

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Form 20-F
July 27, 2015
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 27, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period to

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF

THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number 000-54189

KABUSHIKI KAISHA MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Japan

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8330

Japan

(Address of principal executive offices)

Kazutaka Yoneda, +81-3-3240-8111, +81-3-3240-7073, same address as above

(Name, Telephone, Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, without par value	New York Stock Exchange ⁽¹⁾
American depositary shares, each of which represents one share of common stock	New York Stock Exchange

(1) The listing of the registrant's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange is for technical purposes only and without trading privileges.
Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Restricted Share Units granting rights to under the UnionBanCal Corporation Stock Bonus Plan

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

\$2,300,000,000 Fixed/Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Securities of MUFG Capital Finance 1 Limited, and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.'s Guarantee thereof

750,000,000 Fixed/Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Securities of MUFG Capital Finance 2 Limited, and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.'s Guarantee thereof

Restricted Share Units granting rights to common stock pursuant to the MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation Stock Bonus Plan

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

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As of March 31, 2015, 14,168,853,820 shares of common stock (including 151,647,230 shares of common stock held by the registrant and its consolidated subsidiaries as treasury stock)

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

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued Other

by the International Accounting Standards Board

If Other has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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For purposes of this Annual Report, we have presented our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP, except for risk-adjusted capital ratios, business segment financial information and some other specifically identified information. Unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, all amounts in our financial statements are expressed in Japanese yen.

When we refer in this Annual Report to MUFG, we, us, our and the Group, we generally mean Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries, but from time to time as the context requires, we mean Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. as an individual legal entity. Similarly, references to MTFG and UFJ Holdings are to Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and to UFJ Holdings, Inc., as single entities, respectively, as well as to MTFG and UFJ Holdings and their respective consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires. In addition, our commercial banking subsidiaries refers to The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, and, as the context requires, its consolidated subsidiaries engaged in the commercial banking business. Our trust banking subsidiaries refers to Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, and, as the context requires, its consolidated subsidiaries engaged in the trust banking business. Our banking subsidiaries refers to BTMU and MUTB and, as the context requires, their respective consolidated subsidiaries engaged in the banking business. Our securities subsidiaries refers to Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., or MUSHD, and as the context requires, its consolidated subsidiaries engaged in the securities business.

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References to MUAH and MUB are to MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation and MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as single entities, respectively, as well as to MUAH and MUB and their respective consolidated

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subsidiaries, as the context requires. Effective July 1, 2014, we integrated BTMU's operations in the Americas region with the operations of UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of BTMU, and changed UNBC's corporate name to MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation. Union Bank, N.A., which is MUAH's principal subsidiary, was also renamed MUFG Union Bank, N.A., effective the same day.

References to KS or Krungsri are to Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited, as a single entity, as well as to KS and its respective consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires. Effective January 5, 2015, we integrated the operations of the BTMU Bangkok branch with the operations of KS to comply with the Thai regulatory requirement generally referred to as the one presence policy, which limits financial conglomerates to a single licensed deposit taking entity in Thailand.

References in this Annual Report to yen or ¥ are to Japanese yen, references to U.S. dollars, U.S. dollar, dollars, U.S.\$ or \$ are to United States dollars, and references to euro or € are to the currency of the member states of the European Monetary Union.

Our fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year. References to years not specified as being fiscal years are to calendar years.

We usually hold the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. in June of each year in Tokyo.

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Forward-Looking Statements

We may from time to time make written or oral forward-looking statements. Written forward-looking statements may appear in documents filed with or submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, including this Annual Report, and other reports to shareholders and other communications.

The U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking information to encourage companies to provide prospective information about themselves. We rely on this safe harbor in making these forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements appear in a number of places in this Annual Report and include statements regarding our current intent, business plan, targets, belief or expectations or the current belief or current expectations of our management with respect to our results of operations and financial condition, including, among other matters, our problem loans and loan losses. In many, but not all cases, we use words such as anticipate, aim, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, probability, risk, will, may and similar expressions, as they relate to management, to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those which are aimed, anticipated, believed, estimated, expected, intended or planned, or otherwise stated.

Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. We identify in this Annual Report in Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors, Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview, Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and elsewhere, some, but not necessarily all, of the important factors that could cause these differences.

We are under no obligation, and disclaim any obligation, to update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable.

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information.

A. Selected Financial Data

The selected statement of income data and selected balance sheet data set forth below has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

Except for risk-adjusted capital ratios, which are calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations based on information derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, or Japanese GAAP, the selected financial data set forth below are derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

You should read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects, Selected Statistical Data and our consolidated financial statements and other financial data included elsewhere in this Annual Report. These data are qualified in their entirety by reference to all of that information.

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	Fiscal years ended March 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(in millions, except per share data and number of shares)					
Statement of income data:					
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	¥ 2,550,144	¥ 2,595,956	¥ 2,427,521	¥ 2,522,283	¥ 2,894,645
Interest expense	670,673	640,139	556,418	560,972	663,184
Net interest income	1,879,471	1,955,817	1,871,103	1,961,311	2,231,461
Provision (credit) for credit losses	292,035	223,809	144,542	(106,371)	86,998
Net interest income after provision (credit) for credit losses	1,587,436	1,732,008	1,726,561	2,067,682	2,144,463
Non-interest income	1,694,822	1,440,576	2,067,909	1,821,081	2,845,078
Non-interest expense	2,460,446	2,322,642	2,378,599	2,468,320	2,726,885
Income before income tax expense	821,812	849,942	1,415,871	1,420,443	2,262,656
Income tax expense	433,625	429,191	296,020	337,917	666,020
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	388,187	420,751	1,119,851	1,082,526	1,596,636
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(64,458)	4,520	50,727	67,133	65,509
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 452,645	¥ 416,231	¥ 1,069,124	¥ 1,015,393	¥ 1,531,127
Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 431,705	¥ 398,291	¥ 1,051,184	¥ 994,152	¥ 1,522,157
Amounts per share:					
Basic earnings per common share Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 30.55	¥ 28.17	¥ 74.30	¥ 70.21	¥ 107.81
Diluted earnings per common share Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	30.43	28.09	74.16	69.98	107.50
Number of shares used to calculate basic earnings per common share (in thousands)	14,131,567	14,140,136	14,148,060	14,158,698	14,118,469
Number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings per common share (in thousands) ⁽²⁾	14,144,737	14,156,820	14,169,080	14,180,080	14,137,645
Cash dividends per share paid during the fiscal year:					
Common stock	¥ 12.00	¥ 12.00	¥ 12.00	¥ 14.00	¥ 18.00
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.16
Preferred stock (Class 3)	¥ 30.00				
	\$ 0.34				
Preferred stock (Class 3)	¥ 115.00	¥ 115.00	¥ 115.00	¥ 115.00	¥ 57.50
	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.57
Preferred stock (Class 11)	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 2.65
	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03

	As of March 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(in millions)					
Balance sheet data:					
Total assets	¥ 202,850,243	¥ 215,202,514	¥ 230,559,276	¥ 253,661,077	¥ 280,886,326
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	86,261,519	91,012,736	97,254,242	109,181,991	117,209,723
Total liabilities	194,187,331	206,344,067	219,617,296	240,909,633	265,604,985
Deposits	136,631,704	139,493,730	148,209,739	162,517,786	171,991,267
Long-term debt	13,356,728	12,593,062	12,182,358	14,498,678	19,968,735
Total equity	8,662,912	8,858,447	10,941,980	12,751,444	15,281,341
Capital stock	2,086,232	2,087,244	2,088,135	2,089,245	2,090,270

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	Fiscal years ended March 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(in millions, except percentages)				
Other financial data:					
Average balances:					
Interest-earning assets	¥ 180,260,385	¥ 184,179,147	¥ 193,824,256	¥ 212,176,348	¥ 237,247,664
Interest-bearing liabilities	161,344,664	165,420,569	173,399,441	189,413,309	210,101,348
Total assets	204,781,984	211,835,389	225,682,785	247,729,744	277,557,493
Total equity	8,987,129	8,594,310	9,244,530	10,683,098	13,002,955
Return on equity and assets:					
Earnings applicable to common shareholders as a percentage of average total assets	0.21%	0.19%	0.47%	0.40%	0.55%
Earnings applicable to common shareholders as a percentage of average total equity	4.80%	4.63%	11.37%	9.31%	11.71%
Dividends per common share as a percentage of basic earnings per common share	39.28%	42.60%	16.15%	19.94%	16.70%
Average total equity as a percentage of average total assets	4.39%	4.06%	4.10%	4.31%	4.68%
Net interest income as a percentage of average total interest-earning assets	1.04%	1.06%	0.97%	0.92%	0.94%
Credit quality data:					
Allowance for credit losses	¥ 1,240,456	¥ 1,285,507	¥ 1,335,987	¥ 1,094,420	¥ 1,055,479
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of loans	1.42%	1.39%	1.36%	0.99%	0.89%
Impaired loans	¥ 1,893,098	¥ 2,031,868	¥ 2,200,766	¥ 1,861,027	¥ 1,686,806
Impaired loans as a percentage of loans	2.16%	2.20%	2.23%	1.69%	1.43%
Allowance for credit losses related to impaired loans as a percentage of impaired loans	39.30%	42.92%	43.39%	40.32%	36.00%
Net loan charge-offs	¥ 342,100	¥ 173,370	¥ 112,862	¥ 153,748	¥ 150,666
Net loan charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	0.39%	0.20%	0.12%	0.15%	0.13%
Average interest rate spread	0.99%	1.02%	0.93%	0.89%	0.90%
Risk-adjusted capital ratio calculated under Japanese GAAP ⁽⁵⁾	14.89%	14.91%	16.68%	15.53%	15.68%

Notes:

- (1) Interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139,320 million on the conversion rate adjustment of Morgan Stanley's convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the one-time gain associated with the conversion, interest income would have been lower for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.
- (2) Includes the common shares that were potentially issuable upon conversion of the Class 11 Preferred Stock.
- (3) Preferred dividends were ¥57.5 per share and paid semi-annually. In April 2014, we acquired and cancelled all of the issued shares of First Series of Class 5 Preferred Stock. As a result, there is currently no issued Class 5 Preferred Stock. See Note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.
- (4) Preferred dividends were ¥2.65 per share and paid semi-annually. In August 2014, we acquired all of the issued shares of Class 11 Preferred Stock in exchange for 1,245 shares of our common stock held in treasury, and cancelled the acquired shares. See Note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.
- (5) Risk-adjusted capital ratios have been calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations as applicable on the relevant calculation date, based on information derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP. For a description of the applicable capital ratio calculation and other requirements applicable, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation Japan Capital adequacy and Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Adequacy.

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The tables below set forth, for each period indicated, certain information concerning the rate of exchange of Japanese yen per U.S. \$1.00 based on exchange rate information found on Bloomberg. On July 13, 2015, the closing exchange rate was ¥123.43 to U.S.\$1.00 and the inverse rate was U.S.\$0.81 to ¥100.00.

	Year 2015					
	February	March	April	May	June	July ⁽¹⁾
High	¥ 120.48	¥ 122.03	¥ 120.84	¥ 124.46	¥ 125.86	¥ 123.73
Low	¥ 116.66	¥ 118.33	¥ 118.50	¥ 118.89	¥ 121.94	¥ 120.41

Note:

(1) Period from July 1, 2015 to July 13, 2015.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Average (of month-end rates)	¥ 84.99	¥ 78.90	¥ 83.32	¥ 100.38	¥ 110.82

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable.

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described in this section, which is intended to disclose all of the risks that we consider material based on the information currently available to us, as well as all the other information in this Annual Report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes, Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects, Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk and Selected Statistical Data.

Our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected by any of the factors discussed below. The trading price of our securities could decline due to any of these factors. This Annual Report also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those described in this section and elsewhere in this Annual Report. See Forward-Looking Statements.

