

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC

Form 20-F

July 23, 2012

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 23, 2012

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, 2012

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)

Naoki Muramatsu, +81-3-3240-8111, +81-3-3240-7073, address is same 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: None

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 UnionBanCal 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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At March 31, 2012, (1) 14,154,534,220 shares of common stock (including 10,471,043 shares of common stock held by the registrant and its consolidated subsidiaries as treasury stock), (2) 156,000,000 shares of first series of class 5 preferred stock, and (3) 1,000 shares of class 11 preferred 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 US 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., respectively, as well as to MTFG and UFJ Holdings and their respective consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this Annual Report to the financial results or business of the MTFG group and the UFJ group refer to those of MTFG and UFJ Holdings and their respective consolidated subsidiaries. In addition, our banking subsidiaries refers to The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation and, as the context requires, their respective consolidated subsidiaries engaged in the banking business. References in this Annual Report to yen or ¥ are to Japanese yen, references to US dollars, US dollar, dollars, US\$ or United States dollars, references to euro or € are to the currency of the member states of the European Union, and references to £ are to British pounds sterling. Unless the context otherwise requires, references to the Great East Japan Earthquake generally mean the earthquake and the ensuing tsunami in the northeastern region of Japan that occurred on March 11, 2011, as well as the subsequent accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants. 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 US Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, including this Annual Report, and other reports to shareholders and other communications.

The US 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 intent, business plan, targets, belief or current 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 operations data and selected balance sheet data set forth below have 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, and the average balance information, the selected financial data set forth below are derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP.

Upon the conversion of the convertible preferred stock issued to us by Morgan Stanley into shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock on June 30, 2011, we adopted the equity method of accounting for our investment in Morgan Stanley for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. Accordingly, certain financial data for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2011 have been retroactively adjusted on a step-by-step basis as if the equity method of accounting had been in effect during the previous reporting periods.

You should read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our consolidated financial statements and other financial data included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 20-F. These data are qualified in their entirety by reference to all of that information.

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	Fiscal years ended March 31,				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	(in millions, except per share data and number of shares)				
Statement of operations data:					
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	¥ 4,366,811	¥ 3,895,794	¥ 2,757,866	¥ 2,550,144	¥ 2,595,956
Interest expense	2,087,094	1,599,389	774,400	670,673	640,139
Net interest income	2,279,717	2,296,405	1,983,466	1,879,471	1,955,817
Provision for credit losses	385,740	626,947	647,793	292,035	223,809
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	1,893,977	1,669,458	1,335,673	1,587,436	1,732,008
Non-interest income	1,778,114	175,099	2,469,411	1,694,822	1,440,576
Non-interest expense	3,620,336	3,608,784	2,508,060	2,460,446	2,322,642
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (benefit)	51,755	(1,764,227)	1,297,024	821,812	849,942
Income tax expense (benefit)	553,045	(259,928)	413,105	433,625	429,191
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(501,290)	(1,504,299)	883,919	388,187	420,751
Loss from discontinued operations - net	(2,670)				
Net income (loss) before attribution of noncontrolling interests	(503,960)	(1,504,299)	883,919	388,187	420,751
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	38,476	(36,259)	15,257	(64,458)	4,520
Net income (loss) attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ (542,436)	¥ (1,468,040)	¥ 868,662	¥ 452,645	¥ 416,231
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ (557,014)	¥ (1,491,593)	¥ 846,984	¥ 431,705	¥ 398,291
Amounts per share:					
Basic earnings (loss) per common share - income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ (53.79)	¥ (137.84)	¥ 68.72	¥ 30.55	¥ 28.17
Basic earnings (loss) per common share - net income (loss) available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	(54.05)	(137.84)	68.72	30.55	28.17
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share - income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	(53.79)	(137.84)	68.59	30.43	28.09
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share - net income (loss) available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	(54.05)	(137.84)	68.59	30.43	28.09
Number of shares used to calculate basic earnings (loss) per common share (in thousands)	10,305,911	10,821,091	12,324,315	14,131,567	14,140,136
Number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings (loss) per common share (in thousands)	10,305,911	10,821,091	12,332,681 ⁽²⁾	14,144,737 ⁽²⁾	14,156,820 ⁽²⁾
Cash dividends per share declared during the fiscal year:					
Common stock	¥ 13.00	¥ 14.00	¥ 11.00	¥ 12.00	¥ 12.00
	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.15
Preferred stock (Class 3)	¥ 60.00	¥ 60.00	¥ 60.00	¥ 30.00	
	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.34	
Preferred stock (Class 5)			¥ 100.50 ⁽³⁾	¥ 115.00	¥ 115.00
			\$ 1.10	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.45
Preferred stock (Class 8)	¥ 15.90	¥ 7.95			
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.07			
Preferred stock (Class 11)	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30
	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07
Preferred stock (Class 12)	¥ 11.50	¥ 11.50			
	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.12			

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	2008	2009	At March 31, 2010 (in millions)	2011	2012
Balance sheet data:					
Total assets	¥ 195,766,083	¥ 193,499,417	¥ 200,081,462	¥ 202,850,243	¥ 215,202,514
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	97,867,139	99,153,703	90,870,295	86,261,519	91,012,736
Total liabilities	186,612,152	187,032,297	190,980,363	194,187,331	206,344,067
Deposits	129,240,128	128,331,052	135,472,496	136,631,704	139,493,730
Long-term debt	13,675,250	13,273,288	14,162,424	13,356,728	12,593,062
Total equity	9,153,931	6,467,120	9,101,099	8,662,912	8,858,447
Capital stock Common stock	1,084,708	1,127,552	1,643,238	1,644,132	1,645,144

	2008	2009	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 (in millions, except percentages)	2011	2012
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Other financial data:					
Average balances:					
Interest-earning assets	¥ 172,467,323	¥ 173,242,745	¥ 175,370,688	¥ 180,260,385	¥ 184,179,147
Interest-bearing liabilities	156,151,982	156,084,859	158,156,363	161,344,664	165,420,569
Total assets	197,946,692	196,214,390	195,571,703	204,781,984	211,835,389
Total equity	10,038,425	8,069,262	7,871,505	8,987,129	8,594,310

	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Return on equity and assets:					
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders as a percentage of total average assets	(0.28)%	(0.76)%	0.43%	0.21%	0.19%
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders as a percentage of total average equity	(5.55)%	(18.48)%	10.76%	4.80%	4.63%
Dividends per common share as a percentage of basic earnings per common share	(4)	(4)	16.01%	39.28%	42.60%
Total average equity as a percentage of total average assets	5.07%	4.11%	4.02%	4.39%	4.06%
Net interest income as a percentage of total average interest-earning assets	1.32%	1.33%	1.13%	1.04%	1.06%

	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Credit quality data:					
Allowance for credit losses	¥ 1,134,940	¥ 1,156,638	¥ 1,315,615	¥ 1,240,456	¥ 1,285,507
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of loans	1.15%	1.15%	1.43%	1.42%	1.39%
Nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	¥ 1,679,672	¥ 1,792,597	¥ 2,007,619	¥ 2,064,477	¥ 2,178,541
Nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more as a percentage of loans	1.70%	1.79%	2.18%	2.36%	2.36%
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	67.57%	64.52%	65.53%	60.09%	59.01%
Net loan charge-offs	¥ 355,892	¥ 576,852	¥ 468,400	¥ 342,100	¥ 173,370

	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net loan charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	0.37%	0.58%	0.49%	0.39%	0.20%
Average interest rate spread	1.19%	1.23%	1.08%	0.99%	1.02%
Risk-adjusted capital ratio calculated under Japanese GAAP ⁽⁵⁾	11.19%	11.77%	14.87%	14.89%	14.91%

Notes:

- (1) Interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139,320 million on conversion rate adjustment of 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 potentially issuable by conversion of the Class 11 Preferred Stock.
- (3) Includes a cash dividend of ¥43.00 per share declared at the ordinary annual meeting of shareholders held on June 26, 2009, which was the annual dividend declared for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, and a cash dividend of ¥57.50 per share declared at the board of directors meeting held on November 18,

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2009, which represented one-half of the annual dividend declared for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

- (4) Percentages of basic loss per common stock have not been presented because such information is not meaningful.
- (5) Risk-adjusted capital ratios have been calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations, based on information derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP.

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The tables below set forth, for each period indicated, the noon buying rate in New York City for cable transfers in Japanese yen as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, expressed in Japanese yen per US\$1.00. On July 10, 2012, the noon buying rate was ¥79.44 to US\$1.00 and the inverse noon buying rate was US\$1.26 to ¥100.00.

	Year 2012					
	February	March	April	May	June	July ⁽¹⁾
High	¥ 81.10	¥ 83.78	¥ 82.62	¥ 80.36	¥ 80.52	¥ 79.95
Low	¥ 76.11	¥ 80.86	¥ 79.81	¥ 78.29	¥ 78.21	¥ 79.42

Note:

(1) Period from July 1, 2012 to July 10, 2012.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Average (of month-end rates)	¥ 113.61	¥ 100.85	¥ 92.49	¥ 85.00	¥ 78.86

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 the risks faced by us 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 are located in Japan and our business operations are conducted primarily in Japan, we may incur further 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, 2010, 2011 and 2012, 74.5%, 71.9% and 69.1% of our total assets were related to Japanese domestic assets, respectively, including Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds, which accounted for 73.8%, 77.5% and 81.1% of our total investment securities portfolio, and 20.2%, 22.6% and 23.0% of our total assets, respectively. Moreover, 72.8% of our total interest and non-interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 related to such income in Japan. Furthermore, as of March 31, 2012, our domestic loans in Japan accounted for approximately 73.8% of our total loans outstanding.

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The Japanese economy slowed down in the quarter ended June 30, 2011 following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011 and again in the third quarter ended December 31, 2011 as overseas economies deteriorated and the Japanese yen appreciated against other major currencies. The exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the US dollar fluctuated during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, with the yen appreciating to the highest rate for the fiscal year of ¥75.32 to the US dollar on October 31, 2011. As of July 10, 2012, the exchange rate was ¥79.25 to US\$1. The Japanese economy may further deteriorate if, for example, the yen continues to appreciate or remains at current levels against other currencies, consumer spending in Japan is negatively affected by various factors such as tax rate increases, or the global economy worsens due to the ongoing sovereign debt crisis in Europe. Shortages in electricity supply and electricity rate increases could also further adversely affect the Japanese economy. Growing global competition may adversely affect Japanese companies and, as a result, the Japanese economy as a whole. In addition, there is significant uncertainty surrounding political decision-making over, and the execution of measures in response to, issues that could have a significant impact on Japan's economy, including Japan's energy, tax and social security policies, issuance of government bonds as well as responses to the Great East Japan Earthquake. In recent periods, several credit rating agencies have downgraded the credit ratings of Japan's sovereign debt, including a downgrade by Moody's Japan K.K., or Moody's, in August 2011 and a downgrade by Fitch Ratings Japan Limited, or Fitch, in May 2012. For a detailed discussion on the business environment in Japan and abroad, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Environment and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

Since the accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants in March 2011, the Japanese electric utility industry has been experiencing significant difficulties and has been influenced by evolving public policy. In particular, The Tokyo Electric Power Company, Incorporated, or TEPCO, and the Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund, which is a government-supported fund, drafted a Comprehensive Special Business Plan to address TEPCO's problems following the accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants. That plan was approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in May 2012. The plan provides for a ¥1 trillion capital injection into TEPCO by the Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund in July 2012. In addition, as part of the plan, TEPCO has requested its primary lenders, which includes us, to (1) maintain all existing credit lines until TEPCO can procure financing independently through corporate bond issuances, (2) re-lend any previous loans that TEPCO may have repaid between March 11 and September 30, 2011, and (3) provide additional debt financing of up to approximately ¥1 trillion in aggregate (including the amount provided in response to the request as described in (2) above). No request for debt-forgiveness was made to the lenders as part of the plan. We are carefully monitoring TEPCO's progress under the plan, and are currently considering providing the requested financial support to TEPCO if TEPCO's operations and financial standing are in accordance with the plan without any material change. Assuming that we had provided the additional debt financing requested by TEPCO under the plan as of March 31, 2012, our aggregate loans outstanding to the Japanese electric utility industry would have been approximately 2% of our total outstanding loans as of such date.

Since, as described above, our domestic loans in Japan accounted for a significant portion of our loan portfolio, deteriorating or stagnant economic conditions in Japan have resulted in, and will likely further cause, indirect adverse effects on our financial results such as increases in credit costs as the credit quality of some borrowers could deteriorate. 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.

In addition, our Japanese domestic marketable equity securities portfolio and Japanese government bond portfolio may be adversely affected, depending on how the Japanese economy performs in general and what governmental policies may be adopted in the future. Deteriorating or stagnant economic conditions in Japan may also result in a decrease in the volume of financial transactions in general, which in turn may reduce our domestic income from fees and commissions. For a further discussion of our results of operations on a geographic basis, see Item 5.A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Geographic Segment Analysis.

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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. Especially, the financial turmoil caused by the credit crises in some European countries has negatively impacted wider markets, including those of both emerging and developed countries. As of March 31, 2012, based principally on the domicile of the obligors, assets related to Europe accounted for approximately 8.7% of our total assets, assets related to Asia and Oceania excluding Japan accounted for approximately 5.8% of our total assets, and assets related to the United States accounted for approximately 13.2% 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, index and basket credit default swaps, and credit linked notes. The notional amounts of these protections sold as of March 31, 2012 were ¥2.63 trillion, ¥0.67 trillion and ¥0.04 trillion, 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 ¥117.5 billion, ¥139.0 billion and ¥195.7 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. As of March 31, 2012, approximately 43% 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 nonrecurring basis. Generally, in order to establish the fair value of these instruments, we rely on quoted market 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.

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, or 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, nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more ranged from 1.70% to 2.36% as of the five recent fiscal year-ends, reaching its highest level of 2.36% as of March 31, 2011 and 2012. Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more increased to ¥2.2 trillion at March 31, 2012, from ¥2.1 trillion at March 31, 2011, primarily due to an increase in such loans in our domestic loan portfolio. If the recession in Japan worsens again, our

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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. For a discussion of our problem loans, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition and Selected Statistical Data Loan Portfolio.

Due to the nuclear power plant accidents in Fukushima Prefecture following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, certain areas in eastern Japan were affected by radiation contamination, and the Kanto region of Japan, where Tokyo is located, experienced electricity supply shortages. Electricity is expected to fall short in supply in wider regions of Japan. Electricity supply shortages are expected to have a significant negative impact on the recovery efforts in the northeastern region of Japan and could also disrupt the economic and industrial activities in other regions of Japan. Increased costs are expected to secure alternative sources of electricity, parts and other materials, and to provide financial support or compensation for affected individuals and companies. In addition, electricity rates have been raised, and may be further raised, which will affect our borrowers in Japan. As a result, our borrowers' financial condition and creditworthiness could deteriorate, and our credit-related expenses with respect to our domestic credit portfolio could increase.

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, 2012, 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 ¥3.3 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 21 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 about customers' creditworthiness and the value of collateral we hold. Negative changes in economic conditions or our borrowers' repayment abilities could require us to provide for additional allowance. For example, borrowers in wider regions of Japan may be adversely affected due to the compensation issues for affected individuals and companies, electricity power supply shortages and electricity rate increases, and other indirect consequences of the Great East Japan Earthquake beyond our expectations, as well as changes in governmental policies in the future. As a result, our borrowers may incur financial and nonfinancial 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. For a discussion of our allowance policy, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition.

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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 5.6% of our total investment securities portfolio, or 1.6% of our total assets, as of March 31, 2012. 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, 2012, with the closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average declining to ¥8,160.01 on November 25, 2011. As of July 10, 2012, the closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average was ¥8,857.73. Fluctuations in the Nikkei Stock Average have mainly reflected volatility in the global economy and weak investor sentiment that remains cautious in light of uncertainties surrounding the global financial and capital markets and, to some extent, the appreciating Japanese yen and the growing global competition adversely affecting Japanese companies. If stock market prices further decline or do not improve, we may incur additional 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. Further 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.

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

We have entered into 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 21.8% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley as of March 31, 2012 and continue to hold approximately \$0.5 billion, or ¥53.6 billion, 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, given that the voluntary conversion of the convertible preferred stock to the common stock was completed in June 2011. 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, we may suffer a financial loss on our investment or damage to our reputation. Because of a decline in the quoted market price of Morgan Stanley's common stock that we determined to be other than temporary in light of the increasingly stringent regulatory environment and the existing adverse economic events in Europe, 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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In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Morgan Stanley became an equity-method affiliate in our consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, Morgan Stanley's performance will have a more significant impact on our results of operations as a result of equity method accounting. Further, 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.

For a detailed discussion of our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

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-fifth 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 ¥757.9 billion as of March 31, 2012, compared to ¥872.0 billion as of March 31, 2011. Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS's consumer loan portfolio has been adversely affected by a series of regulatory reforms recently implemented in Japan.

The Japanese government implemented regulatory reforms affecting the consumer lending industry in recent years. In December 2006, the Diet passed legislation to reform the regulations relating to the consumer lending business, including amendments to the Law Concerning Acceptance of Investment, Cash Deposit and Interest Rate, etc., 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 Law Concerning Lending Business, 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 Law (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 Law Concerning Lending Business. As a result of the regulatory reforms, all interest rates are now subject to the lower limits imposed by the Interest Rate Restriction Law, compelling lending institutions, including our consumer finance subsidiaries and equity method investees, to lower the interest rates they charge borrowers. The new 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 new 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 ¥130 billion and ¥120 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

In addition, as a result of decisions by the Supreme Court of Japan prior to June 18, 2010 imposing stringent requirements under the Law Concerning Lending Business 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 Law.

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Following the various legal developments in June 2010 and other industry developments, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS revised its estimate by updating management's future forecast to reflect new reimbursement claims information and other data. As of March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, we had ¥84.2 billion, ¥136.9 billion and ¥99.4 billion of allowance for repayment of excess interest, respectively. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010,

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2011 and 2012, we recorded provisions for repayment of excess interest of ¥44.8 billion, ¥85.7 billion and nil, respectively. For the same periods, one of our equity method investees engaged in consumer lending, ACOM CO., LTD., had a negative impact of ¥23.1 billion, ¥96.4 billion and ¥19.3 billion, respectively, on Equity in losses of equity method investees net 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. In particular, in March 2011, we made a capital contribution of approximately ¥85.0 billion to Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS.

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 US Treasury bonds, that we hold has increased in recent fiscal years to 24.8% of our total assets as of March 31, 2012. In particular, the Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds accounted for 23.0% of our total assets as of March 31, 2012. 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 continue to decline because of the Bank of Japan's so-called monetary easing policy. Central bank's policies, however, may change, resulting in an interest rate increase. Separate from the central bank monetary policies, interest rates on the Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds could also significantly increase if there is a disruption in the market for Japanese national government bonds caused by shifts in investor attitude, fluctuations in other comparable debt instruments or adverse changes in the perception of Japan's sovereign risk. An increase in relevant interest rates, particularly if such increase is unexpected or sudden, may have a significant negative effect on the value of our bond portfolio. See Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Environment.

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, 2012, the average balance of our foreign interest-earning assets was ¥53.3 trillion and the average balance of our foreign interest-bearing liabilities was ¥34.5 trillion, representing 29.0% of our average total interest-earning assets and 20.9% of our average total interest-bearing liabilities during the same period. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, net foreign exchange gains, which primarily include transaction gains on the translation into Japanese yen of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and net gains on currency derivatives instruments entered into for trading purposes, were ¥34.3 billion, compared to net foreign exchange gains of ¥260.7 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, 2012 was ¥79.08 per US\$1.00, compared to the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 of ¥85.72 per US\$1.00. The change in the average exchange rate of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies had the effect of decreasing total revenue by ¥100.8 billion, net interest income by ¥55.0 billion and income before income tax expense by ¥45.6 billion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31,

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2012. For more information on foreign exchange gains and losses and foreign currency translation gains and losses, see Item 5.A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Results of Operations and Item 5.A. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Operating Results Effect of Change in Exchange Rates on Foreign Currency Translation.

Any adverse changes in the business of Union Bank, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States, could significantly affect our results of operations.

Union Bank, N.A., or Union Bank, is the primary subsidiary of UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC, which is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary in the United States. Union Bank has historically contributed to a significant portion of our net income. UNBC reported net loss of \$65 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, net income of \$573 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, and net income of \$778 million for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011. Any adverse developments which could arise at Union Bank may have a significant negative impact on our results of operation and financial condition. The risks relating to Union Bank have increased as Union Bank has been expanding its business through acquisitions of community banks within the United States. In April 2010, Union Bank acquired approximately \$600 million in total assets and assumed more than \$400 million in deposits of Tamalpais Bank, a California-based bank, and acquired approximately \$3.2 billion in total assets and assumed approximately \$2.5 billion in deposits of Frontier Bank, a Washington-based bank, pursuant to its respective purchase and assumption agreements with the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In March 2012, UNBC entered into a definitive agreement to acquire approximately \$5.9 billion in assets and assume approximately \$4.6 billion in deposits of Pacific Capital Bancorp, a bank holding company headquartered in California. In May 2012, Union Bank signed a definitive agreement to acquire Smartstreet, an Atlanta-based financial services division of PNC Bank, N.A., with approximately \$1 billion in deposits and comprehensive receivables offering and lockbox operations. If Union Bank is unable to achieve the benefits expected from its business strategies, including its business expansion strategy through acquisitions of community banks, we may suffer an adverse financial impact. Other factors that have negatively affected, and could continue to negatively affect, Union Bank's results of operations include adverse economic conditions, such as a downturn in the real estate and housing industries in California and other states within the United States, substantial competition in the banking markets in California and other states within the United States and uncertainty over the US economy, as well as the threat of terrorist attacks, fluctuating oil prices, rising interest rates, negative trends in debt ratings, additional costs which may arise from enterprise-wide compliance, or failure to comply, with applicable laws and regulations, such as the US Bank Secrecy Act and related amendments under the USA PATRIOT Act, and any adverse impact of the implementation of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, or the Dodd-Frank Act.

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 and capital adequacy and other financial problems. This 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 nonaccrual and restructured 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

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the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, with the percentage increasing from 8.0% to 8.9% between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012. 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 21.8% voting interest in Morgan Stanley as of March 31, 2012. 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 and other financial institutions for managing credit risk exposures, for facilitating client transactions, and for proprietary trading purpose. The notional amount of the protection we sold through these instruments was ¥3.3 trillion as of March 31, 2012.

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

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.

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 and trust 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. 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. Our risk management systems may prove to be inadequate and may not work in all cases or to the degree required. The substantial 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

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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 a detailed discussion of our risk management systems, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk.

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 13.8% from ¥10.91 trillion as of March 31, 2011 to ¥12.41 trillion as of March 31, 2012, accounting for 5.8% of our total assets as of March 31, 2012. 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 US 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, 2012, 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 ¥18.62 trillion, ¥12.41 trillion and ¥7.01 trillion, representing 8.7%, 5.8% and 3.3% of our total assets, respectively. See Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition.

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, and if the government's equity holdings decrease to a certain level, the two companies 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 businesses, including sales of various types of insurance and housing loans. The privatization of the Japan Post Group companies remains subject to political negotiations and government action. 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

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overseas. As a result of the strategic alliance and the joint venture companies that we formed with Morgan Stanley, we may be newly 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 Japan.

Regulatory matters and any future regulatory matters or regulatory changes could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

As a global financial services provider, our business is subject to increasing regulations and associated regulatory risks, as well as ongoing changes in laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice and interpretations in Japan and other markets where we operate. We may not be able to improve our compliance risk management systems and programs in a timely manner, and our risk management systems and programs may not be fully effective in preventing all violations of laws, regulations and rules.

Major global financial institutions currently face heightened regulatory scrutiny as a result of the concerns enveloping the global financial sector, and there is growing political pressure to demand even greater regulatory surveillance following several high-profile scandals and risk management failures in the financial industry. Because of our transactions or relationships with other global financial institutions or our activity or participation in the global financial market, we may become subject to various regulatory actions and other legal proceedings arising from such role.

Our failure or inability to comply fully with applicable 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. Regulatory matters 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 modify our business strategies and plans. For example, the regulations relating to the consumer lending business which became effective in June 2010 impose, among other things, a limit on the amount of loans available to individual borrowers, which have negatively affected our profitability. For more information on regulatory changes in the consumer finance industry, see Risks Related to Our Business. 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.

Furthermore, regulatory reforms recently implemented, proposed and currently being debated in the United States may also significantly affect our business operations. For example, the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act generally known as the Volcker Rule are designed to restrict banking entities' proprietary trading and private fund investment activities. The Volcker Rule is subject to final rule-making and interpretation, including with respect to the scope of its applicability to activities outside of the United States, and the impact of the rule on our business

operations remain uncertain. The Volcker Rule and other reform measures may ultimately be implemented in a manner that requires us to materially alter our business model or incur significant costs or losses. See Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation United States.

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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, Japanese and other international organizations that set accounting standards have released revisions to accounting standards applicable to retirement benefit obligations. In May 2012, the Accounting Standards Board of Japan published revised accounting standards that will require companies preparing their financial statements in accordance with Japanese GAAP to record as liabilities on balance sheets actuarial losses and unrecognized past service cost, which are currently not recorded as liabilities on balance sheets. Most of the revised accounting standards will be effective for the annual reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2013. The revised accounting standards could have a negative impact on our capital ratios since we calculate our capital ratios in accordance with Japanese banking regulations based on information derived from our financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP. 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.

In addition, 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**.

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 US 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 banking 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 banking subsidiary has a representative office in Iran. The US Department of State has designated Iran and other countries as state sponsors of terrorism, and US law generally prohibits US 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 \$8.0 million, representing less than 0.001% of our total assets, as of March 31, 2012. We do not have any loans outstanding to the financial institutions specifically listed by the US 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, and processing payments to or from entities in or affiliated with these countries on behalf of our customers that may be engaged in transactions or other relationships with such entities. We do not believe these transactions have a material impact on our business or financial condition.

We are aware of initiatives by US 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

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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.

The US 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 new Japanese regulatory requirements. There remains a risk of potential US regulatory action against us, however, if US regulators perceive the modified policies and procedures not to be in compliance with applicable regulations.

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 Financial Services Agency of Japan. As of March 31, 2012, our total risk-adjusted capital ratio was 14.91% compared to the minimum risk-adjusted capital ratio required of 8.00%, and our Tier I capital ratio was 12.31% compared to the minimum Tier I capital ratio required of 4.00%. 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, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB and UNBC is a financial holding company under the US Bank Holding Company Act. We or our banking subsidiaries may be unable to continue to satisfy the capital adequacy requirements because of:

increases in credit risk assets and expected losses we or our subsidiaries may incur due to fluctuations in our or our subsidiaries' loan and securities portfolios as a result of deteriorations in the credit of our borrowers and the issuers of equity and debt securities;

increases in credit costs we or our subsidiaries may incur as we or our subsidiaries dispose of problem loans or as a result of deteriorations in the credit of our borrowers;

declines in the value of our or our subsidiaries' securities portfolio;

changes in the capital ratio requirements or in the guidelines regarding the calculation of bank holding companies' or banks' capital ratios or changes in the regulatory capital requirements for securities firms;

a reduction in the value of our or our subsidiaries' deferred tax assets;

adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates; or

other adverse developments discussed in these risk factors.

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 expected to be introduced in phases starting in calendar 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, in July 2011, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision proposed additional loss absorbency requirements to supplement the common equity Tier I capital requirement ranging from 1% to 2.5% for global systemically important banks, depending on the bank's systemic importance, to be introduced in

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phases starting in calendar 2016. In November 2011, the Financial Stability Board tentatively identified us as a globally systemically important financial institution, or G-SIFI. Based on the Basel III framework, the Japanese capital ratio framework, which is currently based on Basel II, has been revised to implement the more stringent requirements, which will be effective as of March 31, 2013. Likewise, local banking regulators outside of Japan, such as those in the United States, 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.

If our capital ratios fall below required levels, the Financial Services Agency of Japan 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 US 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. US 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, 2012, the balance of goodwill was ¥354.3 billion.

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](#).

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 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 Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holding Co., Ltd, or MUSHD, by one-notch from A1 to A2. On July 20, 2012, Fitch downgraded the ratings assigned to BTMU and MUTB by one-notch from A to A-. 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 in August 2011, 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. The downgrades by Fitch on July 20, 2012 may result in additional modifications in the future.

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Assuming all of the relevant credit rating agencies downgraded the credit ratings of BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD by one-notch on March 31, 2012, 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 ¥9.6 billion. Assuming a two-notch downgrade by all of the relevant credit rating agencies occurred on the same

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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 ¥17.0 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. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Sources of Funding and Liquidity.

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, corporate auditors or other management members, or to enforce against us or those persons judgments obtained in US courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the US federal or state securities laws.

We are a joint stock company incorporated under the laws of Japan. Almost all of our directors, corporate auditors or other 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 US 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 US courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the US 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 US courts, of claims predicated solely upon the US 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 US courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the US 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 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

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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.

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., or Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, 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 Bank Limited 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 Bank Limited 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, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. 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 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.

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Pursuant to an agreement between us and Morgan Stanley on April 21, 2011, we converted all of the Morgan Stanley's convertible preferred stock we previously held into Morgan Stanley's common stock on June 30, 2011, resulting in our holding approximately 22.4% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley, and 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, 2012, we held approximately 21.8% 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.

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.

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.

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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 the premier banking services especially for small and medium-sized companies and individuals.

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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.

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.

Nippon Trust Bank and The Tokyo Trust Bank, Ltd., which were previously subsidiaries of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, were 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, Shanghai 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,

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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.

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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 as one of the two Japanese joint venture securities companies in May 2010 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 global strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley, see B. Business Overview Global Strategic Alliance with Morgan Stanley and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

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 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 ¥215 trillion as of March 31, 2012. 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,

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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 Union Bank, in more than 40 countries.

While maintaining the corporate cultures and core competencies of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS (through MUSHD) and Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, we, as the holding company, seek to work with them to find ways to:

establish a more diversified financial services group operating across business sectors;

leverage the flexibility afforded by our organizational structure to expand our business;

benefit from the collective expertise of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS (through MUSHD) and Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS;

achieve operational efficiencies and economies of scale; and

enhance the sophistication and comprehensiveness of the Group's risk management expertise.

In April 2004, we introduced an integrated business group system comprising three core business areas: Retail, Corporate, and Trust Assets. These three businesses serve as the Group's core sources of net operating profit. In March 2011, the sales and trading business of MUMSS was transferred from the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group to Global Markets, as described below. In July 2011, we added the Integrated Global Business Group (MUFG Global) as a fourth area by shifting some of our global operations mainly from the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group. This change in our business segment was implemented to more effectively coordinate and enhance our group-wide efforts to strengthen and expand overseas operations. Our remaining business areas are grouped into Global Markets and Other. In addition, MUFG's role as the holding company has expanded from strategic coordination to integrated strategic management. Group-wide strategies are determined by the holding company and executed by the banking subsidiaries and other subsidiaries.

In October 2008, each of MUFG, BTMU, MUTB and UNBC became a financial holding company under the US 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

The MUFG Group put in place a management philosophy when the Group was formed. This has now been reworked to become the Group Corporate Vision, outlined below. Throughout the Group, the individuals at the MUFG Group are working under three shared values Integrity and Responsibility, Professionalism and Teamwork, and Challenge Ourselves to Grow while aiming to be the world's most trusted financial group.

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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.

Integrated Retail Banking Business Group

The Integrated Retail Banking Business Group covers all domestic retail businesses, including commercial banking, trust banking and securities businesses, and we offer a full range of banking products and services, including financial consulting services, to retail customers in Japan. This business group integrates the retail business of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS and other affiliate companies of MUFG.

Deposits and retail asset management services. 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, and is fully insured by the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan without a maximum amount limitation.

We offer a variety of asset management and asset administration services to individuals, including savings instruments such as current accounts, ordinary deposits, time deposits, deposits at notice and other deposit facilities. We also offer trust products, such as money trusts, and other investment products, such as investment trusts and foreign currency deposits.

We create portfolios tailored to customer needs by combining savings instruments and investment products. We also provide a range of asset management and asset administration products as well as customized trust products for high net worth individuals, as well as advisory services relating to, among other things, the purchase and disposal of real estate and effective land utilization, and testamentary trusts.

Investment trusts. We provide a diverse lineup of investment trust products allowing our customers to choose products according to their investment needs through BTMU, MUTB and MUMSS as well as kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd., which specializes in online financial services. For example, as of March 31, 2012, BTMU offered our clients a total of 90 investment trusts. Moreover, BTMU has placed significant importance on providing after-sales advice to all of our customers who have purchased our investment trust products.

Insurance. We offer insurance products to meet the needs of our customers as a sales agent of third party insurance companies. Our current lineup of insurance products consists of investment-type individual annuity insurance, fixed-amount annuity insurance, single-premium whole-life insurance and level-payment insurance. BTMU has been offering life, medical and cancer insurance since December 2007, nursing-care insurance since April 2008 and car insurance since July 2009. As of March 31, 2012, BTMU offered 40 varieties of insurance products at 448 BTMU branches. MUTB also offers whole life insurance and medical insurance at all of its branches.

Financial products intermediation services. We offer financial products intermediation services through BTMU acting as an agent with three MUFG securities companies (MUMSS, Mitsubishi UFJ Merrill Lynch PB Securities Co., Ltd., and kabu.com Securities) and through MUTB acting as an agent with MUMSS. We offer securities, including publicly offered stocks, foreign and domestic investment trusts, Japanese government bonds, foreign bonds and various other products.

Loans. We offer housing loans, card loans, and other loans to individuals. With respect to housing loans, in addition to housing loans incorporating health insurance for seven major illnesses, BTMU began offering in June 2009 preferential interest rates under its Environmentally Friendly Support program to customers who

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purchase environment-conscious houses (e.g., houses with solar electric systems) which meet specific criteria in response to increasing public interest in environmental issues. BTMU also offers a card loan service called BANQUIC, for which applications can be accepted through the internet, telephone, video counter and mobile phone. A customer who has an account with BTMU can obtain loans through the BANQUIC service by having the loan proceeds directly remitted to the customer's BTMU account.

Credit cards. Among our group companies, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and BTMU issue credit cards and offer some preferential services provided by other MUFG group companies (including preferential rates for BTMU housing loans) to holders of the MUFG card issued by Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and gold cards issued by BTMU. BTMU has expanded value-added services and benefits for bank-issued credit card holders, including a point program where credit card holders can earn points by using their credit cards and exchange the points for cash or other preferential treatment for banking transactions through BTMU.

Retail securities business. We conduct our retail securities business in Japan through MUMSS which was formed in May 2010 through the integration of the domestic wholesale and retail securities business previously conducted by MUS and the investment banking business previously conducted by Morgan Stanley Japan Securities Co., Ltd., or Morgan Stanley Japan. See Global Strategic Alliance with Morgan Stanley below.

Domestic Network. We offer products and services through a wide range of channels, including branches, ATMs, video counters, and, Mitsubishi-Tokyo UFJ Direct (telephone, internet and mobile phone banking).

We offer integrated financial services combining our banking, trust banking and securities services at MUFG Plazas. These Plazas provide retail customers with an integrated and flexible suite of services at one-stop outlets. As of March 31, 2012, we provided those services through 31 MUFG Plazas.

To provide exclusive membership services to high net worth individual customers, we have Private Banking Offices featuring lounges and private rooms where we provide wealth management advice and other services to our customers in a relaxing and comfortable setting. As of March 31, 2012, we had 29 Private Banking Offices in Japan.

To improve customer convenience, BTMU has enhanced its ATM network and ATM related services. BTMU has also ceased to charge ATM transaction fees from customers of BTMU and MUTB for certain transactions. Furthermore, BTMU currently shares its ATM network with 7 Japanese local banks, AEON Bank, Ltd. and the banks belonging to the Japan Agricultural Cooperatives bank group. BTMU has also ceased to charge ATM transaction fees from customers who use these banks' ATMs for certain transactions.

Trust agency operations. We offer MUTB's trust related products and advisory services through our trust agency system not only for MUTB customers but also for BTMU and MUMSS customers. As of March 31, 2012, BTMU engaged in the following eight businesses as the trust banking agent for MUTB: testamentary trusts, inheritance management, asset succession planning, inheritance management agency operations, business management financial consulting, lifetime gift trusts, share disposal trusts, and marketable securities administration trusts. MUMSS engaged in the following three businesses as the trust banking agent for MUTB: testamentary trusts, inheritance management and asset succession planning. Because of Japan's aging society, customer demand for inheritance-related advice is increasing, and we aim to significantly strengthen our ability to cross-sell the inheritance products to our existing customers.

Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group

The Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group covers domestic and overseas corporate businesses, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and securities businesses. Through the integration of these business lines, diverse financial products and services are provided mainly to our Japanese corporate clients, from large corporations to medium-sized and small businesses. The business group has clarified strategic domains, sales channels and methods to match the different growth stages and financial needs of our corporate customers.

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Commercial Banking

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, or SME, customers. We also help our customers develop business strategies, such as inheritance-related business transfers and stock listings.

CIB (Corporate and Investment Banking)

We offer advanced financial solutions mainly to large corporations through corporate and investment banking services. Product specialists globally provide derivatives, securitization, syndicated loans, structured finance, and other services. We also provide investment banking services, such as M&A advisory, bond and equity underwriting, to meet our customers' needs.

A large part of our investment banking business in Japan is provided by MUMSS which was formed in May 2010 through the integration of the domestic wholesale and retail securities business previously conducted by MUS and the investment banking business conducted by Morgan Stanley Japan. See [Global Strategic Alliance with Morgan Stanley](#) below.

Transaction Banking

We provide online banking services that allow customers to make domestic and overseas remittances electronically. We also provide a global cash pooling/netting service, and the [Treasury Station](#), a fund management system for multi-company groups. These services are designed particularly for customers who have global business activities.

Trust Banking

MUTB's experience and know-how in the asset management business, real estate brokerage and appraisal services, and stock transfer agency services also enable us to offer services tailored to the financial strategies of each client, including securitization of real estate, receivables and other assets.

Integrated Trust Assets Business Group

The Integrated Trust Assets Business Group covers asset management and administration services for products such as pension trusts and security trusts by integrating the trust banking expertise of MUTB and the international strengths of BTMU. The business group provides a full range of services to corporate and pension funds, including stable and secure pension fund management and administration, advice on pension schemes, and payment of benefits to scheme members. The business group offers asset management products developed by our affiliated partners outside of Japan in order to meet diverse customer needs for asset management. With the aim of further enhancing the business, in

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December 2011, MUTB entered into a strategic business and capital alliance with AMP Capital Holdings Limited, an asset management company in Australia. For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

Our Integrated Trust Assets Business Group combines MUTB's trust assets business, comprising trust assets management services, asset administration and custodial services, and the businesses of Mitsubishi UFJ Global Custody S.A., Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd. and KOKUSAI Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Mitsubishi UFJ Global Custody S.A. provides global custody services, administration services for investment funds and fiduciary and trust accounts, and other related services to institutional investors. Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management and KOKUSAI Asset Management provide asset management and trust products and services mainly to individual customers and corporate clients in Japan.

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Integrated Global Business Group (MUFG Global)

The Integrated Global Business Group (MUFG Global) was established on July 1, 2011, to effectively coordinate and enhance our group-wide efforts to strengthen and expand overseas operations. MUFG Global is designed to clarify the leadership in, and enhance the coordination for, our overseas strategies on a group-wide basis.

Overseas business development has been an important pillar of our growth strategy. Aiming to further raise our presence in the global financial market, we are shifting our approach where each of our group companies individually promotes its overseas business to a more group-wide approach. The new approach is designed to enable us to exercise our comprehensive expertise to provide our overseas customers with value-added services more effectively.

As global financial regulations have become increasingly stringent following the recent global financial crisis, the realignment in the global financial industry has accelerated with financial institutions merging and entering into alliances particularly in Europe and the United States. Moreover, the importance of emerging markets in Asia and other regions has been rapidly growing, and the business environment surrounding the international financial industry is becoming more complex. In addition, customers' financing needs are becoming more diverse and sophisticated as their activities are becoming more globalized.

Amidst this dynamic environment, MUFG Global covers our overseas businesses, including commercial banking services such as loans, deposits and cash management services, retail banking, trust assets and securities businesses (with the retail banking and trust assets businesses being conducted through Union Bank), through a global network of more than 500 offices outside of Japan to provide customers with financial products and services that meet their increasingly diverse and sophisticated financing needs.

CIB (Corporate and Investment Banking)

Our CIB business primarily serves large corporations, financial institutions, and sovereign and multinational organizations with a comprehensive set of solutions for their financing needs. Through our global network of offices and branches, we provide a full range of services, including corporate banking services such as providing credit commitments and arranging the issuance of asset-backed commercial paper, investment banking services such as debt/equity issuance, and M&A advisory services, to help clients develop financial strategies. To meet clients' expectations for their various financing needs, we have established a client-oriented coverage business model and coordinate our product experts who can offer innovative finance services all around the world. With our acquisition from The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc of project finance assets consisting of loans for natural resources, power and other infrastructure projects in Europe, the Middle-East and Africa, and related assets in December 2010, we continue to seek to strengthen our project finance business, which is one of the core businesses of CIB. For more information on our transaction with The Royal Bank of Scotland Group, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects' Recent Developments.

Transaction Banking

We have Transaction Banking offices around the world through which we provide commercial banking products and services for corporations and financial institutions in managing and processing domestic and cross-border payments, mitigating risks in international trade, and performing asset and liability management. We provide customers with support for their domestic, regional and global trade finance and cash

management programs through our extensive global network.

Union Bank

UNBC is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of MUFG. UNBC is a US bank holding company with Union Bank being its primary subsidiary. Union Bank is a leading regional bank headquartered in California, ranked by

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the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, as the 21st largest bank in the United States in terms of total deposits as of March 2012. Union Bank provides a wide range of financial services to consumers, small businesses, middle-market companies and major corporations, primarily in California, Oregon, Washington, and Texas as well as nationally and internationally. In April 2010, Union Bank acquired loans and other assets and assumed deposits and other liabilities of Tamalpais Bank, a California-based bank, and Frontier Bank, a Washington-based bank, from the FDIC in separate FDIC-assisted transactions. In March 2012, UNBC entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Pacific Capital Bancorp, a bank holding company based in California with approximately \$5.9 billion in total assets and approximately \$4.6 billion in deposits. In May 2012, Union Bank entered into a definitive agreement with PNC Bank, N.A. to acquire Smartstreet, an Atlanta-based financial services division of PNC Bank that has approximately \$1 billion in deposits and provides banking services in the United States to homeowners associations and community association management companies. For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

Global Markets

Global Markets covers the asset and liability management and strategic investments of BTMU and MUTB, and sales and trading of financial products of BTMU, MUTB and MUMSS.

Other

Other mainly consists of the corporate centers of the holding company, BTMU, MUTB and MUMSS.

Global Strategic Alliance with Morgan Stanley

As of March 31, 2011, we held a total of approximately 47 million shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock, Series B Non-Cumulative Non-Voting Perpetual Convertible Preferred Stock (Series B Preferred Stock) with a face value of approximately \$7.9 billion, or ¥808.3 billion, and a 10% dividend, and Perpetual Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Preferred Stock (Series C Preferred Stock) with a face value of approximately \$0.5 billion, or ¥53.6 billion, and a 10% dividend.

On June 30, 2011, we converted all of the Series B Preferred Stock held by us for approximately 385 million shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock, resulting in us holding approximately 432 million shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock, which represented approximately 22.4% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley based on the number of shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2011. As of March 31, 2012, we held approximately 21.8% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley and held a total of approximately 432 million shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock and Series C Preferred Stock with a face value of approximately \$0.5 billion, or ¥53.6 billion, and a 10% dividend. As of the same date, we had two representatives appointed to Morgan Stanley's board of directors. We adopted the equity method of accounting for our investment in Morgan Stanley for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. For more information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

In May 2010, we and Morgan Stanley integrated our respective Japanese securities companies by forming two securities joint venture companies. We converted the wholesale and retail securities businesses conducted in Japan by MUS into MUMSS. Morgan Stanley contributed the investment banking operations conducted in Japan by its former wholly-owned subsidiary, Morgan Stanley Japan, to MUMSS, and converted the sales and trading and capital markets businesses conducted in Japan by Morgan Stanley Japan into an entity called Morgan Stanley

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MUFG Securities, Co., Ltd., or MSMS. We hold a 60% economic interest in MUMSS and MSMS, and Morgan Stanley holds a 40% economic interest in MUMSS and MSMS. We hold a 60% voting interest and Morgan Stanley holds a 40% voting interest in MUMSS, and we hold a 49% voting interest and Morgan Stanley holds a 51% voting interest in MSMS. Morgan Stanley's and our economic and voting interests in the securities joint venture companies are held through intermediate holding companies. We have retained control of MUMSS and we account for our interest in MSMS under the equity method due to our significant influence over MSMS. The board of directors of MUMSS has fifteen members, nine of whom are designated by us and six of whom are

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designated by Morgan Stanley. The board of directors of MSMS has ten members, six of whom are designated by Morgan Stanley and four of whom are designated by us. The CEO of MUMSS is designated by us and the CEO of MSMS is designated by Morgan Stanley. For a discussion of our recent capital contributions to MUMSS, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

We have also expanded the scope of our global strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley into other geographies and businesses, including (1) a loan marketing joint venture that will provide clients in the United States with access to expand the world-class lending and capital markets services from both companies, (2) an agreement to establish business referral arrangements in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, covering capital markets, loans, fixed income sales and other businesses, (3) a global commodities referral agreement whereby BTMU and its affiliates will refer clients in need of commodities-related hedging solutions to certain affiliates of Morgan Stanley, and (4) an employee secondment program to share best practices and expertise in a wide range of business areas.

See Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business If our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley fails, we could suffer financial or reputational loss.

Competition

We face strong competition in all of our principal areas of operations. The structural reforms in the regulation of the financial industry and recent developments in the financial market have resulted in some significant changes in the Japanese financial system and prompted banks to merge or reorganize their operations, thus changing the nature of competition from other financial institutions as well as from other types of businesses.

Japan

Since their formation in 2000 and 2001, the so-called Japanese mega bank groups, including us, the Mizuho Financial Group, and the Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group have continued to expand their businesses and financial group capabilities. Heightened competition among the mega bank groups is currently expected in the securities sector as they have recently announced plans to expand, or have expanded, their respective securities businesses. In May 2010, we and Morgan Stanley created two securities joint venture companies in Japan, MUMSS and MSMS, by integrating the operations of MUS and Morgan Stanley Japan. In May 2009, Mizuho Securities Co., Ltd. acquired Shinko Securities Co., Ltd. In September 2011, the Norinchukin Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. and Mizuho Securities entered into definitive agreements to expand areas of business cooperation and enhance collaborative relationships. In May 2012, Mizuho Securities and Mizuho Investors Securities Co., Ltd. entered into a merger agreement, pursuant to which the merger is expected to become effective on January 4, 2013. In October 2009, the Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group acquired the former Nikko Cordial Securities Inc. and other businesses from Citigroup Inc. For a discussion of the two securities joint venture companies created by us and Morgan Stanley, see B. Business Overview Global Strategic Alliance with Morgan Stanley.

The mega bank groups face heightened competition with other financial groups. For example, the Nomura Group acquired Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc.'s franchise in the Asia-Pacific region and investment banking businesses in Europe and the Middle East in October 2008. In addition, various Japanese non-bank financial institutions, non-financial companies as well as foreign financial institutions entered into the Japanese domestic market. For example, Orix Corporation, a non-bank financial institution, and the Seven & i Holdings group and Sony Corporation, which were both non-financial companies, began to offer various banking services, often through non-traditional distribution channels. Citigroup Inc. conducts its banking business in Japan through a locally incorporated banking subsidiary.

In the retail banking sector, customers often seek a broad range of financial products and services, such as investment trusts and insurance products. Recently, competition has increased due to the development of new products and distribution channels. For example, Japanese banks have started competing with one another by

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developing innovative proprietary computer technologies that allow them to deliver basic banking services in a more efficient manner, such as internet banking services, and to create sophisticated new products in response to customer demand.

