Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group

Fiscal 2007 Results Presentation

May 27, 2008

Quality for You

MUFG

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 that this document was produced. In addition, in producing these statements certain assumptions (premises) have been utilized. These statements and assumptions (premises) are subjective and may prove to be incorrect and may not be realized in the future. Underlying such circumstances are a large number of risks and uncertainties. Please see other disclosure and public filings made or will be made by MUFG and the other companies comprising the group, including the latest kessantanshin, financial reports, Japanese securities reports and annual reports, 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 standards generally accepted in Japan, or Japanese GAAP.

<Definition of Figures used in this document>

Consolidated	PL items	After FY2005 H2 : Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (consolidated) Up to FY2005 H1: Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group (consolidated) + UFJ Holdings (consolidated) (without other adjustments)
	BS items	After March 31, 2006: Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (consolidated) Up to September 30, 2005: Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group (consolidated) + UFJ Holdings (consolidated) (without other adjustments)
Non-consolidated*	PL items	After FY2006 H1: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (non-consolidated) + Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (non-consolidated) (without other adjustments) FY2005 H2: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (non-consolidated) + UFJ Bank (non-consolidated, October - December) + Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (non-consolidated) (without other adjustments) Up to FY2005 H1: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (non-consolidated) + UFJ Bank (non-consolidated) + Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation (non-consolidated) + UFJ Trust Bank (non-consolidated) (without other adjustments)
	BS items	After March 31, 2006: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (non-consolidated) + Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (non-consolidated) (without other adjustments) March 31, 2005: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (non-consolidated) + UFJ Bank (non-consolidated) + Mitsubishi Trust & Banking Corporation (non-consolidated) + UFJ Trust Bank (non-consolidated) (without other adjustments)

*Unless specifically stated otherwise figures do not include the separate subsidiaries (UFJ Strategic Partner, UFJ Equity Investments and UFJ Trust Equity).

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Introduction

Outline of Fiscal 2007 Results

Key Management Issues

FY2007 key points

- **Net income down from FY06, but higher than revised forecasts**
  - **—Main factors: Lower gross profits due to market instability and higher impairment losses on equities**
  - **—Sub-prime related losses relatively small**
- **Further enhanced comprehensive Group strengths, through restructuring Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, making Mitsubishi UFJ Securities a wholly owned subsidiary, and other measures**
- **Made steady progress in preparations for transfer to new systems**

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✓Our fiscal 2007 consolidated net income was 636.6 billion yen, down by 244.3 billion yen compared to the previous fiscal year. However, we did exceed the revised forecast (600 billion yen) that we announced on October 31 last year.

✓The main reasons for the lower profit were a decline in gross profits caused by the market turmoil that was initially triggered by the US sub-prime loan problem, as well as increased impairment losses on equities.

✓Nevertheless, because of our cautious investment policy, our sub-prime related losses were relatively small, as we will explain in more detail later.

✓We also restructured Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS in response to changes in the business environment. This impacted its results quite significantly, but put it on track for a v-shaped recovery. Our other initiatives included making Mitsubishi UFJ Securities a wholly owned subsidiary, so fiscal 2007 was a year in which we further enhanced our comprehensive group strengths.

✓In addition, we made steady progress in our preparations for transfer to new systems at the bank and the trust bank, which will represent the completion of our integration

Introduction

Outline of Fiscal 2007 Results

Key Management Issues

FY 2007 Summary (P/L) (Consolidated)

- **Gross profits down ¥214.0bn on FY06**
  - Net interest income decreased, as factors such as the lowering of interest rates at Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS offset the effect of improvements in the deposit-lending spread at the commercial bank
  - Net fees and commissions decreased due to deterioration of market environment
  - Recorded losses of ¥123.0 bn relating to securitized products in Net other business profits
- **G&A expenses up ¥41.7bn on FY06**
  - Main causes of increase were system integration costs and costs for strengthening compliance framework
- **Net gains (losses) on equity securities down ¥152.0bn**
  - Recorded ¥187.1bn losses on write-down of equity securities
- **Net income ¥636.6bn**
- **Credit related costs increased by ¥114.6bn**

Income statement (¥bn)

		FY06	FY07	Change
1	Gross profits (before credit costs for trust accounts)	3,726.7	3,512.7	(214.0)
2	Net interest income	1,904.4	1,842.0	(62.3)
3	Net fees and commissions	1,158.6	1,073.5	(85.0)
4	Net trading profits	315.0	365.3	50.2
5	Net other business profits	195.5	79.9	(115.6)
6	G & A expenses	2,074.0	2,115.8	41.7
7	Net business profits	1,652.7	1,396.9	(255.8)
8	Non-recurring gains (losses)	(195.5)	(408.8)	(213.3)
9	Net gains (losses) on equity securities	127.1	(24.8)	(152.0)
10	Ordinary profits	1,457.0	1,029.0	(428.0)
11	Net special gains (losses)	51.6	(8.1)	(59.7)
12	Net income	880.9	636.6	(244.3)
13	Credit related costs*1	(186.9)	(301.6)	(114.6)
14	Credit related costs*1 (sum of non-consolidated)	(40.4)	(86.2)	(45.7)

Negative numbers refer to costs or losses

*1 Credit related costs= Credit costs for trust accounts (included in Gross profits) +Provision for formula allowance for loan losses + Credit related costs (included in non-recurring gains/losses) + Reversal of allowance for loan losses

Reference

		FY06	FY07	Change
15	Net operating profit from customer businesses*2 (% of total)	1,479.6 (91%)	1,320.0 (96%)	(159.6) 5points
16	Fee income*3 (Share of gross profits)	1,630.2 (43.7%)	1,507.6 (42.9%)	(122.5) (0.8)points
17	EPS (thousand of yen)*4	86.7	61.0	(25.7)
18	ROE *5	14.9%	9.7%	(5.2)points

*2 Net operating profit from the three customer businesses—Retail, Corporate (including UNBC) and Trust Assets

*3 Fee income= Net fees and commissions + trust fees (excluding loan trusts and jointly operated money trust fees) +customer derivative income (managements account basis) + forex profit (managements account basis)

*4 Earnings per 1 thousand shares for FY07

*5 Denominator of ROE does not include land revaluation excess and unrealized gains on securities available for sale

Please see pages 6-20 of the MUFG Databook

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✓Gross profits were 3,512.7 billion yen, a decrease of 214.0 billion yen from fiscal 2006. To break this down, net interest income decreased 62.3 billion yen from fiscal 2006, as factors such as the lowering of interest rates at Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS offset the effect of improvements in the deposit-lending spread at the commercial bank. Net fees and commissions also decreased, by 85.0 billion yen, as a result of lower income from securities and investment banking and from sales of investment products caused by a deterioration of the market environment. Also, we recorded losses of 123.0 billion yen relating to securitized products in “Net other business profits”.

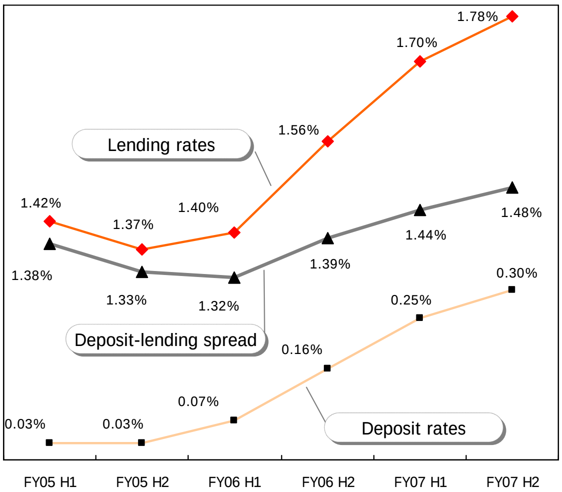
✓Meanwhile, general and administrative expenses increased 41.7 billion yen compared to fiscal 2006, mainly due to system integration costs and costs for strengthening the compliance framework. As a result, net business profits decreased 255.8 billion yen to 1,396.9 billion yen.

✓Net gains or losses on equity securities deteriorated due to impairment losses resulting from the deterioration of market conditions, while credit related costs increased. As a result of these and other factors, net income decreased 244.3 billion yen from fiscal 2006 to 636.6 billion yen.

Domestic deposit / lending rates (Non-consolidated)

● **Deposit-lending spread continued to improve**

Changes in domestic deposit / lending rates (non-consolidated)



Recent interest rate changes

Jul 18, 2006
Ordinary deposit rate
0.001% ⇒ 0.100%

Aug 10, 2006
Short-term prime rate
1.375% ⇒ 1.625%

Oct 1, 2006
Variable mortgage rate of new loans
2.375% ⇒ 2.625%

Jan 1, 2007
Variable mortgage rate of existing loans
2.375% ⇒ 2.625%

Feb 26, 2007
Ordinary deposit rate
0.100% ⇒ 0.200%

Mar 20, 2007
Short-term prime rate
1.625% ⇒ 1.875%

Jul 1, 2007
Variable mortgage rate of existing loans
2.625% ⇒ 2.875%

Oct 1, 2007
Variable mortgage rate of new loans
2.625% ⇒ 2.875%

Please see pages 10-15 of the MUFG Databook

✓The deposit-lending spread continued to improve—to 1.48% in the second half of fiscal 2007—as indicated by the black line in the center of the graph.