Risks Related to Our Business

Because a large portion of our assets as well as our business operations are in Japan, we may incur losses if economic conditions in Japan worsen.

Our performance is particularly affected by the general economic conditions of Japan where we are headquartered and conduct a significant amount of our business. As of March 31, 2015, 60.3% of our total assets were related to Japanese domestic assets, including Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds, which accounted for 70.0% of our total investment securities portfolio and 13.0% of our total assets, respectively. Interest and non-interest income in Japan represented 52.6% of our total interest and non-interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. Furthermore, as of March 31, 2015, our loans in Japan accounted for 59.1% of our total loans outstanding.

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There is significant uncertainty surrounding Japan's economy. For example, Japan's fiscal health and sovereign creditworthiness may deteriorate if the Japanese government's economic measures and the Bank of Japan's monetary policies prove ineffective or result in negative consequences. If the prices of Japanese government bonds decline rapidly, resulting in an unexpectedly sudden increase in interest rates, our investment securities portfolio as well as our lending, borrowing, trading and other operations may be negatively impacted. In recent periods, major credit rating agencies have downgraded the credit ratings of Japan's sovereign debt, including a downgrade by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. in December 2014 and a downgrade by Fitch Ratings, Ltd. in April 2015.

Instability in the Japanese stock market and foreign currency exchange rates may also have a significant adverse impact on our asset and liability management as well as our results of operations. Various other factors, including stagnation or deterioration of economic and market conditions in other countries, and growing global competition, may also have a material negative impact on the Japanese economy. For a detailed discussion on the business environment in Japan and abroad, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Environment.

Since our domestic loans in Japan accounted for a significant portion of our loan portfolio, deteriorating or stagnant economic conditions in Japan may cause adverse effects on our financial results, such as increases in credit costs, as the credit quality of some borrowers could deteriorate. For example, due to the intensifying global competition and weakening consumer spending in recent periods, some Japanese companies, including electronics manufacturers, have experienced significant financial difficulties. For a further discussion, see Risks Related to Our Business. We may suffer additional credit-related losses in the future if our borrowers are unable to repay their loans as expected or if the measures we take in reaction to, or in anticipation of, our borrowers' deteriorating repayment abilities prove inappropriate or insufficient.

If the global economy deteriorates further, our credit-related losses may increase, and the value of the financial instruments we hold may decrease, resulting in losses.

Global economic conditions remain volatile, and it is uncertain how the global economy will evolve over time. The shift in the monetary policy in the United States, the prolonged economic stagnation in Europe, slowing economic growth in China in the midst of a shift in the government's economic policy, and the political turmoil in various regions around world could negatively impact wider markets, including those of both emerging and developed countries. As of March 31, 2015, based principally on the domicile of the obligors, assets related to Europe accounted for approximately 9.9% of our total assets, assets related to Asia and Oceania excluding Japan accounted for approximately 9.3% of our total assets, and assets related to the United States accounted for approximately 16.5% of our total assets. If the global economy deteriorates or the global economic recovery significantly slows down again, the availability of credit may become limited, and some of our borrowers may default on their loan obligations to us, increasing our credit losses. In addition, concerns over the sovereign debt problem in some European countries may limit liquidity in the global financial markets. Some of our credit derivative transactions may also be negatively affected, including the protection we sold through single name credit default swaps, and index and basket credit default swaps. The notional amounts of these protections sold as of March 31, 2015 were ¥2,583.2 billion and ¥791.1 billion, respectively. In addition, if credit market conditions worsen, our capital funding structure may need to be adjusted or our funding costs may increase, which could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, we have incurred losses, and may incur further losses, as a result of changes in the fair value of our financial instruments resulting from weakening market conditions. For example, declines in the fair value of our investment securities, particularly equity investment securities, resulted in our recording impairment losses of ¥124.2 billion, ¥6.5 billion and ¥5.9 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, approximately 33.7% of our total assets were financial instruments for which we measure fair value on a recurring basis, and less than 0.5% of our total assets were financial instruments for which we measure fair value on a non-recurring basis. Generally, in order to establish the fair value of these

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instruments, we rely on quoted prices. If the value of these financial instruments declines, a corresponding write-down may be recognized in our consolidated statements of income. In addition, because we hold a large amount of investment securities, short-term fluctuations in the value of our securities may trigger losses or exit costs for us to manage our risk. For more information on our valuation method for financial instruments, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Estimates.

Our business operations are exposed to risks of natural disasters, terrorism and other disruptions caused by external events.

As a major financial institution incorporated in Japan and operating in major international financial markets, our business operations, ATMs and other information technology systems, personnel, and facilities and other physical assets are subject to the risks of earthquakes, typhoons, floods and other natural disasters, terrorism and other political and social conflicts, health epidemics, and other disruptions caused by external events, which are beyond our control. As a consequence of such external events, we may be required to incur significant costs and expenses for remedial measures or compensation to customers or transaction counterparties for resulting losses. We may also suffer loss of business. In addition, such external events may have various other significant adverse effects, including deterioration in economic conditions, declines in the business performance of our borrowers and decreases in stock prices, which may result in higher credit costs or impairment or valuation losses on the financial instruments we hold. These effects could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

As with other Japanese companies, we are exposed to heightened risks of large-scale natural disasters, particularly earthquakes. In particular, a large-scale earthquake occurring in the Tokyo metropolitan area could result in market disruptions or significant damage to, or losses of, tangible or human assets relating to our business and counterparties because many of our important business functions and many of the major Japanese companies and financial markets are located in the area. In addition, such an earthquake could cause a longer-term economic slowdown and a downgrade of Japan's sovereign credit rating due to increases in government spending for disaster recovery measures.

Our risk management policies and procedures may be insufficient to address the consequences of these external events, resulting in our inability to continue to operate a part or the whole of our business. In addition, our redundancy and backup measures may not be sufficient to avoid a material disruption in our operations, and our contingency and business continuity plans may not address all eventualities that may occur in the event of a material disruption caused by a large-scale natural disaster such as the March 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, which led to tsunamis, soil liquefaction and fires, as well as electricity power supply shortages and electricity power conservation measures resulting from the suspension of the operations of the nuclear power plants.

We may suffer additional credit-related losses in the future if our borrowers are unable to repay their loans as expected or if the measures we take in reaction to, or in anticipation of, our borrowers' deteriorating repayment abilities prove inappropriate or insufficient.

When we lend money or commit to lend money, we incur credit risk which is the risk of losses if our borrowers do not repay their loans. We may incur significant credit losses or have to provide for a significant amount of additional allowance for credit losses if:

large borrowers become insolvent or must be restructured;

domestic or global economic conditions, either generally or in particular industries in which large borrowers operate, deteriorate;

the value of the collateral we hold, such as real estate or securities, declines; or

we are adversely affected by corporate credibility issues among our borrowers, to an extent that is worse than anticipated.

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As a percentage of total loans, impaired loans, which primarily include nonaccrual loans and troubled debt restructurings, or TDRs, ranged from 1.43% to 2.23% as of the five most recent fiscal year-ends. As of March 31, 2015, impaired loans were ¥1,686.8 billion, representing 1.43% of our total outstanding loans. If the economic conditions in Japan or other parts of the world to which we have significant credit risk exposure worsen, our problem loans and credit-related expenses may increase. An increase in problem loans and credit-related expenses would adversely affect our results of operations, weaken our financial condition and erode our capital base.

We may provide additional loans, equity capital or other forms of support to troubled borrowers in order to facilitate their restructuring and revitalization efforts. We may also forbear from exercising some or all of our rights as a creditor against them, and we may forgive loans to them in conjunction with their debt restructurings. We may take these steps even when such steps might not be warranted from the perspective of our short-term or narrow economic interests or a technical analysis of our legal rights against those borrowers, in light of other factors such as our longer-term economic interests, and our commitment to support the Japanese economy. These practices may substantially increase our exposure to troubled borrowers and increase our losses. Credit losses may also increase if we elect, or are forced by economic or other considerations, to sell or write off our problem loans at a larger discount, in a larger amount or in a different time or manner, than we may otherwise want.

Although we, from time to time, enter into credit derivative transactions, including credit default swap contracts, to manage our credit risk exposure, such transactions may not provide the protection against credit defaults that we intended due to counterparty defaults or similar issues. The credit default swap contracts could also result in significant losses. As of March 31, 2015, the total notional amount of the protection we sold through single name credit default swaps, index and basket credit default swaps, and credit-linked notes was ¥3.37 trillion. In addition, negative changes in financial market conditions may restrict the availability and liquidity of credit default swaps. For more information on our credit derivative transactions, see Note 23 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Our loan losses could prove to be materially different from our estimates and could materially exceed our current allowance for credit losses, in which case we may need to provide for additional allowance for credit losses and may also record credit losses beyond our allowance. Our allowance for credit losses in our loan portfolio is based on evaluations of customers' creditworthiness and the value of collateral we hold. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, we recorded ¥87.0 billion of provision for credit losses. Negative changes in economic conditions, government policies or our borrowers' repayment abilities could require us to provide for additional allowance. For example, companies in the Japanese electronics manufacturing industry in particular have experienced significant declines in sales and financial difficulties due to increased global competition. Moreover, the Japanese electric utility companies, including The Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated, have been significantly affected by the accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants in March 2011 and subsequent developments, including the suspension of all of the nuclear power plants for seismic safety inspections and other reasons, higher fuel prices in recent periods and compensation issues for affected individuals and companies. Other borrowers in Japan may be adversely affected by electricity power supply shortages and electricity rate increases. As a result, our borrowers may incur financial and non-financial losses that exceed our estimations. In such case, we may need to provide for additional allowance for credit losses. Also, the regulatory standards or guidance on establishing allowances may also change, causing us to change some of the evaluations used in determining the allowances. As a result, we may need to provide for additional allowance for credit losses.

When there is an improvement in asset quality, a credit for credit losses is recorded to reverse the allowance for credit losses to a level management deems appropriate. For example, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, we recorded ¥106.4 billion of credit for credit losses, which was included in our consolidated statements of income. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, we recorded additional credit for credit losses with respect to some segments of our loan portfolio, while we recorded provision for credit losses for our entire loan portfolio. However, we have historically more often provided for credit losses rather than recording credit for credit losses, and in future periods we may need to recognize a provision for credit losses, which may have a significant negative effect on our results of operations.

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For more information on our loan portfolio, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Loan Portfolio.

If the Japanese stock market or other global markets decline in the future, we may incur losses on our securities portfolio and our capital ratios will be adversely affected.

A decline in Japanese stock prices could reduce the value of the Japanese domestic marketable equity securities that we hold, which accounted for 12.2% of our total investment securities portfolio, and 2.3% of our total assets, as of March 31, 2015. The Nikkei Stock Average, which is the average of 225 blue chip stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, fluctuated throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 declining to an intra-day low of ¥13,885.11 on April 11, 2014 and rising to an intra-day high of ¥19,778.60 on March 23, 2015. As of July 6, 2015, the closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average was ¥20,112.12. Recent fluctuations in the Nikkei Stock Average have reflected the volatility in the global economy and investor sentiment as investors continue to observe the changes in economic and monetary policies mainly in Japan, the United States, the Eurozone and Asian countries. In addition, weakening or stagnant economic conditions in these and other regions may have a significant negative impact on Japanese companies, which in turn will cause their stock prices to decline. Concerns over the impact of geopolitical tensions and conflicts in various parts of the world on Japanese companies may also adversely affect stock prices in Japan. In addition, the global trend towards further reduction in risk assets could result in lower stock prices, and the recent trend in Japan towards strengthening corporate governance may subject public companies to stricter scrutiny. If stock market prices decline or do not improve, we may incur losses on our securities portfolio. Because we hold a large amount of Japanese domestic marketable equity securities, even short-term fluctuations in the value of our securities may trigger losses or exit costs for us to manage our risk. Declines in the Japanese stock market or other global markets may also materially and adversely affect our capital ratios and financial condition. For a detailed discussion of our holdings of marketable equity securities and the effect of market declines on our capital ratios, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Adequacy and Selected Statistical Data Investment Portfolio. See also Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Environment.