In recent years, the Japanese government has identified several governmental financial institutions as candidates to privatize. In particular, the privatization of the Japan Post Group companies could substantially increase competition within the financial services industry as Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. is the world's largest holder of deposits. Although the Japanese government's privatization plan for the Japan Post Group companies was suspended in December 2009, a revised postal privatization law became effective in May 2012, allowing the government to commence its sales of shares in the Japan Post Group companies. The revised law only requires Japan Post Holdings Co., Ltd. to make efforts to sell its shares in Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. as soon as possible with no specific deadline. Additionally, under the revised law, Japan Post Bank and Japan Post Insurance may enter into new businesses upon obtaining government approvals, and if the government's equity holdings decrease to a certain level, the two companies 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 businesses, including sales of various types of insurance and housing loans. The privatization of the Japan Post Group companies remains subject to political negotiations and government action. See Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business 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 and B. Business Overview The Japanese Financial System Government Financial Institutions.

In the consumer finance sector, new regulatory reforms and legal developments have negatively impacted the business environment, resulting in failures of a large number of consumer finance companies, including a major consumer finance company's filing for corporate reorganization in September 2010. In April 2012, Promise Co., Ltd. became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group. See Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business 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.

The trust assets business is a growth area that is becoming increasingly competitive because of regulatory changes in the industry that have expanded the products and services that can be offered since the mid-2000s. In addition, there is growing corporate demand for changes in the trust regulatory environment, such as reforms of the pension system and related accounting regulations under Japanese GAAP. Competition may increase in the future as changes are made to respond to such corporate demand and regulatory barriers to entry are lowered. In October 2009, The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co., Ltd. acquired Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd. from Citigroup Inc. In April 2011, Sumitomo Trust and Banking and Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. established Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc., a holding company, to integrate their operations. In April 2012, Sumitomo Trust and Banking, The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited and Chuo Mitsui Asset Trust and Banking Company, Limited, the three trust bank subsidiaries of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, merged and were renamed Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited. As a result, competition is expected to intensify in the asset management and trust assets businesses.

Foreign

In the United States, we face substantial competition in all aspects of our business. We face competition from other large US and foreign-owned money-center banks, as well as from similar institutions that provide financial services. Through Union Bank, we currently compete principally with US and foreign-owned money-center and regional banks, thrift institutions, insurance companies, asset management companies, investment advisory companies, consumer finance companies, credit unions and other financial institutions.

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In other international markets, we face competition from commercial banks and similar financial institutions, particularly major international banks and the leading domestic banks in the local financial markets in which we conduct business. In addition, we may face further competition as a result of recent investments, mergers and other business tie-ups among global financial institutions.

The Japanese Financial System

Japanese financial institutions may be categorized into three types:

the central bank, namely the Bank of Japan;

private banking institutions; and

government financial institutions.

The Bank of Japan

The Bank of Japan's role is to maintain price stability and the stability of the financial system to ensure a solid foundation for sound economic development.

Private Banking Institutions

Private banking institutions in Japan are commonly classified into two categories (the following numbers are based on information published by the Financial Services Agency of Japan available as of May 7, 2012:

ordinary banks (128 ordinary banks and 57 foreign commercial banks with ordinary banking operations); and

trust banks (16 trust banks, including four Japanese subsidiaries of foreign financial institutions).

Ordinary banks in turn are classified as city banks, of which there are five, including BTMU, and regional banks, of which there are 107 and other banks, of which there are 16. Of the five city banks, Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and Mizuho Corporate Bank have announced a plan to merge, effective July 1, 2013. In general, the operations of ordinary banks correspond to commercial banking operations in the United States. City banks and regional banks are distinguished based on head office location as well as the size and scope of their operations.

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The city banks are generally considered to constitute the largest and most influential group of banks in Japan. Generally, these banks are based in large cities, such as Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, and operate nationally through networks of branch offices. City banks have traditionally emphasized their business with large corporate clients, including the major industrial companies in Japan. However, many of these banks, including BTMU, in recent years have increased their emphasis on other markets, such as small and medium-sized companies and retail banking.

With some exceptions, the regional banks tend to be much smaller in terms of total assets than the city banks. Each of the regional banks is based in one of the Japanese prefectures and extends its operations into neighboring prefectures. Their clients are mostly regional enterprises and local public utilities. The regional banks also lend to large corporations. In line with the recent trend among financial institutions toward mergers or business tie-ups, various regional banks have announced or are currently negotiating or pursuing integration transactions.

Trust banks, including MUTB, provide various trust services relating to money trusts, pension trusts and investment trusts and offer other services relating to real estate, stock transfer agency and testamentary services as well as banking services.

In recent years, almost all of the city banks have consolidated with other city banks and in some cases, with trust banks. Integration among these banks was achieved, in most cases, through the use of a bank holding company.

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In addition to ordinary banks and trust banks, other private financial institutions in Japan, including shinkin banks or credit associations, and credit cooperatives, are engaged primarily in making loans to small businesses and individuals.

Government Financial Institutions

Since World War II, a number of government financial institutions have been established in Japan. These corporations are wholly owned by the government and operate under its supervision. Their funds are provided mainly from government sources. Certain types of operations undertaken by these institutions have been or are planned to be assumed by, or integrated with the operations of, private corporations, through privatization and other measures.

Among them are the following:

The Development Bank of Japan, which was established for the purpose of contributing to the economic development of Japan by extending long-term loans, mainly to primary and secondary sector industries, and which was reorganized as a joint stock company in October 2008 as part of its ongoing privatization process, the target completion date for which has been postponed until some time between April 2020 and March 2022;

Japan Finance Corporation, which was formed in October 2008, through the merger of the International Financial Operations of the former Japan Bank for International Cooperation, National Life Finance Corporation, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation, and Japan Finance Corporation for Small and Medium Enterprise, the primary purposes of which are to supplement and encourage the private financing of exports, imports, overseas investments and overseas economic cooperation, and to supplement private financing to the general public, small and medium enterprises and those engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery. In April 2012, Japan Finance Corporation spun off international operations to create Japan Bank for International Cooperation as a separate government-owned entity;

Japan Housing Finance Agency, which was originally established in June 1950 as the Government Housing Loan Corporation for the purpose of providing housing loans to the general public, was reorganized as an incorporated administrative agency and became specialized in securitization of housing loans in April 2007; and

The Japan Post Group companies, a group of joint stock companies including Japan Post Bank, which were formed in October 2007 as part of the Japanese government's privatization plan for the former Japan Post, a government-run public services corporation, which had been the Postal Service Agency until March 2003. The Japanese government's privatization plan for the Japan Post Group companies was suspended in December 2009. In May 2012, a revised postal privatization law became effective, allowing the government to commence its sales of shares in the Japan Post Group companies.

Supervision and Regulation

Japan

Supervision. The Financial Services Agency of Japan, an agency of the Cabinet Office, or FSA, is responsible for supervising and overseeing financial institutions, making policy for the overall Japanese financial system and conducting insolvency proceedings with respect to financial institutions. The Bank of Japan, as the central bank for financial institutions, also has supervisory authority over banks in Japan, based primarily on its contractual agreements and transactions with the banks.

The Banking Law. Among the various laws that regulate financial institutions, the Banking Law and its subordinated orders and ordinances are regarded as the fundamental law for ordinary banks and other private financial institutions. The Banking Law addresses capital adequacy, inspections and reporting to banks and bank holding companies, as well as the scope of business activities, disclosure, accounting, limitation on granting credit and standards for arm's length transactions for them. As a result of the amendment to the Banking Law and

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the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, effective as of June 2009, firewall regulations that separate bank holding companies or banks from affiliated securities companies have become less stringent. On the other hand, bank holding companies, banks and other financial institutions are required to establish an appropriate system to better cope with conflicts of interest that may arise from their business operations.

Bank holding company regulations. A bank holding company is prohibited from carrying out any business other than the management of its subsidiaries and other incidental businesses. A bank holding company may have any of the following as a subsidiary: a bank, a securities company, an insurance company and a foreign subsidiary that is engaged in the banking, securities or insurance business. In addition, a bank holding company may have as a subsidiary, any company that is engaged in a finance-related business, such as a credit card company, a leasing company or an investment advisory company. Certain companies that are designated by a ministerial ordinance as those that cultivate new business fields may also become the subsidiary of a bank holding company.

Capital adequacy. The capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the FSA that are applicable to Japanese bank holding companies and banks with international operations closely follow the risk-weighted approach introduced by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision of the Bank for International Settlements, or BIS. Since March 2007, Japanese banks have been subject to standards reflecting the Basel Committee standards called International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework, or Basel II.

Under the FSA guidelines reflecting Basel II, we and our banking subsidiaries currently use the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach, or the AIRB approach, to calculate capital requirements for credit risk as of March 31, 2011 and 2012. The Standardized Approach is used for some subsidiaries that are considered to be immaterial to the overall MUFG capital requirements, and UNBC has adopted a phased rollout of the internal ratings-based approach. Market risk is reflected in the risk-weighted assets by applying the Internal Models Approach to calculate general market risk and the Standardized Methodology to calculate specific risk. Under the Internal Models Approach, we principally use a historical simulation model to calculate value-at-risk amounts by estimating the profit and loss on our portfolio by applying actual fluctuations in historical market rates and prices over a fixed period. Under the FSA guidelines reflecting Basel II, we reflected operational risk in the risk-weighted assets by applying the Standardized Approach as of March 31, 2011 and the Advanced Measurement Approach as of March 31, 2012, respectively. For more information, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Operational Risk Management.

The capital adequacy guidelines are in accordance with the Basel II standards for a target minimum standard ratio of capital to modified risk-weighted assets of 8.0% on both consolidated and non-consolidated bases for banks with international operations, including BTMU and MUTB, or on a consolidated basis for bank holding companies with international operations, such as MUFG. Modified risk-weighted assets is the sum of risk-weighted assets compiled for credit risk purposes, market risk equivalent amount divided by 8% and operational risk equivalent amount divided by 8%.

Capital is classified into three tiers, referred to as Tier I, Tier II and Tier III. Tier I capital generally consists of shareholders' equity items, including common stock, preferred stock, capital surplus, noncontrolling interests and retained earnings (which includes deferred tax assets). However, recorded goodwill and other items, such as treasury stock, and unrealized losses on investment securities classified as securities available for sale under Japanese GAAP, net of taxes, if any, are deducted from Tier I capital. Tier II capital generally consists of:

the amount (up to a maximum of 0.6% of credit risk-weighted assets) by which eligible reserves for credit losses exceed expected losses in the internal ratings-based approach, and general reserves for credit losses, subject to a limit of 1.25% of modified risk-weighted assets determined by the partial use of the Standardized Approach (including a phased rollout of the internal ratings-based approach),

45% of the unrealized gains on investment securities classified as securities available for sale under Japanese GAAP,

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45% of the land revaluation excess,

the balance of perpetual subordinated debt, and

the balance of subordinated term debt with an original maturity of over five years and preferred stock with a maturity up to 50% of Tier I capital.

Tier III capital generally consists of short-term subordinated debt with an original maturity of at least two years and which is subject to a lock-in provision, which stipulates that neither interest nor principal may be paid if such payment would cause the bank's overall capital amount to be less than its minimum capital requirement. At least 50% of the minimum total capital requirements must be maintained in the form of Tier I capital.

Amendments to the capital adequacy guidelines limiting the portion of Tier I capital consisting of deferred tax assets became effective on March 31, 2006. The restrictions are targeted at major Japanese banks and their holding companies, which include MUFG and its banking subsidiaries. The banks subject to the restrictions will not be able to reflect in their capital adequacy ratios any deferred tax assets that exceed the limit of 20% of their Tier I capital.

In September 2009, the Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision, the oversight body of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, announced a comprehensive set of measures to modify the existing three pillars of the Basel II framework. In December 2009, the Basel Committee announced a package of proposals to strengthen global capital and liquidity regulations with the goal of promoting a more resilient banking sector. The proposals cover the following five key areas:

raising the quality, consistency and transparency of the capital base,

strengthening the risk coverage of the capital framework,

introducing a leverage ratio as a supplementary measure to the Basel II risk-based framework with a view to migrating to a minimum capital requirement treatment based on appropriate review and calibration,

introducing a series of measures to promote the build-up of capital buffers in good times that can be drawn upon in periods of stress, and

introducing a global minimum liquidity standard for internationally active banks that includes a 30-day liquidity coverage ratio requirement underpinned by a longer-term structural liquidity ratio.

These measures have not been effective yet in Japan. However, if adopted, the Japanese capital ratio framework, which is currently based on Basel II, is expected to be revised to implement these measures, thereby imposing possibly more stringent requirements.

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In regards to the proposals, the Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision reached an agreement on the new global regulatory framework, which has been referred to as Basel III, in July and September 2010. In December 2010, the Basel Committee agreed on the details of the Basel III rules. The agreement on Basel III includes the following:

raising the quality of capital to ensure banks are able to better absorb losses on both a going concern and a gone concern basis,

increasing the risk coverage of the capital framework, in particular for trading activities, securitizations, exposures to off-balance sheet vehicles and counterparty credit exposures arising from derivatives,

raising the level of minimum capital requirements, including an increase in the minimum common equity requirement from 2% to 4.5%, which is planned to be phased in between January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2015, and a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, which is planned to be phased in between January 1, 2016 and year end 2018, bringing the total common equity requirement to 7%,

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introducing an internationally harmonized leverage ratio to serve as a backstop to the risk-based capital measure and to contain the build-up of excessive leverage in the system,

raising standards for the supervisory review process (Pillar 2) and public disclosures (Pillar 3), together with additional guidance in the areas of sound valuation practices, stress testing, liquidity risk management, corporate governance and compensation,

introducing minimum global liquidity standards consisting of both a short term liquidity coverage ratio and a longer term, structural net stable funding ratio, and

promoting the build up of capital buffers that can be drawn down in periods of stress, including both a capital conservation buffer and a countercyclical buffer to protect the banking sector from periods of excess credit growth.

In January 2011, the Basel Committee issued its final minimum requirements to ensure loss absorbency at the point of non-viability. The requirements are designed to ensure that all classes of capital instruments fully absorb losses at the point of non-viability before taxpayers are exposed to loss, and require, among other things, that all non-common Tier I and Tier II instruments, such as non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock and subordinated debt, issued by an internationally active bank, be either written-off or converted into common equity upon the occurrence of certain trigger events. Instruments issued on or after January 1, 2013, must meet the new requirements to be included in regulatory capital. Instruments issued prior to January 1, 2013, that do not meet the requirements, but that meet all of the entry criteria for additional Tier I or Tier II capital, will be considered as instruments that no longer qualify as additional Tier I or Tier II capital and will be phased out from January 1, 2013 in accordance with the above Basel III framework.

In July 2011, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision proposed additional loss absorbency requirements to supplement the common equity Tier I capital requirement ranging from 1% to 2.5% for global systemically important banks, depending on the bank's systemic importance. The additional loss absorbency requirements are expected to be phased in between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2018, and will become fully effective on January 1, 2019.

In November 2011, the Financial Stability Board tentatively identified us as a G-SIFI. The banks that are included in the group of G-SIFIs will be subject to stricter capital requirements. The group of G-SIFIs is expected to be updated annually, and the first group of G-SIFIs to which the stricter capital requirements will initially be applied is expected to be identified in 2014. The stricter capital requirements are expected to be implemented in phases from 2016.

Based on the Basel III framework, the Japanese capital ratio framework, which is currently based on Basel II, has been revised to implement the more stringent requirements, which will be effective as of March 31, 2013. Likewise, local banking regulators outside of Japan such as those in the United States 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. The new risk-weighted asset structure expected to be proposed under Basel III may also encourage us to modify our business model to focus more on flow-based client market businesses, such as transactional banking and asset management. We will continue to assess the potential impact of Basel III and other regulatory standards related thereto.

For a discussion on our capital ratios, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Adequacy.

Inspection and reporting. By evaluating banks' systems of self-assessment, auditing their accounts and reviewing their compliance with laws and regulations, the FSA monitors the financial soundness of banks, including the status and performance of their control systems for business activities. The FSA implemented the Financial Inspection Rating System, or FIRST, for deposit-taking financial institutions which has become applicable to major banks since April 1, 2007. By providing inspection results in the form of graded evaluations

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(i.e., ratings), the FSA expects this rating system to motivate financial institutions to voluntarily improve their management and operations. Additionally, the FSA currently takes the better regulation approach in its financial regulation and supervision. This consists of four pillars: (1) optimal combination of rules-based and principles-based supervisory approaches; (2) timely recognition of priority issues and effective response; (3) encouraging voluntary efforts by financial firms and placing greater emphasis on providing them with incentives; and (4) improving the transparency and predictability of regulatory actions, in pursuit of improvement of the quality of financial regulation and supervision.

The FSA, if necessary to secure the sound and appropriate operation of a bank's business, may request the submission of reports or materials from, or conduct an on-site inspection of, the bank or the bank holding company. If a bank's capital adequacy ratio falls below a specified level, the FSA may request the bank to submit an improvement plan and may restrict or suspend the bank's operations when it determines that action is necessary.

In addition, the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission of Japan inspects banks in connection with their securities business as well as financial instruments business operators, such as securities firms.

The Bank of Japan also conducts inspections of banks. The Bank of Japan Law provides that the Bank of Japan and financial institutions may agree as to the form of inspection to be conducted by the Bank of Japan.

Laws limiting shareholdings of banks. The provisions of the Antimonopoly Act that prohibit a bank from holding more than 5% of another company's voting rights do not apply to a bank holding company. However, the Banking Law prohibits a bank holding company and its subsidiaries from holding, on an aggregated basis, more than 15% of the voting rights of companies other than those which can legally become subsidiaries of bank holding companies.

Banks are also prohibited from holding shares in other companies exceeding their Tier I capital amount. For a detailed discussion on the capital requirements for Japanese banks, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Adequacy Capital Requirements for Banking Institutions in Japan.

The Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. The Financial Instruments and Exchange Law provides protection for investors and also regulates sales of a wide range of financial instruments and services, requiring financial institutions to improve their sales rules and strengthen compliance frameworks and procedures. Among the instruments that the Japanese banks deal in, derivatives, foreign currency-denominated deposits, and variable insurance and annuity products are subject to regulations covered by the sales-related rules of conduct under the act.

Article 33 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law generally prohibits banks from engaging in securities transactions. However, bank holding companies and banks may, through a domestic or overseas securities subsidiary, conduct all types of securities businesses, with appropriate approval from the FSA. Similarly, registered banks are permitted to provide securities intermediation services and engage in certain other similar types of securities related transactions, including retail sales of investment funds and government and municipal bonds.

Anti-money laundering laws. Under the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, banks and other financial institutions are required to report to the responsible ministers in the case of banks, the Commissioner of the FSA any assets which they receive while conducting their businesses that are suspected of being illicit profits from criminal activities.

Law concerning trust business conducted by financial institutions. Under the Trust Business Act, joint stock companies that are licensed by the Prime Minister as trust companies, including non-financial companies, are allowed to conduct trust business. In addition, under the Act on Concurrent Operation for Trust Business by Financial Institutions, banks and other financial institutions, as permitted by the Prime Minister, are able to

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conduct trust business. The Trust Business Act provides for a separate type of registration for trustees who conduct only administration type trust business. The Trust Business Act also provides for various duties imposed on the trustee in accordance with and in addition to the Trust Act.

Deposit insurance system and government measures for troubled financial institutions. The Deposit Insurance Act is intended to protect depositors if a financial institution fails to meet its obligations. The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established in accordance with this law.

City banks (including BTMU), regional banks, trust banks (including MUTB), and various other credit institutions participate in the deposit insurance system on a compulsory basis.

Under the Deposit Insurance Act, the maximum amount of protection is ¥10 million per customer within one bank. All deposits are subject to the ¥10 million maximum, except for non-interest bearing deposits that are redeemable on demand and used by the depositor primarily for payment and settlement functions (the settlement accounts). Deposits in settlement accounts are fully protected without a maximum amount limitation. Certain types of deposits are not covered by the deposit insurance system, such as foreign currency deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit. As of April 1, 2012, the Deposit Insurance Corporation charges insurance premiums equal to 0.107% on the deposits in the settlement accounts, which are fully protected as mentioned above, and premiums equal to 0.082% on the deposits in other accounts. If no financial institutions become insolvent during the year ending on March 31, 2013, the premiums will be retrospectively revised to 0.089% and 0.068%, respectively, and the balance will be returned.

Under the Deposit Insurance Act, a Financial Reorganization Administrator can be appointed by the Prime Minister if a bank is unable to fully perform its obligations with its assets or may suspend or has suspended repayment of deposits. The Financial Reorganization Administrator will take control of the assets of the troubled bank, dispose of the assets and search for another institution willing to take over its business. The troubled bank's business may also be transferred to a bridge bank established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the purpose of the temporary maintenance and continuation of operations of the troubled bank, and the bridge bank will seek to transfer the troubled bank's assets to another financial institution or dissolve the troubled bank. The Deposit Insurance Corporation protects deposits, as described above, either by providing financial aid for costs incurred by the financial institution succeeding the insolvent bank or by paying insurance money directly to depositors. The financial aid, provided by the Deposit Insurance Corporation, may take the form of a monetary grant, loan or deposit of funds, purchase of assets, guarantee or assumption of debts, subscription of preferred stock, or loss sharing. The Deposit Insurance Act also provides for exceptional measures to cope with systemic risk in the financial industry.

Further, against the background of the global financial crisis, in December 2008 the Act on Special Measures for Strengthening of Financial Function was amended in order to enable the Japanese government to take special measures in order to strengthen the capital of financial institutions. Under the act, banks and other financial institutions may apply to receive capital injections from the Deposit Insurance Corporation, subject to government approval, which will be granted subject to the fulfillment of certain requirements, including, among other things, the improvement of profitability and efficiency, facilitation of financing to small and medium-sized business enterprises in the local communities, and that the financial institution is not insolvent.

In response to the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011, the act was revised in July 2011, adding the special case for the financial institutions suffering damage from the disaster. Under the case, the requirement to create the improvement plan of profitability and efficiency is eased. Moreover, the application deadline has been extended from March 31, 2012 to March 31, 2017.

The Act on the Temporary Measures for the Facilitation of Finance to Small and Medium-sized Firms and Others. In December 2009, the Act on the Temporary Measures for the Facilitation of Finance to Small and Medium-sized Firms and Others became effective, requiring financial

institutions, among other things, to make an effort to reduce their customers' burden of loan repayment by employing methods such as modifying the term

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of loans at the request of eligible borrowers, including small and medium-sized firms and individual home loan borrowers. The new legislation also requires financial institutions to internally establish a system to implement the requirements of the legislation and periodically make public disclosure of and report to the relevant authority on the status of implementation. This legislation has been extended to March 31, 2013.

The Personal Information Protection Act. With regard to protection of personal information, the Personal Information Protection Act requires, among other things, Japanese banking institutions to limit the use of personal information to the stated purpose and to properly manage the personal information in their possession, and forbids them from providing personal information to third parties without consent. If a bank violates certain provisions of the law, the FSA may advise or order the bank to take proper action. In addition, the Banking Law and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law provide certain provisions with respect to appropriate handling of customer information.

Law Concerning Protection of Depositors from Illegal Withdrawals Made by Counterfeit or Stolen Cards. The Act on Protection, etc. of Depositors and Postal Saving Holders from Unauthorized Automated Withdrawal, etc. Using Counterfeit Cards, etc. and Stolen Cards, etc. requires financial institutions to establish internal systems to prevent illegal withdrawals of deposits made using counterfeit or stolen bank cards. The act also requires financial institutions to compensate depositors for any amount illegally withdrawn using counterfeit bank cards, unless the financial institution can verify that it acted in good faith without negligence, and there is gross negligence on the part of the relevant account holder.

Government Reforms to Restrict Maximum Interest Rates on Consumer Lending Business. In December 2006, the Diet passed legislation to reform the regulations relating to the consumer lending business, including amendments to the Act Regulating the Receipt of Contributions, 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 Law Concerning Lending Business 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 Law (between 15% per annum to 20% per annum depending on the amount of principal). Prior to June 18, 2010, gray-zone interests were permitted under certain conditions set forth in the Law Concerning Lending Business. As a result of the regulatory reforms, all interest rates are now subject to the lower limits imposed by the Interest Rate Restriction Law, compelling lending institutions, including our consumer finance subsidiaries and equity method investees, to lower the interest rates they charge borrowers. Furthermore, the new regulations, which became effective on June 18, 2010, require, 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.

In addition, as a result of decisions made by the Supreme Court of Japan prior to June 18, 2010, imposing stringent requirements for charging such gray-zone interest rates, consumer finance companies have been responding to borrowers' claims for reimbursement of previously collected interest payments in excess of the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Law. We continue to carefully monitor future developments and trends of the claims. See Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business 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.

Recent Regulatory Actions. In December 2011, JACCS Co., Ltd., an equity-method investee, received a business improvement order from the Kanto Bureau of Economy, Trade and Industry of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan under the Installment Sales Act of Japan in connection with extensions of credit to individuals without conducting a credit examination to determine the individual's repayment ability as required by the Act when JACCS experienced a system failure, resulting in loans extended to individuals in excess of their respective estimated repayment abilities. JACCS has implemented measures designed to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents and ensure an appropriate compliance framework. For further information, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Compliance.

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United States

As a result of our operations in the United States, we are subject to extensive US federal and state supervision and regulation.

Overall supervision and regulation. We are subject to supervision, regulation and examination with respect to our US operations by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or the Federal Reserve Board, pursuant to the US Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or the BHCA, and the International Banking Act of 1978, as amended, or the IBA, because we are a bank holding company and a foreign banking organization, respectively, as defined pursuant to those statutes. The Federal Reserve Board functions as our umbrella supervisor under amendments to the BHCA effected by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999, which among other things:

prohibited further expansion of the types of activities in which bank holding companies, acting directly or through nonbank subsidiaries, may engage;

authorized qualifying bank holding companies to opt to become financial holding companies, and thereby acquire the authority to engage in an expanded list of activities; and

modified the role of the Federal Reserve Board by specifying new relationships between the Federal Reserve Board and the functional regulators of nonbank subsidiaries of both bank holding companies and financial holding companies.

The BHCA generally prohibits each of a bank holding company and a foreign banking organization that maintains branches or agencies in the United States from, directly or indirectly, acquiring more than 5% of the voting shares of any company engaged in nonbanking activities in the United States unless the bank holding company or foreign banking organization has elected to become a financial holding company, as discussed above, or the Federal Reserve Board has determined, by order or regulation, that such activities are so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto and has granted its approval to the bank holding company or foreign banking organization for such an acquisition. The BHCA also requires a bank holding company or foreign banking organization that maintains branches or agencies in the United States to obtain the prior approval of an appropriate federal banking authority before acquiring, directly or indirectly, the ownership of more than 5% of the voting shares or control of any US bank or bank holding company. In addition, under the BHCA, a US bank or a US branch or agency of a foreign bank is prohibited from engaging in various tying arrangements involving it or its affiliates in connection with any extension of credit, sale or lease of any property or provision of any services.

On October 6, 2008, we became a financial holding company in the United States. At the same time, BTMU, MUTB, and UNBC, which are also bank holding companies, elected to become financial holding companies. As noted above, as a financial holding company we are authorized to engage in an expanded list of activities. These activities include those deemed to be financial in nature or incidental to such financial activity, including among other things merchant banking, insurance underwriting, and a full range of securities activities. In addition, we are permitted to engage in certain specified nonbanking activities deemed to be closely related to banking, without prior notice to or approval from the Federal Reserve Board. To date, we have utilized this expanded authority by electing to engage in certain securities activities, including securities underwriting, indirectly through certain of our securities subsidiaries. In order to maintain our status as a financial holding company that allows us to expand our activities, we must continue to meet certain standards established by the Federal Reserve Board. Those standards require that we exceed the minimum standards applicable to bank holding companies that have not elected to become financial holding companies. These higher standards include meeting the well capitalized and well managed standards for financial holding companies as defined in the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board. In addition, as a financial holding company, we must ensure that our US banking subsidiaries identified below meet certain minimum standards under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. At this time, we continue to comply with these standards.

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US branches and agencies of subsidiary Japanese banks. Under the authority of the IBA, our banking subsidiaries, BTMU and MUTB, operate four branches, one agency and eight representative offices in the United States. BTMU operates branches in Los Angeles, California; Chicago, Illinois; New York, New York; an agency in Houston, Texas; and representative offices in Washington, D.C; San Francisco, California; Seattle, Washington; Atlanta, Georgia; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Dallas, Texas; Jersey City, New Jersey; and Florence, Kentucky. MUTB operates a branch in New York, New York.

The IBA provides, among other things, that the Federal Reserve Board may examine US branches and agencies of foreign banks, and each branch and agency shall be subject to on-site examination by the appropriate federal or state bank supervisor as frequently as would a US bank. The IBA also provides that if the Federal Reserve Board determines that a foreign bank is not subject to comprehensive supervision or regulation on a consolidated basis by the appropriate authorities in its home country, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that the foreign bank or its affiliate has committed a violation of law or engaged in an unsafe or unsound banking practice in the United States, the Federal Reserve Board may order the foreign bank to terminate activities conducted at a branch or agency in the United States.

US branches and agencies of foreign banks must be licensed, and are also supervised and regulated, by a state or by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or the OCC, the federal regulator of US national banks. All of the branches and agencies of BTMU and MUTB in the United States are state-licensed. Under US federal banking laws, state-licensed branches and agencies of foreign banks may engage only in activities that would be permissible for their federally-licensed counterparts, unless the Federal Reserve Board determines that the additional activity is consistent with safe and sound practices. US federal banking laws also subject state-licensed branches and agencies to the single-borrower lending limits that apply to federal branches and agencies, which generally are the same as the lending limits applicable to national banks, but are based on the capital of the entire foreign bank.

As an example of state supervision, the branches of BTMU and MUTB in New York are licensed by the New York State Department of Financial Services, pursuant to the New York Banking Law. Under the New York Banking Law and the Superintendent's Regulations, each of BTMU and MUTB must maintain with banks in the State of New York eligible assets as defined and in amounts determined by the Superintendent. These New York branches must also submit written reports concerning their assets and liabilities and other matters, to the extent required by the Superintendent, and are examined at periodic intervals by the New York State Department of Financial Services. In addition, the Superintendent is authorized to take possession of the business and property of BTMU and MUTB located in New York whenever events specified in the New York Banking Law occur.

US banking subsidiaries. We indirectly own and control two US banks:

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (U.S.A.), New York, New York (through MUTB, a registered bank holding company),
and

Union Bank (through BTMU and its subsidiary, UNBC, a registered bank holding company).

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (U.S.A.) is chartered by the State of New York and is subject to the supervision, examination and regulatory authority of the Superintendent pursuant to the New York Banking Law. Union Bank is a national bank subject to the supervision, examination and regulatory authority of the OCC pursuant to the National Bank Act.

The FDIC is the primary federal agency responsible for the supervision, examination and regulation of the New York-chartered banks referred to above. The FDIC may take enforcement action, including the issuance of prohibitive and affirmative orders, if it determines that a financial

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institution under its supervision has engaged in unsafe or unsound banking practices, or has committed violations of applicable laws and regulations. The FDIC insures the deposits of both of our US banking subsidiaries up to legally specified maximum amounts. In the event of a failure of an FDIC-insured bank, the FDIC is virtually certain to be appointed as receiver, and would

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resolve the failure under provisions of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. An FDIC-insured institution that is affiliated with a failed or failing FDIC-insured institution can be required to indemnify the FDIC for losses resulting from the insolvency of the failed institution, even if this causes the affiliated institution also to become insolvent. In the liquidation or other resolution of a failed FDIC-insured depository institution, deposits in its US offices and other claims for administrative expenses and employee compensation are afforded priority over other general unsecured claims, including deposits in offices outside the United States, non-deposit claims in all offices and claims of a parent company. Moreover, under longstanding Federal Reserve Board policy, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength for its banking subsidiaries and to commit resources to support such banks.

Bank capital requirements and capital distributions. Our US banking subsidiaries are subject to applicable risk-based and leverage capital guidelines issued by US regulators for banks and bank holding companies. In addition, BTMU and MUTB, as foreign banking organizations that have US branches and agencies and that are controlled by us as a financial holding company, are subject to the Federal Reserve's requirements that they be well-capitalized based on Japan's risk based capital standards, as well as well managed. All of our US banking subsidiaries and BTMU, MUTB, and UNBC are well capitalized as defined under, and otherwise comply with, all US regulatory capital requirements applicable to them. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991, or FDICIA, provides, among other things, for expanded regulation of insured depository institutions, including banks, and their parent holding companies. As required by FDICIA, the federal banking agencies have established five capital tiers ranging from well capitalized to critically undercapitalized for insured depository institutions. As an institution's capital position deteriorates, the federal banking regulators may take progressively stronger actions, such as further restricting affiliate transactions, activities, asset growth or interest payments. In addition, FDICIA generally prohibits an insured depository institution from making capital distributions, including the payment of dividends, or the payment of any management fee to its holding company, if the insured depository institution would subsequently become undercapitalized.

The availability of dividends from insured depository institutions in the United States is limited by various other statutes and regulations. The National Bank Act and other federal laws prohibit the payment of dividends by a national bank under various circumstances and limit the amount a national bank can pay without the prior approval of the OCC. In addition, state-chartered banking institutions are subject to dividend limitations imposed by applicable federal and state laws.

Other regulated US subsidiaries. Our nonbank subsidiaries that engage in securities-related activities in the United States are regulated by appropriate functional regulators, such as the SEC, any self-regulatory organizations of which they are members, and the appropriate state regulatory agencies. These nonbank subsidiaries are required to meet separate minimum capital standards as imposed by those regulatory authorities.

Anti-Money Laundering Initiatives and the USA PATRIOT Act. A major focus of US governmental policy relating to financial institutions in recent years has been aimed at preventing money laundering and terrorist financing. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 substantially broadened the scope of US anti-money laundering laws and regulations by imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations, creating new crimes and penalties and expanding the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The US Department of the Treasury has issued a number of implementing regulations that impose obligations on financial institutions to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing, and to verify the identity of their customers. In addition, the bank regulatory agencies carefully scrutinize the adequacy of an institution's policies, procedures and controls. As a result, there has been an increased number of regulatory sanctions and law enforcement authorities have been taking a more active role in enforcing these laws. Failure of a financial institution to maintain and implement adequate policies, procedures and controls to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing could in some cases have serious legal and reputational consequences for the institution, including the incurrence of expenses to enhance the relevant programs, the imposition of limitations on the scope of their operations and the imposition of fines and other monetary penalties.

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Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. In recent years, US regulatory and enforcement agencies including the US Securities and Exchange Commission and the US Department of Justice have significantly increased their enforcement efforts of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or the FCPA. The FCPA prohibits US securities issuers, US domestic entities, and parties doing substantial business within the United States (including their shareholders, directors, agents, officers, and employees) from making improper payments to non-US government officials in order to obtain or retain business. The FCPA also requires US securities issuers to keep their books and records in detail, accurately, and in such a way that they fairly reflect all transactions and dispositions of assets. Those enforcement efforts have targeted a wide range of US and foreign-based entities and have been based on a broad variety of alleged fact patterns, and in a number of cases have resulted in the imposition of substantial criminal and civil penalties or in agreed payments in settlement of alleged violations. Failure of a financial institution doing business in the United States to maintain adequate policies, procedures, internal controls, and books and records on a global basis that address compliance with FCPA requirements could in some cases have serious legal and reputational consequences for the institution, including the incurrence of expenses to enhance the relevant programs and the imposition of fines and other monetary penalties.

Regulatory Reform Legislation. In response to the global financial crisis and the perception that lax supervision of the financial industry in the United States may have been a contributing cause, new legislation designed to reform the system for supervision and regulation of financial firms doing business in the United States, the so-called Dodd-Frank Act, was signed into law on July 21, 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act is complex and extensive in its coverage and contains a wide range of provisions that would affect financial institutions operating in the United States, including our US operations. Included among these provisions are sweeping reforms designed to reduce systemic risk presented by very large financial firms, promote enhanced supervision, regulation, and prudential standards for financial firms, establish comprehensive supervision of financial markets, impose new limitations on permissible financial institution activities and investments, expand regulation of the derivatives markets, protect consumers and investors from financial abuse, and provide the government with the tools needed to manage a financial crisis. Many aspects of the legislation require subsequent regulatory action by supervisory agencies for full implementation and, to date, a number of proposals for regulatory rule-making have been issued by those supervisory agencies that, if finally adopted, would have an impact on our operations. Since those rules are, for the most part, not yet adopted in final form, at this time we are unable to assess with certainty the potential impact of the Dodd-Frank Act on our operations.

Currently, the components of the Dodd-Frank Act that may impact our operations are the provisions relating to the Volcker Rule, enhanced prudential standards (including capital requirements, resolution plans, and credit reporting), derivatives regulation (including the swap push-out provisions), incentive-based compensation, the establishment of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and debit interchange fees. Although most of the regulatory rules regarding the foregoing components are still pending, based on information currently available to us, other than as discussed below, the impact of these components is expected to be mainly limited to our US operations and not to be material to us on a consolidated basis. We intend to continue to monitor developments relating to the Dodd-Frank Act and the potential impact on our activities inside and outside of the United States.

Under the Volcker Rule, we would be required to cease conducting certain proprietary trading activities (i.e., trading in securities and financial instruments for our own account) subject to certain exceptions including market-making, hedging, and underwriting activities if such activities are conducted within a rigorous compliance framework. While the Volcker Rule was intended to exclude restrictions on proprietary trading activities conducted solely outside of the United States, US regulators have not yet finalized rules or guidance on the application of this intended limitation. Most of our proprietary trading activities are generally executed outside of the United States, and we have only limited proprietary trading activity in our US subsidiaries. Accordingly, if the US regulators limit the extraterritorial application of the Volcker Rule to exclude our proprietary trading activities conducted outside of the United States, we do not expect the proprietary trading revenues attributable to our US subsidiaries as a result of the implementation of the Volcker Rule to be material to our operations based on our current revenues attributable to the proprietary trading activities conducted in our US subsidiaries.

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US regulators have also begun to issue final regulations governing swaps and derivatives markets as contemplated by the Dodd-Frank Act. We expect that the swaps activities of some of our subsidiaries and their branches will require such subsidiaries and branches to register as swap dealers with the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the US Securities and Exchange Commission during 2012. The regulations will impose substantial new requirements governing the conduct of swaps activities subject to the Dodd-Frank Act. US regulators have issued proposed guidance on the application of US regulations to activities of registered swap dealers outside of the United States. The potential extraterritorial application of swap dealer regulatory requirements, as proposed, could impose significant operational and compliance burdens on our swaps activities outside of the United States.

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. The Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment Act was enacted in March 2010 and contains provisions commonly referred to as FATCA. The US Department of the Treasury, or the US Treasury, acting through the Internal Revenue Service, is responsible for issuing regulations implementing FATCA. Although the US Treasury has issued preliminary guidance for implementation, including proposed regulations, final comprehensive rules and regulations governing implementation of FATCA have not yet been issued. Moreover, the United States and Japan have agreed to pursue a framework for intergovernmental cooperation to facilitate the implementation of FATCA. However, the details of this framework have not yet been finalized. FATCA is likely to require non-US financial institutions to develop extensive systems capabilities and internal processes to identify and report US persons who are subject to FATCA requirements. Developing and implementing those capabilities and processes is likely to be a complex and costly process and failure to do so in an adequate manner may subject any institution that fails to do so to serious legal and reputational consequences, including the imposition of fines and other monetary penalties. At this time we are unable to assess with certainty the potential impact of FATCA on our operations.

Recent Regulatory and Other Legal Developments. We have received requests and subpoenas for information from government agencies in some jurisdictions, including the United States and Europe, which are conducting investigations into past submissions made by panel members, including us, to the bodies that set various interbank offered rates. We are cooperating with these investigations. In addition, we and other panel members have been named as defendants in a number of civil lawsuits, including putative class actions, in the United States relating to similar matters. See Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Regulatory matters and any future regulatory matters or regulatory changes could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

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C. Organizational Structure

The following chart presents our corporate structure summary as of March 31, 2012:

Note:

(1) Consumer finance subsidiaries

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Set forth below is a list of our principal consolidated subsidiaries at March 31, 2012:

Note:

(1) Includes shares held in trading accounts, custody accounts and others.

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Premises and equipment at March 31, 2011 and 2012 consisted of the following:

	At March 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in millions)	
Land	¥ 391,602	¥ 381,977
Buildings	694,384	708,223
Equipment and furniture	667,073	687,228
Leasehold improvements	225,407	233,123
Construction in progress	15,007	19,330
Total	1,993,473	2,029,881
Less accumulated depreciation	1,030,925	1,042,407
Premises and equipment net	¥ 962,548	¥ 987,474

Our registered address is 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8330, Japan. At March 31, 2012, we and our subsidiaries conducted our operations either in premises we owned or in properties we leased.

The following table presents the book values of our material offices and other properties at March 31, 2012:

	Book value (in millions)
Owned land	¥ 381,977
Owned buildings	219,846

The buildings and land we own are primarily used by us and our subsidiaries as offices and branches. Most of the buildings and land we own are free from material encumbrances.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, we invested approximately ¥131.2 billion, primarily for office renovations and relocation.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

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Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with Item 3.A. Key Information Selected Financial Data, Selected Statistical Data and our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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Table of Contents**Introduction**

We are a holding company for The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd., or MUMSS (through Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., or MUSHD, an intermediate holding company), Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd., or Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, and other subsidiaries. Through our subsidiaries and affiliated companies, we engage in a broad range of financial businesses and services, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and asset management services, securities businesses, and credit card businesses, and provide related services to individual and corporate customers.

Key Income and Expense Figures

The following are some key figures prepared in accordance with US GAAP relating to our business:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	(in billions, except per share data)		
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	¥ 1,983.5	¥ 1,879.5	¥ 1,955.8
Provision for credit losses	647.8	292.0	223.8
Non-interest income	2,469.4	1,694.8	1,440.6
Non-interest expense	2,508.1	2,460.5	2,322.7
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	884.0	388.1	420.7
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	868.7	452.6	416.2
Diluted earnings per common share net income available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	68.59	30.43	28.09
Total assets (at end of fiscal year)	200,081.5	202,850.2	215,202.5

Note:

(1) Interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139.3 billion on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the one-time gain associated with the conversion, interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 would have been lower.

Our revenues consist of net interest income and non-interest income.

Net interest income. Net interest income is a function of:

the amount of interest-earning assets,

the amount of interest-bearing liabilities,

the general level of interest rates,

the so-called spread, or the difference between the rate of interest earned on interest-earning assets and the rate of interest paid on interest-bearing liabilities, and

the proportion of interest-earning assets financed by non-interest-bearing liabilities and equity.

Our net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 increased compared to that for the prior fiscal year, mainly due to the recognition as interest income of a ¥139.3 billion gain realized from an adjustment to the conversion rate associated with the conversion of Morgan Stanley's preferred stock into Morgan Stanley's common stock. The average lending volumes, however, slightly decreased. Although there was a slight improvement in interest rate spread due to the recognition of the gain stated above, the low global interest rate environment continued to affect our overall interest rate spread during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. Excluding the effect of the gain realized in connection with our conversion of Morgan Stanley's preferred stock of ¥139.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and the related preferred dividends of ¥66.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the average interest rate spread decreased 0.01 percentage points from

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0.96% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 to 0.95% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. For more information on the conversion of Morgan Stanley's preferred stock, see Recent Developments below.

The following table shows changes in our net interest income by changes in volume and by changes in rates for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011:

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010			Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011		
	versus			versus		
	fiscal year ended March 31, 2011			fiscal year ended March 31, 2012		
	Increase (decrease)					
	due to changes in					
	Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Net change	Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Net change
	(in millions)					
Domestic	¥ (41,926)	¥ (56,372)	¥ (98,298)	¥ (51,014)	¥ (36,835)	¥ (87,849)
Foreign ⁽²⁾	35,377	(41,074)	(5,697)	43,905	120,290	164,195
Total	¥ (6,549)	¥ (97,446)	¥ (103,995)	¥ (7,109)	¥ 83,455	¥ 76,346

Notes:

- (1) Volume/rate variance is allocated based on the percentage relationship of changes in volume and changes in rate to the total net change.
- (2) Interest income on foreign activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139.3 billion on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the one-time gain associated with the conversion, the increases would have been smaller for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. For more information, see Selected Statistical Data.

The following is a summary of the amount of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities average interest rates, the interest rate spread and non-interest-bearing liabilities for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	2010		Fiscal years ended March 31, 2011		2012	
	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate
	(in billions, except percentages)					
Interest-earning assets:						
Domestic	¥ 127,830.2	1.34%	¥ 130,922.3	1.16%	¥ 130,856.7	1.07%
Foreign ⁽¹⁾	47,540.5	2.20	49,338.1	2.08	53,322.4	2.24
Total	¥ 175,370.7	1.57%	¥ 180,260.4	1.41%	¥ 184,179.1	1.41%
Financed by:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Domestic	¥ 124,431.3	0.37%	¥ 126,908.2	0.29%	¥ 130,916.6	0.26%
Foreign	33,725.1	0.93	34,436.5	0.87	34,504.0	0.88
Total	158,156.4	0.49	161,344.7	0.42	165,420.6	0.39
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	17,214.3		18,915.7		18,758.5	

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Total	¥ 175,370.7	0.44%	¥ 180,260.4	0.37%	¥ 184,179.1	0.35%
Interest rate spread		1.08%		0.99%		1.02%
Net interest income as a percentage of total interest-earning assets		1.13%		1.04%		1.06%

Note:
 (1) Interest income on foreign activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139.3 billion on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the one-time gain associated with the conversion, the average rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 would have been lower. For more information, see Selected Statistical Data.

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Provision for credit losses. Provision for credit losses is charged to operations to maintain the allowance for credit losses at a level deemed appropriate by management. For the description of the approach and methodology used to establish the allowance for credit losses, see B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Loan Portfolio Allowance policy.

Non-interest income. Non-interest income consists of:

fees and commissions income, including

trust fees,

fees on funds transfer and service charges for collections,

fees and commissions on international business,

fees and commissions on credit card business,

service charges on deposits,

fees and commissions on securities business,

fees on real estate business,

insurance commissions,

fees and commissions on stock transfer agency services,

guarantee fees,

fees on investment funds business, and

other fees and commissions;

foreign exchange gains net, which include gains (losses) on foreign exchange derivative contracts (for example, foreign exchange gains and losses on currency derivatives), foreign exchange gains (losses) other than derivative contracts (for example, gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions), and foreign exchange gains (losses) related to the fair value option (for example, foreign exchange gains (losses) on securities under the fair value option);

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trading account profits net, which primarily include net profits (losses) on trading account securities and interest rate derivative contracts entered into for trading purposes, including assets relating to the following activities:

trading purpose activities, which are conducted mainly for the purpose of generating profits either through transaction fees or arbitrage gains and involve frequent and short-term selling and buying of securities, commodities or others; and

trading account assets relating to application of certain accounting rules, which are generally not related to trading purpose activities, but are classified as trading accounts due to application of certain accounting rules, such as assets that are subject to fair value option accounting treatment or investment securities held by variable interest entities that are classified as trading account securities;

Of the two categories, trading purpose activities represent a smaller portion of our trading accounts profits;

investment securities gains net, which primarily include net gains or losses on sales and impairment losses on securities available for sale;

equity in losses of equity method investees net, which includes our equity interest in the earnings of our equity investees and impairment losses on our investments in equity method investees;

gains on sales of loans; and

other non-interest income.

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The following table is a summary of our non-interest income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	(in billions)		
Fees and commissions income	¥ 1,139.5	¥ 1,128.4	¥ 1,100.0
Foreign exchange gains net	216.7	260.7	34.3
Trading account profits net	761.5	133.9	667.3
Investment securities gains net	223.0	121.8	19.4
Equity in losses of equity method investees net	(83.9)	(113.0)	(499.4)
Gains on sales of loans	21.2	14.5	15.6
Other non-interest income	191.4	148.5	103.4
Total non-interest income	¥ 2,469.4	¥ 1,694.8	¥ 1,440.6

Core Business Areas

We operate our main businesses under an integrated business group system, which integrates the operations of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS (through MUSHD), Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and other subsidiaries in the following four areas Retail, Corporate, Trust Assets, and Global. Of these four, the Integrated Global Business Group was added as of July 1, 2011 by shifting most of our global operations mainly from the Integrated Corporate Banking Group to more effectively coordinate and enhance group-wide efforts to strengthen and expand our overseas operations. These four businesses serve as the core sources of our revenue. Operations that are not covered under the integrated business group system are classified under Global Markets and Other. For further information, see A. Operating Results Business Segment Analysis.

