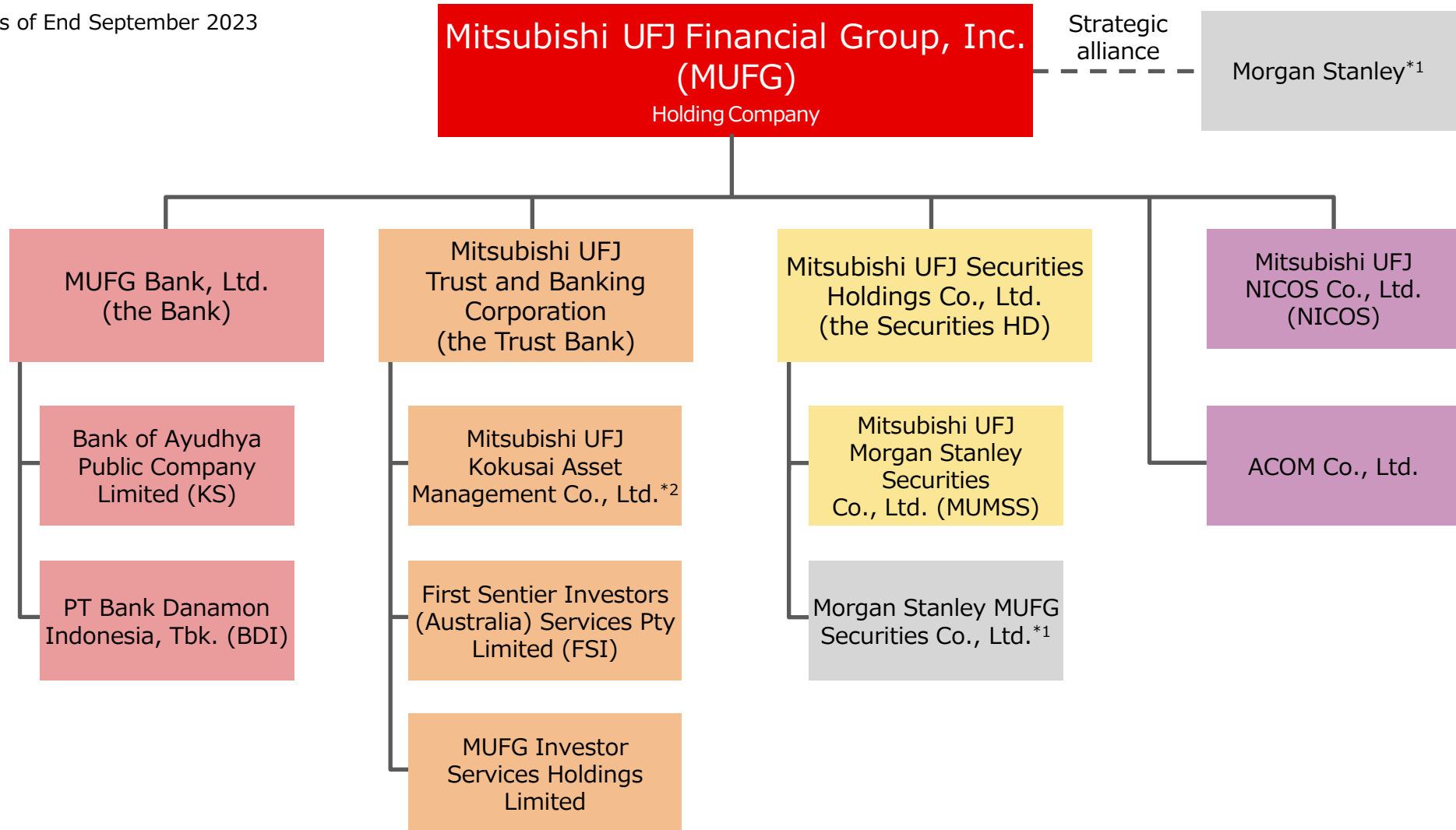
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# Section 1 Overview

# Group structure

As of End September 2023



\*1 Morgan Stanley and Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities are equity method investees of MUFG as of end September 2023

\*2 On October 1 2023, the corporate name of Mitsubishi UFJ Kokusai Asset Management Co., Ltd. was changed to Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd. All shares of Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd. owned by the Trust Bank will be transferred to MUFG in April 2024.

# MUFG at a glance

## Financials\*1

Consolidated

FY 2023 H1	
1 Consolidated gross profits (before credit costs for trust accounts)	¥ 2,487.4bn / US\$16.6bn
2 Profits attributable to owners of parent	¥ 927.2bn / US\$6.2bn
End Sep 2023	
3 Total assets	¥ 398.1tn / US\$2,665.3bn
4 Loans (banking + trust accounts)	¥ 114.8tn / US\$768.6bn
5 Deposits	¥ 217.8tn / US\$1,458.2bn
6 Market capitalization*2	¥ 18.3tn / US\$122.2bn
7 Consolidated LCR*3	159.5%
8 NPL ratio*4	1.19%

## Group network

(As of end September 2023)\*7

Domestic Network:

**432 locations\*8**

Global Network:

**Approx. 2,000 locations\*9  
across over 40 countries**

\*1 Exchange rate applied is ¥149.36/US\$

\*2 As of end February 2024. Exchange rate applied is ¥140.96/US\$

\*3 The ratio is the three-month average of daily LCR for the three months ended September 30, 2023, 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

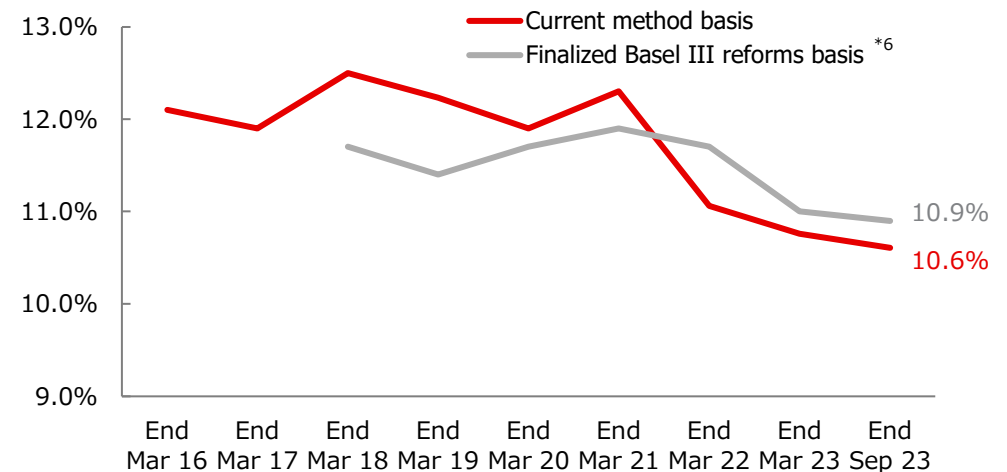
\*4 The calculation of the NPL ratio has been changed per amendments to the definition of risk-monitored loans under the Japanese Banking Act. Please see P.15

\*5 Calculated on the basis of regulations applied at the end of September 2023

## Capital

Consolidated

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio as of end September 2023 (financial strength)

**10.6%**  
(current method basis)\*5

## Issuer ratings (holding company)

(As of end February 2024)

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

\*6 Estimated CET1 ratio reflecting the RWA difference calculated on the basis of the finalized Basel III reforms expected to be fully applied in 2029, according to the amended notification on capital adequacy ratio published by the FSA on April 28, 2022 and November 30, 2022

\*7 For BDI, as of end June 2023

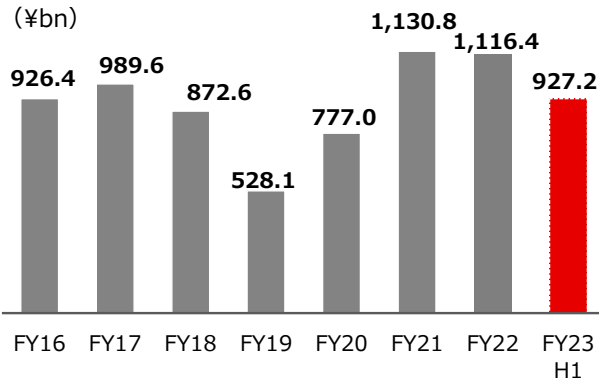
\*8 A facility that houses several branches for retail clients is counted as a single location. Total of the Bank, the Trust Bank and the Securities HD

\*9 Including 464 locations of Adira Finance, a subsidiary of BDI

# MUFG credit highlights

## Profit track record

Consolidated



Profits attributable to owners of parent

## Sufficient capital

Consolidated

# 10.6%

CET1 capital ratio  
(current method basis\*4)  
(End September 2023)

## Ample liquidity

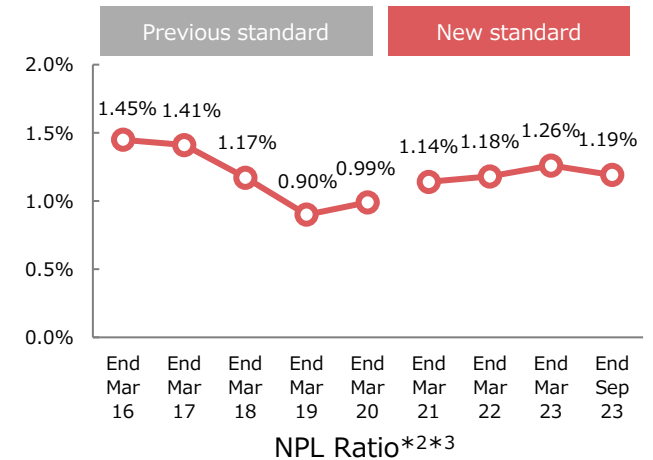
Consolidated

# 159.5%

Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio\*1  
(End September 2023)

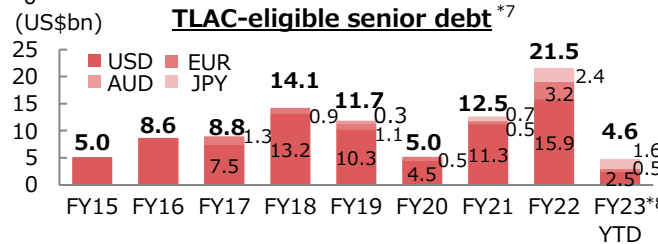
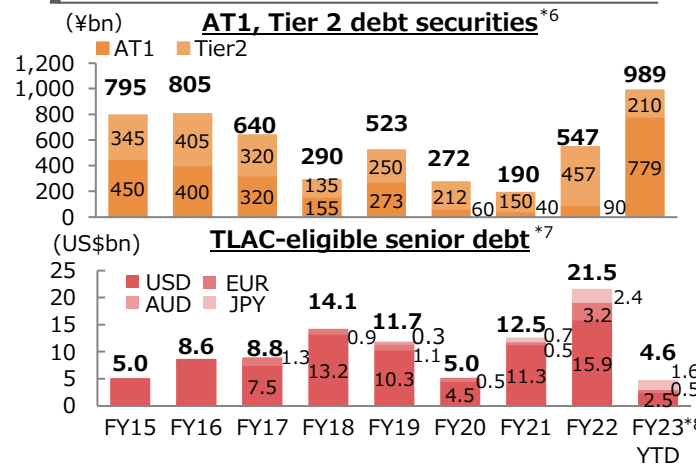
## Sound asset quality

Consolidated



NPL Ratio\*2\*3

## Issuance track record\*5



## Credit ratings

### Holdco Senior (TLAC)

# A1 / A- / A-

Moody's / S&P / Fitch  
(End December 2023)

### AT1 Security Rating

# Baa3 / BB+ / BB+

Moody's / S&P / Fitch  
(End December 2023)

\*1 The ratio is the three-month average of daily LCR for the three months ended September 30, 2023, 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 \*2 Total non-performing loans / Total loans \*3 NPL Ratios as of and after the end of March 2021 are calculated as per the amendments to the definition of risk-monitored loans under the Japanese Banking Act. See P.15 \*4 Calculated on the basis of regulations applied at the end of September 2023 \*5 Total of public issuance (excluding the amount of buyback) as of March 8, 2024. \*6 All figures are converted into JPY using actual exchange rates as of the end of December 2023 \*7 All figures are converted into US\$ using actual exchange rates as of the end of December 2023 \*8 From April 1, 2023 to March 8, 2024

Section 2  
Financial results



# Income statement summary

Consolidated (¥bn)	FY22 H1	FY23 H1	YoY	After adjustment of MUB*1
1 <b>Gross profits (Before credit costs for trust accounts)</b>	2,323.4	① 2,487.4	163.9	–
2 Net interest income	1,674.0	1,229.6	(444.3)	–
3 Trust fees + Net fees and commissions	772.2	848.7	76.5	–
4 Net trading profits + Net other operating profits	(122.8)	408.9	531.8	–
5 Net gains (losses) on debt securities	(497.1)	(49.8)	447.3	–
6 <b>G&amp;A Expenses</b>	1,428.1	② 1,401.6	(26.5)	–
7 <b>Net operating profits</b>	895.2	1,085.7	190.5	–
8 <b>Total credit costs</b>	(243.8)	③ (181.2)	62.6	(169.3)
9 <b>Net gains (losses) on equity securities</b>	76.1	130.3	54.2	–
10 Net gains (losses) on sales of equity securities	131.6	134.6	3.0	–
11 Losses on write-down of equity securities	(55.5)	(4.2)	51.2	–
12 <b>Equity in earnings of equity method investees</b>	239.2	④ 305.3	66.0	–
13 <b>Other non-recurring gains (losses)</b>	(375.7)	⑤ (60.3)	315.3	99.2
14 <b>Ordinary profits</b>	591.0	1,279.9	688.8	240.6
15 <b>Net extraordinary gains (losses)</b>	(57.3)	(42.8)	14.5	–
16 <b>Total of income taxes-current and income taxes-deferred</b>	(260.8)	(274.9)	(14.1)	–
17 <b>Profits attributable to owners of parent</b>	231.0	⑥ 927.2	696.1	248.0
18 EPS (¥)	18.50	77.11	58.61	–
<Reference>				
19 <b>ROE (MUFG basis)</b>	2.91%	10.65% <sup>*2</sup>	7.73ppt	–
20 <b>ROE (JPX basis)</b>	2.73%	10.37% <sup>*2</sup>	7.64ppt	–
21 <b>Expense ratio</b>	61.4%	② 56.3%	(5.1ppt)	–

## ① Gross profits

- Net interest income was down due to the absence of gains on investment trusts cancellation of ¥490.1bn included in FY22 H1, although foreign interest income of loans and deposits increased
- Net fees and commissions were up, driven by an increase in foreign loan-related fees
- Net trading profits + Net other operating profits were up driven by increases in Sales & Trading due to market volatility, as well as the absence of net losses on debt securities of ¥(497.1)bn included in FY22 H1 through rebalancing the bond portfolio

## ② G&A expenses / Expense ratio

- Down by ¥(26.5)bn YoY, due to the impact of the sale of MUB
- Expense ratio was 56.3%, down by 5.1% ppt YoY along with an increase in Gross profits

## ③ Total credit costs

- Improved by ¥62.6bn YoY, due to the absence of valuation losses on loans held by MUB, offsetting an increase of provision for allowance for credit losses in contrast to the reversal of allowance included in FY22 H1

## ④ Equity in earnings of equity method investees

- Up by ¥66.0bn YoY, due to the closing date change of MS's financial results in the equity method of accounting\*3

## ⑤ Other non-recurring gains (losses)

- Up by ¥315.3bn YoY, due to the absence of valuation losses on bonds held by MUB, etc.

## ⑥ Profits attributable to owners of parent

- Up by ¥696.1bn to ¥927.2bn YoY, all-time high in MUFG's history

\*1 Adjusted to reflect the following amounts of impact of reversal recorded as extraordinary gains for FY22 relating to ¥584.6 bn of valuation losses on assets held by MUB and other related losses (after tax) recognized in FY22 H1: Total credit costs : ¥231.9bn, Other non-recurring gains (losses) : ¥216.1bn, Ordinary profits : ¥448.1bn, Profits attributable to owners of parent : ¥448.1bn

\*2 MUFG basis : approx. 9.7%, JPX(Japan Exchange Group) basis : approx. 9.4%, respectively, excluding the impact amount of ¥82.7bn, subject to change in line with FX rate, etc., associated with the change of the closing date in the equity method of accounting for MS. For the method of calculation of ROE(MUFG basis), refer to P.46, footnote 1

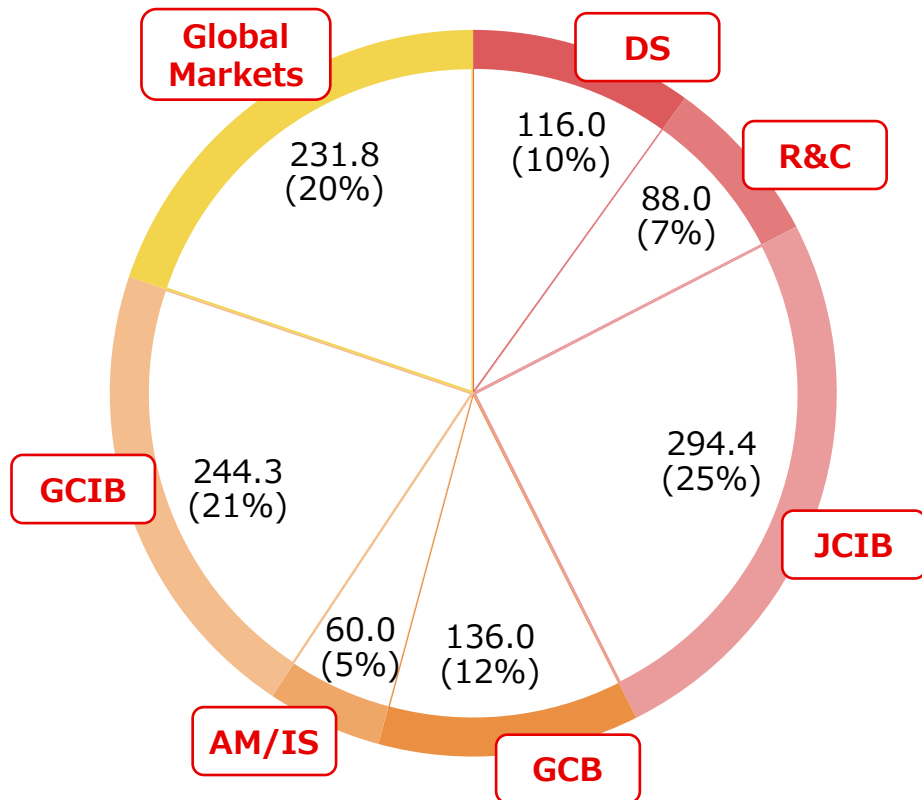
\*3 Include the impact amount of ¥82.7bn, subject to change in line with FX rate, etc., associated with the change of the closing date in the equity method of accounting for MS. In FY23, the timing of the application of equity method accounting to Morgan Stanley has been changed to eliminate the three-month delay in the application of such accounting in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of this change, for FY23 H1, MS's financial results for the 9-month period, including results for the quarter ended Mar 31, 2023, have been reflected in equity in earnings of equity method investees.

# Net operating profits results by business group

Net operating profits by business group\*1 Consolidated

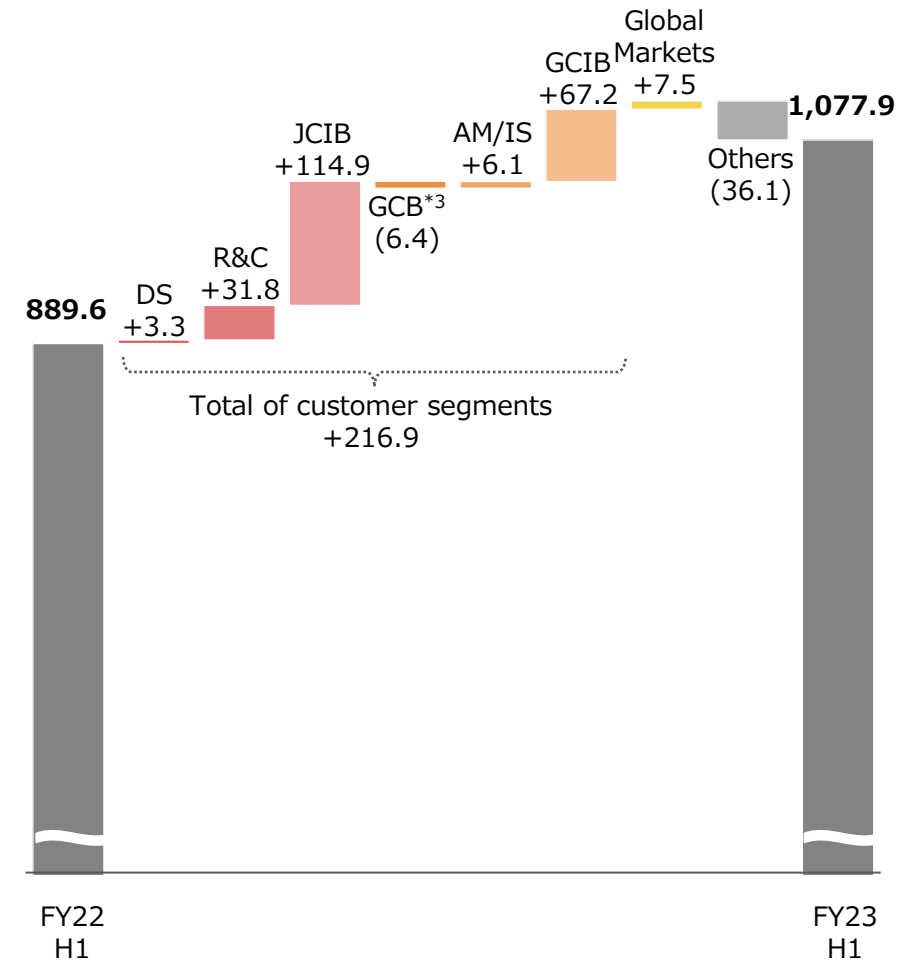
(¥bn)

**FY23H1 ¥1,077.9bn\*2**



Changes by business group Consolidated

(¥bn)



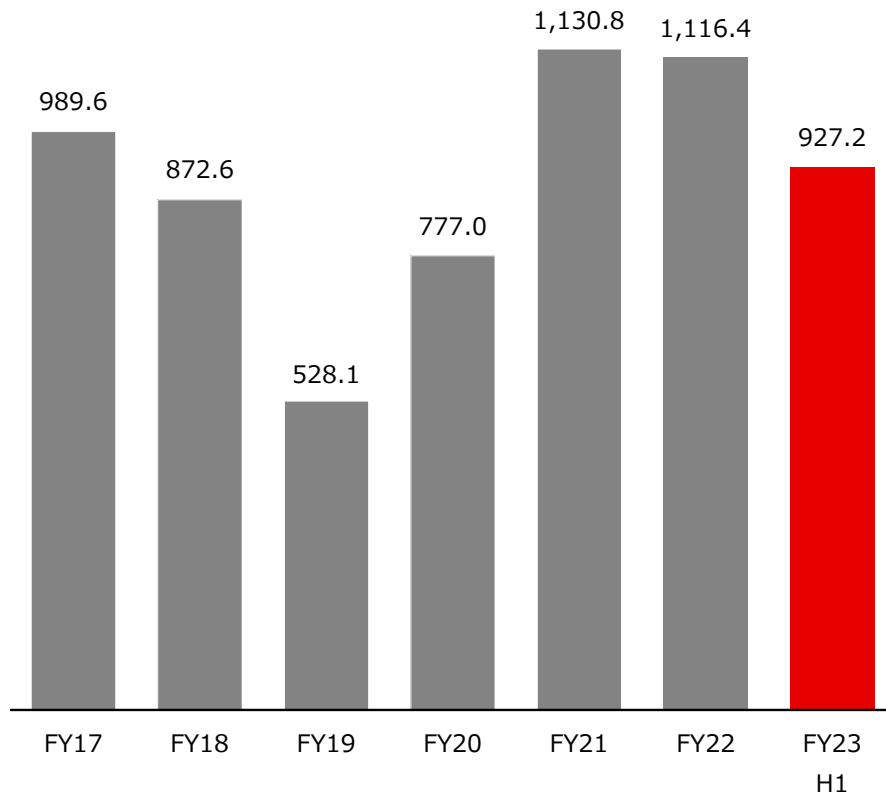
\*1 On a managerial accounting basis \*2 Includes net operating profits from "Others" segment (FY22H1: ¥(56.5)bn, FY23H1: ¥(92.6)bn)