Increases in interest rates could adversely affect the value of our bond portfolio.

The aggregate carrying amount of the Japanese government and corporate bonds and foreign bonds, including U.S. Treasury bonds, that we held as of March 31, 2015 was 14.0% of our total assets. In particular, the Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds accounted for 13.0% of our total assets as of March 31, 2015. For a detailed discussion of our bond portfolio, see Selected Statistical Data Investment Portfolio.

The Bank of Japan has been maintaining a very low policy rate (uncollateralized overnight call rate) of 0.10% in an effort to lift the economy out of deflation. Short-term interest rates in Japan continue to decline because of the Bank of Japan's so-called quantitative and qualitative monetary easing policy. As part of this policy, the Bank of Japan has been purchasing Japanese government bonds with an aim to increase the Bank of Japan's aggregate holding of such bonds by approximately ¥80 trillion each year. The central bank's policies, however, may change, resulting in an interest rate increase. Separate from the central bank's monetary policies, interest rates could also significantly increase in the event that Japanese government bonds decline in value due to such factors as a decline in confidence in the Japanese government's fiscal administration, further issuances of government bonds in connection with emergency economic measures and a heightened market expectation for tapering or cessation of the quantitative and qualitative easing measures in Japan, or in the event that interest rates on U.S. Treasury securities rise due to such factors as changes in the low interest rate policy in the United States. If relevant interest rates increase for these or other reasons, particularly if such increase is unexpected or sudden, we may incur significant losses on sales of, and valuation losses on, our bond portfolio. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Environment.

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Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates may result in transaction losses on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as well as foreign currency translation losses with respect to our foreign subsidiaries and equity method investees.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates against the Japanese yen create transaction gains or losses on the translation into Japanese yen of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. To the extent that our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are not matched in the same currency or appropriately hedged, we could incur losses due to future foreign exchange rate fluctuations. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, the average balance of our foreign interest-earning assets was ¥90.42 trillion and the average balance of our foreign interest-bearing liabilities was ¥58.10 trillion, representing 38.1% of our average total interest-earning assets and 27.7% of our average total interest-bearing liabilities during the same period. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, net foreign exchange losses, which primarily include net transaction losses on the translation into Japanese yen of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, net losses on currency derivative instruments entered into for trading purposes, and net gains on translation into Japanese yen of securities accounted for under the fair value option, were ¥113.1 billion, compared to ¥61.8 billion for the previous fiscal year. In addition, we may incur foreign currency translation losses with respect to our foreign subsidiaries and equity method investees due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 was ¥109.93 per U.S.\$1.00, compared to ¥100.24 per U.S.\$1.00 for the previous fiscal year. The change in the average exchange rate of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies had the effect of increasing total revenue by ¥202.8 billion, increasing net interest income by ¥85.5 billion and income before income tax expense by ¥105.2 billion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. As the Bank of Japan has continued to implement its anti-deflation monetary measures under the quantitative and qualitative monetary easing policy and the Abe administration has continued to implement economic measures under its Abenomics policy, the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and U.S. dollar has been fluctuating, with the Japanese yen depreciating from ¥103.23 to the U.S. dollar on April 1, 2014 to ¥125.86 to the U.S. dollar on June 5, 2015. As of July 6, 2015, the exchange rate was ¥122.57 to the U.S. dollar. For more information on foreign exchange gains and losses and foreign currency translation gains and losses, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Environment and Item 5.A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results.

We may become subject to regulatory actions or other legal proceedings relating to our transactions or other aspects of our operations, which could result in significant financial losses, restrictions on our operations and damage to our reputation.

We conduct our business subject to ongoing regulation and associated regulatory and legal risks. Global financial institutions, including us, currently face heightened regulatory scrutiny as a result of the concerns developing in the global financial sector, and growing public pressure to demand even greater regulatory surveillance following several high-profile scandals and risk management failures in the financial industry. In the current regulatory environment, we are subject to various regulatory inquiries or investigations from time to time in connection with various aspects of our business and operations. In addition, multiple government authorities with overlapping jurisdiction more frequently conduct investigations and take other regulatory actions in coordination with one another or separately on the same or related matters.

In November 2014, BTMU entered into a consent agreement with the New York State Department of Financial Services, or DFS, to resolve issues relating to instructions given to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or PwC, and the disclosures made to DFS in connection with BTMU's 2007 and 2008 voluntary investigation of BTMU's U.S. dollar clearing activity toward countries under U.S. economic sanctions. BTMU had hired PwC to conduct a historical transaction review report in connection with that investigation, and voluntarily submitted the report to DFS's predecessor entity in 2008. Under the terms of the agreement with DFS, BTMU made a payment of \$315 million to DFS, and agreed to take actions on persons involved in the matter at that time, relocate its U.S. Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering, or BSA/AML, and Office of Foreign Assets Control, or OFAC, sanctions compliance programs to New York, and extend, if regarded as necessary by DFS, the period during which an independent consultant is responsible for assessing BTMU's internal controls regarding compliance

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with applicable laws and regulations related to U.S. economic sanctions. In June 2013, BTMU reached an agreement with DFS regarding inappropriate operational processing of U.S. dollar clearing transactions with countries subject to OFAC sanctions during the period of 2002 to 2007. Under the terms of the June 2013 agreement, BTMU made a payment of \$250 million to DFS and retained an independent consultant to conduct a compliance review of the relevant controls and related matters in BTMU's current operations. In December 2012, BTMU agreed to make a payment of approximately \$8.6 million to OFAC to settle potential civil liability for apparent violations of certain U.S. sanctions regulations from 2006 to 2007. BTMU continues to cooperate closely with all relevant regulators and is undertaking necessary actions.

We have received requests and subpoenas for information from government agencies in some jurisdictions that are conducting investigations into past submissions made by panel members, including us, to the bodies that set various interbank benchmark rates. We are cooperating with these investigations and have been conducting an internal investigation among other things. In connection with these matters, we and other panel members are involved as defendants in a number of civil lawsuits, including putative class actions, in the United States.

These developments or other similar matters may result in additional regulatory actions against us or agreements to make significant additional settlement payments. These developments or other matters to which we are subject from time to time may also expose us to substantial monetary damages, legal defense costs, criminal and civil liability, and restrictions on our business operations as well as damage to our reputation. The outcome of such matters, including the extent of the potential impact of any unfavorable outcome on our financial results, however, is inherently uncertain and difficult to predict. The extent of financial, human and other resources required to conduct any investigations or to implement any corrective or preventive measures is similarly uncertain and could be significant.

Legal and regulatory changes could have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

As a global financial services provider, our business is subject to ongoing changes in laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice and interpretations in Japan and other markets where we operate. Major global financial institutions currently face an increasingly stricter set of laws, regulations and standards as a result of the concerns enveloping the global financial sector. There is also growing political pressure to demand even greater internal compliance and risk management systems following several high-profile scandals and risk management failures in the financial industry. We may not be able to enhance our compliance risk management systems and programs, which, in some cases, are supported by third-party service providers, in a timely manner or as planned. Our risk management systems and programs may not be fully effective in preventing all violations of laws, regulations and rules.

Our failure or inability to comply fully with the stricter set of laws and regulations could lead to fines, public reprimands, damage to reputation, civil liability, enforced suspension of operations or, in extreme cases, withdrawal of authorization to operate, adversely affecting our business and results of operations. Legal or regulatory compliance failure may also adversely affect our ability to obtain regulatory approvals for future strategic initiatives. Furthermore, failure to take necessary corrective action, or the discovery of violations of laws in the process of further review of any of the matters mentioned above or in the process of implementing any corrective measures, could result in further regulatory action.

We could also be required to incur significant expenses to comply with new or revised regulations. For example, if we adopt a new information system infrastructure in the future, we may be required to incur significant additional costs for establishing and implementing effective internal controls, which may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Future developments or changes in laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice and their effects are expected to require greater capital resources and significant management attention, and may require us to

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modify our business strategies and plans. For example, since March 31, 2013, Japanese banking institutions with international operations have become subject to stricter capital adequacy requirements adopted by the Financial Services Agency of Japan, an agency of the Cabinet Office, or the FSA, based in part on the international regulatory framework generally known as Basel III. For more information, see [Risks Related to Our Business](#). We may not be able to maintain our capital ratios above minimum required levels, which could result in the suspension of some or all of our operations. and [Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation Japan](#).

Furthermore, regulatory reforms recently implemented, proposed and currently being debated in the United States may also significantly affect our business operations. For example, in February 2014, the Federal Reserve Board, or FRB, approved final rules strengthening supervision and regulation of large U.S. bank holding companies and foreign banking organizations, or FBOs. These final rules require a large FBO with \$50 billion or more in U.S. combined assets excluding the assets held by its U.S. branches or agencies, such as us, to organize all of its U.S. bank and non-bank subsidiaries under a U.S. intermediate holding company that would be subject to U.S. capital requirements, capital stress testing, liquidity buffer requirements, and other enhanced prudential standards comparable to those applicable to top-tier U.S. bank holding companies of the same size. The rules will become effective in July 2016, and significant resources and management attention for establishing an appropriate governance structure with an effective internal control system may be required to ensure compliance with the rules. See [Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation United States](#).

Global financial regulatory reform measures may also have a significant impact on our business operations. For example, various international organizations, including the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, are currently considering ways to address, among other things, the introduction of total loss-absorbing capacity requirements and capital requirements for the interest rate risk for the banking book as well as revisions to methods of calculating the amount of risk-weighted assets. We intend to continue to monitor developments relating to global regulatory reforms.

Any adverse changes in the business of MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States, could significantly affect our results of operations.

MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation, or MUAH, which is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary in the United States formerly called UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC, has historically contributed to a significant portion of our net income. MUAH reported net income of \$628 million, \$667 million and \$825 million for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2013, and 2014 respectively. Any adverse developments which could arise at MUAH may have a significant negative impact on our results of operations and financial condition. The risks relating to MUAH have increased as MUAH has been expanding its business through acquisitions of community banks and other financial-related businesses in the United States. If MUAH is unable to achieve the benefits expected from its business strategies, including its business expansion strategy through acquisitions of community banks and other financial-related businesses, we may suffer an adverse financial impact. For more information, see [Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Global Business Group MUFG Union Bank, N.A. \(MUB\)](#).

Other factors that have negatively affected, and could continue to negatively affect, MUAH's results of operations include difficult economic conditions, such as a downturn in the real estate and housing industries in California and other states within the United States, the fiscal challenges being experienced by the U.S. federal and California state governments, substantial competition in the banking markets in California and other states within the United States and uncertainty over the U.S. economy, as well as fluctuating oil prices, negative trends in debt ratings, and interest rate uncertainties. Since the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, the U.S. banking industry has operated in an extremely low interest rate environment as a result of the highly accommodative monetary policy of the FRB, which has placed downward pressure on the net interest margins of U.S. banks, including MUAH. Interest rates in the United States may increase, however, as discussions continue on when to further taper or end this monetary policy.

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Significant costs may arise from enterprise-wide compliance and risk management requirements, or failure to comply, with applicable laws and regulations, such as the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act and related amendments under the USA PATRIOT Act, and any adverse impact of the implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act. In addition, the FRB and other U.S. bank regulators have adopted final rules to implement the Basel III global regulatory framework for U.S. banks and bank holding companies which require higher quality of capital, as well as significantly revise the calculations for risk-weighted assets. The FRB has also adopted final rules to implement various enhanced prudential standards required by the Dodd-Frank Act for larger U.S. bank holding companies, such as MUAH. These standards require the larger bank holding companies to meet enhanced capital, liquidity and leverage standards. Further, the FRB has adopted final regulations applicable to FBOs operating in the United States, which require MUFG's and BTMU's U.S. operations, including those of MUAH, to be restructured and, subject to certain exceptions, conducted under a single U.S. intermediate holding company, or IHC, with its own capital and liquidity requirements. Any actions management may take in response to these proposed regulatory changes may involve the issuance of additional capital or other measures. For more information, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation United States.