Our business segment information is based on financial information prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, as adjusted in accordance with internal management accounting rules and practice and is not consistent with our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report, which have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. For information on a reconciliation of operating profit under our internal management reporting system to income before income tax expense shown on the consolidated statements of income, see Note 27 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The following table sets forth the relative contributions to operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 of the four core business areas and the other business areas based on our business segment information:

	Integrated Retail Banking Business Group	Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group	Integrated Trust Assets Business Group	Integrated Global Business Group		Global Markets	Other	Total	
				Other than UNBC	UNBC				
	(in billions)								
Net revenue	¥ 1,274.1	¥ 884.8	¥ 140.5	¥ 401.1	¥ 252.0	¥ 653.1	¥ 690.7	¥ (49.7)	¥ 3,593.5
Operating expenses	903.6	447.7	87.3	225.1	173.0	398.1	96.6	165.4	2,098.7
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 370.5	¥ 437.1	¥ 53.2	¥ 176.0	¥ 79.0	¥ 255.0	¥ 594.1	¥ (215.1)	¥ 1,494.8

Summary of Our Recent Financial Results and Financial Condition

We reported net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group of ¥416.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, compared to ¥452.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Our diluted earnings per share of common stock (net income available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥28.09, compared to diluted earnings per share of common

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stock of ¥30.43 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Income before income tax expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥849.9 billion, compared to income before income tax expense of ¥821.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Our business and results of operations as well as our assets are heavily influenced by trends in economic conditions particularly in Japan. In the first half of fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Japanese economy demonstrated modest recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and ensuing tsunami in the northern region of Japan that occurred on March 11, 2011 as well as the subsequent accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants, with a quarter-on-quarter real GDP growth rate of 1.9% in the July-September 2011 period, following a negative quarter-on-quarter growth rate of 0.4% in the April-June 2011 period. The growth in the July-September 2011 period particularly reflected a recovery in the supply chains disrupted by the earthquake, an increase in exports supported by increased manufacturing activities and improved consumer sentiment. The Japanese economy slowed down again with marginal quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in the October-December 2011 period, mainly due to a decrease in net exports reflecting the weak overseas economy and an increase in fuel imports for thermal electricity generation. The January-March 2012 period, however, demonstrated an upward trend again with a quarter-on-quarter real GDP growth rate of 1.2%, particularly supported by stronger consumer spending, backed partially by the restart of government subsidies for environmentally friendly car purchases, and an increase in public project spending as a result of the full implementation of the government's supplementary budget for post-earthquake restoration projects. Due to the weak overseas economy and persistent appreciation of the Japanese yen, the Japanese economy as a whole has not recovered fully, and remains vulnerable to negative external factors.

Reflecting the weak economic fundamentals, the closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average fluctuated throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The Nikkei Stock Average moved around ¥10,000 until late July 2011, followed by a declining trend towards late November 2011 when it reached the low ¥8,000s. It then improved to the ¥10,000s in late March 2012, followed then by a decline to the mid ¥8,000s to low ¥9,000s range through early July 2012. On top of the uncertainties overlaying the Japanese economy, fluctuations in the Nikkei Stock Average have mainly reflected volatility in the global economy and weak investor sentiment that remains cautious in light of uncertainties surrounding the global financial and capital markets and, to some extent, the appreciating Japanese yen and the growing global competition adversely affecting Japanese companies. See Business Environment below.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, our domestic revenue, which consists of interest income and non-interest income attributable to our operations in Japan, was ¥2,936.9 billion, while our total foreign revenue, which consists of interest income and non-interest income attributable to our operations outside Japan, was ¥1,099.6 billion, with revenue attributable to our operations in the United States contributing ¥192.8 billion, Asia and Oceania excluding Japan contributing ¥450.6 billion, and Europe contributing ¥290.5 billion. As a percentage of total revenue, domestic revenue has declined for the three fiscal years ended March 31, 2012. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, domestic revenue represented 72.8% of total revenue.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, domestic net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group was ¥163.3 billion. Foreign net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group was ¥252.9 billion for the same period. In particular, Asia and Oceania excluding Japan contributed ¥192.8 billion, more than half of which was derived from net income from China, while Europe contributed ¥113.6 billion, reflecting improvements in net trading gains and net interest income. This was mainly due to reductions in losses in our securities and consumer finance companies. In light of these trends, we plan to seek growth opportunities particularly in Asia and Europe.

More specifically, our net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 mainly reflected the following:

Net interest income was ¥1,955.8 billion, an increase of ¥76.3 billion from ¥1,879.5 billion for the previous fiscal year mainly due to the recognition as interest income of the ¥139.3 billion gain realized

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from the adjustment to the conversion rate when we converted the Morgan Stanley's preferred stock into Morgan Stanley's common stock. Exclusive of this one-time factor for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and the related preferred dividends of ¥66.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, net interest income was ¥1,816.5 billion, an increase of ¥3.0 billion compared to the previous fiscal year;

Provision for credit losses was ¥223.8 billion, a decrease of ¥68.2 billion from ¥292.0 billion for the previous fiscal year, primarily due to a decrease in domestic provision for credit losses, reflecting a smaller increase in restructured residential mortgage loans for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, when we experienced a higher than usual increase in such restructured residential mortgage loans;

Fees and commissions income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥1,100 billion, a decrease of ¥28.4 billion from ¥1,128.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease of ¥10.5 billion in fees and commissions from our securities business, reflecting the slowdown of the domestic market. The decrease in fees and commissions income was also due to decreases in trust fees, service charges on deposits, guarantee fees and fees from our investment funds business, reflecting a general decrease in the volume of these businesses;

Net foreign exchange gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥34.3 billion, a decrease of ¥226.4 billion from ¥260.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the US dollar remained relatively small compared to the previous fiscal year. As a result, foreign exchange gains other than derivative contracts decreased from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to a decrease in translation gains on monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. On the other hand, foreign exchange losses related to the fair value option improved from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to translation gains on securities denominated in foreign currencies;

Net trading account profits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥667.3 billion, an increase of ¥533.4 billion from ¥133.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. The increase in net trading account profits was largely due to an increase in net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives. In particular, net profits on trading account securities under the fair value option increased to ¥439.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥68.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, mainly due to an increase in gains on valuation of foreign currency denominated debt securities;

Net investment securities gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥19.4 billion, a decrease of ¥102.4 billion from ¥121.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease of ¥53.3 billion in gains on sales of marketable equity securities, and an increase ¥60.5 billion in impairment losses on marketable equity securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, reflecting the weakness in the Japanese domestic stock prices following the Great East Japan Earthquake; and

Net equity in losses of equity method investees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥499.4 billion, an increase of ¥386.4 billion from ¥113.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, mainly due to an impairment loss of ¥579.5 billion on our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock, resulting from a decline in the quoted market price of Morgan Stanley's common stock that we determined to be other than temporary in light of the increasingly stringent regulatory environment and the existing adverse economic events in Europe. For further information, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Our total loans outstanding at March 31, 2012 were ¥92.30 trillion, an increase of ¥4.80 trillion from ¥87.50 trillion at March 31, 2011. Before unearned income, net unamortized premiums and net deferred loan fees, our loan balance at March 31, 2012 consisted of ¥68.20 trillion of domestic loans and ¥24.19 trillion of

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foreign loans. Between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, domestic loans increased ¥0.65 trillion while foreign loans increased ¥4.14 trillion. The increase in domestic loans was primarily due to an increase in our loans outstanding to the other industries category, which includes the government sector, toward the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, although the average total loan balance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 decreased compared to the previous fiscal year. The increase in foreign loans was mainly due to higher loan volume reflecting our increased activities in Asia excluding Japan, as well as the expansion of the foreign operations of our banking subsidiaries.

Total allowance for credit losses at March 31, 2012 was ¥1,285.5 billion, an increase of ¥45.0 billion from ¥1,240.5 billion at March 31, 2011. This increase mainly reflected the deteriorating credit quality of our domestic borrowers in the manufacturing industry and the wholesale and retail industry. Following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, domestic industrial production weakened, which was adversely affecting many of our borrowers in the manufacturing industry. Although the overall private consumption in Japan gradually improved, the prices of most goods remained exposed to downward pressure, which had a negative impact on many of our borrowers in the wholesale and retail industry, particularly small and medium-sized companies. These factors contributing to the increase in total allowance were partially offset by the improved credit quality of the loan portfolio of the UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC, and Card segments. The total allowance for credit losses represented 1.39% of our total loan portfolio at March 31, 2012, a decrease of 0.03 percentage points from 1.42% at March 31, 2011. The decrease in the ratio of the total allowance for credit losses to our total loan portfolio primarily reflected the improved credit quality of the loan portfolio of the UNBC and Card segments. For more information, see B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Loan Portfolio.

Total investment securities increased ¥1.99 trillion to ¥61.04 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥59.05 trillion at March 31, 2011, primarily due to an increase of ¥4.16 trillion in Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds available for sale, partially offset by a ¥0.61 trillion decrease in corporate bonds and a ¥0.22 trillion decrease in marketable equity securities, reflecting the general decline in Japanese stock prices and weak market fundamentals. Our investments in Japanese national government and government agency bonds increased as part of our asset and liability management policy with respect to investing the amount of yen-denominated deposit funds exceeding our net loans. As a result, our holdings of Japanese national and government and Japanese government agency bonds as a percentage of our total assets have increased to relatively high levels, accounting for 23.0% of our total assets as of March 31, 2012.

The amortized cost of securities being held to maturity decreased ¥631.8 billion compared to the previous fiscal year mainly due to a ¥436.3 billion decrease in Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds and a ¥266.4 billion decrease in foreign governments and official institutions bonds as a result of the redemption of multiple tranches of bonds at maturity, partially offset by an increase in asset backed securities being held to maturity.

Other investment securities, consisting of nonmarketable equity securities, were primarily carried at cost of ¥0.91 trillion at March 31, 2012, compared to ¥1.70 trillion at March 31, 2011. The decrease reflected the conversion of Morgan Stanley's preferred stock into Morgan Stanley's common stock which was reclassified from Other investment securities to an investment in an equity method investee included in Other assets as of March 31, 2012.

Our financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013, as well as our financial condition at the end of that period, are expected to be affected to a large extent by how our borrowers and the Japanese economy respond to the effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011 and changes in the global economic conditions. The credit quality of some of our borrowers may deteriorate further than we currently expect, which could affect our credit costs and loan portfolio. See Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks related to Our Business Because a large portion of our assets are located in Japan and our business operations are conducted primarily in Japan, we may incur further losses if economic conditions in Japan worsen. and Business Environment below.

Business Environment

We engage, through our subsidiaries and affiliated companies, in a broad range of financial businesses and services, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and asset management services,

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securities businesses and credit card businesses, and provide related services to individuals primarily in Japan and the United States and to corporate customers around the world. Our results of operations and financial condition are exposed to changes in various external economic factors, including:

general economic conditions;

interest rates;

currency exchange rates; and

stock and real estate prices.

Economic Environment in Japan

In the first half of fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Japanese economy demonstrated modest recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and ensuing tsunami in the northern region of Japan that occurred on March 11, 2011 as well as the subsequent accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants. A quarter-on-quarter real GDP growth rate in the July-September 2011 period was 1.9%, following a negative quarter-on-quarter growth rate of 0.4% in the April-June 2011 period. The growth in the July-September 2011 period particularly reflected a recovery in the supply chains disrupted by the earthquake, an increase in exports supported by increased manufacturing activities and improved consumer sentiment.

The Japanese economy slowed down again with only a marginal quarter-on-quarter GDP growth in the October-December 2011 period, mainly due to a decrease in net exports reflecting the weak overseas economy and an increase in fuel imports for thermal electricity generation.

The January-March 2012 period, however, demonstrated an upward trend again with a quarter-on-quarter real GDP growth rate of 1.2%, particularly supported by stronger consumer spending, backed partially by the restart of government subsidies for environmentally friendly car purchases, and an increase in public project spending as a result of the full implementation of the government's supplementary budget for post-earthquake restoration projects. Due to the weak overseas economy and persistent appreciation of the Japanese yen, the Japanese economy as a whole has not yet recovered fully, and remains vulnerable to negative external factors.

Selected indicators for the most recent Japanese economy are discussed below:

Corporate Production: Industrial production plunged by 15.5% in March 2011 following the earthquake especially led by an approximately 50% drop in production relating to transportation machinery (such as automobiles). Although industrial production recovered slightly in the subsequent months, the supply chains and networks for plants and other supplies were not fully restored, and production levels for transportation machinery remained below pre-earthquake levels during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. Industrial production has been demonstrating improvement since the beginning of calendar 2012 in tandem with the gradual recovery in the Japanese economy supported by solid private consumption and government support to accelerate the recovery. The Industrial Production Index surged by 1.3% in March 2012 compared to February 2012, continuing its upward trend following the earthquake in

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March 2011. Transportation machinery, chemical engineering, and information and communication industry contributed to the growth, while electronic device, paper and pulp, and textile industry plunged. Although small, inventory investment by corporations also contributed by 0.3% to the real GDP growth in the January-March 2012 period. Careful attention is warranted as to how the economy and production levels will evolve going forward, which may be influenced by both positive factors such as restoration demand in the northern region of Japan and negative factors such as a weak European economy.

Net exports: Japan has experienced a trade deficit for the first time in 31 years in calendar 2011, mainly due to a decrease in exports following the earthquake and a high level of imports of oil and natural gas, along with persistent appreciation of the Japanese yen. Although gross exports significantly decreased

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following the earthquake in March 2011, gross exports started to increase in the January-March 2012 period. Gross exports rose by 3.0% quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period, mainly due to an increase in automobile exports to the United States, and an increase in general and electric machinery exports to Asia. Although imports also increased by 1.9% quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period mainly due to an increase in imports of fuels for thermal electricity generation, growth in exports exceeded that of imports, which, in turn, led to an increase in net exports by 1.1% quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period.

Employment Conditions: Employment conditions have been modest throughout calendar 2011 with stable yet lower than prior year unemployment rate of around 4.5% in calendar 2011 compared to that of 5.0% in calendar 2010. The number of employed workers and the average labor hours per employee have also demonstrated gradual and steady improvement since the July-September 2011 period. The unemployment rate in March 2012 remained as low as 4.5%.

Private Consumption: Since the April-June 2011 period, private consumption, particularly that of durable goods, has been increasing steadily reflecting the gradual improvement in household disposable income and employment condition. Real private consumption increased 1.2% quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period, a fourth consecutive quarter of growth since the April-June 2011 period. The growth was mainly led by an increase in consumption of durable goods, particularly supported by an increase in consumption of cars partially attributable to the restart of government subsidies for environmentally friendly cars. Improved consumer confidence also supported service industries such as restaurant, leisure and travel. Private consumption is expected to be affected by the increases in the consumption tax rate if the relevant proposed legislation is approved by the Japanese Diet, which would raise the consumption tax rate from the current rate of 5% to 8% in April 2014, and to 10% in October 2015.

Public Spending: Since the April-June 2011 period, public spending has been increasing partially due to the implementation of a supplementary budget for the ongoing restoration initiatives in the northern region of Japan. Public spending increased 1.3% quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period, a fourth consecutive quarter of growth since the April-June 2011 period. The increase was mainly due to an increase in government spending in public goods and infrastructure, and multiple public projects supported by the full implementation of the government's supplementary budget for the post-earthquake restoration projects.

The Bank of Japan maintained a monetary easing policy during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 to stimulate the economy that has been persistently weak since the financial crisis. In October 2010, the Bank of Japan lowered its target interest rate to between 0% and 0.1% from 0.1% to support the economy and stimulate sustainable growth. Furthermore, at the Monetary Policy Meeting held in February 2012, the Bank of Japan introduced the price stability goal in the medium to long term, stating that the inflation rate that the Bank of Japan judges to be consistent with price stability sustainable in the medium to long term is within a positive range of 2% or lower in terms of the year-on-year rate of change in the Consumer Price Index, or CPI, and it set the target inflation rate at 1% for the time being. At the April 2012 meeting, the Bank of Japan agreed to expand the Asset Purchase Program, which is a program established to encourage a decline in longer-term interest rates and risk premiums to enhance monetary easing by purchasing various financial assets and conducting funds-supplying operations against pooled collateral. For example, the Bank of Japan agreed to increase the purchase of Japanese government bonds by approximately ¥10 trillion. Along with the monetary easing policy, the Bank of Japan has maintained a very low policy rate (uncollateralized overnight call rate) of 0.10% or lower in an effort to improve the economy.

Euro-yen 3-month TIBOR was around 0.33% as of early July 2012, the lowest level since 2006. Long-term interest rates have also remained at the historical low level, due to uncertainty in the global economy, weakness in stock prices and low expectations for a near-term rate increase in the United States, as the US government has maintained a monetary easing policy. The yield on newly-issued ten-year Japanese government bonds fell to around 0.81% as of early July 2012.

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The following chart shows the interest rate trends in Japan since April 2010:

Reflecting the weak economic fundamentals, the closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average fluctuated throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The Nikkei Stock Average moved around ¥10,000 until late July 2011, followed by a declining trend towards late November 2011 when it reached the low ¥8,000s. It then improved to the ¥10,000s in late March 2012, followed then by a decline to the mid ¥8,000s to low ¥9,000s range through early July 2012. In addition to the uncertainties overlaying the Japanese economy, fluctuations in the Nikkei Stock Average have mainly reflected volatility in the global economy and weak investor sentiment that remains cautious in light of uncertainties surrounding the global financial and capital markets and, to some extent, the appreciating Japanese yen and the growing global competition adversely affecting Japanese companies. The closing price of the Tokyo Stock Price Index, or TOPIX, a composite index of all stocks listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, has also been following the similar trend. It was around 850s until late July 2011, followed by a declining trend until late November 2011 when it reached the 700s. It then moved upward to the high 800s towards the end of March 2012, followed by a persistent decline to the mid to high 700s range through early July 2012.

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Despite the Bank of Japan's policy to increase monetary supply, investor sentiment in the Japanese stock market remains cautious due in part to uncertainty regarding the Japanese political leadership, the continuing appreciation of the Japanese yen, the growing global competition adversely affecting Japanese companies, the weakness in the global economy, and the continuing uncertainties on how the global financial market will evolve in response to the sovereign financial crisis in some European countries. As of July 10, 2012, the closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average was ¥8,857.73 and the TOPIX closed at 758.60. The following chart shows the daily closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average since April 2010:

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The Japanese yen appreciated against other currencies throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The Japanese yen appreciated from ¥83.15 to US\$1 as of March 31, 2011 to ¥82.19 to US\$1 as of March 30, 2012, and then to ¥79.50 to US\$1 as of July 10, 2012. The strong Japanese yen appears to reflect rising risk aversion sentiment among Japanese investors and the lower interest rates outside of Japan, which led to lower capital outflow from Japan. The Japanese yen has also appreciated against the Euro during the period, as a result of the sovereign debt crisis and the subsequent tightening of monetary policies in Europe. The Japanese yen stood at ¥109.80 to 1 as of March 30, 2012 as compared to ¥117.57 to 1 as of March 31, 2011. As of July 10, 2012, the Japanese yen was at ¥79.50 to US\$1 and ¥97.75 to 1. The following chart shows the foreign exchange rates expressed in Japanese yen per US dollar since April 2010:

In calendar 2011, the average prices for both residential and commercial real estate experienced declines for the fourth consecutive year, although the pace of decline softened compared to the last year, reflecting the slight recovery in the Japanese economy. According to a survey conducted by the Japanese government, the average residential land price declined by 2.3% between January 1, 2011 and January 1, 2012. The average commercial land price declined by 3.1% during the same period. In the three major metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, the average residential land price declined by 1.3% between January 1, 2011 and January 1, 2012, while the average commercial land price declined by 1.6% during the same period. In the local regions other than the major metropolitan areas in Japan, the average residential and commercial land prices continued to decline for the eighth consecutive year with the rates of decline between January 1, 2011 and January 1, 2012 being 3.3% and 4.3%, respectively.

According to Teikoku Databank, a Japanese research institution, the number of companies that filed for legal bankruptcy in Japan from April 2011 to March 2012 was 11,435, a decrease by 0.5% from the previous fiscal year, reflecting a moderate recovery of the Japanese economy for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. More specifically, the decrease in the number of companies that filed for legal bankruptcy was mainly due to the positive effects of the Japanese government's economic stimulus measures which financially supported various industries' restoration processes. The aggregate amount of liabilities subject to bankruptcy filings between April 2011 and March 2012 was approximately ¥3.92 trillion, a 14.1% decrease attributable to a decrease in the number of large bankruptcy filings (with the amount of liabilities ¥10 billion or higher) although the number of small bankruptcy filings (the amount of liabilities ¥50 million or less) increased.

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International Financial Markets

US Economy:

The US economy continued to improve with the annualized real GDP growth rate averaging 1.7% in calendar 2011. Real GDP grew at an annualized rate of 3.0% quarter-on-quarter in the October-December 2011 period, the highest in six consecutive quarters. As a whole, exports have been declining and capital expenditures slowing, but consumption has been firm and residential and commercial investments have contributed to the growth. This trend continued throughout the January-March 2012 period with annualized quarter-on-quarter real GDP growth rate of 1.9%, particularly supported by strong momentum in consumer consumption with annualized quarter-on-quarter growth of 2.5%. However, uncertainties still remain over whether the US economy will continue to improve, especially in light of the volatility in the global financial markets.

Selected indicators for the most recent status of the US economy are discussed below:

According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate decreased from its cyclical high at around 10% in April 2010 to 8.2% in May 2012. Productivity growth remained weak and work hours have just recovered to the pre-financial crisis level, leaving potential for improvement in employment conditions.

Consumption, which accounts for approximately 70% of the US real GDP, grew 2.5% quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period, mainly due to an increase in spending on durable goods, such as cars, and leisure spending, such as dining out or sports goods reflecting warm weather and improved employment conditions, partially offset by the negative wealth effect and an increase in energy prices such as gasoline. The University of Michigan consumer sentiment index improved to the high 70s in May 2012 after a precipitous drop to the 50s in mid 2011.

Business sentiment, overall, has been improving since the fall of 2011. Capital expenditures grew 3.1% annualized quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period mainly due to an increase in investment in machinery and software industries, partially offset by a decrease in investment in mining industries. Investment in inventory grew 0.1% annualized quarter-on-quarter in the same period, demonstrating weaker growth than capital expenditures, mainly due to an accumulation of inventory levels since the October-December 2011 period.

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, or CPI-U, for all items increased by 2.7% before seasonal adjustment over the 12 months ended March 2012. It remained unchanged in April 2012 and decreased by 0.3% in May 2012 from that of the preceding month on a seasonally adjusted basis. CPI-U for all items less food and energy increased 2.3% before seasonal adjustment over the 12 months ended March 2012. It increased 0.2% in both April and May 2012 from that of the preceding month on a seasonally adjusted basis.

With the US economy demonstrating moderate improvement but still lacking strong evidence of sustained growth, the Federal Reserve Bank, or the FRB, has kept in place its zero-interest rate policy a policy to maintain the federal funds target rate between zero and 0.25%. In November 2011, the Federal Open Market Committee, or the FOMC, reconfirmed its monetary policy, which was announced in September 2011, under which the FOMC will maintain the zero interest rate policy until mid 2013 and implement so-called twist operation through which the FOMC will purchase \$400 billion of long-term US treasury securities and sell an equal amount of short-term treasury securities to lower long-term interest rates and to support sustained economic growth.

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Subsequently, at the March 2012 FOMC meeting, the FRB raised its prospect for the US economy by referencing improvement in employment conditions and business activities, and extended the zero interest rate policy until late 2014.

Major equity market indices, such as the Dow Industrial Average, have been performing better than other major equity indices in other regions of the globe. From the beginning of calendar 2011, the Dow Industrial Average rose until mid 2011, when it experienced, as other major indices across the globe, a sharp decline due to

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significant concerns over the sovereign debt crisis in some European countries. The Dow Industrial Average moved upward again through the end of March 2012 as the state of the US economy improved and concerns over the European financial crisis decreased due to the formation of comprehensive financial supporting measures extended by international bodies such as the European Central Bank, or the ECB, and the International Monetary Fund. The index experienced a decline again in May 2012 as concerns over Greek budgetary issues engulfed the market.

Eurozone Economy:

The Eurozone economy remained stagnant with no growth in the January-March 2012 period after experiencing a contraction in the October-December 2011 period. In the October-December 2011 period, the quarter-on-quarter real GDP growth rate was negative 0.3%, reflecting weak economic fundamentals triggered by budgetary crisis in some European countries.

Consumer confidence has been impacted by the government's fiscal austerity measures and a rise in unemployment rates, which has in turn weakened consumer spending significantly in some countries. Industrial production, represented by the Industrial Purchasing Manager's Index, or PMI, has been declining since the beginning of calendar 2012 as well. This trend may continue if the economic fundamentals remain weak and budgetary crisis lacks fundamental solutions in the near term.

In peripheral European countries, despite the approval of the second Greek bailout and the winning of the party supporting the austerity measures in the Greek legislative election in June 2012, there remains a concern over political leadership in executing austerity measures. Concerns over Spanish budgetary issues also cast doubt in the near term recovery of the Eurozone economy.

Selected indicators for the status of the Eurozone economy are discussed below:

Consumer spending in the January-March 2012 period increased only marginally by 0.1% quarter-on-quarter reflecting weak employment conditions and consumer confidence, the trend which has continued since the fall of 2011. Retail sales have been below prior year levels for seven consecutive months through May 2012, with May 2012 decreasing 1.7% as compared to May 2011.

The average unemployment rate in the Eurozone countries has been on an upward trend, standing at 11.1% in May 2012. Labor market conditions have been deteriorating mainly in peripheral countries, such as Spain and Portugal, with unemployment rates of 24.6% and 15.2%, respectively, as of May 2012. However, the increase in unemployment rates has been moderate in northern European countries such as Germany or the Netherlands, and thus employment disparities amongst Eurozone countries have been widening.

Real purchasing power decreased as a result of fiscal austerity. A rise in inflation and an increase in energy prices have been pushing household consumption down significantly. The consumer confidence index in May 2012 stood at negative 19.3, one of the lowest levels since late 2009.

Industrial production contracted 0.4% annualized quarter-on-quarter in the January-March 2012 period. More recently, industrial production in May 2012 contracted 2.8% year-on-year, marking the sixth month of negative growth. New orders showed negative growth, given the contraction in Germany. The PMI for the manufacturing sector in May 2012 was 45.1, remaining below 50 which indicates a contraction in the sector, for ten months in a row.

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Exports increased in the January-March 2012 period for the second consecutive quarter, supported by growth in Germany due to high demand from non-Eurozone economies, especially China, and weakness in the Euro currency. Net trade remained positive in the January-March 2012 period partially due to weak Eurozone economy, which in turn led to lower demand in imports.

Although CPI for all products increased 2.7% in the January-March 2012 period as compared to the same period of the prior year, CPI for all products has been growing at a slower pace compared to preceding quarters, mainly due to lower inflationary pressures from the demand side, particularly in energy and food, reflecting weak domestic economies in Europe.

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Core CPI, excluding food and energy, increased by 1.5% in the January-March 2012 period as compared to the same period of the prior year.

The ECB, at its July 5, 2012 meeting, lowered its policy rate by 0.25% to 0.75%, the lowest level ever in its entire history, to stimulate the Eurozone economy. Mario Draghi, the president of ECB, reiterated that in the Eurozone economy, there are prevailing uncertainties and downside risks that may materialize given the current financial instability and turmoil.

Recent Developments

We continue to pursue global growth opportunities, including opportunities to strengthen our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley and expand Union Bank's business through acquisitions of community banks in the United States during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. We plan to continue to selectively review and consider growth opportunities that will enhance our global competitiveness. We will monitor regulatory developments and pursue prudent transactions that will create a strong capital structure to enable us to contribute to the real economy, both domestically and globally, as a provider of a stable source of funds and high quality financial services.

Exposures to Selected European Countries

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, several European countries, including Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece, have experienced severe weaknesses in their economic and fiscal situations. We are closely monitoring our exposures in these countries.

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The following table sets forth information about our exposure on a consolidated basis, based on the aggregated exposure of BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD, which were the subsidiaries holding the exposure, as of March 31, 2012. The information in the table is categorized by counterparties, consisting of sovereign, non-sovereign financial institutions and non-sovereign non-financial institutions, and by type of financial instruments, which include loans, securities, derivatives and CDS protections (sold and bought). The securities exposure includes available for sale, held to maturity and trading securities. The information included in the table below is based on information compiled for internal risk management purposes only, and not for financial accounting purposes. The exposures are determined based on the country in which the borrower's head office is located. However, in case of a subsidiary located in a country different from that in which its parent company is located, the country exposure is determined based on the country in which the subsidiary is located.

	At March 31, 2012						
	Loans (funded & unfunded)	Securities	Derivatives	CDS protection sold (in billions)	Gross exposure (funded & unfunded)	CDS protection bought	Net exposure
Italy	\$ 5.9	\$ 2.9	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 10.2	\$ 0.6	\$ 9.6
Sovereign		2.7			2.7		2.7
Financial Institutions	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Others	5.8	0.0	1.3	0.1	7.2	0.6	6.6
Spain	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	6.7	0.2	6.5
Sovereign		0.7			0.7		0.7
Financial Institutions	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Others	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.2	5.7
Portugal	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.5	0.1	0.4
Sovereign							
Financial Institutions	0.0	(0.0)			(0.0)		(0.0)
Others	0.5	0.0	0.0		0.5	0.1	0.4
Ireland	0.3	(0.0)	0.0		0.3		0.3
Sovereign							
Financial Institutions		(0.0)	0.0		0.0		0.0
Others	0.3	0.0	0.0		0.3		0.3
Greece	0.2	0.1			0.3	0.0	0.3
Sovereign							
Financial Institutions							
Others	0.2	0.1			0.3	0.0	0.3
Total	\$ 12.7	\$ 3.7	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.1	\$ 18.0	\$ 0.9	\$ 17.1
Sovereign		3.4			3.4		3.4
Financial Institutions	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Others	12.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	14.2	0.9	13.3

Notes:

- (1) Net exposure represents gross exposure (funded & unfunded), net of CDS protection bought.
- (2) Securities amounts represent book values. Derivatives amounts represent current exposures, taking into consideration legally enforceable master netting agreements. CDS protection amounts represent notional amounts.
- (3) To the extent financial instruments are originally denominated in currencies other than US dollars, the exposure amounts have been translated into US dollars at an internal exchange rate used for our internal risk management purposes as of March 31, 2012.
- (4) Negative amounts represent short positions.

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Based on information collected for internal risk management purposes as of March 31, 2012, our consolidated exposure to Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece, which consisted of the aggregate, on a gross basis, of the funded loans and unfunded commitments to, held to maturity, available for sale and trading securities issued by, derivatives exposures to, and credit default protection sold for exposures to, sovereign government entities of and financial institutions and other corporate entities located in these countries, that BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD held, was less than 1% of our total assets.

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As of March 31, 2012, other than BTMU, MUFG group companies had limited exposures to those European countries, except such other group companies' exposures to sovereign bonds issued by those countries as discussed below. As of the same date, BTMU held no sovereign bonds issued by those European countries.

As of March 31, 2012, we had a total balance of \$3.4 billion of sovereign bonds of the European peripheral countries identified in the table above on a consolidated basis. Among these countries, we had no Portuguese, Irish or Greek government bonds as of March 31, 2012. Approximately two-thirds of our Italian and Spanish government bonds were held in our trading accounts as of March 31, 2012.

As of March 31, 2012, we had a total of \$13.7 billion of exposures relating to the European peripheral countries identified in the table above, excluding sovereign bonds. These exposures mainly consisted of commercial loan exposures to corporations and structured finance transactions. Our exposures to Italy and Spain mainly related to the infrastructure sector, such as electricity, gas and telecommunications. Our loan-related exposures to financial institutions in those countries were limited and therefore not material.

Effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake

On March 11, 2011, the Tohoku region in northeastern Japan experienced a major earthquake and tsunami, which caused major property damage in the region. The Great East Japan Earthquake disrupted economic activity in the region and also indirectly affected Japan nationwide. Infrastructure and facilities in the region suffered damage, causing supply chain disruptions relating to parts and supplies manufactured in the region. Our loans outstanding to borrowers in the Tohoku region as of March 31, 2012 represented less than 1% of our total loans outstanding.

The Great East Japan Earthquake also triggered accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants, coupled with a limited number of government authorizations for the resumption of operations of nuclear power plants in Japan resulting in an electricity power supply shortage. The nation-wide electricity supply shortages posed challenges to the recovery efforts during the summer of 2011, and further electricity supply shortages affected some regions of Japan during the following winter. Electricity supply is expected to fall short again during the summer of 2012 due to reduced electricity production resulting from the nuclear power plants accidents which led to continued shut down of other nuclear power plants in Japan. In addition, electricity rates have been raised and are expected to be further raised.

The Great East Japan Earthquake has resulted in, and will likely further cause, indirect adverse effects on our financial results such as an increase in credit costs as the credit quality of some of our borrowers may deteriorate.

In addition, the Great East Japan Earthquake has partially contributed to impairment losses on investment securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, though we are unable to quantify the loss directly caused by the earthquake separately from losses caused by other economic factors.

Legislative measures have been adopted in response to the earthquake and nuclear accidents, including the Act to Establish the Nuclear Damage Compensation Facilitation Corporation as well as the tax reform legislation to fund recovery efforts. The effectiveness and impact of these recent legislative measures adopted in response to the earthquake and nuclear accidents are uncertain at this time. For further information on the tax reform legislation, see B. Financial Condition Deferred Tax Assets.

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Since the accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants in March 2011, the Japanese electric utility industry has been experiencing significant difficulties and has been influenced by evolving public policy. In particular, TEPCO and the Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund, which is a government-supported fund, drafted a Comprehensive Special Business Plan to address TEPCO's problems following the accidents at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plants. That plan was approved by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in May 2012. The plan provides for a ¥1 trillion capital injection into TEPCO by the Nuclear Damage

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Liability Facilitation Fund in July 2012. In addition, as part of the plan, TEPCO has requested its primary lenders, which includes us, to (1) maintain all existing credit lines until TEPCO can procure financing independently through corporate bond issuances, (2) re-lend any previous loans that TEPCO may have repaid between March 11 and September 30, 2011, and (3) provide additional debt financing of up to approximately ¥1 trillion in aggregate (including the amount provided in response to the request as described in (2) above). No request for debt-forgiveness was made to the lenders as part of the plan. We are carefully monitoring TEPCO's progress under the plan, and are currently considering providing the requested financial support to TEPCO if TEPCO's operations and financial standing are in accordance with the plan without any material change. Assuming that we had provided the additional debt financing requested by TEPCO under the plan as of March 31, 2012, our aggregate loans outstanding to the Japanese electric utility industry would have been approximately 2% of our total outstanding loans as of such date.

Update on Investment in Morgan Stanley

Pursuant to an agreement we entered into with Morgan Stanley in April 2011, we converted all of the Morgan Stanley convertible preferred stock that we previously held into Morgan Stanley's common stock on June 30, 2011. Under the terms of the transaction, we exchanged convertible preferred stock with a face value of approximately \$7.9 billion, or ¥808.3 billion, and a 10% per annum dividend for approximately 385 million shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock, including approximately 75 million additional shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock resulting from the adjustment to the conversion rate pursuant to the agreement. The adjustment to the conversion rate was recognized as a gain of \$1.7 billion, or ¥139.3 billion, and was included in interest income on investment securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. We also appointed a second representative to Morgan Stanley's board of directors. This conversion further strengthens the global strategic alliance between Morgan Stanley and us.

We held approximately 21.8% of the common shares in Morgan Stanley as of March 31, 2012, and our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock was included in Other assets as an investment in an equity method investee at March 31, 2012. Prior to the conversion, our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock represented 3.0% of the common shares in Morgan Stanley and was included in investment securities available for sale, and our Morgan Stanley's convertible preferred stock was included in Other investment securities.

We adopted the equity method of accounting for our investment in Morgan Stanley for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. Our investments, results of operations and retained earnings have been adjusted retroactively on a step-by-step basis as if the equity method of accounting had been in effect during the previous reporting periods covered by this Annual Report. Our retroactive adjustment was applied to the existing approximately 3.0% investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock through June 30, 2011, the date of the conversion.

As a result of the decline in the quoted market price of Morgan Stanley's common stock after the conversion that we determined to be other than temporary in light of the increasingly stringent regulatory environment and the existing adverse economic events in Europe, we recognized an impairment loss of ¥579.5 billion on our investment in the Morgan Stanley's common stock, as of September 30, 2011, which was included in Equity in losses of equity method investees-net for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. For further information, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Securities Joint Ventures with Morgan Stanley

As part of our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley, we have conducted securities operations in Japan in collaboration with Morgan Stanley through a joint ownership structure. In May 2010, Morgan Stanley and we integrated our respective Japanese securities companies by forming securities joint ventures. We converted the wholesale and retail securities businesses in Japan conducted by the former Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd., or MUS, into Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd., or MUMSS. Morgan Stanley contributed its Japanese investment

banking operations conducted by its former wholly-owned subsidiary, Morgan Stanley

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Japan Securities Co., Ltd., or Morgan Stanley Japan, to MUMSS. Morgan Stanley Japan was renamed Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities, Co., Ltd., or MSMS. We hold a 60% economic interest in MUMSS and MSMS, and Morgan Stanley holds a 40% economic interest in MUMSS and MSMS. We hold a 60% voting interest and Morgan Stanley holds a 40% voting interest in MUMSS, and we hold a 49% voting interest and Morgan Stanley holds a 51% voting interest in MSMS. Morgan Stanley's and our economic and voting interests in the companies are held through intermediate holding companies. MUMSS and MSMS collaborate in providing capital markets services to investment banking clients of MUFG and Morgan Stanley and in offering a wide range of products and services, including Morgan Stanley's global products and services to our retail and middle market customers in Japan as well as to investment banking clients of both parties. The two joint venture companies have continued to offer products and services in sales, trading and research areas separately.

Per the shareholders' agreement between Morgan Stanley and us, to the extent that losses incurred by MUMSS or MSMS result in a requirement to restore its capital level, the controlling shareholder is solely responsible for providing additional capital to a minimum level and the noncontrolling shareholder is not obligated to contribute additional capital. In April 2011, due to losses incurred by MUMSS in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, we contributed ¥30 billion of new capital to MUMSS by acquiring newly issued shares of MUMSS. In October 2011, MUMSS implemented an early retirement program to reduce expenditures and improve operating performance. MUMSS recorded employee termination expenses of ¥20 billion in the second half of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. In November 2011, we contributed ¥20 billion of new capital to MUMSS by acquiring newly issued shares of MUMSS in order to improve and strengthen its capital base and restore its capital adequacy level. The new MUMSS shares have no voting rights and do not change the proportion of the voting interests in MUMSS or change the right to participate in MUMSS's earnings. In order to reflect our existing 60% economic interest in MUMSS after our capital contributions, 40% of the new share issuances in April 2011 and November 2011, or ¥12 billion and ¥8 billion, respectively, were recognized as increases in noncontrolling interest and reductions in capital surplus, given that the rights to participate in the residual assets of MUMSS will be distributed to us and Morgan Stanley in proportion to our respective percentages of ownership interests.

Per the shareholders' agreement between Morgan Stanley and us, to the extent that MUMSS is required to increase its capital level due to factors other than losses, such as future regulatory capital change, both we and Morgan Stanley are required to contribute the necessary capital based upon our respective economic interests as set forth above. In this context, to meet an anticipated change in regulatory capital requirements for MUMSS, we contributed ¥15 billion and Morgan Stanley contributed ¥10 billion of additional capital in November 2011, and the contribution by Morgan Stanley was recognized as an increase in noncontrolling interest.

For further information, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Redemption of Preferred Securities issued by an Overseas Special Purpose Company

In July 2011, we redeemed a total of ¥120 billion of non-cumulative and non-dilutive perpetual preferred securities issued by a special purpose company in the Cayman Islands called MUFG Capital Finance 3 Limited. These securities were previously accounted for as part of our Tier I capital as of March 31, 2011.

Acquisition of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group's Project Finance Related Assets

In December 2010, we entered into a sale and purchase agreement with The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc, or RBS, to acquire from RBS approximately £3.3 billion of project finance related assets consisting of loans for natural resources, power and other infrastructure projects in Europe, the Middle-East and Africa, and related assets. In connection with this acquisition, we also agreed to acquire associated derivatives through one of our subsidiaries, Mitsubishi UFJ Securities International plc (London). The transaction contemplated by the agreement has been

completed as of March 31, 2012.

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UNBC's Acquisition of Pacific Capital Bancorp

In March 2012, UNBC entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Pacific Capital Bancorp, a bank holding company headquartered in California where its primary subsidiary, Santa Barbara Bank & Trust, N.A., conducts its banking activities, for approximately \$1.5 billion in cash. At March 31, 2012, Pacific Bancorp had total assets of approximately \$5.9 billion and deposits of approximately \$4.6 billion. The acquisition is expected to be completed in the quarter ending December 31, 2012, subject to certain customary closing conditions, including approvals from banking regulators.

Union Bank's Acquisition of Smartstreet

In May 2012, Union Bank entered into a definitive agreement with PNC Bank, N.A. to acquire Smartstreet, an Atlanta-based financial services division of PNC Bank that has approximately \$1 billion in deposits and provides banking services nationwide to homeowners associations and community association management companies. The acquisition is expected to be completed in the fall of 2012, subject to certain customary closing conditions, including approvals from banking regulators.

MUTB's Strategic Business and Capital Alliance with AMP Holdings

In December 2011, MUTB entered into a strategic business and capital alliance with AMP Capital Holdings Limited, a subsidiary of AMP Limited, a financial services provider in Australia. As part of this alliance, in March 2012, MUTB acquired a 15% interest in AMP Capital Holdings, and appointed a representative to the board of directors of AMP Capital Holdings as a non-executive director.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report are prepared in accordance with US GAAP. Many of the accounting policies require management to make difficult, complex or subjective judgments regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities. The accounting policies are fundamental to understanding our operating and financial review and prospects. The notes to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report provide a summary of our significant accounting policies. The following is a summary of the critical accounting estimates:

Allowance for Credit Losses

The allowance for credit losses represents management's estimate of probable losses in our loan portfolio. The evaluation process, including credit-ratings and self-assessments, involves a number of estimates and judgments. The allowance is based on two principles of accounting guidance: (1) the guidance on contingencies requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and can be estimated, and (2) the guidance on accounting by creditors for impairment of a loan requires that losses be accrued based on the difference between the loan balance, on the one hand, and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's original effective interest rate, the fair value of collateral or the loan's observable market value, on the other hand.

Effective from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, we adopted new accounting guidance regarding disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses. The new disclosure guidance defines a portfolio segment as the level at which an entity develops and documents a systematic methodology to determine the allowance for credit losses and a class of financing receivables as the level of disaggregation of portfolio segments based on the initial measurement attribute, risk characteristics and methods for assessing risk. We have divided our allowance for loan losses into four portfolio segments Commercial, Residential, Card and UNBC. We further divide the Commercial segment into classes. The classes within the Commercial segment are domestic, foreign, and loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality. Within the domestic class, we further disaggregate into the industry type based on our approach to monitoring and

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assessing credit risks. Under this new disclosure guidance, the allowance is presented by portfolio segment. Specific items regarding activity that occurs during a reporting period, such as the allowance roll-forward disclosure, became effective during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. The adoption of this new disclosure guidance did not affect overall methodologies or policies used to establish our allowance for credit losses during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

We determine the appropriate level of the allowance for credit losses for each of our loan portfolios by evaluating various factors and assumptions, such as the borrower's credit rating, collateral value, historical loss experience, and probability of insolvency based on the number of actual delinquencies as well as existing economic conditions. We update these various factors and assumptions on a regular basis and upon the occurrence of unexpected changes in the economic environment.

For the Commercial and UNBC segments, our allowance for credit losses primarily consists of allocated allowances. The allocated allowance comprises (1) an allowance for individual loans specifically identified for evaluation, (2) an allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans, and (3) a formula allowance. The allocated allowance within the Commercial segment also includes an allowance for country risk exposure. The allowance for country risk exposure within the Commercial segment covers transfer risk which is not specifically covered by other types of allowance. Both the allowance for country risk exposure and the formula allowance are provided for performing loans that are not subject to either the allowance for individual loans specifically identified for evaluation or the allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans.

The allowance for credit losses within the UNBC segment also includes an unallocated allowance which captures losses that are attributable to economic events in various industry or geographic sectors whose impact on our loan portfolio in this segment have occurred but have yet to be recognized in the allocated allowance.

For the Residential and Card segments, the loans are smaller-balance homogeneous loans that are pooled by the risk ratings based on the number of delinquencies. We principally determine the allowance for credit losses based on the probability of insolvency by the number of actual delinquencies and historical loss experience.

For all portfolio segments, key elements relating to the policies and discipline used in determining the allowance for credit losses are our credit classification and the related borrower categorization process. Each of these components is determined based on estimates subject to change when actual events occur. The categorization is based on conditions that may affect the ability of borrowers to service their debt, taking into consideration current financial information, historical payment experience, credit documentation, public information, analyses of relevant industry segments and current trends. In determining the appropriate level of allowance, we evaluate the probable loss by category of loan based on its type and characteristics.

In addition to the allowance for credit losses on our loan portfolio, we maintain an allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit instruments, including commitments to extend credit, a variety of guarantees and standby letters of credit and other financial instruments. This allowance is included in other liabilities.

Determining the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses requires the exercise of considerable judgment and the use of estimates, such as those discussed above. Our actual losses could be more or less than the estimates. To the extent that actual losses differ from management's estimates, additional provisions for credit losses may be required that would adversely impact our operating results and financial condition in future periods. For further information regarding our methodologies used in establishing the allowance for credit losses by portfolio segments and allowance for credit losses policies, see Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report and B.

Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Loan Portfolio.

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For more information on our credit and borrower ratings, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative

Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Credit Risk Management.

Impairment of Investment Securities

US GAAP requires the recognition in earnings of an impairment loss on investment securities for a decline in fair value that is other than temporary. Determination of whether a decline is other than temporary often involves estimating the outcome of future events. Management judgment is required in determining whether factors exist that indicate that an impairment loss has been incurred at the balance sheet date. These judgments are based on subjective as well as objective factors. We conduct a review semi-annually to identify and evaluate investment securities that have indications of possible impairment. The assessment of other-than-temporary impairment requires judgment and therefore can have an impact on the results of operations. Impairment is evaluated considering various factors, and their significance varies from case to case.

Debt and marketable equity securities. In determining whether a decline in fair value below cost is other than temporary for a particular equity security, we generally consider factors such as the ability and positive intent to hold the investments for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value. In addition, an other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in earnings for marketable equity securities when one of the following criteria is met:

the fair value of investments is 20% or more below cost as of the end of the reporting period,

due to the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, the issuer is categorized as Likely to Become Bankrupt, Virtually Bankrupt or Bankrupt or de facto Bankrupt status under the Japanese banking regulations,

the fair value of the investment has been below cost for six months or longer, or

the fair value of the securities is below cost and a decision has been made to sell the securities.

For debt securities, an other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in earnings if we have an intent to sell a debt security or if it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. When we do not intend to sell a debt security and if it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell the debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of the debt security is recognized in earnings, but the noncredit component is recognized in accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources.

Certain securities held by BTMU, MUTB and certain other subsidiaries, which primarily consist of debt securities issued by the Japanese national government and generally considered to be of minimal credit risk, are determined not to be impaired as the respective subsidiaries do not have an intention to sell the securities, or those subsidiaries are not more likely than not required to sell before recovery of their amortized cost basis.

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The determination of other-than-temporary impairment for certain debt securities held by UNBC, which primarily consist of residential mortgage-backed securities and certain asset-backed securities, is made on the basis of a cash flow analysis and monitoring of performance of such securities, as well as whether UNBC intends to sell, or is more likely than not required to sell, the securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis.

Nonmarketable equity securities. Nonmarketable equity securities include equity securities of companies that are not publicly traded or are thinly traded. Such securities consist of cost-method investments, which are primarily carried at cost because their fair values were not readily determinable, and investment securities carried at their fair values, which are held by certain subsidiaries subject to specialized industry accounting principles for investment companies and brokers and dealers.

Nonmarketable equity securities issued by public companies and the remaining nonmarketable equity securities are generally carried at cost, subject to impairment.