\*3 Includes the impact of the sale of MUB: ¥(30.0)bn

# Outline of profits attributable to owners of parent

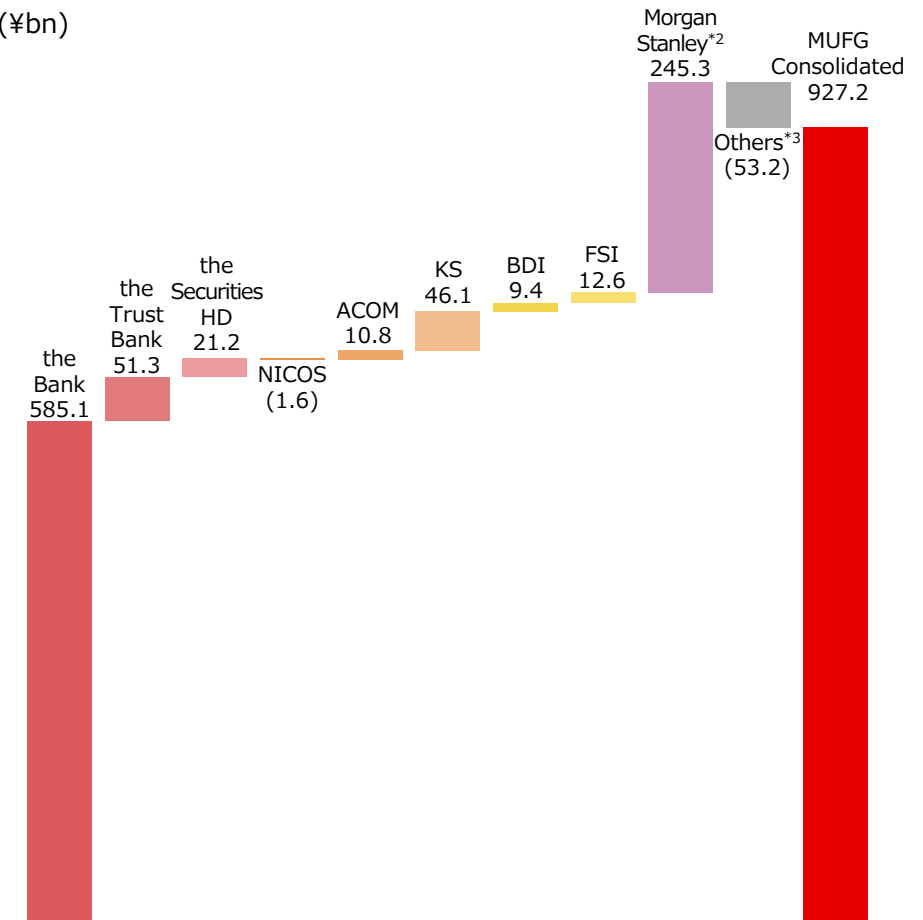
Profits attributable to owners of parent Consolidated

(¥bn)



Breakdown by entity\*1 Consolidated

(¥bn)



\*1 The figures reflect the percentage holding in each subsidiary and equity method investee

\*2 Includes the estimated figure of ¥82.7bn associated with the change of the closing date in the equity method of accounting. For the equity method of accounting, refer to P.9, footnote 3

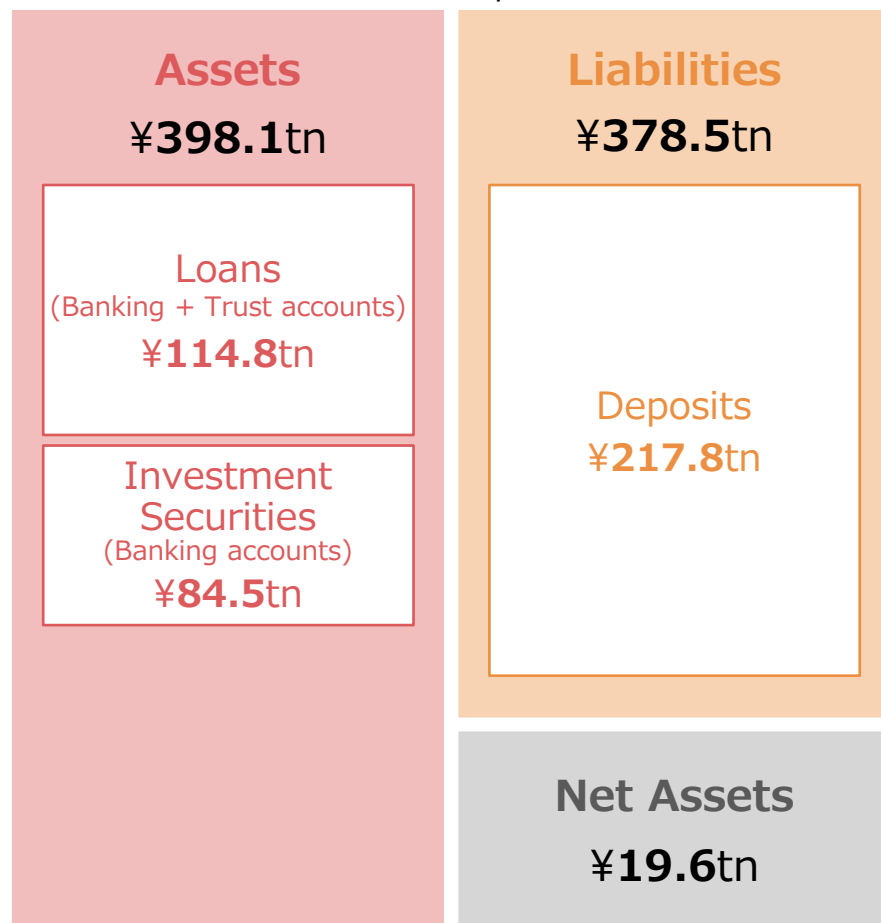
\*3 Includes consolidation adjustments for special dividend paid by domestic subsidiaries of the Bank of approx.¥(80.0)bn

# Balance sheet summary

## Balance sheet summary

Consolidated

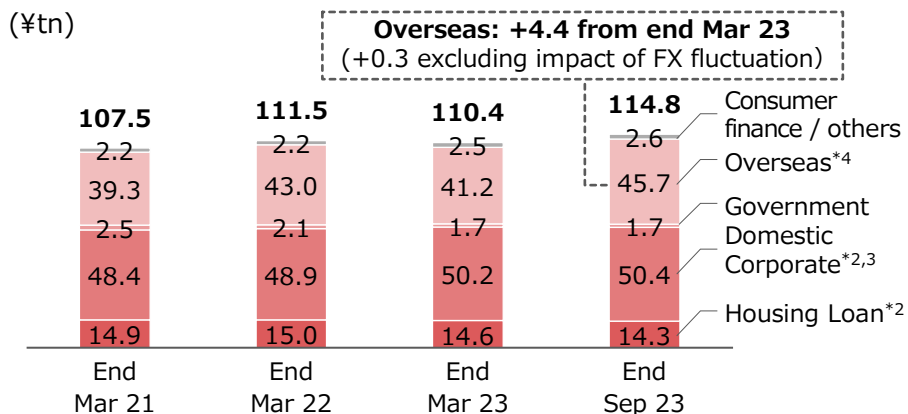
As of end Sep 2023



## Loans (period end balance)\*1

Consolidated

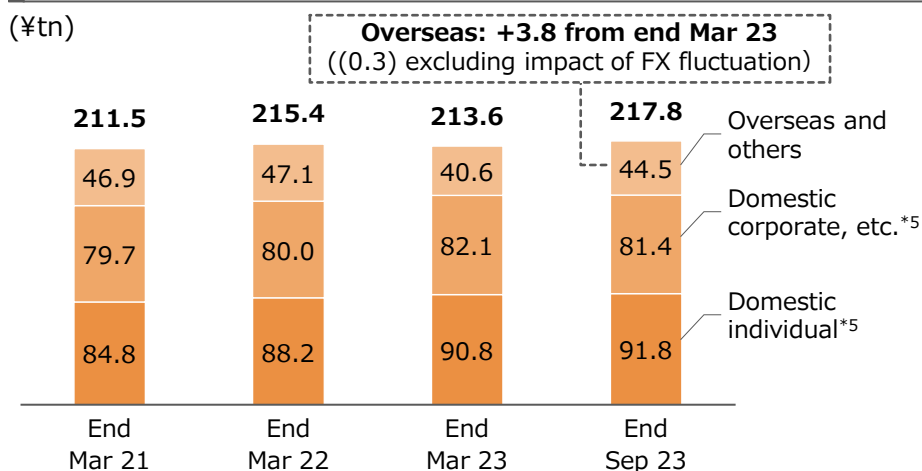
(¥tn)



## Deposits (period end balance)

Consolidated

(¥tn)



\*1 Sum of banking and trust accounts \*2 Non-consolidated + trust accounts

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

\*4 Loans booked in overseas branches, MUAH, KS, BDI, the Bank (China), the Bank (Malaysia) and the Bank (Europe)

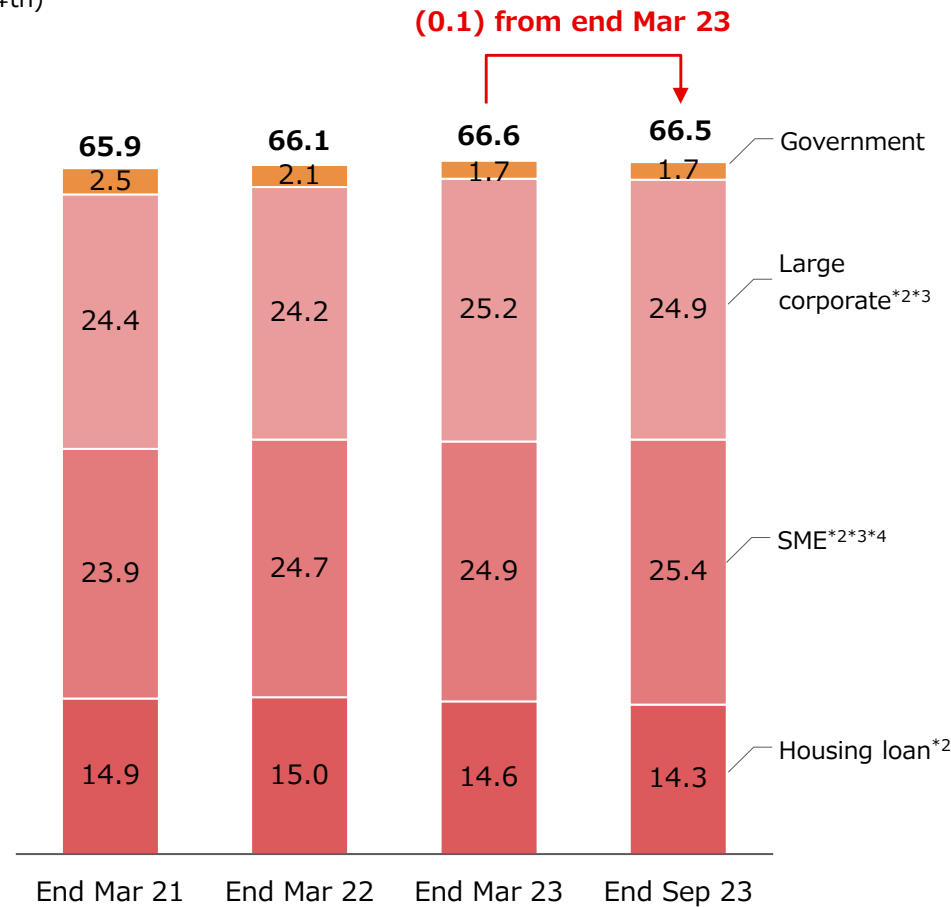
\*5 Non-consolidated

# Domestic loans

Loan balance (period end balance)\*1

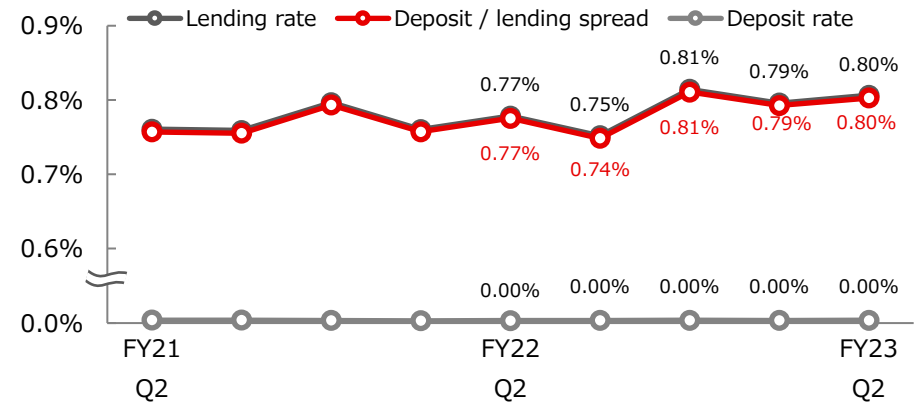
Consolidated

(¥tn)



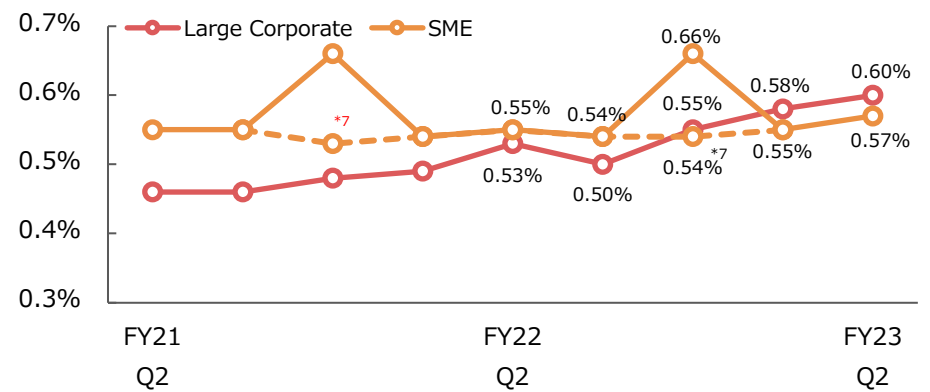
Deposit / lending rate\*5\*6

Non-Consolidated



Corporate lending spread\*3\*5\*6

Non-Consolidated



\*1 Sum of banking and trust accounts \*2 Non-consolidated + trust accounts \*3 Including non-JPY loans  
 \*4 Domestic loans to small / medium-sized companies and proprietors (excluding domestic consumer loans)

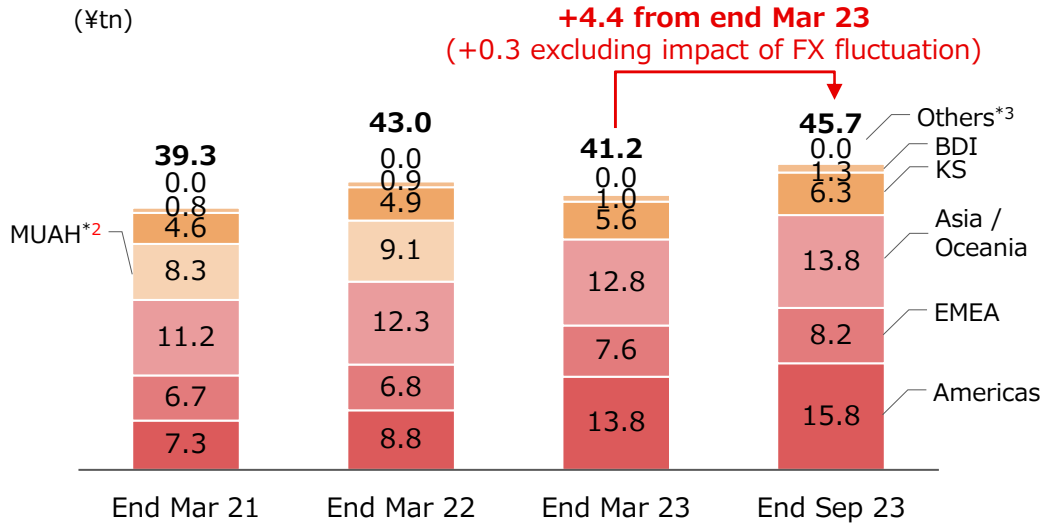
\*5 Excluding lending to government \*6 On a managerial accounting basis

\*7 Excluding impact of the collective recording of interest received at fiscal year-end via COVID-19 government subsidized interest payment programs

# Overseas loans

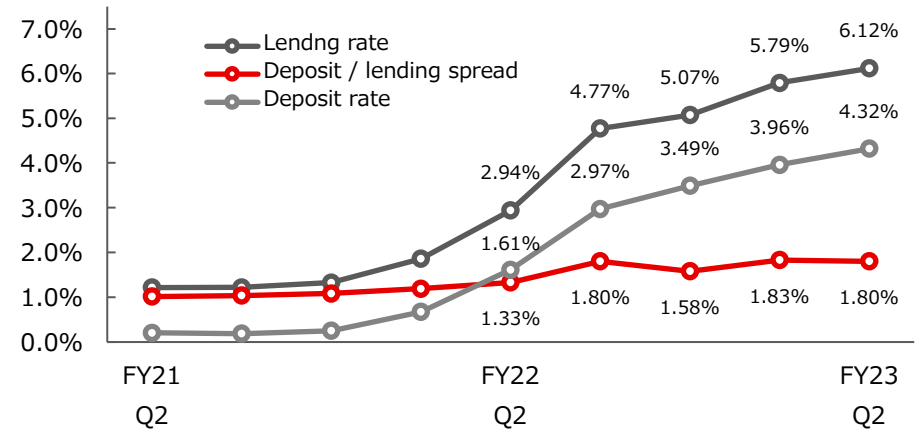
Loan balance (period end balance)\*1

Consolidated



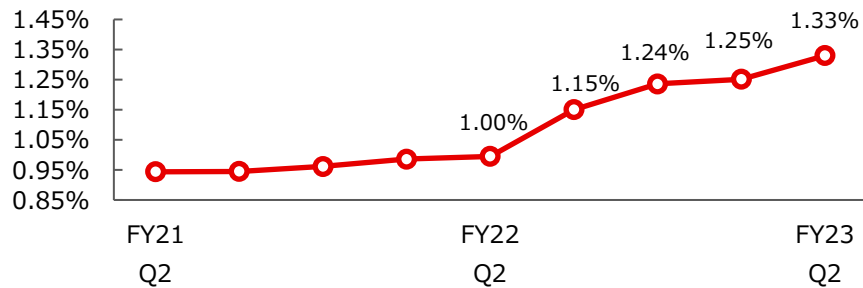
Deposit / lending rate\*4

Non-Consolidated



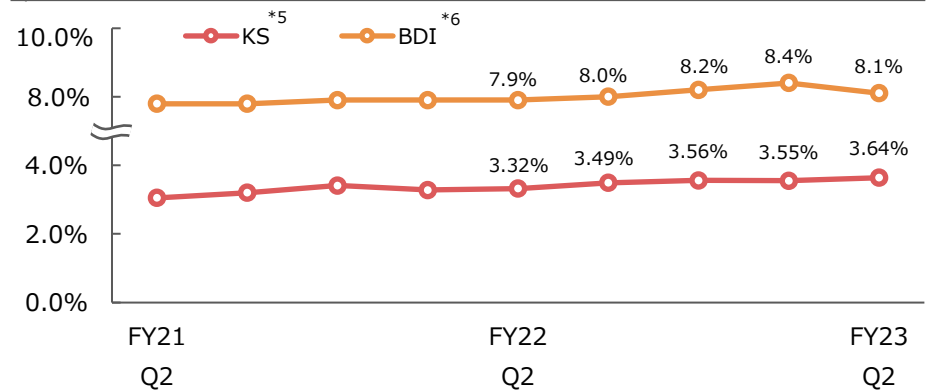
Lending spread\*4

Non-Consolidated



Net interest margin

KS / BDI



\*1 Loans booked in overseas branches, MUAH, KS, BDI, the Bank (China), the Bank (Malaysia), and the Bank (Europe)

\*2 "MUAH" is included in "Americas" from End Mar 23. Approx. ¥2.7tn loans were transferred from MUAH to overseas offices of the Bank upon the sale of MUB

\*3 Loans booked at offshore markets etc. \*4 Managerial accounting basis

\*5 Financial results as disclosed in KS's financial reports based on Thai GAAP, and starting from January 1, 2020, Thailand adopted TFRS 9 (which is broadly similar to the IFRS 9 international accounting standard)

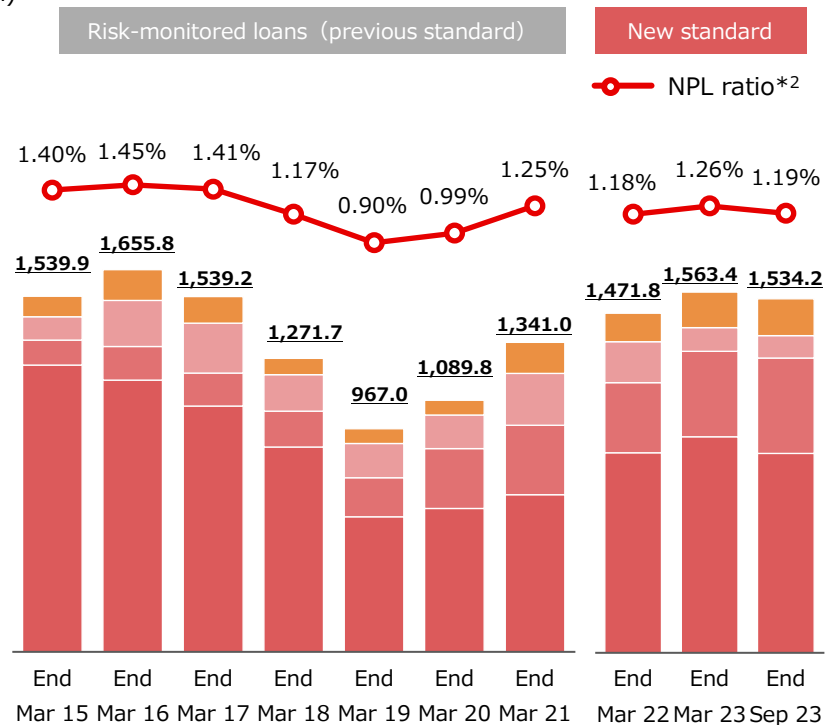
\*6 Financial results as disclosed in BDI's financial reports based on Indonesia GAAP

# Loan assets

## Non-performing loans\*1

Consolidated

(¥bn)



[Breakdown]

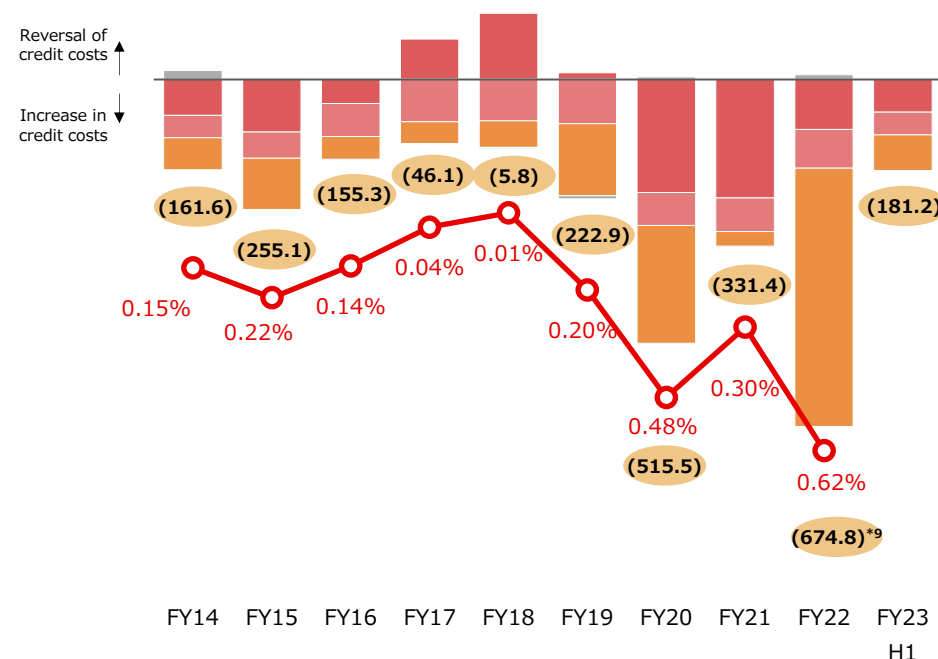
	End Mar 15	End Mar 16	End Mar 17	End Mar 18	End Mar 19	End Mar 20	End Mar 21	End Mar 22	End Mar 23	End Sep 23
EMEA	88.2	133.9	116.0	71.3	64.0	63.7	134.7	124.0	155.2	159.9
Americas	100.7	199.4	216.0	157.5	148.2	145.5	224.7	178.1	102.1	96.5
Asia	108.8	145.3	142.3	155.8	170.3	259.1	300.5	302.9	370.2	413.4
Domestic	1,242.0	1,177.1	1,064.7	887.0	584.3	621.3	680.9	866.6	935.8	864.2

## Total credit costs\*3 / Credit cost ratio\*4

Consolidated

(¥bn)

● Total credit costs\*3 ○ Credit cost ratio\*4



[Breakdown]

	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23 H1
Non-consolidated*5	(71.1)	(103.7)	(47.9)	79.5	129.8	12.6	(223.2)	(233.8)	(98.8)	(64.7)
CF*6	(44.1)	(51.6)	(64.5)	(83.6)	(81.7)	(87.6)	(64.4)	(66.0)	(76.5)	(45.1)
Overseas*7	(63.2)	(100.8)	(45.0)	(42.7)	(52.3)	(141.6)	(232.3)	(28.9)	(508.3)*9	(70.6)
Others*8	16.9	1.0	2.1	0.8	(1.5)	(6.2)	4.5	(2.6)	8.9	(0.6)

\*1 Due to amendments to the Japanese Banking Act, the scope of risk-monitored loans disclosed under the Japanese Banking Act was changed and became the same as the scope of non-performing loans disclosed under the Japanese Financial Reconstruction Act (FRA). Under the previous standard, these loans were "risk-monitored loans," but they are now "non-performing loans." Regions are based on the borrowers' location.