MUFG Union Bank, N.A., or MUB, which is the principal subsidiary of MUAH, and reportedly other financial institutions have been the targets of various denial-of-service or other cyberattacks as part of what appears to be a coordinated effort to disrupt the operations of financial institutions and potentially test their cybersecurity in advance of future and more advanced cyberattacks. These denial-of-service attacks may require substantial resources to defend against and affect customer satisfaction and behavior. Moreover, MUB's information security measures may not be sufficient to defend against cyberattacks and other information security breaches, in which case the consequences could be significant in terms of financial, reputational and other losses. In addition, there have been increasing efforts to breach data security at financial institutions as well as other types of companies, such as large retailers, or with respect to financial transactions, including through the use of social engineering schemes such as phishing. Even if cyberattacks and similar tactics are not directed specifically at MUB, such attacks on other large institutions could disrupt the overall functioning of the U.S. or global financial system and undermine consumer confidence in banks generally to the detriment of other financial institutions, including MUB.

Any adverse changes in the business of Bank of Ayudhya, an indirect subsidiary in Thailand, could significantly affect our results of operations.

Any adverse changes in the business or management of Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited, or KS, a major subsidiary in Thailand in which we hold a 76.88% ownership interest as of March 31, 2015, may negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations. Factors that may negatively affect KS's financial condition and results of operations include:

adverse economic conditions, substantial competition in the banking industry, volatile political and social conditions, natural disasters including floods, terrorism and armed conflicts, restrictions under applicable financial systems and regulations, or significant fluctuations in interest rates, currency exchange rates, stock prices or commodity prices, in Southeast Asia, particularly in Thailand,

the business performance of companies making investments in and entering into markets in the Southeast Asian region, as well as the condition of economies, financial systems, laws and financial markets in the countries where such companies primarily operate,

losses from legal proceedings involving KS,

credit rating downgrades and declines in stock prices of KS's borrowers, and bankruptcies of KS's borrowers resulting from such factors,

defaults on KS's loans to individuals,

adverse changes in the cooperative relationship between us and the other major shareholder of KS, and

costs incurred due to weaknesses in the internal controls and regulatory compliance systems of KS or any of its subsidiaries.

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In connection with our acquisition of KS, we recorded ¥217.4 billion of goodwill. If the business of KS deteriorates, we may be required to record impairment losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments and Risks Related to Our Business. If the goodwill recorded in connection with our acquisitions becomes impaired, we may be required to record impairment losses, which may adversely affect our financial results and the price of our securities.

Our strategy to expand the range of our financial products and services and the geographic scope of our business globally may fail if we are unable to anticipate or manage new or expanded risks that entail such expansion.

We continue to seek opportunities to expand the range of our products and services beyond our traditional banking, trust, and securities businesses, through development and introduction of new products and services or through acquisitions of or investments in financial institutions with products and services that complement our business. For example, taking advantage of our financial holding company status which enables us to underwrite securities, we are currently seeking to expand our corporate banking operations in the United States. In addition, the sophistication of financial products and management systems has been growing significantly in recent years. As a result, we are exposed to new and increasingly complex risks, while market and regulatory expectations that we manage these risk properly continue to rise. Some of the activities that our subsidiaries are expected to engage in, such as derivatives and foreign currency trading, present substantial risks. In some cases, we have only limited experience with the risks related to the expanded range of these products and services. In addition, we may not be able to successfully develop or operate the necessary information systems. As a result, we may not be able to foresee the risks relating to new products and services.

As we expand the geographic scope of our business, we will also be exposed to risks that are unique to particular jurisdictions or markets. For example, in an effort to further develop our operations in Asia, BTMU entered into a capital and business alliance with Vietnam Joint Stock Commercial Bank for Industry and Trade in December 2012 and acquired approximately 20% of the ordinary shares of the Vietnamese bank in May 2013. In addition, BTMU purchased 72.01% of the outstanding shares of KS in December 2013 and acquired additional shares in January 2015, increasing BTMU's ownership interest to 76.88%. In some cases, we hold minority stakes in financial institutions as we seek to enter new markets or jurisdictions by collaborating with a local business partner. In such circumstances, the controlling shareholder may make or cause to be made business decisions that are inconsistent with our interests and, as a result, we may be unable to achieve the goals initially set out for the expansion strategy. In addition, we may be unable to staff our newly expanded operations with qualified individuals familiar with local legal and regulatory requirements and business practices, exposing us to legal, regulatory, operational and other risks.

Our risk management systems may prove to be inadequate and may not work in all cases or to the degree required. The increasing market, credit, compliance and regulatory risks in relation to the expanding scope of our products, services and trading activities or expanding our business beyond our traditional markets, could result in us incurring substantial losses. In addition, our efforts to offer new services and products or penetrate new markets may not succeed if product or market opportunities develop more slowly than expected, if our new services or products are not well accepted among customers, or if the profitability of opportunities is undermined by competitive pressures. For more information on our recent acquisition transactions, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

Unanticipated economic changes in, and measures taken in response to such changes by, emerging market countries could result in additional losses.

We are increasingly active, through a network of branches and subsidiaries, in emerging market countries, particularly countries in Asia, Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. For example, based principally on the domicile of the obligors, assets related to Asia and Oceania excluding Japan increased

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17.4% from ¥22.31 trillion as of March 31, 2014 to ¥26.19 trillion as of March 31, 2015, accounting for 9.3% of our total assets as of March 31, 2015. The economies of emerging market countries can be volatile and susceptible to adverse changes and trends in the global financial markets. For example, a decline in the value of local currencies of these countries could negatively affect the creditworthiness of some of our borrowers in these countries. The loans we have made to borrowers and banks in these countries are often denominated in U.S. dollars, euro or other foreign currencies. These borrowers often do not hedge the loans to protect against fluctuations in the values of local currencies. A devaluation of the local currency would make it more difficult for a borrower earning income in that currency to pay its debts to us and other foreign lenders. In addition, some countries in which we operate may attempt to support the value of their currencies by raising domestic interest rates. If this happens, the borrowers in these countries would have to devote more of their resources to repaying their domestic obligations, which may adversely affect their ability to repay their debts to us and other foreign lenders. The limited credit availability resulting from these conditions may adversely affect economic conditions in some countries. This could cause a further deterioration of the credit quality of borrowers and banks in those countries and cause us to incur further losses. In addition, should there be excessively rapid economic growth and increasing inflationary pressure in some of the emerging market countries, such developments could adversely affect the wider regional and global economies. Some emerging market countries may also change their monetary or other economic policies in response to economic and political instabilities or pressures, which are difficult to predict. As of March 31, 2015, based on the domicile of the obligors, our assets in Europe, Asia and Oceania excluding Japan, and other areas excluding Japan and the United States, were ¥27.72 trillion, ¥26.19 trillion and ¥11.37 trillion, representing 9.9%, 9.3% and 4.0% of our total assets, respectively. See Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition.

If our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley fails, we could suffer financial or reputational loss.

We have a global strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley, under which we operate two joint venture securities companies in Japan, engage in joint corporate finance operations in the United States and pursue other cooperative opportunities. We hold approximately 21.9% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley as of March 31, 2015 and continue to hold approximately \$521.4 million of perpetual non-cumulative non-convertible preferred stock with a 10% dividend. In addition, we currently have two representatives on Morgan Stanley's board of directors.

We initially entered into this strategic alliance in October 2008 with a view towards long-term cooperation with Morgan Stanley, and currently plan to deepen the strategic alliance. However, due to any unexpected changes in social, economic or financial conditions, changes in the regulatory environment, or any failure to integrate or share staff, products or services, or to operate, manage or implement the business strategy of the securities joint venture companies or other cooperative opportunities as planned, we may be unable to achieve the expected synergies from this alliance.

If our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley is terminated, it could have a material negative impact on our business strategy, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, because we conduct our securities operations in Japan through the joint venture companies we have with Morgan Stanley, such termination may result in our inability to attain the planned growth in this line of business.

In addition, with our current investment in Morgan Stanley, we have neither a controlling interest in, nor control over the business operations of Morgan Stanley. If Morgan Stanley makes any business decisions that are inconsistent with our interests, we may be unable to achieve the goals initially set out for the strategic alliance. Furthermore, although we do not control Morgan Stanley, given the magnitude of our investment, if Morgan Stanley encounters financial or other business difficulties due to adverse changes in the economy, regulatory environment or other factors, we may suffer a financial loss on our investment or damage to our reputation. For example, we recorded an impairment loss of ¥579.5 billion on our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

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We apply equity method accounting to our investment in Morgan Stanley in our consolidated financial statements. As a result, Morgan Stanley's performance affects our results of operations. In addition fluctuations in Morgan Stanley's stock price or in our equity ownership interest in Morgan Stanley may cause us to recognize additional losses on our investment in Morgan Stanley.

We may incur further losses as a result of financial difficulties relating to other financial institutions, both directly and through the effect they may have on the overall banking environment and on their borrowers.

Some domestic and foreign financial institutions, including banks, non-bank lending and credit institutions, securities companies and insurance companies, have experienced declining asset quality, capital adequacy and other financial problems. This or similar future developments may lead to severe liquidity and solvency problems, which have in the past resulted in the liquidation, government control or restructuring of affected institutions. In addition, allegations or governmental prosecution of improper trading activities or inappropriate business conduct of a specific financial institution could also negatively affect the public perception of other global financial institutions individually and the global financial industry as a whole. These developments may adversely affect our financial results.

Financial difficulties relating to financial institutions could adversely affect us because we have extended loans, some of which may need to be classified as impaired loans, to banks, securities companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions that are not our consolidated subsidiaries. Our loans to banks and other financial institutions have been more than 5% of our total loans as of each year-end in the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2015, with the percentage increasing from 12.5% to 13.8% between March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015. We may also be adversely affected because we are a shareholder of some other banks and financial institutions that are not our consolidated subsidiaries, including our shareholdings in Japanese regional banks and our 21.9% voting interest in Morgan Stanley as of March 31, 2015. If some of the financial institutions to which we have exposure experience financial difficulties, we may need to provide financial support to them even when such support might not be warranted from the perspective of our narrow economic interests because such institutions may be systematically important to the Japanese or global financial system.

We may also be adversely affected because we enter into transactions, such as derivative transactions, in the ordinary course of business, with other banks and financial institutions as counterparties. For example, we enter into credit derivatives with banks, broker-dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions for managing credit risk exposures, for facilitating client transactions, and for proprietary trading purposes. The notional amount of the protection we sold through these instruments was ¥3.37 trillion as of March 31, 2015.

In addition, financial difficulties relating to financial institutions could indirectly have an adverse effect on us because:

we may be requested to participate in providing assistance to support distressed financial institutions that are not our consolidated subsidiaries;

the government may elect to provide regulatory, tax, funding or other benefits to those financial institutions to strengthen their capital, facilitate their sale or otherwise, which in turn may increase their competitiveness against us;

deposit insurance premiums could rise if deposit insurance funds prove to be inadequate;

bankruptcies or government support or control of financial institutions could generally undermine confidence in financial institutions or adversely affect the overall banking environment;

failures or financial difficulties experienced by other financial institutions could result in additional regulations or requirements that increase the cost of business for us; and

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negative media coverage of the financial industry, regardless of its accuracy and applicability to us, could affect customer or investor sentiment, harm our reputation and have a materially adverse effect on our business or the price of our securities.

Because of our loans to consumers and our shareholdings in companies engaged in consumer lending, changes in the business or regulatory environment for consumer finance companies in Japan may further adversely affect our financial results.