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For certain nonmarketable equity securities issued by public companies, such as preferred stock convertible to marketable common stock in the future, we have estimated fair value using commonly accepted valuation models, such as option pricing models based on a number of factors, including the quoted market price of the underlying marketable common stock, volatility and dividend repayments as appropriate, to determine if the investment is impaired in each reporting period. If the fair value of the investment is less than the cost of the investment, we proceed to evaluate whether the impairment is other than temporary. When the decline is other than temporary, those nonmarketable equity securities issued by public companies are written down to fair value estimated by commonly accepted valuation models.

With respect to the remaining nonmarketable equity securities, we perform a test to determine whether any impairment indicator exists with respect to each cost-method investment in each reporting period. The primary method we use to identify impairment indicators is a comparison of our share in an investee's net assets to the carrying amount of our investment in the investee. We also consider whether significant adverse changes in the regulatory, economic or technological environment have occurred with respect to the investee. We periodically monitor the status of each investee including the credit ratings, which are generally updated once a year based on the annual financial statements of issuers. In addition, if an event that could impact the credit rating of an issuer occurs, we reassess the appropriateness of the credit rating assigned to the issuer in order to maintain an updated credit rating. If an impairment indicator exists, we estimate the fair value of the cost-method investment. If the fair value of the investment is less than the cost of the investment, we proceed to conduct the other-than-temporary impairment evaluation. When we determine that the decline is other than temporary, such remaining nonmarketable equity securities are written down to the estimated fair value, determined based on such factors as the ratio of our investment in the issuer to the issuer's net assets and the latest transaction price, if applicable.

Equity method investees. We determine whether loss in value of investments is other than temporary, in consideration of various factors, such as the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investees, and the intent and ability to retain its investment in the investees for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in the fair value. We also evaluates additional factors, such as the condition and trend of the economic cycle, and trends in the general market.

Our assessment of potential impairment involves risks and uncertainties depending on market conditions that are global or regional in nature and the condition of specific issuers or industries, as well as management's subjective assessment of the estimated future performance of investments. If we later conclude that a decline is other than temporary, the impairment loss may significantly affect our operating results and financial condition in future periods.

For further information on the amount of the impairment losses and the aggregate amount of unrealized gross losses on investment securities, see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Allowance for Repayment of Excess Interest

We maintain an allowance for repayment of excess interest based on our estimate of the potential liability exposure. Our estimate of the potential liability exposure represents the estimated amount of claims for repayment of excess interest to be received in the future. We expect that any such claim will be made in reliance on a 2006 ruling of the Japanese Supreme Court, or the Ruling. Under the Ruling, lenders are generally required to reimburse borrowers for interest payments made in excess of the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Law upon receiving claims for reimbursement, despite the then-effective provisions of the Law Concerning Lending Business that exempted a lender from this requirement if the lender provided required notices to the borrower and met other specified requirements, and the borrower voluntarily made the interest payment.

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While we have not entered into any consumer loan agreement after April 2007 that imposes an interest rate exceeding the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Law, we need to estimate the number of possible claims for reimbursement of excess interest payments. To determine the allowance for repayment of excess interest, we analyze the historical number of repayment claims we have received, the amount of such claims, borrowers' profiles, the actual amount of reimbursements we have made, management's future forecasts, and other events that are expected to possibly affect the repayment claim trends in order to arrive at our best estimate of the potential liability. We believe that the provision for repayment of excess interest is adequate and the allowance is at the appropriate amount to absorb probable losses, so that the impact of future claims for reimbursement of excess interest will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. The allowance is recorded as a liability in Other liabilities.

For further information, see Note 24 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report and Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business. 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.

Income Taxes

Valuation of deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is recognized if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. All available evidence, both positive and negative, is considered to determine whether, based on the weight of that evidence, a valuation allowance is needed. Future realization of the tax benefit of existing deductible temporary differences or carryforwards ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income and the applicable income tax rates in future periods.

In determining a valuation allowance, we perform a review of future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, and future taxable income exclusive of reversing temporary differences. Future taxable income is developed from forecasted operating results, based on recent historical trends and approved business plans, the eligible carryforward periods and other relevant factors. For certain subsidiaries where strong negative evidence exists, such as the existence of significant amounts of operating loss carryforwards, cumulative losses and the expiration of unused operating loss carryforwards in recent years, a valuation allowance is recognized against the deferred tax assets to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will not be realized.

Forecasted operating results, which serve as the basis of our estimation of future taxable income, have a significant effect on the amount of the valuation allowance. In developing forecasted operating results, we assume that our operating performance is stable for certain entities where strong positive evidence exists, including core earnings based on past performance over a certain period of time. The actual results may be adversely affected by unexpected or sudden changes in interest rates as well as an increase in credit-related expenses due to the deterioration of economic conditions in Japan and material declines in the Japanese stock market to the extent that such impacts exceed our original forecast. In addition, near-term taxable income and assumptions on future income tax rates are also influential on the amount of the expiration of unused operating loss carryforwards since the Japanese corporate tax law permits operating losses to be deducted for a predetermined period generally no longer than seven years for losses generated prior to April 1, 2008 and nine years for losses generated in fiscal years ending after April 1, 2008. For further information on the amount of operating loss carryforwards and the expiration dates, see Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Because the establishment of the valuation allowance is an inherently uncertain process involving estimates as discussed above, the currently established valuation allowance may not be sufficient. If the estimated valuation allowance is not sufficient, we will incur additional deferred tax expenses, which could materially affect our operating results and financial condition in future periods.

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Accruals for Uncertain Tax Positions. We provide reserves for unrecognized tax benefits as required under the guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. In applying the guidance, we consider the relative risks and merits of positions taken in tax returns filed and to be filed, considering statutory, judicial, and regulatory guidance applicable to those positions. The guidance requires us to make assumptions and judgments about potential outcomes that lie outside management's control. To the extent the tax authorities disagree with our conclusions, and depending on the final resolution of those disagreements, our effective tax rate may be materially affected in the period of final settlement with tax authorities.

Accounting for Goodwill and Intangible Assets

US 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, using a two-step process that begins with an estimation of the fair value of a reporting unit of our business, which is to be compared with the carrying amount of the unit, to identify potential impairment of goodwill. A reporting unit is an operating segment or component of an operating segment that constitutes a business for which discrete financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by management. The fair value of a reporting unit is defined as the amount at which the unit as a whole could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties. For a reporting unit for which an observable quoted market price is not available, the fair value is determined using an income approach. In the income approach, the present value of expected future cash flows is calculated by taking the net present value based on each reporting unit's internal forecasts. The discount rate reflects current market capitalization. A control premium factor is also considered in relation to market capitalization.

If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss recorded in our consolidated statements of income. This test requires comparison of the implied fair value of the unit's goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. The estimate of the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill requires us to allocate the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that reporting unit, including unrecognized intangible assets, if any, since the implied fair value is determined as the excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the net amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities in the allocation. Accordingly, the second step of the impairment test also requires an estimate of the fair value of individual assets and liabilities, including any unrecognized intangible assets that belong to that unit. A change in the estimation could have an impact on impairment recognition since it is driven by hypothetical assumptions, such as customer behavior and interest rate forecasts. The estimation is based on information available to management at the time the estimation is made.

Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives unless they have indefinite useful lives. Amortization for intangible assets is computed in a manner that best reflects the economic benefits of the intangible assets. Intangible assets having indefinite useful lives are subject to annual impairment tests. An impairment exists if the carrying value of an indefinite lived asset exceeds its fair value. For other intangible assets subject to amortization, an impairment is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the intangible asset.

We evaluate the remaining useful life of an intangible asset at each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining useful life. When the useful life of intangible assets not subject to amortization is no longer determined to be indefinite, such as when unanticipated competition enters a market, the intangible asset is amortized over the remaining period that it is expected to contribute to positive cash flows. During the year ended March 31, 2012, we reevaluated the useful lives of our intangible assets related to our customer relationships from fund contracts, which had been previously recorded as intangible assets not subject to amortization. Due to the global financial downturn, including the recent financial market disruption in Europe and the downgrade of the US treasury bonds' credit rating, the downward trend of customer assets under management, which was previously on an upward trend, is not expected to recover in the near future and therefore is no longer expected to support indefinite useful lives of the intangible assets.

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associated with the customer relationships from fund contracts. As a result of the reevaluation, we reclassified our intangible assets related to the customer relationships of ¥42.2 billion from intangible assets not subject to amortization to those subject to amortization. For the details of these intangible assets, see Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Accrued Severance Indemnities and Pension Liabilities

We have defined retirement benefit plans, including lump-sum severance indemnities and pension plans, which cover substantially all of our employees. Severance indemnities and pension costs are calculated based upon a number of actuarial assumptions, including discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on our plan assets and rates of increase in future compensation levels. In accordance with US GAAP, actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods, and affect our recognized net periodic pension costs and accrued severance indemnities and pension obligations in future periods. Differences in actual experience or changes in assumptions may affect our financial condition and operating results in future periods.

The discount rates for the domestic plans are set to reflect the interest rates of high-quality fixed-rate instruments with maturities that correspond to the timing of future benefit payments.

In developing our assumptions for expected long-term rates of return, we refer to the historical average returns earned by the plan assets and the rates of return expected to be available for reinvestment of existing plan assets, which reflect recent changes in trends and economic conditions, including market prices. We also evaluate input from our actuaries, as well as their reviews of asset class return expectations.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

We measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The majority of such assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, including trading securities, trading derivatives and investment securities. In addition, certain other assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, including held for sale loans which are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, collateral dependent loans and nonmarketable equity securities subject to impairment.

We have elected the fair value option for certain foreign securities classified as available for sale, whose unrealized gains and losses are reported in income.

The guidance on the measurement of fair value defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We have an established and documented process for determining fair value in accordance with the guidance. To determine fair value, we use quoted market prices which include those provided from pricing vendors, where available. We generally obtain one price or quote per instrument and do not adjust it to determine fair value of the instrument. Certain asset-backed securities are valued based on non-binding quotes provided by independent broker-dealers where no or few observable inputs are available to measure fair value. We do not adjust such broker-dealer quotes to the extent that there is no evidence that would indicate that the quotes are not indicative of the fair values of the securities. We perform internal price verification procedures to ensure that the quotes provided from the independent broker-dealers are reasonable. Such verification procedures include analytical review of periodic price changes, comparison analysis between periodic price changes and changes of indices such as a credit default swap index, or inquiries regarding the underlying inputs and assumptions used by the broker-dealers such as probability of default, prepayment rate and discount margin. These

verification procedures are periodically performed by independent risk management departments. For collateralized loan obligations, or CLOs, backed by general corporate loans, the fair value is determined by weighting the internal model valuation and the non-binding broker-dealer quotes. If quoted market prices are not available to determine fair value of derivatives, the fair value is based upon valuation techniques that use, where possible, current market-based or independently sourced parameters, such as interest rates, yield curves, foreign exchange rates,

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volatilities and credit curves. The fair values of trading liabilities are determined by discounting future cash flows at a rate which incorporates our own creditworthiness. In addition, valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that the financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments include, but are not limited to, amounts that reflect counterparty credit quality, liquidity risk, and model risk. Our financial models are validated and periodically reviewed by risk management departments independent of divisions that created the models.

For a further discussion of the valuation techniques or models applied to the material assets or liabilities, see Note 29 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Accounting Changes and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Accounting Changes and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

A. Operating Results**Results of Operations**

The following table sets forth a summary of our results of operations for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011 (in billions)	2012
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	¥ 2,757.9	¥ 2,550.2	¥ 2,595.9
Interest expense	774.4	670.7	640.1
Net interest income	1,983.5	1,879.5	1,955.8
Provision for credit losses	647.8	292.0	223.8
Non-interest income	2,469.4	1,694.8	1,440.6
Non-interest expense	2,508.1	2,460.5	2,322.7
Income before income tax expense	1,297.0	821.8	849.9
Income tax expense	413.0	433.7	429.2
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	¥ 884.0	¥ 388.1	¥ 420.7
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	15.3	(64.5)	4.5
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 868.7	¥ 452.6	¥ 416.2

Note:

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- (1) Interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139.3 billion on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the one-time gain associated with the conversion, interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 would have been lower.

We reported net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group of ¥416.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, a decrease of ¥36.4 billion from ¥452.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Our diluted earnings per share of common stock (net income available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥28.09, a decrease of ¥2.34 from ¥30.43 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Income before income tax expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥849.9 billion, an increase of ¥28.1 billion from ¥821.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

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The following is a summary of the interest rate spread for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	2010		Fiscal years ended March 31, 2011		2012	
	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance (in billions, except percentages)	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate
Interest-earning assets:						
Domestic	¥ 127,830.2	1.34%	¥ 130,922.3	1.16%	¥ 130,856.7	1.07%
Foreign ⁽¹⁾	47,540.5	2.20	49,338.1	2.08	53,322.4	2.24
Total	¥ 175,370.7	1.57%	¥ 180,260.4	1.41%	¥ 184,179.1	1.41%
Financed by:						
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Domestic	¥ 124,431.3	0.37%	¥ 126,908.2	0.29%	¥ 130,916.6	0.26%
Foreign	33,725.1	0.93	34,436.5	0.87	34,504.0	0.88
Total	158,156.4	0.49	161,344.7	0.42	165,420.6	0.39
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	17,214.3		18,915.7		18,758.5	
Total	¥ 175,370.7	0.44%	¥ 180,260.4	0.37%	¥ 184,179.1	0.35%
Interest rate spread		1.08%		0.99%		1.02%
Net interest income as a percentage of total interest-earning assets		1.13%		1.04%		1.06%

Note:
 (1) Interest income on foreign activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139.3 billion on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the one-time gain associated with the conversion, the average rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 would have been lower.

We use interest rate and other derivative contracts to manage the risks affecting the values of our financial assets and liabilities. Although these contracts are generally entered into for risk management purposes, a majority of them do not meet the specific conditions to qualify for hedge accounting under US GAAP and thus are accounted for as trading assets or liabilities. Any gains or losses resulting from such derivative instruments are recorded as part of net trading account profits or losses. Therefore, our net interest income for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 was not materially affected by gains or losses resulting from such derivative instruments. For a detailed discussion of our risk management activities, see A. Operating Results Results of Operations Non-Interest Income and Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

Net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥1,955.8 billion, an increase of ¥76.3 billion from ¥1,879.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. The increase in our net interest income mainly reflected the recognition as interest income of the ¥139.3

billion gain realized from the adjustment to the conversion rate associated with our conversion of Morgan Stanley's preferred stock into Morgan Stanley's common stock, and a decrease in the interest expense on deposits due to the impact of the low interest rate environment that continued throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. In Japan, the Bank of Japan maintained a monetary easing policy throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. Exclusive of the gain associated with the conversion of our Morgan Stanley's preferred stock of ¥139.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and the related preferred dividends of ¥66.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, net interest income was ¥1,816.5 billion, an increase of ¥3.0 billion compared to the previous fiscal year.

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Inclusive of the gain associated with the conversion of our Morgan Stanley's preferred stock and the related preferred dividends, the average interest rate spread (average interest rate for interest-earning assets minus average interest rate for interest-bearing liabilities) increased three basis points from 0.99% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 to 1.02% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 0.42% to 0.39% mainly due to the lower average rate on domestic deposits.

Exclusive of the gain associated with the conversion of our Morgan Stanley's preferred stock of ¥139.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and the related preferred dividends of ¥66.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the average interest rate spread decreased one basis point from 0.96% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 to 0.95% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. In particular, the average rate on domestic loans and domestic investment securities decreased because of the low interest environment in Japan, resulting in a tighter average interest rate spread. If the Bank of Japan continues to maintain its zero interest rate policy as well as other monetary easing policies, our interest rate spread on domestic loans will likely continue to be under severe pressure. Moreover, if additional monetary easing policies are adopted in the United States and European countries, our interest rate spread on foreign loans may also be negatively impacted.

Average interest-earning assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥184,179.1 billion, an increase of ¥3,918.7 billion from ¥180,260.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This increase in average interest-earning assets was primarily attributable to an increase of ¥3,067.7 billion in domestic investment securities and an increase of ¥2,701.8 billion in foreign trading account assets, partially offset by a decrease of ¥2,706.6 billion in domestic loans. The increase in investment securities was mainly due to an increase in our investment in Japanese national government and government agency bonds as part of our asset and liability management policy applicable to the yen-denominated deposited funds exceeding our net loans. The increase both in the average balance of and the average rate on investment securities resulted in an increase in our interest income in investment securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 by ¥62.0 billion compared to the prior fiscal year.

Average interest-bearing liabilities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥165,420.6 billion, an increase of ¥4,075.9 billion from ¥161,344.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This increase was mainly due to an increase of ¥2,473.4 billion in domestic other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities and an increase of ¥2,018.3 billion in domestic call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions, partially offset by a decrease of ¥885.2 billion in long-term debt. The increase in payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions was mainly attributable to increases in repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions as our holdings of Japanese government bonds increased. The decrease in long-term debt was mainly due to a decrease in obligations under loan securitization transactions. Despite the increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities, the decrease in the average rate resulted in a decrease in our interest expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 by ¥30.6 billion compared to the prior fiscal year.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

Net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥1,879.5 billion, a decrease of ¥104.0 billion from ¥1,983.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in our net interest income mainly reflected the decrease of outstanding loans and the impact of the low interest rate environment that continued throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. In Japan, the Bank of Japan maintained monetary easing policies, including its zero interest rate policy, throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. In this environment, the average interest rate on domestic interest-earning assets decreased more than the decrease in the average interest rate on domestic interest-bearing liabilities. Central banks outside of Japan also continued to reduce or maintained their base interest rates at low levels to counter deflationary pressures caused by the financial crisis and the economic recession.

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The average interest rate spread (average interest rate for interest-earning assets minus average interest rate for interest-bearing liabilities) decreased nine basis points from 1.08% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010

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to 0.99% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities decreased from 0.49% to 0.42% mainly due to the lower average rate on total deposits. However, the average rate on loans and investment securities decreased further due to lower domestic interest rates, which resulted in a decrease in the average interest rate spread. Consequently, net interest income decreased ¥104.0 billion due to changes in interest rates.

Average interest-earning assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥180,260.4 billion, an increase of ¥4,889.7 billion from ¥175,370.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This increase in average interest-earning assets was primarily attributable to an increase of ¥13,417.9 billion in investment securities, partially offset by a ¥7,717.3 billion decrease in both domestic and foreign loans. The increase in investment securities was mainly due to an increase in investment in Japanese national government and government agency bonds as part of our asset and liability management policy applicable to the increased amount of yen-denominated deposited funds. The increase in the average balance of investment securities and decrease in the average rate resulted in a slight increase in our interest income in investment securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 by ¥16.8 billion compared to the prior fiscal year, which was more than offset by a decrease in interest income from domestic and foreign loans of ¥249.9 billion due to a decrease of outstanding loans and lower average domestic interest rate.

Average interest-bearing liabilities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥161,344.7 billion, an increase of ¥3,188.3 billion from ¥158,156.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of ¥2,351.8 billion in domestic interest-bearing deposits and ¥1,571.9 billion in domestic other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities, partially offset by a decrease of ¥1,009.0 billion in due to trust account. The increase in domestic interest-bearing deposits was mainly due to increases in deposits from retail markets. Despite the increase in the average balance of interest-bearing liabilities, the decrease in the average rate resulted in a decrease of our interest expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 by ¥103.7 billion compared to the prior fiscal year.

Provision for Credit Losses

Provision for credit losses is charged to operations to maintain the allowance for credit losses at a level deemed appropriate by management. For the description of the approach and methodology used to establish the allowance for credit losses, see [B. Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) [Financial Condition](#) [Loan Portfolio](#) [Allowance policy](#).

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

Provision for credit losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥223.8 billion, a decrease of ¥68.2 billion from ¥292.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. The provision for credit losses decreased ¥149.6 billion in our domestic loan portfolio and increased ¥81.4 billion in our foreign loan portfolio.

The decrease in the domestic portfolio was mainly due to a smaller increase in restructured residential mortgage loans for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, when we experienced a higher than usual increase in such restructured residential mortgage loans. Domestic restructured residential loans, however, continued to increase, though at a reduced rate, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. See [B. Liquidity and Capital Resources](#) [Financial Condition](#) [Loan Portfolio](#) [Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more](#).

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The provision for credit losses in our foreign portfolio for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥4.1 billion, compared to a reversal of provision for credit losses of ¥77.3 billion for the previous fiscal year. The reversal in the previous fiscal year was mainly due to a decrease in the provisions in UNBC and other overseas offices as a result of a slight recovery of the global market, particularly in the United States.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

Provision for credit losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥292.0 billion, a decrease of ¥355.8 billion from ¥647.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The provision for credit losses decreased ¥132.1 billion and ¥223.7 billion in our domestic and foreign loan portfolio, respectively. While the

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decrease in the domestic portfolio was mainly due to the absence of a large amount of provisions for a few borrowers with large exposure observed in the previous fiscal year, the decrease in the foreign portfolio was mainly attributable to a decrease in the provisions relating to Union Bank and other overseas offices as a result of the slight recovery in the world economy, particularly in the United States.

Non-Interest Income

The following table is a summary of our non-interest income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	(in billions)		
Fees and commissions income:			
Trust fees	¥ 107.2	¥ 100.5	¥ 95.0
Fees on funds transfer and service charges for collections	145.9	142.5	139.8
Fees and commissions on international business	61.2	58.5	57.7
Fees and commissions on credit card business	137.4	146.6	149.9
Service charges on deposits	27.4	22.2	18.2
Fees and commissions on securities business	129.7	138.9	128.4
Fees on real estate business	19.9	22.6	23.6
Insurance commissions	22.9	27.5	33.7
Fees and commissions on stock transfer agency services	53.0	51.9	49.3
Guarantee fees	70.5	64.3	58.4
Fees on investment funds business	127.3	130.4	126.6
Other fees and commissions	237.1	222.5	219.4
Total	1,139.5	1,128.4	1,100.0
Foreign exchange gains net			
	216.7	260.7	34.3
Trading account profits net:			
Net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts	(88.5)	(3.1)	77.7
Net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives	850.0	137.0	589.6
Total	761.5	133.9	667.3
Investment securities gains net:			
Net gains on sales of securities available for sale:			
Debt securities	83.7	147.0	142.9
Marketable equity securities	213.5	87.4	34.1
Impairment losses on securities available for sale:			
Debt securities	(29.8)	(20.5)	(13.8)
Marketable equity securities	(62.9)	(115.6)	(176.1)
Other	18.5	23.5	32.3
Total	223.0	121.8	19.4
Equity in losses of equity method investees net	(83.9)	(113.0)	(499.4)
Gains on sales of loans	21.2	14.5	15.6
Other non-interest income	191.4	148.5	103.4
Total non-interest income	¥ 2,469.4	¥ 1,694.8	¥ 1,440.6

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Net foreign exchange gains are comprised of foreign exchange gains (losses) related to derivative contracts, foreign exchange gains (losses) other than derivative contracts and foreign exchange gains (losses) related to the fair value option.

Foreign exchange gains (losses) related to derivative contracts were net gains (losses) primarily on currency derivative instruments entered into for trading purposes. For the details of derivative contracts, see Note 21 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Foreign exchange gains other than derivative contracts include transaction gains (losses) on the translation into Japanese yen of monetary assets and

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liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The transaction gains (losses) on the translation into Japanese yen fluctuate from period to period depending upon the spot rates at the end of each fiscal year. In principle, all transaction gains (losses) on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are included in current earnings. Foreign exchange gains (losses) related to the fair value option include transaction gains (losses) on translation into Japanese yen for securities under fair value option. For the details of the fair value option, see Note 29 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Trading account assets or liabilities are carried at fair value and changes in the value of trading account assets or liabilities are recorded in net trading account profits (losses). Activities reported in our net trading account profits (losses) can generally be classified into two categories:

trading purpose activities, which are conducted mainly for the purpose of generating profits either through transaction fees or arbitrage gains and involve frequent and short-term selling and buying of securities, commodities or others; and

trading account assets relating to application of certain accounting rules, which are generally not related to trading purpose activities, but simply classified as trading accounts due to application of certain accounting rules.

Of the two categories, trading purpose activities represent a smaller portion of our trading account profits.

We generally do not separate for financial reporting purposes customer originated trading activities from those with non-customer related, proprietary trading activities. When an order for a financial product is placed by a customer, a dealer offers a price which includes certain transaction fees, often referred to as the margin to the market price. The margin is determined by considering factors such as administrative costs, transaction amount and liquidity of the applicable currency. Once the customer agrees to the offered price, the deal is completed and the position is recorded in our ledger as a single entry without any separation of components. To manage the risk relating to the customer side position, we often enter into the other side of transaction with the market. Unrealized gains and losses as of the period-end for both the customer side position and the market side position are recorded within the same trading account profits and losses.

Net trading account profits are comprised of net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts and net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives.

Net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts are reported for net profits (losses) on derivative instruments which relate to primarily trading purpose activities, primarily includes:

Interest rate contracts: Interest rate contracts are mainly utilized to manage interest rate risks which could arise from mismatches between assets and liabilities resulting from customer originated trading activities;

Equity contracts: Equity contracts are mainly utilized to manage the risk that would arise from price fluctuations of stocks held in connection with customer transactions; and

Credit derivatives: Credit derivatives are mainly utilized as a part of our credit portfolio risk management.

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Derivative instruments for trading purposes also include those used as hedges of net exposures rather than for specifically identified assets or liabilities, which do not meet the specific criteria for hedge accounting.

Net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives, are comprised of net profits (losses) on trading account securities and net profits (losses) on trading account securities under the fair value option. Net profits (losses) on trading account securities primarily constitute gains and losses on trading and valuation of trading securities which relate to trading purpose activities. Investment securities held by certain consolidated variable interest entities are included in accordance with the applicable accounting treatments. Net profits

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(losses) on securities under the fair value option are classified into trading accounts profits (losses) in accordance with certain accounting treatments. For the details of the fair value option, see Note 29 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Net investment securities gains primarily include net gains (losses) on sales of marketable securities, particularly debt securities and marketable equity securities that are classified as securities available for sale. In addition, impairment losses are recognized as an offset of net investment securities gains (losses) when management concludes that declines in fair value of investment securities are other than temporary.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

Non-interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥1,440.6 billion, a decrease of ¥254.2 billion from ¥1,694.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This decrease was mainly due to an impairment loss of ¥579.5 billion on our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock resulting from a decline in the quoted market price of Morgan Stanley's common stock that we determined to be other than temporary in light of the increasingly stringent regulatory environment and the existing adverse economic events in Europe. This was partially offset by an increase in gains on valuation of foreign currency denominated debt securities.

Fees and commissions income

Fees and commissions income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥1,100.0 billion, a decrease of ¥28.4 billion from ¥1,128.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease of ¥10.5 billion in fees and commissions from our securities business, reflecting the slowdown of the domestic market. The decrease in fees and commissions income was also due to decreases in trust fees, service charges on deposits, guarantee fees and fees from our investment funds business, reflecting a general decrease in the volume of these businesses.

Net foreign exchange gains

Net foreign exchange gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥34.3 billion, compared to net foreign exchange gains of ¥260.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Japanese yen and the US dollar remained relatively small compared to the previous fiscal year. The foreign exchange gains other than derivative contracts decreased from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to a decrease in translation gains on monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. On the other hand, foreign exchange gains (losses) related to the fair value option improved from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to translation gains on securities denominated in foreign currencies, which were acquired during periods of appreciation of the Japanese yen.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in billions)	
Foreign exchange gains net:		
Foreign exchange gains (losses) derivative contracts	¥ 79.8	¥ (94.9)
Foreign exchange gains on other than derivative contracts	1,018.4	72.1
Foreign exchange gains (losses) related to the fair value option	(837.5)	57.1

Total	¥ 260.7	¥ 34.3
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Table of Contents*Net trading account profits*

The following table sets forth the details of our trading account profits and losses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in billions)	
Trading account profits net:		
Net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts		
Interest rate contracts	¥ (27.4)	¥ 160.4
Equity contracts	20.8	(46.8)
Commodity contracts	2.1	(1.3)
Credit derivatives	(5.9)	1.6
Other	7.3	(36.2)
Total	¥ (3.1)	¥ 77.7
Net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives		
Trading account securities	¥ 68.4	¥ 149.7
Trading account securities under the fair value option	68.6	439.9
Total	¥ 137.0	¥ 589.6
Total	¥ 133.9	¥ 667.3

Net trading account profits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥667.3 billion, compared to ¥133.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. The increase in net trading account profits was largely due to an increase in net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives. Net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives, are comprised of two items – net profits (losses) on trading account securities and net profits (losses) on trading account securities under the fair value option. Net profits on trading account securities under the fair value option increased to ¥439.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥68.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, mainly due to an increase in gains on valuation of foreign currency denominated debt securities.

On the other hand, we recorded net loss on equity contracts of ¥46.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, compared to net profit on equity contracts ¥20.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Net loss was mainly due to valuation losses on equity futures and options reflecting the downward trend in the equity market. We, however, recorded net profit on interest rate contracts of ¥160.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, compared to net loss on interest rate contracts of ¥27.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, when our securities subsidiary recorded large losses on interest rate swap trading.

Net investment securities gains

Net investment securities gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥19.4 billion, a decrease of ¥102.4 billion from ¥121.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease of ¥53.3 billion in gains on sales of marketable equity securities to ¥34.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥87.4 billion for the previous fiscal year, and an increase of ¥60.5 billion in impairment losses on marketable equity securities to ¥176.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥115.6 billion for

the previous fiscal year, reflecting the weakness in the Japanese domestic stock prices following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. These factors were offset by a decrease in impairment losses on debt securities to ¥13.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥20.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, which reflected the low interest rate environment due to Japan's long-stagnant economy and the monetary easing policy of the Bank of Japan.

Table of Contents*Net equity in losses of equity method investees*

Net equity in losses of equity method investees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥499.4 billion, an increase of ¥386.4 billion from ¥113.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This increase was mainly due to an impairment loss of ¥579.5 billion on our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock resulting from a decline in the quoted market price of Morgan Stanley's common stock that we determined to be other than temporary in light of the increasingly stringent regulatory environment and the existing adverse economic events in Europe. This was partially offset by the improvement of ¥83.7 billion in equity in profits of equity method investees relating to our investments in the consumer finance industry. For further information, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

Non-interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥1,694.8 billion, a decrease of ¥774.6 billion, from ¥2,469.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in net trading account profits of ¥627.6 billion from ¥761.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥133.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 and a decrease in net investment securities profits of ¥101.2 billion from ¥223.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥121.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Fees and commissions income

Fees and commissions income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥1,128.4 billion, a decrease of ¥11.1 billion from ¥1,139.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease of ¥14.6 billion in other fees and commissions, a decrease of ¥6.7 billion in trust fees, and a decrease of ¥6.1 billion in guarantee fees, reflecting a general decrease in the volume of these businesses. The decrease in fees and commissions income was partially offset by an increase of ¥9.2 billion in fees and commissions on credit card business mainly from member stores as the use of credit cards increased and an increase of ¥9.1 billion in fees on securities businesses as the trading volume of securities recovered from the prior year.

Net foreign exchange gains

Net foreign exchange gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥260.7 billion, compared to net foreign exchange gains of ¥216.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the yen accelerated its appreciation against the US dollar. Foreign exchange gains other than derivative contracts increased from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to the translation gains on monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. On the other hand, foreign exchange losses related to the fair value option increased from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to the translation losses on securities denominated in foreign currencies. Gains on foreign exchange derivative contracts increased mainly due to the improvement of our position in currency derivative contracts. The following table sets forth the details of our foreign exchange gains and losses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2011:

Fiscal years ended March 31,	
2010	2011
(in billions)	

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Foreign exchange gains net:		
Foreign exchange derivative contracts	¥ 31.2	¥ 79.8
Foreign exchange gains other than derivative contracts	557.2	1,018.4
Foreign exchange losses related to the fair value option	(371.7)	(837.5)
Total	¥ 216.7	¥ 260.7

Table of Contents*Net trading account profits*

Net trading account profits of ¥133.9 billion were recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, compared to net trading account profits of ¥761.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The following table sets forth the details of our trading account profits and losses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 and 2011:

	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2010 2011 (in billions)	
Trading account profits net:		
Net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts		
Interest rate contracts	¥ 213.4	¥ (27.4)
Equity contracts	(217.2)	20.8
Commodity contracts	(9.0)	2.1
Credit derivatives	(97.3)	(5.9)
Other	21.6	7.3
 Total	 ¥ (88.5)	 ¥ (3.1)
Net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives		
Trading account securities	¥ 522.7	¥ 68.4
Trading account securities under the fair value option	327.3	68.6
 Total	 ¥ 850.0	 ¥ 137.0
 Total	 ¥ 761.5	 ¥ 133.9

The decrease in net trading account profits was largely due to a decrease of net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives. Net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives are comprised of two items – net profits (losses) on trading account securities and net profits (losses) on trading account securities under the fair value option. Net profits on trading account securities decreased from ¥522.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥68.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, mainly due to a decrease in gains on valuation of foreign currency denominated debt securities, resulting from an increase in interest rates for foreign currency denominated trading account securities and a decrease in gains on valuation and sales of domestic equity securities, affected by low stock prices. Net profits on trading account securities under the fair value option decreased from ¥327.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥68.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, mainly due to a decrease in gains on valuation of foreign currency denominated debt securities, resulting from an increase in interest rates for foreign currency denominated trading account securities.

On the other hand, net losses on interest rate and other derivative contracts decreased from ¥88.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 to ¥3.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, mainly due to an increase in gains on equity contracts of ¥238.0 billion and a decrease in losses on credit derivatives of ¥91.4 billion, which was partially offset by a decrease in profits on interest rate contracts of ¥240.8 billion. Net profit on equity contracts in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, was mainly due to the downward trend in equity stock prices during the period, resulting in a positive impact on the value of our stock futures and options. Net losses on credit derivatives decreased from the previous fiscal year as the credit spreads continued to shrink through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. We recorded losses because of our larger net position in protection bought. Profits on interest rate contracts decreased from the previous fiscal year mainly due to a decrease in transaction volume, resulting in a decrease in unrealized gains on interest rate derivative contracts, and our securities subsidiary recording trading losses related to interest rate swaps, which led to net losses on interest rate contracts for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents*Net investment securities gains*

Net investment securities gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥121.8 billion, a decrease of ¥101.2 billion from ¥223.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in gains on sales of marketable equity securities to ¥87.4 billion, and an increase of impairment losses on marketable equity securities to ¥115.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, compared to ¥213.5 billion and ¥62.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, respectively, reflecting the weakness in the Japanese domestic stock prices following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. The Nikkei Stock Average was ¥9,755.10 as of March 31, 2011, compared to ¥11,089.94 as of March 31, 2010. These factors were offset by an increase in gains on debt securities available for sale of ¥147.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, an increase of ¥63.3 billion from ¥83.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, which reflected the low interest rate due to Japan's long-stagnant economy and the monetary easing policy of the Bank of Japan.

Net equity in losses of equity method investees

Net equity in losses of equity method investees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥113.0 billion, an increase of ¥29.1 billion from ¥83.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This increase was mainly due to an impairment loss on our investment in Morgan Stanley of ¥27.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 resulting from retroactive application of the equity method of accounting for our investment in Morgan Stanley.

Non-Interest Expense

The following table shows a summary of our non-interest expense for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	(in billions)		
Salaries and employee benefits	¥ 908.2	¥ 864.0	¥ 900.1
Occupancy expenses net	171.1	162.5	150.8
Fees and commissions expenses	196.5	212.5	204.7
Outsourcing expenses, including data processing	215.4	194.8	191.1
Depreciation of premises and equipment	120.3	99.7	94.8
Amortization of intangible assets	225.0	220.0	212.2
Impairment of intangible assets	12.4	26.6	31.0
Insurance premiums, including deposit insurance	112.5	113.9	115.4
Communications	57.1	53.0	49.3
Taxes and public charges	69.1	65.9	65.6
Provision for repayment of excess interest	44.8	85.7	
Impairment of goodwill	0.5		
Other non-interest expenses	375.2	361.9	307.7
Total non-interest expense	¥ 2,508.1	¥ 2,460.5	¥ 2,322.7

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

Non-interest expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥2,322.7 billion, a decrease of ¥137.8 billion from ¥2,460.5 billion for the previous fiscal year. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in provision for repayment of excess interest to nil for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥85.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 and a decrease of ¥54.2 billion in other non-interest expenses to ¥307.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥361.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

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Salaries and employee benefits

Salaries and employee benefits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥900.1 billion, an increase of ¥36.1 billion from ¥864.0 billion for the previous fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to an increase of additional retirement benefit expenses resulting from the implementation of an early retirement program by MUMSS and increases in retirement benefit expenses at our banking and trust banking subsidiaries.

Fees and commissions expenses

Fees and commissions expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥204.7 billion, a decrease of ¥7.8 billion from ¥212.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. The decrease reflected the overall decrease in transaction fees recorded in our banking subsidiary as transaction volume decreased.

Amortization of intangible assets

Amortization of intangible assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥212.2 billion, a decrease of ¥7.8 billion from ¥220.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This was mainly due to an ongoing amortization on intangible assets such as core deposit intangibles, which represent a premium on a favorable and stable source of funds, under declining-balance method.

Provision for repayment for excess interest

Provision for repayment for excess interest for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was nil, compared to ¥85.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. We believe that we maintain an appropriate level of allowance for repayment of excess interest as of March 31, 2012.

Other non-interest expenses

Other non-interest expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥307.7 billion, a decrease of ¥54.2 billion from 361.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This decrease was mainly due to the absence of impairment losses on the deposits with the Special Fund recorded in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 associated with a government-led loan restructuring program for failed housing-loan companies. For more information, see *Loans and Allowance for Credit Losses Government-led Loan Restructuring Program* in Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

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Non-interest expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥2,460.5 billion, a decrease of ¥47.6 billion from ¥2,508.1 billion for the previous fiscal year. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease in salaries and employee benefits of ¥44.2 billion to ¥864.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥908.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. In addition, outsourcing expenses, including data processing expenses, decreased. On the other hand, provision for repayment of excess interest increased to ¥85.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, compared to ¥44.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Salaries and employee benefits

Salaries and employee benefits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥864.0 billion, a decrease of ¥44.2 billion from ¥908.2 billion for the previous fiscal year. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease of retirement benefit expense at our banking and trust banking subsidiaries because an improvement of economic circumstances for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 resulted in a decrease of amortization of actuarial losses.

Fees and commissions expenses

Fees and commissions expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥212.5 billion, an increase of ¥16.0 billion from ¥196.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The increase reflects the overall increase in transaction fees recorded in our banking subsidiary as transaction volume increased.

Table of Contents*Outsourcing expenses, including data processing*

Outsourcing expenses, including data processings, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 were ¥194.8 billion, a decrease of ¥20.6 billion from ¥215.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in fees for temporary staff agency and fees for transportation as a result of continuous reviewing of the outsourcing expenses at each of our subsidiary level.

Provision for repayment for excess interest

Provision for repayment for excess interest for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥85.7 billion, an increase of ¥40.9 billion from ¥44.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This increase was mainly due to a change in accounting estimates in our consumer finance subsidiary. Prior to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, our consumer finance subsidiary had estimated the allowance for repayment of excess interest based primarily on historical reimbursement rates of excess interest. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS revised its estimate by updating management's future forecast to reflect new reimbursement claims information and other data following various legal and industry developments that occurred during the fiscal year.

Income Tax Expense

The following table presents a summary of our income tax expense for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	(in billions, except percentages)		
Income before income tax expense	¥ 1,297.0	¥ 821.8	¥ 849.9
Income tax expense	¥ 413.1	¥ 433.7	¥ 429.2
Effective income tax rate	31.9%	52.8%	50.5%
Combined normal effective statutory tax rate	40.6%	40.6%	40.6%

Reconciling items between the combined normal effective statutory tax rates and the effective income tax rates for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 are summarized as follows:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
Combined normal effective statutory tax rate	40.6%	40.6%	40.6%
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:			
Nondeductible expenses	0.2	0.3	0.2
Dividends from foreign subsidiaries	0.0	0.1	0.1
Foreign tax credits and payments	0.7	3.3	(2.1)
Lower tax rates applicable to income of subsidiaries	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)
Change in valuation allowance	(5.8)	10.6	2.3
Realization of previously unrecognized tax effects of subsidiaries	(0.9)	(3.7)	0.0
Nontaxable dividends received	(0.1)	(2.7)	(3.4)

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Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(1.6)	(1.5)	0.2
Tax and interest expense for uncertainty in income taxes	0.6	0.2	0.1
Expiration of loss carryforward	0.2	6.4	4.8
Effect of changes in tax laws			9.1
Other net	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.9)
Effective income tax rate	31.9%	52.8%	50.5%

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The effective income tax rate of 50.5% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was 9.9 percentage points higher than the combined normal effective statutory tax rate of 40.6%. This higher effective income tax rate primarily caused by changes in tax laws that mainly include an approximately 5% reduction in the effective statutory rate of corporate tax from 40.6% to 35.6%, which accounted for 9.1% of the difference between the combined normal effective statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate. The change in tax laws resulted in an increase of ¥78.0 billion in income tax expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. For further information on the tax reform laws, see B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Deferred Tax Assets.

The effective income tax rate of 52.8% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was 12.2 percentage points higher than the combined normal effective statutory tax rate of 40.6%. This higher effective income tax rate primarily reflected an increase in the valuation allowance against deferred tax assets which accounted for 10.6% of the difference between the combined normal effective statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate. The valuation allowance increased ¥85.2 billion to ¥726.8 billion at March 31, 2011 from ¥641.6 billion at March 31, 2010, as a result of an additional valuation allowance related to operating loss carryforwards by certain subsidiaries that were no longer deemed to be more likely than not to be realized.

The effective income tax rate of 31.9% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 was 8.7 percentage points lower than the combined normal effective statutory tax rate of 40.6%. This lower effective income tax rate primarily reflected a decrease in the valuation allowance against deferred tax assets which accounted for 5.8 percentage points of the difference between the combined normal effective statutory tax rate and the effective income tax rate. The valuation allowance decreased ¥88.3 billion to ¥641.6 billion at March 31, 2010 from ¥729.9 billion at March 31, 2009, as a result of our projected ability to utilize net operating loss carryforward, against future taxable income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 in excess of the previously projected taxable income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 and improved probability of realization of future tax benefits based on increased expected taxable income in future periods.

Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests***Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011***

We recorded net income attributable to noncontrolling interests of ¥4.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, compared to net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests of ¥64.5 billion for the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to a decrease in net loss recorded at MUMSS in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

We recorded net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests of ¥64.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, compared to net income attributable to noncontrolling interests of ¥15.3 billion for the previous fiscal year. This was mainly due to the loss recorded at MUMSS in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, which resulted mainly from an approximately ¥80.0 billion loss from its fixed income trading business including the cost of withdrawing from the business.

Business Segment Analysis

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We measure the performance of each of our business segments primarily in terms of operating profit. Operating profit and other segment information in this Annual Report are based on the financial information prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP as adjusted in accordance with internal management accounting rules and practices. Accordingly, the format and information are not consistent with our consolidated financial statements prepared on the basis of US GAAP. For example, operating profit does not reflect items such as a part of the provision for credit losses (primarily equivalent to the formula allowance under US GAAP), foreign

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exchange gains (losses) and investment securities gains (losses). We do not use information on the segments' total assets to allocate our resources and assess performance. Accordingly, business segment information on total assets is not presented.

We operate our main businesses under an integrated business group system, which integrates the operations of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS (through MUSHD), Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and other subsidiaries in the following four areas: Retail, Corporate, Trust Assets, and Global. Effective March 24, 2011, we changed our managerial accounting method mainly by transferring the sales and trading business of MUMSS from the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group segment to the Global Markets segment. In addition, effective July 1, 2011, we added the Integrated Global Business Group as a fourth area by shifting most of our global operations mainly from the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group. This change in our business segments was implemented to change the previous practice of each Group entity's individual promotion of global businesses to a more Group-wide approach. The new approach is designed to enable us to exercise our comprehensive expertise to more effectively provide our customers with value-added services outside of Japan. Effective October 1, 2011, we changed our managerial accounting method applied mainly to fees and commissions, which mainly affected the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group.

Operations that are not covered by the integrated business group system are classified under Global Markets and Other.

Prior period business segment information has been reclassified to enable comparisons between the relevant amounts for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

The following is a brief explanation of our business segments:

Integrated Retail Banking Business Group Covers all domestic retail businesses, including commercial banking, trust banking and securities businesses. This business group integrates the retail business of BTMU, MUTB, MUMSS, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and other subsidiaries as well as retail product development, promotion and marketing in a single management structure. At the same time, this business group has developed and implemented MUFG Plaza, a one-stop, comprehensive financial services concept that provides integrated banking, trust and securities services.

Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group Covers all domestic corporate businesses, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and securities businesses. Through the integration of these business lines, diverse financial products and services are provided to our corporate clients. This business group has clarified strategic domains, sales channels and methods to match the different growth stages and financial needs of our corporate customers.

Integrated Trust Assets Business Group Covers asset management and administration services for products such as pension trusts and security trusts by integrating the trust banking expertise of MUTB and the global network of BTMU. This business group provides a full range of services to corporate and other pension funds, including stable and secure pension fund management and administration, advice on pension schemes and payment of benefits to scheme members.

Integrated Global Business Group Covers businesses outside Japan, including commercial banking such as loans, deposits and cash management services, investment banking, retail banking, trust banking and securities businesses (with the retail banking and trust assets businesses being conducted through Union Bank), through a global network of more than 500 offices outside Japan to provide customers with financial products and services that meet their increasingly diverse and sophisticated financing needs. Union Bank is one of the largest commercial banks in

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California by both total assets and total deposits. Union Bank provides a wide range of financial services to consumers, small businesses, middle market companies and major corporations, primarily in California, Oregon and Washington but also nationally and internationally. Union Bank's parent company is UNBC, which is a bank holding company in the United States.

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Global Markets Covers the asset and liability management and strategic investments of BTMU and MUTB, and sales and trading of financial products of BTMU, MUTB and MUMSS.

Other Consists mainly of the corporate centers of MUFG, BTMU, MUTB and MUMSS. The elimination of duplicated amounts of net revenue among business segments is also reflected in Other.

For further information, see Note 27 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Our business segment information, set forth in the following table, is based on financial information prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, as adjusted in accordance with internal management accounting rules and practices and is not consistent with our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report, which have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. For information on a reconciliation of operating profit under the internal management reporting system to income before income tax expense shown on the consolidated statements of income, see Note 27 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	Integrated Retail Banking Business Group	Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group	Integrated Trust Assets Business Group	Integrated Other than UNBC	Global Business Group UNBC (in billions)	Total	Global Markets	Other	Total
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010:									
Net revenue:	¥ 1,436.6	¥ 896.5	¥ 152.3	¥ 341.0	¥ 265.3	¥ 606.3	¥ 597.4	¥ (89.0)	¥ 3,600.1
Operating expenses	988.3	473.1	86.3	203.9	166.7	370.6	113.6	167.3	2,199.2
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 448.3	¥ 423.4	¥ 66.0	¥ 137.1	¥ 98.6	¥ 235.7	¥ 483.8	¥ (256.3)	¥ 1,400.9
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011:									
Net revenue:	¥ 1,348.4	¥ 900.7	¥ 148.6	¥ 338.1	¥ 267.2	¥ 605.3	¥ 560.7	¥ (40.7)	¥ 3,523.0
Operating expenses	945.1	464.2	88.1	200.7	173.3	374.0	105.7	150.9	2,128.0
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 403.3	¥ 436.5	¥ 60.5	¥ 137.4	¥ 93.9	¥ 231.3	¥ 455.0	¥ (191.6)	¥ 1,395.0
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012:									
Net revenue:	¥ 1,274.1	¥ 884.8	¥ 140.5	¥ 401.1	¥ 252.0	¥ 653.1	¥ 690.7	¥ (49.7)	¥ 3,593.5
Operating expenses	903.6	447.7	87.3	225.1	173.0	398.1	96.6	165.4	2,098.7
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 370.5	¥ 437.1	¥ 53.2	¥ 176.0	¥ 79.0	¥ 255.0	¥ 594.1	¥ (215.1)	¥ 1,494.8

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

Integrated Retail Banking Business Group

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Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group decreased ¥74.3 billion to ¥1,274.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥1,348.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group mainly consists of domestic revenues from commercial banking operations, such as deposits and lending operations, and fees related to sales of investment products to retail customers, as well as fees of subsidiaries within the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group. The decrease in net revenue reflected a decrease in deposit related income due to the impact of the low interest rate environment that continued throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, and a decrease in income related to our group companies engaged in the consumer finance business due to regulatory changes, partially offset by an increase in fees from sales of insurance and other investment products.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group decreased ¥41.5 billion to ¥903.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥945.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This is mainly due to reductions in provisions for repayment of excess interest in our group consumer finance companies.