\*2 Total non-performing loans / Total loans under the Japanese Banking Act (Previous standard: Total risk-monitored loans / Total loans and bills discounted (banking accounts as of period end))

\*3 Including gains from recovery of loans written off

\*4 Total credit costs / loan balance as of period end

\*5 Including overseas branches

\*6 Sum of NICOS and ACOM on a consolidated basis

\*7 Sum of overseas subsidiaries of the Bank and the Trust Bank. It is currently estimated that the total credit costs of the major overseas subsidiaries (which were consolidated based on their financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023) for the quarter ended September 30, 2023 will be approx. ¥40bn. This amount will be reflected in consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended December 31, 2023

\*8 Sum of other subsidiaries and consolidation adjustment

\*9 Including ¥(393.9)bn of valuation losses on loans sold in connection with MUB's share transfer etc.

# Investment securities

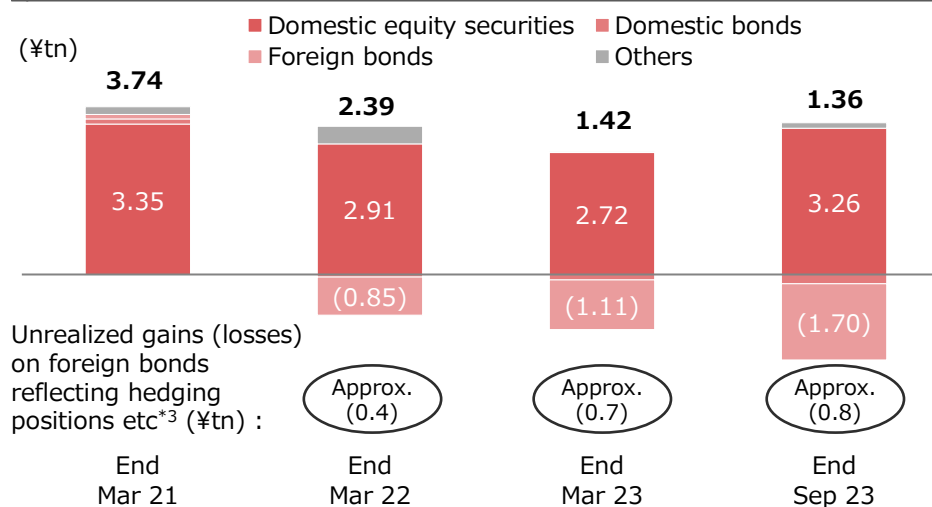
## Investment securities

Consolidated

(¥bn)	Balance		Unrealized gains (losses) <sup>*1</sup>	
	End Sep 23	Changes from End Mar 23	End Sep 23	Changes from End Mar 23
1 Held-to-maturity securities	24,657.0	3,136.9	–	–
2 Available-for-sale (AFS) Securities	59,767.1	(5,353.8)	1,369.5	(50.6)
3 Domestic equity securities	4,766.9	494.9	3,266.0	545.3
4 Domestic bonds	26,108.2	(3,643.6)	(212.0)	(92.0)
5 Japanese government bonds	21,675.2	(1,843.6)	(149.6)	(63.2)
6 Foreign equity securities	585.0	176.7	(160.7)	(41.1)
7 Foreign bonds	18,751.3	(2,958.7)	(1,706.5)	(590.3) <sup>*2</sup>
8 Others	9,555.5	576.8	128.8	127.5

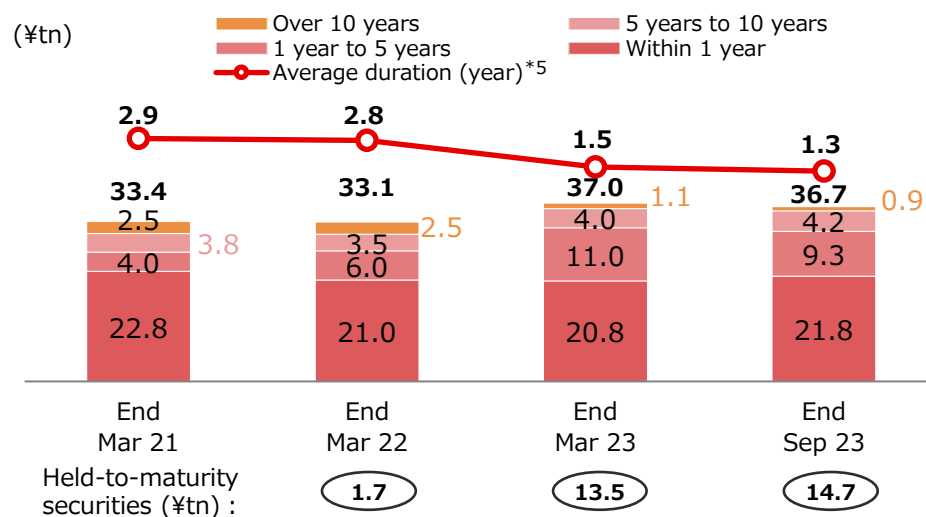
## Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities<sup>\*1</sup>

Consolidated



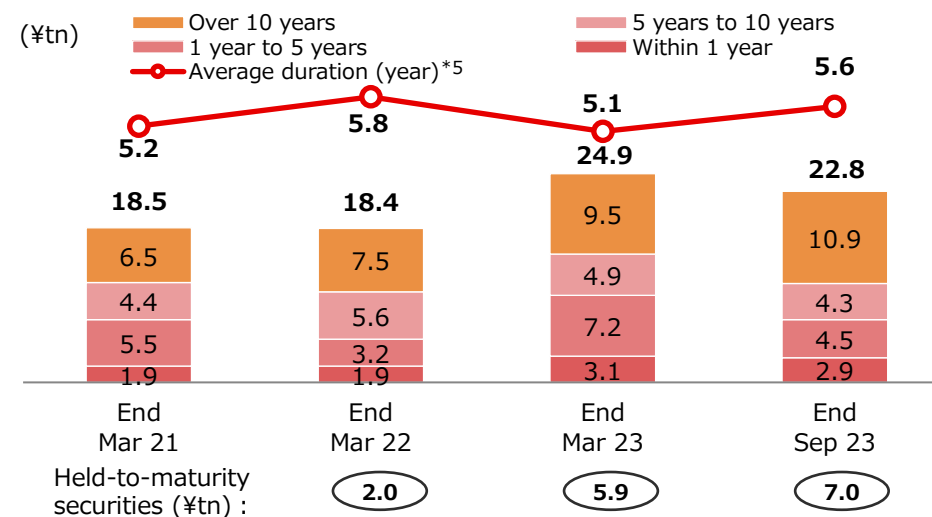
## Balance of JGB portfolio<sup>\*4</sup> and duration

Non-consolidated



## Balance of foreign bonds<sup>\*4</sup> and duration

Non-consolidated



\*1 Unrealized gains (losses) exclude ¥(555.4)bn that was charged to income in connection with the agreement to sell all shares of MUB

\*2 Approximately ¥(0.4)tn excluding the impact of FX translation

\*3 Managerial accounting basis

\*4 Available for sale securities and securities being held to maturity

\*5 Available for sale securities

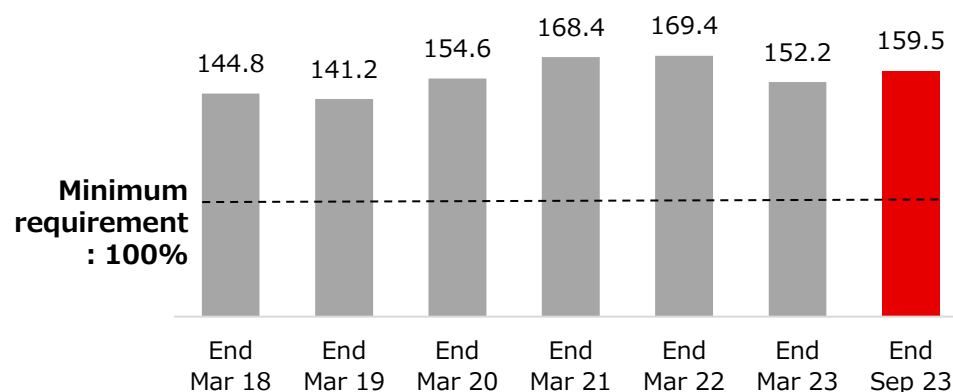


## Ample liquidity

- Liquidity coverage ratio is consistently over the minimum requirement
- Loan amounts controlled stably according to deposit amounts
- JPY and Non-JPY deposit amounts have been stable

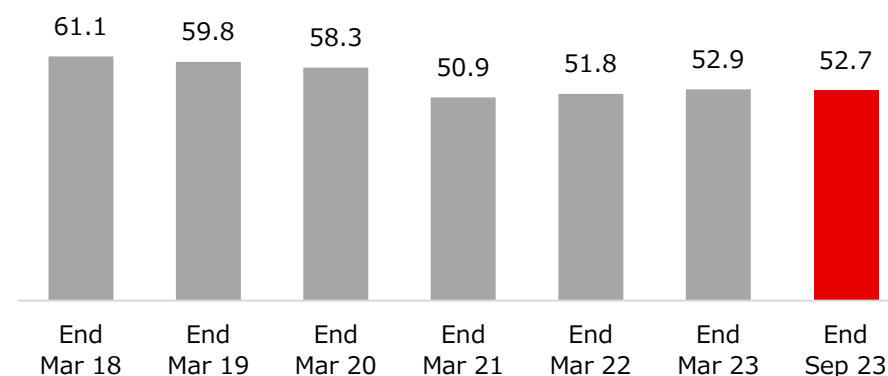
### Liquidity coverage ratio (%)

Consolidated



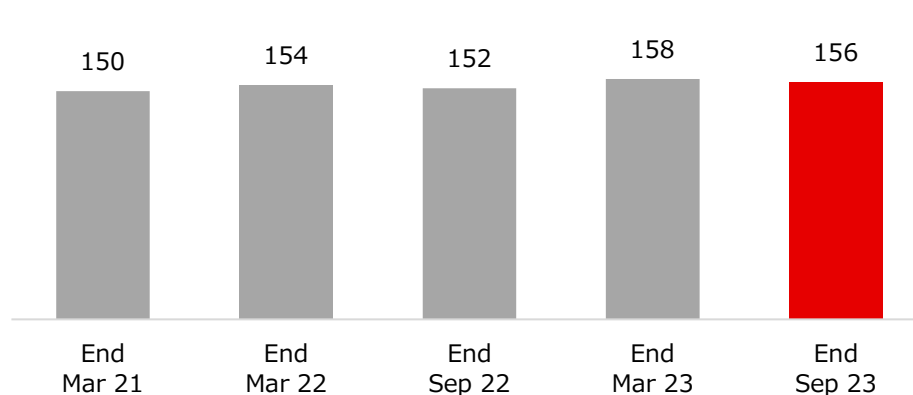
### Loan to deposit ratio\*1 (%)

Consolidated

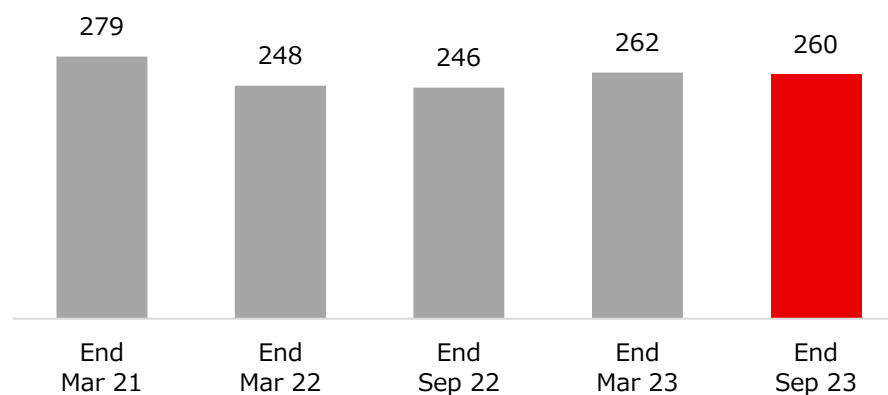


### JPY deposits (¥ tn)

The Bank non-consolidated



### Non-JPY deposits (US\$bn)\*2



\*1 Calculated by dividing loans (Banking + Trust accounts) by deposits

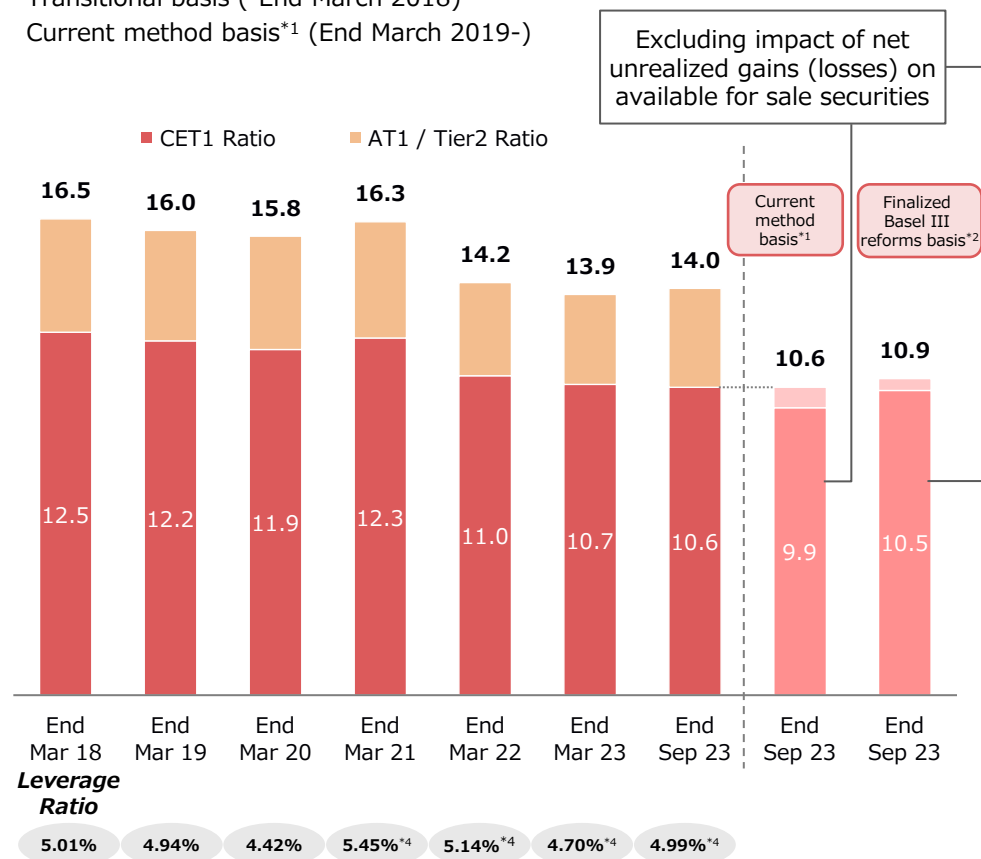
\*2 The Bank consolidated excl. MUAH, KS and BDI. Managerial accounting basis

# Capital

## CET1 / Total capital ratio

Consolidated

Transitional basis (-End March 2018)  
Current method basis\*<sup>1</sup> (End March 2019-)



\*1 Calculated on the basis of regulations applicable to the respective dates shown

\*2 Estimated CET1 ratio reflecting the RWA difference calculated on the basis of the finalized Basel III reforms expected to be fully applied in 2029, according to the amended notification on capital adequacy ratio published by the FSA on April 28, 2022 and November 30, 2022

\*3 Adjustments made for the difference between risk-weighted assets under Basel I and Basel III

\*4 Based on FSA notification, deposits with the Bank of Japan are excluded from total exposures

## Capital summary

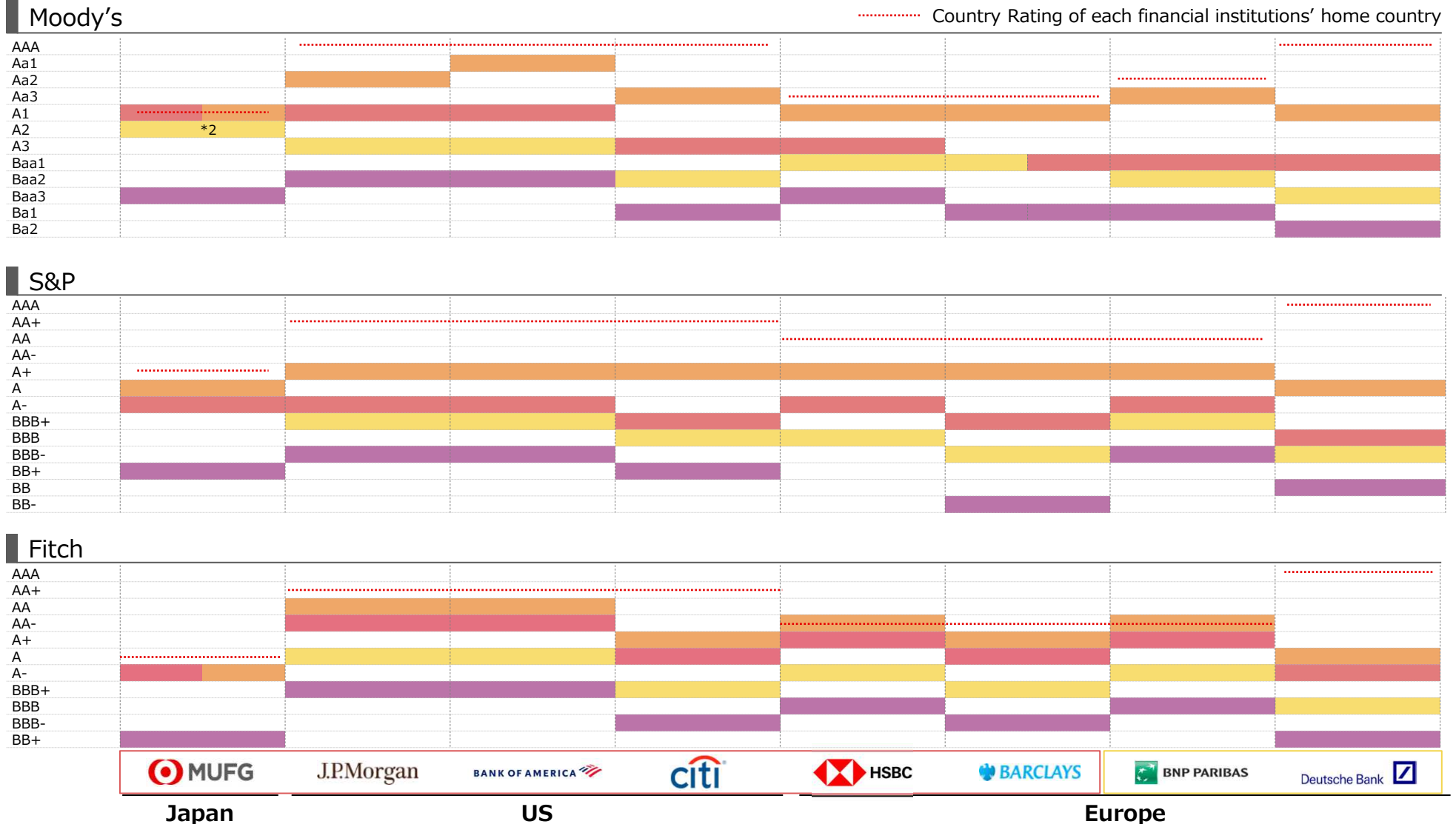
Consolidated

(¥bn)	End Mar 23	End Sep 23	Changes
1 <b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio</b>	10.76%	10.61%	(0.15)%
2 <b>Tier 1 capital ratio</b>	12.04%	12.13%	0.09%
3 <b>Total capital ratio</b>	13.91%	14.02%	0.11%
4 <b>Leverage ratio</b>	4.70%	4.99%	0.29%
5 Common Equity Tier 1 capital	13,280.8	14,176.5	895.7
6 Retained earnings	12,739.2	13,475.1	735.9
7 Other comprehensive income	2,481.9	2,489.9	8.0
8 Regulatory adjustments	(4,003.0)	(4,368.2)	(3,652)
9 Additional Tier 1 capital	1,582.8	2,036.1	453.3
10 Preferred securities and subordinated debt	1,464.0	1,907.0	443.0
11 <b>Tier 1 capital</b>	14,863.7	16,212.7	1,349.0
12 <b>Tier 2 capital</b>	2,302.3	2,522.1	219.7
13 Subordinated debt	1,754.0	1,843.5	89.5
14 <b>Total capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)</b>	17,166.1	18,734.8	1,568.7
15 <b>Risk weighted assets</b>	123,363.3	133,561.4	10,198.0
16 Credit risk	87,666.4	93,697.0	6,030.5
17 Market risk	6,682.9	8,360.6	1,677.7
18 Operational risk	8,474.3	8,934.6	460.3
19 Floor adjustment* <sup>3</sup>	20,539.5	22,569.0	2,029.4
20 <b>Total exposures*<sup>4</sup></b>	316,034.5	324,612.2	8,577.6

# Rating matrix of global financial institutions

As of February 29, 2024

■ Holdco senior (TLAC)\*1 
 ■ Opco senior\*1 
 ■ Tier2 
 ■ AT1\*1 
  Issue by Holdco 
  Issue by Opco (Single issuing entity)



\*1 Holdco senior includes Senior non-preferred, and Opco senior includes Senior preferred by banks (e.g. CA, BNP and DB), who have a single issuing entity. AT1 includes Preferred Stock by US banks \*2 Indicates Moody's MTN program tier 2 rating for MUFG