FY 2007 Summary (B/S) (Consolidated)

- **Loan balance increased by ¥3.6tn from end Mar 07**
  - Overseas lending significantly increased
  - Domestic corporate loans bottomed out
- **Deposit balance increased by ¥2.6tn from end Mar 07**
  - Individual deposits continued to grow
- **NPLs declined from end Mar 07**
  - NPL ratio declined 0.31 points from end Mar 07 to 1.15%
- **Appraisal gains on available-for-sale securities decreased by ¥2.4 tn (mainly equities)**
- **BIS ratio 11.19% (Tier1 ratio 7.60%)**

Balance sheet (¥bn)

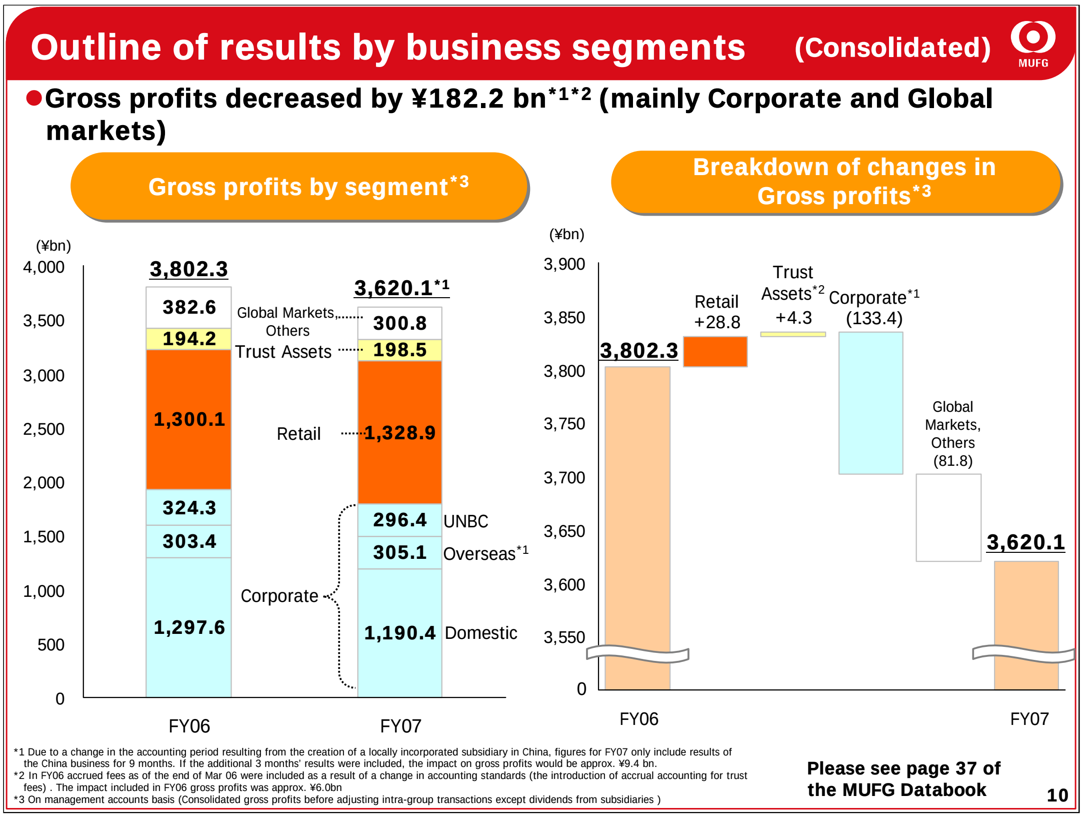
		End Mar 07	End Mar 08	Change
1	Loans (Banking + Trust accounts) Loans (Banking accounts)	85,150.7 [84,831.9]	88,797.6 [88,538.8]	3,646.9 [3,706.8]
2	Domestic corporate loans*1*2	49,417.2	49,450.1	32.9
3	Housing loans*2*3	17,190.1	17,358.2	168.1
4	Overseas loans*4	14,527.7	17,670.4	3,142.7
5	Investment securities (Banking accounts)	48,207.6	40,851.6	(7,355.9)
6	Deposits	118,708.6	121,307.3	2,598.6
7	Individual deposits (domestic branch)	60,858.3	62,594.7	1,736.3
8	Deposit-lending spread (non-consolidated)	FY06 1.35%	FY07 1.46%	0.1points
9	FRL disclosed loans*2	1,325.8	1,058.5	(267.3)
10	NPL ratio*2	1.46%	1.15%	(0.31)points
11	Available-for-sale securities - Appraisal difference	3,384.2	1,004.8	(2,379.3)
12	BIS capital ratio (Tier1 ratio)	12.54% (7.57%)	11.19% (7.60%)	(1.34)points 0.03points
13	Equity holdings/Tier1 ratio	56%	52%	(3)Points
14	Net deferred tax assets/Tier1 ratio	0.8%	8.3%	7.4points

*1 Excludes loans from the group banks to the holding company
*2 Sum of non-consolidated + trust accounts
*3 Loan securitization (FY07) : approx. ¥0.2 tn
*4 Loans booked in overseas branches,UnionBanCal Corporation and BTMU (China)

Please see page 21 of the MUFG Databook

✓Loans increased 3.6 trillion yen compared to the end of fiscal 2006 to around 89 trillion yen, mainly as a result of an increase in overseas lending. Deposits increased 2.6 trillion yen to around 121 trillion yen, due to 1.7 trillion yen increase in individual deposits at domestic branches and higher deposits at overseas branches.

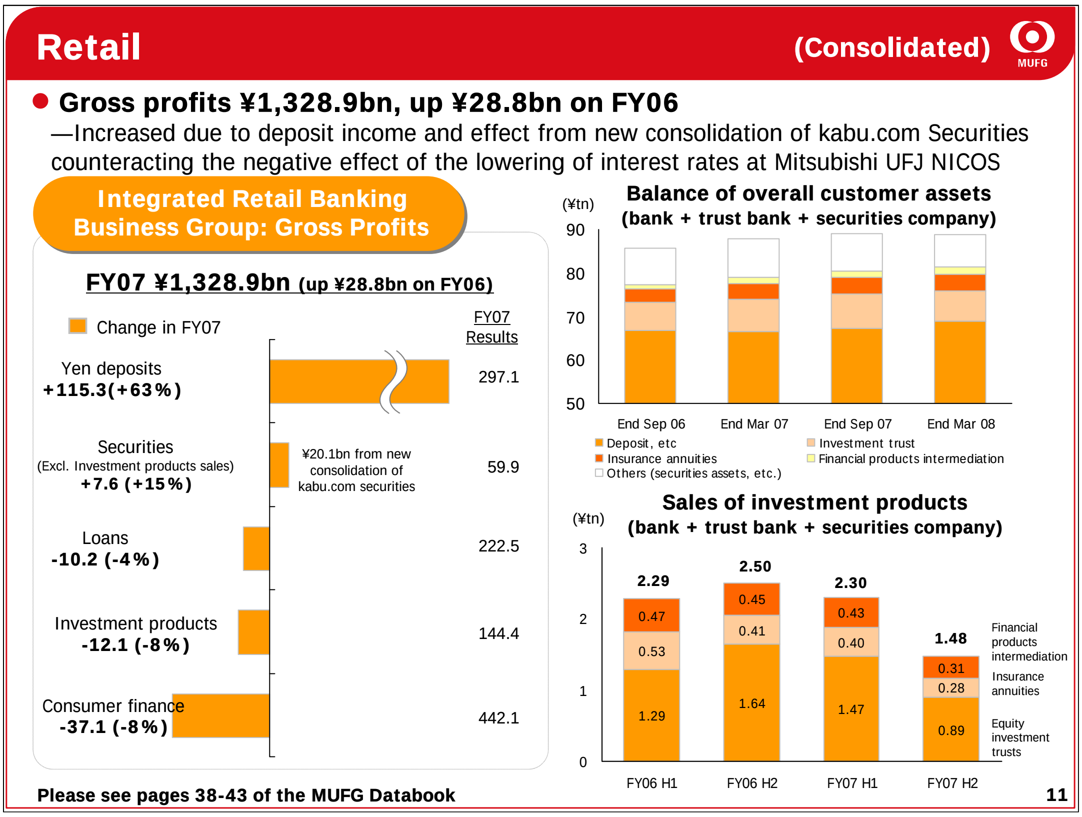
✓I will discuss non-performing loans and other items below that later in the presentation.



✓The graphs show gross profits by segment and a breakdown of changes in gross profits by segment.

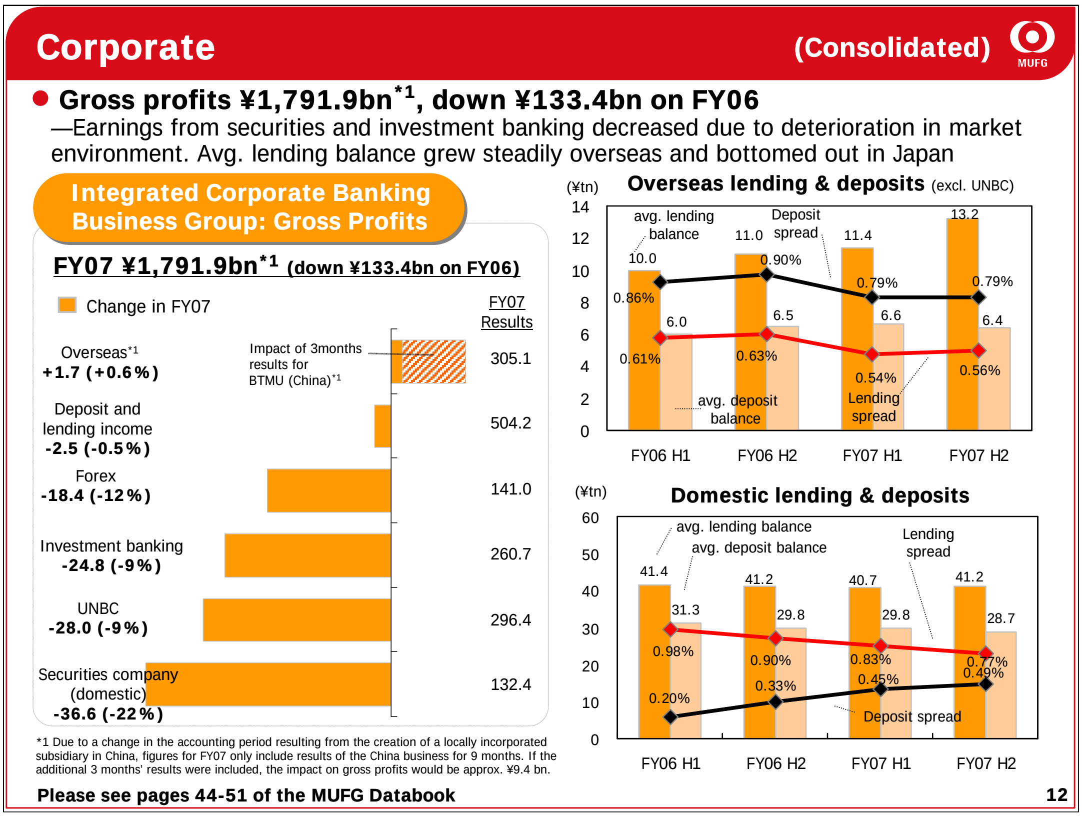
✓Total gross profits decreased 182.2 billion yen compared to fiscal 2006. Breaking this down, gross profits increased in the Retail and Trust Assets segments, but decreased significantly in the Corporate and Global Markets, Others segments.