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Operating profit of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group decreased ¥32.8 billion to ¥370.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥403.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group

Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group decreased ¥15.9 billion to ¥884.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥900.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group mainly consists of domestic revenues from corporate lending and other commercial banking operations, investment banking and trust banking businesses in relation to corporate clients, as well as fees received by subsidiaries within the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group. The decrease in net revenue was mainly due to a decrease in net interest income from deposits reflecting low interest rate environment and to weak demand for loans from customers, partially offset by an increase in investment banking business related to structured finance.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group were ¥447.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, a decrease of ¥16.5 billion from ¥464.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Operating profit of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group slightly increased ¥0.6 billion to ¥437.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥436.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Integrated Trust Assets Business Group

Net revenue of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group decreased ¥8.1 billion to ¥140.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥148.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Net revenue of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group mainly consists of fees from asset management and administration services for products such as pension trusts and investment trusts. The decrease in net revenue was mainly due to a decrease in volume of our investment trust business, partially offset by an increase in volume of our global custody business.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group decreased ¥0.8 billion to ¥87.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥88.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Operating profit of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group decreased ¥7.3 billion to ¥53.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥60.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Integrated Global Business Group

Net revenue of the Integrated Global Business Group increased ¥47.8 billion to ¥653.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥605.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Net revenue of the Integrated Global Business Group mainly consists of business

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outside Japan, including commercial banking such as loans, deposits and cash management services, investment banking, retail banking, trust banking and securities businesses. The increase in net revenue was mainly due to an increase in interest income attribute to non-Japanese customers in Asia and investment banking business in Europe and the United States.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Global Business Group increased ¥24.1 billion to ¥398.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥374.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Operating profit of the Integrated Global Business Group increased ¥23.7 billion to ¥255.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥231.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

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Global Markets

Net revenue of Global Markets increased ¥130.0 billion to ¥690.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥560.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This increase was mainly due to the gains from our asset liability management business and gains attributable to the sales and trading business of MUMSS.

Operating expenses of Global Markets decreased ¥9.1 billion to ¥96.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥105.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Operating profit of the Global Markets increased ¥139.1 billion to ¥594.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥455.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This increase was mainly due to the gains from our asset liability management business.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

Integrated Retail Banking Business Group

Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group decreased ¥88.2 billion to ¥1,348.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥1,436.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group mainly consists of revenues from commercial banking operations, such as deposits and lending operations, and fees related to sales of investment products to retail customers, as well as fees of subsidiaries within the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group. The decrease in net revenue reflected the decrease of outstanding loans and the impact of the low interest rate environment that continued throughout the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, partially offset by an increase of fees from sales of investment trusts.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group decreased ¥43.2 billion to ¥945.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥988.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This is mainly due to a reduction of operating expenses in many of our subsidiaries.

Operating profit of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group decreased ¥45.0 billion to ¥403.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥448.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group

Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group increased ¥4.2 billion to ¥900.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥896.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group mainly consists of revenues from corporate lending and other commercial banking operations, investment banking and trust banking businesses in

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relation to corporate clients, as well as fees received by subsidiaries within the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group. The increase in net revenue was mainly due to our recording a smaller loss on derivative transactions compared to that for the prior fiscal year.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group were ¥464.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, a decrease of ¥8.9 billion from ¥473.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Operating profit of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group increased ¥13.1 billion to ¥436.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥423.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This increase was mainly due to our recording a smaller loss on derivative transactions compared to that for the prior fiscal year.

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Integrated Trust Assets Business Group

Net revenue of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group slightly decreased ¥3.7 billion to ¥148.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥152.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. Net revenue of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group mainly consists of fees from asset management and administration services for products such as pension trusts and investment trusts.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group increased ¥1.8 billion to ¥88.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥86.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Operating profit of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group decreased ¥5.5 billion to ¥60.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥66.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was mainly due to the increase in operating expenses as stated above.

Integrated Global Business Group

Net revenue of Integrated Global Business Group decreased ¥1.0 billion to ¥605.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥606.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was mainly due to decreases in interest income in Europe and the United States, partially offset by an increase in interest income in Asia excluding Japan.

Operating expenses of Integrated Global Business Group increased ¥3.4 billion to ¥374.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥370.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Operating profit of the Integrated Global Business Group decreased ¥4.4 billion to ¥231.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥235.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Global Markets

Net revenue of Global Markets decreased ¥36.7 billion to ¥560.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥597.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. Effective March 24, 2011, the sales and trading business of MUMSS was included in Global Markets business and was the main factor in the decrease in net revenue, as MUMSS recorded an approximately ¥80.0 billion loss from its fixed income trading business in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This loss was partially offset by an increase in gains from the trading business of our banking and trust banking subsidiaries.

Operating expenses of Global Markets decreased ¥7.9 billion to ¥105.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥113.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Operating profit of the Global Markets decreased ¥28.8 billion to ¥455.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 from ¥483.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This decrease was mainly due to the loss recorded by MUMSS in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**Geographic Segment Analysis**

The table below sets forth our total revenue, income before income tax expense and net income (loss) attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group on a geographic basis for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Assets, income and expenses attributable to foreign operations are allocated to geographical areas based on the domicile of the debtors and customers. For further information, see Note 28 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	(in billions)		
Total revenue (interest income and non-interest income):			
Domestic	¥ 3,605.0	¥ 2,969.0	¥ 2,936.9
Foreign:			
United States of America ⁽²⁾	619.3	431.1	192.8
Europe	355.0	238.7	290.5
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	482.6	470.9	450.6
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	165.4	135.3	165.7
Total foreign	1,622.3	1,276.0	1,099.6
Total	¥ 5,227.3	¥ 4,245.0	¥ 4,036.5
Income before income tax expense :			
Domestic	¥ 539.9	¥ 186.1	¥ 498.1
Foreign:			
United States of America	223.3	164.5	(91.8)
Europe	224.4	108.1	139.4
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	273.0	232.1	227.4
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	36.4	131.0	76.8
Total foreign	757.1	635.7	351.8
Total	¥ 1,297.0	¥ 821.8	¥ 849.9
Net income (loss) attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group			
Domestic	¥ 189.8	¥ (103.0)	¥ 163.3
Foreign:			
United States of America	201.8	162.7	(119.8)
Europe	199.1	90.0	113.6
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	241.4	193.4	192.8
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	36.6	109.5	66.3
Total foreign	678.9	555.6	252.9
Total	¥ 868.7	¥ 452.6	¥ 416.2

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Notes:

- (1) Other areas primarily include Canada, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East.
- (2) For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, Total revenue of United States of America includes an other-than-temporary impairment loss of Morgan Stanley's common stock. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for further details of an other-than-temporary impairment loss on Morgan Stanley's common stock.

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Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

Domestic net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥163.3 billion, compared to net loss of ¥103.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This was mainly due to reductions in losses in our securities and consumer finance companies.

Foreign net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥252.9 billion, a decrease of ¥302.7 billion from ¥555.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. This was mainly due to a decrease in income from our overseas businesses in the United States, which included the other-than-temporary impairment loss related to our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock, partially offset by improvements in net trading gains and net interest income in Europe. Approximately three-quarters of foreign net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group were attributable to Asia and Oceania excluding Japan, more than half of which was derived from China.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

Domestic net loss attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥103.0 billion, compared to net income of ¥189.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This was mainly due to the losses recorded by our securities and consumer finance companies.

Foreign net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥555.6 billion, a decrease of ¥123.3 billion from ¥678.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. This was mainly due to a decrease in non-interest income from our overseas businesses in Europe.

Effect of Change in Exchange Rates on Foreign Currency Translation

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011

The average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥79.08 per US\$1.00, compared to the prior fiscal year's average exchange rate of ¥85.72 per US\$1.00. The average exchange rate for the conversion of the US dollar financial statements of some of our foreign subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 was ¥79.84 per US\$1.00, compared to the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 of ¥87.81 per US\$1.00.

The change in the average exchange rate of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies had the effect of decreasing total revenue by ¥100.8 billion, net interest income by ¥55.0 billion and income before income tax expense by ¥45.6 billion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2011 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2010

The average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 was ¥85.72 per US\$1.00, compared to the prior fiscal year's average exchange rate of ¥92.85 per US\$1.00. The average exchange rate for the conversion of the US dollar financial statements of some of our foreign subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 was ¥87.81 per US\$1.00, compared to the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 of ¥93.57 per US\$1.00.

The change in the average exchange rate of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies had the effect of decreasing total revenue by ¥135.6 billion, net interest income by ¥47.1 billion and income before income tax expense by ¥91.2 billion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Table of Contents**B. Liquidity and Capital Resources****Financial Condition***Total Assets*

Our total assets at March 31, 2012 were ¥215.20 trillion, an increase of ¥12.35 trillion from ¥202.85 trillion at March 31, 2011. The increase in total assets mainly reflected increases in net loans of ¥4.75 trillion, trading securities of ¥4.60 trillion, investment securities of ¥1.99 trillion and trading derivative assets of ¥1.53 trillion. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in interest-earning deposits in other banks of ¥1.43 trillion.

We have allocated a substantial portion of our assets to international activities. As a result, reported amounts are affected by changes in the exchange rate of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies. Foreign assets are denominated primarily in US dollars. The following table shows our total assets at March 31, 2011 and 2012 by geographic region based principally on the domicile of the obligors:

	At March 31, 2011 2012 (in trillions)	
Japan	¥ 145.78	¥ 148.70
Foreign:		
United States of America	23.47	28.46
Europe	17.04	18.62
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	10.91	12.41
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	5.65	7.01
Total foreign	57.07	66.50
Total	¥ 202.85	¥ 215.20

Note:

(1) Other areas primarily include Canada, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East.

At March 31, 2012, the exchange rate was ¥82.19 per US\$1.00, as compared with ¥83.15 at March 31, 2011. The Japanese yen amount of foreign currency-denominated assets decreased as the relevant exchange rates resulted in an increase in the value of the Japanese yen relative to such foreign currencies. The appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 resulted in a decrease in the Japanese yen amount of our total assets at March 31, 2012 by ¥1.56 trillion.

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The following table sets forth our loans outstanding, before deduction of allowance for credit losses, at March 31, 2011 and 2012, based on the industry segment loan classifications as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes, which is not necessarily based on use of proceeds:

	At March 31, 2011 2012 (in billions)	
Domestic:		
Manufacturing	¥ 11,248.0	¥ 11,451.7
Construction	1,280.9	1,155.9
Real estate	11,660.8	11,035.0
Services	3,417.7	3,239.7
Wholesale and retail	8,443.6	8,492.2
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽¹⁾	3,421.4	3,511.1
Communication and information services	1,249.3	1,284.6
Other industries	8,410.1	10,390.2
Consumer	18,420.9	17,636.6
Total domestic	67,552.7	68,197.0
Foreign:		
Governments and official institutions	516.6	554.9
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽¹⁾	3,565.5	4,722.6
Commercial and industrial	13,116.4	15,676.0
Other	2,853.7	3,238.8
Total foreign	20,052.2	24,192.3
Unearned income, unamortized premium net and deferred loan fees net	(102.9)	(91.1)
Total⁽²⁾	¥ 87,502.0	¥ 92,298.2

Notes:

- (1) Loans to the so-called non-bank finance companies are generally included in the Banks and other financial institutions category. Non-bank finance companies are primarily engaged in consumer lending, factoring and credit card businesses.
- (2) The above table includes loans held for sale of ¥65.2 billion and ¥46.6 billion at March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively, which are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value.

Loans are our primary use of funds. The average loan balance accounted for 48.7% of total interest-earning assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 and 47.4% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

At March 31, 2012, our total loans were ¥92.30 trillion, an increase of ¥4.80 trillion from ¥87.50 trillion at March 31, 2011. Before unearned income, net unamortized premiums and net deferred loan fees, our loan balance at March 31, 2012 consisted of ¥68.20 trillion of domestic loans and ¥24.19 trillion of foreign loans, while the loan balance at March 31, 2011 consisted of ¥67.55 trillion of domestic loans and ¥20.05 trillion of foreign loans. Between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, domestic loans increased ¥0.65 trillion and foreign loans increased ¥4.14

trillion.

The domestic loan balance increased by 1% between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, after four consecutive years of decline. However, the average total loan balance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 decreased compared to the previous fiscal year. The pace of decline in total domestic loans slowed toward the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 mainly due to an increase in loans to the government institutions, which are included in the other industries category. It is uncertain whether demand for loans from the government institutions will continue to increase or demand for loans from the private sector will improve in future periods. Foreign loans increased 20% between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, mainly due to our increased activities in Asia other than Japan, as well as the expansion of the foreign operations of our banking subsidiaries.

Table of Contents*Changes in the allowance for credit losses and provision for credit losses*

The following table shows a summary of the changes in the allowance for credit losses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2010	2011	2012
	(in billions)		
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,156.6	¥ 1,315.6	¥ 1,240.5
Provision for credit losses	647.8	292.0	223.8
Charge-offs:			
Domestic	(401.9)	(338.3)	(182.7)
Foreign	(118.9)	(47.5)	(34.1)
Total	(520.8)	(385.8)	(216.8)
Recoveries:			
Domestic	48.3	34.7	37.0
Foreign	4.1	9.0	6.4
Total	52.4	43.7	43.4
Net charge-offs	(468.4)	(342.1)	(173.4)
Others ⁽¹⁾	(20.4)	(25.0)	(5.4)
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 1,315.6	¥ 1,240.5	¥ 1,285.5

Note:
 (1) Others principally include losses (gains) from foreign exchange translation. In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, others include adjustments related to restructuring of business operations.

As previously discussed, the provision for credit losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥223.8 billion, a decrease of ¥68.2 billion from ¥292.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. The provision for credit losses decreased ¥149.6 billion in our domestic loan portfolio, and the provision for credit losses increased ¥81.4 billion in our foreign loan portfolio. The decrease in the provision in the domestic portfolio was mainly due to a smaller increase in restructured residential mortgage loans for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, when we experienced a higher than usual increase in such restructured residential mortgage loans. Domestic restructured residential loans, however, continued to increase, though at a reduced rate, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. See Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more below.

The provision for credit losses in our foreign portfolio for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012

was ¥4.1 billion, compared to a reversal of provision for credit losses of ¥77.3 billion for the previous fiscal year. The reversal in the previous fiscal year was mainly due to a decrease in the provisions in UNBC and other overseas offices as a result of a slight recovery of the global market, particularly in the United States.

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For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the ratio of the provision for the credit losses of ¥223.8 billion to the average loan balance of ¥87.23 trillion was 0.26%, and that to the total average interest-earning assets for the same period of ¥184.18 trillion was 0.12%.

Charge-offs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 were ¥216.8 billion, a decrease of ¥169.0 billion from ¥385.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, when there was a substantial charge-off relating to the bankruptcy filing by a large borrower in the transportation industry. Charge-offs in the domestic consumer category also decreased for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the previous fiscal year mainly due to an improvement in the credit quality of our credit card business portfolio.

The total allowance for credit losses at March 31, 2012 was ¥1,285.5 billion, an increase of ¥45.0 billion from ¥1,240.5 billion at March 31, 2011, as we recorded a provision for credit losses of ¥223.8 billion while we had net charge-offs of ¥173.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. For further information on our allowance for credit losses, see Allowance for credit losses below.

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Allowance policy

Our credit rating system is closely linked to the risk grading standards set by the Japanese regulatory authorities for asset evaluation and assessment, and is used as a basis for establishing the allowance for credit losses and charge-offs. The categorization is based on conditions that may affect the ability of borrowers to service their debt, such as current financial condition and results of operations, historical payment experience, credit documentation, other public information and current trends.

We have divided our allowance for loan losses into four portfolio segments Commercial, Residential, Card and UNBC.

For the Commercial and UNBC segments, our allowance for credit losses primarily consists of allocated allowances. The allocated allowances comprise (1) an allowance for individual loans specifically identified for evaluation, (2) an allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans, and (3) a formula allowance. The allocated allowance within the Commercial segment also includes an allowance for country risk exposure. The allowance for country risk exposure within the Commercial segment covers transfer risk which is not specifically covered by other types of allowance. Both the allowance for country risk exposure and the formula allowance are provided for performing loans that are not subject to either the allowance for individual loans specifically identified for evaluation or the allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans. The allowance for credit losses within the UNBC segment also includes an unallocated allowance which captures losses that are attributable to economic events in various industry or geographic sectors whose impact on our loan portfolio in this segment have occurred but have yet to be recognized in the allocated allowance. For the Residential and Card segments, the loans are smaller-balance homogeneous loans that are pooled by the risk ratings based on the number of delinquencies. For all portfolio segments, key elements relating to the policies and discipline used in determining the allowance for credit losses are our credit classification and related borrower categorization process. Each of these components is determined based on estimates subject to change when actual events occur.

For more information on our credit and borrower ratings, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Credit Risk Management.

For more information on our methodologies used to estimate the allowance for each portfolio segment, see Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report, and Critical Accounting Estimates Allowance for Credit Losses above.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, there was no significant change in our general allowance policy, which affected our allowance for credit losses for the period, resulting from directives, advice or counsel from governmental or regulatory bodies.

As to the impact of the Great East Japan Earthquake on our allowance for credit losses, our loans outstanding to borrowers in the Tohoku region as of March 31, 2012 was proportionally small. Shortly after the earthquake, BTMU and MUTB began offering special loan programs designed to financially assist borrowers affected by the earthquake. Under these programs, BTMU and MUTB offer eased conditions and preferential interest rates for new and outstanding housing loans and consumer loans to affected individual borrowers and preferential interest rates for new loans not exceeding ¥30 million with maturities of up to five years to affected corporate borrowers. As of March 31, 2012, the loans restructured under the special programs in the aggregate represented less than 0.1% of the total loans outstanding for BTMU and MUTB.

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Borrowers in other regions in Japan may also be affected due to the compensation issues for affected individuals and companies, electricity power supply shortages, electricity rate increases, supply chain disruptions and other indirect consequences of the earthquake. Our financial statements were prepared reflecting the anticipated consequences to the extent possible based on the information available to us, and the allowance for credit losses also reflected such anticipated consequences to the extent possible. See Item 3.D. Key

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Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business Because a large portion of our assets are located in Japan and our business operations are conducted primarily in Japan, we may incur further losses if economic conditions in Japan worsen and Recent Developments Effects of the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Allowance for credit losses

Allowance for credit losses and recorded investment in loans by portfolio segment at March 31, 2011 and 2012 are shown below:

At March 31, 2011:	Commercial	Residential	Card (in billions)	UNBC	Total
Allowance for credit losses:					
Balance at end of fiscal year:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	¥ 587.9	¥ 86.5	¥ 47.0	¥ 9.8	¥ 731.2
Collectively evaluated for impairment	277.1	76.7	35.3	85.2	474.3
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	30.6	2.0	0.4	2.0	35.0
Allowance for credit losses total	¥ 895.6	¥ 165.2	¥ 82.7	¥ 97.0	¥ 1,240.5
Loans:					
Balance at end of fiscal year:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	¥ 1,341.7	¥ 300.8	¥ 150.7	¥ 55.2	¥ 1,848.4
Collectively evaluated for impairment	65,094.0	15,826.8	704.9	3,793.7	85,419.4
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	119.5	22.4	16.5	113.5	271.9
Total loans⁽¹⁾	¥ 66,555.2	¥ 16,150.0	¥ 872.1	¥ 3,962.4	¥ 87,539.7

Note:

(1) Total loans in the above table do not include loans held for sale and represent balances without adjustments in relation to unearned income, unamortized premiums and deferred loan fees.

At March 31, 2012:	Commercial	Residential	Card (in billions)	UNBC	Total
Allowance for credit losses:					
Balance at end of fiscal year:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	705.8	¥ 101.8	¥ 47.4	¥ 5.3	¥ 860.3
Collectively evaluated for impairment	245.9	67.8	21.2	53.9	388.8
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	32.6	2.2	0.3	1.3	36.4
Allowance for credit losses total	984.3	¥ 171.8	¥ 68.9	¥ 60.5	¥ 1,285.5
Loans:					
Balance at end of fiscal year:					
Individually evaluated for impairment	¥ 1,479.1	321.1	¥ 145.8	¥ 44.5	¥ 1,990.5
Collectively evaluated for impairment	70,208.3	15,246.3	597.6	4,087.3	90,139.5
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	108.6	19.5	14.5	70.1	212.7
Total loans⁽¹⁾	¥ 71,796.0	¥ 15,586.9	¥ 757.9	¥ 4,201.9	¥ 92,342.7

Note:

- (1) Total loans in the above table do not include loans held for sale and represent balances without adjustments in relation to unearned income, unamortized premiums and deferred loan fees.

The total allowance for credit losses at March 31, 2012 was ¥1,285.5 billion, an increase of ¥45.0 billion from ¥1,240.5 billion at March 31, 2011. This increase mainly reflected the deteriorating credit quality of our domestic borrowers in the manufacturing industry and the wholesale and retail industry. Following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, domestic industrial production weakened, which was adversely

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affecting many of our borrowers in the manufacturing industry. Although the overall private consumption in Japan gradually improved, the prices of most goods remained exposed to downward pressure, which had a negative impact on many of our borrowers in the wholesale and retail industry, particularly small and medium-sized companies. The increase in total allowance also reflected the increase in residential loans individually evaluated for impairment. These factors contributing to the increase in total allowance were partially offset by the improved credit quality of UNBC's loan portfolio. For more information, see Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more, Impaired loans and impairment allowance and Credit quality indicator below.

The total allowance for credit losses represented 1.39% of our total loan portfolio at March 31, 2012, a decrease of 0.03 percentage points from 1.42% at March 31, 2011. The decrease in the ratio of the total allowance for credit losses to our total loan portfolio primarily reflected the improved credit quality of the loan portfolio of the UNBC and Card segments.

The total allowance for the Commercial segment at March 31, 2012 was ¥984.3 billion, an increase of ¥88.7 billion from ¥895.6 billion at March 31, 2011. The total allowance for the Residential segment at March 31, 2012 was ¥171.8 billion, an increase of ¥6.6 billion from ¥165.2 billion at March 31, 2011. The total allowance for the Card segment at March 31, 2012 was ¥68.9 billion, a decrease of ¥13.8 billion from ¥82.7 billion at March 31, 2011. The total allowance for the UNBC segment at March 31, 2012 was ¥60.5 billion, a decrease of ¥36.5 billion from ¥97.0 billion at March 31, 2011.

Allowance for off-balance sheet credit instruments

In addition to the allowance for credit losses on the loan portfolio, we maintain an allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit instruments, including commitments of credit, guarantees and standby letters of credit. This allowance is included in other liabilities. With regard to the specific allocated allowance for specifically identified credit exposure and the allocated formula allowance, we apply the same methodology that we use in determining the allowance for loan credit losses. The allowance for credit losses on off-balance sheet credit instruments was ¥60.5 billion at March 31, 2012, a decrease of ¥13.1 billion from ¥73.6 billion at March 31, 2011.

Sales of loans

The following table presents comparative data relating to the principal amount of nonperforming loans sold and reversal of allowance for credit losses:

	Principal amount of loans ⁽¹⁾	Allowance for credit losses ⁽²⁾	Loans, net of allowance	Reversal of allowance for credit losses
	(in billions)			
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011	¥ 66.6	¥ 11.0	¥ 55.6	¥ (7.5)
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012	¥ 27.5	¥ 7.6	¥ 19.9	¥ (6.4)

Notes:

- (1) Represents principal amount after the deduction of charge-offs made before the sales of nonperforming loans.
(2) Represents allowance for credit losses at the latest balance-sheet date.

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Through the sale of nonperforming loans to third parties, additional provisions or gains may arise from factors such as a change in the credit quality of the borrowers or the value of the underlying collateral subsequent to the prior reporting date, and the risk appetite and investment policy of the purchasers.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of factors that may affect negotiated prices which reflect the borrowers' financial condition and the value of underlying collateral, the fact that we recorded no additional cost during a reported period is not necessarily indicative of the results that we may record in the future.

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In connection with the sale of loans, including performing loans, we recorded net gains of ¥10.4 billion and net gains of ¥16.3 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more

Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when substantial doubt exists as to the full and timely collection of either principal or interest, specifically when principal or interest is contractually past due one month or more with respect to loans within all classes of the Commercial segment, three months or more with respect to loans within the Card and UNBC segments, and six months or more with respect to loans within the Residential segment.

Loans are classified as restructured loans when we grant a concession to borrowers for economic or legal reasons related to the borrowers financial difficulties. When we grant a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulties, we account for a loan restructuring as a troubled debt restructuring in accordance with the guidance on troubled debt restructuring by creditors. When the restructuring constitutes a troubled debt restructuring and the loan was classified as *Likely to Become Bankrupt* or *Legally/Virtually Bankrupt* in our internal borrower rating system and was on the nonaccrual status before the restructuring, the loan continues to be classified as a nonaccrual loan after the restructuring. On the other hand, if the loan was an accruing loan before the restructuring, the loan continues to be accruing after the restructuring.

For a more detailed discussion of nonaccrual, restructured and impaired loans, see *Impaired loans and impairment allowance* below.

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The following table summarizes nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans that are contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest payments at March 31, 2011 and 2012:

	At March 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in billions, except percentages)	
Nonaccrual loans:		
Domestic:		
Manufacturing	¥ 138.0	¥ 200.1
Construction	48.5	40.1
Real estate	152.3	127.8
Services	76.6	86.0
Wholesale and retail	172.7	238.0
Banks and other financial institutions	7.3	7.8
Communication and information services	33.2	33.4
Other industries	37.3	49.2
Consumer	321.8	288.4
Total domestic	987.7	1,070.8
Foreign	181.5	119.0
Total nonaccrual loans	1,169.2	1,189.8
Restructured loans:		
Domestic:		
Manufacturing	172.6	171.5
Construction	25.5	16.4
Real estate	79.0	87.8
Services	107.9	103.3
Wholesale and retail	116.4	134.7
Banks and other financial institutions	2.6	1.9
Communication and information services	27.7	18.4
Other industries	15.6	15.6
Consumer	253.4	281.3
Total domestic	800.7	830.9
Foreign	38.9	92.2
Total restructured loans	839.6	923.1
Accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more:		
Domestic	55.5	65.5
Foreign ⁽¹⁾	0.2	0.1
Total accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	55.7	65.6
Total nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	¥ 2,064.5	¥ 2,178.5
Total loans	¥ 87,502.0	¥ 92,298.2
Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more, as a percentage of total loans	2.36%	2.36%

Note:

- (1) Foreign accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more do not include ¥25.4 billion and ¥12.8 billion of FDIC covered loans held by UNBC which are subject to the guidance on loans and debt securities acquired with deteriorated credit quality at March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more increased ¥114.0 billion to ¥2,178.5 billion at March 31, 2012 from ¥2,064.5 billion at March 31, 2011. The percentage of such nonperforming loans to the total loans was 2.36% both at March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012.

Total nonaccrual loans were ¥1,189.8 billion at March 31, 2012, an increase of ¥20.6 billion from ¥1,169.2 billion at March 31, 2011. Domestic nonaccrual loans increased ¥83.1 billion between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, mainly due to the downgrade of some large borrowers in the manufacturing category and the wholesale and retail category from Normal to Likely to Become Bankrupt under our internal borrower ratings. Foreign nonaccrual loans decreased ¥62.5 billion between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, mainly due to transfer of loans to a large borrower in the government and official institutions category from nonaccrual loans to restructured loans.

Nonaccrual loans in the manufacturing category increased ¥62.1 billion to ¥200.1 billion at March 31, 2012 from ¥138.0 billion at March 31, 2011. Following the Great East Japan Earthquake, industrial production in Japan fluctuated significantly. Industrial production plunged by 15.5% in March 2011 following the earthquake especially led by the large drop in transportation machinery (such as automobiles) by approximately 50%. Industrial production recovered slightly in subsequent months (i.e., April 2011 +1.6% and May 2011 +6.2% according to the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry), but production levels for transportation machinery remained below pre-earthquake levels as of May 2011. Industrial production fluctuated throughout the summer of 2011 affected by reconstruction demand having a positive impact and the weakness in exporting industries, the appreciation of the Japanese yen and the weakening global economy having a negative impact. Although there were month-to-month fluctuations, industrial production generally improved in the second half of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, with the industrial production index increasing by 2.8% between September 2011 and March 2012. Industrial production levels, nevertheless, remained below pre-earthquake levels as of March 2012. The increase in nonaccrual loans in the manufacturing category reflected these trends.

Total restructured loans were ¥923.1 billion at March 31, 2012, an increase of ¥83.5 billion from ¥839.6 billion at March 31, 2011. The restructured loans set forth in the above table are current in accordance with the applicable restructured contractual terms. Foreign restructured loans increased ¥53.3 billion to ¥92.2 billion at March 31, 2012 from ¥38.9 billion at March 31, 2011 mainly due to the transfer of loans to a large borrower in the government and official institutions category from nonaccrual loans to restructured loans described in the preceding paragraph. Domestic restructured loans increased ¥30.2 billion to ¥830.9 billion at March 31, 2012 from ¥800.7 billion at March 31, 2011 mainly due to an increase in such loans in the consumer category resulting from an increase in restructured residential mortgage loans.

Table of Contents*Impaired loans and impairment allowance*

The following table shows information about impaired loans by class at March 31, 2011:

At March 31, 2011:	Recorded Loan Balance			Unpaid Principal Balance	Related Allowance
	Requiring an Impairment Allowance	Not Requiring an Impairment Allowance ⁽¹⁾	Total (in billions)		
Commercial					
Domestic	¥ 943.1	¥ 265.0	¥ 1,208.1	¥ 1,282.9	¥ 521.7
Manufacturing	257.4	45.0	302.4	311.3	139.5
Construction	51.1	22.2	73.3	78.0	31.6
Real estate	118.8	64.1	182.9	207.4	56.1
Services	136.7	36.1	172.8	186.9	68.9
Wholesale and retail	235.7	49.3	285.0	295.1	144.0
Banks and other financial institutions	3.6	6.3	9.9	12.0	1.7
Communication and information services	45.4	12.6	58.0	59.5	26.4
Other industries	43.0	8.2	51.2	52.0	30.9
Consumer	51.4	21.2	72.6	80.7	22.6
Foreign-excluding UNBC	132.4	1.2	133.6	134.3	66.1
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	37.1	0.1	37.2	60.8	11.8
Residential	277.7	29.5	307.2	393.7	87.5
Card	150.0	1.8	151.8	173.6	47.0
UNBC	51.5	3.7	55.2	68.4	9.8
Total⁽²⁾	¥ 1,591.8	¥ 301.3	¥ 1,893.1	¥ 2,113.7	¥ 743.9

Notes:

- (1) These loans do not require an allowance for credit losses under the guidance on accounting by creditors for impairment of a loan since the fair values of the impaired loans equal or exceed the recorded investments in the loans.
- (2) In addition to impaired loans presented in the above table, there were loans held for sale that were impaired of ¥4.7 billion at March 31, 2011.

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The following table shows information about impaired loans by class at March 31, 2012 and average recorded loan balance and recognized interest income on impaired loans for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012:

	At March 31, 2012					Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012	
	Recorded Loan Balance			Unpaid Principal Balance (in billions)	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Loan Balance	Recognized Interest Income
	Requiring an Impairment Allowance	Not Requiring an Impairment Allowance ⁽¹⁾	Total				
Commercial							
Domestic	¥ 1,045.3	¥ 279.4	¥ 1,324.7	¥ 1,387.0	¥ 616.8	¥ 1,270.8	¥ 21.4
Manufacturing	302.2	56.3	358.5	376.4	187.1	333.5	5.7
Construction	33.8	22.0	55.8	60.5	20.0	63.2	1.4
Real estate	112.4	51.0	163.4	176.5	52.1	173.7	2.5
Services	140.2	36.4	176.6	182.0	74.7	176.0	3.2
Wholesale and retail	299.6	69.1	368.7	375.5	192.7	326.4	5.2
Banks and other financial institutions	9.4	0.3	9.7	11.8	2.3	9.8	0.1
Communication and information services	39.1	12.5	51.6	54.1	23.3	55.4	1.2
Other industries	54.2	8.9	63.1	63.3	40.5	57.6	0.9
Consumer	54.4	22.9	77.3	86.9	24.1	75.2	1.2
Foreign-excluding UNBC	154.2	0.2	154.4	155.4	89.1	138.9	1.0
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	34.5	0.1	34.6	56.1	10.7	35.3	2.0
Residential	303.4	23.5	326.9	406.7	102.9	318.5	6.5
Card	145.2	1.6	146.8	164.7	47.4	149.3	6.9
UNBC	29.6	14.9	44.5	50.0	5.3	45.3	1.4
Total	¥ 1,712.2	¥ 319.7	¥ 2,031.9	¥ 2,219.9	¥ 872.2	¥ 1,958.1	¥ 39.2

Note:
(1) These loans do not require an allowance for credit losses under the guidance on accounting by creditors for impairment of a loan since the fair values of the impaired loans equal or exceed the recorded investments in the loans.

Impaired loans primarily include nonaccrual loans and restructured loans. We consider a loan to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all of the scheduled payments of interest on and repayment of the principal of the loan when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement.

We consider a loan to be a nonaccrual loan when substantial doubt exists as to the full and timely payment of interest on or repayment of the principal of the loan, which is a borrower condition that generally corresponds to borrowers in categories 13 and below in our internal rating system (which corresponds to Likely to Become Bankrupt, Virtually Bankrupt and Bankrupt or de facto Bankrupt status under the Japanese banking regulations). Substantially all nonaccrual loans are also impaired loans. We consider a loan to be a restructured loan when we grant a concession to a borrower having financial difficulties, such as a reduction in the stated interest rate applicable to the loan, an extension of the stated maturity date of the loan, or a partial forgiveness of the principal of the loan. Substantially all of our restructured loans are considered troubled debt restructurings in accordance with the guidance on troubled debt restructuring by creditors, and they are also classified as impaired loans.

For a discussion of the borrower categories, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Credit Risk Management.

In many instances, we make a concession to a borrower that meets the definition of troubled debt restructuring when the loan is still accruing interest. We continue to accrue interest after the loan is restructured

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if the ultimate collectibility of all amounts contractually due on the restructured loan is not in doubt. In principle, we do not modify the terms of loans to borrowers in categories 13 and below because in these cases there is little likelihood that the modification of the loan terms would enhance recovery of the loans. If, however, we agree to a restructuring of a nonaccrual impaired loan, the loan generally continues to be classified as a nonaccrual loan following the restructuring because such borrowers will often continue to face financial difficulty. If the borrower is not delinquent under the restructured terms for at least one payment period and the borrower can demonstrate that its business problems have been resolved or can be resolved in the near future, we may upgrade the borrower to category 12 or higher in our internal rating system (which corresponds to normal and close watch status under the Japanese banking regulations). We generally consider borrower rating upgrades only in the context of our detailed internal credit rating review process, which is conducted once a year. Although we have not defined any minimum period to qualify for an upgrade, it is not common for a borrower to be able to demonstrate that its business problems have been resolved or can soon be resolved within a short period of time following a restructuring, if at all. If the borrower is upgraded to category 12 or higher in this process, the restructured loan would be reclassified to accrual status. In accordance with the guidance on troubled debt restructuring by creditors, once a restructured nonaccrual loan is deemed to be a troubled debt restructuring, we will continue to designate such loan as a troubled debt restructuring even if such loan is reclassified to accrual status. The difference between the total impaired loans and the total nonaccrual loans represents the amount of accruing restructured loans.

Impaired loans increased ¥138.8 billion from ¥1,893.1 billion at March 31, 2011 to ¥2,031.9 billion at March 31, 2012, mainly due to an increase in the balance of impaired loans requiring an impairment allowance, which increased from ¥1,591.8 billion at March 31, 2011 to ¥1,712.2 billion at March 31, 2012. This was mainly due to the downgrade of some borrowers in the domestic manufacturing category and in the domestic wholesale and retail category from Normal to Likely to Become Bankrupt under our internal borrower ratings. Following the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, domestic industrial production weakened, which was adversely affecting many of our borrowers in the manufacturing industry. Although the overall private consumption in Japan gradually improved, the prices of most goods remained exposed to downward pressure, which had a negative impact on many of our borrowers in the wholesale and retail industry, particularly small and medium-sized companies.

Total related allowance was ¥872.2 billion at March 31, 2012, an increase of ¥128.3 billion from ¥743.9 billion at March 31, 2011. This increase was partially due to an increase of ¥47.6 billion in related allowance for the domestic manufacturing category in the Commercial segment, and an increase of ¥48.7 billion in related allowance for the domestic wholesale and retail category in the Commercial segment.

Credit quality indicator

Loan balances by credit quality indicators and by class at March 31, 2011 and 2012 are shown below:

At March 31, 2011:

	Normal	Close Watch	Likely to become Bankrupt or Legally/Virtually Bankrupt	Total ⁽¹⁾
	(in billions)			
Commercial				
Domestic	¥ 45,354.3	¥ 4,357.2	¥ 686.4	¥ 50,397.9
Manufacturing	9,957.0	1,141.1	137.3	11,235.4
Construction	1,007.8	223.8	48.3	1,279.9
Real estate	9,793.3	1,023.7	128.4	10,945.4
Services	2,878.8	445.9	74.2	3,398.9
Wholesale and retail	7,411.4	829.3	171.9	8,412.6
Banks and other financial institutions	3,110.7	298.6	7.2	3,416.5
Communication and information services	1,074.4	140.6	33.0	1,248.0
Other industries	8,210.7	156.0	36.2	8,402.9

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Consumer	1,910.2	98.2	49.9	2,058.3
Foreign-excluding UNBC	14,992.4	1,006.0	39.5	16,037.9
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	41.1	56.2	22.1	119.4
Total	¥ 60,387.8	¥ 5,419.4	¥ 748.0	¥ 66,555.2

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	Accrual	Nonaccrual (in billions)	Total ⁽¹⁾
Residential	¥ 16,015.2	¥ 134.8	¥ 16,150.0
Card	¥ 727.9	¥ 144.2	¥ 872.1

	Risk Ratings Based on the Number of Delinquencies		Risk Ratings Based on Internal Credit Ratings		Total ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
	Accrual	Nonaccrual	Pass (in billions)	Criticized	
UNBC	¥ 1,715.8	¥ 21.6	¥ 1,767.4	¥ 275.8	¥ 3,780.6

Notes:

(1) Total loans in the above table do not include loans held for sale.

(2) Total loans of UNBC do not include Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) covered loans and small business loans which are not individually rated totaling ¥181.9 billion.

At March 31, 2012:

	Normal	Close Watch	Likely to become Bankrupt or Legally/Virtually Bankrupt	Total ⁽¹⁾
			(in billions)	
Commercial				
Domestic	¥ 46,609.9	¥ 4,324.3	¥ 808.9	¥ 51,743.1
Manufacturing	10,140.0	1,100.0	199.6	11,439.6
Construction	901.4	213.6	39.9	1,154.9
Real estate	9,366.6	972.2	104.8	10,443.6
Services	2,713.3	425.7	84.8	3,223.8
Wholesale and retail	7,434.2	788.8	237.4	8,460.4
Banks and other financial institutions	3,065.6	433.2	7.8	3,506.6
Communication and information services	1,137.2	113.6	33.2	1,284.0
Other industries	10,185.3	152.0	48.0	10,385.3
Consumer	1,666.3	125.2	53.4	1,844.9
Foreign-excluding UNBC	18,779.1	1,099.5	65.7	19,944.3
Loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality	32.7	54.9	21.0	108.6
Total	¥ 65,421.7	¥ 5,478.7	¥ 895.6	¥ 71,796.0

	Accrual	Nonaccrual (in billions)	Total ⁽¹⁾
Residential	¥ 15,461.2	¥ 125.7	¥ 15,586.9
Card	¥ 642.6	¥ 115.3	¥ 757.9

	Risk Ratings Based on the Number of Delinquencies		Risk Ratings Based on Internal Credit Ratings		Total ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
	Accrual	Nonaccrual	Pass (in billions)	Criticized	
UNBC	¥ 1,784.4	¥ 24.0	¥ 2,084.0	¥ 149.3	¥ 4,041.7

Notes:

(1) Total loans in the above table do not include loans held for sale.

(2) Total loans of UNBC do not include FDIC covered loans and small business loans which are not individually rated totaling ¥160.2 billion.

We categorize loans into risk categories based on relevant information about the ability of borrowers to service their debt, including, but not limited to, historical and current financial information, historical and current payment experience, credit documentation, public and non-public information about borrowers and current economic trends as deemed appropriate to each segment.

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The primary credit quality indicator for loans within all classes of the Commercial segment is the internal credit rating assigned to each borrower based on our internal borrower ratings of 1 through 15 with the rating of 1 assigned to a borrower with the highest quality of credit. When assigning a credit rating to a borrower, we evaluate the borrower's expected debt-service capability based on various information, including financial and operating information of the borrower as well as information on the industry in which the borrower operates, and the borrower's business profile, management and compliance system. In evaluating a borrower's debt-service capability, we also conduct assessment on the level of earnings and an analysis of the borrower's net worth. Based on the internal borrower rating, loans within the Commercial segment are categorized as Normal (internal borrower ratings of 1 through 9), Close Watch (internal borrower ratings of 10 through 12), and Likely to become Bankrupt or Legally/Virtually Bankrupt (internal borrower ratings of 13 through 15). Loans to borrowers categorized as Normal represent those that are not deemed to have collectability issues. Loans to borrowers categorized as Close Watch represent those that require close monitoring as the borrower has begun to exhibit elements of potential concern with respect to its business performance and financial condition, the borrower has begun to exhibit elements of serious concern with respect to its business performance and financial condition, including business problems requiring long-term solutions, or the borrower's loans have been deemed restructured loans or loans contractually past due 90 days or more for special reasons. Loans to borrowers categorized as Likely to Become Bankrupt or Legally/Virtually Bankrupt represent those that have a higher probability of default than those categorized as Close Watch due to serious debt repayment problems with poor progress in achieving restructuring plans, the borrower being considered virtually bankrupt with no prospects for an improvement in business operations, or the borrower being legally bankrupt with no prospects for continued business operations because of non-payment, suspension of business, voluntary liquidation or filing for legal liquidation.

For more information on our credit and borrower ratings, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Credit Risk Management.

The accrual status is a primary credit quality indicator for loans within the Residential segment, the Card segment, and consumer loans within the UNBC segment. The accrual status of these loans is determined by the number of delinquent payments.

Commercial loans within the UNBC segment are categorized as either Pass or Criticized based on the internal credit rating assigned to each borrower. Criticized loans include those loans that are potentially weak, as the borrower has begun to exhibit deteriorating trends, well-defined weaknesses, which, if not corrected, could jeopardize the full satisfaction of the debt, and critical weaknesses that make full collection improbable on the basis of currently existing facts and conditions.

For the Commercial, Residential and Card segments, credit quality indicators are based on March 31 information. For the UNBC segment, credit quality indicators are basically based on December 31 information.

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Age analysis of past due loans by class at March 31, 2011 and 2012 are shown below:

At March 31, 2011:	1-3 months Past Due	Greater Than 3 months	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Recorded Investment> 90 Days and Accruing
(in billions)						
Commercial						
Domestic	¥ 55.1	¥ 98.3	¥ 153.4	¥ 50,244.5	¥ 50,397.9	¥ 8.6
Manufacturing	10.4	9.5	19.9	11,215.5	11,235.4	0.0
Construction	6.3	4.5	10.8	1,269.1	1,279.9	0.0
Real estate	6.4	37.7	44.1	10,901.3	10,945.4	3.2
Services	6.5	10.3	16.8	3,382.1	3,398.9	0.5
Wholesale and retail	11.8	11.9	23.7	8,388.9	8,412.6	0.1
Banks and other financial institutions	0.0	6.2	6.2	3,410.3	3,416.5	0.0
Communication and information services	5.8	5.1	10.9	1,237.1	1,248.0	0.0
Other industries	1.5	4.5	6.0	8,396.9	8,402.9	0.0
Consumer	6.4	8.6	15.0	2,043.3	2,058.3	4.8
Foreign-excluding UNBC	1.1	74.1	75.2	15,962.7	16,037.9	
Residential	93.2	55.5	148.7	15,978.9	16,127.6	46.3
Card	34.1	79.1	113.2	742.3	855.5	
UNBC	24.6	27.9	52.5	3,786.9	3,839.4	0.2
Total	¥ 208.1	¥ 334.9	¥ 543.0	¥ 86,715.3	¥ 87,258.3	¥ 55.1

Notes:

- (1) Total loans in the above table do not include loans held for sale and loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality.
(2) Total loans of UNBC do not include ¥9.5 billion of FDIC covered loans which are not subject to the guidance on loans and debt securities acquired with deteriorated credit quality.

At March 31, 2012:	1-3 months Past Due	Greater Than 3 months	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Recorded Investment> 90 Days and Accruing
(in billions)						
Commercial						
Domestic	¥ 36.5	¥ 68.4	¥ 104.9	¥ 51,638.2	¥ 51,743.1	¥ 8.1
Manufacturing	3.9	7.8	11.7	11,427.9	11,439.6	0.0
Construction	1.9	2.4	4.3	1,150.6	1,154.9	0.1
Real estate	6.6	16.4	23.0	10,420.6	10,443.6	2.7
Services	3.7	4.7	8.4	3,215.4	3,223.8	0.2
Wholesale and retail	10.2	10.3	20.5	8,439.9	8,460.4	0.1
Banks and other financial institutions	0.0	0.2	0.2	3,506.4	3,506.6	
Communication and information services	4.7	5.9	10.6	1,273.4	1,284.0	0.0
Other industries	0.2	9.6	9.8	10,375.5	10,385.3	0.0
Consumer	5.3	11.1	16.4	1,828.5	1,844.9	5.0
Foreign-excluding UNBC	2.5	26.6	29.1	19,915.2	19,944.3	

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Residential	91.6	57.9	149.5	15,417.9	15,567.4	56.5
Card	29.7	46.7	76.4	667.0	743.4	
UNBC	29.7	23.0	52.7	4,075.4	4,128.1	0.1
Total	¥ 190.0	¥ 222.6	¥ 412.6	¥ 91,713.7	¥ 92,126.3	¥ 64.7

Notes:

- (1) Total loans in the above table do not include loans held for sale and loans acquired with deteriorated credit quality.
- (2) Total loans of UNBC do not include ¥3.7 billion of FDIC covered loans which are not subject to the guidance on loans and debt securities acquired with deteriorated credit quality.

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Total past due loans at March 31, 2012 were ¥412.6 billion, a decrease of ¥130.4 billion from ¥543.0 billion at March 31, 2011. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the total past due loans in the foreign-excluding UNBC category in the Commercial segment resulting from the improvement of the status of previously past due loans to a large borrower in the governments and official institutions category. In addition, total past due domestic loans in the Commercial segment decreased mainly due to a decrease in the real estate category.

Investment Portfolio

Our investment securities are primarily comprised of Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds, corporate bonds and marketable equity securities. Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds are mostly classified as securities available for sale. In recent periods, our investments in Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds increased as part of our asset and liability management policy with respect to investing the amount of yen-denominated funds exceeding our net loans. As a result, our holdings of Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds as a percentage of our total assets increased to 23.0% at March 31, 2012 compared to 22.6% at March 31, 2011. We also hold Japanese national government bonds which are classified as securities being held to maturity.

Historically, we have held equity securities of some of our customers primarily for strategic purposes, in particular, to maintain long-term relationships with these customers. However, given the recent weak financial market conditions, we have been reducing our investment in equity securities because we believe that from a risk management perspective, reducing the price fluctuation risk in our equity portfolio is imperative. As of March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012, the aggregate value of our marketable equity securities under Japanese GAAP satisfied the requirements of the legislation prohibiting banks from holding equity securities in excess of their Tier I capital.