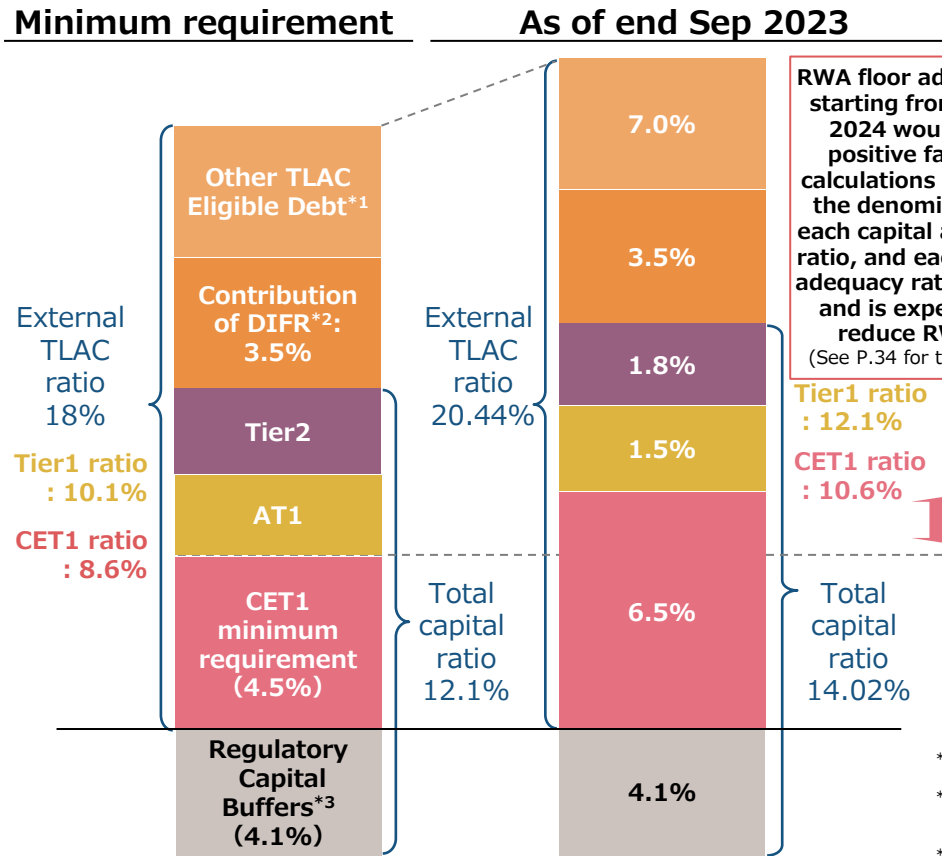
Section 3  
Capital raising strategy

# Capital and TLAC requirements

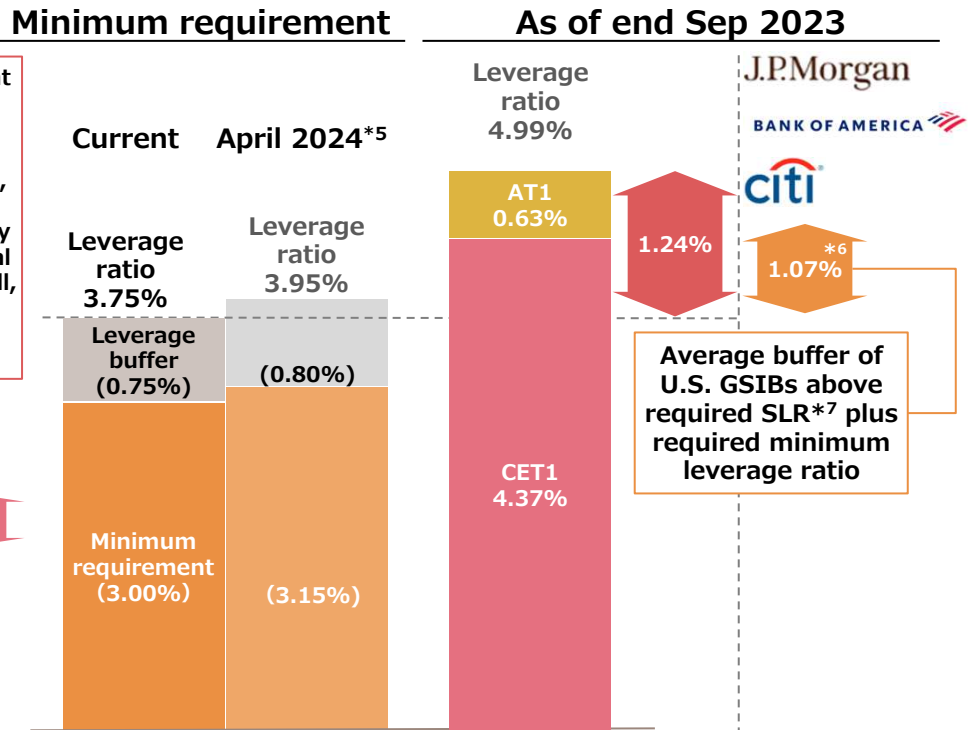
## - The best capital mix and required ratios

- Aiming for optimal balance between capital efficiency and capital adequacy in qualitative and quantitative aspects
  - Seeking to secure necessary and sufficient level of capital ratio with utilization of AT1 / Tier2
  - Seeking to maintain sustainable external TLAC ratio for the long term by raising external TLAC eligible senior debt

### MUFG's capital ratio and external TLAC ratio



### MUFG's leverage ratio



\*1 Including adjustment of difference between calculation method of total capital ratio and external TLAC ratio and adjustment of amount of other TLAC-eligible liabilities owned by the issuer's group, etc.  
 \*2 Contribution of Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves : Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves fulfill the requirements for ex-ante commitments to recapitalize a G-SIB in resolution set out in the FSB's TLAC termsheet (Can include 3.5% of RWAs after end Mar 2022, in external TLAC ratio)  
 \*3 CET1 Buffer applicable to MUFG: G-SIB Surcharge:1.5%, Capital Conservation Buffer:2.5%, and Counter-cyclical Buffer:0.10%  
 \*4 Assuming no change after September 30, 2023, in the RWA to which floor adjustments will be applied in phases. Accordingly, actual results may materially vary from the expectation  
 \*5 Starting from April 2024, the minimum requirement will change to 3.15%, the leverage buffer for Japanese GSIBs to 0.80% and the minimum leverage ratio to 3.95%  
 \*6 Calculated based on the data from JPMorgan 3Q23 Earnings Presentation, Bank of America Q3 2023 Earnings Release, and Citi Q3 2023 Financial Supplement  
 \*7 Supplementary Leverage Ratio (SLR) represents end-of-period Tier 1 Capital to Total Leverage Exposure. Advanced Approaches banking organizations are required to maintain a stated minimum SLR of 3.0%. Further, U.S. GSIBs are subject to a 2.0% leverage buffer in addition to the 3.0% stated minimum SLR requirement, resulting in a 5.0% SLR  
 \*8 7.10% on and after April 2024

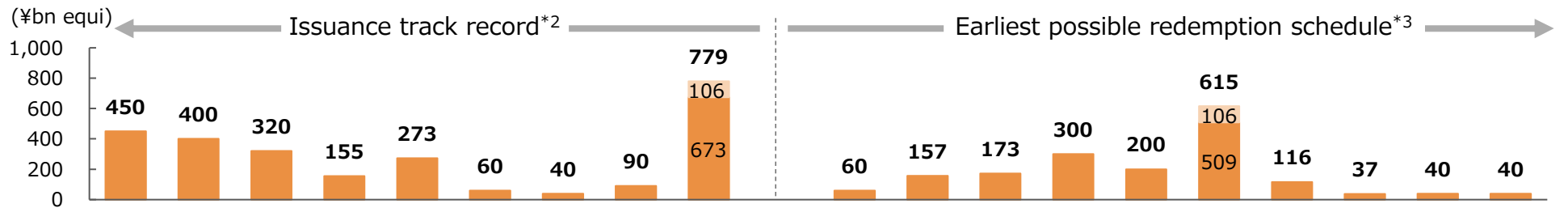
	As of end Sep 23	Minimum requirement
Risk weighted asset basis	20.44%	18.0%
Total exposure basis	10.09%	6.75%*8

# MUFG issuance track record and redemption schedule

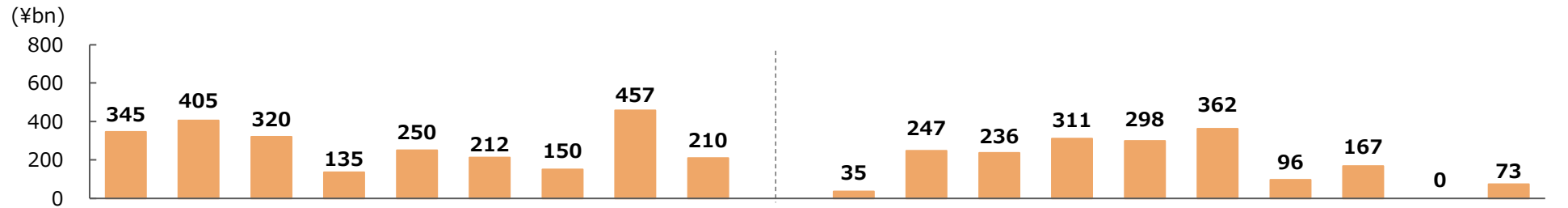
- In FY2023, maintained stable capital ratios and external TLAC ratio by capital raising, mainly JPY-denominated AT1-eligible bonds
- Issued USD-denominated AT1-eligible bond in October 2023 (US\$750mm), which was the first USD-denominated AT1-eligible bond issuance by Japanese issuer and contributed to diversifying our capital raising sources

## AT1 bond\*1

■ JPY ■ USD

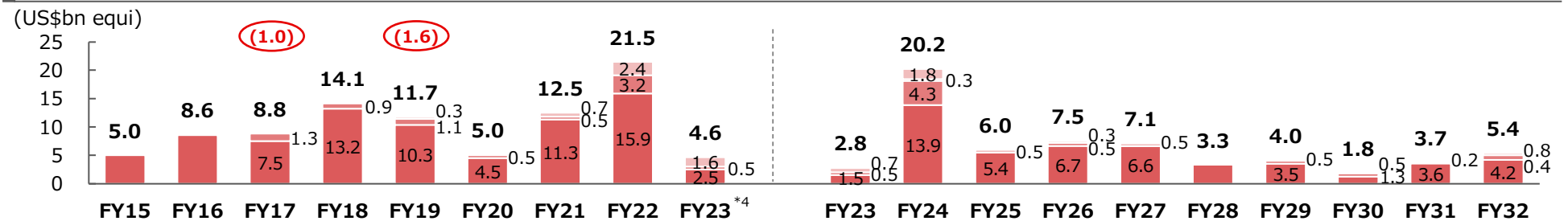


## Tier2 bond



## TLAC-eligible senior debt\*5

■ USD ■ EUR ■ AUD ■ JPY ○ The amount of buyback



\*1 All figures are converted into JPY using actual exchange rates as of end Dec 2023

\*2 Total of public issuance (excluding the amount of buyback), as of Mar 8, 2024

\*3 Annual figures assuming that all callable notes are to be redeemed on their respective first callable dates. Tier2 contains Basel II Tier2 sub notes issued by the Bank and the Trust Bank (including their respective overseas special purpose companies)

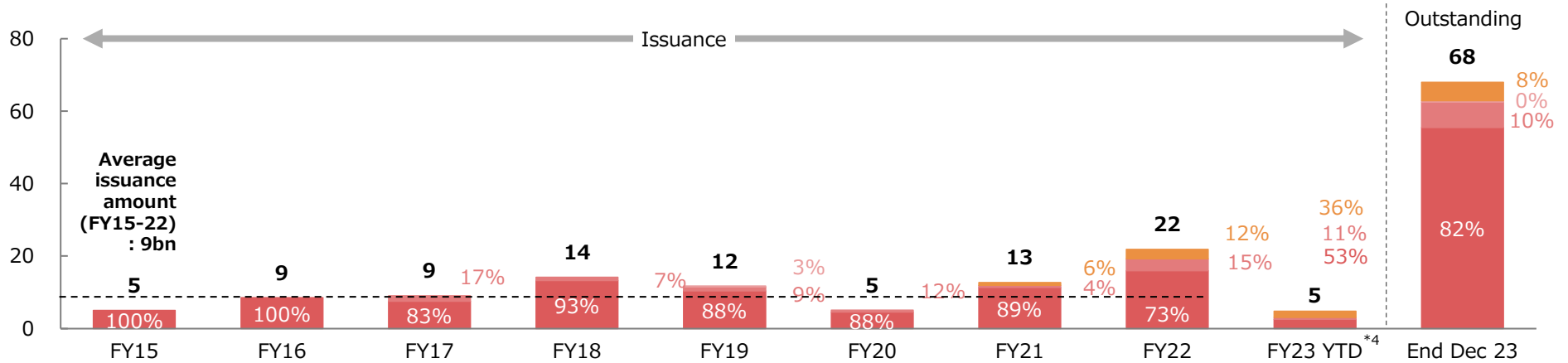
\*4 Results up to Mar 8, 2024

\*5 All figures are converted into US\$ using actual exchange rates as of end Dec 2023

# MUFG TLAC-eligible senior debt issuance summary

## By currency\*1\*2

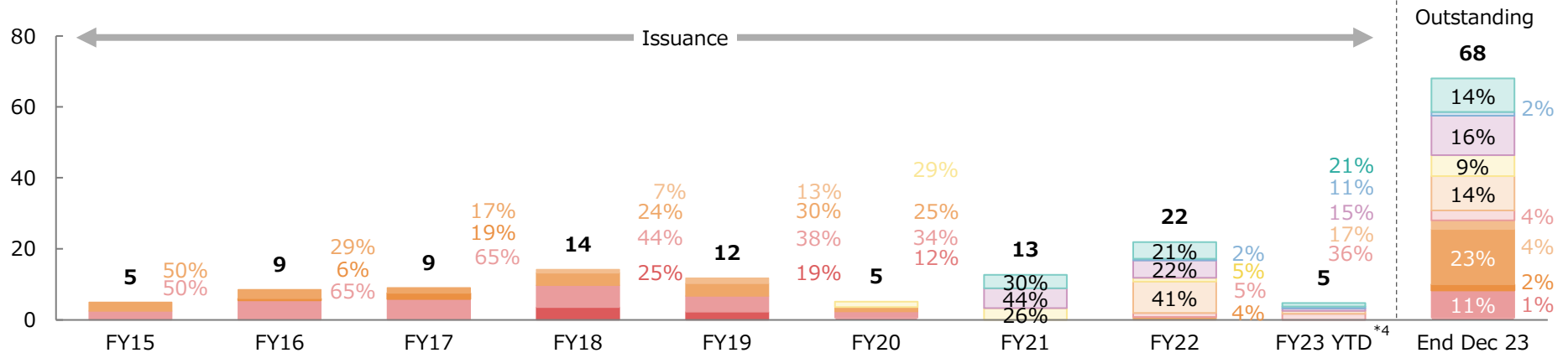
(US\$bn equi.) ■ USD ■ EUR ■ AUD ■ JPY



## By term\*1\*2\*3

(US\$bn equi.)

■ 3 years ■ 4 years ■ 5 years ■ 7 years ■ 10 years ■ 20 years ■ 2NC1 ■ 3NC2 ■ 4NC3 ■ 6NC5 ■ 8NC7 ■ 11NC10



\*1 Total of public issuance (excluding the amount of buyback) as of end December 2023 \*3 Re-opening bonds are included in the original bonds' terms

\*2 All figures are converted into US\$ using actual exchange rates as of end December 2023 \*4 From April 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

# MUFG TLAC-eligible senior debt issuance summary

## Past issuance calendar

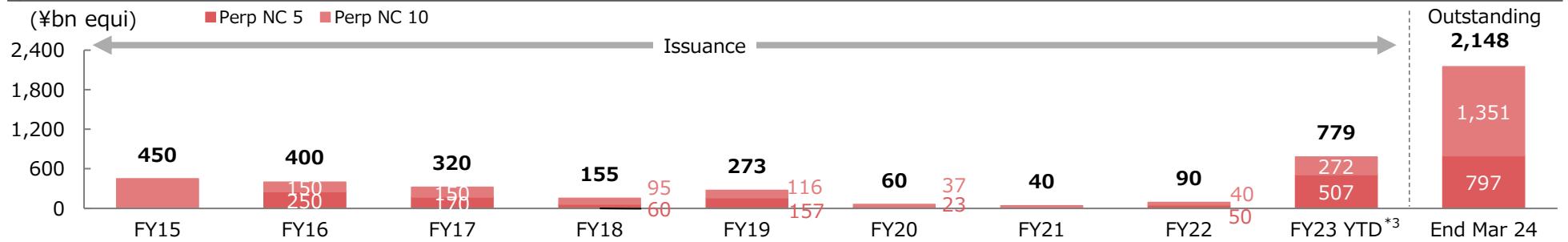
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
<b>FY15</b>												\$ 5y/10y US\$5.0Bn
<b>FY16</b>	\$ 5y/10y (Re-open) US\$2.0Bn					\$ 5y/7y Green /10y US\$4.0Bn						\$ 5y/10y US\$2.5Bn
<b>FY17</b>				\$ 5y/10y US\$4.0Bn		€ 7y EUR0.75Bn				€ Green 5y EUR0.5Bn		\$ 5y/7y/10y US\$3.5Bn
<b>FY18</b>		€ 5y EUR0.35Bn		\$ 3y/5y/10y(Re-open)/20y US\$4.6Bn		\$ 5y(Re-open)/10y US\$3.0Bn	€ Green 5y EUR0.5Bn		\$ 10y Green US\$120MM (Sold in domestic market)			\$ 3y/5y/10y/20y US\$5.5Bn
<b>FY19</b>				\$ € 3y/5y/10y/20y US\$6.5Bn		€ Green 5y/10y EUR1.0Bn	A\$ Green 5y AU\$0.5Bn		\$ 10y Social US\$90MM (Sold in domestic market)			\$ 5y/10y US\$3.75Bn
<b>FY20</b>			€ 4y Sustainability EUR0.5Bn	\$ 5y/10y US\$3.0Bn		\$ 4NC3 US\$1.5Bn						
<b>FY21</b>			€ 6NC5 EUR0.5Bn	\$ 4NC3/6NC5/ 11NC10 US\$6.0Bn			\$ 4NC3/6NC5/ 11NC10 US\$3.0Bn	¥ 4NC3/6NC5/ 11NC10 JPY100Bn		\$ 6NC5/11NC10 US\$2.3Bn		
<b>FY22</b>	\$ 4NC3/6NC5/ 11NC10 US\$2.0Bn	¥ 2NC1/4NC3/ 6NC5/11NC10 JPY120Bn	€ 3NC2/10y EUR1.75Bn	\$ 3NC2/6NC5/ 11NC10 US\$4.5Bn		€ 3NC2/6NC5/ 11NC10 US\$4.4Bn	€ 3NC2 EUR1.3Bn			\$ 3NC2/6NC5/ 8NC7/11NC10 US\$5.0Bn		¥ 2NC1/4NC3/ 6NC5/11NC10 JPY232.5Bn
<b>FY23</b>	\$ 3NC2/6NC5/ 11NC10 US\$2.5Bn	€ ¥ 8NC7 EUR0.5Bn	¥ 2NC1 JPY240Bn									



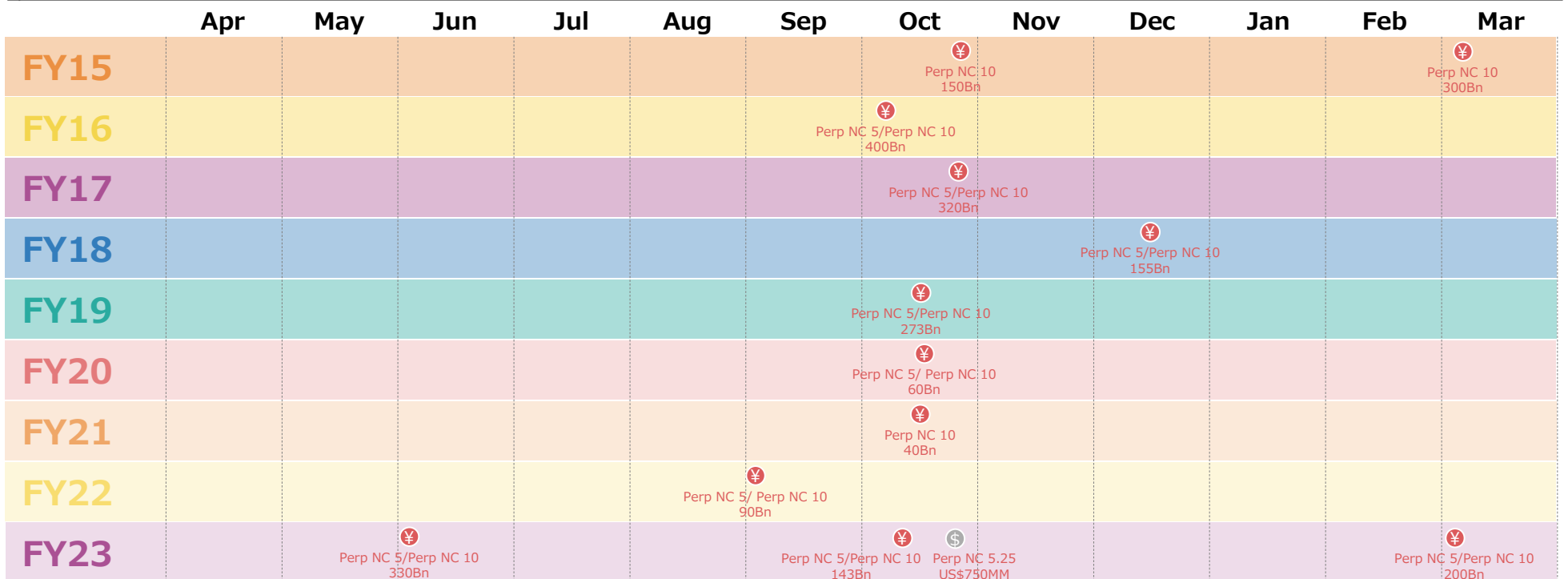
# MUFG AT1 debt issuance summary

• Track record of AT1 debt issuance every year

By term\*1\*2



Past issuance calendar



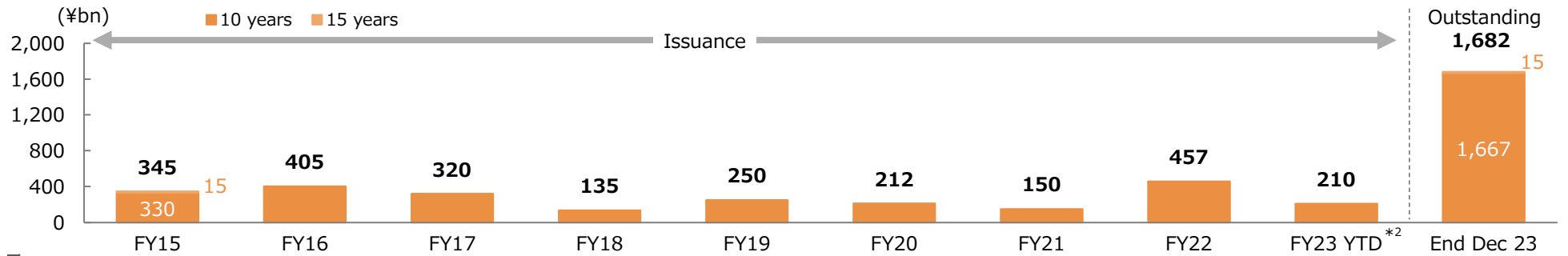
\*1 Total of public issuance as of March 8, 2024

\*2 All figures are converted into JPY using actual exchange rates as of end Dec 2023

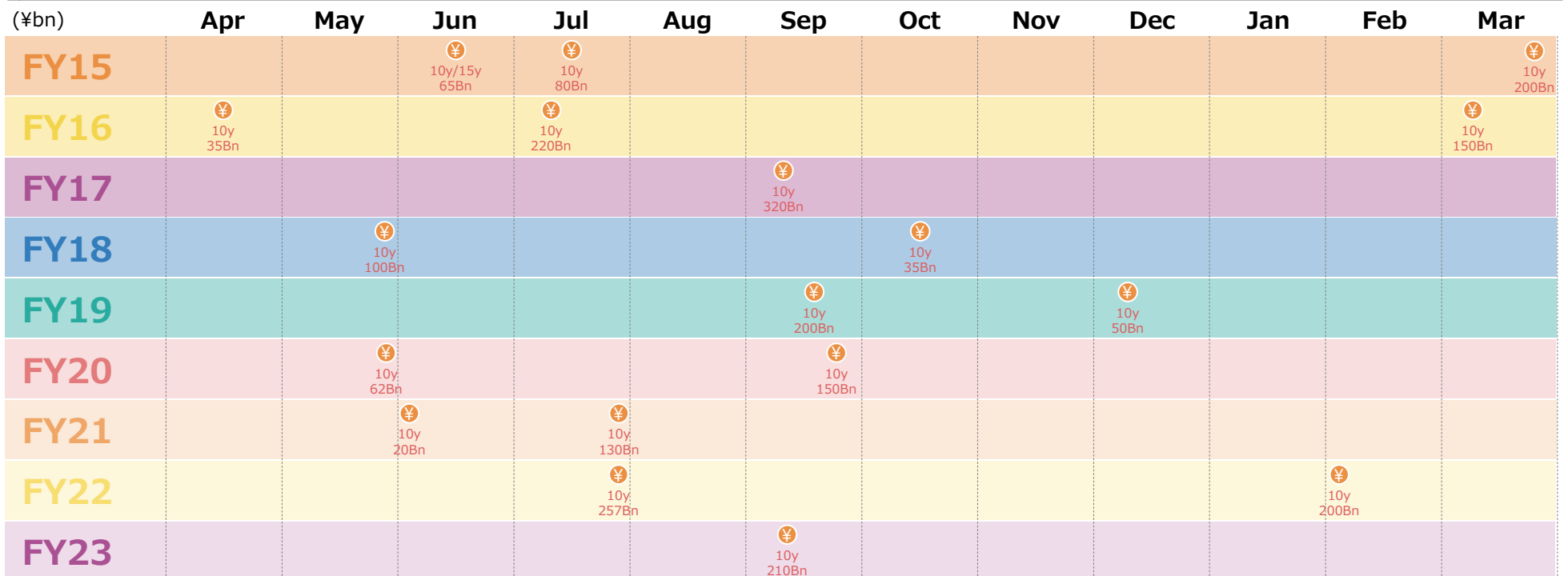
\*3 From April 1, 2023 to March 8, 2024

# MUFG Tier 2 debt issuance summary

By term\*1\*2



Past issuance calendar



\*1 Total of public issuance as of December 31, 2023

\*2 From April 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

# Comparison of loss absorption mechanism of AT1 capital securities

	Japan	USA	UK	EU	Switzerland
Capital injection prior to PONV	✓ <sup>*1</sup>	—	—	—	—
Loss absorption trigger	5.125%	— <sup>*2</sup>	7% <sup>*3</sup>	5.125% <sup>*5</sup>	High: 7% Low: 5.125%
Going Concern Loss absorption mechanism	Write-down or conversion	— <sup>*2</sup>	Conversion <sup>*4</sup>	Write-down or conversion	Write-down or conversion
Write-up provisions	✓	— <sup>*2</sup>	— <sup>*4</sup>	✓ <sup>*6</sup>	—
Gone Concern Loss absorption mechanism	<b>Contractual</b> write-down or conversion	Statutory write-down or conversion	Statutory write-down or conversion	Statutory write-down or conversion	<b>Contractual</b> write-down or conversion
Dividend Stopper	✓	✓	—	—	✓