✓Next, I will explain in more detail about profit trends in our three customer businesses.



✓Gross profits increased 28.8 billion yen from fiscal 2006 to 1,328.9 billion yen. The main factors increasing or decreasing gross profits are shown in the graph on the left. Yen deposits increased substantially, by 63%, compared to fiscal 2006, in line with interest rate rises, while the new consolidation of kabu.com Securities also contributed to the increase in gross profits. Investment product sales and consumer finance, on the other hand, decreased from fiscal 2006, impacted by the market and regulatory environments.

✓The graph on the top-right shows changes in our balance of overall customer assets. The deposit balance continues to increase steadily, but owning to a decrease in the balance of investment trusts, equities and other assets in line with declines in market value due to the deterioration of the market environment, the overall balance was broadly level with the balance as of September 30, 2007. Meanwhile, as you can see from the graph on the bottom-right, sales of investment products slowed notably, impacted by market conditions and other factors.



✓Gross profits decreased 133.4 billion yen from fiscal 2006 to 1,791.9 billion yen. The main factors for this, as shown in the graph on the left, were profit declines in the securities and investment banking businesses due to deteriorating market conditions, and lower profit at UNBC due to a decline in net interest income. In overseas business, which is a strength of MUFG, profits increased only slightly, partly as a result of declines in profits on a yen basis due to the appreciation of the yen. However, as shown in the graph on the top-right, the average overseas lending balance continued to increase, and the lending spread appears to have bottomed out. These and other factors indicate that overseas business is performing soundly.

✓Also, we believe that domestic lending has finally bottomed. The graph on the bottom-right shows that the average domestic lending balance, which had been posting consecutive decreases, increased in the second half of fiscal 2007.

Trust Assets (Consolidated)

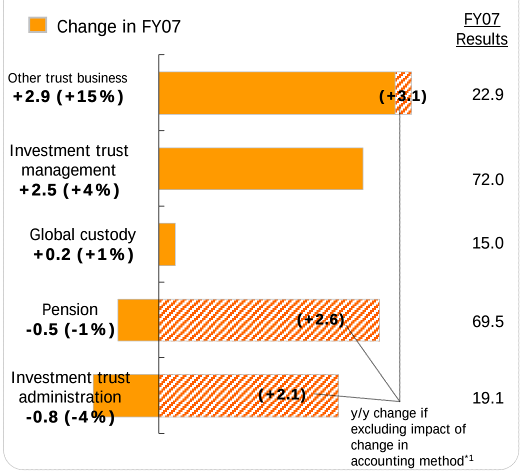
MUFG

- **Gross profits ¥198.5bn, up ¥4.3bn[*1] on FY06**

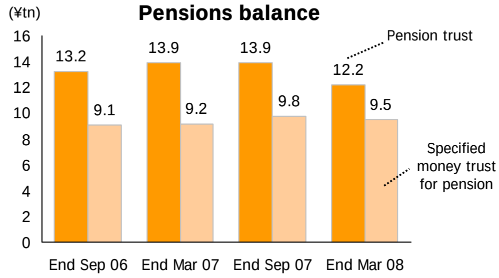
—Secured higher profits despite slowdown in balance growth due to declines in market value and lower inflow of funds

Integrated Trust Assets Business Group: Gross Profits

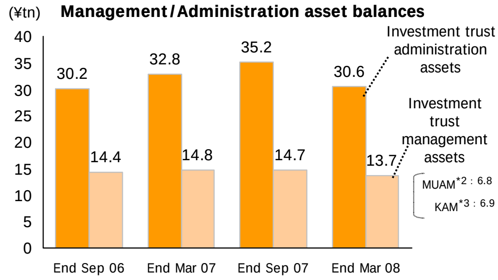
FY07 ¥198.5bn (up ¥4.3bn on FY06)



Pensions balance



Investment trusts: Management/Administration asset balances



*2 MUAM: Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management

*3 KAM : Kokusai Asset Management

*1 In FY06 accrued fees as of the end of Mar 06 were included as a result of a change in accounting standards (the introduction of accrual accounting for trust fees) . The impact included in FY06 gross profits was ¥6.0bn.

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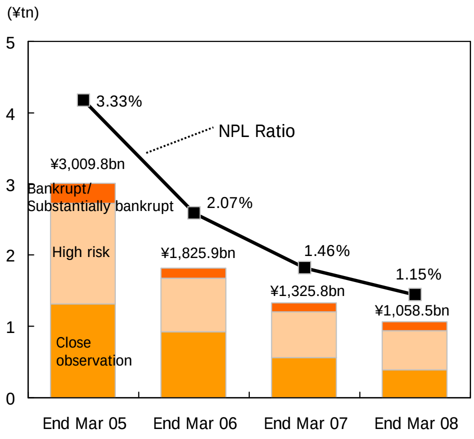
✓Gross profits increased 4.3 billion yen from fiscal 2006 to 198.5 billion yen. Investment trust management business profits continued to increase, partly reflecting strong sales of investment trusts in the first half of the fiscal year. Profits from pension and investment trust administration business decreased, but this was impacted by the effect of accruing trust fees that was started in fiscal 2006. Excluding this factor, profits from pension business and investment administration business both increased steadily.

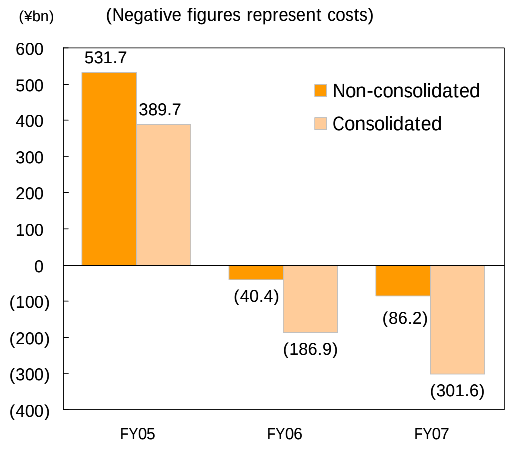
Loan assets

- NPL ratio declined 0.31 points from end Mar 07 to 1.15%
- Credit related costs showed an expense of ¥86.2 bn on non-consolidated basis and ¥301.6 bn on consolidated basis

Balance of FRL disclosed loans (Non-consolidated)



Credit related costs



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✓The graph on the left shows changes in our balance of non-performing loans on a non-consolidated basis, and changes in the NPL ratio. Both the NPL balance and ratio decreased from the end of fiscal 2006, due to rises in the credit ratings of customers, progress in disposal of non-performing loans, and other factors, and the NPL ratio had fallen to 1.15% as of the end of March 2008.

✓The graph on the right shows credit related costs. On a non-consolidated basis, we recorded an expense of 86.2 billion yen for the full year, lower than we had forecast, because of gains on reversal of the allowance for credit losses in line with rises in the credit ratings of large customers. On a consolidated basis, we recorded an expense of 301.6 billion yen, partly due to increasing the allowance for credit losses at Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS.

Holdings of investment securities (Consolidated)

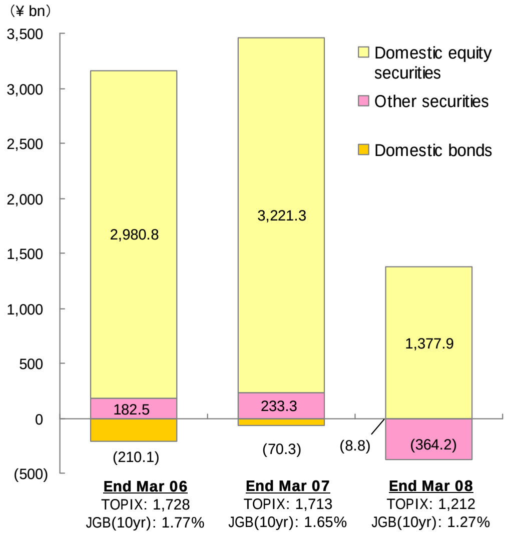
- **Unrealized Gains on available-for-sale securities approx. ¥1.0tn**

Breakdown of available-for-sale securities

(¥ bn)

		End Mar 08	Unrealized gains (losses)
Total		36,162.1	1,004.8
Domestic equity securities		5,674.7	1,377.9
Domestic bonds		17,062.1	(8.8)
	Government bonds	15,343.6	(23.0)
	Municipal bonds	202.5	3.7
	Corporate bonds	1,515.9	10.4
Other securities		13,425.3	(364.2)
	Foreign equity securities	192.2	95.1
	Foreign bonds	8,415.0	(20.8)
	Other	4,818.0	(438.5)

Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities



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✓I would now like to explain in a little more detail about our holdings of investment securities, including the impact of the sub-prime loan problem.

✓First is the balance of and net unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities as of the end of March 2008. Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities was around 1 trillion yen, a decline of about 2.4 trillion yen from the end of March 2007, due to the decline in the equity markets and other factors.