We have a large loan portfolio in the consumer lending industry as well as large shareholdings in subsidiaries and equity method investees in the consumer finance industry. Our domestic loans to consumers amount to approximately one-seventh of our total outstanding loans. Of this amount, the consumer loans provided by Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, Co., Ltd., which is our primary consumer financing subsidiary, were ¥564.6 billion as of March 31, 2015, compared to ¥608.6 billion as of March 31, 2014.

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS's consumer loan portfolio has been adversely affected by a series of regulatory reforms recently implemented in Japan, which has affected the consumer lending industry in recent years. In December 2006, the Japanese Diet passed legislation to reform the regulations relating to the consumer lending business, including amendments to the Act Regulating the Receipt of Contributions, the Receipt of Deposits, and Interest Rates, which, effective June 18, 2010, reduced the maximum permissible interest rate from 29.2% per annum to 20% per annum. The regulatory reforms also included amendments to the Money Lending Business Act, which, effective June 18, 2010, abolished the so-called gray-zone interest. Gray-zone interest refers to interest rates exceeding the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Act (between 15% per annum to 20% per annum depending on the amount of principal). Prior to June 18, 2010, gray-zone interest was permitted under certain conditions set forth in the Money Lending Business Act. As a result of the regulatory reforms, all interest rates are now subject to the lower limits imposed by the Interest Rate Restriction Act, compelling lending institutions, including our consumer finance subsidiaries and equity method investees, to lower the interest rates they charge borrowers. The regulations that became effective on June 18, 2010 also have had a further negative impact on the business of consumer finance companies as one of the new regulations requires, among other things, consumer finance companies to limit their lending to a single customer to a maximum of one third of the customer's annual income regardless of the customer's repayment capability, significantly affecting consumer financing companies.

The regulations and regulatory reforms affecting the consumer finance business were one of the main factors that contributed to the decrease in interest income attributable to our consumer finance business. Our interest income attributable to the consumer finance business was approximately ¥190 billion and ¥160 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. However, following the regulatory changes in June 2010, our interest income attributable to the consumer finance business decreased to approximately ¥120 billion, ¥100 billion and ¥100 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, our interest income attributable to the consumer finance business was approximately ¥90 billion.

In addition, as a result of decisions by the Supreme Court of Japan prior to June 18, 2010 imposing stringent requirements under the Money Lending Business Act for charging gray-zone interest rates, consumer finance companies have experienced a significant increase in borrowers claims for reimbursement of previously collected interest payments in excess of the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Act.

Following the various legal developments in June 2010 and other industry developments, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS revised its estimate of allowance for repayment of excess interest by updating management's future forecast to reflect new reimbursement claims information and other data. As of March 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, we had ¥77.6 billion, ¥54.1 billion and ¥36.3 billion of allowance for repayment of excess interest, respectively. For the same periods, one of our equity method investees engaged in consumer lending, ACOM CO., LTD., had

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a negative impact of ¥17.0 billion, ¥18.0 billion and ¥19.7 billion, respectively, on net equity in losses of equity method investees in our consolidated statements of income. We intend to carefully monitor future developments and trends.

These developments have adversely affected, and these and any future developments may further adversely affect, the operations and financial condition of our subsidiaries, equity method investees and borrowers which are engaged in consumer lending, which in turn may affect the value of our related shareholdings and loan portfolio.

Our business may be adversely affected by competitive pressures, which have partly increased due to regulatory changes and recent market changes in the financial industry domestically and globally.

In recent years, the Japanese financial system has been undergoing significant changes and regulatory barriers to competition have been reduced. In particular, any further reform of the Japanese postal savings system, under which the Japan Post Group companies, including Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd., were established in October 2007, could substantially increase competition within the financial services industry as Japan Post Bank, with the largest deposit base and branch network in Japan, may begin to offer financial services in competition with our business operations generating fee income. In May 2012, amendments to the postal privatization law became effective under which Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance may enter into new businesses upon obtaining government approvals. In December 2014, plans were announced for the public listing in Japan of shares of Japan Post Holdings, Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance in or after the middle of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, but remain subject to further government action. If the government's equity holdings decrease to a certain level, Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance will be allowed to enter into new businesses upon submission of a notice to the government. As a result, the Japan Post Group companies may seek to enter into new financial businesses.

Competition may further increase as U.S. and European financial institutions have recently been regaining and enhancing their competitive strength and advances in information and communications technology have allowed non-financial institutions to enter the financial services industry. We also face intensifying competition in areas of our strategic expansion. For example, the Japanese mega banks, including us, and other major international banks have been expanding their operations in the Asian market, where leading local banks have recently been growing and increasing their presence. In addition, there has been significant consolidation and convergence among financial institutions domestically and globally, and this trend may continue in the future and further increase competition in the market. A number of large commercial banks and other broad-based financial services firms have merged or formed strategic alliances with, or have acquired, other financial institutions both in Japan and overseas. As a result of the strategic alliance and the joint venture companies that we formed with Morgan Stanley, we may be perceived as a competitor by some of the financial institutions with which we had a more cooperative relationship in the past. If we are unable to compete effectively in this more competitive and deregulated business environment, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be adversely affected. For a more detailed discussion of our competition in Japan, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Competition.

Future changes in accounting standards could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

Future developments or changes in accounting standards are unpredictable and beyond our control. For example, in response to the recent instabilities in global financial markets, several international organizations which set accounting standards have released proposals to revise standards on accounting for financial instruments. Accounting standards applicable to financial instruments remain subject to debate and revision by international organizations which set accounting standards. If the current accounting standards change in the future, the reported values of some of our financial instruments may need to be modified, and such modification could have a significant impact on our financial results or financial condition. For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Estimates.

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We could also be required to incur significant expenses to comply with new accounting standards and regulations. For example, if we adopt a new accounting system in the future, we may be required to incur significant additional costs for establishing and implementing effective internal controls, which may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Transactions with counterparties in countries designated by the U.S. Department of State as state sponsors of terrorism may lead some potential customers and investors in the United States and other countries to avoid doing business with us or investing in our shares.

We, through our subsidiaries, engage in business activities with entities in or affiliated with Iran, including transactions with counterparties owned or controlled by the Iranian government, and our commercial banking subsidiary has a representative office in Iran. The U.S. Department of State has designated Iran and other countries as state sponsors of terrorism, and U.S. law generally prohibits U.S. persons from doing business with such countries. We currently have business activities with entities in or affiliated with such countries in accordance with our policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with regulations applicable in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

We have loan transactions with counterparties in or affiliated with Iran, the outstanding balance of which was approximately \$1.0 million, representing less than 0.0001% of our total assets, as of March 31, 2015. We do not have any loans outstanding to the financial institutions specifically listed by the U.S. government. In addition to such loan transactions, our other transactions with counterparties in or affiliated with countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism consist of receiving deposits or holding assets on behalf of individuals residing in Japan who are citizens of countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism, processing payments to or from entities in or affiliated with these countries on behalf of our customers, and issuing letters of credit and guarantees in connection with transactions with entities in or affiliated with such countries by our customers. These transactions do not have a material impact on our business or financial condition. For a further discussion of transactions required to be disclosed under the U.S. Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation United States Disclosure pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

We are aware of initiatives by U.S. governmental entities and non-government entities, including institutional investors such as pension funds, to adopt or consider adopting laws, regulations or policies prohibiting transactions with or investment in, or requiring divestment from, entities doing business with Iran and other countries identified as state sponsors of terrorism. It is possible that such initiatives may result in our being unable to gain or retain entities subject to such prohibitions as customers, counter-parties or investors in our shares. In addition, depending on socio-political developments, our reputation may suffer due to our transactions with counterparties in or affiliated with these countries. The above circumstances could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

Global financial institutions, including us, have become subject to an increasingly complex set of sanctions laws and regulations in recent years, and this regulatory environment is expected to continue. Moreover, the measures proposed or adopted vary across the major jurisdictions, increasing the cost and resources necessary to design and implement an appropriate global compliance program. The U.S. federal government and some state governments in the United States have enacted legislation designed to limit economic and financial transactions with Iran by limiting the ability of financial institutions that may have engaged in any one of a broad range of activities related to Iran to conduct various transactions in the relevant jurisdictions. The Japanese government has also implemented a series of measures under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act, such as freezing the assets of designated financial institutions and others that could contribute to Iran's nuclear activities, and our most recently modified policies and procedures take into account the current Japanese regulatory requirements. There remains a risk of potential U.S. regulatory action against us, however, if U.S. regulators perceive the modified policies and procedures not to be in compliance with applicable regulations.

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We may not be able to maintain our capital ratios above minimum required levels, which could result in the suspension of some or all of our operations.

We, as a holding company, and our Japanese banking subsidiaries are required to maintain risk-weighted capital ratios above the levels specified in the capital adequacy guidelines of the FSA which have been revised as of March 31, 2013, as described below. As of March 31, 2015, our total risk-adjusted capital ratio was 15.68% compared to the minimum risk-adjusted capital ratio required of 8.00%, our Tier 1 capital ratio was 12.62% compared to the minimum Tier 1 capital ratio required of 6.00%, and our Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 11.14% compared to the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio required of 4.50%. Our capital ratios are calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations based on information derived from our financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP. In addition, some of our subsidiaries are also subject to the capital adequacy rules of various foreign countries, including the United States where each of MUFG, BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, and MUAH is a financial holding company under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act. We or our banking subsidiaries may be unable to continue to satisfy the capital adequacy requirements because of:

increases in our and our banking subsidiaries' credit risk assets and expected losses because of fluctuations in our or our banking subsidiaries' portfolios due to deterioration in the creditworthiness of borrowers and the issuers of equity and debt securities,

difficulty in refinancing or issuing instruments upon redemption or at maturity of such instruments to raise capital under terms and conditions similar to prior financings or issuances,

declines in the value of our or our banking subsidiaries' securities portfolios,

adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates,

adverse revisions to the capital ratio requirements,

reductions in the value of our or our banking subsidiaries' deferred tax assets, and

other adverse developments.

The Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision has made a series of announcements regarding the new global regulatory framework, which has been referred to as Basel III, to strengthen the regulation, supervision and risk management of the banking sector. Various Basel III measures are being phased in from the calendar year 2013, including those designed to raise the level of minimum capital requirements and to establish an internationally harmonized leverage ratio and a global minimum liquidity standard. In addition, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision has proposed additional loss absorbency requirements to supplement the Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirement ranging from 1% to 3.5% for global systemically important banks, or G-SIBs, depending on the bank's systemic importance. The Financial Stability Board identified us as a G-SIB in its most recent annual report published in November 2014, and indicated that, as a G-SIB, we would be required to hold an additional 1.5% of Common Equity Tier 1 capital. The group of banks identified as G-SIBs is expected to be updated annually, and the group of G-SIBs identified in November 2014 is the first group of G-SIBs to which the stricter capital requirements will initially be applied. The stricter capital requirements are expected to be implemented in phases between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2018 and will become fully effective on January 1, 2019. Based on the Basel III framework, the Japanese capital ratio framework has been revised to implement the more stringent requirements, which are being implemented in phases beginning on March 31, 2013. Likewise, local banking regulators outside of Japan, such as those in the United States, have begun, or are expected, to revise the capital and liquidity requirements imposed on our subsidiaries and operations in those countries to implement the more stringent requirements of Basel III as adopted in those countries.

Under the capital adequacy guidelines of the FSA, which have been revised in connection with the adoption of Basel III, there is a transitional measure relating to the inclusion as a capital item of capital raising instruments issued in or prior to March 2013, and such instruments can be included as a capital item when calculating capital

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ratios to the extent permitted by the transitional measure. Such capital raising instruments may require refinancing upon the expiration of the transition period during which such instruments can be included as a capital item in the calculation of capital ratios. However, in order for newly issued capital raising instruments, other than common stock, to be included as a capital item in the calculation of capital ratios under the capital adequacy guidelines, such instruments must have a clause in their terms and conditions that requires them to be written off or converted into common stock upon the occurrence of certain events, including when the issuing financial institution is deemed non-viable or when the issuing financial institution's capital ratios decline below prescribed levels. As a result, under certain market conditions, we may be unable to refinance or issue capital raising instruments under terms and conditions similar to those of capital raising instruments issued in or prior to March 2013. If such circumstances arise, our and our banking subsidiaries' capital could be reduced, and our and our bank subsidiaries' capital ratio could decrease.