\*1 Measures to be taken depend on each case

\*2 As AT1 securities in USA are generally preferred securities, they typically do not have trigger, loss absorption mechanism or write-up provisions applicable to debt securities

\*3 Some institutions have defined the 7% trigger as a contractual base to include AT1 capital in their leverage ratio calculations

\*4 The loss absorption mechanism of most of the AT1 securities in the UK is equity conversion, hence such securities do not have write-up provisions

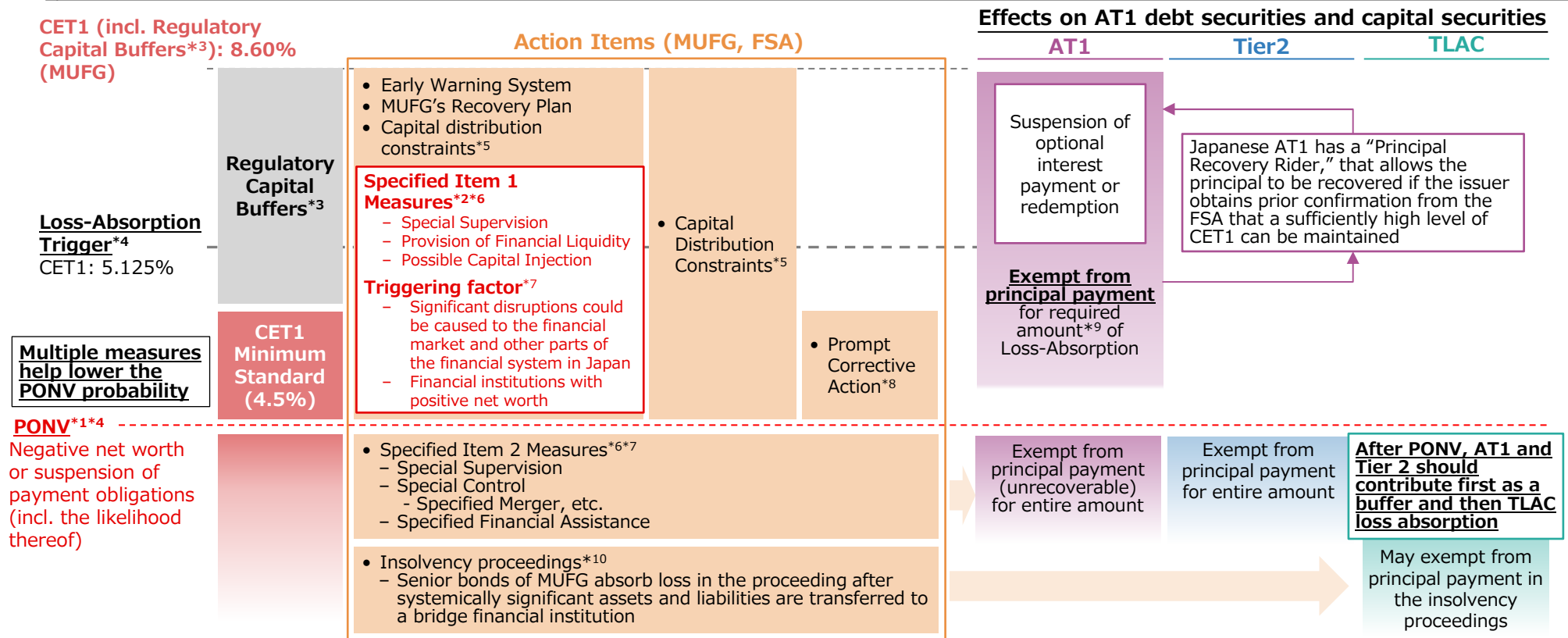
\*5 7% or 8% in some jurisdictions in the EU

\*6 Some jurisdictions in the EU have write-up provisions

# Multiple treatments prior to PONV\*1\*2

- In addition to the existence of “Principal Recovery Rider” to Japanese AT1, there are multiple measures that can contribute to ensure the remoteness to PONV.\*1\*2 Capital injection can occur prior to PONV\*1\*2

Treatment at each trigger point and effects on AT1 debt securities and capital securities



\*1 PONV will be deemed to have occurred when the Prime Minister of Japan, following deliberation by Japan’s Financial Crisis Response Council pursuant to the Deposit Insurance Act, confirms that “Specified Item 2 Measures” need to be applied to a financial institution if its liabilities exceed or are likely to exceed its assets, or it has suspended or is likely to suspend payment of its obligations

\*2 Prior precedents (especially those prior to 2014 amendments to the Deposit Insurance Act) are not indicative of measures to be taken in a given case, and ordinary resolution measures may be applied without implementing any prompt corrective action or preemptive capital infusion or other measures

\*3 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

\*4 The illustrative cases only where PONV occurs when CET1 falls below 4.5%. However, the circumstances that could trigger PONV is uncertain, and PONV may be triggered even where CET1 is above 5.125% and without triggering AT1 going concern write-down.

\*5 In the case that the applicable regulatory capital buffer requirements are not met, cancellation of interest on AT1 debt

securities may be determined in the issuer’s sole discretion under a capital distribution constraints plan submitted to the FSA pursuant to an order of the FSA under the Japanese capital distribution constraints system

\*6 Implementation of Specified Item 1 and 2 Measures will depend on economic conditions and the financial institution’s soundness. Also, Specified Item 1 Measures may not necessarily be applied before Specified Item 2 Measures

\*7 Under the framework for orderly resolution of financial institutions, financial institutions recognized as targets of Specified Item 1 and 2 Measures upon deliberation by the Financial Crisis Response Council may be designated by the Prime Minister as entities whose execution of business operations and management and disposal of property should be supervised by the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan. The entities designated as such shall be called “financial institutions under special supervision”

\*8 In the case that TLAC ratio falls below minimum requirement, Business Improvement Order may be issued

\*9 Required amount for CET1 to increase to a sufficient level exceeding 5.125%, which is determined through consultation with the FSA

\*10 Executed as legal insolvency proceedings after being taken over by a specified successor financial institution

# Precedents of capital infusions in Japan

- A measure similar to Specified Item 1 Measures was implemented in one case in 2003\*<sup>1</sup>

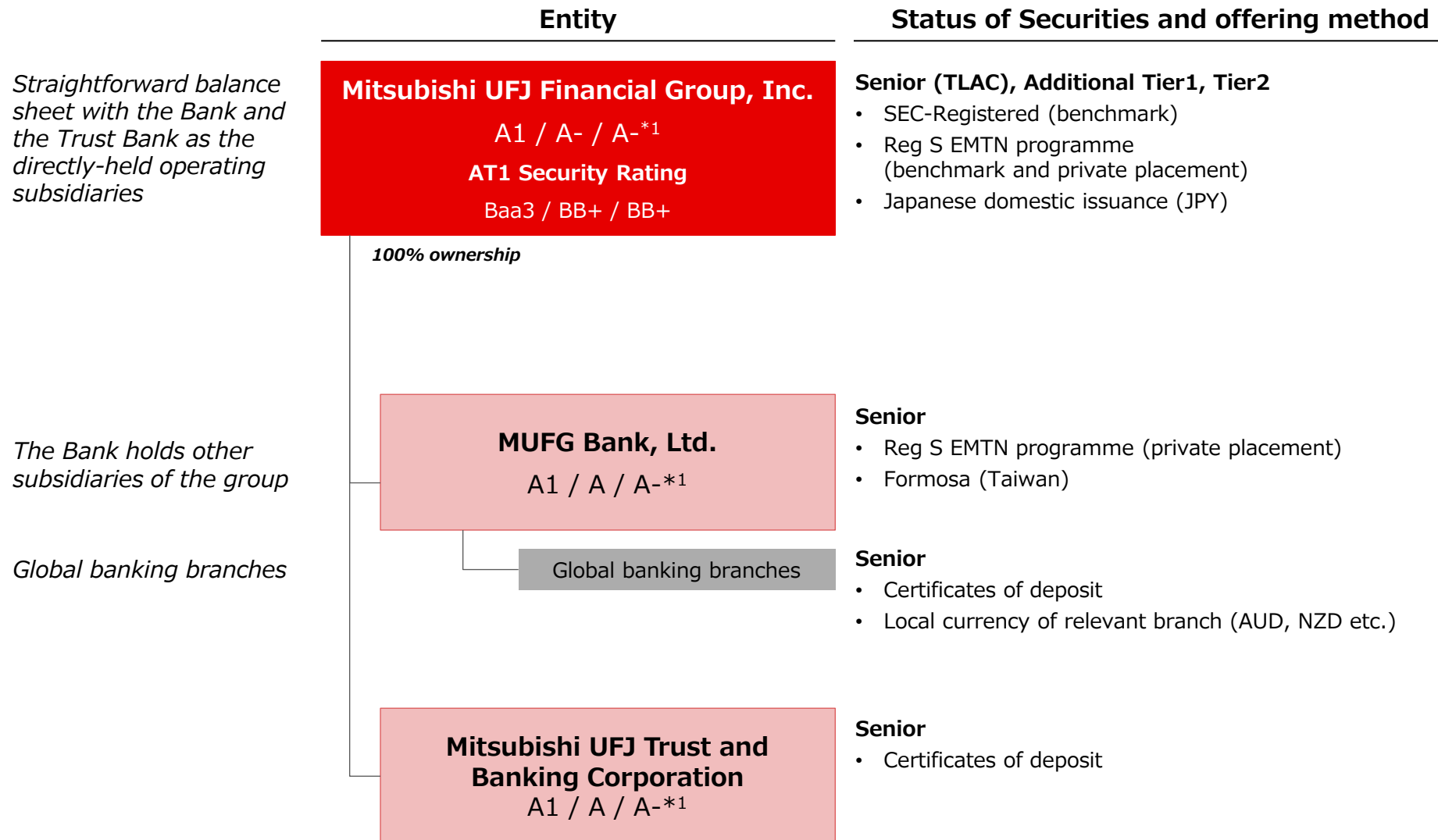
## Preemptive capital infusion, resolutions and temporary nationalization

Measures	Capital conditions	Applicable rules	Bank	Date	Amount (¥bn)	Description
Preemptive capital infusion	Positive net worth	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
Preemptive capital infusion	Positive net worth	Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions* <sup>2</sup>	Kirayaka Bank (Jimoto Holdings)	Sep 2023	18	Public funds infusion in convertible preferred shares
			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 share			
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.			
Temporary Nationalization	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 of Japan	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 preemptive capital infusion

\*2 Capital infusion under the Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions has historically been implemented only to regional banks, etc.

# Corporate structure and issuing entities

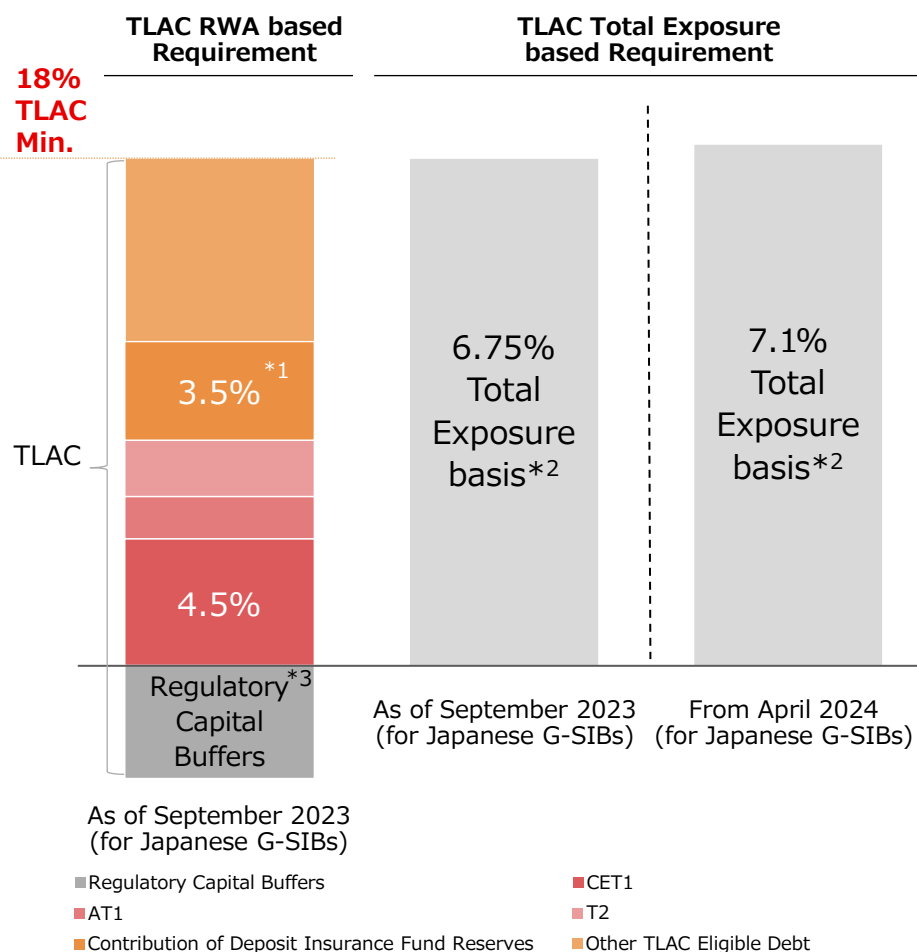


\*1 Issuer credit ratings assigned by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively, as of end September 2023

# Appendix

# Japanese TLAC framework summary

## TLAC minimum requirement



## Japanese resolution system's features

- Contribution of Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves<sup>\*3</sup>
- Multiple treatments prior to loss absorption point, even after Point of Non-Viability ("PONV")<sup>\*4</sup>
- Multiple precedents of prompt corrective action and preemptive capital infusion<sup>\*4</sup>

## Requirements for external TLAC-Eligible Debt (excerpt)

- The Holding Company is a resolution entity in Japan ("Domestic Resolution Entity") designated by the FSA
- External TLAC-eligible debt is issued by the Holding Company as the Domestic Resolution Entity

## Enhanced requirements for leverage ratio and TLAC ratio

- From April 2024, the total minimum leverage ratio will increase from 3.75% to 3.95% (minimum leverage ratio increase: 3% to 3.15%; G-SIB buffer increase: 0.75% to 0.8%). The TLAC total exposure basis requirement will also increase from 6.75% to 7.1%
- Deposits with the Bank of Japan will continue to be excluded from the calculation of the leverage ratio and the TLAC ratio on a total exposure basis from April 2024

\*1 Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves fulfill the requirements for ex-ante commitments to recapitalize a G-SIB in resolution set out in the FSB's TLAC termsheet

\*2 Based on FSA notification, deposits with the Bank of Japan are excluded from total exposures.

\*3 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

\*4 Prior precedents (especially those prior to 2014 amendments to the Japanese Deposit Insurance Act) are not indicative of measures to be taken in a given case, and ordinary resolution measures may be applied without implementing any prompt corrective action or preemptive capital infusion or other measures



# Summary of Basel Capital Accord and Implementation in Japan

	Capital adequacy ratio				Capital Buffer*2			Leverage		Liquidity		TLAC	
	Tier1+ Tier2	Tier1	CET1	IRRBB*1	Capital Floor	Capital Conservation Buffer	G-SIBs Surcharge	Leverage Ratio	G-SIBs Buffer	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	Net Stable Funding Ratio	Ratio to Risk Asset	Ratio to Total Exposure
2010 Basel III rules text	8%	4%	(2)%	Ratio to capital 20%									
2011 Basel III rules text amended	(Same as before)												
2012													
2013 Liquidity coverage ratio full text		4.5%	3.5%										
2014 Net stable funding ratio full text		5.5%	4%										
2015 TLAC related reports*3		6.0%	4.5%							60%			
2016 IRRBB, TLAC holdings reports						0.625%	0.25%-0.875%		Publication of the regulatory notices	70%			
2017 Basel III standards finalized						1.25%	0.5%-1.25%			80%			
2018				Ratio to Tier1 15%		1.875%	0.75%-2.125%	3%		90%	100%*6		
2019						2.5%	1%-3.5%		2	100%		16%	6%
2020													
2021													
2022												18%	6.75%
2023	1				1	50%				0.5-1.75%*5			
2024						55%		1					
2025						60%			3	3.15% (3.20% for G-SIBs)			3
2026						65%				1			
2027						70%							
2028						72.5%							

Transitional Period Finalized Period

## Post-COVID-19 response framework

- 1 In 2020, the FSA announced a deferral of the national implementation date of the Basel III standards and the revised market risk by one year (deferred from March 2022 to March 2023) due to the announcement of GHOS\*7
- 2 From June 2020 to March 2024, from the perspective of securing the lending capacity of financial institutions during the COVID-19 pandemic, a temporary measure was introduced to exclude the outstanding balance of financial institutions' current accounts at the Bank of Japan (BOJ) from the calculation of leverage ratio exposures and TLAC ratio total exposure
- 3 After April 2024, while excluding the outstanding balance of financial institutions' current accounts at the BOJ from the leverage or total exposure;
  - The minimum required level of leverage ratio will be increased to from 3% to 3.15% (3.20% for G-SIBs)
  - The minimum required level of TLAC ratio will be increased from 6.75% to 7.1%

\*1 Interest rate risk in the banking book \*2 Excluding countercyclical buffer

\*3 Principles on the Loss Absorbing and Recapitalisation Capacity of G-SIBs in Resolution and Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (TLAC) term sheet

\*4 In April 2022, deferred to March 2024 for banks implementing international standard and banks implementing domestic standard and internal models

\*5 Introduction of the leverage ratio buffer across Japanese G-SIBs took effect on March 31, 2023 \*6 Introduction of the NSFR requirements in Japan took effect on September 30, 2021

\*7 GHOS announced a deferral of the national implementation date of the Basel III standards finalized in December 2017 and the revised market risk framework finalized in January 2019 by one year (deferred from January 2022 to January 2023) in light of the expansion of the impact of COVID-19

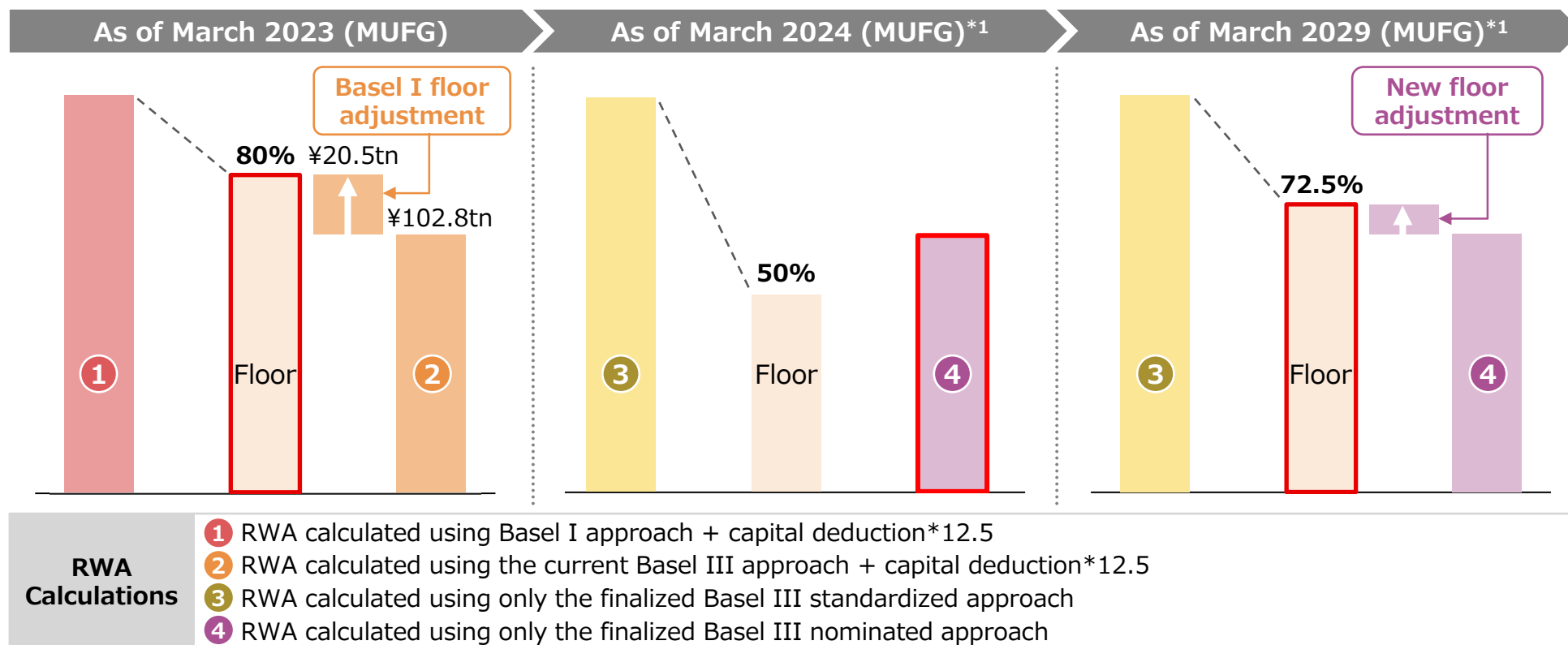
# ■ Basel III risk-weighted assets (RWA) floor adjustment

- From March 2024, RWA capital floors based on standard methods will be implemented in phases
- Adjustments for variation in risk assets and framework revisions for CVA and credit risk will also be implemented

## RWA floor adjustment

: RWA to be adopted

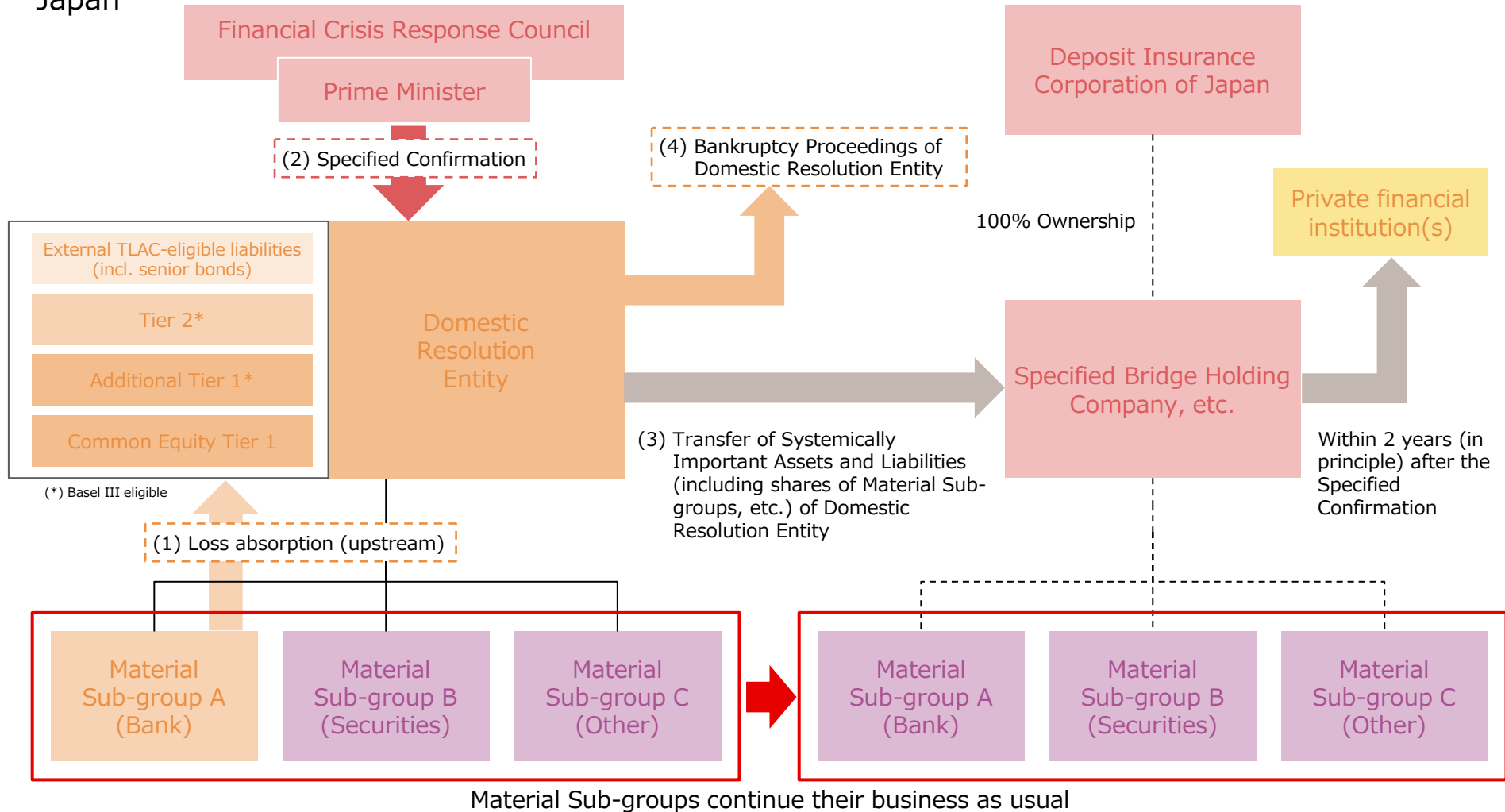
Year	Mar 24	Mar 25	Mar 26	Mar 27	Mar 28	Mar 29
Output Floor	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	72.5%



\*1 The length of the bars in these charts is intended to show relative amounts only for the purpose of demonstrating the particular scenarios presented, including the assumption that the assets to which the several RWA calculation approaches are applied will remain unchanged. Accordingly, any actual results may change materially from the above presentation.