Effect of sub-prime issue on our P&L (Consolidated)

- **The effect of sub-prime related and SIV investments on our P&L was approximately ¥81bn**

Effect of sub-prime issue on our P&L

(¥bn)

	Sub-prime related + SIV investments	End Sep 07	End Dec 07	End Mar 08	Change from End Dec 07
1	Realized losses	(4)	(55)	**(81)**	(26)
2	Impairment losses	(4)	(53)	**(47)**	6
3	Balance (after impairment)	348	282	**203**	(79)
4	Net unrealized gains (losses) (after impairment)	(26)	(31)	**(44)**	(13)

	Sub-prime related (excl. SIV investments)	End Sep 07	End Dec 07	End Mar 08	Change from End Dec 07
5	Realized losses	(4)	(9)	(18)	(9)
6	Impairment losses	(4)	(9)	(12)	(3)
7	Balance (after impairment)	259	243	*1 197	(46)
8	Net unrealized gains (losses) (after impairment)	(8)	(30)	(44)	(14)

	SIV investments	End Sep 07	End Dec 07	End Mar 08	Change from End Dec 07
9	Realized losses	—	(46)	(63)	(17)
10	Impairment losses	—	(44)	(35)	9
11	Balance (after impairment)	89	39	6	(33)
12	Net unrealized gains (losses) (after impairment)	(18)	(1)	—	1

*1 Balance of sub-prime related investments is the total of sub-prime RMBS (¥182bn), sub-prime allocation (¥2bn) out of sub-prime ABS CDOs (¥3bn), and the sub-prime RMBS parts held by funds (not included in securitized products) such as investment trusts (¥13bn)

	Investments in securitized products other than the above	End Mar 08	Change from End Dec 07
13	Realized losses	(42)	(40)
14	Impairment losses	(18)	(16)
15	Balance (after impairment)	3,129	(462)
16	Net unrealized gains (losses) (after impairment)	(274)	(139)

Key points

- The effect on our P&L of sub-prime related and SIV investments in FY07 was a loss of approx. ¥81bn, mainly due to SIV investments
- Our balance of sub-prime related investments (excl. SIVs) at end Mar 08 decreased by ¥46bn from end Dec 07 to approx. ¥197bn due to redemptions, sales, the strong yen, etc.
- Approx. 99% of sub-prime related investments (excl. SIVs) were simple securitized products backed by non-securitized assets. Approx. 98% were AAA-rated. Vintages of sub-prime RMBS are diversified between 2005-2007
- Our balance of SIV investments declined to approx. ¥6bn (down ¥33bn from end Dec 07), due to sales, impairment losses, etc.
- The effect on our P&L of investment in other securitized products was a loss of approx. ¥42bn due to sales, impairment losses, etc. (total effect of sub-prime related +SIVs and other securitized products: approx. ¥123bn)

Note: Includes BTMU (including UBOC and Senshu Bank), MUTB, MUS. Scope of securitized products is on management accounts basis. Does not include mortgage bonds issued by U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises, Japanese RMBS such as Japanese Housing Finance Agency Securities, and securitized products held by funds such as investment trusts. Approximate figures, rounded off. Balance and unrealized gains (losses) are after deduction of impairment losses. Realized losses are cumulative totals

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✓Please look at the top table. In terms of the combination of sub-prime related and SIV investments, which we have been disclosing to date, the effect on our profit and loss for the full year was a loss of approximately 81 billion yen. Our balance of such investments as of the end of March 2008 was 203.0 billion yen and net unrealized losses were 44.0 billion yen. To break it down further, due to proceeding with sales and other factors our balance after impairment of SIV investment, as shown in the third table from the top, was around 6 billion yen and net unrealized losses were zero.

✓Next, please look at the bottom table. This shows our investments in securitized products other than sub-prime related and SIV investments. The effect on our profit and loss of investment in these products was loss for the full year of 42 billion yen, due to reshuffling of our investment portfolio and other factors amid the overall decline in market prices evident since the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007.

Holdings of securitized products

(Consolidated)

- **Overall securitized products balance is approx. ¥3.32tn (down ¥0.54tn from end Dec 07)**

Overview of holdings of securitized products
(as of end Mar 08)

(1) Balance, net unrealized gains (losses) (¥ bn)

		End Mar 08			End Dec 07
		Balance	Unrealized gains (losses)	Change of market value	Balance
1	RMBS	612	(66)	(10.8%)	818
2	Sub-prime RMBS	182	(38)	(20.7%)	226
3	CMBS	42	(0)	(1.1%)	44
4	CLOs	2,081	(206)	(9.9%)	2,329
5	Other securitized products (cards, etc.)	519	(32)	(6.2%)	533
6	CDOs	59	(7)	(12.3%)	101
7	SIV investments	6	-	-	39
8	Total	3,320	(313)	(9.4%)	3,864

(2) Distribution of balance by rating (¥ bn)

		AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB or lower	Unrated
9	RMBS	568	15	29	-	-	-
10	Sub-prime related	182	-	-	-	-	-
11	CMBS	26	10	5	1	-	-
12	CLOs	1,757	107	171	35	5	7
13	Other securitized products (cards, etc.)	274	42	48	148	4	3
14	CDOs	36	16	6	-	1	-
15	SIV investments	-	-	-	-	6	-
16	Total	2,662	190	259	184	15	10
17	Ratio	80%	6%	8%	6%	0%	0%

Note: Includes BTMU (including UBOC and Senshu Bank), MUTB, MUS. Scope of securitized products is on management accounts basis. Does not include mortgage bonds issued by U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprises, Japanese RMBS such as Japanese Housing Finance Agency Securities, and securitized products held by funds such as investment trusts. Approximate figures, rounded off. Balance and unrealized gains (losses) are after deduction of impairment losses. Realized losses are cumulative totals

Securitized products

- Our balance of investments in securitized products declined by ¥0.54tn from end Dec 07 to approx. ¥3.32tn, mainly due to redemptions, sales and the strong yen. Percentage of total assets: 1.7%
- Simple securitized products backed by non-securitized assets: 99%; AAA rated: 80%
- Market value is appraised using quoted prices
- Simulated illustration*1: Under the assumption that prices of securitized products held by us decrease further by the same magnitude to the price declines experienced in the past half year (end Sep 07-end Mar 08), we estimate additional impairment losses of approx. ¥30bn to ¥40bn on our holdings of securitized products

*1 Assumption: Holdings of securitized products, ratings and impairment standard remain unchanged from end Mar 08

Monoline insurer related

- Some holdings of CLOs are guaranteed by monoline insurers, but all of these are rated AAA without guarantee. No credit outstanding and credit derivative transactions with monoline insurers

Leveraged loans, others

- Not involved in origination and distribution of securitized products of leveraged loans, no holdings of inventory loans
- ABCP sponsoring only for securitization of customer's assets. No underlying assets backed by residential mortgages

Please see page 62-68 of the MUFG Databook

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✓I would like to give you an overall picture of our holdings of securitized products. Our Group's objectives for investing in securitized products include diversifying our investment targets and optimizing our overall credit portfolio, and in light of that we book these products in our banking accounts rather than our trading accounts, and take a medium to long-term approach to their management.

✓The figures on page 17 are basically stated based on the guidelines of the Financial Stabilisation Forum (FSF). Table 1 at the top gives the balances, net unrealized gains or losses, and changes in market value for six types of securitized products, while Table 2 below that shows balances and percentages of total investment by rating.

✓Our Group's balance of investments in securitized products was approximately 3.3 trillion yen as of the end of March 2008, but this comprises less than 2% of our total assets. As a result of proceeding with disposal of high risk products such as SIVs and CDOs, simple securitized products backed by non-securitized assets account for 99% of our total investments in securitized products, and around 80% of these are triple A rated.

✓More than 2 trillion yen of our total balance of investments of around 3.3 trillion yen consists of products known as collateralized loan obligations, or CLOs. The decline in value of these products was limited to less than 10%. Also, 98% of our CLOs are rated A or higher, and the risk of principal loss is limited.

Capital

(Consolidated) MUFG

- **Consolidated capital ratio was 11.19%, Tier 1 ratio 7.60% as of end Mar 08**

(¥bn)

		End Mar 07	End Mar 08
1	Capital ratio	12.54%	11.19%
2	Tier1 ratio	7.57%	7.60%
3	Tier 1	8,054.8	8,293.7
4	Preferred shares	336.8	336.8
5	Preferred securities	1,256.3	1,240.3
6	Tier 2	5,717.9	4,441.8
7	Total capital	13,344.4	12,215.8
8	Risk-adjusted assets	106,395.5	109,075.6
9	Credit risk portion	98,260.7	100,962.2
10	Market risk portion	2,131.6	2,147.6
11	Operational risk portion	6,003.0	5,965.6
12	Outlier ratio	7.9%	10.1%

<Changes:Main factors>

- **Capital ratio:**
  - **11.19%, down 1.34 pts from end Mar 07**
    Main reason was decrease in Tier2 capital resulting from lower unrealized gains on securities investment
- **Tier1 ratio:**
  - **7.60%, up 0.03 pts from end Mar 07**
- **Total capital:**
  - **Down approx. ¥1.1 tn due to approx. ¥150 bn of share buybacks and decrease in Tier2 capital resulting from lower unrealized gains on securities investment**
- **Risk assets:**
  - **Up approx. ¥2.6 tn mainly due to increase in credit risk portion**
- **Adopted method:**
  - **Credit risk: Foundation Internal Ratings-based Approach (FIRB)**
  - **Operational risk: The Standardized Approach (TSA)**

Please see page 70 of the MUFG Databook

✓Our capital ratio as of the end of March 2008 was 11.19%, a decrease of 1.34 percentage points from the end of March 2007. The main reason for this was a decline in Tier 2 capital resulting from lower unrealized gains on securities investment. However, we continue to maintain a sound financial base, with a Tier 1 ratio of 7.60%.