In addition, under the FSA's capital adequacy guidelines, deferred tax assets can be included as a capital item when calculating capital ratios up to a prescribed amount. However, this upper limit is expected to be reduced in phases. If and to the extent the amount of deferred tax assets exceeds this limit and cannot be included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital, our and our banking subsidiaries' capital ratios can decrease.

If our capital ratios fall below required levels, the FSA could require us to take a variety of corrective actions, including withdrawal from all international operations or suspension of all or part of our business operations. In addition, if the capital ratios of our subsidiaries subject to capital adequacy rules of foreign jurisdictions fall below the required levels, the local regulators could also take action against them that may result in reputational damage or financial losses to us. Since maintaining our capital ratios at acceptable levels is crucial to our business, our management devotes a significant amount of attention and resources to capital ratio related issues and may also significantly alter our business strategy or operations if our capital ratios decline to unacceptable levels. For a discussion of our capital ratios and the related regulatory guidelines, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation and Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Adequacy.

If the goodwill recorded in connection with our acquisitions becomes impaired, we may be required to record impairment losses, which may adversely affect our financial results and the price of our securities.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we account for our business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. We recorded the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the assets and liabilities of the acquired companies as goodwill. U.S. GAAP requires us to test goodwill for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill may be impaired. As of March 31, 2015, the total balance of goodwill was ¥807.6 billion.

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014 and 2015, we recognized ¥7.8 billion and ¥3.4 billion, respectively, in impairment of goodwill relating to various reporting units in the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group segment. We readjusted its future cash flow projection of the reporting units in this segment, considering the relevant subsidiaries' recent business performance. As a result, the fair values of these reporting units, which were based on discounted future cash flows, fell below the carrying amounts of the reporting units, and the impairment losses were recognized on the related goodwill. The impairment losses were included in Other non-interest expenses in our consolidated statements of income included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

We may be required to record additional impairment losses relating to goodwill in future periods if the fair value of any of our reporting units declines below the fair value of related assets net of liabilities. Any additional impairment losses will negatively affect our financial results, and the price of our securities could be adversely affected. For a detailed discussion of our periodic testing of goodwill for impairment and the goodwill recorded, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Estimates Accounting for Goodwill and Intangible Assets.

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A further downgrade of our credit ratings could trigger additional collateral obligations under our derivative contracts and increase our funding costs.

In August 2011, Moody's Japan K.K. announced that it downgraded the long-term credit ratings of BTMU and MUTB by one-notch from Aa2 to Aa3, and the long-term credit rating of MUSHD by one-notch from A1 to A2. In July 2012, Fitch Rating Japan Limited downgraded the ratings assigned to BTMU and MUTB by one-notch from A to A-, although Fitch subsequently upgraded them. In December 2014, Moody's announced that it downgraded the long-term credit ratings of BTMU and MUTB by one-notch from Aa3 to A1, the long-term credit rating of MUSHD by one-notch from A2 to A3, and the short-term credit rating of MUSHD by one-notch from P-1 to P-2. A further credit rating downgrade by Moody's, Fitch, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services LLC or any other credit rating agency may have an adverse impact on us. Substantially all of the derivative contracts with collateral obligations entered into by BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD are subject to a Credit Support Annex, or CSA, as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., or ISDA. Following the downgrades by Moody's and Fitch, some of our existing CSAs were modified to require, and some of the new CSAs that we entered into required, additional collateral at lower thresholds.

Assuming all of the relevant credit rating agencies downgraded the credit ratings of BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD by one-notch on March 31, 2015, we estimate that our three main subsidiaries under their derivative contracts as of the same date would have been required to provide additional collateral of approximately ¥7.7 billion. Assuming a two-notch downgrade by all of the relevant credit rating agencies occurred on the same date, we estimate that the additional collateral requirements for BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD under their derivative contracts as of the same date would have been approximately ¥17.3 billion. In addition, a further downgrade of the credit ratings of our major subsidiaries could result in higher funding costs. For additional information on the impact of recent downgrades, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Sources of Funding and Liquidity.

Failure to safeguard personal and other confidential information may result in liability, reputational damage or financial losses.

As our operations expand in volume, complexity and geographic scope, we are exposed to increased risk of confidential information in our possession being lost, leaked, altered or falsified as a result of human or system error, misconduct, unlawful behavior or scheme, unauthorized access or natural or human-caused disasters. Our information systems and information management policies and procedures may not be sufficient to safeguard confidential information against such risks.

As a financial institution in possession of customer information, we are required to treat personal and other confidential information as required by the Act on the Protection of Personal Information of Japan, as well as the Banking Law and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. In the event that personal information in our possession about our customers or employees is leaked or improperly accessed and subsequently misused, we may be subject to liability and regulatory action. We may have to provide compensation for economic loss and emotional distress arising out of a failure to protect such information. In addition, such incidents could create a negative public perception of our operations, systems or brand, which may in turn decrease customer and market confidence and materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Moreover, any loss, leakage, alteration or falsification of confidential information, or any malfunction or failure of our information systems, may result in significant disruptions to our business operations or plans or may require us to incur significant financial, human and other resources to implement corrective measures or enhance our information systems and information management policies and procedures.

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Our operations are highly dependent on our information and communications systems and are subject to an increasing risk of cyber-attacks and other information security threats.

Our information and communications systems constitute a core infrastructure for our operations. Given our global operations with an extensive network of branches and offices, the proper functioning of our information and communications systems is critical to our ability to efficiently and accurately process a large volume of transactions, ensure adequate internal controls, appropriately manage various risks, and otherwise service our clients and customers. Cyber-attacks and other forms of unauthorized access and computer viruses, which are becoming increasingly more sophisticated and more difficult to predict, detect and prevent, could cause disruptions to, and malfunctions of, such systems and result in unintended releases of confidential and proprietary information stored in or transmitted through the systems, interruptions in the operations of our clients, customers and counterparties, and deterioration in our ability to service our clients and customers. These consequences could result in financial losses, including costs and expenses incurred in connection with countermeasures and improvements as well as compensation to affected parties, lead to regulatory actions, diminish our clients and customers' satisfaction with and confidence in us, and harm our reputation in the market, which could in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Owning Our Shares

It may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or our directors or management members, or to enforce against us or those persons judgments obtained in U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws.

We are a joint stock company incorporated under the laws of Japan. Almost all of our directors or management members reside outside the United States. Many of our assets and the assets of these persons are located in Japan and elsewhere outside the United States. It may not be possible, therefore, for U.S. investors to effect service of process within the United States upon us or these persons or to enforce, against us or these persons, judgments obtained in the U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws.

We believe there is doubt as to the enforceability in Japan, in original actions or in actions brought in Japanese courts to enforce judgments of U.S. courts, of claims predicated solely upon the U.S. federal or state securities laws mainly because the Civil Execution Act of Japan requires Japanese courts to deny requests for the enforcement of judgments of foreign courts if foreign judgments fail to satisfy the requirements prescribed by the Civil Execution Act, including:

the jurisdiction of the foreign court be recognized under laws, regulations, treaties or conventions;

proper service of process be made on relevant defendants, or relevant defendants be given appropriate protection if such service is not received;

the judgment and proceedings of the foreign court not be repugnant to public policy as applied in Japan; and

there exist reciprocity as to the recognition by a court of the relevant foreign jurisdiction of a final judgment of a Japanese court.

Judgments obtained in the U.S. courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal or state securities laws may not satisfy these requirements.

Risks Related to Owning Our ADSs

As a holder of ADSs, you have fewer rights than a shareholder of record in our shareholder register since you must act through the depositary to exercise these rights.

The rights of our shareholders under Japanese law to take actions such as voting, receiving dividends and distributions, bringing derivative actions, examining our accounting books and records and exercising appraisal

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rights are available only to shareholders of record. Because the depositary, through its custodian, is the record holder of the shares underlying the American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, only the depositary can exercise shareholder rights relating to the deposited shares. ADS holders, in their capacity, will not be able to directly bring a derivative action, examine our accounting books and records and exercise appraisal rights. We have appointed The Bank of New York Mellon as depositary, and we have the authority to replace the depositary.

Pursuant to the deposit agreement among us, the depositary and a holder of ADSs, the depositary will make efforts to exercise voting or any other rights associated with shares underlying ADSs in accordance with the instructions given by ADS holders, and to pay to ADS holders dividends and distributions collected from us. However, the depositary can exercise reasonable discretion in carrying out the instructions or making distributions, and is not liable for failure to do so as long as it has acted in good faith. Therefore, ADS holders may not be able to exercise voting or any other rights in the manner that they had intended, or may lose some or all of the value of the dividends or the distributions. Moreover, the depositary agreement that governs the obligations of the depositary may be amended or terminated by us and the depositary without your consent, notice, or any reason. As a result, you may be prevented from having the rights in connection with the deposited shares exercised in the way you had wished or at all.

ADS holders are dependent on the depositary to receive our communications. We send to the depositary all of our communications to ADS holders, including annual reports, notices and voting materials, in Japanese. ADS holders may not receive all of our communications with shareholders of record in our shareholder register in the same manner or on an equal basis. In addition, ADS holders may not be able to exercise their rights as ADS holders due to delays in the depositary transmitting our shareholder communications to ADS holders. For a detailed discussion of the rights of ADS holders and the terms of the deposit agreement, see Item 10.B. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association American Depositary Shares.

Item 4. Information on the Company.

A. History and Development of the Company

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

MUFG is a bank holding company incorporated as a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) under the Company Law of Japan. We are the holding company for The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., or MUSHD, Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd., or MUMSS, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd., and other companies engaged in a wide range of financial businesses.

On April 2, 2001, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd., Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation, or Mitsubishi Trust Bank, and Nippon Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. established Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., or MTFG, to be a holding company for the three entities. Before that, each of the banks had been a publicly traded company. On April 2, 2001, through a stock-for-stock exchange, they became wholly-owned subsidiaries of MTFG, and the former shareholders of the three banks became shareholders of MTFG. Nippon Trust and Banking was later merged into Mitsubishi Trust Bank.

On June 29, 2005, the merger agreement between MTFG and UFJ Holdings was approved at the general shareholders meetings of MTFG and UFJ Holdings. As the surviving entity, MTFG was renamed Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. The merger of the two bank holding companies was completed on October 1, 2005.

On September 30, 2007, MUSHD, which was then called Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd., or MUS, became our wholly-owned subsidiary through a share exchange transaction.

On October 13, 2008, we formed a global strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley and, as part of the alliance, made an equity investment in Morgan Stanley in the form of convertible and non-convertible preferred stock, and subsequently appointed a representative to Morgan Stanley's board of directors.

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On October 21, 2008, we completed a tender offer for outstanding shares of ACOM CO., LTD. common stock, raising our ownership in ACOM to approximately 40%.

On November 4, 2008, BTMU completed the acquisition of all of the shares of common stock of UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC, not previously owned by BTMU and, as a result, UNBC became a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of MUFG.

On May 1, 2010, we and Morgan Stanley integrated our securities and investment banking businesses in Japan into two joint venture securities companies, one of which is MUMSS. MUMSS was created by spinning off the wholesale and retail securities businesses conducted in Japan from MUSHD and subsequently assuming certain operations in Japan from a subsidiary of Morgan Stanley.