Investment securities increased ¥1.99 trillion to ¥61.04 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥59.05 trillion at March 31, 2011, primarily due to an increase of ¥4.16 trillion in Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds available for sale, partially offset by a ¥0.61 trillion decrease in corporate bonds and a ¥0.22 trillion decrease in marketable equity securities reflecting the general decline in Japanese stock prices and weak market fundamentals.

Investment securities other than securities available for sale or being held to maturity (i.e., nonmarketable equity securities set forth on our consolidated balance sheet as other investment securities) were primarily carried at cost of ¥0.91 trillion at March 31, 2012 and ¥1.70 trillion at March 31, 2011, respectively, because their fair values were not readily determinable. The decrease reflected the conversion of Morgan Stanley's preferred stock into Morgan Stanley's common stock. Following the conversion of our Morgan Stanley's preferred stock into Morgan Stanley's common stock, our investment in the convertible preferred stock, which was previously included in Other investment securities, was reclassified as an investment in equity method investees in Other assets. Our total investment in shares of Morgan Stanley's common stock was ¥497.4 billion as of March 31, 2012. For further information, see Notes 2 and 14 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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The following table shows information as to the amortized costs, net unrealized gains (losses), and estimated fair values of our investment securities available for sale and being held to maturity at March 31, 2011 and 2012:

	At March 31,					
	2011	2011	Net	At March 31,	2012	Net
	Amortized	Estimated	unrealized	Amortized	Estimated	unrealized
	cost	fair value	gains (losses)	cost	fair value	gains (losses)
	(in billions)					
Securities available for sale:						
Debt securities:						
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds	¥ 44,756.8	¥ 44,719.6	¥ (37.2)	¥ 48,736.2	¥ 48,882.6	¥ 146.4
Japanese prefectural and municipal bonds	193.7	200.3	6.6	173.0	180.8	7.8
Foreign governments and official institutions bonds	973.2	988.8	15.6	953.4	971.2	17.8
Corporate bonds	3,058.7	3,139.5	80.8	2,460.3	2,526.6	66.3
Mortgage-backed securities	1,171.7	1,168.9	(2.8)	1,226.4	1,236.9	10.5
Asset-backed securities ⁽¹⁾	452.3	452.4	0.1	503.0	502.5	(0.5)
Other debt securities	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	
Marketable equity securities	2,642.3	3,659.4	1,017.1	2,315.4	3,438.8	1,123.4
Total securities available for sale	¥ 53,249.7	¥ 54,329.9	¥ 1,080.2	¥ 56,368.7	¥ 57,740.4	¥ 1,371.7
Debt securities being held to maturity ⁽²⁾	¥ 3,017.2	¥ 3,059.0	¥ 41.8	¥ 2,385.4	¥ 2,430.7	¥ 45.3

Notes:

- (1) AAA and AA-rated products account for approximately three fifths of our asset-backed securities.
(2) See Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for more details.

Net unrealized gains on securities available for sale increased ¥291.5 billion to ¥1,371.7 billion at March 31, 2012 from ¥1,080.2 billion at March 31, 2011. This increase primarily consisted of a ¥183.6 billion increase in net unrealized gains on Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds as interest rates declined during the period, and a ¥106.3 billion increase in net unrealized gains on marketable equity securities due to a decrease in unrealized losses after recording increased impairment losses on our holdings of marketable equity securities.

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The amortized cost of securities being held to maturity decreased ¥631.8 billion compared to the previous fiscal year mainly due to a ¥436.3 billion decrease in Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds and a ¥266.5 billion decrease in foreign governments and official institutions bonds as a result of the redemption of multiple long-term bonds at maturity, partially offset by an increase in asset backed securities being held to maturity.

	At March 31, 2011 2012 (in billions)	
Other investment securities:		
Nonmarketable equity securities		
Unlisted preferred securities ⁽¹⁾	¥ 1,489	¥ 672
Others ⁽²⁾	178	205
Investment securities held by investment companies and brokers and dealers ⁽³⁾	37	33
 Total	 ¥ 1,704	 ¥ 910

Notes:

- (1) These securities were mainly issued by public companies, including preferred stocks issued by Morgan Stanley, a preferred security issued by BTMU Preferred Capital 9 limited that is our non-consolidated funding vehicle, and other unlisted preferred securities issued by several Japanese public companies. Those securities were carried at cost.
- (2) These securities were equity securities issued by unlisted companies other than unlisted preferred securities. Those securities were carried at cost.
- (3) These investment securities were held by certain subsidiaries subject to specialized industry accounting principles for investment companies and brokers and dealers, and were measured at fair value.

Other investment securities are comprised of nonmarketable equity securities, including unlisted preferred securities, and investment securities held by investment companies and brokers and dealers.

Other investment securities decreased ¥794 billion to ¥910 billion mainly as a result of the conversion of convertible preferred stock of Morgan Stanley that we previously held into Morgan Stanley's common stock. The convertible preferred stock was included in unlisted preferred securities and carried at cost of ¥808 billion as of March 31, 2011. Following the conversion on June 30, 2011, our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock was reclassified as an investment in equity method investees included in Other assets.

Nonmarketable equity securities other than unlisted preferred securities consist primarily of equity securities issued by small and medium-sized unlisted companies in Japan.

Investment securities held by certain subsidiaries subject to specialized industry accounting principles for investment companies and brokers and dealers and carried at fair value were ¥37 billion and ¥33 billion at March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Cash and Due from Banks

Cash and due from banks fluctuate significantly from day to day depending upon financial market conditions. Cash and due from banks at March 31, 2012 was ¥3.23 trillion, remained unchanged from March 31, 2011.

Interest-earning Deposits in Other Banks

Interest-earning deposits in other banks fluctuate significantly from day to day depending upon financial market conditions. Interest-earning deposits in other banks at March 31, 2012 were ¥5.90 trillion, a decrease of ¥1.43 trillion from ¥7.33 trillion at March 31, 2011. However the average interest-earning deposits in other banks held by domestic and overseas offices during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 increased ¥1.0 trillion and ¥0.8 trillion, respectively, compared to the previous fiscal year.

Table of Contents***Trading Account Assets***

Trading account assets increased ¥6.13 trillion to ¥34.95 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥28.82 trillion at March 31, 2011. This increase consisted of an increase of ¥4.60 trillion in trading securities and an increase of ¥1.53 trillion in trading derivative assets. The increase in trading securities was mainly due to an increase in foreign bonds reflecting the lower interest rate environment. The increase in trading derivative assets was mainly due to an increase in the value of interest rate swap contracts, partially offset by a decrease in value of foreign currency swap and equity derivative contracts.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets decreased ¥0.34 trillion to ¥0.95 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥1.29 trillion at March 31, 2011. This decrease primarily reflected an increase in net unrealized gains on investment securities due to a recovery in the fair market value of these securities. In addition, the realization of deferred tax assets for allowance for credit losses and the effect of changes in tax laws also contributed to the decrease in deferred tax assets.

On November 30, 2011, the Japanese Diet enacted two tax related laws: Amendment to the 2011 Tax Reform and Special Measures to Secure the Financial Resources to Implement the Restoration from The Great East Japan Earthquake. The changes under the new laws include a limitation on the use of net operating loss carryforwards to 80% of taxable income, a two-year increase in the carryforward period of certain net operating loss carryforwards to a nine-year period, and an approximately 5% reduction in the effective statutory rate of corporate income tax from 40.6% to 35.6%. While the reduction in the effective statutory rate was effective for the fiscal year beginning on or after April 1, 2012, a temporary surtax levied on corporate income taxes to fund the earthquake recovery efforts caused the effective statutory rate of corporate income tax to be approximately 38.0% for the three year period between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2015.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable, which is included in Other assets, increased ¥1.22 trillion to ¥2.86 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥1.64 trillion at March 31, 2011, reflecting an increase in sales of securities at the end of the period, and the resulting increase in receivables associated with those transactions.

Investment in Equity Method Investees

Investment in equity method investees, which is included in Other assets, increased ¥0.36 trillion to ¥1.13 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥0.77 trillion at March 31, 2011. This increase was primarily attributable to the application of the equity method accounting to our investment in Morgan Stanley's common stock upon conversion of the convertible preferred stock of Morgan Stanley, that we previously held, in June 2011.

For more information, see B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Investment Portfolio and Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Total Liabilities

At March 31, 2012, total liabilities were ¥206.34 trillion, an increase of ¥12.15 trillion from ¥194.19 trillion at March 31, 2011. The total balance of deposits was ¥139.49 trillion at March 31, 2012, an increase of ¥2.86 trillion from ¥136.63 trillion at March 31, 2011. Payables under securities lending transactions were ¥4.98 trillion at March 31, 2012, an increase of ¥2.87 trillion from March 31, 2011. Trading account liabilities were ¥11.97 trillion at March 31, 2012, an increase of ¥2.06 trillion from March 31, 2011. The increases were partially offset by a decrease in long-term debt of ¥0.77 trillion.

The appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies between March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2012 resulted in a decrease in the Japanese yen amount of foreign currency-denominated liabilities at March 31, 2012 by ¥1.46 trillion.

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Deposits

Deposits are our primary source of funds. The total average balance of deposits increased ¥0.83 trillion to ¥133.92 trillion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 from ¥133.09 trillion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

The balance of domestic deposits decreased ¥0.95 trillion to ¥114.59 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥115.54 trillion at March 31, 2011, and the balance of foreign deposits increased ¥3.81 trillion from ¥21.09 trillion at March 31, 2011 to ¥24.90 trillion at March 31, 2012. Within domestic deposits, the balance of interest-bearing deposits increased, partially in response to depositors' preference to seek the safety of deposits at large financial institutions, while the balance of non-interest bearing deposits decreased as a result of a decrease in corporate sector deposits, reflecting a gradual recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011, which caused corporations to build up liquidity for contingency circumstances. The increase in foreign deposits was mainly due to an increase in deposits in our overseas offices, especially in the United States and Europe, reflecting the relative increase in credibility in Japanese banks that were perceived to be less affected by the European debt crisis.

Short-term Borrowings

We use short-term borrowings as a funding source and in our management of interest rate risk. For management of interest rate risk, short-term borrowings are used in asset-liability management operations to match interest rate risk exposure resulting from loans and other interest-earning assets and to manage funding costs of various financial instruments at an appropriate level, based on our forecast of future interest rate levels. Short-term borrowings consist of call money, funds purchased, payables under repurchase agreements, payables under securities lending transactions, due to trust accounts, and other short-term borrowings.

Short-term borrowings increased ¥6.93 trillion to ¥32.86 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥25.93 trillion at March 31, 2011. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase of ¥4.06 trillion in payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions as a result of increases in repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions as our holdings of Japanese government bonds increased.

Trading Account Liabilities

Trading account liabilities increased ¥2.06 trillion from ¥9.91 trillion at March 31, 2011 to ¥11.97 trillion at March 31, 2012. This increase was supported by multiple factors, such as an increase in interest rate and foreign currency swap transactions, resulting from weakened credits and currencies in European markets as well as increased volatility in interest rate spreads, and an increase in foreign exchange trading volumes.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt at March 31, 2012 was ¥12.59 trillion, a decrease of ¥0.77 trillion from ¥13.36 trillion at March 31, 2011. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in obligations under loan securitization transactions. For further information, see Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Benefit Obligations

As of March 31, 2011 and 2012, we had benefit obligations of ¥1,928.3 billion and ¥2,023.3 billion, respectively, and the fair value of our plan assets was ¥2,004.1 billion and ¥1,946.9 billion, respectively. The fair value of our plan assets has fluctuated significantly depending on the general market conditions in recent fiscal years. If the fair value of our pension plan assets declines or our investment return on our pension plan assets decreases, or if a change is made in the actuarial assumptions on which the calculations of the projected pension obligations are based, we may incur losses. Changes in the interest rate environment could also result in an

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increase in our pension obligations and annual funding costs. In addition, unrecognized prior service costs may be incurred if our pension plans are amended. For more information, see Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities increased ¥0.71 trillion to ¥5.55 trillion at March 31, 2012 from ¥4.84 trillion at March 31, 2011. This increase was primarily due to an increase in accounts payable reflecting the purchases of investment securities at the end of the period.

Sources of Funding and Liquidity

Our primary source of liquidity is from a large balance of deposits, mainly ordinary deposits, certificates of deposit and time deposits. Time deposits have historically shown a high rollover rate among our corporate customers and individual depositors. Due to our broad customer base in Japan and the depositors' recent preference to seek the safety of deposits at large financial institutions, the balance of our deposits increased from ¥136.63 trillion at March 31, 2011 to ¥139.49 trillion at March 31, 2012. As of March 31, 2012, our deposits exceeded our loans, net of allowance for credit losses of ¥91.01 trillion, by ¥48.48 trillion. These deposits provide us with a sizable source of stable and low-cost funds. Our average deposits, combined with average total equity of ¥8.59 trillion, funded 67.3% of our average total assets of ¥211.84 trillion during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

The remaining funding was primarily provided by short-term borrowings and long-term senior and subordinated debt. Short-term borrowings consist of call money and funds purchased, payables under repurchase agreements, payables under securities lending transactions, due to trust account, and other short-term borrowings. From time to time, we have issued long-term instruments such as straight bonds with maturities between three to five years. The balance of our short-term borrowings as of March 31, 2012 was ¥32.86 trillion, and the average balance of our short-term borrowings for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥35.23 trillion. The balance of our long-term debt as of March 31, 2012 was ¥12.59 trillion, and the average balance of our long-term debt for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥12.56 trillion. Liquidity may also be provided by the sale of financial assets, including securities available-for-sale, trading account securities and loans. Additional liquidity may be provided by the maturity of loans.

We manage liquidity separately at certain of our foreign and domestic non-bank and bank subsidiaries because they are subject to separate regulatory requirements, pursue different business models and have distinctive liquidity risk profiles. We manage our group-wide liquidity on a consolidated basis based on the tests and analyses conducted at the subsidiary level. Liquidity risk management measures at the subsidiary level include the following:

Domestic Bank Subsidiaries Our major domestic bank subsidiaries, BTMU and MUTB, set liquidity and funding limits designed to maintain their respective requirements for funding from market sources below pre-determined levels for certain periods (e.g., one-day, two-week and one-month). The major domestic bank subsidiaries also monitor the balance of buffer assets they respectively hold, including Japanese government bonds and US Treasury bonds, which can be used for cash funding even in periods of stress. In addition, the major domestic bank subsidiaries regularly perform liquidity stress testing designed to evaluate the impact of systemic market stress conditions and institution-specific stress events, including credit rating downgrades, on their liquidity positions;

Foreign Bank Subsidiaries Our major foreign bank subsidiary, UNBC, monitors various liquidity metrics, including total available liquidity, the net non-core funding dependence ratio, and minimum liquidity assets, as a tool to maintain a sufficient amount of

liquidity and diversity of funding sources to allow UNBC to meet expected obligations in both stable and adverse conditions. In addition, UNBC

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regularly conducts stress testing, which incorporates both bank-specific and systemic market scenarios that would adversely affect its liquidity position, to facilitate the identification of appropriate remedial measures to help ensure that it maintains adequate liquidity in adverse conditions;

Securities Subsidiaries Our securities subsidiaries implement liquidity and funding limits designed to maintain their requirements for funding from market sources below pre-determined levels for specified periods. In addition, the securities subsidiaries regularly conduct analyses designed to assess the period for which they can continue to meet their respective liquidity requirements by selling or pledging assets they respectively hold under scenarios where they are unable to access any additional sources of financing in the market; and

Non-Bank Subsidiaries Our non-bank subsidiaries, including Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, regularly conduct cash flow analyses designed to assess their ability to generate sufficient liquidity for specified periods, considering the cash and cash equivalents as well as deposits they respectively hold, and their respective operating income and expenses under scenarios where they are no longer able to obtain funding from markets through issuance of commercial paper, bonds or other instruments. The non-bank subsidiaries also conduct analyses to ensure sufficient liquidity and funding available from our bank subsidiaries and other financial institutions outside of our group of companies.

We collect and evaluate the results of the stress tests individually performed by our major subsidiaries to ensure our ability to meet its liquidity requirements on a consolidated basis in stress scenarios.

We manage our funding sources using buffer assets, primarily Japanese government bonds, for cash funding. As of March 31, 2012, we held ¥48.88 trillion of Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds as available for sale. Our major domestic bank subsidiaries use liquidity-supplying assets, primarily commitment lines for minor currencies funding. In addition, the major bank subsidiaries use a liquidity gap, or the excess of cash inflows over cash outflows, for cash funding.

Following the downgrade by Moody's of the credit ratings of BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD in August 2011, a small number of Credit Support Annexes, or CSAs, were modified to require, and some of the new CSAs required, additional collateral at lower thresholds. The downgrades by Fitch on July 20, 2012 may result in additional modifications in the future. However, the downgrade of the credit ratings of BTMU and MUTB by Moody's in August 2011 did not trigger the requirement for additional collateral. MUSHD had some contracts which had collateral requirements affected by the Moody's downgrade, but as their derivative values were positive against the counterparties, no additional collateral was required in August 2011. We currently do not expect the downgrade by Fitch on July 20, 2012 to trigger a material amount of additional collateral obligations under our derivative contracts. Following the Moody's downgrade in August 2011, none of BTMU, MUTB and MUSHD recognized material changes in their yen-denominated or US dollar-denominated cost of funding. However, a further credit rating downgrade could result in higher funding costs and also trigger additional collateral obligations. For further information, see Item 3.D. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business A further downgrade of our credit ratings could trigger additional collateral obligations under our derivative contracts and increase our funding costs.

Table of Contents**Total Equity**

The following table presents a summary of our total equity at March 31, 2011 and 2012:

	At March 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in billions, except percentages)	
Preferred stock	¥ 442.1	¥ 442.1
Common stock	1,644.1	1,645.1
Capital surplus	6,395.7	6,378.6
Retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve	239.6	239.6
Unappropriated retained earnings	254.1	482.5
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes	(628.7)	(596.4)
Treasury stock, at cost	(11.2)	(8.3)
Total Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group shareholders' equity	¥ 8,335.7	¥ 8,583.2
Noncontrolling interests	327.2	275.2
Total equity	¥ 8,662.9	¥ 8,858.4
Ratio of total equity to total assets	4.27%	4.12%

Total equity increased ¥195.5 billion to ¥8,858.4 billion at March 31, 2012 from ¥8,662.9 billion at March 31, 2011. The ratio of total equity to total assets showed a decrease of 0.15 percentage points to 4.12% at March 31, 2012 from 4.27% at March 31, 2011. The decrease in the ratio of total equity to total assets at March 31, 2012 was principally attributable to an increase in total assets of ¥12.35 trillion, which more than offset the impact of an increase in total equity of ¥195.5 billion.

Due to our holdings of a large amount of marketable Japanese equity securities and the volatility of the equity markets in Japan, changes in the fair value of marketable equity securities have significantly affected our total equity in recent years. The following table presents information relating to the accumulated net unrealized gains, net of taxes, in respect of investment securities classified as available for sale at March 31, 2011 and 2012:

	At March 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in billions, except percentages)	
Accumulated net unrealized gains on investment securities	¥ 308.1	¥ 482.4
Accumulated net unrealized gains to total equity	3.56%	5.45%

Capital Adequacy

We are subject to various regulatory capital requirements promulgated by the regulatory authorities of the countries in which we operate. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate mandatory actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on our consolidated financial statements. Moreover, if our capital ratios are perceived to be low, our counterparties may avoid entering into transactions with us, which in turn could negatively affect our business and operations. For further 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.

We continually monitor our risk-adjusted capital ratio closely and manage our operations in consideration of the capital ratio requirements. These ratios are affected not only by fluctuations in the value of our assets, including our credit risk assets such as loans and equity securities, the risk weights of which depend on the borrowers' or issuers' internal ratings, marketable securities and deferred tax assets, but also by fluctuations in the value of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies and by general price levels of Japanese equity securities.

Table of Contents***Capital Requirements for Banking Institutions in Japan***

A Japanese banking institution is subject to the minimum capital adequacy requirements both on a consolidated basis and a stand-alone basis, and is required to maintain the minimum capital irrespective of whether it operates independently or as a subsidiary under the control of another company. A bank holding company is also subject to the minimum capital adequacy requirements on a consolidated basis. Under the guidelines of the FSA, capital is classified into three tiers, referred to as Tier I, Tier II and Tier III capital. Our Tier I capital generally consists of shareholders' equity items, including common stock, non-cumulative preferred stock, capital surplus, noncontrolling interests and retained earnings (which includes deferred tax assets). However, recorded goodwill and other items, such as treasury stock and unrealized losses on investment securities classified as securities available for sale under Japanese GAAP, net of taxes, if any, are deducted from Tier I capital. Our Tier II capital generally consists of the amount (up to a maximum of 0.6% of credit risk-weighted assets) by which eligible reserves for credit losses exceed expected losses in the internal ratings-based approach, or the IRB approach, and general reserves for credit losses, subject to a limit of 1.25% of modified risk-weighted assets determined by the partial use of the Standardized Approach (including a phased rollout of the IRB approach), 45% of the unrealized gains on investment securities classified as securities available for sale under Japanese GAAP, 45% of the land revaluation excess, the balance of perpetual subordinated debt and the balance of subordinated term debt with an original maturity of over five years subject to certain limitations, up to 50% of Tier I capital. Our Tier III capital consists of short-term subordinated debt with an original maturity of at least two years, subject to certain limitations. At least 50% of the minimum capital requirements must be maintained in the form of Tier I capital.

The eligible regulatory capital set forth in the FSA's guidelines discussed above was modified as of March 31, 2007 to reflect the International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework, often referred to as Basel II. In response to the recent financial crisis, 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 expected to be introduced in phases starting in calendar 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, in July 2011, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision proposed additional loss absorbency requirements to supplement the common equity Tier I capital requirement ranging from 1% to 2.5% for global systemically important banks, depending on the bank's systemic importance, to be introduced in phases starting in calendar 2016. In November 2011, the Financial Stability Board tentatively identified us as a G-SIFI. Based on the Basel III framework, the Japanese capital ratio framework, which is currently based on Basel II, has been revised to implement the more stringent requirements, which will be effective as of March 31, 2013. Likewise, local banking regulators outside of Japan such as those in the United States 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. We intend to carefully monitor further developments with an aim to enhance our corporate value and maximize shareholder value by integrating the various strengths within the MUFG Group.

As of March 31, 2011 and 2012, we have calculated our risk-weighted assets in accordance with the FSA guidelines reflecting Basel II. In determining capital ratios under the FSA guidelines reflecting Basel II, we and our banking subsidiaries used the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based approach, or the AIRB approach, to calculate capital requirements for credit risk as of March 31, 2011 and 2012. The Standardized Approach is used for some subsidiaries that are considered to be immaterial to the overall MUFG capital requirements, and UNBC has adopted a phased rollout of the internal ratings-based approach. Market risk is reflected in the risk-weighted assets by applying the Internal Models Approach to calculate general market risk and the Standardized Methodology to calculate specific risk. Under the Internal Models Approach, we principally use a historical simulation model to calculate value-at-risk, or VaR, amounts by estimating the profit and loss on our portfolio by applying actual fluctuations in historical market rates and prices over a fixed period. Under the FSA guidelines reflecting Basel II, we reflect operational risk in the risk-weighted assets by applying the Standardized Approach

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as of March 31, 2011 and the Advanced Measurement Approach as of March 31, 2012. For more information, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Operational Risk Management.

Under the Japanese regulatory capital requirements, our consolidated capital components, including Tier I, Tier II and Tier III capital and risk-weighted assets, are calculated from our consolidated financial statements prepared under Japanese GAAP. Also, each of the consolidated and stand-alone capital components and risk-weighted assets of our banking subsidiaries in Japan is calculated from consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements prepared under Japanese GAAP.

For additional discussion of the calculation of our capital ratios, see Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

For a detailed discussion of the capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the FSA and proposed amendments, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation Japan Capital adequacy.

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Ratios

The table below presents our consolidated total capital components, risk-weighted assets and risk-adjusted capital ratios at March 31, 2011 and 2012. Underlying figures are calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations based on information derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, as required by the FSA. The percentages in the table below are rounded down. For further information, see Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	At March 31,		Minimum capital ratios required
	2011 (in billions, except percentages)	2012	
Capital components:			
Tier I capital	¥ 9,953.3	¥ 10,522.3	
Tier II capital includable as qualifying capital	3,920.5	4,038.7	
Tier III capital includable as qualifying capital			
Deductions from total qualifying capital	(793.0)	(1,818.5)	
Total risk-based capital	¥ 13,080.8	¥ 12,742.5	
Risk-weighted assets	¥ 87,804.9	¥ 85,456.6	
Capital ratios:			
Tier I capital	11.33%	12.31%	4.00%
Total risk-adjusted capital	14.89	14.91	8.00

Our Tier I capital ratio and total risk-adjusted capital ratio at March 31, 2012 were 12.31% and 14.91%, respectively. The increase in total risk-adjusted capital ratio was mainly due to a decrease in risk weighted assets during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 as the amount of our net loans and the value of marketable equity securities decreased. At March 31, 2011, management believed that we were in compliance with all capital adequacy requirements to which we were subject.

Table of Contents**Capital Ratios of Our Major Banking Subsidiaries in Japan**

The table below presents the risk-adjusted capital ratios of BTMU and MUTB at March 31, 2011 and 2012. Underlying figures are calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations based on information derived from their consolidated and non-consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, as required by the FSA. The percentages in the table below are rounded down. For further information, see Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	At March 31,		Minimum capital
	2011	2012	ratios required
Consolidated capital ratios:			
BTMU			
Tier I capital	11.42%	11.76%	4.00%
Total risk-adjusted capital	15.82	16.27	8.00
MUTB			
Tier I capital	13.02	12.38	4.00
Total risk-adjusted capital	15.93	15.74	8.00
Stand-alone capital ratios:			
BTMU			
Tier I capital	12.09	12.60	4.00
Total risk-adjusted capital	16.61	17.41	8.00
MUTB			
Tier I capital	12.64	11.71	4.00
Total risk-adjusted capital	16.01	15.76	8.00

At March 31, 2012, management believes that our banking subsidiaries were in compliance with all capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject.

Capital Requirements for Banking Institutions in the United States

In the United States, UNBC and its banking subsidiary, Union Bank, our largest subsidiaries operating outside Japan, are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by US Federal banking agencies, including minimum capital requirements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, they must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of their assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under US regulatory accounting practices. Their capital amounts and prompt corrective action classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors.

In addition, BTMU and MUTB are subject to the Federal Reserve's requirements as foreign banking organizations that have US branches and agencies and that are controlled by us as a financial holding company.

For a detailed discussion of the capital adequacy guidelines applicable to us in the United States, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation United States Bank capital requirements and capital distributions.

Table of Contents**Capital Ratios of Banking Subsidiaries in the United States**

The table below presents the risk-adjusted capital ratios of UNBC and Union Bank, both subsidiaries of BTMU, at December 31, 2010 and 2011:

	At December 31,		Minimum capital ratios required	Ratios OCC requires to be well capitalized
	2010	2011		
UNBC:				
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	12.44%	13.82%	4.00%	
Tier I capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾	10.34	11.44	4.00	
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	15.01	15.98	8.00	
Union Bank:				
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	11.53%	12.39%	4.00%	6.00%
Tier I capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾	9.55	10.25	4.00	5.00
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	13.85	14.43	8.00	10.00

Note:

(1) Excludes certain intangible assets.

Management believes that, at December 31, 2011, UNBC and Union Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they were subject.

At December 31, 2010 and 2011, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or OCC, categorized Union Bank as well-capitalized. To be categorized as well-capitalized, Union Bank must maintain minimum ratios of Total and Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets and of Tier I capital to quarterly average assets (the Leverage ratio) as set forth in the table. There are no conditions or events since December 31, 2011 that would cause management to believe Union Bank's category has changed.

Capital Requirements for Securities Firms in Japan and Overseas

We have securities subsidiaries in Japan and overseas, which are also subject to regulatory capital requirements. In Japan, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan and related ordinances require financial instruments firms to maintain a minimum capital ratio of 120% calculated as a percentage of capital accounts less certain fixed assets, as determined in accordance with Japanese GAAP, against amounts equivalent to market, counterparty credit and operations risks. Specific guidelines are issued as a ministerial ordinance which details the definition of essential components of the capital ratios, including capital, deductible fixed asset items and risks, and related measures. Failure to maintain a minimum capital ratio will trigger mandatory regulatory actions. A capital ratio of less than 140% will call for regulatory reporting and a capital ratio of less than 100% may lead to a suspension of all or part of the business for a period of time and cancellation of registration. Overseas securities subsidiaries are subject to the relevant regulatory capital requirements of the countries or jurisdictions in which they operate.

Capital Adequacy Ratio of MUMSS

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At March 31, 2011 and 2012, MUMSS capital accounts less certain fixed assets of ¥250.4 billion and ¥387.7 billion represented 219.3% and 328.6% of the total amounts equivalent to market, counterparty credit and operations risks, respectively, as calculated pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan. For further information, see Note 19 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

In April and November 2011, we injected additional capital into MUMSS to strengthen its capital base. See Recent Developments.

Table of Contents**Non-exchange Traded Contracts Accounted for at Fair Value**

The use of non-exchange traded or over-the-counter contracts provides us with the ability to adapt to the varied requirements of a wide customer base while mitigating market risks. Non-exchange traded contracts are accounted for at fair value, which is generally based on pricing models or quoted market prices for instruments with similar characteristics. Gains or losses on non-exchange traded contracts are included in Trading account profits net in our consolidated statements of operations included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The following table summarizes the changes in fair value of non-exchange traded contracts for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in millions)	
Net fair value of contracts outstanding at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 37,138	¥ 23,503
Changes attributable to contracts realized or otherwise settled during the fiscal year	(6,147)	(10,044)
Fair value of new contracts when entered into during the fiscal year	2,346	9,114
Other changes in fair value, principally revaluation at end of fiscal year	(9,834)	(2,797)
Net fair value of contracts outstanding at end of fiscal year	¥ 23,503	¥ 19,776

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the fair value of non-exchange traded contracts decreased mainly due to contracts being settled during the fiscal year, and a decline in the fair value resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and/or fluctuations in the value of credit default swaps embedded in collateralized debt obligations.

The following table summarizes the maturities of non-exchange traded contracts at March 31, 2012:

	Net fair value of contracts unrealized gains	
	Prices provided	
	by	Prices based on models and
	other external sources	other valuation methods
	(in millions)	
Maturity less than 1 year	¥ 143	¥ 11,907
Maturity less than 3 years	519	4,453
Maturity less than 5 years		1,890
Maturity 5 years or more		864
Total fair value	¥ 662	¥ 19,114

C. Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.

Not applicable.

D. Trend Information

See the discussions in Business Environment, Recent Developments, A. Operating Results and B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Table of Contents**E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

In the normal course of business, we engage in several types of off-balance sheet arrangements to meet the financing needs of customers, including various types of guarantees, commitments to extend credit and commercial letters of credit. The following table summarizes these commitments at March 31, 2012:

	Amount of commitment by expiration period			
	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	(in billions)			
Guarantees:				
Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees	¥ 1,897	¥ 884	¥ 721	¥ 3,502
Performance guarantees	1,480	521	88	2,089
Derivative instruments	90,816	54,592	10,312	155,720
Liabilities of trust account	4,428	324	498	5,250
Others	96			96
Total guarantees	98,717	56,321	11,619	166,657
Other off-balance sheet instruments:				
Commitments to extend credit	47,961	13,841	952	62,754
Commercial letters of credit	586	96		682
Commitments to make investments	51	48	18	117
Others	16			16
Total other off-balance sheet instruments	48,614	13,985	970	63,569
Total	¥ 147,331	¥ 70,306	¥ 12,589	¥ 230,226

See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for a description of the nature of our guarantees and other off-balance sheet instruments.

The contractual amounts of these guarantees and other off-balance sheet instruments represent the amounts at risk if the contracts were to be fully drawn upon as a result of a subsequent default by our customer and a decline in the value of the underlying collateral. Since many of these commitments expire without being drawn upon, the total contractual or notional amounts of these commitments do not necessarily represent our future cash requirements. At March 31, 2012, approximately 64% of these commitments will expire within one year, 31% from one year to five years and 5% after five years. Such risks are monitored and managed as a part of our risk management system as set forth in Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk. We evaluate off-balance sheet arrangements in the manner described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

The fees generated specifically from off-balance sheet arrangements are not a dominant source of our overall fees and commissions.

Some of our off-balance sheet arrangements are related to activities of special purpose entities, most of which are variable interest entities, or VIEs. For further information, see Note 23 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Table of Contents**F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations**

The following table shows a summary of our contractual cash obligations outstanding at March 31, 2012:

	Payments due by period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years (in billions)	Over 5 years	
Contractual cash obligations:					
Time deposit obligations	¥ 52,896	¥ 9,568	¥ 1,615	¥ 195	¥ 64,274
Long-term debt obligations	1,500	2,850	1,637	6,577	12,564
Capital lease obligations	10	13	3	3	29
Operating lease obligations	76	122	103	362	663
Purchase obligations	57	35	8	18	118
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	¥ 54,539	¥ 12,588	¥ 3,366	¥ 7,155	¥ 77,648

Notes:

- (1) The total amount of expected future pension payments is not included in the above table or the total amount of commitments outstanding at March 31, 2012 as such amount is not currently determinable. We expect to contribute approximately ¥55.7 billion for pension and other benefits for our employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013. For further information, see Note 13 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.
- (2) The above table does not include unrecognized tax benefits and interest and penalties related to income tax associated with the guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes as we cannot estimate reasonably the timing of cash settlement of the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefit. The total amount of the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits is ¥58.6 billion at March 31, 2012. Among the liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits, it is reasonably possible that approximately ¥16.6 billion will decrease during the next twelve months. For further information, see Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Purchase obligations include any legally binding contractual obligations that require us to spend more than ¥100 million annually under the contract. Purchase obligations in the table primarily include commitments to make investments into corporate recovery or private equity investment funds.

G. Safe Harbor

See the discussion under Forward-Looking Statements.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees.****A. Directors and Senior Management**

The following table sets forth the members of our board of directors as of July 1, 2012, together with their respective dates of birth, positions and experience:

Name	Position in MUFG	Business Experience	
(Date of Birth) Takamune Okihara (July 11, 1951)	Chairman	April 1974	Joined Sanwa Bank
		March 2001	Executive Officer of Sanwa Bank
		January 2002	Executive Officer of UFJ Bank
		May 2003	Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Bank
		May 2004	President and CEO of UFJ Bank
		June 2004	Director of UFJ Holdings
		October 2005	Managing Officer of MUFG
		January 2006	Deputy President of BTMU
		April 2008	Deputy Chairman of BTMU (incumbent)
		June 2010	Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG Chairman of MUFG (incumbent)
Kinya Okauchi (September 10, 1951)	Deputy Chairman and Chief Audit Officer	April 1974	Joined Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		June 2001	Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		April 2003	Managing Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		March 2004	Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		June 2004	Director of MTFG
		June 2005	Senior Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		October 2005	Director of MUFG
		June 2007	Senior Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2008	Managing Officer of MUFG President of MUTB
		April 2010	Director of MUFG Deputy Chairman of MUFG (incumbent)
April 2012	Chairman of MUTB (incumbent)		

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Name					
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience		
Katsunori Nagayasu (April 6, 1947)	President & CEO	May 1970	Joined Mitsubishi Bank		
		June 1997	Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi		
		June 2000	Retired from Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Managing Director of Nippon Trust Bank		
		April 2001	Director of MTFG		
		October 2001	Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust Bank		
		June 2002	Retired from Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust Bank		
		April 2004	Managing Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Director and Managing Officer of MTFG		
		June 2004	Managing Officer of MTFG		
		January 2005	Senior Managing Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi		
		May 2005	Deputy President of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi		
		October 2005	Managing Officer of MUFG		
		December 2005	Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG		
		January 2006	Deputy President of BTMU		
		June 2006	Deputy President of MUFG		
		April 2008	Director of MUFG President of BTMU		
		April 2010	President & CEO of MUFG (incumbent)		
		April 2012	Chairman of BTMU (incumbent)		
		Masaaki Tanaka (April 1, 1953)	Deputy President	April 1977	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
				June 2004	Non-Board Member Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
				May 2005	Executive Officer of MTFG Retired from Executive Officer of MTFG
January 2006	Executive Officer of BTMU Executive Officer of MUFG				
April 2007	Retired from Executive Officer of MUFG				
May 2007	Managing Executive Officer of BTMU				
June 2010	Director of UnionBanCal Corporation (incumbent) Managing Officer of MUFG				
May 2011	Senior Managing Executive Officer of BTMU				
May 2012	Director of Morgan Stanley (incumbent)				
June 2012	Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG				
	Retired from Senior Managing Executive Officer of BTMU Deputy President of MUFG (incumbent)				

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Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG	Business Experience	
Taihei Yuki (October 3, 1952)	Senior Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer	April 1977	Joined Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		June 2004	Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		October 2005	Executive Officer of MUTB
		June 2006	Managing Executive Officer of MUTB
		June 2007	Managing Director of MUTB
			Director of MUFG
		June 2008	Managing Officer of MUFG
		June 2009	Senior Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2010	Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG
		June 2011	Retired from Senior Managing Director of MUTB
			Director of BTMU (incumbent)
	Senior Managing Director of MUFG (incumbent)		
Ichiro Hamakawa (February 6, 1956)	Senior Managing Director and Chief Planning Officer	April 1978	Joined Sanwa Bank
		May 2005	Executive Officer of UFJ Holdings
		October 2005	Executive Officer of MUFG
		December 2005	Executive Officer of UFJ Bank
		January 2006	Retired from Executive Officer of MUFG
		January 2009	Executive Officer of BTMU
		May 2011	Managing Executive Officer of BTMU
			Retired from Managing Executive Officer of BTMU
		June 2011	Managing Officer of MUFG
		May 2012	Director of MUTB (incumbent)
			Managing Director of MUFG
	Senior Managing Director of MUFG (incumbent)		
Akihiko Kagawa (October 6, 1955)	Managing Director and Chief Compliance and Risk Officer	April 1980	Joined Bank of Tokyo
		June 2006	Executive Officer of BTMU
		May 2010	Executive Officer of MUFG
		May 2012	Retired from Executive Officer of BTMU
		June 2012	Managing Officer of MUFG
			Director of kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd. (incumbent)
	Director of MUSHD (incumbent)		
	Managing Director of MUFG (incumbent)		

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Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
Toshiro Toyoizumi (October 26, 1949)	Director	April 1973	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
		June 2001	Non-Board Member Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
		May 2004	Non-Board Member Managing Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
		January 2006	Managing Executive Officer of BTMU
		June 2007	Managing Officer of MUFG
		April 2008	Senior Managing Executive Officer of BTMU
		May 2009	Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG
		June 2009	Deputy President of BTMU
		May 2010	Managing Officer of MUFG
		April 2011	Retired from Deputy President of BTMU
			Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG
			President & CEO of MUSHD (incumbent)
			President & CEO of MUMSS (incumbent)
Nobuyuki Hirano (October 23, 1951)	Director	June 2011	Director of MUFG (incumbent)
		April 1974	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
		June 2001	Non-Board Member Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
		July 2004	Executive Officer of MTFG
		May 2005	Non-Board Member Managing Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
		June 2005	Managing Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
			Director of MTFG
		October 2005	Director of MUFG
		January 2006	Managing Director of BTMU
		October 2008	Senior Managing Director of BTMU
		June 2009	Deputy President of BTMU
			Managing Officer of MUFG
		June 2010	Director of MUFG
October 2010	Deputy President of MUFG		
April 2012	President of BTMU (incumbent)		
	Director of MUFG (incumbent)		
Shunsuke Teraoka (December 4, 1953)	Director	April 1976	Joined Toyo Trust Bank
		May 2002	Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Bank
		May 2004	Director and Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Bank
		May 2005	Director and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Bank
		October 2005	Managing Executive Officer of MUTB
		June 2008	Senior Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2010	Deputy President of MUTB
		June 2012	Director of MUFG (incumbent)
	Deputy Chairman of MUTB (incumbent)		

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Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
Tatsuo Wakabayashi (September 29, 1952)	Director	April 1977	Joined Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		June 2004	Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust Bank
		October 2005	Executive Officer of MUTB
		June 2006	Managing Executive Officer of MUTB
		June 2008	Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2009	Senior Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2010	Managing Officer of MUFG
		June 2011	Director of MUFG (incumbent)
		April 2012	President of MUTB (incumbent)
		Saburo Araki (August 6, 1957)	Director
May 2007	General Manager, Human Resources Division of BTMU		
June 2007	Executive Officer of BTMU		
May 2009	Executive Officer of MUFG		
May 2011	Managing Executive Officer of BTMU		
May 2012	Managing Officer of MUFG		
June 2012	Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG Managing Director of BTMU (incumbent) Director of MUFG (incumbent)		
Hiroyuki Noguchi (May 7, 1958)	Director	April 1981	Joined Tokai Bank
		September 2006	General Manager, Shintomicho Commercial Banking Office of BTMU
		May 2009	General Manager, Nihonbashi-Chuo Commercial Banking Office of BTMU
		June 2009	Executive Officer of BTMU
		May 2011	Retired from Executive Officer of BTMU
		June 2011	Senior Executive Officer of MUSHD Senior Executive Officer of MUMSS Managing Director of MUMSS (incumbent) Managing Director of MUSHD (incumbent) Director of MUFG (incumbent)
		Muneaki Tokunari (March 6, 1960)	Director
October 2005	General Manager, Frontier Strategy Planning and Support Division of MUTB		
April 2007	General Manager, Financial Planning Division, Deputy General Manager, Corporate Planning Division, and Co-General Manager, Corporate Risk Management Division of MUFG		
June 2009	Executive Officer of MUTB Executive Officer of MUFG		
June 2011	Managing Executive Officer of MUTB		
April 2012	Managing Director of MUTB (incumbent)		
June 2012	Director of MUFG (incumbent)		

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Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG	Business Experience	
Ryuji Araki (January 29, 1940)	Director	April 1962	Joined the Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.
		September 1992	Director, Member of the Board of TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION (TOYOTA)
		June 1997	Managing Director, Member of the Board of TOYOTA
		June 1999	Senior Managing Director, Member of the Board of TOYOTA
		June 2001	Vice President, Member of the Board and Representative Director of TOYOTA
		June 2002	Auditor of Aioi Insurance Company Limited. (Aioi Insurance)
		June 2005	Senior Advisor to the Board of TOYOTA Chairman of Aioi Insurance Chairman of TOYOTA FINANCIAL SERVICES CORPORATION. (TFS)
		June 2007	Advisor of TFS
		June 2008	Advisor of TOYOTA (incumbent)
		June 2009	Senior Advisor of Aioi Insurance Retired from Advisor of TFS
		October 2010	Director of MUFG (incumbent) Senior Advisor of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Co., Ltd. (Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance)
		June 2012	Advisor of Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance (incumbent)
		Kazuhiro Watanabe (May 19, 1947)	Director
July 1998	Assistant Vice-minister of Justice (Deputy Director-General for Criminal Affairs Bureau)		
April 2001	Public Prosecutor, Supreme Public Prosecutors Office		
January 2002	Chief Public Prosecutor, Nara District Public Prosecutors Office		
September 2004	Chief Public Prosecutor, Maebashi District Public Prosecutors Office		
September 2005	Chief Public Prosecutor, Nagoya District Public Prosecutors Office		
June 2007	Chief Public Prosecutor, Yokohama District Public Prosecutors Office		
July 2008	Superintending Prosecutor, Sapporo High Public Prosecutors Office		
July 2009	Retired from Superintending Prosecutor, Sapporo High Public Prosecutors Office		
September 2009	Attorney at Law		
June 2010	Joined Dai-ichi Tokyo Bar Association Professor of Law, Tokai University Law School (incumbent) Director of MUFG (incumbent)		
January 2011	Auditor of Mitsubishi Plastics, Inc. (incumbent) Attorney at Law of Higashimachi LPC (incumbent)		

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(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
Takuma Otoshi (October 17, 1948)	Director	July 1971	Joined IBM Japan, Ltd. (IBM Japan)
		March 1994	Director of IBM Japan
		March 1997	Managing Director of IBM Japan
		December 1999	President of IBM Japan
		June 2004	Director of MTFG
		October 2005	Director of MUFG (incumbent)
		April 2008	President & Chairman of IBM Japan
		January 2009	Chairman of IBM Japan
		June 2009	Director of TOTO LTD. (incumbent)
		June 2010	Director of CALBEE, Inc. (incumbent)
		July 2010	Director of Kao Corporation (incumbent)
			Director of Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company (incumbent)
		May 2012	Senior Advisor of IBM Japan (incumbent)

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The following table sets forth our corporate auditors as of July 1, 2012, together with their respective dates of birth, positions and experience:

Name			
(date of birth)	Position in MUFG		Business experience
Tetsuo Maeda (June 10, 1951)	Corporate Auditor (Full-Time)	April 1974	Joined Toyo Trust Bank
		May 2000	Executive Officer of Toyo Trust Bank
		January 2002	Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Bank
		May 2003	Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Bank
		September 2004	Director and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Bank
		October 2005	Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2006	Senior Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2009	Retired from Senior Managing Director of MUTB Corporate Auditor (Full-Time) of MUFG (incumbent)
Takehiko Nemoto (August 20, 1953)	Corporate Auditor (Full-Time)	April 1976	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
		June 2004	Non-Board Member Director of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
		October 2005	Executive Officer of MUFG
		January 2006	Executive Officer of BTMU
		October 2008	Managing Executive Officer of BTMU
		May 2009	Managing Officer of MUFG
		June 2009	Managing Director of BTMU
		October 2010	Senior Managing Director of BTMU
		May 2011	Retired from Managing Officer of MUFG
June 2011	Retired from Senior Managing Director of BTMU Corporate Auditor (Full-Time) of MUFG (incumbent)		
Tsutomu Takasuka (February 11, 1942)	Corporate Auditor	April 1967	Became a member of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants
		June 1985	Partner at Mita Audit Corporation
		February 1990	Partner at Tohmatsu & Co.
		September 2002	Resigned Tohmatsu & Co.
		April 2004	Professor, Department of Business Administration, Bunkyo Gakuin University
		October 2004	Full-time Corporate Auditor of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi
		June 2005	Corporate Auditor of MTFG
		October 2005	Corporate Auditor of MUFG (incumbent)
January 2006	Full-time Corporate Auditor of BTMU (incumbent)		
March 2010	Retired from Professor, Department of Business Administration, Bunkyo Gakuin University		
Kunie Okamoto (September 11, 1944)	Corporate Auditor	June 1969	Joined Nippon Life Insurance Company (Nippon Life)
		July 1995	Director of Nippon Life
		March 1999	Managing Director of Nippon Life
		March 2002	Senior Managing Director of Nippon Life
		April 2005	President of Nippon Life
		June 2005	Corporate Auditor of UFJ Holdings
			Corporate Auditor of TOKYU CORPORATION (incumbent)
		October 2005	Corporate Auditor of MUFG (incumbent)
		June 2010	Director of Kintetsu Corporation (incumbent)
		April 2011	Corporate Auditor of Daicel Corporation (formerly Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.) (incumbent) Chairman of Nippon Life (incumbent)

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Name		Position in MUFG		Business experience	
(date of birth) Yasushi Ikeda (April 18, 1946)	Corporate Auditor	April 1972		Admitted to the Bar	
		April 1977		Joined the Tokyo Bar Association	
		June 2001		Partner of the law firm Miyake Imai & Ikeda (incumbent)	
				Corporate Auditor of KADOKAWA GROUP HOLDINGS, INC. (incumbent)	
		June 2007		Director of Nippon Metal Industry Co. Ltd. (incumbent)	
				Director of Sony Financial Holdings Inc. (incumbent)	
		June 2009		Corporate Auditor of MUFG (incumbent)	

The board of directors and corporate auditors may be contacted through our headquarters at Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8330, Japan.

All directors and corporate auditors were elected at a general meeting of shareholders. The regular term of office of a director is one year from the date of election, and the regular term of office of a corporate auditor is four years from the date of election. Directors and corporate auditors may serve their terms until the close of the annual general meeting of shareholders held in the last year of their terms. Directors and corporate auditors may serve any number of consecutive terms. No family relationship exists among any of our directors or corporate auditors. None of our directors is party to a service contract with MUFG or any of its subsidiaries that provides for benefits upon termination of employment.

B. Compensation

The aggregate amount of compensation paid, including benefits in kind granted and any contingent and deferred compensation but excluding retirement allowances paid, by MUFG and its subsidiaries during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 to our directors (excluding outside directors), to corporate auditors (excluding outside auditors) and to outside directors and auditors, was ¥953 million, ¥87 million and ¥106 million, respectively.