FY 2008 earnings / dividend forecasts (Consolidated)

- **FY08 net income forecast ¥640.0bn**
- **Dividend forecast ¥14 per common share**

Earnings forecasts

		FY2008 Interim	Compared to previous period	FY2008 Full year	Compared to previous period
1	Ordinary income	¥3,250.0 bn	-¥0.2 bn	**¥ 6,400.0 bn**	+¥6.1 bn
2	Ordinary profits	¥510.0 bn	+¥12.5 bn	**¥1,210.0 bn**	+¥181.0 bn
3	Net income	¥270.0 bn	+¥13.3 bn	**¥640.0 bn**	+¥3.4 bn

Macro-economic assumptions :
Unsecured call money (FY08 average): 0.53%, 10 year JGB (FY08 average): 1.62%, Yen/Dollar (value at end of period): ¥105

Dividend forecasts

		Interim dividend (forecast)	Year-end dividend (forecast)	Annual dividend (forecast)
4	Dividend per common share	**¥7**	**¥7**	**¥14**

Please see page 79 of the MUFG Databook **19**

✓We intend to continue to endeavor to increase profits in fiscal 2008, but we are forecasting consolidated net income of 640.0 billion yen for fiscal 2008, broadly level with fiscal 2007, as we expect reversal gains from allowance for credit losses to have run their course, and we expect to incur a certain amount of credit related expenses. Also, we are forecasting an annual dividend per ordinary share of 14 yen.

Introduction

Outline of Fiscal 2007 Results

Key Management Issues

Our business environment

MUFG

- **Global economy slowing down triggered by U.S. market instability**
- **Japanese economic slowdown below potential growth rate will continue in 1st half of FY2008 (BOJ leaving interest rates unchanged for now)**
- ***Shift from savings to investment* and *shift from loans to securities* continuing over medium term**
- **Continuing high growth in Asia (pay attention to risk of slowdown)**
- **Financial industry reorganization intensifying globally**

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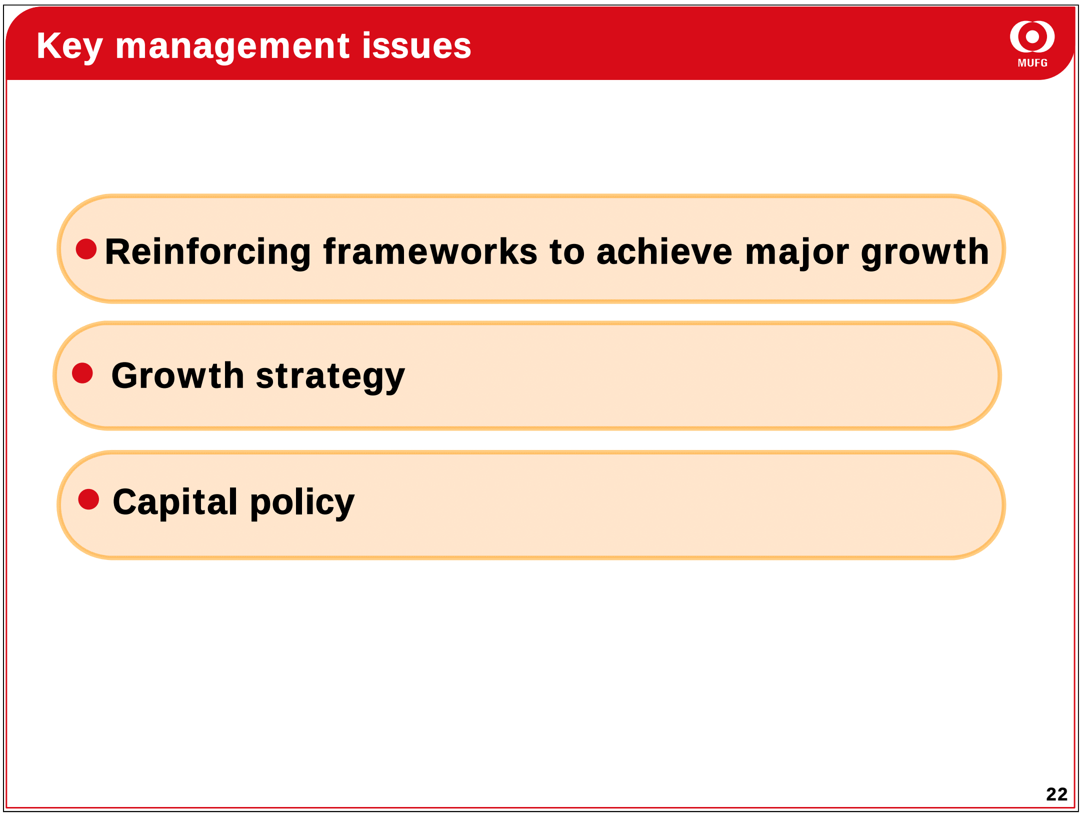
✓We believe there are five key factors to understanding our current business environment.

✓Market instability triggered by the sub-prime loan problem has spilled over to effect the economy in Japan and overseas, leading to an inevitable slowdown. And we do not expect any interest rate increases by the BOJ for the time being.

✓However, although the current slowdown in Japan is undeniable, there is no change in the overall shift from savings to investment and from loans to securities.

✓Furthermore, although we must take a somewhat more cautious view than before, there is a strong possibility that Asia's high rate of growth will continue.

✓In this environment, the financial community continues to address to the sub-prime loan problem, and reorganization of the financial sector is becoming more active, particularly among the major financial groups in Europe and the U.S.



✓Based on an understanding of this business environment, our three key management issues in the near future are:

1. To prepare for future economic recovery in Japan and overseas by reinforcing the required frameworks in order to return to a growth path as soon as possible.
2. To implement growth strategies, including non-organic strategies.
3. To implement our capital policy in tandem with our growth strategy.

- Reinforcing frameworks to achieve major growth

  (1) Enhancing comprehensive Group strengths

  (2) Transfer to new systems

  (3) Strengthening internal control framework

✓The three key elements of reinforcing our framework for major growth are as shown.

Enhancing comprehensive Group strengths (1)

- **Further enhancing comprehensive Group strengths through strategic investments**

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group

Company	Date	Event	Investment amount	Investment ratio*1
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ				
kabu.com	FY07 H1	Became consolidated subsidiary	Approx. ¥40.8 bn	52%
JACCS	Mar 08	Became equity method affiliate	Approx. ¥8.9 bn	22%
JALCARD	Jul 08	Scheduled to become equity method affiliate	—	49%
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking				
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities	Sep 07	Became wholly owned subsidiary	Approx. ¥375.0 bn (share exchange)	100%
Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS	Aug 08	Scheduled to become wholly owned subsidiary*2	TBD (share exchange)	100%
Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance	Feb 08	Increased investment ratio	Approx. ¥20.2 bn	23%

*1 Figure for JALCARD is after it will become an equity method affiliate. Figure for Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS is after it will become a wholly owned subsidiary. Figure for Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance is after allocation of new shares to Mitsubishi Corporation on Apr 18, 08. Figures for other companies are as of end Mar 08.
*2 Subject to approval at the Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS shareholders' meeting scheduled to be held in Jun 08.

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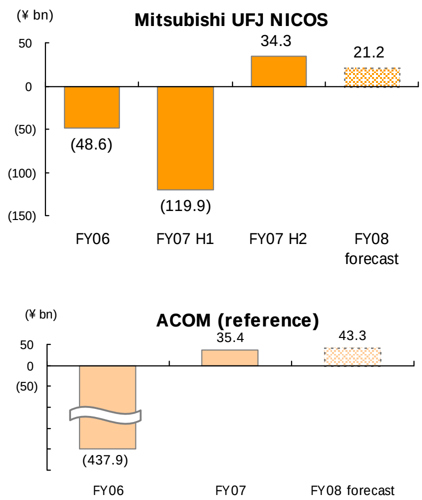
- ✓ The first point is enhancing the group's comprehensive strengths. Since the founding of MUFG two and a half years ago in October 2005, the Group formation has steadily evolved.
- ✓ Including our initiatives last year to make Mitsubishi UFJ Securities wholly owned subsidiary and to announce a plan to make Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS a wholly owned subsidiary, we have established a framework of five major vehicles: banking, trust banking, securities, credit cards and leasing.

Enhancing comprehensive Group strengths (2)

- **Further strengthen strategic Group unity and flexibility in consumer finance business by making Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS a wholly owned subsidiary scheduled in Aug 08**
- **Results steadily recovering since FY07 H2. Structural reform proceeding as planned**

Business results (net income)



Progress in structural reform at Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS

Results	✓ FY07 net loss: ¥85.6 bn (¥26.1 bn lower loss than forecast) ✓ Broadly in line with forecasts, excluding gain from sale of shares in Visa
Business reorganization	✓ Transfer installment credit business to JACCS (completed in Apr 08)
Location consolidation	✓ Sales location consolidation: 74⇒27 locations (completed in Dec 07) ✓ Business center consolidation: 56⇒38 centers (plan to consolidate to 20 centers by Aug 08)
Personnel reductions	✓ Early retirement benefit program (2,386 staff retired)
Becoming wholly owned subsidiary	✓ Announced plan for Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS to become a wholly owned subsidiary (Sep 07) ✓ Plan to become wholly owned subsidiary in Aug 08

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✓Of particular importance has been the strengthening of the flexibility and strategic unity of the Group with regard to consumer finance operations, centered on our credit card operations.

✓As you can see from the graphs on the left, the results from our Group companies have bottomed out, and the structural reforms of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, which we commenced last autumn, have been proceeding according to plan.