On June 30, 2011, we converted all of our Morgan Stanley's convertible preferred stock into Morgan Stanley's common stock, resulting in our holding approximately 22.4% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley. Further, we appointed a second representative to Morgan Stanley's board of directors on July 20, 2011. Following the conversion on June 30, 2011, Morgan Stanley became our equity-method affiliate. As of March 31, 2015, we held approximately 21.9% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley and had two representatives appointed to Morgan Stanley's board of directors. We and Morgan Stanley continue to pursue a variety of business opportunities in Japan and abroad in accordance with the global strategic alliance.

On December 18, 2013, we acquired approximately 72.0% of the total outstanding shares of Krungsri, or KS, through BTMU. As a result of the transaction, KS has become a consolidated subsidiary of BTMU.

On July 1, 2014, we integrated BTMU's operations in the Americas region with UNBC's operations, and changed UNBC's corporate name to MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation, or MUAH. On the same day, Union Bank, N.A., which is MUAH's principal subsidiary and our primary operating subsidiary in the United States, was also renamed MUFG Union Bank, N.A., or MUB. MUAH currently oversees BTMU's operations in the Americas region as well as the operations of MUB.

On January 5, 2015, BTMU integrated its Bangkok branch with KS through a contribution in kind of the BTMU Bangkok branch business to KS, and BTMU received newly issued shares of KS common stock. As a result of this transaction, BTMU's ownership interest in KS increased to 76.88%.

On June 25, 2015, our shareholders approved an amendment to our articles of incorporation to adopt our current governance framework with a board of directors and board committees, including statutorily mandated nominating committee, audit committee and compensation committee, each consisting of members of the board of directors. We previously had a governance framework with a board of directors and a board of corporate auditors. See Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices.

Our registered address is 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8330, Japan, and our telephone number is 81-3-3240-8111.

For a discussion of recent developments, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.

BTMU is a major commercial banking organization in Japan that provides a broad range of domestic and international banking services from its offices in Japan and around the world. BTMU's registered head office is located at 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8388, Japan, and its telephone number is 81-3-3240-1111. BTMU is a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) incorporated in Japan under the Company Law.

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BTMU was formed through the merger, on January 1, 2006, of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi and UFJ Bank Limited after their respective parent companies, MTFG and UFJ Holdings, merged to form MUFG on October 1, 2005.

Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi was formed through the merger, on April 1, 1996, of The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited and The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

The origins of Mitsubishi Bank can be traced to the Mitsubishi Exchange Office, a money exchange house established in 1880 by Yataro Iwasaki, the founder of the Mitsubishi industrial, commercial and financial group. In 1895, the Mitsubishi Exchange Office was succeeded by the Banking Division of the Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha, the holding company of the Mitsubishi group of companies. Mitsubishi Bank had been a principal bank to many of the Mitsubishi group companies but broadened its relationships to cover a wide range of Japanese industries, small and medium-sized companies and individuals.

Bank of Tokyo was established in 1946 as a successor to The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., a special foreign exchange bank established in 1880. When the government of Japan promulgated the Foreign Exchange Bank Law in 1954, Bank of Tokyo became the only bank licensed under that law. Because of its license, Bank of Tokyo received special consideration from the Ministry of Finance in establishing its offices abroad and in many other aspects relating to foreign exchange and international finance.

UFJ Bank was formed through the merger, on January 15, 2002, of The Sanwa Bank, Limited and The Tokai Bank, Limited.

Sanwa Bank was established in 1933 when the three Osaka-based banks, the Konoike Bank, the Yamaguchi Bank, and the Sanjyushi Bank merged. Sanwa Bank was known as a city bank having the longest history in Japan, since the foundation of Konoike Bank can be traced back to the Konoike Exchange Office established in 1656. The origin of Yamaguchi Bank was also a money exchange house, established in 1863. Sanjyushi Bank was founded by influential fiber wholesalers in 1878. The corporate philosophy of Sanwa Bank had been the creation of premier banking services especially for small and medium-sized companies and individuals.

Tokai Bank was established in 1941 when the three Nagoya-based banks, the Aichi Bank, the Ito Bank, and the Nagoya Bank merged. In 1896, Aichi Bank took over businesses of the Jyuichi Bank established by wholesalers in 1877 and the Hyakusanjyushi Bank established in 1878. Ito Bank and Nagoya Bank were established in 1881 and 1882, respectively. Tokai Bank had expanded the commercial banking business to contribute to economic growth mainly of the Chubu area in Japan, which is known for its manufacturing industries, especially automobiles.

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation

MUTB is a major trust bank in Japan, providing trust and banking services to meet the financing and investment needs of clients in Japan and the rest of Asia, as well as in the United States and Europe. MUTB's registered head office is located at 4-5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8212, Japan, and its telephone number is 81-3-3212-1211. MUTB is a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) incorporated in Japan under the Company Law.

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MUTB was formed on October 1, 2005 through the merger of Mitsubishi Trust Bank and UFJ Trust Bank Limited. As the surviving entity, Mitsubishi Trust Bank was renamed Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation.

Mitsubishi Trust Bank traces its history to The Mitsubishi Trust Company, Limited, which was founded by the leading members of the Mitsubishi group companies in 1927. The Japanese banking and financial industry was reconstructed after World War II and, in 1948, Mitsubishi Trust Bank was authorized to engage in the commercial banking business, in addition to its trust business, under the new name Asahi Trust & Banking Corporation. In 1952, the bank changed its name again to The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation.

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Nippon Trust and Banking and The Tokyo Trust Bank, Ltd., which were previously subsidiaries of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, was merged into Mitsubishi Trust Bank on October 1, 2001.

UFJ Trust Bank was founded in 1959 as The Toyo Trust & Banking Company, Limited, or Toyo Trust Bank. The Sanwa Trust & Banking Company, Limited, which was a subsidiary of Sanwa Bank, was merged into Toyo Trust Bank on October 1, 1999. The Tokai Trust & Banking Company, Limited, which was a subsidiary of Tokai Bank, was merged into Toyo Trust Bank on July 1, 2001. Toyo Trust Bank was renamed UFJ Trust Bank Limited on January 15, 2002.

Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd.

MUSHD is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MUFG. MUSHD functions as an intermediate holding company of MUFG's global securities business. MUSHD's registered head office is located at 5-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan, and its telephone number is 81-3-6213-2550. MUSHD is a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) incorporated in Japan under the Company Law. MUSHD has major overseas subsidiaries in London, New York, Hong Kong, Singapore and Geneva.

In April 2010, MUSHD, which was previously called Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd., or MUS, became an intermediate holding company by spinning off its securities and investment banking business operations to a wholly-owned operating subsidiary established in December 2009, currently MUMSS. Upon the consummation of the corporate spin-off transaction, the intermediate holding company was renamed Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd. and the operating subsidiary was renamed Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. The operating subsidiary was subsequently renamed MUMSS in May 2010 upon integration of our securities operations in Japan with those of Morgan Stanley.

MUS was formed through the merger between Mitsubishi Securities Co., Ltd. and UFJ Tsubasa Securities Co., Ltd. on October 1, 2005, with Mitsubishi Securities being the surviving entity. The surviving entity was renamed Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. and, in September 2007, became our wholly-owned subsidiary through a share exchange transaction.

Mitsubishi Securities was formed in September 2002 through a merger of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi's securities subsidiaries and affiliate, KOKUSAI Securities Co., Ltd., Tokyo-Mitsubishi Securities Co., Ltd. and Tokyo-Mitsubishi Personal Securities Co., Ltd., and Mitsubishi Trust Bank's securities affiliate, Issei Securities Co., Ltd. In July 2005, MTFG made Mitsubishi Securities a directly-held subsidiary by acquiring all of the shares of Mitsubishi Securities common stock held by Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi and Mitsubishi Trust Bank.

Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd.

MUMSS is our core securities and investment banking subsidiary. MUMSS was created in May 2010 as one of the two Japanese joint venture securities companies between Morgan Stanley and us as part of our global strategic alliance. MUMSS succeeded to the investment banking operations conducted in Japan by a subsidiary of Morgan Stanley and the wholesale and retail securities businesses conducted in Japan by MUS. MUFG, through MUSHD, holds 60% voting and economic interests in MUMSS. MUMSS's registered head office is located at 5-2 Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0005 Japan, and its telephone number is 81-3-6213-8500. MUMSS is a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) incorporated in Japan under the Company Law. For more information on our joint venture securities companies, see B. Business Overview Global Strategic Alliance with Morgan Stanley.

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS is a major credit card company in Japan that issues credit cards, including those issued under the MUFG, NICOS, UFJ and DC brands, and provides a broad range of credit card and other related services for its card members in Japan. Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS is a consolidated subsidiary of MUFG. Mitsubishi

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UFJ NICOS's registered head office is located at 33-5, Hongo 3-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8411, Japan, and its telephone number is 81-3-3811-3111. Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS is a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) incorporated in Japan under the Company Law.

On August 1, 2008, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS became a wholly-owned subsidiary of MUFG through a share exchange transaction. On the same day, we entered into a share transfer agreement with The Norinchukin Bank, or Norinchukin, under which we sold some of our shares of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common stock to Norinchukin. Currently, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS is a consolidated subsidiary of MUFG. In March 2011, we and Norinchukin made additional equity investments in Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS in proportion to our and Norinchukin's respective beneficial ownership of approximately 85% and 15%, respectively.

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS was formed through the merger, on April 1, 2007, of UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd. and DC Card Co., Ltd. As the surviving entity, UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd. was renamed Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.

UFJ NICOS was formed through the merger, on October 1, 2005, of Nippon Shinpan Co., Ltd. and UFJ Card Co., Ltd. Originally founded in 1951 and listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in 1961, Nippon Shinpan was a leading company in the consumer credit business in Japan. Nippon Shinpan became a subsidiary of MUFG at the time of the merger with UFJ Card.

Prior to the merger between MTFG and UFJ Holdings in October 2005, DC Card was a subsidiary of MTFG while UFJ Card was a subsidiary of UFJ Holdings.

B. Business Overview

We are one of the world's largest and most diversified financial groups with total assets of ¥280.89 trillion as of March 31, 2015. The Group is comprised of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS (through MUSHD), Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and other subsidiaries and affiliates, for which we are the holding company. As a bank holding company, we are regulated under the Banking Law of Japan. Our services include commercial banking, trust banking, securities, credit cards, consumer finance, asset management, leasing and many more fields of financial services. The Group has the largest overseas network among the Japanese banks, comprised of offices and subsidiaries, including MUB and KS, in more than 40 countries.

Since April 2004, we have adopted an integrated business group system comprising our core business areas, which serve as the Group's core sources of net operating profit. As of March 31, 2015, we had five business segments: Integrated Retail Banking Business, Integrated Corporate Banking Business, Integrated Trust Assets Business, Integrated Global Business and Integrated Global Markets Business. In addition to these five integrated business groups, Krungsri, our banking subsidiary in Thailand, was treated as a business segment. For further information on our business segments, see Item 5.A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Business Segment Analysis.

As we began to implement our new medium-term management strategy in the current fiscal year ending March 31, 2016, we made changes to our business segments. Specifically, effective this current fiscal year, the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group, the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group, the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group, the Integrated Global Business Group and the Integrated Global Markets Business Group are renamed the Retail Banking Business Group, the Corporate Banking Business Group, the Trust Assets Business Group, the Global Business Group and the Global Markets Business Group, respectively. In addition, the Krungsri segment is integrated into, and made part of, the Global Business Group. The descriptions of the business groups that follow in this Item are based on the current business segments.

MUFG's role as the holding company is to strategically manage and coordinate the activities of these business segments. Group-wide strategies are determined by the holding company and executed by the banking subsidiaries and other subsidiaries.

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In October 2008, each of MUFG, BTMU, MUTB and UNBC (now MUAH) became a financial holding company under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act. For more information, see Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business We may not be able to maintain our capital ratios above minimum required levels, which could result in the suspension of some or all of our operations and B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation United States.