# A model of procedures of orderly resolution under the SPE strategy for Covered SIBs\*1

- The below is based on a possible model\*2 of Covered SIBs resolution under the SPE approach\*3 as stated in the FSA's explanatory paper outlining its approach to introduction of the TLAC framework in Japan



\*1 Covered SIBs : (i) Japanese G-SIBs and (ii) a domestic systemically important bank ("Japanese D-SIB") that is deemed to be in particular need for a cross-border resolution arrangement and of particular systemic significance to the Japanese financial system if it fails

\*2 There is no assurance that the actual orderly resolution will be carried out as illustrated below

\*3 Single Point of Entry approach : to resolve a financial group at the level of its ultimate parent, rather than the operating companies at subsidiary level in financial difficulty, by the single national financial authority. However, it is uncertain which resolution strategy or specific measures will be taken in a given case, including whether or not the SPE resolution strategy is to be chosen and implemented in a given case

# Requirements for external TLAC-Eligible Debt in Japan (Summary)

---







- Relevant obligations must be issued by a holding company designated as the Domestic Resolution Entity by the FSA;
  - There is no requirement for contractual loss absorption provisions as Japanese law provides for statutory loss absorption through bankruptcy proceedings
- Relevant obligations must be paid-in, unsecured and have a tenor of at least one year;
- Relevant obligations must not be subject to set-off or netting rights at the time of a PONV;
- Relevant obligations must not be redeemable by the holder prior to maturity, other than when redeemed at the option of the holder no less than one year after issuance;
- Relevant obligations must not be redeemable prior to maturity, other than when redeemed at the option of the issuer, in general, no less than one year after issuance, and with the FSA's prior confirmation;
- Relevant obligations must be subordinated (including by way of structural subordination only where the amount of excluded liabilities of the issuer ranking pari passu or junior to the issuer's unsecured senior liabilities does not exceed 5% of the issuer's external TLAC)

# ■ Requirements for AT1-eligible debt in Japan (Summary)

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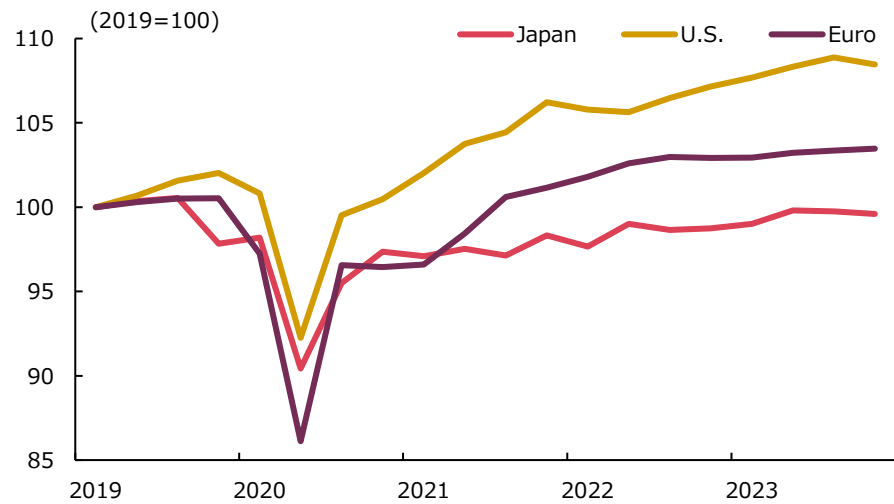
- Relevant obligations;
  - must be issued, paid-in, unsecured and subordinated to all liabilities including Tier 2 Capital other than Additional Tier1 Capital under the occurrence of a Liquidation or Bankruptcy Event
  - must be perpetual obligations with no step-up or other incentive to redeem
  - may be redeemed on or after the fifth year anniversary of the issuance date at the option of the issuer subject to certain requirements, including:
    - The issuer should obtain the prior confirmation of the FSA on the capital adequacy
    - The issuer should not create the expectation for redemption or buyback
    - The issuer replaces the redeemed obligations with capital instruments of equal or higher quality on terms appropriate for the issuer's income capacity before redemption, or is expected to maintain its regulatory capital ratios sufficiently in excess of the minimum requirements after redemption
  - must not be recognized as debt to determine whether the issuer's liabilities exceed its assets in its insolvency proceedings
  - must be written down or converted into common equity, in full or in part, when the issuer's consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 ratio declines below the required level, or in full, when it is confirmed that write down or conversion, public financial aid or other equivalent measures need to be applied without which the issuer would be recognized to be non-viable
- Interest Payments;
  - must be cancellable in the issuer's sole discretion, non-payment of such cancelled interest shall not constitute a default, the issuer must have the right to use the funds from the cancelled payments of interest without restriction and the cancellation must be subject to no restriction despite the cancellation of interest payments except in relation to dividends or interest on Common Equity Tier 1 or Additional Tier 1 Capital
  - will be subject to a limitation on the distributable amount defined by the law and regulation
  - must not be calculated based on the issuer's credit status after issuance

# Structural comparison of AT1-eligible debt

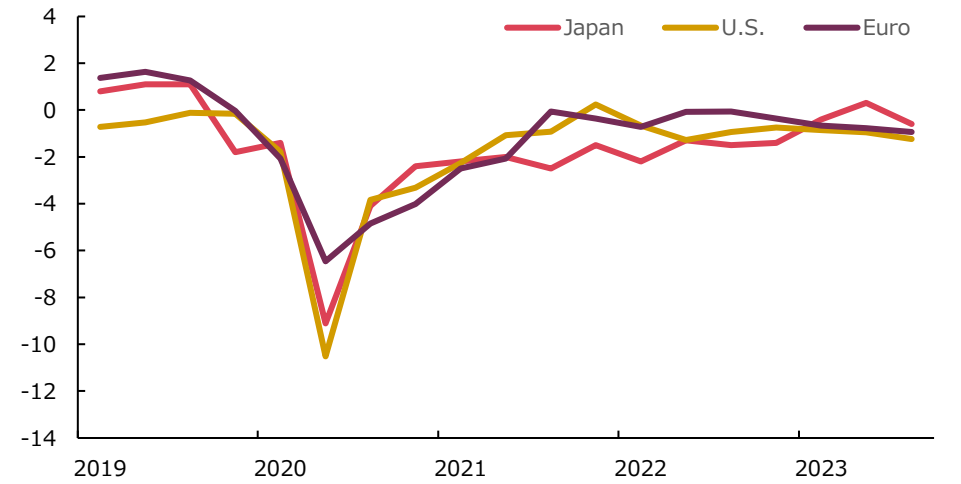
	 MUFG	 HSBC	 BARCLAYS	 BNP PARIBAS	 CRÉDIT AGRICOLE	 Deutsche Bank
<b>Pricing Date</b>	18 Oct 2023	28 Feb 2023	1 Aug 2022	7 Aug 2023	4 Jan 2022	11 Feb 2020
<b>Coupon</b>	8.200%	8.000%	8.000%	8.500%	4.750%	6.000%
<b>Size &amp; Currency</b>	US\$ Benchmark	US\$2Bn	US\$1.5Bn	US\$1.5Bn	US\$1.25Bn	US\$1.25Bn
<b>Tenor</b>	PerpNC5.25	PerpNC5.5	PerpNC7	PerpNC5	PerpNC7	PerpNC5.75
<b>Coupon Cancellation</b>	Discretionary, non-cumulative	Discretionary, non-cumulative	Discretionary, non-cumulative	Discretionary, non-cumulative	Discretionary, non-cumulative	Discretionary, non-cumulative
<b>Security Rating (Moody's/S&amp;P/Fitch)</b>	Baa3 / BB+ / BB+	Baa3 / - / BBB	Ba2 / B+ / BBB-	Ba1 / BBB- / BBB-	- / BBB- / BBB	B1 / B+ / -
<b>CET1 Trigger Level</b>	5.125% Group	7.000% Group	7.000% Group	5.125% Group	Credit Agricole S.A. Group 5.125% / Credit Agricole Group 7.000%	5.125% Group
<b>Going Concern Loss Absorption Mechanism</b>	Temporary Write-Down	Equity Conversion	Equity Conversion	Equity Conversion	Temporary Write-Down	Temporary Write-Down
<b>Optional Redemption Events</b>	Tax, Regulatory	Tax, Regulatory	Tax, Regulatory	Tax, Regulatory	Tax, Regulatory	Tax, Regulatory
<b>PONV</b>	Contractual	Statutory	Statutory	Statutory	Statutory	Statutory
<b>Denominations</b>	US\$200k + US\$1k	US\$200k + US\$1k	US\$200k + US\$1k	US\$200k + US\$1k	US\$200k + US\$1k	US\$200k + US\$1k

# Macroeconomics

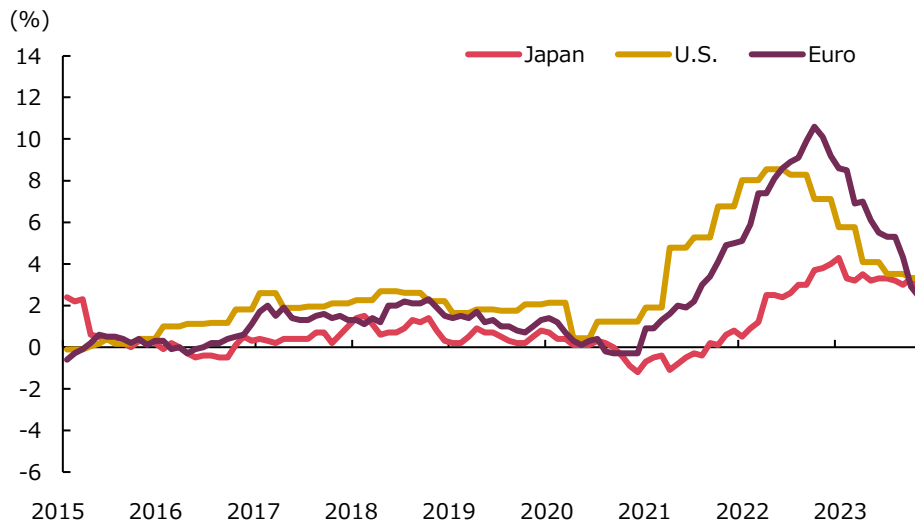
## GDP level\*1



## Output gap\*1

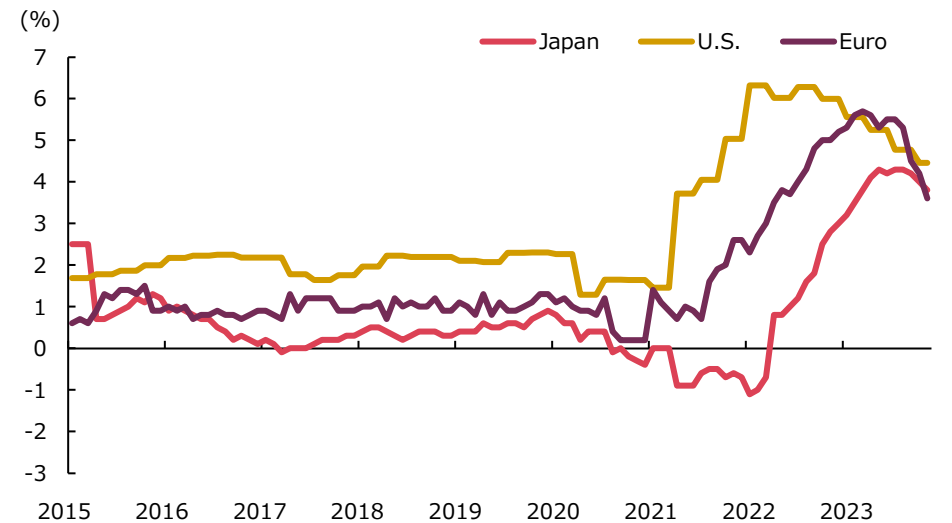


## CPI (YoY)\*2



## Core CPI (YoY)\*2

excluding food & energy



\*1 Oxford economics, Cabinet Office (CAO of Japan), Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Eurostat (official website of the European Union)

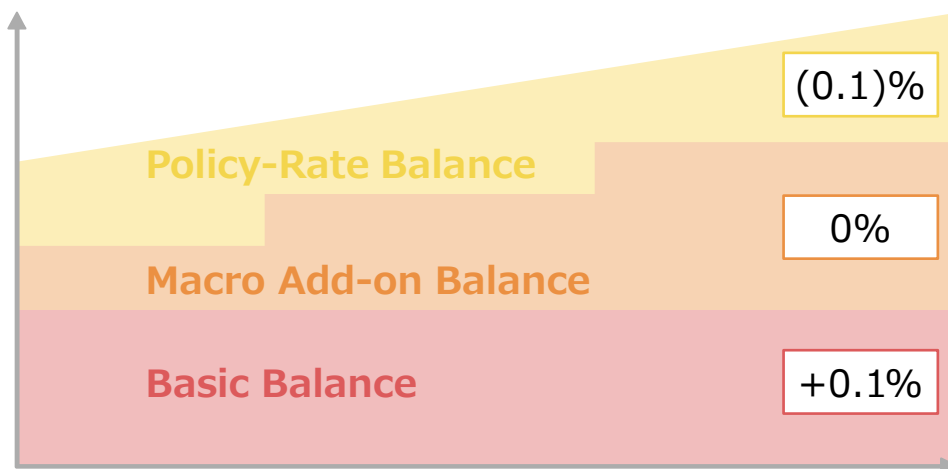
\*2 Statistics Bureau of Japan, Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Eurostat (official website of the European Union)

# BOJ's monetary policy

## Timeline

Apr 2013	Introduction of the Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing (QQE)
Jan 2016	Introduction of Negative Interest Rate Policy
Sep 2016	Introduction of QQE with yield curve control
Jul 2018	Introduction of forward guidance for policy rates
Mar 2021	Further Effective and Sustainable Monetary Easing
Sep 2021	Introduction of Climate Response Financing Operations
Apr 2022	Clarification of consecutive fixed-rate purchase operations
Dec 2022	Modification of the conduct of Yield Curve Control (YCC)
Apr 2023	First Monetary Policy Meeting led by New Bank of Japan Gov. Ueda
Oct 2023	Conducting Yield Curve Control (YCC) with greater flexibility

## Three-tier system in current accounts at BOJ



## Recent announcements

### Apr 2022

#### Clarification of consecutive fixed-rate purchase operations

- Clarified at the April meeting that the BOJ will offer to purchase 10-year JGBs at 0.25 percent every business day through fixed-rate purchase operations, unless it is highly likely that no bids will be submitted

### Dec 2022

#### Modification of the conduct of Yield Curve Control (YCC)

The following measures were decided at the December meeting to encourage a smoother formation of the entire yield curve.

- Significant increase in the amount of JGB purchases: from 7.3 trillion yen per month to about 9 trillion yen per month
- Expansion of the target range of 10-year JGB yield fluctuations: from around  $\pm 0.25\%$  to around  $\pm 0.5\%$
- Enhanced responsiveness for each JGB maturity:
  - Offer to purchase 10-year JGBs at 0.5% every business day through fixed-rate purchase operations, unless it is highly likely that no bids will be submitted
  - Enhance responsiveness for each maturity by increasing the amount of JGB purchases even more and conducting fixed-rate purchase operations

### Apr 2023

#### First Monetary Policy Meeting led by New Bank of Japan Gov. Ueda

- Clarified that BOJ will retain monetary easing with Yield Curve Control as long as necessary to attain its 2% inflation target

### Oct 2023

#### Conducting Yield Curve Control (YCC) with greater flexibility

- BOJ will regard the upper bound of 1.0 percent for 10-year JGB yields as a reference



# External evaluation

## Evaluation of ESG-related efforts

### The Fourth ESG Finance Awards Japan\*1

- Gold award in the Banking category (the Bank)
- Silver award in the Investors category (Asset Manager division) (the Trust Bank)
- Selected as an environmental sustainable company in the Environmental Sustainable Company category



Entities		2022	Oct 2023
1	MSCI	A	A
2	FTSE	3.9	3.9
3	Sustainalytics smaller figure stands for higher evaluation	18.0	22.3
4	S&P Dow Jones	62	62
5	CDP	A-	A-
6	Nikkei SDGs	★5.0 Management Grand Prix	-
7	Toyo Keizai*2	389.9	-

■ : Indicators in executive compensation

## Inclusion in ESG indices

### ESG indices selected by GPIF\*3

- Morningstar Japan ex-REIT Gender Diversity Tilt Index
- FTSE Blossom Japan Sector Relative Index
- FTSE Blossom Japan Index
- S&P / JPX Carbon Efficient Index

### Others

- Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index 2022
- FTSE4Good
- SOMPO Sustainability Index

\*1 Awarded by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan

\*2 Toyo Keizai Japan CSR Ranking. Toyo Keizai Inc. is an eminent economic magazine publisher in Japan

\*3 Government Pension Investment Fund of Japan

# Human Capital Investment (DEI - Diversity, Equity & Inclusion)

- Continue to invest to hire, develop, and promote diverse human resources, and seek to increase corporate value through decision-making and innovation that reflects diverse opinions

	Results	Target	
Gender	Ration of women in management*1	20.1% (as of Oct 2023)	22.0% By end Mar 2024
	Number of female directors and executive officers*2	18 (as of Oct 2023)	-
	Ratio of female directors (MUFG)	26.6% (as of Oct 2023)	Agree with the "Challenge initiatives for 30% of Executives to be women by 2030"*3
	Ratio of male employees taking childcare leave*4 (the Bank, the Trust Bank, MUMSS)	90%, 100%, 91% (FY2022)	100%
Foreign nationals	Ratio of employees	57% (As of Mar 2023)	-
	Number of executive officers (the Bank)	10 (Inc. 1 woman, as of Sep 2023)	-
	Ratio of foreign nationals in middle managerial positions*5	26.7% (as of Sep 2023)	Maintain or improve the current level
Mid-career hires	Ratio of mid-career hired in managerial positions*6	12.2% (as of Sep 2023)	Maintain or improve the current level
People with disabilities	Number of people with disabilities	Approx. 1,400 (As of Jun 2023)	-

## Approach to create inclusive culture where employees respect and accept diversity

- Develop women's career
- DEI events (workshops, events devised by employees)
- LGBTQ seminars and events
- Seminars with people with disabilities as instructors
- Raise awareness of unconscious bias
- Promote well balanced management of childcare, caregiving, infertility treatment

## External evaluation



Selected due to our initiatives to facilitate women's career development



Initiatives such as introducing a same-sex partnership certification were evaluated



Certified as "Platinum Kurumin" (the Bank and MUMSS) by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare as child rearing support companies



Awarded Second Grand Prize in basic category at the Diversity Award sponsored by J-Win (the Trust Bank)

\*1 Ratio of women in line manager (*jicho* or *kacho*) or higher positions in the Bank, the Trust Bank and MUMSS in Japan

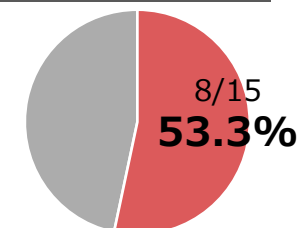
\*2 Total of MUFG, the Bank, the Trust Bank, MUMSS, and NICOS \*3 The initiative led by the Nippon Keidanren \*4 Calculated based on Act on Childcare and Caregiver Leave \*5 Ratio of individuals hired overseas (the Bank and MUMSS cover overseas branches and affiliates which are substantially treated as a branch. The Trust Bank only covers overseas branches) in positions equivalent to director or above to the number of those in positions equivalent to director or above in Japan and abroad \*6 Ratio of mid-career hired in managerial positions in Japan (including senior managers (*jicho chosayaku*) and others tasked with supervision (*kanri kantokusha*))

# Governance (Structure of the Board of Directors)

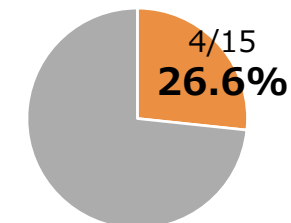
Name	Committee-related duties <sup>*1</sup>	Independent Outside	Knowledge, expertise and experience						
			Corporate management	Finance	Finance & accounting	Legal affairs	Global	IT/digital	Sustainability
1 Mariko Fujii	Nominating Compensation Risk*	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-
2 Keiko Honda	Audit	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	●
3 Kaoru Kato	Nominating Compensation Audit	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●
4 Satoko Kuwabara	Nominating Compensation*	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	●
5 Hirofumi Nomoto	Nominating* Compensation	●	●	-	-	-	-	●	●
6 David Sneider	Risk	●	-	-	-	●	●	-	-
7 Koichi Tsuji	Audit*	●	-	-	●	-	●	-	-
8 Tarisa Watanagase	Risk	●	-	●	-	-	●	-	-
9 Kenichi Miyanaga	Audit	-	Extensive knowledge of MUFG's business and the ability to appropriately perform management of MUFG	●	-	-	●	-	-
10 Ryoichi Shinke	Audit			●	-	-	●	-	-
11 Kanetsugu Mike				●	●	●	●	●	●
12 Hironori Kamezawa	Nominating Compensation			●	●	●	●	●	●
13 Iwao Nagashima				●	-	●	●	●	●
14 Junichi Hanzawa				-	-	●	●	●	●
15 Makoto Kobayashi				●	-	●	●	●	●

(as of end of June 2023)

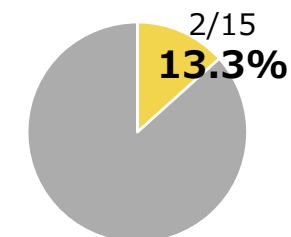
## Independent outside directors



## Female directors



## Foreign nationals



\*1 Nominating: Nominating and Governance Committee member Compensation: Compensation Committee member  
Audit: Audit Committee member Risk: Risk Committee member \*Chairperson