The compensation paid by MUFG and its subsidiaries during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 to our directors and corporate auditors consists of annual base salaries, stock acquisition rights, bonuses and other benefits. The maximum aggregate amount of each type of compensation for our directors and corporate auditors is approved at a general meeting of our shareholders. The amount and allocation of compensation for each director are then proposed to, and voted upon by, the board of directors. The amount and allocation of compensation for each corporate auditor are determined through discussions and agreement among the corporate auditors. The nomination and compensation committee deliberates and makes proposals to the board of directors regarding matters relating to, among other things, the compensation of our directors. For more information on the nomination and compensation committee, see C. Board Practices.

The following table sets forth details of the aggregate compensation paid by MUFG and its subsidiaries during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 to our directors (excluding outside directors) and corporate auditors (excluding outside corporate auditors):

Number of Directors and Corporate Auditors ⁽¹⁾	Non-Adjustable Compensation					Retirement Allowances ⁽²⁾	Other
	Aggregate Compensation	Base Salary	Stock Acquisition Rights (in millions)	Adjustable Compensation (Cash Bonuses)			
21	¥ 1,108	¥ 574	¥ 295	¥ 170	¥ 68	¥ 1	

Notes:

- (1) Includes current directors and corporate auditors as well as those who retired during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 but excludes outside directors and corporate auditors.
- (2) Represents the aggregate amount of retirement allowances paid in cash during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, pursuant to a one-time shareholders approval in June 2007 for the retirement allowances to be paid to the directors and corporate auditors who were elected prior to that date at the time of their retirement. A reserve in the total amount of such retirement allowances was set aside as of September 30, 2007. For more information, see Retirement Allowances below.

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The following table sets forth the details of individual compensation paid, including benefits in kind granted but excluding retirement allowances paid, by MUFG and its subsidiaries in an amount equal to or exceeding ¥100 million during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012:

Directors	Aggregate amount	Paid by	Compensation paid		
			Annual salary (in millions)	Stock options	Bonus
Takamune Okihara	¥ 118	MUFG	¥ 12	¥ 6	¥ 5
		BTMU	46	25	24
Katsunori Nagayasu	¥ 124	MUFG	¥ 12	¥ 6	¥ 5
		BTMU	49	26	26

Annual Base Salary

Annual base salaries are paid to our directors (including outside directors) and corporate auditors (including outside corporate auditors) in the form of monthly cash installment payments. The aggregate annual base salary paid to our directors (excluding outside corporate directors) and corporate auditors (excluding outside corporate auditors) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥574 million. The aggregate annual base salary paid to our outside directors and outside corporate auditors for the same period was ¥79 million.

Stock-based Compensation Plans

We issue stock acquisition rights to further motivate our directors (including outside directors) and corporate auditors (including outside corporate auditors) to contribute to the improvement of our stock prices and profits and, with respect to our corporate auditors, to improve their audits and investigations aiming to increase our corporate value. The number of options granted to each director or corporate auditor is determined by comprehensively taking into account each grantee's seniority of the position held at MUFG or its subsidiaries, experience and contribution to our performance throughout the period of the grantee's service within the maximum aggregate number of options approved by our shareholders.

As part of our compensation structure, on June 28, 2007, our shareholders approved the creation of a stock-based compensation plan for our directors, corporate auditors and certain of our officers. On November 21, 2007, the board of directors adopted a plan entitled "First Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc." for our directors, corporate auditors and certain of our officers. Under the stock-based compensation plan, on December 6, 2007, we allotted an aggregate of 3,224 stock acquisition rights to our directors and an aggregate of 493 stock acquisition rights to our corporate auditors for their respective services to MUFG and its subsidiaries. Each stock acquisition right represents a right to purchase 100 shares of MUFG common stock at ¥1 per share of common stock. The stock acquisition rights were subject to a one-year vesting period. The rights are exercisable until December 5, 2037, but only after the date on which a grantee's service as a director, corporate auditor or officer terminates. The fair value of each stock acquisition right was ¥103,200.

As part of our compensation structure, on June 27, 2008, the board of directors adopted another stock-based compensation plan entitled "Second Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc." for our directors, corporate auditors and certain of our officers. Under the stock-based compensation plan, on July 15, 2008, we allotted an aggregate of 4,690 stock acquisition rights to our directors and an aggregate of 495 stock acquisition rights to our corporate auditors for their respective services to MUFG and its subsidiaries. Each stock acquisition right represents a right to purchase 100 shares of MUFG common stock at ¥1 per share of common stock. The stock acquisition rights were subject to a one-year vesting period. The rights are exercisable until July 14, 2038, but only after the date on which a grantee's service as a director, corporate auditor or officer terminates. The fair value of each stock acquisition right was ¥92,300.

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As part of our compensation structure, on June 26, 2009, the board of directors adopted another stock-based compensation plan entitled Third Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. for our directors, corporate auditors and certain of our officers. Under the stock-based compensation plan, on July 14, 2009, we allotted an aggregate of 6,466 stock acquisition rights to our directors and an aggregate of 872 stock acquisition rights to our corporate auditors for their respective services to MUFG and its subsidiaries. Each stock acquisition right represents a right to purchase 100 shares of MUFG common stock at ¥1 per share of common stock. The stock acquisition rights were subject to a one-year vesting period. The rights are exercisable until July 13, 2039, but only after the date on which a grantee's service as a director, corporate auditor or officer terminates. The fair value of each stock acquisition right was ¥48,700.

As part of our compensation structure, on June 29, 2010, the board of directors adopted another stock-based compensation plan entitled Fourth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. for our directors, corporate auditors and certain of our officers. Under the stock-based compensation plan, on July 16, 2010, we allotted an aggregate of 8,014 stock acquisition rights to our directors and an aggregate of 1,149 stock acquisition rights to our corporate auditors for their respective services to MUFG and its subsidiaries. Each stock acquisition right represents a right to purchase 100 shares of MUFG common stock at ¥1 per share of common stock. The stock acquisition rights are subject to a one-year vesting period. The rights are exercisable until July 15, 2040, but only after the date on which a grantee's service as a director, corporate auditor or officer terminates. The fair value of each stock acquisition right was ¥36,600.

As part of our compensation structure, on June 29, 2011, the board of directors adopted another stock-based compensation plan entitled Fifth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. for our directors, corporate auditors and certain of our officers. Under the stock-based compensation plan, on July 20, 2011, we allotted an aggregate of 7,740 stock acquisition rights to our directors and an aggregate of 1,160 stock acquisition rights to our corporate auditors for their respective services to MUFG and its subsidiaries. Each stock acquisition right represents a right to purchase 100 shares of MUFG common stock at ¥1 per share of common stock. The stock acquisition rights are subject to a one-year vesting period. The rights are exercisable until July 19, 2041, but only after the date on which a grantee's service as a director, corporate auditor or officer terminates. The fair value of each stock acquisition right was ¥33,700.

As part of our compensation structure, on June 28, 2012, the board of directors adopted another stock-based compensation plan entitled Sixth Series of Stock Acquisition Rights of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. for our directors, corporate auditors and certain of our officers. Under the stock-based compensation plan, on July 18, 2012, we allotted an aggregate of 10,002 stock acquisition rights to our directors and an aggregate of 1,161 stock acquisition rights to our corporate auditors for their respective services to MUFG and its subsidiaries. Each stock acquisition right represents a right to purchase 100 shares of MUFG common stock at ¥1 per share of common stock. The stock acquisition rights are subject to a one-year vesting period. The rights are exercisable until July 17, 2042, but only after the date on which a grantee's service as a director, corporate auditor or officer terminates. The fair value of each stock acquisition right was ¥33,100.

Bonuses

We from time to time pay cash bonuses to our directors to further motivate them to contribute to the improvement of our stock prices and profits if such bonuses are deemed appropriate based on a balanced scorecard approach taking into account the results of operations of the MUFG Group and each director's individual performance of his duties as a director in light of both quantitative and qualitative criteria, including our medium-term strategy for improving our corporate value. None of the outside directors and corporate auditors (including outside corporate auditors) is eligible to receive a cash bonus. The nomination and compensation committee evaluates the amount of cash bonuses annually to determine the reasonableness of the amount in proportion to the aggregate compensation approved by our shareholders. The aggregate cash bonus paid to our directors for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥170 million.

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Retirement Allowances

Prior to June 28, 2007, in accordance with customary Japanese practice, when a director or corporate auditor retired, a proposal to pay a retirement allowance was submitted at the annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders for approval. The retirement allowance consisted of a one-time payment of a portion of the allowance paid at the time of retirement and periodic payments of the remaining amount for a prescribed number of years. After the shareholders' approval was obtained, the retirement allowance for a director or corporate auditor was fixed by the board of directors or by consultation among the corporate auditors in accordance with our internal regulations and practice and generally reflected the position of the director or corporate auditor at the time of retirement, the length of his service as a director or corporate auditor and his contribution to our performance. Historically, MUFG did not set aside reserves for any retirement payments for directors and corporate auditors made under this practice.

Pursuant to a one-time shareholders' approval in June 2007, retirement allowances are paid in cash to the directors and corporate auditors who were elected prior to that date at the time of their retirement. A reserve in the total amount of such retirement allowances was set aside as of September 30, 2007. The aggregate amount of retirement allowances paid in cash by MUFG and its subsidiaries pursuant to the one-time shareholder approval during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 to our directors (excluding outside directors), to corporate auditors (excluding outside auditors) and to outside directors and auditors, who have retired from their respective positions held at MUFG or, if such directors and corporate auditors concurrently held positions at MUFG's subsidiaries, who have retired from such positions, was ¥67 million, ¥0 million and nil, respectively.

UNBC Employee Equity-Based Incentive Plan

UNBC has a discretionary employee equity-based incentive plan under which selected employees of UNBC and its subsidiaries are paid some or a portion of annual bonuses in the form Restricted Share Units representing a right to receive American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, evidencing American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, each exchangeable for one share of MUFG common stock, from an independent trust established to administer the plan grants upon the satisfaction of vesting conditions as determined by the Executive Compensation and Benefits Committee of UNBC's board of directors, consistent with the plan and pursuant to a Restricted Share Unit Agreement between UNBC and the grantees.

Unless otherwise provided in the relevant Restricted Share Unit Agreement, Restricted Share Units will become vested and nonforfeitable as follows: one-third ($33\frac{1}{3}\%$) of a grantee's Restricted Share Units would vest on each one year anniversary of the date of the award such that all of the Restricted Share Units would be fully vested after three years from the date of the award so long as the grantee remains an employee of UNBC or its subsidiaries.

The ADSs to be delivered to grantees will be purchased on the open market by the trustee of the independent trust pursuant to a trust agreement between UNBC and the trustee.

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UNBC began granting Restricted Share Units in November 2010. As of June 30, 2012, 9,014,144 Restricted Share Units have been granted under the plan.

Share Ownership

As of June 30, 2012, our directors and corporate auditors held the following numbers of shares of our common stock:

Directors	Number of Shares Registered
Takamune Okihara	19,820
Kinya Okauchi	17,400
Katsunori Nagayasu	11,640
Masaaki Tanaka	10,600
Taihei Yuki	135,830
Ichiro Hamakawa	148,400
Akihiko Kagawa	15,800
Toshiro Toyozumi	203,500
Nobuyuki Hirano	28,400
Shunsuke Teraoka	5,440
Tatsuo Wakabayashi	18,100
Saburo Araki	11,780
Hiroyuki Noguchi	95,800
Muneaki Tokunari	8,800
Ryuji Araki	39,400
Kazuhiro Watanabe	0
Takuma Otoshi	3,000

Corporate Auditors	Number of Shares Registered
Tetsuo Maeda	62,330
Takehiko Nemoto	145,800
Tsutomu Takasuka	0
Kunie Okamoto	536
Yasushi Ikeda	0

C. Board Practices

Our articles of incorporation provide for a board of directors of not more than twenty members and not more than seven corporate auditors. Our corporate officers are responsible for executing our business operations, and our directors oversee these officers and set our fundamental strategies.

We currently have seventeen directors. Our board of directors has ultimate responsibility for the administration of our affairs. By resolution, our board of directors shall appoint, from the directors, representative directors who may represent us severally. Our board of directors shall appoint a president and may also appoint a chairman, deputy chairmen, deputy presidents, senior managing directors and managing directors from their members by resolution. Deputy presidents assist the president, and senior managing directors and managing directors assist the president and

deputy presidents, if any, in the management of our day-by-day operations.

We currently have three outside directors as members of our board of directors. Under the Company Law, an outside director is defined as a person who has never been an executive director (*gyomu shikko torishimariyaku*), executive officer (*shikkoyaku*), manager (*shihainin*) or any other type of employee of the company or any of its subsidiaries prior to his or her appointment.

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Under the Company Law, a resolution of the board of directors is required if any director wishes to engage in any business that is in competition with us or any transaction with us. Additionally, no director may vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which that director is deemed to be particularly interested.

Neither the Company Law nor our articles of incorporation contain special provisions as to the borrowing power exercisable by a director, the retirement age of our directors and corporate auditors or a requirement of our directors and corporate auditors to hold any shares of our capital stock.

The Company Law requires a resolution of the board of directors for a company to determine the execution of important businesses, to acquire or dispose of material assets, to borrow substantial amounts of money, to employ or discharge managers (*shihainin*) and other important employees, and to establish, change or abolish branch offices or other material corporate organizations, to float bonds, to establish internal control systems, and to exempt a director from liability to the company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

We currently have five corporate auditors, including three outside corporate auditors. An outside corporate auditor is defined under the Company Law as a person who has not served as a director, account assistant, executive officer (*shikkoyaku*), manager (*shihainin*) or any other type of employee of the company or any of its subsidiaries prior to his or her appointment.

Our corporate auditors, who are not required to be certified public accountants, have various statutory duties, including principally:

the examination of the financial statements, business reports, proposals and other documents which our board of directors prepares and submits to a general meeting of shareholders;

the examination of our directors' administration of our affairs; and

the preparation and submission of a report on their examination to a general meeting of shareholders.

Our corporate auditors are obligated to attend meetings of our board of directors, and to make statements at the meetings if they deem necessary, although they are not entitled to vote at the meetings. Our corporate auditors comprise the board of corporate auditors, which determines matters relating to the performance of audits. The Company Law provides that a company that has or is required to have a board of corporate auditors must have three or more corporate auditors, and at least half of the corporate auditors must be outside corporate auditors. In a company that has or is required to have a board of corporate auditors, one or more of the corporate auditors must be designated by the board of corporate auditors to serve on a full-time basis.

Under the Company Law and our articles of incorporation, we may exempt, by resolution of the board of directors, our directors and corporate auditors from liabilities to the company arising in connection with their failure to execute their duties without gross negligence, within the limits stipulated by applicable laws and regulations. In addition, we have entered into a liability limitation agreement with each outside director and outside corporate auditor which limits the maximum amount of their liability to the company arising in connection with a failure to execute their duties without gross negligence to the greater of either ¥10 million or the aggregate sum of the amounts prescribed in paragraph 1 of Article 425 of the Company Law and Articles 113 and 114 of the Company Law Enforcement Regulations.

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The Company Law permits two types of governance systems for large companies, including MUFG. The first system is for companies with audit, nomination and compensation committees, and the other is for companies with corporate auditors. We have elected to adopt a corporate governance system based on corporate auditors.

Under the Company Law, if a company has corporate auditors, the company is not obligated to have any outside directors or to have any audit, nomination or compensation committees. Although we have adopted a board of corporate auditors, we have three outside directors as part of our efforts to further enhance corporate

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governance. In an effort to further enhance our corporate governance, we have also voluntarily established an internal audit and compliance committee and a nomination and compensation committee to support our board of directors.

Internal Audit and Compliance Committee. The internal audit and compliance committee, a majority of which is comprised of outside directors and specialists, deliberates important matters relating to internal audits, internal control of financial information, financial audits, compliance, corporate risk management, and other internal control systems. This committee makes reports and proposals to the board of directors about important matters for deliberation and necessary improvement measures. We aim to enhance the effectiveness of internal audit functions by utilizing the external view points provided by the internal audit and compliance committee members. The chairman of the internal audit and compliance committee is Ryuji Araki, who is an outside director. The other members of this committee are Kazuhiro Watanabe, an outside director, Yoshinari Tsutsumi, an attorney-at-law, Hideo Kojima, a certified public accountant, and Kinya Okauchi, Deputy Chairman and Chief Audit Officer. The internal audit and compliance committee met thirteen times between April 2011 and March 2012.

Nomination and Compensation Committee. The nomination and compensation committee, a majority of which is comprised of outside directors, deliberates matters relating to the appointment and dismissal of our directors and the directors of our subsidiaries, the compensation framework of our directors and the directors of our subsidiaries, as well as the compensation of our top management and the top management of our subsidiaries. The nomination and compensation committee makes reports and proposals to the board of directors about important matters for deliberation and necessary improvement measures. The chairman of the nomination and compensation committee is Takuma Otoshi, an outside director. The other members of this committee are Ryuji Araki and Kazuhiro Watanabe, who are also outside directors, and Katsunori Nagayasu, President & CEO. The nomination and compensation committee met six times between April 2011 and March 2012.

For additional information on our board practices and the significant differences in corporate governance practices between MUFG and US companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange, see A. Directors and Senior Management and Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

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As of March 31, 2012, we had approximately 78,800 employees, a decrease of approximately 1,600 employees compared with the number of employees as of March 31, 2011. In addition, as of March 31, 2012, we had approximately 31,700 part-time and temporary employees. The following tables show the percentages of our employees in our different business units and in different locations as of March 31, 2012:

Business unit	
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ:	
Retail Banking Business Unit	19%
Corporate Banking Business Unit	13
Global Business Unit	27
Global Markets Unit	1
Operations and Systems Unit	10
Corporate Center/Independent Divisions	2
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation:	
Trust-Banking	5
Trust Assets	3
Real Estate	2
Global Markets	1
Administration and subsidiaries	3
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings:	
Sales Marketing Business Unit	4
Global Investment Banking Business Unit	1
Global Markets Business Unit	1
International Business Unit	1
Corporate Center and Others	2
Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS:	
Business Marketing Division	2
Credit Risk Management & Risk Assets Administration Division	1
Operations Division	1
Systems Division	0
Corporate Division	0
Others	1
	100%

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Japan	45%
United States	16
Europe	2
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	9
Other areas	1

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation:

Japan	13
United States	0
Europe	0
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	0

Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings:

Japan	7
United States	0
Europe	1
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	0

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS:

Japan	4
United States	0
Europe	0
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	0

Others

2

100%

Most of our employees are members of an employees union, which negotiates on behalf of employees in relation to remuneration and working conditions. We believe our labor relations to be good.

E. Share Ownership

The information required by this item is set forth in B. Compensation.

Table of Contents**Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.****A. Major Shareholders****Common Stock**

As of March 31, 2012, we had 758,290 registered shareholders of our common stock. The ten largest holders of our common stock appearing on the register of shareholders as of March 31, 2012, and the number and the percentage of such shares held by each of them, were as follows:

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of total shares in issue
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust account) ⁽¹⁾	904,582,800	6.39%
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account) ⁽¹⁾	624,695,900	4.41
SSBT OD05 Omnibus Account Treaty Clients	371,872,750	2.62
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (Trust account 9) ⁽¹⁾	271,399,400	1.91
Nippon Life Insurance Company	271,322,953	1.91
State Street Bank and Trust Company	194,890,757	1.37
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company ⁽²⁾	175,000,000	1.23
The Bank of New York Mellon as Depositary Bank for DR Holders ⁽³⁾	171,735,947	1.21
Toyota Motor Corporation	149,263,153	1.05
State Street Bank and Trust Company	138,920,762	0.98
Total	3,273,684,422	23.12%

Notes:

- (1) Includes the shares held in trust accounts, which do not disclose the names of beneficiaries.
- (2) These shares are those held in a pension trust account with The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. for the benefit of retirement plans with voting rights retained by Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company.
- (3) An owner of record for our American depositary shares.

As of March 31, 2012, 1,183,976 shares, representing less than 0.01% of our outstanding common stock, were held by our directors and corporate auditors. Our major shareholders do not have different voting rights.

As of March 31, 2012, 1,779,317,090 shares, representing 12.57% of our outstanding common stock, were owned by 322 US shareholders of record who are resident in the United States, one of whom is the ADR depository's nominee holding 171,735,947 shares, or 1.21%, of our issued common stock.

Preferred Stock

No holder of our preferred stock has the right to vote at a general meeting of shareholders, except:

from the commencement of our ordinary general meeting of shareholders if an agenda for approval to declare a preferred dividend is not submitted to such meeting; or

from the close of any ordinary general meeting of shareholders if a proposed resolution to declare a preferred dividend is not approved at such meeting;

in each case, unless and until such time as a resolution of an ordinary general meeting of shareholders declaring a preferred dividend is passed.

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Holders of our preferred stock are entitled to vote at a meeting separately held for their respective classes of preferred stock in accordance with the Company Law. A resolution of a separate meeting of class shareholders is required for the following actions, but only if the action is likely to prejudice the interests of the relevant class shareholders:

an amendment to our articles of incorporation to (a) create a new class of shares, (b) change the terms of shares, or (c) increase the total number of authorized shares or the total number of authorized shares of a class of stock, except in some cases, such as an amendment to change a class of stock to callable stock, the resolution of, or the unanimous consent from, relevant class shareholders is required, regardless of whether the action is likely to prejudice their interests;

a consolidation of shares;

a share split;

an allotment of shares to our existing shareholders;

an allotment of stock acquisition rights to our existing shareholders; and

a merger, corporate split, stock for stock exchange, or stock for stock transfer.

Class 11 preferred stock is convertible into shares of our common stock as described in Item 10.B. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The shareholders of our preferred stock, appearing on the register of shareholders as of March 31, 2012, and the number and the percentage of such shares held by each of them, were as follows:

First series of class 5 preferred stock

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of total shares in issue
Nippon Life Insurance Company	40,000,000	25.64%
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	40,000,000	25.64
Taiyo Life Insurance Company	20,000,000	12.82
Daido Life Insurance Company	20,000,000	12.82
Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000,000	12.82
Nipponkoa Insurance Company, Limited	12,000,000	7.69
Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	2.56
Total	156,000,000	100%

Class 11 preferred stock

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of total shares in issue
UFJ Trustee Services PVT. (Bermuda) Limited as the trustee of UFJ International Finance (Bermuda) Trust	1,000	100%
Total	1,000	100%

B. Related Party Transactions

We converted the convertible preferred stock issued to us by Morgan Stanley into Morgan Stanley's common stock in June 2011, resulting in us holding approximately 22.4% of the voting rights in Morgan Stanley, and appointed a second representative to Morgan Stanley's board of directors in July 2011. As a result, Morgan Stanley became our equity-method affiliate. As of March 31, 2012, we held approximately 21.8% of the voting

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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.

In April 2011, MUSHD made a ¥30 billion capital contribution to MUMSS. In November 2011, we and Morgan Stanley made an additional ¥45 billion of capital contributions to MUMSS. As of March 31, 2012, we hold a 60% economic interest and a 60% voting interest in MUMSS while Morgan Stanley continues to hold the remaining 40% economic interest and 40% voting interest in MUMSS.

For a detailed discussion of the foregoing transactions relating to our global alliance and securities joint venture with Morgan Stanley, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Recent Developments.

We and our banking subsidiaries had, and expect to have in the future, banking transactions and other transactions in the ordinary course of business with our related parties. Although for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, such transactions included, but were not limited to, call money, loans, electronic data processing, leases and management of properties, those transactions were immaterial and were made at prevailing market rates, terms and conditions and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectibility or present other unfavorable features.

None of our directors or corporate auditors, and none of the close members of their respective families, has had any transactions or has any presently proposed transactions that are material or any transactions that are unusual in their nature or conditions, involving goods, services or tangible or intangible assets, to which we were, are or will be a party.

No loans have been made to our directors or corporate auditors other than in the normal course of business, on normal commercial terms and conditions, involving the normal risk of collectibility, and presenting normal features. In addition, no loans have been made to our directors or executive officers or corporate auditors other than as permitted under Section 13(k) of the US Securities Exchange Act and Rule 13k-1 promulgated thereunder.

No family relationship exists among any of our directors or corporate auditors. No arrangement or understanding exists between any of our directors or corporate auditors and any other person pursuant to which any director or corporate auditor was elected to their position at MUFG.

As part of our compensation structure, we have granted stock acquisition rights to our directors and corporate auditors. For a detailed discussion of the stock acquisition rights, see Item 6.B. Directors, Senior Management and Employees—Compensation.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Information.

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

The information required by this item is set forth in our consolidated financial statements starting on page F-1 of this Annual Report and in Selected Statistical Data starting on page A-1 of this Annual Report.

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Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in various litigation matters and other legal proceedings, including regulatory actions. Although the final resolution of any such matters and proceedings could have a material effect on our consolidated operating results for a particular reporting period, based on our current knowledge and consultation with legal counsel, we believe the current litigation matters and other legal proceedings, when ultimately determined, will not materially affect our results of operations or financial position.

Distributions

Our board of directors submits a recommendation for a year-end dividend for our shareholders' approval at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders customarily held in June of each year. The year-end dividend is usually distributed immediately following shareholders' approval to holders of record at the end of the preceding fiscal year. In addition to year-end dividends, we may make cash distributions by way of interim dividends to shareholders of record as of September 30 of each year as distribution of surplus by resolution of our board of directors. On June 28, 2012, we paid year-end dividends in the amount of ¥6 per share of common stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

See Item 10.B. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association for additional information on our dividends policy.

Under the Japanese foreign exchange regulations currently in effect, dividends paid on shares held by non-residents of Japan may be converted into any foreign currency and repatriated abroad. Under the terms of the deposit agreement pursuant to which ADSs are issued, the depositary is required, to the extent that in its judgment it can convert Japanese yen on a reasonable basis into US dollars and transfer the resulting US dollars to the United States, to convert all cash dividends that it receives in respect of deposited shares into US dollars and to distribute the amount received, after deduction of any applicable withholding taxes, to the holders of ADSs. See Item 10.D. Additional Information Exchange Controls and Item 12.D. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities American Depositary Shares.

B. Significant Changes

Other than as described in this Annual Report, no significant changes have occurred since the date of our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

Table of Contents**Item 9. The Offer and Listing.****A. Offer and Listing Details****Market Price Information**

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sale prices for shares of our common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, or the TSE, and of the ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE:

	Price per share on the TSE		Price per ADS on the NYSE	
	High	Low	High	Low
	(yen)		(US\$)	
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2008	1,430	782	11.72	7.95
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2009	1,173	377	11.11	3.71
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010	699	437	6.84	4.79
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011				
First quarter	520	399	5.56	4.48
Second quarter	440	386	5.06	4.52
Third quarter	446	364	5.42	4.50
Fourth quarter	476	321	5.68	4.44
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012				
First quarter	404	355	4.98	4.36
Second quarter	419	322	5.29	4.06
Third quarter	362	318	4.68	4.01
Fourth quarter	448	325	5.36	4.23
February	431	351	5.25	4.67
March	448	400	5.36	4.90
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2013				
April	427	383	5.16	4.69
May	383	335	4.72	4.18
June	381	328	4.75	4.16
July (through July 10)	398	379	4.92	4.72

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

The primary market for our common stock is the TSE. Our common stock is also listed on the Osaka Securities Exchange and the Nagoya Stock Exchange in Japan. ADSs, each representing one share of common stock, are quoted on the NYSE under the symbol, MTU.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

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Item 10. Additional Information.

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Our Corporate Purpose

Article 2 of our Articles of Incorporation provides that our corporate purpose is to carry on the following businesses:

administration of management of banks, trust banks, specialized securities companies, insurance companies or other companies which we may own as our subsidiaries under the Japanese Banking Law; and

any other businesses incidental to the foregoing businesses mentioned in the preceding clause.

Board of Directors

For discussion of the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation as they apply to our directors, see Item 6.C. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices.

Common Stock

We summarize below the material provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, our share handling regulations and the Company Law (Law No. 86 of 2005, also known as the Companies Act) as they relate to a type of joint stock company known as *kabushiki kaisha*, within which we fall. Because it is a summary, this discussion should be read together with our Articles of Incorporation and share handling regulations, which have been filed as exhibits to this Annual Report.

General

A joint stock company is a legal entity incorporated under the Company Law. The investment and rights of the shareholders of a joint stock company are represented by shares of stock in the company and shareholders' liability is limited to the amount of the subscription for the shares.

As of June 28, 2012, our authorized common share capital was comprised of 33,000,000,000 shares of common stock with no par value.

As of March 31, 2012, a total of 14,154,534,220 shares of common stock (including 10,471,043 shares of common stock held by us and our consolidated subsidiaries as treasury stock) had been issued. Each of the shares issued and outstanding was fully paid and non-assessable.

As of June 28, 2012, we were authorized to issue 920,001,000 shares of preferred stock, including 120,000,000 shares of class 3 preferred stock, 400,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 5 preferred stock (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 5 preferred stock does not exceed 400,000,000 shares), 200,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 6 preferred stock does not exceed 200,000,000 shares), 200,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 7 preferred stock (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 7 preferred stock does not exceed 200,000,000 shares), and 1,000 shares of class 11 preferred stock. As of March 31, 2012, we had 156,000,000 shares of first series of class 5 preferred stock and 1,000 shares of class 11 preferred stock issued and outstanding.

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We may issue shares from our authorized but unissued share capital following a resolution to that effect by our board of directors. An increase in our authorized share capital is only possible by amendment of our Articles of Incorporation, which generally requires shareholders' special approval.

In order to assert shareholder rights against us, a shareholder must have its name and address registered on our register of shareholders, in accordance with the Company Law and our share handling regulations. The registered holder of deposited shares underlying the ADSs is the depository for the ADSs, or its nominee. Accordingly, holders of ADSs will not be able to assert shareholder rights other than as provided in the agreement among us, the depository and the holders of the ADSs.

Under the Law Concerning Book-Entry Transfer of Corporate Bonds, Stocks etc., the shares of all Japanese companies listed on any Japanese stock exchange, including our shares, are traded without share certificates through entry in the books maintained under a central clearing system.

Dividends

Dividends are distributed in proportion to the number of shares owned by each shareholder on the record date for the dividend. Dividends for each financial period may be distributed following shareholders' approval at a general meeting of shareholders.

Payment of dividends on common stock is subject to the preferential dividend rights of holders of preferred stock.

Under the Banking Law and our Articles of Incorporation, our financial accounts are closed on March 31 of each year, and dividends, if any, are paid to shareholders of record as of March 31 following shareholders' approval at a general meeting of shareholders. In addition to year-end dividends, our board of directors may by resolution declare an interim cash dividend to shareholders of record as of September 30 of each year. Under the Company Law, distribution of dividends will take the form of distribution of surplus (as defined below). We will be permitted to make distributions of surplus to our shareholders any number of times per fiscal year pursuant to resolutions of our general meetings of shareholders, subject to certain limitations described below. Distributions of surplus are in principle required to be authorized by a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders. Distributions of surplus would, however, be permitted to be made pursuant to a resolution of our board of directors if:

- (a) our Articles of Incorporation so provide (our Articles of Incorporation currently contain no such provisions);
- (b) the normal term of office of our directors is one year; and
- (c) certain conditions concerning our non-consolidated annual financial statements and certain documents for the latest fiscal year as required by an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice are satisfied.

In an exception to the above rule, even if the requirements described in (a) through (c) are not met, we are permitted to make distributions of surplus in cash to our shareholders by resolutions of the board of directors once per fiscal year as mentioned above concerning interim cash dividend.

Under the Company Law, distributions of surplus may be made in cash or in kind in proportion to the number of shares of common stock held by each shareholder. A resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or our board of directors authorizing a distribution of surplus must specify the kind and aggregate book value of the assets to be distributed, the manner of allocation of such assets to shareholders, and the effective date of the distribution. If a distribution of surplus is to be made in kind, we may, pursuant to a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or (as the case may be) our board of directors, grant to our shareholders the right to require us to make such distribution in cash instead of in kind. If no such right is granted to shareholders, the relevant distribution of surplus must be approved by a special resolution of a general meeting of shareholders. See B. Memorandum and Articles of Association Common Stock Voting Rights.

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Under the Company Law, we may make distribution of surplus to the extent that the aggregate book value of the assets to be distributed to shareholders does not exceed the distributable amount (as defined below) as of the effective date of such distribution of surplus. The amount of surplus (the surplus) at any given time shall be the amount of our assets and the book value of our treasury stock after subtracting the amounts of items (1) through (5) below as they appear on our non-consolidated balance sheet as of the end of our last fiscal year, and after reflecting the changes in our surplus after the end of our last fiscal year, by adding the amounts of items (6), (7) and (8) below and/or subtracting the amounts of items (9), (10) and (11) below:

- (1) our liabilities;
- (2) our stated capital;
- (3) our additional paid-in capital;
- (4) our accumulated legal reserve;
- (5) other amounts as are set out in an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice;
- (6) (if we transferred our treasury stock after the end of the last fiscal year) the transfer price of our treasury stock after subtracting the book value thereof;
- (7) (if we decreased our stated capital after the end of the last fiscal year) the amount of decrease in our stated capital (excluding the amount transferred to additional paid-in capital or legal reserve);
- (8) (if we decreased our additional paid-in capital or legal reserve after the end of the last fiscal year) the amount of decrease in our additional paid-in capital or legal reserve (excluding the amount transferred to stated capital);
- (9) (if we cancelled our treasury stock after the end of the last fiscal year) the book value of the cancelled treasury stock;
- (10) (if we distributed surplus to shareholders after the end of the last fiscal year) the amount of the assets distributed to shareholders by way of such distribution of surplus; and
- (11) other amounts as are set out in an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice.

A distributable amount (the distributable amount) at any given time shall be the aggregate amount of (a) the surplus, (b) the amount of profit as recorded for the period after the end of our last fiscal year until the date of an extraordinary settlement of account (if any) as is set out in an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice and (c) the transfer price of our treasury stock in the same period, after subtracting the amounts of the following items:

- (1) the book value of our treasury stock;

- (2) (if we transferred our treasury stock after the end of the last fiscal year) the transfer price of our treasury stock;
- (3) the losses recorded for the period after the end of our last fiscal year until the date of an extraordinary settlement of account (if any) as set out in an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice; and
- (4) other amounts as set out in an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice.

In Japan, the ex-dividend date and the record date for any dividends precede the date of determination of the amount of the dividend to be paid. The market price of shares generally becomes ex-dividend on the third business day prior to the record date. Under our Articles of Incorporation, we are not obligated to pay any dividends which are left unclaimed for a period of five years after the date on which they first became payable.

Capital and Reserves

Under the Company Law, we may reduce our additional paid-in capital or legal reserve (without limitation as to the amount of such reduction) as mentioned previously, generally by resolution of a general meeting of

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shareholders and, if so resolved in the same resolution, may account for the whole or any part of the amount of such reduction as stated capital. We may also reduce our stated capital generally by special resolution of a general meeting of shareholders and, if so resolved in the same resolution, such reduction may account for the whole or any part of the amount of such reduction as additional paid-in capital or legal reserve. Conversely, we may reduce our surplus and increase either (i) stated capital or (ii) additional paid-in capital and/or legal reserve by the same amount, in either case by resolution of a general meeting of shareholders.

Stock Splits

Stock splits of our outstanding stock may be effected at any time by resolution of the board of directors. When a stock split is to be effected, we may increase the authorized share capital to cover the number of shares to be increased by the stock split by amending our Articles of Incorporation by resolution of the board of directors without approval by special resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, unless more than one class of stock is issued and outstanding. We must give public notice of the stock split, specifying a record date at least two weeks prior to the record date.

We conducted a stock split pursuant to which each of our shares of common and preferred stock were split into 1,000 shares of the respective classes of securities, effective as of September 30, 2007. Our Articles of Incorporation were amended to increase the authorized share capital to cover the number of shares increased by the stock split, which amendment became effective simultaneously with the effectiveness of the stock split.

Unit Share (tan-gen kabu) System

We have adopted a unit share system, where 100 shares of either common or preferred stock shall each constitute a unit, as the amendment of our Articles of Incorporation to provide for such system was approved at the shareholders' meetings on June 27 and 28, 2007.

Under the unit share system, each unit is entitled to one voting right. A holder of less than one unit has no voting right. Our Articles of Incorporation provide that the holders of shares constituting less than a full unit will not have shareholder rights except for those specified in the Company Law or an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice, including rights (i) to receive dividends, (ii) to receive cash or other assets in case of consolidation or split of shares, stock-for-stock exchange or stock-for-stock transfer, corporate split or merger or (iii) to be allotted rights to subscribe for free for new shares and stock acquisition rights when such rights are granted to shareholders. Shareholders may require us to purchase shares constituting less than a unit at the current market price. In addition, holders of shares constituting less than a unit may require us to sell them such number of shares, which, when combined with the number of shares already held by such holder, shall constitute a whole unit of share; provided that we will be obliged to comply with such request only when we own a sufficient number of shares to accommodate the desired sale and purchase. The board of directors may reduce the number of shares constituting a unit or cease to use the unit share system by amendments to the Articles of Incorporation without shareholders' approval even though amendments to the Articles of Incorporation generally require a special resolution of the general meeting of shareholders.

General Meeting of Shareholders

The ordinary general meeting of our shareholders is usually held in June of each year in Tokyo. In addition, we may hold an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders whenever necessary by giving at least two weeks' advance notice to shareholders who are entitled to vote at the

relevant general meeting of shareholders. The record date for ordinary general meetings of our shareholders is March 31.

Any shareholder holding at least 300 voting rights or 1% of the total number of voting rights for six consecutive months or longer may propose a matter to be considered at a general meeting of shareholders by submitting a written request to a director at least eight weeks prior to the date of the meeting. The number of

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minimum voting rights, minimum percentage and time period necessary for exercising the minority shareholder rights described above may be decreased or shortened if our Articles of Incorporation so provide. Our Articles of Incorporation currently contain no such provisions.

Voting Rights

A holder of shares of our common stock is generally entitled to one voting right for each unit of common stock held. The following shares of common stock are not entitled to voting rights even when such shares constitute a whole unit, and such shares of common stock are not considered when determining whether a quorum exists for a shareholders' meeting:

treasury stock;

shares held by a company in which we, we and our subsidiaries or our subsidiaries own 25% or more of the total voting rights; and

shares issued after the record date as a result of conversion of convertible stock, exercise of stock acquisition rights, and fractional shareholders becoming a shareholder of a whole unit share.

On the other hand, holders of certain class of preferred stock shall be entitled to a voting right for each unit of preferred stock held under certain conditions provided for by relevant laws or regulations and our Articles of Incorporation, for example, when a proposal to pay the full amount of preferential dividends on any class of preferred stock in compliance with the terms of such preferred stock is not included in the agenda of the relevant shareholders meeting. See Preferred Stock.

Under our Articles of Incorporation, except as otherwise provided by law or by other provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, a resolution can be adopted at a shareholders' meeting by the holders of a majority of the voting rights represented at the meeting. The Company Law and our Articles of Incorporation require a quorum of not less than one-third of the total number of voting rights for election of our directors and corporate auditors.

The Company Law and our Articles of Incorporation provide that a quorum of not less than one-third of outstanding voting rights, excluding those owned by our subsidiaries and affiliates of which we own, directly or indirectly, 25 percent or more, must be present at a shareholders meeting to approve specified corporate actions, such as:

the amendment of our Articles of Incorporation, except in some limited cases;

the repurchase of our own stock from a specific shareholder other than our subsidiary;

the consolidation of shares;

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the offering to persons other than shareholders of stock at a specially favorable price, or of stock acquisition rights or bonds or notes with stock acquisition rights with specially favorable conditions;

the removal of a corporate auditor;

the exemption from liability of a director or corporate auditor, with certain exceptions;

a reduction in stated capital with certain exceptions in which a shareholders' resolution is not required;

a distribution of in-kind dividends which meets certain requirements;

the transfer of the whole or an important part of our business, except in some limited circumstances;

the acquisition of the whole business of another company, except in some limited circumstances;

a dissolution, merger or consolidation, except for certain types of mergers;

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a stock-for-stock exchange (*kabushiki-kokan*) or stock-for-stock transfer (*kabushiki-iten*), except in some limited circumstances; and

a corporate split, except in some limited circumstances.

A special resolution representing at least two-thirds of the voting rights represented at the meeting is required to approve these actions.

Our Articles of Incorporation do not include any provision that grants shareholders cumulative voting rights at elections of directors or corporate auditors.

Subscription Rights

Holders of our shares have no preemptive rights under our Articles of Incorporation. Under the Company Law, however, our board of directors may determine that shareholders be given subscription rights in connection with a particular issue of new shares. In this case, these subscription rights must be given on uniform terms to all shareholders, and if a specified record date is set, it must be announced in a public notice at least two weeks prior to the record date. A notification to each individual shareholder must also be given at least two weeks prior to the subscription date.

Under the Company Law, rights to subscribe for new shares may not be transferred; however, we may allot stock acquisition rights to shareholders without consideration, and such rights will be transferable.

Stock Acquisition Rights

We may issue stock acquisition rights (*shinkabu yoyakuken*), which in the United States are often in the form of warrants, or bonds with stock acquisition rights that cannot be detached (*shinkabu yoyakuken-tsuki shasai*), which in the United States are often in the form of convertible bonds or bonds with non-detachable warrants. Except where the issuance would be on specially favorable conditions, the issuance of stock acquisition rights or bonds with stock acquisition rights may be authorized by a resolution of our board of directors. Upon exercise of the stock acquisition rights, the holder of such rights may acquire shares by paying the applicable exercise price or, if so determined by a resolution of our board of directors, by making a substitute payment, such as having the convertible bonds redeemed for no cash in lieu of the exercise price.

Liquidation Rights

Upon our liquidation, the assets remaining after payment of all debts, liquidation expenses, taxes and preferred distributions to holders of shares of our preferred stock will be distributed among the holders of shares of our common stock in proportion to the number of shares they own.

Transfer Agent

MUTB is the transfer agent for our common stock. The office of MUTB for this purpose is located at 4-5, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8212, Japan. MUTB maintains our register of shareholders.

Reports to Shareholders

We furnish to our shareholders notices, in Japanese, of shareholders meetings, annual business reports, including our financial statements, and notices of resolutions adopted at our shareholders meetings.

Record Dates

As stated above, March 31 is the record date for the payment of annual dividends, if any, and the determination of shareholders entitled to vote at ordinary general meetings of our shareholders. September 30 is

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the record date for the payment of interim dividends, if any. In addition, by a resolution of our board of directors and after giving at least two weeks' prior public notice, we may at any time set a record date in order to determine the shareholders who are entitled to the rights pertaining to our shares.

Repurchase of Our Shares

We may repurchase our own shares:

through the Tokyo Stock Exchange or other stock exchanges on which our shares are listed, if authorized by a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or our board of directors;

by way of a tender offer, if authorized by a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or our board of directors;

from a specific party, if authorized by a special resolution of a general meeting of shareholders and we give notice thereof to shareholders prior to such general meeting, in general;

from all shareholders of a specific class of shares offering to sell their shares, if authorized by a resolution of a general meeting of shareholders or our board of directors and we give a public notice or notice thereof to all of the shareholders (if we repurchase any class of preferred stock, notices to all shareholders of the relevant class of preferred stock); or

from our subsidiaries, if authorized by a resolution of the board of directors.

When the repurchase is made by us from a specific party, as authorized by a special resolution of a general meeting of shareholders, any shareholder may make a demand to a director, five days or more prior to the relevant shareholders' meeting, that we also repurchase the shares held by that shareholder. However, no such right will be available if the shares have a market price, and if the purchase price does not exceed the then market price calculated in a manner set forth in an ordinance of the Ministry of Justice.

Repurchase of our own shares described above must satisfy various specified requirements. In general, the same restrictions on the distributable amount as described in the seventh paragraph under "Common Stock Dividends" are applicable to the repurchase of our own shares, so the total amount of the repurchase price may not exceed the distributable amount.

We may hold our own shares so repurchased without restrictions. In addition, we may cancel or dispose of our repurchased shares by a resolution of our board of directors. As of March 31, 2012, we (excluding our subsidiaries) owned 108,947 shares of treasury stock.

Preferred Stock

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The following is a summary of information concerning the shares of our preferred stock, including brief summaries of the relevant provisions of our Articles of Incorporation, the share handling regulations and the Company Law as currently in effect. The detailed rights of our preferred stock are set out in our Articles of Incorporation and the resolutions of our board of directors relating to the issuance of the relevant stock.

General

As of March 31, 2012, we were authorized under our Articles of Incorporation to issue five classes of preferred stock totaling 920,001,000 shares of preferred stock, including 120,000,000 shares of class 3 preferred stock, 400,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 5 preferred stock (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 5 preferred stock does not exceed 400,000,000 shares), 200,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 6 preferred stock does not exceed 200,000,000 shares), 200,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 7 preferred

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stock (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 7 preferred stock does not exceed 200,000,000 shares) and 1,000 shares of class 11 preferred stock. Our preferred stock has equal preference over our shares of common stock with respect to dividend entitlements and distribution of assets upon our liquidation. However, holders of shares of our preferred stock are not entitled to vote at general meetings of shareholders, subject to the exceptions provided under our Articles of Incorporation. As of March 31, 2012, 156,000,000 shares of first series class 5 preferred stock and 1,000 shares of class 11 preferred stock had been outstanding, but there were no shares of class 3, 6 or 7 preferred stock outstanding. We may, at any time, following necessary authorization as described in the first paragraph under Repurchase of Our Shares, purchase and cancel, at fair value, any shares of preferred stock outstanding out of the distributable amount.

We may acquire shares of class 3, first to fourth series of class 5 and first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock at our discretion pursuant to the terms and conditions provided by our Articles of Incorporation and the resolution of our board of directors. We may acquire outstanding shares, if any, of class 3 preferred stock at ¥2,500 per share, in whole or in part, on or after February 18, 2010. The provisions for acquisition of shares of first to fourth series of class 5 and first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock will be determined by the board of directors at the time of issuance of such preferred stock. When issued, any holder of shares of first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock or first to fourth series of class 7 preferred stock may request acquisition of shares of such preferred stock in exchange for shares of our common stock during the period determined by resolution of the board of directors adopted at the time of issuance of such shares of preferred stock. Any shares of first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock or first to fourth series of class 7 preferred stock for which no request for acquisition in exchange for shares of our common stock is made during such period will be mandatorily acquired on the day immediately following the last day of such period (the Mandatory Acquisition Date) in the number obtained by dividing an amount equivalent to the subscription price per each relevant share of preferred stock by the average daily closing price of our common stock as reported by the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the 30 trading days commencing on the 45th trading day prior to the Mandatory Acquisition Date. Any holder of shares of class 11 preferred stock may request acquisition of shares of the relevant preferred stock in exchange for shares of our common stock during the period as provided for in the attachment to our Articles of Incorporation. Any shares of class 11 preferred stock for which no request for acquisition in exchange for shares of our common stock is made during such period will be mandatorily acquired on the Mandatory Acquisition Date in the number obtained by dividing an amount equivalent to the subscription price per each relevant share of preferred stock by the average daily closing price of our common stock as reported by the Tokyo Stock Exchange for the 30 trading days commencing on the 45th trading day prior to the Mandatory Acquisition Date.

Preferred Dividends

In priority to the payment of dividends to holders of our common stock, the amount of preferred dividends payable each fiscal year for each class of our preferred stock is set forth below:

class 3 preferred stock: ¥60.00 per share as set by the resolution of our board of directors dated January 27, 2005 and amended to reflect the stock split pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation;

first series of class 5 preferred stock: ¥115.00 per share;

second to fourth series of class 5 preferred stock: to be set by resolution of our board of directors at the time of issuance, up to a maximum of ¥250.00 per share;

first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock: to be set by resolution of our board of directors at the time of issuance, up to a maximum of ¥125.00 per share;

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first to fourth series of class 7 preferred stock: to be set by resolution of our board of directors at the time of issuance, up to a maximum of ¥125.00 per share; and

class 11 preferred stock: ¥5.30 per share.

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In the event that our board of directors decides to pay an interim dividend to holders of record of our common stock as of September 30 of any year, we will, in priority to the payment of that interim dividend, pay a preferred interim dividend in the amount specified in our Articles of Incorporation to holders of record of our preferred stock as of September 30 of the same year. The amount of any preferred interim dividend will be deducted from the preferred dividend payable on the relevant class of our preferred stock for the same fiscal year.