MUFG Management Policy

MUFG Group has formulated the Group Corporate Vision to clarify the nature of the Group's overall mission and the type of group it should aspire to be, and as a shared principle to unify the hearts and minds of Group employees, while meeting the expectations of our customers and society. Throughout the Group, the people of MUFG are working under three shared values Integrity and Responsibility, Professionalism and Teamwork, and Challenging Ourselves to Grow while aiming to be the world's most trusted financial group.

We have declared our message to the world as Quality for You, with management's emphasis on quality. Quality for You means that by providing high-quality services, we aspire to help improve the quality of the lives of individual customers and the quality of each corporate customer. The You expresses the basic stance of MUFG that we seek to contribute not only to the development of our individual customers but also communities and society. We believe that delivering superior quality services, reliability, and global coverage will result in more profound and enduring contributions to society.

Medium- and long-term management strategy

The operating environment for financial institutions is transforming substantially amidst such trends as the changes in consumption patterns stemming from the aging of the Japanese population and its declining birthrate and the advance of information and communications technology. It is crucial to the further progress of the MUFG Group for us to maintain an accurate understanding of such changes, and undertake evolution and reformation of our business model as a preemptive response to these changes. Based on this recognition, the MUFG Group turned its eye toward expected operating environment changes over the next decade, and launched a new medium-term business plan, which outlines the strategies that we intend to implement over the first three years of this period from the fiscal year ending March, 2016 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2018. The basic policy of the medium-term business plan is defined as Evolution and reformation to achieve sustainable growth for MUFG, and we have formulated Group business strategies and administrative practices and business foundation strategies of the plan based on three strategic focuses: Customer perspective, Group-driven approach, and Productivity improvements. Customer perspective calls on us to develop businesses based on changing customer needs. Group-driven approach inspires us to bolster inter-Group company unity and

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consider how to optimize our business on a Group-wide basis. Productivity improvements encapsulates our commitment to boosting competitiveness by pursuing higher levels of rationality and efficiency.

For the Group business strategies, we will seek to enhance support for wealth accumulation and stimulation of consumption for individuals, contribute to the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, and link contribution to the revitalization of the Japanese economy with the stable growth of MUFG in Japan. Globally, we aim to enhance and expand businesses by evolving and reforming our Corporate & Investment Banking, or CIB, model, sales and trading operation, and asset management and investor services operations. We will also work to further reinforce transaction banking operations and strengthen commercial banking platforms in Asia and the United States to construct a next-generation business base.

For the administrative practices and business foundation strategies, MUFG plans to streamline Group-wide operations and create administration practices that are appropriate for a global systemically important financial institution, or G-SIFI, with maintaining a strong capital base as the first priority. This is expected to enable us continue to operate a business model that evolves and transforms on a Group-wide and global basis while taking steps to respond to the higher expectations of outside stakeholders.

Retail Banking Business Group

The Retail Banking Business Group covers all retail businesses, including commercial banking, trust banking and securities businesses, and offers a full range of banking products and services, including financial consulting services, to retail customers in Japan. This business group integrates the retail businesses of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS and other affiliate companies of MUFG. We offer a full range of bank deposit products, including a non-interest-bearing deposit account that is redeemable on demand and intended primarily for payment and settlement functions. We also offer a variety of asset management and asset administration services, and trust products and other investment products, as well as other products and services described below.

MUFG, as an integrated financial services group, aims to respond to customers' specific needs, utilizing its breadth of businesses such as commercial banking, trust banking, securities and credit card businesses. The MUFG Group is committed to offering customers safe and reliable services by strengthening frameworks for, among other things, customer protection, legal compliance, and security response.

Service Improvement Project

BTMU has launched a project titled *Do Smart* with an aim to improve the quality of services for individual customers. In order to contribute to the lifelong wellbeing of customers and their families, this project focuses on enhancing online banking services with smartphones and other devices, and providing customized consulting to satisfy their needs.

Responding to Investment Needs

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We aim to ensure that customers can adequately inform themselves of investment opportunities by providing various mediums such as appointments with representatives, seminars at branches with investment experts as lecturers, and investment consultation sessions on weekends and national holidays, and during evening hours. We have also been expanding our product lines, adding services such as investment trusts and foreign currency deposits, in order to be better able to respond to customers' various investment needs. In addition, we have been working proactively to promote the Japanese individual savings account system, generally referred to as the NISA program, which offers tax exemptions on capital gains and dividend income for investments up to ¥1.0 million a year for a maximum of five years. As of March 31, 2015, we had approximately 693,000 NISA accounts.

We have focused on strengthening collaboration among group companies. For example, foreign bonds made available by MUMSS and other group securities companies are also available at BTMU and MUTB. Also,

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BTMU provides Retail Money Desk services at 64 branches across Japan, where investment experts seconded from MUMSS respond to customers' sophisticated investment needs. We have implemented methods that are designed to better communicate information regarding product and service options to customers. The use of tablet computers enables BTMU's sales representatives to propose products and services that match individual customers' needs by showing them the latest market information, detailed information on major products and services, and asset management and life-plan simulations. All MUTB branches now offer Private Account, an asset management account service through which each customer can consult with his or her portfolio manager in person to manage investments according to a personalized plan.

Responding to Insurance Needs

BTMU acts as a sales channel for a variety of insurance products, including annuity insurance, single premium whole life insurance, flat-rate premium whole life insurance, medical insurance, cancer insurance and nursing-care insurance. Insurance-sales specialists (insurance planners) and staff members who have taken insurance-sales and other relevant training take care of customers' various insurance needs. Individual annuity insurance, whole life insurance and medical insurance plans are available at all MUTB branches. Continued efforts will be made to further reinforce product lines and sales framework.

Responding to Needs Relating to Inheritance, Gift and Real Estate

MUTB offers a number of services including a testamentary trust service called *Ishindenshin* which helps customers prepare, maintain and execute wills, an inheritance planning service called *Shisan Keisho Planning* which helps customers manage and analyze financial assets and real estate properties comprehensively, and an inheritance procedure support service called *Wakachi Ai* which helps customers navigate the necessary procedures upon inheritance. BTMU and MUMSS also offer inheritance-related products and services, serving as sales agents of MUTB. MUTB's asset management service called *Zutto Anshin Shintaku*, which helps customers and their families protect their funds and allows them to receive funds according to their chosen plan, received the Nikkei Veritas Award in the Nikkei Excellent Products & Services Awards for 2012. In April 2013, an educational fund gift trust product called *Magoyorokobu* was launched. BTMU also sells this product as a sales agent of MUTB. In June 2014, MUTB launched a new trust product called *Okuru shiawase*, a life-time gift trust product with services to assist customers with the execution of the gift. MUTB and Mitsubishi UFJ Real Estate Services offer real estate brokerage services for both investment and business properties and residential properties, responding to customers' various real-estate-related needs.

Responding to Loan Needs

With respect to housing loans, BTMU offers Loans with Supplemental Health Insurance for Seven Major Illnesses through a third party insurance company to help with loan payments in case of unexpected major illnesses such as cancer or heart attacks, a group credit life insurance plan which is mandatory for housing loans, with reduced qualification requirements (*Wide Danshin*) and a preferred interest rate plan (*Gun-to Ureshii Housing Loan*). MUTB also offers housing loan plans incorporating *Wide Danshin* and other plans to respond to customers' needs. BTMU also offers Card Loans and Purpose-Specific Term Loans, depending on customers' needs. A card loan service called BANQUIC offers access to cash as quickly as in 40 minutes after the submission of an application through a video teller machine. Also, online applications are accepted 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and the underwriting process can be completed as quickly as in 30 minutes. Applications are also accepted over the phone. A card loan service called My Card Plus automatically loans money into the customers' linked account when its balance becomes negative. Customers who already have an account with BTMU can apply for this service online. Net DE Loan is a purpose-specific term loan, which BTMU-account-holder customers can, in most circumstances, apply for without visiting a bank branch. This loan can be used to pay for education, motor vehicle purchases and other purposes.

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Responding to Internet Banking Needs

BTMU and MUTB offer Internet banking services called Mitsubishi Tokyo UFJ Direct and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust Direct, respectively, which allow customers to, among other things, transfer money, check their balance, make time deposits, make investments, apply for housing loans, and consult specialists regarding investments. In 2013, transaction screens of Mitsubishi Tokyo UFJ Direct were renewed, making the service even more user-friendly. The number of users has grown to approximately 15 million as of March 31, 2015. As a countermeasure to increasing online fraud and other crimes, in March 2015, BTMU started to distribute key cards through which customers can obtain a one-time temporary pass code to access their online banking accounts.

Jibun Bank Corporation was founded by BTMU in collaboration with KDDI Corporation in June 2008. The convenience that Jibun Bank offers by allowing users to execute transactions at any time on their cellphones has attracted customers in a wide age group. In addition to enabling users to check their balance and transfer money, Jibun Bank offers other products and services such as yen-denominated time deposits, foreign currency deposits, and, since June 2013, Jibun Bank FX (over-the-counter foreign exchange margin trading). As of March 31, 2015, Jibun Bank had approximately 1.9 million retail customer accounts with a total balance of deposits of ¥660 billion. Jibun Bank aims to continue offering high-quality services under the motto of a bank in the palm of your hand.

Payment Business

Mitsubishi UFJ Nicos offers a variety of credit cards, including MUFG Card (Gold Card), a credit card with an annual fee starting at as low as ¥2,000. With five international credit card brands (JCB, Visa, Master Card®, American Express® and China UnionPay) available, MUFG Card is designed to meet customers' various needs. BTMU's Mitsubishi Tokyo UFJ VISA offers various reward programs, such as cash-back in exchange for earned points. To accommodate the diverse needs of consumers, Mitsubishi Tokyo UFJ VISA Debit card was launched in November 2013. The number of debit cards issued was approximately 453,000 as of March 31, 2015.

Development of Branch and ATM Networks

We have an extensive network of branches in the greater Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka areas. BTMU and MUTB have a nationwide ATM network, making use of convenience store ATMs and partnerships with other banks in addition to BTMU's and MUTB's own ATMs. In an effort to improve access to its ATMs, BTMU increased its ATM locations and extended operating hours and transaction-fee-free hours in 2013. At the same time, BTMU introduced a revised fee schedule for using partner banks' ATMs and transferring money using ATMs.

Finance Facilitation

We believe that finance facilitation for customers is one of our most important social responsibilities and strive to exemplify that standard. Although the Act Concerning Temporary Measures to Facilitate Financing for Small and Medium-sized Firms and Others has expired in Japan, our basic policy has not changed. We seek to offer consultation and otherwise deal attentively with small and medium-sized enterprise customers who wish to modify terms and conditions for repayment.

Strengthening the Compliance Framework

We have been making efforts to strengthen our frameworks for customer protection and legal compliance. BTMU has 260 compliance specialists stationed at its branches across the country. As for MUTB, branches are given guidance by compliance officers based in the Head Office. We intend to continue to strictly monitor the legal compliance associated with selling financial products and services.

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Corporate Banking Business Group

The Corporate Banking Business Group covers domestic corporate businesses, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and securities businesses, as well as businesses outside of Japan assisting mainly Japanese companies in executing and expanding their operations. Through the integration of these business lines, diverse financial products and services are provided mainly to our Japanese corporate customers, from large corporations to small and medium-sized enterprises. The business group has clarified strategic domains, sales channels and methods to match the different growth stages and financial needs of our corporate customers.

Responding to Large Corporation's Needs

We offer large Japanese corporations advanced financial solutions such as derivatives, securitization, syndicated loans and structured finance. Faced with the diversified and globalized needs of our customers, we also provide sophisticated solutions and strategic proposals through collaboration between MUFG group companies and BTMU overseas offices.

Responding to Small and Medium-sized Enterprise's Needs

We provide various financial solutions, such as loans and fund management, remittance and foreign exchange services, to meet the requirements of small and medium-sized enterprise customers. We also help our customers develop business strategies, such as overseas expansions, inheritance-related business transfers and stock listings.

Transaction Banking

Our transaction banking operations support customers with capital management, focusing on cash management and trade finance. Through our global network we support cust