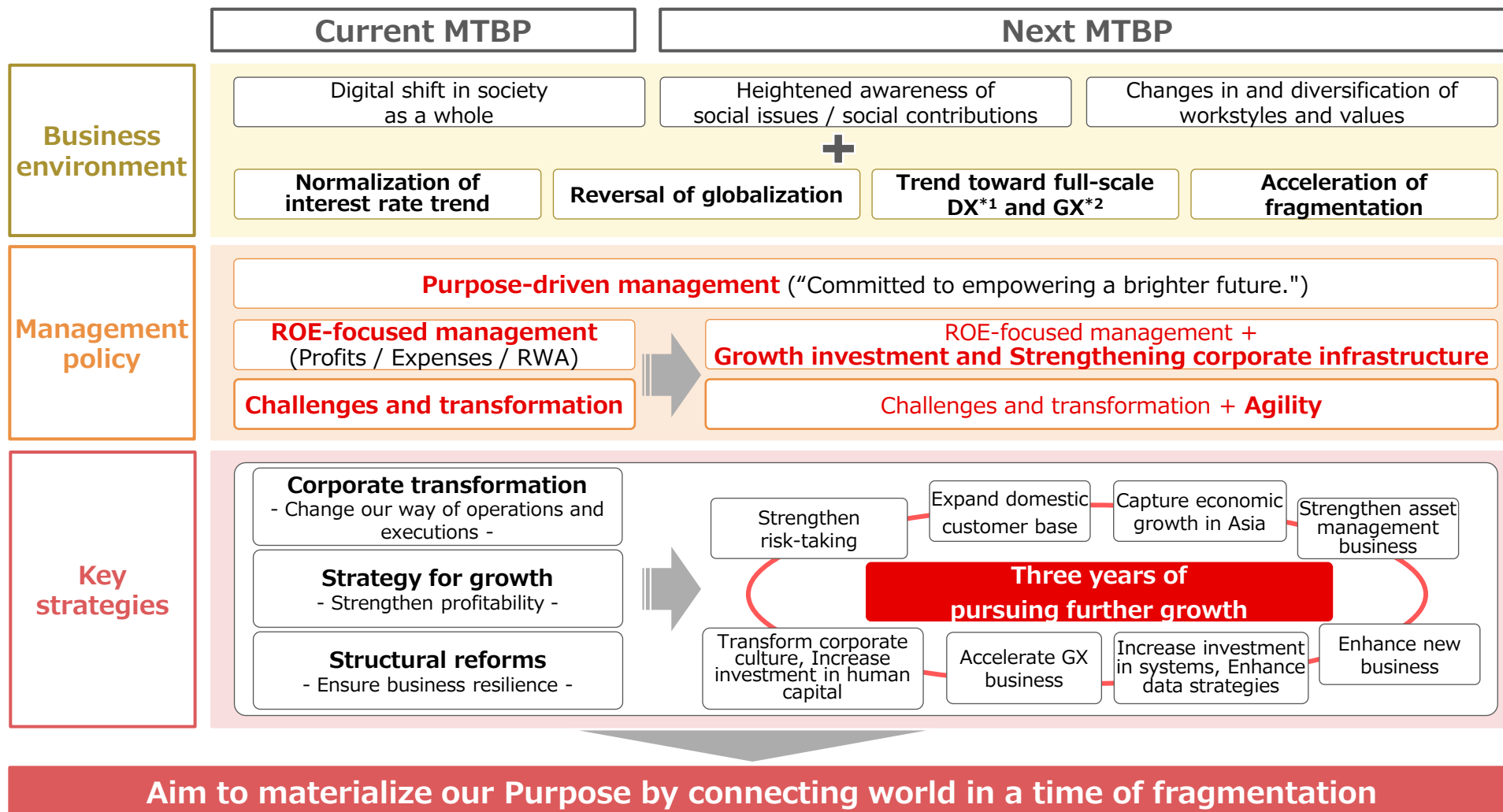
# Governance (Corporate executive compensation system)

Type of compensation	Linkage with performance	Performance-based compensation range	Standards for payment		Weight	Time of payment	Payment method	Proportion of Group CEO's compensation
<b>Annual base salary</b>	<b>Fixed</b>	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Paid based on positions, etc.</li> <li>•Includes Director Allowance, Committee and Chair Allowance, Housing Allowance, Overseas Representative Allowance, etc.</li> </ul>		-	Monthly	Cash	1
<b>Stock compensation</b>	<b>Non performance - based</b>	-	•Base amount by position		-	At the time of retirement of executives		1
	<b>Medium- to long-term performance -based</b>	0% - 150%	Base amount by position ×	Target attainment rate of indices below in MTBP (1) Consolidated ROE 30% (2) Consolidated expenses reduction amount (excluding those linked to revenues) 15% (3) Ratings granted by ESG rating agencies*1 5%	<50%> 30% 15% 5%	At the end of the MTBP	50% in shares	
		Comparison of year-on-year growth rate of indices below with competitors*2 (1) Consolidated net operating profits 25% (2) Profits attributable to owners of parent 25%		<50%> 25% 25%			50% in cash*4	
<b>Cash bonuses</b>	<b>Short-term performance -based</b>	0% - 150%	Base amount by position ×	Performance factor (e.g., quantitative evaluation factor applied to the Group CEO) Rate of year-on-year change and target attainment rate of indices below (1) Consolidated net operating profits 10% (2) Profits attributable to owners of parent 20% (3) Consolidated ROE 10% (4) Consolidated expense amount	<60%> 20% 10% 20% 10%	Annually	Cash*4	1
		Status of individual execution of duties (e.g., qualitative evaluation factor applied to Group CEO) •Improvement in customer-segment profitability •Risks handling •Advances in ESG-related initiatives and sustainability management*3 •TSR (Total Shareholder Return), etc.		<40%>				

\*1 An absolute evaluation basis in light of the degree of improvement in external ratings granted by major five ESG rating agencies (CDP, FTSE, MSCI, S&P Dow Jones and Sustainalytics) \*2 Evaluated based on comparisons with main competitors (Mizuho Financial Group and Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group) \*3 Includes contribution to the resolution of environmental and social concerns, raising awareness of DEI and its promotion, and the strengthening and upgrading of MUFG's governance structure \*4 Subject to malus (confiscation) and clawback (restitution claim)

# Next MTBP at a glance

- Pursue further growth in the rapidly changing business environment and aim to materialize our Purpose by seeking not only economic values but also social values

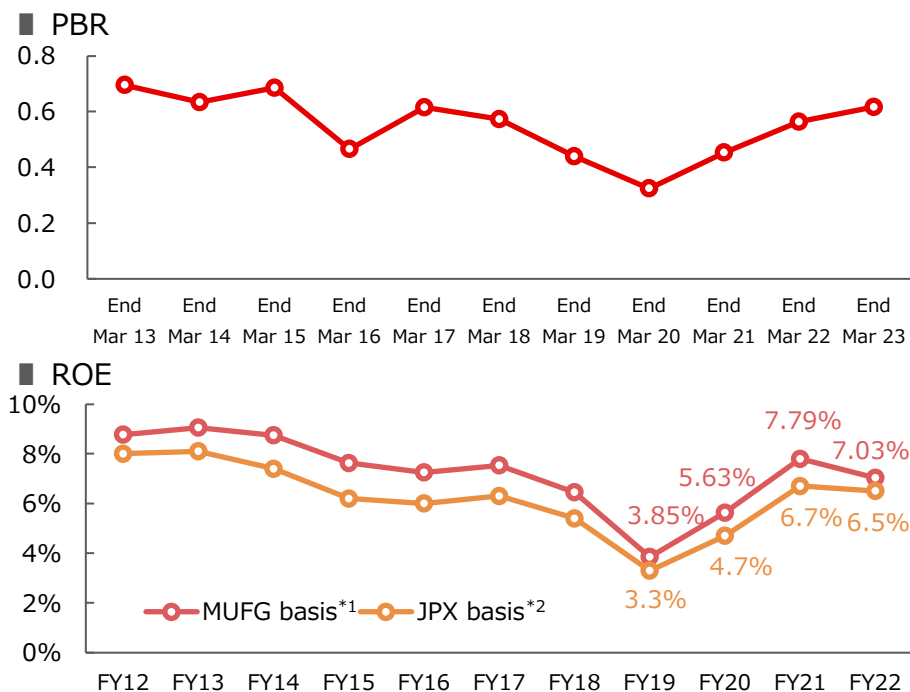


\*1 Digital transformation \*2 Green transformation

# Initiatives to increase shareholder value

- Aim to achieve ROE above the Cost of Capital and increase shareholder value sustainably

## Strategy for growth

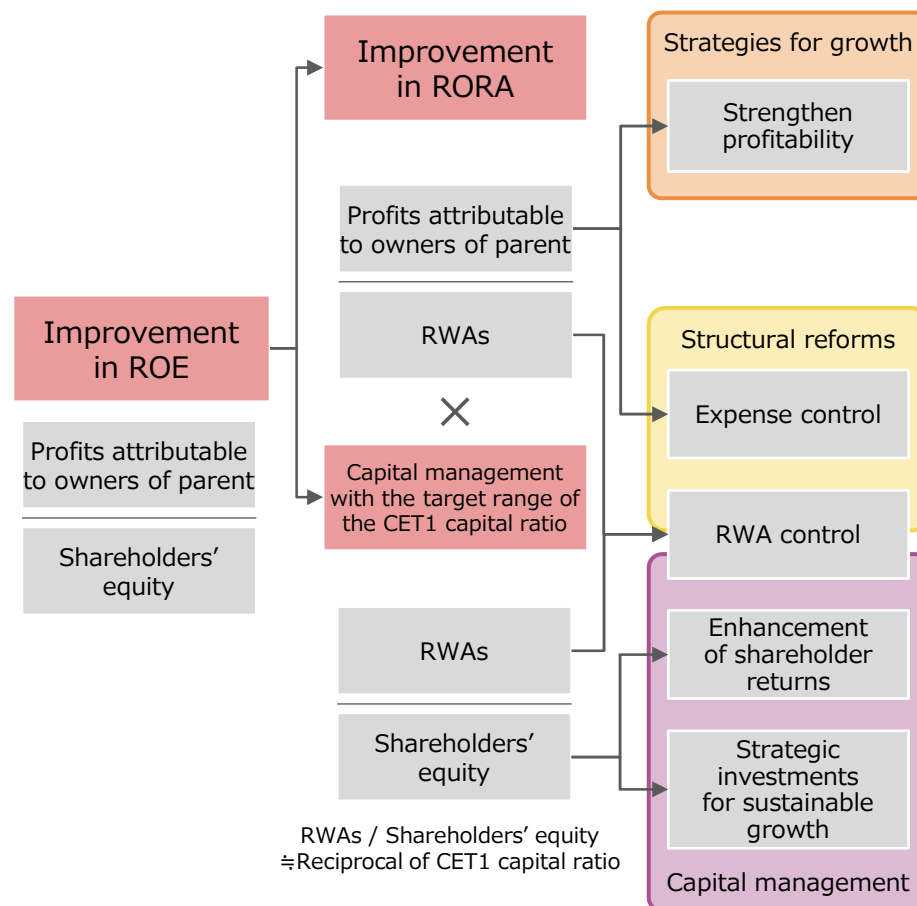


### Our recognition of issues

- Currently stagnant PBR is attributable to our ROE falling short of the Cost of Capital
- Aim to enhance ROE through Strategies for growth, Structural reforms and Capital management

$$PBR = 1 + \frac{\text{Equity spread (ROE - Cost of Capital)}}{\text{Cost of Capital - Growth rate}}$$

## Initiatives to increase shareholder value



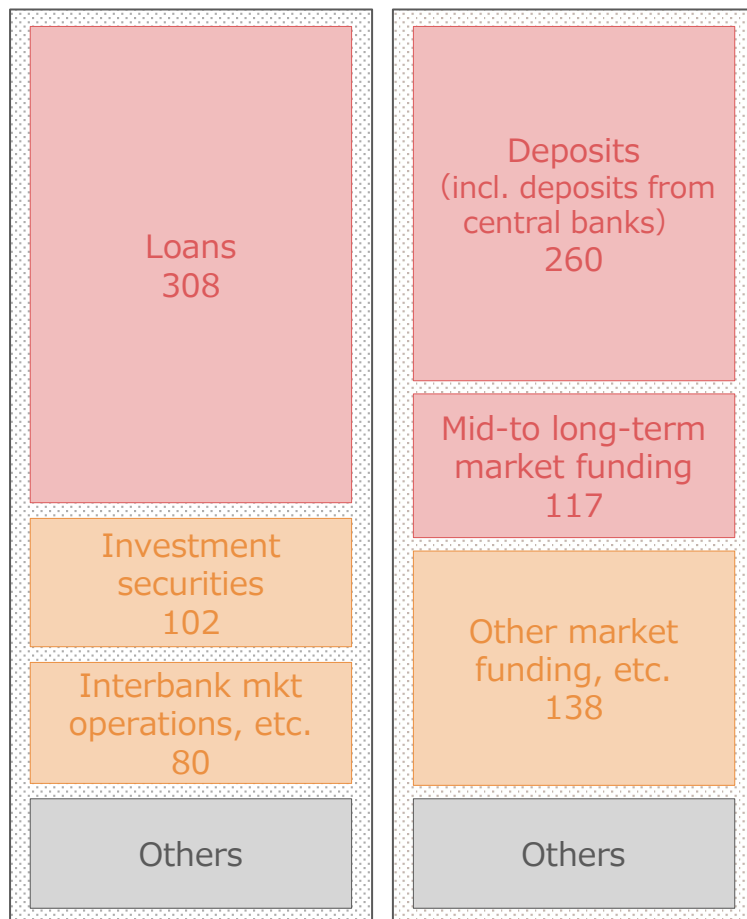
\*1  $\frac{\text{Profits attributable to owners of parent}}{\{(Total\ shareholders'\ equity\ at\ the\ beginning\ of\ the\ period\ +\ Foreign\ currency\ translation\ adjustments\ at\ the\ beginning\ of\ the\ period)\ +\ (Total\ shareholders'\ equity\ at\ the\ end\ of\ the\ period\ +\ Foreign\ currency\ translation\ adjustments\ at\ the\ end\ of\ the\ period)\} / 2} \times 100$

\*2 Japan Exchange Group

# Non-JPY Liquidity\*1

- Managed soundness of balance sheet based on stability

(US\$bn) As of Sep 23

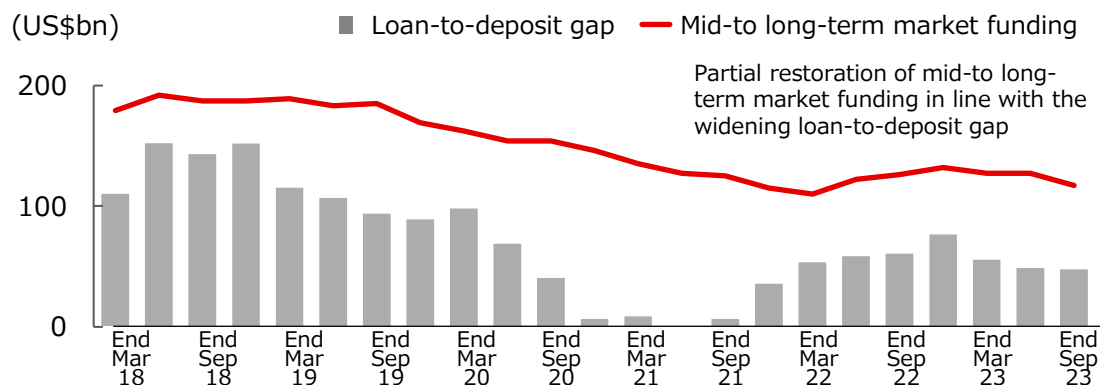


## Characteristics of MUFG Bank's\*1 non-JPY liquidity management

- 1. Deposits** : Seeking to secure stickiness\*2 with regional and industry diversification
- 2. Mid-to long-term market funding:**  
Emphasizing diversification of method and term
 

Corp bonds/ I/C borrowings	69	: Internal TLAC loans funded by TLAC eligible senior debt of MUFG etc.
Collateralized funding, etc.	12	: Cross-currency repos*3 (utilizing JGB) etc.
Mid-long term currency swap	36	: Currency swaps are transacted in mid-to long-term
- 3. Investment securities:** Holding a large volume of high-liquidity assets that are expected to be quickly converted into cash, such as foreign government bonds
- 4. Loans:** Within the balances of deposits and mid-to long-term market funding

## Historical loan-to-deposit gap & mid-to long-term market funding



\*1 The Bank consolidated excl. MUAH, KS and BDI. Managerial accounting basis

\*2 Deposits that are considered to remain in the bank during times of stress

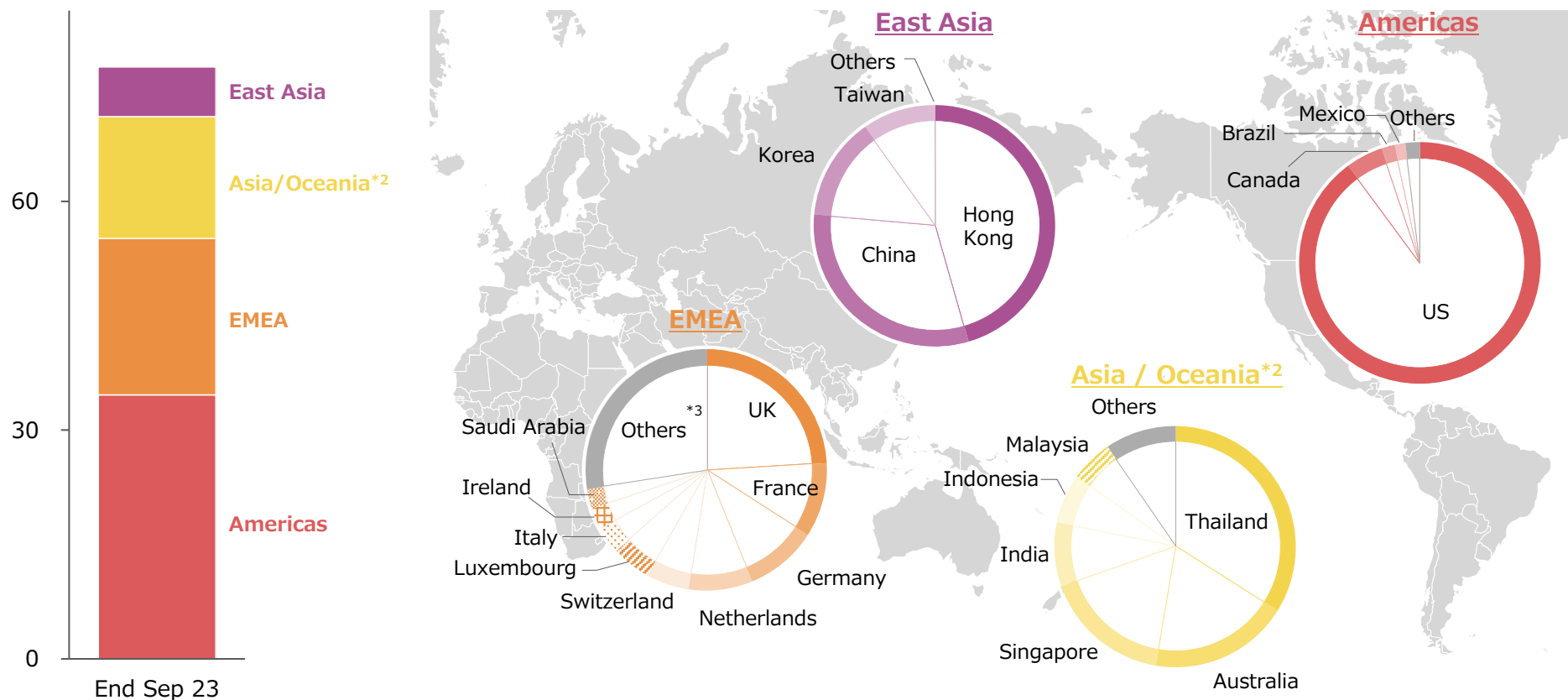
\*3 Repurchase agreement in which denominated currency is different in cash transaction and security

# Overseas corporate credit exposure

Credit exposure\*1 to overseas corporate by region

Consolidated

(¥tn)



\*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 ¥149.58/US\$

\*2 Excludes BDI's exposure

\*3 Others in EMEA are comprised of approximately 50 countries to which MUFG held less than 2.5% exposure

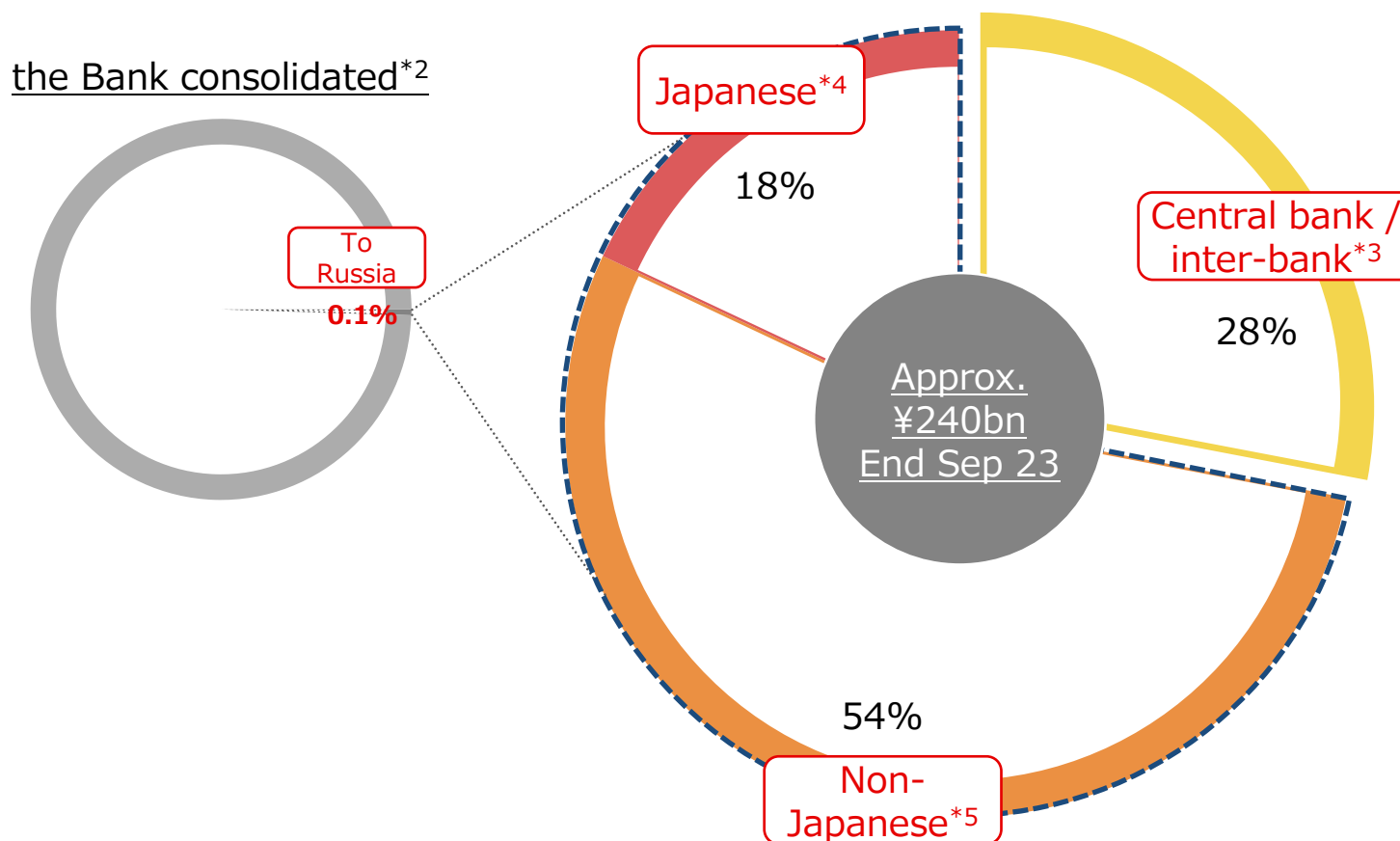
(Note) All figures are on managerial accounting basis



# Exposures to Russia<sup>\*1</sup>

- Exposures to Russia<sup>\*1</sup> was approx. ¥240bn (End Sep 23)
- Balance excluding central bank and inter-bank transactions was approx. ¥170bn, less than 0.1% of the total balance of the Bank consolidated<sup>\*2</sup>

the Bank consolidated, incl local subsidiary, excl MUAH, KS, BDI



\*1 Based on borrower's location. Including undrawn commitment, market risk exposure and etc. All figures are on managerial accounting basis

\*2 Excluding the balance of central bank and inter-bank transactions etc.