Enhancing comprehensive Group strengths (3)

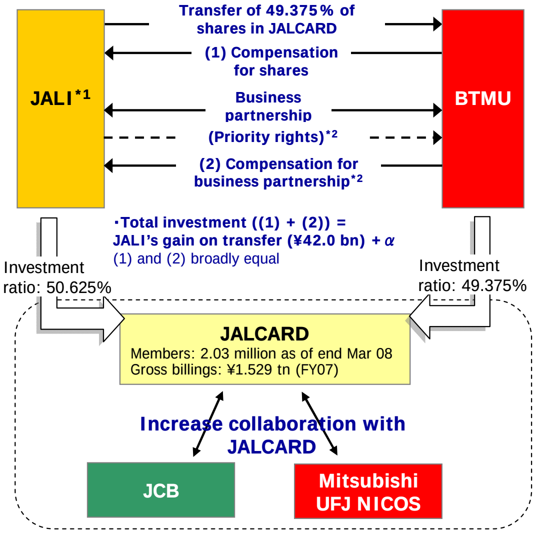
- **Agreed investment in JALCARD and credit card business partnership with JAL Group and JCB**
- **Aiming to further expand JALCARD's business by using MUFG's customer base, network and development capabilities of product and service**

Key points of investment

- **JALCARD's brand power and high-quality customer base**
  - Appeal power of mileage service
  - Markedly high average amount used per customer (@¥750,000)
- **Acquisition of shares and certain priority rights[*2] relating to issuance of JALCARD**
  - Investment amounts for shares and priority rights broadly equal

Main business collaboration

- **Strengthen collaboration with MUFG**
  - Develop new type of premium cards and new services linked with MUFG's financial products and services
  - Promote alliances with MUFG's alliance partners, partner financial institutions and corporate customers
- **Gain new members utilizing Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and JCB**
- **Improve business efficiency and customer service using expertise and infrastructure of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and JCB**



*1 Japan Airlines International Co., Ltd.
*2 Compensation for BTMU's receipt from JALI of certain priority rights relating to the issuance of JALCARD (brand rights for JALCARD, usage rights for unique JALCARD services, rights relating to the formation of priority business partnership relationships in the credit card business, etc.)

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✓Recently, we reached agreement to invest in JAL Card and collaborate in business operations with JAL Group.

✓The aim of this investment is to utilize the brand strength and high quality customer base of JAL Card in order to expand our developing credit card operations.

✓We have taken a stake of over 49% and also invested a similar amount towards acquiring various preferential rights, and we plan to build a robust alliance.

Transfer to new systems (1)

- Completed transfer to new systems at former BTM branches and banking system integration at Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking
- Changeover to new system scheduled to be carried out at former UFJ branches between July and December 2008

*The nationwide branch network will be split into 5 groups, and transfer to the system will be completed on a group-by-group basis

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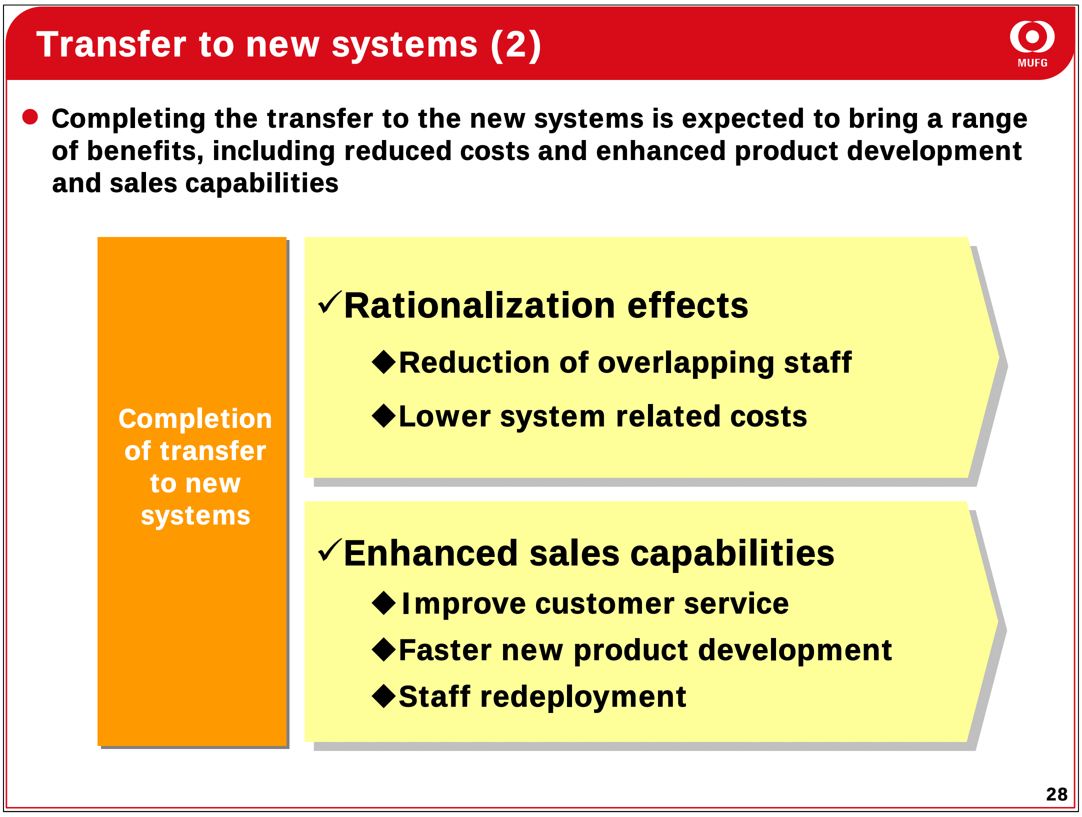
✓The second key point of our aim to strengthen our framework is the transfer to new systems. By early May we had completed integration of our new banking systems for the trust bank, and at the commercial bank we completed the implementation of new systems in former BTM branches.

✓The transfer at former BTM branches has encountered some problems at ATMs in our partner convenience stores, and we apologize for inconvenience caused to customers and others.

✓We intend to make sure that similar problems will not arise with the implementation of the system transfer of former UFJ branches, due to take place over six months from July.



✓The completion of the shift to new systems represents the completion of our business integration. We expect a number of benefits from this process including rationalization benefits and the improvement of our sales capabilities, as shown on the slide.

✓From the perspective of cost reduction, the completion of system integration is a major turning point, although for the meantime depreciation from our system investment will continue. At the same time, we expect the completion of system integration will contribute to our profit growth through enhancement of sales capabilities.

✓From now we will enter the phase where we can realize the true value of business integration.

Strengthening internal control framework

- Enhancing internal control framework as critical infrastructure to allow customers to conduct business with confidence and security
- Provided management resources mainly for strengthening response capability at branches, etc.

BTMU

- **Assigned 850 compliance staff at head office & branches**

Retail:

✓Assigned Business Administration Specialists to branches
⇒ Total 330 compliance staff including Area Business Administrators

Corporate:

✓Increase Internal Control Managers (Total 100 compliance staff)

International:

✓Increased overseas compliance officers (Total 250 officers)

MUTB

- **Strengthened tie-ups and check-and-balance system among compliance section in head office, integrated business headquarters and branches**

MUS

- **Increased staff, especially internal control instructors**

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✓The final element of framework reinforcement is the strengthening of our internal control framework. We have now increased the number of compliance managers in our various operations in Japan and overseas, creating a robust framework that we believe is superior to those of our competitors.

✓From here on we will not relax our stance, but if operations follow the predicted trajectory, we may also consider some streamlining of our framework.

Growth strategy

- **Key areas for organic growth**

Retail: Strengthening sales aimed at overall customer assets, retail securities, consumer finance, internet mobile banking strategy

Corporate: CIB strategy, Asia strategy, non-Japanese business in U.S./Europe, commercial flows/forex business

Trust assets: Pensions, investment trust management and administration, custody business

- **Use of capital strength**

✓Next is our second key management issue, our growth strategy.

✓As you can see we have a number of priority areas. However, the most important points are to achieve organic growth by leveraging MUFG's strengths and to utilize the advantage of our capital strength that we have compared to our competitors.

✓Today I will outline the strengthening of sales aimed at overall customer assets in our Retail business, and the Asia strategy of our Corporate business, including the utilization of our capital strength.

Strengthening sales aimed at overall customer assets and retail securities

MUFG

- **Steadily strengthen product sales framework to reflect the continuing *shift from savings to investment***
- **Further expand sales of insurance products at BTMU by assigning more insurance planners, while increasing branches handling insurance products and enhancing product lineup**

Insurance products	✓**Assign more insurance planners** Dec 07: 350 (of which 230 deployed at branches) ⇒Apr 08: 370 (of which 270 deployed at branches) Plan to further increase staff by over 100 through mid-career recruitment ✓**Increase branches handling newly deregulated products** Dec 07: 173 branches ⇒Apr 08: 256 branches ✓**Enhance product lineup** Dec 07: Began providing life, medical, cancer insurance ⇒Apr 08: Began providing nursing care insurance; plan to further develop lineup to meet a wide range of insurance needs
Investment trusts	✓ **Strengthen targeting by increasing sophistication of marketing based on analysis of customers' needs and financial behavior** ✓ **Enhance follow-up with clients through holding lectures, seminars, etc.** ✓ **Enhance product lineup**
Financial product intermediation	✓ **Increase "Retail Money Desk"* locations** End Mar 08: 10 locations ⇒Within FY08: increase to 24 locations ✓ **Strengthen online intermediation (kabu. com Securities)**

*Specialist investment product sales teams, with expert knowledge and expertise, under the direct control of head office.

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✓As I mentioned earlier regarding our business environment, although there is some slowdown currently, the trend for Japanese retail customers to shift from savings to investment is basically unchanged.

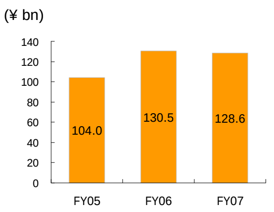
✓MUFG's leading position, with more than 60 trillion yen of retail deposits, is also unchanged. We will continue to significantly strengthen our organization aimed at sales of investment products, including insurance products that were deregulated in December last year.

✓Completion of the transfer to new systems is expected to act as a spur to our efforts.

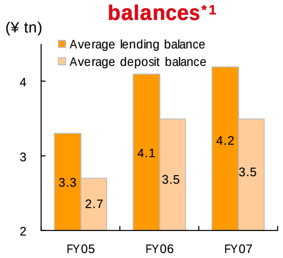
Asia strategy (1)

● **Increase business with Japanese and non-Japanese companies through organic growth, and also pursue an investment and alliance strategy**

Asia business income*1



Asia business deposit / lending balances*1



Organic growth

◆ Business with Japanese companies
- Strengthening solutions business in ASEAN countries, NIEs, etc.
- Support for new business development in emerging countries such as China or Vietnam
- Strengthening Global Cash Management Service capabilities

◆ Business with non-Japanese companies
- Build portfolio of prime assets with particular focus on syndicated loans
- Strengthen involvement in LBOs/MBOs and commodity derivatives

◆ Business with both Japanese and non-Japanese companies
- Increase non-interest income, e.g. forex trading profit, fees and commissions, investment banking income

◆ Network
- Established Chinese subsidiary for BTMU's operations in China (Jul 07)
- BTMU's Guangzhou rep. office became a branch of BTMU China subsidiary (Mar 08)
- Established Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (India) (Apr 08)

Non-organic

◆ Securities/investment banking business (including Islamic financing)

◆ Asset management business

◆ Retail business (consumer finance, credit cards, installment finance)

◆ Business with local SMEs

*1 Due to a change in the accounting period resulting from the creation of a locally incorporated subsidiary in China, figures for FY07 only include results of the China business for nine months. The figures in the graphs are adjusted to correct this impact.

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✓We believe that we can expect high growth in Asia to continue, as I have already mentioned. Asia is also the region of the world where Japanese corporations are making the greatest inroads.

✓Two key strengths of MUFG are its broad customer base and the strongest branch network among Japanese banks. We intend to leverage these strengths to establish an unassailable position in business with Japanese customers.

✓In addition we will also strive to accumulate assets in our business with non-Japanese customers, while also using a non-organic approach to grow our profits.

Asia strategy (2)

- **Strengthen securities and investment banking through investments and alliance strategy in Asia, where continued growth is expected**

Investment/ alliance target (Head office)	Details of collaboration	
	Primary market	Secondary market
Kim Eng (Singapore)		・Asian equities trading and sales ・Investment trust structuring and sales
Challenger Financial Services Group (Australia)	・Project finance ・Asset finance	・Real estate/ Infrastructure fund structuring ・Investment trust sales
CIMB (Malaysia)	・Project finance ・Bond underwriting ・Islamic finance ・Securitization	
ICICI Bank (India)	・M&A advisory ・General investment banking	・Indian infrastructure investment trust and fund sales
Daewoo Group (Korea)	・Bond underwriting ・General investment banking	・Mutual broking of South Korean equities, Japanese equities

: Investments

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✓In recent years, we have utilized a non-organic approach as we seek to strengthen our securities and investment banking business in particular.

✓Led mainly by our bank and securities company, we have made investments and forged alliances throughout Asia and Oceania, and we aim to become a leader in these areas in Asia.

Using capital strength (1)

- **Pursue an investment and alliance strategy mainly in Asia attuned to the characteristics of each market**

Investment and alliance strategy (shaded: Investments)

	Strategy	Amount of Investments	Investment ratio
China	BTMU investment in and business alliance with Bank of China (Jun 06)	**approx. ¥21.0 bn**	**0.2%**
India	MUS business alliance with ICICI (Aug 06)		
Indonesia	BTMU investment in Bank Nusantara Parahyangan (Dec 07)	**approx. ¥2.0 bn**	**20%**
Vietnam	BTMU business alliance with Vietcombank (Nov 06)		
Malaysia	BTMU additional investment in CIMB (Apr 07)	**approx. ¥45.0 bn**	**4.5%**
Korea	MUS business alliance with Daewoo Securities (Jan 07)		
Australia	BTMU and MUS investment in Challenger Financial Services Group (Oct 07)	**approx. ¥22.0 bn**	**6.3%**
Hong Kong	BTMU additional investment in Dah Sing Financial Holdings to make Dah Sing an equity method affiliate (Mar 08)	**approx. ¥6.0 bn**	**15%**
Singapore	MUS investment in and business alliance with Kim Eng Holdings (Nov 07 - Apr 08)	**approx. ¥16.0 bn**	**14.6%**

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✓Our non-organic approach is not limited to investment banking and securities.

✓As you can see, from the perspective of expanding our retail business and our business with local small and medium sized companies we are pursuing an investment and alliance strategy in Asia.

✓Looking ahead, where we can identify good investment opportunities with synergy potential, we will seek to raise our corporate value by actively utilizing the advantage of capital strength that we have relative to our peers.

Using capital strength (2)

- **Assess investments through stringent due diligence on profitability, growth potential, return on investment, etc.**

- **Business domains (regions, businesses) where profitability and growth are expected**
  - Regions: Asia, U.S.
  - Business types: Retail, securities and investment banking
- **Ensure investment returns**
  - Strive to raise corporate value (capital costs, EPS, etc.)
  - Conduct regular follow-ups on investment projects

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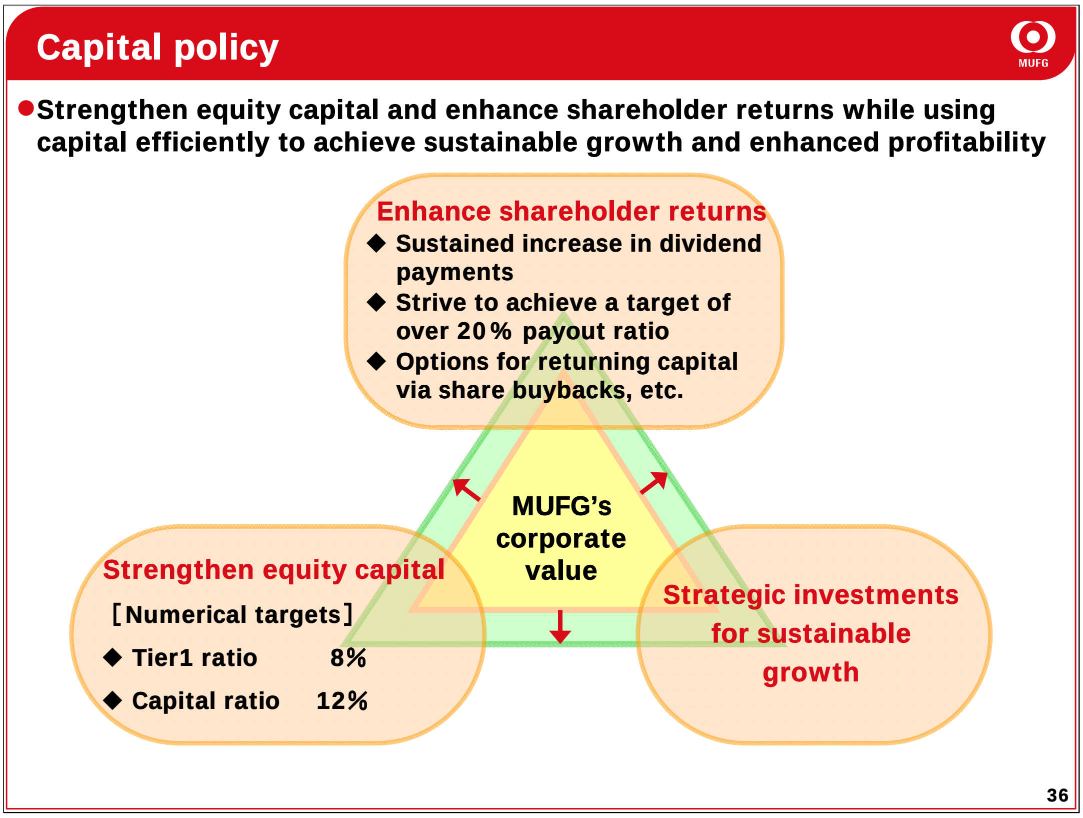
✓We will assess potential investments through stringent due diligence on potential for profitability, growth and investment return.

✓Attractive business areas for us include retail, and securities and investment banking. In terms of region, we will focus on the high growth Asian market and the large North American market.

✓Of course business domain is not our only criterion. Maintaining investment returns, and focusing on our cost of capital and earnings per share are vital elements of our decision-making.



✓The third key management issue is our capital policy.

✓Our capital policy comprises three pillars, as shown here. We aim to pursue our policy taking a balanced approach to shareholder returns, strengthening equity capital and strategic investments.

✓However, as regards the dividend payout ratio, for which we had set a medium-term target of 20%, we already achieved that result in fiscal 2007 and will now strive to achieve a target of over 20% payout ratio.

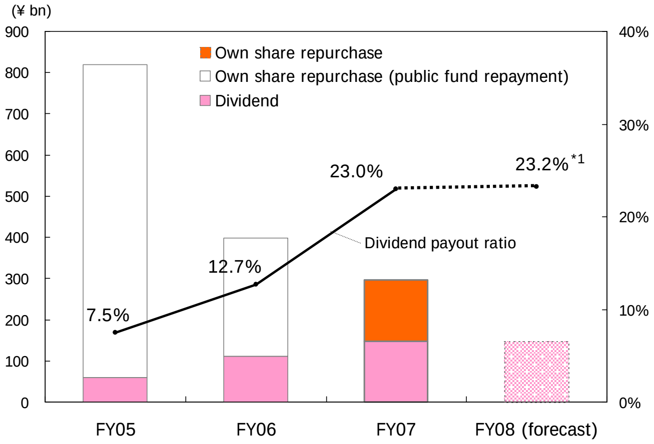
✓Regarding capital, while considering strategic investment, we also recognize that the importance of maintaining a 'risk buffer' has increased, and looking ahead we will ensure that we maintain a balanced capital policy.

Enhancing shareholder returns

MUFG

- **Raised dividends and repurchased own shares in line with announced policy. Ratio of total distribution to shareholders approx. 47% in FY07**

Shareholder returns—actual and forecast



*1 Estimated payout ratio for FY08 is calculated based on dividend per ordinary share of ¥14, net income for the period of ¥640 bn, and other assumptions

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✓The shareholder returns we have achieved are as shown. In fiscal 2007 overall distribution to shareholders, including share repurchases, was 47%.

✓In fiscal 2008 we are forecasting dividends at the same level as in fiscal 2007, but we will strive to achieve sustained increases in the amount of dividend, while considering trends in business results, the transfer to new systems, and other factors.

✓From a global perspective, fiscal 2007 was a year of market turmoil that originated with the sub-prime loan problem. And many leading U.S. and European financial groups have incurred significant damage as a result.