\*3 Including due from banks and Russian government bond

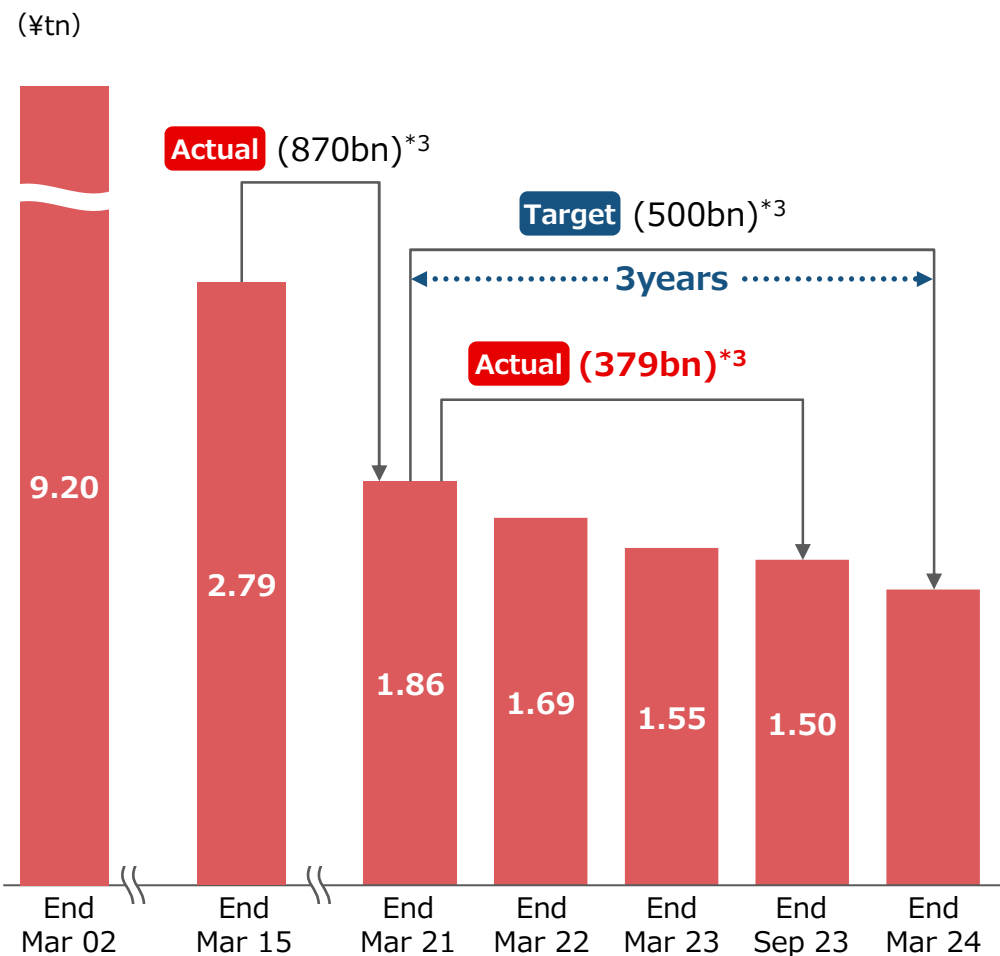
\*4 Affiliated with Japanese companies

\*5 Affiliated with non-Japanese companies

# Reduction of equity holdings\*1

- ¥379bn\*3 in cumulative total from FY21 and continuing to work toward achieving the target of ¥500bn\*3

## Historical performance\*2 and target\*3



## Approx. selling amount

(¥bn)	Amount of Sale	Acquisition cost basis	Net gains (losses)
FY15	211	117	94
FY16	267	149	118
FY17	318	201	117
FY18	242	127	115
FY19	240	139	101
FY20	267	137	130
<b>FY15-20 total</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>675</b>
FY21	470	169	301
FY22	425	154	271
<b>FY23H1</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>FY21-23 Target</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>

\*1 Sum of the Bank and the Trust Bank

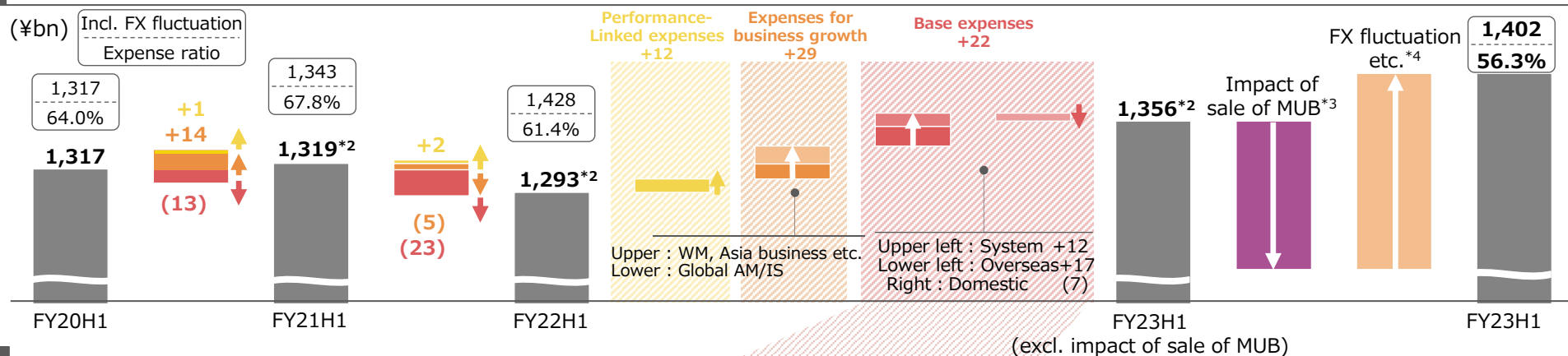
\*2 Acquisition price of domestic equity securities in the category of 'other securities' with market value (consolidated)

\*3 Total amount of sale on an acquisition cost basis

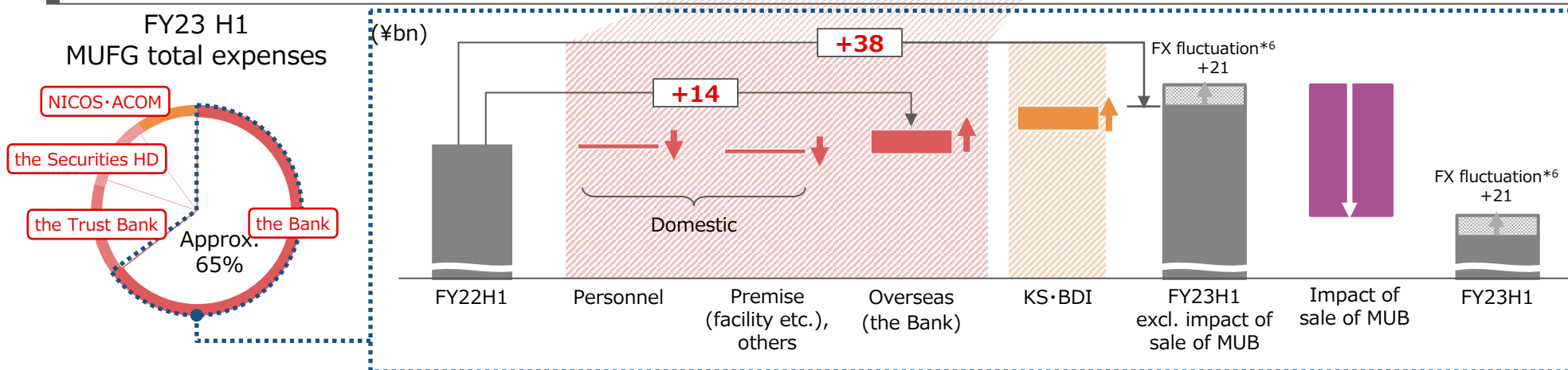
# Cost and RWA control – Expenses

- Expense ratio for FY23H1, including the impact of the sale of MUB and FX fluctuation, was reduced below the level of FY20H1 due to cost control management.

## Expenses\*1



## Expenses (the Bank including MUAH, KS, BDI) \*1\*5

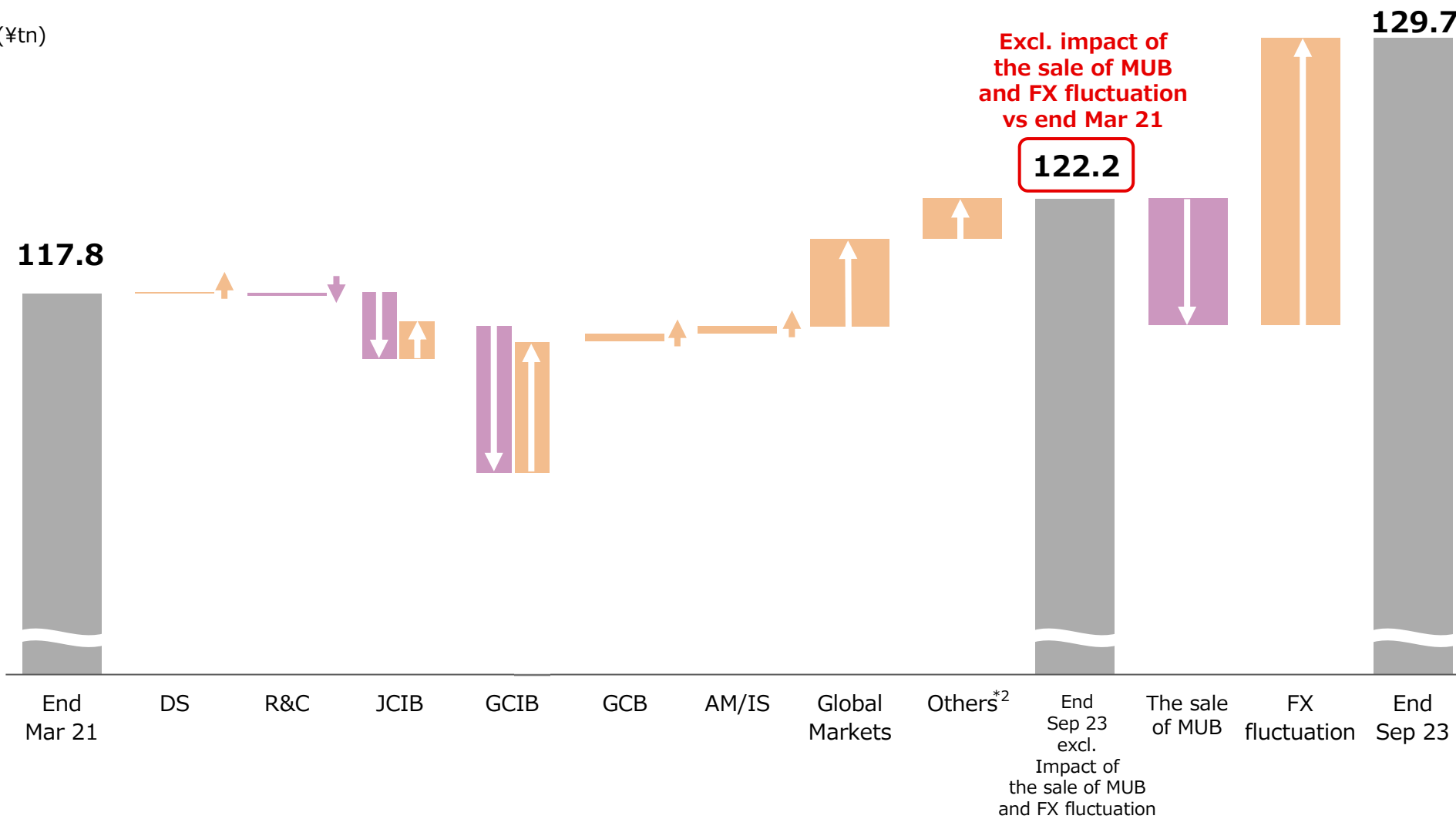


\*1 Internal managerial figure \*2 Figures excl. the impacts of FX fluctuation vs FY20H1 \*3 Approx. ¥130bn (incl. FX fluctuation)  
 \*4 FX fluctuation vs FY20H1 \*5 Includes parts of expenses for business growth, etc. \*6 FX fluctuation vs FY22H1

# Cost and RWA control – RWA\*1

- Controlled through disciplined management

(¥tn)



\*1 Estimated RWA on the finalized Basel III reforms basis. Includes net unrealized gains of AFS securities

\*2 Impact of stock price increase, etc.

# Strategic investments for sustainable growth

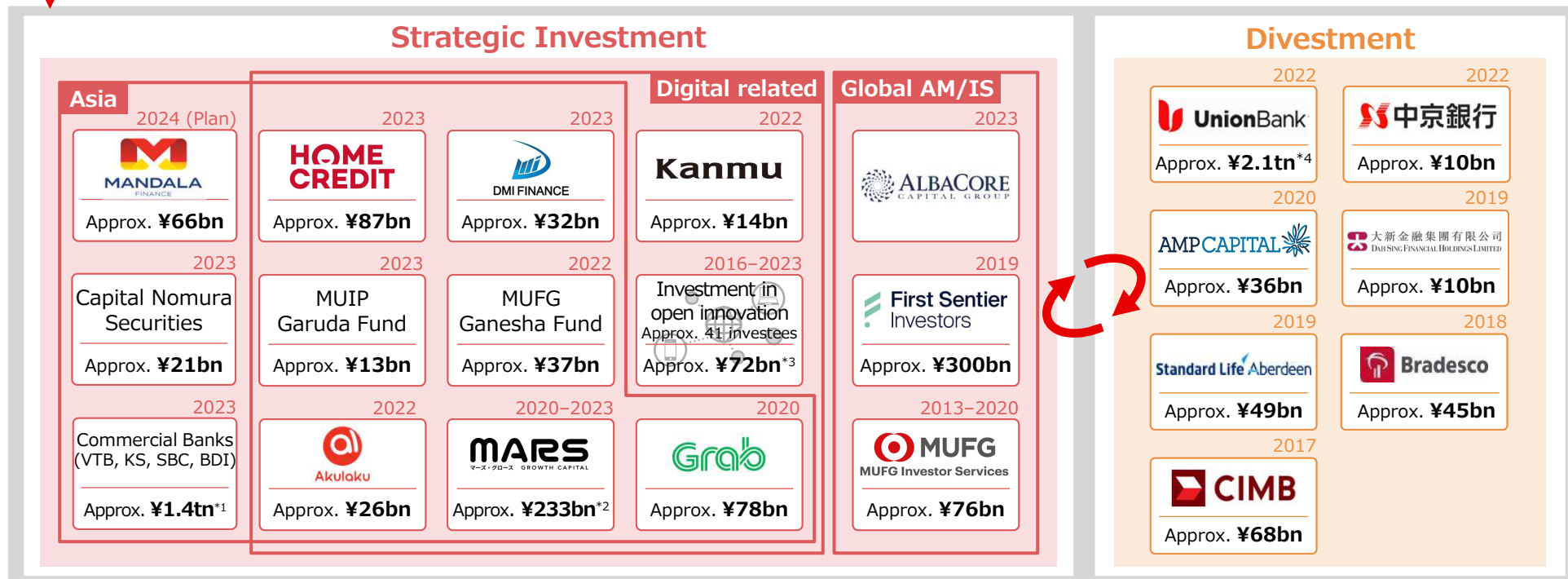
- Consider capital utilization, albeit in a disciplined manner, as a key measure for securing sustainable growth. Periodically review the existing investments

## Disciplined investment criteria

Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider new investments in growth areas such as digital, global AM/IS and Asia, etc.</li> </ul>	Profitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Profitability criteria for enhancing corporate values</li> <li>Periodic monitoring after investments</li> </ul>	Capital efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reallocate capital to strategic areas</li> </ul>
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Current situation of consideration {

- Focus on capturing returns in existing investments
- In spite of continuous consideration, no major investment projects will be considered for the time being
- If there is no candidate satisfying our criteria, excess capital is planned to be allocated for additional shareholder return



\*1 Initial investment total amount into Vietin Bank, KS, Security Bank Corporation, BDI  
 \*2 Total amount of Mars Growth Capital(approx. ¥166bn) and Mars Equity Fund(approx. ¥67bn)  
 \*3 Internal managerial basis  
 \*4 Total transaction amount

# Adjusted income statement summary

Consolidated (¥bn)	FY22H1	FY23H1		FY22H1	FY23H1		Adjustment factor
	Results	Results	YoY	Results (adjusted)	Results (adjusted)	YoY	
1 <b>Gross profits*1</b>	2,323.4	<b>2,487.4</b>	163.9	2,323.4	<b>2,487.4</b>	163.9	
2 Net interest income	1,674.0	<b>1,229.6</b>	(444.3)	1,183.9	<b>1,137.2</b>	(46.7)	Re-allocated the following amount of gains on investment trust cancellation for each reporting period from the "Net interest income" line-item to the "Net gains (losses) on debt securities" line-item: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY22H1: ¥490.1bn</li> <li>• FY23H1: ¥92.4bn</li> </ul>
3 Net trading profits + Net other operating profits	(122.8)	<b>408.9</b>	531.8	367.3	<b>501.3</b>	134.0	
4 Net gains (losses) on debt securities	(497.1)	<b>(49.8)</b>	447.3	(7.0)	<b>42.6</b>	49.6	
5 <b>G&amp;A expenses*1</b>	1,428.1	<b>1,401.6</b>	(26.5)	1,428.1	<b>1,401.6</b>	(26.5)	
6 <b>Net operating profits*1</b>	895.2	<b>1,085.7</b>	190.5	895.2	<b>1,085.7</b>	190.5	
7 Total credit costs	(243.8)	<b>(181.2)</b>	62.6	(11.9)	<b>(181.2)</b>	(169.3)	<Adjustments for FY23H1> Excluded the following impact of the change of closing date of MS's financials in the equity method of accounting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equity in earnings of equity method investees: ¥104.8bn</li> <li>• Net extraordinary losses: ¥(22.0)bn</li> </ul>
8 Equity in earnings of equity method investees	239.2	<b>305.3</b>	66.0	239.2	<b>200.5</b>	(38.7)	
9 Other non-recurring gains (losses)	(375.7)	<b>(60.3)</b>	315.3	(36.7)	<b>(60.3)</b>	(23.6)	
10 <b>Ordinary profits</b>	591.0	<b>1,279.9</b>	688.8	1,162.0	<b>1,175.1</b>	13.1	<Adjustments for FY22H1> Excluded the following impact of the valuation losses on assets held by MUB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total credit costs: ¥(231.9)bn</li> <li>• Other non-recurring gains(losses) : ¥(339.0)bn</li> <li>• Ordinary profits: ¥(571.0)bn</li> <li>• Profits attributable to owners of parent: ¥(584.6)bn</li> </ul>
11 <b>Net extraordinary gains (losses)</b>	(57.3)	<b>(42.8)</b>	14.5	(57.3)	<b>(20.8)</b>	36.5	
12 <b>Profits attributable to owners of parent</b>	231.0	<b>927.2</b>	696.1	815.6	<b>844.5</b>	28.9	

\*1 Impact of FX fluctuation for gross profits, G&A expenses and net operating profits were approx. +51.5bn, +27.0bn, +24.5bn, respectively

## (Ref.) Financial impact of the sale of MUB on FY22

- Valuation losses on MUB's holding of bonds and other instruments were recorded
- Gains on hedging transactions were recorded
- Valuation losses on assets held by MUB were mostly reversed as extraordinary gains upon the sale of MUB

(¥bn)	Account	FY22H1		FY22		
		Valuation losses	Reversal as extraordinary gains upon sale	Valuation losses	Reversal as extraordinary gains upon sale	Impact on FY22 results
<b>Available-for-sale Securities</b>	Other non-recurring gains (losses)	(249.0)	65.2	(294.4)	76.9	(217.5)
<b>Held-to-maturity Bond, etc.</b>	Other non-recurring gains (losses)	(150.8)	150.8	(264.1)	264.1	0
<b>Loans<sup>*1</sup></b>	Total credit costs	(231.9)	231.9	(393.9)	393.9	0
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>(631.8)</b>	<b>448.1</b>	<b>(952.5)</b>	<b>735.0</b>	(217.5)
<b>Hedging Effect</b>	Other non-recurring gains (losses)	68.0		84.8		84.8
<b>Impact on MUFG PL before tax</b>		<b>(563.8)</b>		<b>(867.7)</b>		<b>(132.7)</b>
<b>Impact on MUFG PL after tax</b>		<b>(584.6)</b>		<b>(893.7)</b>		<b>(158.6)</b>

\*1 Including valuation losses on loans and reversal of allowance for credit losses

# US GAAP consolidated financials - Balance sheet

## Balance sheet

(¥mm)

Assets	End Mar 23
Cash and due from banks	60,050,640
Interest-earning deposits in other banks	53,989,863
Call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements	15,861,426
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	4,555,748
Trading account assets	46,168,461
Investment securities	62,261,931
Net loans	118,682,562
Premises and equipment	860,578
Accrued interest	500,506
Customers' acceptance liability	378,525
Intangible assets—net	1,174,223
Goodwill	296,772
Deferred tax assets	182,388
Other assets	16,772,110
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>381,735,733</b>

(¥mm)

Liabilities and shareholders' equity	End Mar 23
Total Deposits	235,276,781
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements	43,570,073
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,137,693
Due to trust account and other short-term borrowings	14,309,258
Trading account liabilities	14,178,275
Obligations to return securities received as collateral	6,891,545
Bank acceptances outstanding	378,525
Accrued interest	385,921
Long-term debt	39,071,755
Other liabilities	10,069,740
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>365,269,566</b>
Capital stock	2,090,270
Capital surplus	4,902,155
Retained earnings	8,409,281
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	844,192
Treasury stock, at cost	(482,552)
Noncontrolling interests	702,821
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>16,466,167</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>381,735,733</b>



# US GAAP consolidated financials - Statement of operations

## Statement of operations

(¥mm)

Statement of Operations Data	End Mar 23
Interest income	4,611,410
Interest expense	2,221,996
Net interest income	2,389,414
Provision for (reversal of) credit losses	8,148
Net interest income after provision for (reversal of) credit losses	2,381,266
Non-interest income	1,695,422
Non-interest expense	3,419,954
Income (loss) before income tax expense	656,734
Income tax expense (benefit)	26,413
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	630,321
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	30,413
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	599,908

(¥)

Earnings (loss) per share	End Mar 23
Basic earnings	
Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	48.70
Diluted earnings	
Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	48.39

# US GAAP consolidated financials

## - Reverse reconciliation from US GAAP to Japanese GAAP

### Reverse reconciliation of shareholders' equity and net income

(¥mm)

		End Mar 23
Total equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP		
Differences arising from different accounting for:		<b>16,466,167</b>
1	Investment securities	<b>(40,079)</b>
2	Loans	<b>46,148</b>
3	Allowance for credit losses	<b>274,540</b>
4	Fixed assets	<b>294,908</b>
5	Pension liability	<b>(12,550)</b>
6	Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	<b>243,755</b>
7	Compensated absences	<b>56,613</b>
8	Long-term debt	<b>(15,718)</b>
9	Consolidation	<b>294,636</b>
10	Goodwill	<b>397,629</b>
11	Intangible assets	<b>(84,070)</b>
12	Investments in equity method investees	<b>707,314</b>
13	Others	<b>(547,028)</b>
Deferred income tax effects of the above adjustments, when applicable		<b>190,592</b>
Net assets in accordance with Japanese GAAP		<b>18,272,857</b>

(¥mm)

		End Mar 23
Net Income before attribution of noncontrolling interests in accordance with U.S. GAAP		<b>630,321</b>
Differences arising from different accounting for:		
1	Investment securities	<b>601,329</b>
2	Loans	<b>44,617</b>
3	Allowance for credit losses	<b>(156,153)</b>
4	Fixed assets	<b>(837)</b>
5	Pension liability	<b>46,977</b>
6	Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	<b>472,070</b>
7	Compensated absences	<b>6,180</b>
8	Long-term debt	<b>(1,159)</b>
9	Consolidation	<b>156,935</b>
10	Goodwill	<b>92,629</b>
11	Intangible assets	<b>35,658</b>
12	Investments in equity method investees	<b>(31,597)</b>
13	Others	<b>(355,357)</b>
Deferred income tax effects of the above adjustments, when applicable		<b>(341,297)</b>
Net Income before attribution of noncontrolling interests in accordance with Japanese GAAP		<b>1,200,316</b>