✓In fiscal 2008 the effects of the sub-prime loan problem, including influences on the economy in Japan and overseas, seem likely to continue, so optimism is not appropriate.

✓However, it is certainly true that this presents an opportunity for Japanese banks to catch up with our U.S. and European peers.

✓At the same time, transfer to new systems over the next six months or so will mark the completion of business integration for MUFG, providing us with the opportunity to fully prove our own ability.

✓Against this background there has been a rotation of the top management at MUFG's bank, trust bank and securities company, while we are also starting to revise the medium-term business plan for the Group as a whole.

✓The executives and employees are unified in their commitment to strive to enhance the corporate value for MUFG and we hope for your continued support. Thank you for your attention.

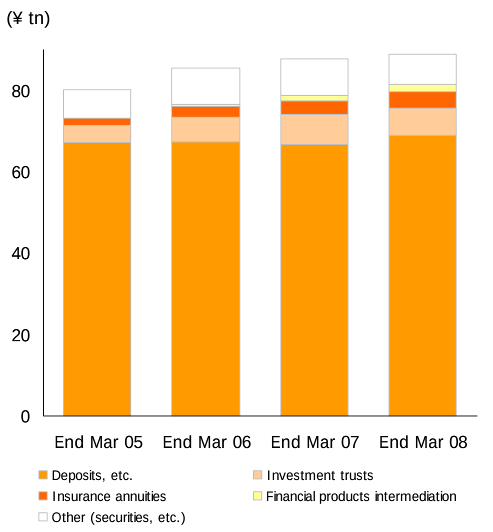
Appendix

Quality for You

MUFG

Growth strategy—Retail

Change in overall customer assets



Future initiatives

(1) Strengthen sales aimed at overall customer assets
- Increase insurance planners, locations handling deregulated products and products handled
- Strengthen targeting capabilities
- Enhance follow-up with clients through holding lectures, seminars, etc.

(2) Retail securities
- Increase locations of "Retail Money Desks"
- Pursue financial product intermediation business (counter and online)

(3) Consumer finance
- Increase sales of bank-issued cards and BANQUIC
- Pursue Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS's medium-term management plan

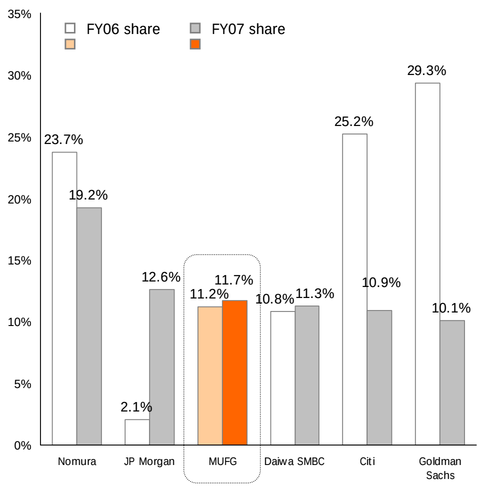
(4) Reorganization of retail lending
- Expand Mitsubishi UFJ Loan Business's agency network

(5) Promotion of Internet & mobile strategy
- Launch Mobile Net Banking

Growth strategy—Domestic Corporate

Achievements in CIB

M&A advisory: Share of total deal amount



Note: Publicly announced deals involving Japanese companies

Source: Thomson Financial

Future initiatives

Large corporations

(1) Develop CIB model
- Enhance collaboration between banking and securities businesses

(2) Expand M&A business
- Strengthen sector-based approach

(3) Fully develop credit portfolio management
- Accumulate credit assets based on market environment

(4) Enhance secondary business
- Strengthen approach to major corporations and domestic institutional investors

SMEs

(1) Expand business and lending bases
- Credit management with focus on risk return

(2) Strengthen business with small companies
- Review sales system of specialist SME offices

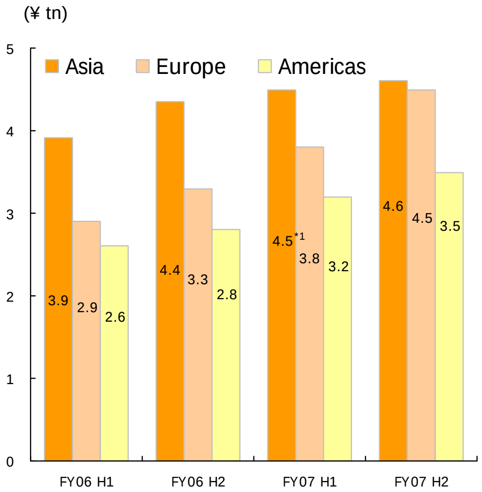
(3) Enhance capital strategy proposal business
- Pursue small and mid-sized M&A deals

(4) Develop commercial flow business
- Enhance inward remittance/Increase liquid deposits

(5) Strengthen forex business
- Enhance trade finance business/Support customers' overseas financing strategies

Growth strategy—Overseas Corporate

Average loan balance by region



Future initiatives

(1) Asia business
- Maintain clear lead with Japanese corporations
- Focus on business with non-Japanese corporations and sales of marketable products

(2) Non-Japanese corporations in Europe and U.S.
- Increase earnings power by further expanding customer base and pursuing cross selling

(3) CIB related business
- Select and pursue global priority businesses

(4) Network/Investment and alliance strategy
- Pursue investment and alliance strategy focusing on Asia
- Increase synergies with companies we have already invested in or formed alliances with

(5) Organization
- Further enhance sophistication of compliance, office management and risk management frameworks

*1 Due to a change in the accounting period resulting from the creation of a locally incorporated subsidiary in China, figures for FY07H1 only include results of the China business for three months. The figures in the graphs are adjusted to correct this impact

Growth strategy—Trust Assets

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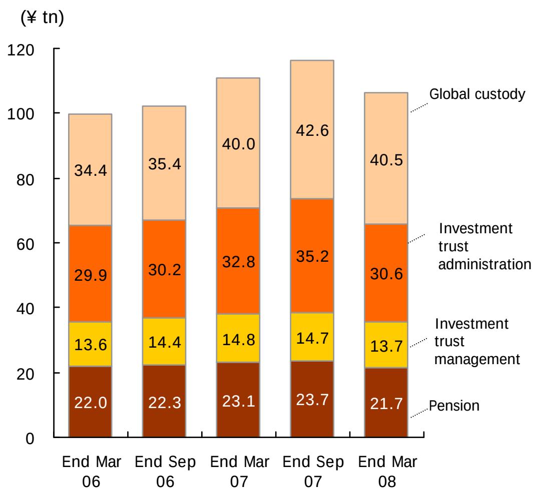
Change in balance of main assets



* Excluding yen custody business (excluded from Trust Assets business consolidation from FY07 H1)
In addition to amounts shown here, asset administration balances also include independently operated designated money trust and specified money trusts for securities, etc.

Future initiatives

(1) Corporate pensions

DB pensions:

- ✓Strengthen development of new products to meet diversifying customer needs
- ✓Secure new mandates through sales of active investment products

DC pensions:

- ✓Become management agency for major large- and mid-sized DC pension funds
- ✓Further strengthen sales of investment products

(2) Investment trust management and administration

Investment trust management:

- ✓Increase assets under management by new product development and product supply to internal and external sales channels

Investment trust administration:

- ✓Expand trust assets leveraging ability to handle new products and schemes

(3) Asset administration/Global custody

- ✓Source new customers using new operating base including Mitsubishi UFJ Global Custody Japan
- ✓Further strengthen businesses with added value such as forex and securities lending

(4) Trust business, etc. other than corporate pensions

- ✓Extend the market to Japanese and overseas investors by strengthening new product development and active investment management capabilities

Comparison with other Japanese financial groups

Source :Disclosure material of each group

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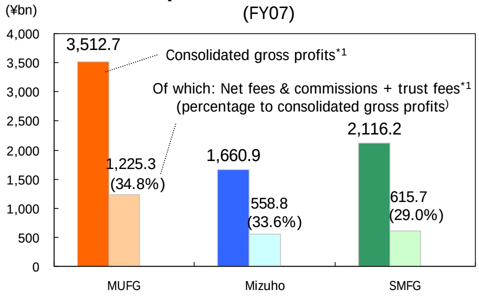
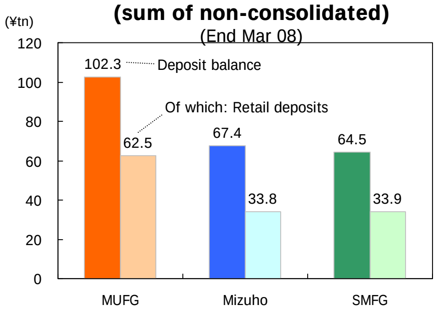
Gross profits/ Fees + Trust fees
(FY07)

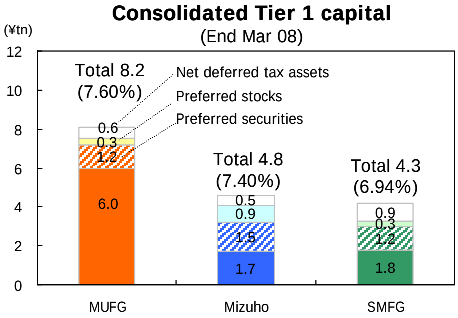


*1 Before credit costs for trust accounts

Domestic deposit balance (sum of non-consolidated)
(End Mar 08)

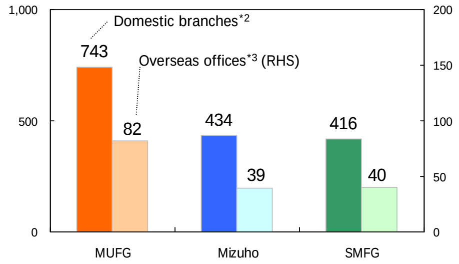


Consolidated Tier 1 capital
(End Mar 08)



Tier1 ratio in parenthesis

Number of branches (sum of non-consolidated)
(End Mar 08)



*2 Not including sub-branches, agencies and representative offices, etc.
*3 Total of branches, sub-branches and representative offices

Please see page 80 of the MUFG Databook