No preferred dividend will be paid on any of our preferred stock converted into our common stock for the period from the date following the record date for the preferred dividend or preferred interim dividend last preceding the relevant conversion date to the relevant conversion date, but the common stock issued upon conversion will be entitled to receive any dividend payable to holders of record of common stock upon the next succeeding record date for common stock dividends.

No payment of dividends on our preferred stock or any other shares can be made unless we have a sufficient distributable amount and a resolution to distribute such distributable amount is obtained at the relevant ordinary general meeting of shareholders, in the case of annual preferred dividends, or at the board of directors, in the case of preferred interim dividends.

Dividends on our preferred stock are non-cumulative. If the full amount of any dividend is not declared on our preferred stock in respect of any fiscal year, holders of our preferred stock do not have any right to receive dividends in respect of the deficiency in any subsequent fiscal year, and we will have no obligation to pay the deficiency or to pay any interest regardless of whether or not dividends are paid in respect of any subsequent fiscal year. The holders of our preferred stock are not entitled to any further dividends or other participation in or distribution of our profits.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of our voluntary or involuntary liquidation, record holders of our preferred stock are entitled, equally in rank as among themselves, to receive before any distribution out of our residual assets is made to holders of our common stock, a distribution out of our residual assets of:

¥2,500 per share of class 3 preferred stock;

¥2,500 per share of first to fourth series of class 5 preferred stock;

¥2,500 per share of first to fourth series of class 6 preferred stock;

¥2,500 per share of first to fourth series of class 7 preferred stock; and

¥1,000 per share of class 11 preferred stock.

The holders of our preferred stock are not entitled to any further dividends or other participation in or distribution of our residual assets upon our liquidation.

Voting Rights

No holder of our preferred stock has the right to receive notice of, or to vote at, a general meeting of shareholders, except as otherwise specifically provided under our Articles of Incorporation or other applicable law. Under our Articles of Incorporation, holders of our preferred stock will be entitled to receive notice of, and have one voting right per unit of preferred stock at, our general meetings of shareholders:

from the commencement of our ordinary general meeting of shareholders if an agenda for approval to declare a preferred dividend is not submitted to such meeting; or

from the close of any ordinary general meeting of shareholders if a proposed resolution to declare a preferred dividend is not approved at such meeting.

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In each case, holders of our preferred stock will be entitled to receive notice of and vote at the relevant general meetings of shareholders unless and until such time as a resolution of an ordinary general meeting of shareholders declaring a preferred dividend is passed.

For more information, see Item 7.A. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Major Shareholders Preferred Stock.

American Depositary Shares

The Bank of New York Mellon will issue the American depositary receipts, or ADRs. Each ADR will represent ownership interests in American depositary shares, or ADSs. As a result of the 1,000-for-one stock split that became effective on September 30, 2007, each ADS represents one share of our common stock. Each ADS is held by BTMU, acting as custodian, at its principal office in Tokyo, on behalf of The Bank of New York Mellon, acting as depository. Each ADS will also represent securities, cash or other property deposited with The Bank of New York Mellon but not distributed to ADS holders. The Bank of New York Mellon's corporate trust office is located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, New York 10286 and its principal executive office is located at One Wall Street, New York, New York 10286.

You may hold ADSs either directly or indirectly through your broker or other financial institution. If you hold ADSs directly, you are an ADS holder. This description assumes you hold your ADSs directly. If you hold the ADSs indirectly, you must rely on the procedures of your broker or other financial institution to assert the rights of ADS holders described in this section. You should consult with your broker or financial institution to find out what those procedures are.

The Bank of New York Mellon will actually be the registered holder of the common stock, so you will have to rely on it to exercise your rights as a shareholder. Our obligations and the obligations of The Bank of New York Mellon are set out in a deposit agreement among us, The Bank of New York Mellon and you, as an ADS holder. The deposit agreement and the ADSs are governed by New York law.

The following is a summary of the material terms of the deposit agreement. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all the information that may be important to you. For more complete information, you should read the entire deposit agreement and the form of ADR.

Share Dividends and Other Distributions

The Bank of New York Mellon has agreed to pay to you the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on shares of common stock or other deposited securities, after deducting its fees and expenses. You will receive these distributions in proportion to the number of shares your ADSs represent.

Cash. The Bank of New York Mellon will convert any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on our common stock into US dollars, if it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the US dollars to the United States. If that is not possible or if any approval from the Japanese government is needed and cannot be obtained, the deposit agreement allows The Bank of New York Mellon to distribute the Japanese yen only to those ADS holders to whom it is possible to do so. The Bank of New York Mellon will hold the Japanese yen it cannot convert for the account of the ADS holders who have not been paid. It will not invest the Japanese yen and it will not be liable for any interest.

Before making a distribution, any withholding taxes that must be paid under Japanese law will be deducted. See E. Taxation Japanese Taxation. The Bank of New York Mellon will distribute only whole US dollars and cents and will round fractional cents to the nearest whole cent. If the relevant exchange rates fluctuate during a time when The Bank of New York Mellon cannot convert the Japanese currency, you may lose some or all of the value of the distribution.

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Shares. The Bank of New York Mellon may distribute new ADSs representing any shares we may distribute as a dividend or free distribution, if we furnish The Bank of New York Mellon promptly with satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. The Bank of New York Mellon will only distribute whole ADSs. It will sell shares which would require it to issue a fractional ADS and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it distributes cash dividends. If The Bank of New York Mellon does not distribute additional ADSs, each ADS will also represent the new shares.

Rights to receive additional shares. If we offer holders of our common stock any rights to subscribe for additional shares of common stock or any other rights, The Bank of New York Mellon may, after consultation with us, make those rights available to you. We must first instruct The Bank of New York Mellon to do so and furnish it with satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. If we do not furnish this evidence and/or do not give these instructions, and The Bank of New York Mellon decides that it is practical to sell the rights, The Bank of New York Mellon will sell the rights and distribute the proceeds in the same way as it distributes cash dividends. The Bank of New York Mellon may allow rights that are not distributed or sold to lapse. In that case, you will receive no value for them.

If The Bank of New York Mellon makes rights available to you, upon instruction from you it will exercise the rights and purchase the shares on your behalf. The Bank of New York Mellon will then deposit the shares and issue ADSs to you. It will only exercise the rights if you pay it the exercise price and any other charges the rights require you to pay.

US securities laws may restrict the sale, deposit, cancellation and transfer of the ADSs issued after the exercise of the rights. For example, you may not be able to trade the ADSs freely in the United States. In this case, The Bank of New York Mellon may issue the ADSs under a separate restricted deposit agreement which will contain the same provisions as the deposit agreement, except for changes needed to put the restrictions in place. The Bank of New York Mellon will not offer you rights unless those rights and the securities to which the rights relate are either exempt from registration or have been registered under the US Securities Act with respect to a distribution to you. We will have no obligation to register under the Securities Act those rights or the securities to which they relate.

Other distributions. The Bank of New York Mellon will send to you anything else we distribute on deposited securities by any means it thinks is legal, fair and practical. If it cannot make the distribution in that way, The Bank of New York Mellon has a choice. It may decide to sell what we distributed and distribute the net proceeds, in the same way as it does with cash. Or, it may decide to hold what we distributed, in which case ADSs will also represent the newly distributed property.

The Bank of New York Mellon is not responsible if it decides that it is unlawful or impractical to make a distribution available to any ADS holders. We have no obligation to register ADSs, shares, rights or other securities under the Securities Act. We also have no obligation to take any other action to permit the distribution of ADSs, shares, rights or anything else to ADS holders. This means that you may not receive the distributions we make on our shares or any value for them if it is illegal or impractical for us or The Bank of New York Mellon to make them available to you.

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

The Bank of New York Mellon will issue ADSs if you or your broker deposits shares or evidence of rights to receive shares with the custodian. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, The Bank of New York Mellon will register the appropriate number of ADSs in the names you request and will deliver the ADSs at its corporate trust office to the persons you request.

In certain circumstances, subject to the provisions of the deposit agreement, The Bank of New York Mellon may issue ADSs before the deposit of the underlying shares. This is called a pre-release of ADSs. A pre-release

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is closed out as soon as the underlying shares are delivered to the depository. The depository may receive ADSs instead of the shares to close out a pre-release. The depository may pre-release ADSs only on the following conditions:

Before or at the time of the pre-release, the person to whom the pre-release is made must represent to the depository in writing that it or its customer, as the case may be, owns the shares to be deposited;

The pre-release must be fully collateralized with cash or collateral that the depository considers appropriate; and

The depository must be able to close out the pre-release on not more than five business days' notice.

The pre-release will be subject to whatever indemnities and credit regulations that the depository considers appropriate. In addition, the depository will limit the number of ADSs that may be outstanding at any time as a result of a pre-release.

You may turn in your ADSs at the Corporate Trust Office of The Bank of New York Mellon's office. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, The Bank of New York Mellon will deliver (1) the underlying shares to an account designated by you and (2) any other deposited securities underlying the ADS at the office of the custodian. Or, at your request, risk and expense, The Bank of New York Mellon will deliver the deposited securities at its Corporate Trust Office.

As a result of the stock split and the adoption of the unit share system on September 30, 2007, the ADSs may only be presented for cancellation and release of the underlying shares of common stock or other deposited securities in multiples of 100 ADSs. Holders of ADRs evidencing less than 100 ADSs are not entitled to delivery of any underlying shares or other deposited securities unless ADRs, together with other ADRs presented by the same holder at the same time, represent in the aggregate at least 100 ADSs. If any ADSs are surrendered but not cancelled pursuant to the preceding sentence, The Bank of New York Mellon will execute and deliver an ADR or ADRs evidencing the balance of ADSs not so cancelled to the person or persons surrendering the same.

Voting Rights

If you are an ADS holder on a record date fixed by The Bank of New York Mellon, you may instruct The Bank of New York Mellon to vote the shares underlying your ADSs at a meeting of our shareholders in accordance with the procedures set forth in the deposit agreement.

The Bank of New York Mellon will notify you of the upcoming meeting and arrange to deliver our voting materials to you. The notice shall contain (a) such information as is contained in such notice of meeting, (b) a statement that as of the close of business on a specified record date you will be entitled, subject to any applicable provision of Japanese law and our Articles of Incorporation, to instruct The Bank of New York Mellon as to the exercise of the voting rights, if any, pertaining to the amount of shares or other deposited securities represented by your ADSs, and (c) a brief statement as to the manner in which such instructions may be given, including an express indication that instructions may be given to The Bank of New York Mellon to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us. Upon your written request, received on or before the date established by The Bank of New York Mellon for such purpose, The Bank of New York Mellon shall endeavor in so far as practicable to vote or cause to be voted the amount of shares or other deposited securities represented by your ADSs in accordance with the instructions set forth in your request. So long as Japanese law provides that votes may only be cast with respect to one or more whole shares or other deposited securities, The Bank of New York Mellon will aggregate voting instructions to the extent such instructions are the same and vote such whole shares or other deposited securities in accordance with your instructions. If, after aggregation of all instructions to vote received by

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The Bank of New York Mellon, any portion of the aggregated instructions constitutes instructions with respect to less than a whole share or other deposited securities, The Bank of New York Mellon will not vote or cause to be voted the shares or other deposited securities to which such portion of the instructions apply. The

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Bank of New York Mellon will not vote or attempt to exercise the right to vote that attaches to the shares or other deposited securities, other than in accordance with the instructions of the ADS holders. If no instructions are received by The Bank of New York Mellon from you with respect to any of the deposited securities represented by your ADSs on or before the date established by The Bank of New York Mellon for such purpose, The Bank of New York Mellon shall deem you to have instructed The Bank of New York Mellon to give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us with respect to such deposited securities and The Bank of New York Mellon shall give a discretionary proxy to a person designated by us to vote such deposited securities, provided that no such instruction shall be given with respect to any matter as to which we inform The Bank of New York Mellon (and we have agreed to provide such information as promptly as practicable in writing) that (1) we do not wish such proxy given, (2) substantial opposition exists or (3) such matter materially and adversely affects the rights of holders of shares.

We cannot assure you that you will receive the voting materials in time to ensure that you can instruct The Bank of New York Mellon to vote your shares. In addition, The Bank of New York Mellon is not responsible for failing to carry out voting instructions or for the manner of carrying out voting instructions as long as it has acted in good faith. This means that you may not be able to exercise your right to vote and there may be nothing you can do if your shares are not voted as you requested.

Fees and Expenses

See Item 12.D. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities American Depositary Shares.

Payment of Taxes

You will be responsible for any taxes or other governmental charges payable on your ADSs or on the deposited securities underlying your ADSs. The Bank of New York Mellon may refuse to transfer your ADSs or allow you to withdraw the deposited securities underlying your ADSs until those taxes or other charges are paid. It may apply payments owed to you or sell deposited securities underlying your ADSs to pay any taxes owed and you will remain liable for any deficiency. If it sells deposited securities, it will, if appropriate, reduce the number of ADSs to reflect the sale and pay to you any property remaining after it has paid the taxes.

Reclassifications, Recapitalizations and Mergers

If we:

reclassify, split up or consolidate any of our shares or the deposited securities;

recapitalize, reorganize, merge, liquidate, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of our assets or take any similar action; or

distribute securities on the shares that are not distributed to you, then,

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- (1) the cash, shares or other securities received by The Bank of New York Mellon will become deposited securities and each ADS will automatically represent its equal share of the new deposited securities unless additional ADSs are issued; and
- (2) The Bank of New York Mellon may, and will if we request, issue new ADSs or ask you to surrender your outstanding ADSs in exchange for new ADSs, identifying the new deposited securities.

Amendment and Termination

We may agree with The Bank of New York Mellon to amend the deposit agreement and the ADSs without your consent for any reason. If the amendment adds or increases fees or charges, except for taxes and other governmental charges, registration fees, cable, telex or facsimile transmission costs, delivery costs or other such

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expenses, or prejudices an important right of ADS holders, it will only become effective three months after The Bank of New York Mellon notifies you of the amendment. At the time an amendment becomes effective, you are considered, by continuing to hold your ADS, to agree to the amendment and to be bound by the ADSs and the deposit agreement as amended. However, no amendment will impair your right to receive the deposited securities in exchange for your ADSs.

The Bank of New York Mellon will terminate the deposit agreement if we ask it to do so, in which case it must notify you at least 30 days before termination. The Bank of New York Mellon may also terminate the deposit agreement if The Bank of New York Mellon has told us that it would like to resign and we have not appointed a new depository bank within 60 days.

If any ADSs remain outstanding after termination, The Bank of New York Mellon will stop registering the transfers of ADSs, will stop distributing dividends to ADS holders and will not give any further notices or do anything else under the deposit agreement other than:

- (1) collect dividends and distributions on the deposited securities;
- (2) sell rights and other property offered to holders of deposited securities; and
- (3) deliver shares and other deposited securities in exchange for ADSs surrendered to The Bank of New York Mellon.

At any time after one year following termination, The Bank of New York Mellon may sell any remaining deposited securities. After that, The Bank of New York Mellon will hold the money it received on the sale, as well as any other cash it is holding under the deposit agreement for the pro rata benefit of the ADS holders that have not surrendered their ADSs. It will not invest the money and has no liability for interest. The Bank of New York Mellon's only obligations will be to account for the money and other cash and with respect to indemnification and to retain depository documents. After termination, our only obligations will be with respect to indemnification and to pay certain amounts to The Bank of New York Mellon.

Limitations on Obligations and Liability to ADS Holders

The deposit agreement expressly limits our obligations and the obligations of The Bank of New York Mellon. It also limits our liability and the liability of The Bank of New York Mellon. We and The Bank of New York Mellon:

are only obligated to take the actions specifically set forth in the deposit agreement without negligence or bad faith;

are not liable if either is prevented or delayed by law, any provision of our Articles of Incorporation or circumstances beyond their control from performing their obligations under the deposit agreement;

are not liable if either exercises or fails to exercise discretion permitted under the deposit agreement;

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have no obligation to become involved in a lawsuit or other proceeding related to the ADSs or the deposit agreement on your behalf or on behalf of any other party unless indemnified to their satisfaction; and

may rely upon any advice of or information from legal counsel, accountants, any person depositing shares, any ADS holder or any other person believed in good faith to be competent to give them that advice or information.

In the deposit agreement, we and The Bank of New York Mellon agree to indemnify each other for liabilities arising out of acts performed or omitted by the other party in accordance with the deposit agreement.

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Requirements for Depositary Actions

Before The Bank of New York Mellon will issue or register transfer of an ADS, make a distribution on an ADS, or permit withdrawal of shares, it may require:

payment of stock transfer or other taxes or other governmental charges and transfer or registration fees charged by third parties for the transfer of any shares or other deposited securities;

production of satisfactory proof of the identity and genuineness of any signature or other information it deems necessary; and

compliance with regulations it may establish, from time to time, consistent with the deposit agreement, including presentation of transfer documents.

The Bank of New York Mellon may refuse to deliver, transfer, or register transfers of ADSs generally when its transfer books are closed, when our transfer books are closed or at any time if it or we think it advisable to do so.

You have the right to cancel your ADSs and withdraw the underlying shares at any time except:

when temporary delays arise because: (1) The Bank of New York Mellon has closed its transfer books or we have closed our transfer books; (2) the transfer of shares is blocked to permit voting at a shareholders' meeting; or (3) we are paying a dividend on the shares;

when you or other ADS holders seeking to withdraw shares owe money to pay fees, taxes and similar charges; or

when it is necessary to prohibit withdrawals in order to comply with any laws or governmental regulations that apply to ADSs or to the withdrawal of shares or other deposited securities.

This right of withdrawal may not be limited by any other provision of the deposit agreement.

Reports and Other Communications

The Bank of New York Mellon will make available for your inspection at its corporate trust office any reports and communications, including any proxy soliciting material, that it receives from us, if those reports and communications are both (a) received by The Bank of New York Mellon as the holder of the deposited securities and (b) made generally available by us to the holders of the deposited securities. If we ask it to, The Bank of New York Mellon will also send you copies of those reports it receives from us.

Inspection of Transfer Books

The Bank of New York Mellon will keep books for the registration and transfer of ADSs, which will be open for your inspection at all reasonable times. You will only have the right to inspect those books if the inspection is for the purpose of communicating with other owners of ADSs in connection with our business or a matter related to the deposit agreement or the ADSs.

C. Material Contracts

Except as described elsewhere in this Annual Report, all material contracts entered into by us in the past two years preceding the filing of this Annual Report were entered into in the ordinary course of business.

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D. Exchange Controls

Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law

The Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law of Japan and the cabinet orders and ministerial ordinances incidental thereto, collectively known as the Foreign Exchange Law, set forth, among other matters, the regulations relating to the receipt by non-residents of Japan of payment with respect to shares to be issued by us and the acquisition and holding of shares by non-residents of Japan and foreign investors, both as defined below. It also applies in some cases to the acquisition and holding of ADSs representing such shares acquired and held by non-residents of Japan and by foreign investors. Generally, the Foreign Exchange Law currently in effect does not affect the right of a non-resident of Japan to purchase or sell an ADR outside Japan for non-Japanese currency.

Non-residents of Japan are defined as individuals who are not resident in Japan and corporations whose principal offices are located outside Japan. Generally, the branches and offices of non-resident corporations which are located in Japan are regarded as residents of Japan while the branches and offices of Japanese corporations located outside Japan are regarded as non-residents of Japan.

Foreign investors are defined as:

non resident individuals;

corporations which are organized under the laws of foreign countries or whose principal offices are located outside Japan;

corporations of which 50% or more of the shares are directly or indirectly held by individuals not resident of Japan and corporations which are organized under the laws of foreign countries or whose principal offices are located outside Japan; and

corporations, a majority of officers (or a majority of officers having the power of representation) of which are non-resident individuals.

Dividends and Proceeds of Sales

Under the Foreign Exchange Law, dividends paid on, and the proceeds of sales in Japan of, shares held by non-residents of Japan may in general be converted into any foreign currency and repatriated abroad. The acquisition of our shares by non-residents by way of a stock split is not subject to any notification or reporting requirements.

Acquisition of Shares

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In general, a non-resident who acquires shares from a resident of Japan is not subject to any prior filing requirement, although the Foreign Exchange Law empowers the Minister of Finance of Japan to require a prior approval for any such acquisition in certain limited circumstances.

If a foreign investor acquires our shares, and, together with parties who have a special relationship with that foreign investor, holds 10% or more of our issued shares as a result of such acquisition, the foreign investor must file a report of such acquisition with the Minister of Finance and any other competent Minister by the fifteenth day of the month immediately following the month to which the date of such acquisition belongs. In certain limited circumstances, however, a prior notification of such acquisition must be filed with the Minister of Finance and any other competent Minister, who may modify or prohibit the proposed acquisition.

Deposit and Withdrawal under American Depositary Facility

The deposit of shares with us, in our capacity as custodian and agent for the depositary, in Tokyo, the issuance of ADSs by the depositary to a non-resident of Japan in respect of the deposit and the withdrawal of the

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underlying shares upon the surrender of the ADSs are not subject to any of the formalities or restrictions referred to above. However, where as a result of a deposit or withdrawal the aggregate number of shares held by the depository, including shares deposited with us as custodian for the depository, or the holder surrendering ADSs, as the case may be, would be 10% or more of the total outstanding shares, a report will be required, and in specified circumstances, a prior notification may be required, as noted above.

Reporting of Substantial Shareholdings

The Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan requires any person who has become, beneficially and solely or jointly, a holder of more than 5% of the total issued shares of capital stock of a company listed on any Japanese financial instruments exchange or whose shares are traded on the over-the-counter market in Japan to file with the director of a competent finance bureau within 5 business days a report concerning such shareholdings.

A similar report must also be filed in respect of any subsequent change of 1% or more in any such holding ratio or any change in material matters set out in reports previously filed, with certain exceptions. For this purpose, shares issuable to such person upon exchange of exchangeable securities, conversion of convertible securities or exercise of share subscription warrants or stock acquisition rights (including those incorporated in bonds with stock acquisition rights) are taken into account in determining both the number of shares held by such holder and the issuer's total issued shares of capital stock. Copies of such report must also be furnished to the issuer of such shares and all Japanese financial instruments exchanges on which the shares are listed or (in the case of shares traded over-the-counter) the Japan Securities Dealers Association.

E. Taxation

Japanese Taxation

The following sets forth the material Japanese tax consequences to owners of shares of our common stock or ADSs who are non-resident individuals or non-Japanese corporations without a permanent establishment in Japan to which the relevant income is attributable, which we refer to as non-resident holders in this section. The statements regarding Japanese tax laws below are based on the laws in force and as interpreted by the Japanese taxation authorities as at the date of this Annual Report and are subject to changes in the applicable Japanese laws, double taxation treaties, conventions or agreements or interpretations thereof occurring after that date. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations that may apply to a particular investor, and potential investors are advised to satisfy themselves as to the overall tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares of our common stock or ADSs, including specifically the tax consequences under Japanese law, the laws of the jurisdiction of which they are resident and any tax treaty between Japan and their country of residence, by consulting their own tax advisers.

For the purpose of Japanese tax law and the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (the Tax Convention), a US holder of ADSs will be treated as the owner of the shares of our common stock underlying the ADSs evidenced by the ADRs.

Generally, a non-resident holder of shares of our common stock or ADSs is subject to Japanese withholding tax on dividends paid by us. In the absence of any applicable tax treaty, convention or agreement reducing the rate of withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by us to non-resident holders is (i) 7% for dividends to be paid on or before December 31, 2012, (ii) 7.147% for

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dividends to be paid on or after January 1, 2013 but on or before December 31, 2013, (iii) 15.315% for dividends to be paid on or after January 1, 2014 but on or before December 31, 2037 and (iv) 15% for dividends to be paid thereafter, except for dividends paid to any individual non-resident holder who holds 3% or more of our issued shares for which the applicable rate is 20%, pursuant to Japanese tax law.

The Tax Convention establishes the maximum rate of Japanese withholding tax which may be imposed on dividends paid to a US resident not having a permanent establishment in Japan. Under the Tax Convention, the

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maximum withholding rate for US holders (as defined below) is generally set at 10% of the gross amount distributed. However, the maximum rate is 5% of the gross amount distributed if the recipient is a corporation and owns directly or indirectly, on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined, at least 10% of the voting shares of the paying corporation. Furthermore, the amount distributed shall not be taxed if the recipient is (i) a pension fund which is a US resident, provided that such dividends are not derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by such pension fund or (ii) a parent company with a controlling interest in the paying company and satisfies certain other requirements. US holders (as defined below) are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to their eligibility for benefits under the Tax Convention.

Japanese tax law provides in general that if the Japanese statutory rate is lower than the maximum rate applicable under tax treaties, conventions or agreements, the Japanese statutory rate as stated above shall be applicable.

Non-resident holders of shares who are entitled to a reduced rate of Japanese withholding tax on payments of dividends on the shares of our common stock or ADSs by us are required to submit an Application Form for the Income Tax Convention regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax on Dividends in advance through us to the relevant tax authority before the payment of dividends. A standing proxy for non-resident holders may provide this application service for the non-resident holders. Non-resident holders who do not submit an application in advance will generally be entitled to claim a refund from the relevant Japanese tax authority of withholding taxes withheld in excess of the rate of an applicable tax treaty.

Gains derived from the sale or other disposition of shares of our common stock or ADSs by a non-resident holder are not, in general, subject to Japanese income or corporation taxes or other Japanese taxes.

Any deposits or withdrawals of shares of our common stock by a non-resident holder in exchange for ADSs are not subject to Japanese income or corporation tax.

Japanese inheritance and gift taxes, at progressive rates, may be payable by an individual who has acquired shares of our common stock or ADSs as legatee, heir or donee, even if none of the individual, the decedent or the donor is a Japanese resident.

US Taxation

The following sets forth the material US federal income tax consequences of the ownership of shares and ADSs by a US holder, as defined below. This summary is based on US federal income tax laws, including the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, and the Tax Convention (as defined above), all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

The following summary is not a complete analysis or description of all potential US federal income tax consequences to a particular US holder. It does not address all US federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to all categories of potential purchasers, certain of which (such as banks or other financial institutions, insurance companies, dealers in securities, tax-exempt entities, non-US persons, persons holding a share or an ADS as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion or integrated transaction, holders whose functional currency is not the US dollar, holders liable for alternative minimum tax and holders of 10% or more of our voting shares) are subject to special tax treatment. This summary does not address any foreign, state, local or other tax consequences of investments in our shares or ADSs.

This summary addresses only shares or ADSs that are held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

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As used herein, a "US holder" is a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs, as the case may be, that is, for US federal income tax purposes:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate, the income of which is subject to US federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust

the administration of which is subject to (1) the supervision of a court within the United States and (2) the control of one or more US persons as described in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code; or

that has a valid election in effect under applicable US Treasury regulations to be treated as a US person.

A "Non-US holder" is any beneficial holder of shares or ADSs that is not a US holder.

If a partnership holds shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding shares or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisor.

We urge US holders to consult their own tax advisors concerning the US federal, state and local and other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs.

This summary is based in part on representations by the depositary and assumes that each obligation under the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its respective terms. For US federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the shares represented by the ADSs. Accordingly, withdrawals or deposits of shares in exchange for ADSs generally will not be subject to US federal income tax.

The US Treasury has expressed concerns that intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the holder of an ADS and the issuer of the security underlying the ADS may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the beneficial ownership of the underlying shares (for example, pre-releasing ADSs to persons who do not have beneficial ownership of the securities underlying the ADSs). Accordingly, the discussion on the creditability of Japanese taxes and the availability of the reduced rate of tax for dividends received by certain non-corporate US holders, each as described below, could be affected by actions taken by intermediaries in the chain of ownership between the holder of ADSs and us if, as a result of such actions, the holders of ADSs are not properly treated as beneficial owners of the underlying shares. We are not aware of any intention to take any such actions, and accordingly, the remainder of this discussion assumes that holders of ADSs will be properly treated as beneficial owners of the underlying shares.

Special adverse US federal income tax rules apply if a US holder holds shares or ADSs of a company that is treated as a passive foreign investment company (a PFIC) for any taxable year during which the US holder held shares or ADSs, as discussed in more detail below. US holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the potential application of the PFIC rules to their ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the application of the PFIC rules discussed below, US holders will include the gross amount of any distribution received with respect to shares or ADSs (before reduction for Japanese withholding taxes), to the extent paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for US federal income tax purposes), as ordinary income in their gross income. As discussed below, for certain US holders, dividends may be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation. The amount of distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of such property on the date of the distribution. Dividends received by a US holder will not be

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eligible for the dividends-received deduction allowed to US corporations in respect of dividends received from other US corporations. To the extent that an amount received by a US holder exceeds such holder's allocable share of our current earnings and profits, such excess will be applied first to reduce such holder's tax basis in its shares or ADSs, thereby increasing the amount of gain or decreasing the amount of loss recognized on a subsequent disposition of the shares or ADSs. Then, to the extent such distribution exceeds such US holder's tax basis, such excess will be treated as capital gain. However, we do not maintain calculations of our earnings and profits in accordance with US federal income tax principles, and US holders should therefore assume that any distribution by us with respect to shares or ADSs will constitute ordinary dividend income. The amount of the dividend will be the US dollar value of the Japanese yen payments received. This value will be determined at the spot Japanese yen/US dollar rate on the date the dividend is received by the depository in the case of US holders of ADSs, or by the shareholder in the case of US holders of shares, regardless of whether the dividend payment is in fact converted into US dollars at that time. If the Japanese yen received as a dividend are not converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder will have basis in such Japanese yen equal to their US dollar value on the date of receipt, and any foreign currency gains or losses resulting from the conversion of the Japanese yen will generally be treated as US source ordinary income or loss. If the Japanese yen received as a dividend are converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a US holder will generally not be required to recognize foreign currency gain or loss in respect of the dividend income.

If a US holder is eligible for benefits under the Tax Convention, the holder may be able to claim a reduced rate of Japanese withholding tax. All US holders should consult their tax advisors about their eligibility for reduction of Japanese withholding tax. A US holder may claim a deduction or a foreign tax credit, subject to other applicable limitations, only for tax withheld at the appropriate rate. A US holder should not be allowed a foreign tax credit for withholding tax for any portion of the tax that could have been avoided by claiming benefits under the Tax Convention. For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the dividend will be income from sources outside the United States. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends we pay will constitute passive income or, in the case of certain US holders, financial services income. The rules governing US foreign tax credits are very complex and US holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits under their particular circumstances.

Subject to applicable exceptions with respect to short-term and hedged positions, qualified dividends received by non-corporate US holders prior to January 1, 2013 from a qualified corporation may be eligible for reduced rates of taxation. Qualified corporations include those foreign corporations eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that the US Treasury Department determines to be satisfactory for these purposes and that includes an exchange of information provision. The Tax Convention meets these requirements. We believe that we are a qualified foreign corporation and that dividends received by US investors with respect to our shares or ADSs will be qualified dividends. Dividends received by US investors from a foreign corporation that was a PFIC in either the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year are not qualified dividends.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations

Special adverse US federal income tax rules apply if a US holder holds shares or ADSs of a company that is treated as a PFIC, for any taxable year during which the US holder held shares or ADSs. A foreign corporation will be considered a PFIC for any taxable year in which (i) 75% or more of its gross income is passive income (the income test), or (ii) 50% or more of the average fair market value of its assets (determined quarterly) is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income (the asset test). For this purpose, passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and certain gains from the sale of stock and securities. If a foreign corporation owns at least 25% (by value) of the stock of another corporation, the corporation will be treated, for purposes of the PFIC tests, as owning a proportionate share of the other corporation's assets and receiving its proportionate share of the other corporation's income. The determination of whether a foreign corporation is a PFIC is made annually.

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Proposed Treasury regulations convert what would otherwise be passive income into non-passive income when such income is banking income earned by an active bank. Based upon these proposed Treasury regulations and certain IRS guidance relating to the treatment of certain qualifying government bonds, and upon certain management estimates and assumptions, we do not believe that we were a PFIC for the year ended March 31, 2012 because we did not meet either the income test or the asset test. The determination of whether we are a PFIC must be made annually and involves a fact-intensive analysis based upon, among other things, the composition of our income and assets and the value of our assets from time to time. It is possible that we may become a PFIC in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2013 or any future taxable year due to changes in our income or asset composition. In addition, a decrease in the price of our shares may also result in our becoming a PFIC. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the above-described proposed Treasury regulations will be finalized in their current form or that the above IRS guidance which is scheduled to expire for taxable years beginning after 2013 will continue to apply. Moreover, the application of the proposed Treasury regulations is not clear. If we were classified as a PFIC in any year during which a US holder owns shares or ADSs and the US holder does not make a mark-to-market election, as discussed below, we generally would continue to be treated as a PFIC as to such US holder in all succeeding years, regardless of whether we continue to meet the income or asset test discussed above. US Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences to them if we were to become a PFIC for any taxable year in which they own our shares or ADSs.

If we were classified as a PFIC for any taxable year during which a US holder holds our shares or ADSs, the US holder would generally not receive capital gains treatment upon the sale of the shares or ADSs and would be subject to increased tax liability (generally including an interest charge) upon the sale or other disposition of the shares or ADSs or upon the receipt of certain distributions treated as excess distributions, unless the US holder makes the mark-to-market election described below. An excess distribution generally would be any distribution to a US holder with respect to shares or ADSs during a single taxable year that is greater than 125% of the average annual distributions received by a US holder with respect to shares or ADSs during the three preceding taxable years or, if shorter, during the US holder's holding period for the shares or ADSs.

Mark-to-Market Election. If the shares or ADSs are regularly traded on a registered national securities exchange or certain other exchanges or markets, then such shares or ADSs would constitute marketable stock for purposes of the PFIC rules, and a US holder would not be subject to the foregoing PFIC rules if such holder made a mark-to-market election. After making such an election, the US holder generally would include as ordinary income each year during which the election is in effect and during which we are a PFIC the excess, if any, of the fair market value of our shares or ADSs at the end of the taxable year over such holder's adjusted basis in such shares or ADSs. These amounts of ordinary income would not be eligible for the favorable tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income or long-term capital gains. A US holder also would be allowed to take an ordinary loss in respect of the excess, if any, of the holder's adjusted basis in our shares or ADSs over their fair market value at the end of the taxable year (but only to the extent of the net amount of income that was previously included as a result of the mark-to-market election). A US holder's tax basis in our shares or ADSs would be adjusted to reflect any income or loss amounts resulting from a mark-to-market election. If made, a mark-to-market election would be effective for the taxable year for which the election was made and for all subsequent taxable years unless the shares or ADSs cease to qualify as marketable stock for purposes of the PFIC rules or the Internal Revenue Service consented to the revocation of the election. In the event that we are classified as a PFIC, US holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the mark-to-market election, and whether the election would be advisable in the holder's particular circumstances.

QEF Election. The PFIC rules outlined above also would not apply to a US holder if such holder alternatively elected to treat us as a qualified electing fund or QEF. An election to treat us as a QEF will not be available, however, if we do not provide the information necessary to make such an election. We will not provide US holders with the information necessary to make a QEF election, and thus, the QEF election will not be available with respect to our shares.

Notwithstanding any election made with respect to our shares, dividends received with respect to our shares will not constitute qualified dividend income if we are a PFIC in either the year of the distribution or the

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preceding taxable year. Dividends that do not constitute qualified dividend income are not eligible for taxation at the reduced tax rate described above in Taxation of Dividends. Instead, such dividends would be subject to tax at ordinary income rates.

If a US holder owns shares or ADSs during any year in which we are a PFIC, the US holder must also file IRS Form 8621 regarding distributions received on the shares or ADSs, any gain realized on the shares or ADSs, and any reportable election in accordance with the instructions to such form. In addition, under recently enacted legislation, each US holder is required to file a separate IRS Form 8621 if such US holder owns shares or ADSs during any year in which we are a PFIC whether or not such US holder received distributions on the shares or ADSs, realized a gain on the shares or ADSs or made a reportable election during such year. US holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors concerning the US federal income tax consequences of holding shares or ADSs if the Company were considered a PFIC in any taxable year.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the application of the PFIC rules discussed above, upon a sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs, a US holder will recognize a gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount realized and the US holder's tax basis, determined in US dollars, in such shares or ADSs. Such gains or losses will be capital gains or losses and will be long-term capital gains or losses if the US holder's holding period for such shares or ADSs exceeds one year. A US holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares or ADSs will generally be the cost to the holder of such shares or ADSs. Any such gains or losses realized by a US holder upon disposal of the shares or ADSs will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividends paid on shares or ADSs to a US holder, or proceeds from a US holder's sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs, may be subject to information reporting requirements. Those dividends or proceeds from sale or disposition may also be subject to backup withholding unless the US holder:

is a corporation or other exempt recipient, and, when required, demonstrates this fact; or

provides a correct taxpayer identification number on a properly completed US Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 or substitute form, certifies that the US holder is not subject to backup withholding, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amount withheld under these rules will be creditable against the US holder's US federal income tax liability or refundable to the extent that it exceeds such liability if the US holder provides the required information to the Internal Revenue Service. If a US holder is required to and does not provide a correct taxpayer identification number, the US holder may be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. All holders should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for the exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

In addition, for taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010, new legislation requires certain US holders who are individuals that hold certain foreign financial assets (which may include our shares or ADSs) to report information relating to such assets, subject to certain exceptions. US

Holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of this legislation on their ownership and disposition of our shares and ADSs.

Additional Tax on Investment Income

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, US Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on unearned income, including, among other things, dividends on, and capital gains from the sale or other taxable disposition of, shares or ADSs, subject to certain limitations and exceptions.

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F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We file periodic reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document that we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of its public reference rooms. The SEC also maintains a web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC (<http://www.sec.gov>). Some of this information may also be found on our website at <http://www.mufg.jp>.

I. Subsidiary Information

Please refer to discussion under Item 4.C. Information on the Company Organizational Structure.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk.

Numerous changes in our business environment have occurred as a result of globalization of the financial industry, the advancement of information technology, and changes in economic conditions. We aim to be a global and comprehensive financial group encompassing leading commercial and trust banks, and securities firms in Japan. Risk management plays an increasingly important role as the risks faced by financial groups such as us increase in scope and variety.

We identify various risks arising from businesses based on uniform criteria, and implement integrated risk management to ensure a stronger financial condition and to maximize shareholder value. Based on this policy, we identify, measure, control and monitor a wide variety of risks so as to achieve a stable balance between earnings and risks. We undertake risk management to create an appropriate capital structure and to achieve optimal allocation of resources.

Table of Contents**Risk Classification**

At the holding company level, we broadly classify and define risk categories faced by the Group including those that are summarized below. Group companies perform more detailed risk management based on their respective operations.

Type of Risk	Definition
Credit Risk	The risk of financial loss in credit assets (including off-balance sheet instruments) caused by deterioration in the credit conditions of counterparties. This category includes country risk.
Market Risk	Market risk is the risk of financial loss where the value of our assets and liabilities could be adversely affected by changes in market variables such as interest rates, securities prices and foreign exchange rates. Market liquidity risk is the risk of financial loss caused by the inability to secure market transactions at the required volume or price levels as a result of market turbulence or lack of trading liquidity.
Liquidity Risk	The risk of incurring loss if a poor financial position at a group company hampers the ability to meet funding requirements or necessitates fund procurement at interest rates markedly higher than normal.
Operational Risk	The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events.
Operations Risk	The risk of incurring loss that might be caused by negligence of correct operational processing, or by incidents or misconduct by either officers or staff, as well as risks similar to this risk.
Information Asset Risk	The risk of loss caused by loss, alteration, falsification or leakage of information, or by destruction, disruption, errors or misuse of information systems, as well as risks similar to this risk.
Reputation Risk	The risk of loss due to deterioration in reputation as a consequence of the spread of rumors among customers or in the market, or as a consequence of inadequate response to the circumstance by MUFG, as well as risks similar to this risk.

Risk Management System

We have adopted an integrated risk management system to promote close cooperation among the holding company and group companies. The holding company and the major subsidiaries (which include The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, and Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., or MUSHD) each appoint a Chief Risk Management Officer and establish an independent risk management division. At the Risk Management Committees, our management members discuss and dynamically manage various types of risks from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives. The board of directors determines risk management policies for various types of risk based on the discussions held by these committees.

The holding company seeks to enhance group-wide risk identification, to integrate and improve the Group's risk management system and related methods, to maintain asset quality, and to eliminate concentrations of specific risks. Group-wide risk management policy is determined at the holding company level and each group company implements and improves its own risk management system based on this policy.

Business Continuity Management

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Based on a clear critical response rationale and associated decision-making criteria, we have developed systems to ensure that operations are not interrupted or can be restored to normal quickly in the event of a natural

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disaster or system failure so as to minimize any disruption to customers and markets. A crisis management team within the holding company is the central coordinating body in the event of any emergency. Based on information collected from crisis management personnel at the major subsidiaries, this central body would assess the overall impact of a crisis on the Group's business and establish task forces that could implement all countermeasures to restore full operations. We have business continuity plans to maintain continuous operational viability in the event of natural disasters, system failures and other types of emergencies. Regular training drills are conducted to upgrade the practical effectiveness of these systems.

The Great East Japan Earthquake created unprecedented and extreme circumstances, an electricity power supply shortage and a need for all companies in Japan, including us, to reduce their electricity consumption. We have initiated a comprehensive review of our existing business continuity plan to more effectively respond to these circumstances as well as further extreme scenarios, such as a sudden massive blackout in major metropolitan areas in Japan.

Implementation of Basel Regulation

Basel II, as adopted by the Japanese FSA, has been applied to Japanese banks since March 31, 2007. Basel II is a comprehensive regulatory framework based on three pillars: (1) minimum capital requirements, (2) the self-regulation of financial institutions based on supervisory review process, and (3) market discipline through the disclosure of information. Based on the principles of Basel II, MUFG has adopted the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach to calculate its capital requirements for credit risk since March 31, 2009. The Standardized Approach is used for some subsidiaries that are considered to be immaterial to our overall capital requirements, and UNBC has adopted a phased rollout of the Internal Ratings-Based Approach. MUFG has adopted the Advanced Measurement Approach since March 31, 2012 to calculate its capital requirements for operational risk. As for market risk, MUFG has adopted the Internal Models Approach mainly to calculate general market risk and adopted the Standardized Method to calculate specific risk.

In response to the recent financial crisis, 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 expected to be introduced in phases starting in calendar 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, in July 2011, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision proposed additional loss absorbency requirements to supplement the common equity Tier I capital requirement ranging from 1% to 2.5% for global systemically important banks, depending on the bank's systemic importance, to be introduced in phases starting in calendar 2016. In November 2011, the Financial Stability Board tentatively identified us as a G-SIFI. Based on the Basel III framework, the Japanese capital ratio framework, which is currently based on Basel II, has been revised to implement the more stringent requirements, which will be effective as of March 31, 2013. Likewise, local banking regulators outside of Japan such as those in the United States 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. We intend to carefully monitor further developments with an aim to enhance our corporate value and maximize shareholder value by integrating the various strengths within the MUFG Group.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk of losses due to deterioration in the financial condition of a borrower. We have established risk management systems to maintain asset quality, manage credit risk exposure and achieve earnings commensurate with risk.

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Our major banking subsidiaries (which include BTMU and MUTB) apply a uniform credit rating system for asset evaluation and assessment, loan pricing, and quantitative measurement of credit risk. This system also underpins the calculation of capital requirements and management of credit portfolios. We continually seek to

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upgrade credit portfolio management, or CPM, expertise to achieve an improved risk-adjusted return based on the Group's credit portfolio status and flexible response capability to economic and other external changes.

Credit Risk Management System

The credit portfolios of our major banking subsidiaries are monitored and assessed on a regular basis by the holding company to maintain and improve asset quality. A uniform credit rating and asset evaluation and assessment system is used to ensure timely and proper evaluation of all credit risks.

Under our credit risk management system, each of our subsidiaries in the banking, securities, consumer finance, and leasing businesses, manages its respective credit risk on a consolidated basis based on the attributes of the risk, while the holding company oversees and manages credit risk on an overall group-wide basis. The holding company also convenes regular committee meetings to monitor credit risk management at banking subsidiaries and to issue guidance where necessary.

Each major banking subsidiary has in place a system of checks and balances in which a credit administration section that is independent of the business promotion sections screens individual transactions and manages the extension of credit. At the management level, regular meetings of the Credit & Investment Management Committee and related deliberative bodies ensure full discussion of important matters related to credit risk management. Besides such checks and balances and internal oversight systems, credit examination sections also undertake credit testing and evaluation to ensure appropriate credit risk management.

The following diagram summarizes the credit risk management framework for our major banking subsidiaries:

Credit Rating System

MUFG and its major banking subsidiaries use an integrated credit rating system to evaluate credit risk. The credit rating system consists primarily of borrower rating, facility risk rating, structured finance rating and asset securitization rating.

Country risk is also rated on a uniform group-wide basis. Our country risk rating is reviewed periodically to take into account relevant political and economic factors, including foreign currency availability.

Risk exposure for small retail loans, such as residential mortgage loans, is managed by grouping loans into various pools and assigning ratings at the pool level.

Borrower rating

Our borrower rating classifies borrowers into 15 grades based on evaluations of their expected debt-service capability over the next three to five years.

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The following table sets forth our borrower grades:

Definition of MUFG Borrower Rating

MUFG Borrower Rating	MUFG Borrower Rating Definition
1	The capacity to meet financial commitments is extremely certain, and the borrower has the highest level of creditworthiness.
2	The capacity to meet financial commitments is highly certain, but there are some elements that may result in lower creditworthiness in the future.
3	The capacity to meet financial commitments is sufficiently certain, but there is the possibility that creditworthiness may fall in the long run.
4	There are no problems concerning the capacity to meet financial commitments, but there is the possibility that creditworthiness may fall in the long run.
5	There are no problems concerning the capacity to meet financial commitments, and creditworthiness is in the middle range.
6	There are no problems concerning the capacity to meet financial commitments presently, but there are elements that require attention if the situation changes.
7	There are no problems concerning the capacity to meet financial commitments presently, but long-term stability is poor.
8	There are no problems concerning the capacity to meet financial commitments presently, but long-term stability is poor, and creditworthiness is relatively low.
9	The capacity to meet financial commitments is somewhat poor, and creditworthiness is the lowest among Normal customers.
10 through 12	Borrowers who must be closely monitored because of the following business performance and financial conditions: (1) Borrowers who have problematic business performance, such as virtually delinquent principal repayment or interest payment; (2) Borrowers whose business performance is unsteady, or who have unfavorable financial conditions; (3) Borrowers who have problems with loan conditions, for whom interest rates have been reduced or shelved.
10	Although business problems are not serious or their improvement is seen to be remarkable, there are elements of potential concern with respect to the borrower's management, and close monitoring is required.
11	Business problems are serious, or require long-term solutions. Serious elements concerning business administration of the borrower have emerged, and subsequent debt repayment needs to be monitored closely.
12	Borrowers who fall under the criteria of Rating 10 or 11 and have Restructured Loans. Borrowers who have Loans contractually past due 90 days or more. (As a rule, delinquent borrowers are categorized as Likely to Become Bankrupt, but the definition here applies to borrowers delinquent for 90 days or more because of inheritance and other special reasons.)
13	Borrowers who pose a serious risk with respect to debt repayment, loss is likely to occur in the course of transactions. While still not bankrupt, these borrowers are in financial difficulty, with poor progress in achieving restructuring plans, and are likely to become bankrupt in the future.
14	While not legally bankrupt, borrowers who are considered to be virtually bankrupt because they are in serious financial difficulty and have no prospects for an improvement in their business operations.
15	Borrowers who are legally bankrupt (i.e., who have no prospects for continued business operations because of non-payment, suspension of business, voluntary liquidation, or filing for legal liquidation).

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The Japanese regulatory authorities require Japanese banks to categorize borrowers as follows:

Normal borrowers (generally corresponding to borrowers in categories 1 through 9 in our ratings), which are borrowers that are performing well, with no significant financial concerns;

Borrowers requiring close watch (generally corresponding to borrowers in categories 10 through 12 in our ratings), which include loans that have been amended to allow for delays or forgiveness of interest payments, borrowers experiencing difficulty in complying with loan terms and conditions and borrowers that are recording losses or performing badly;

Borrowers likely to become bankrupt (generally corresponding to borrowers in category 13 in our ratings), which relate to borrowers who pose a serious risk with respect to debt repayment, loss is likely to occur in the course of transactions. While still not bankrupt, these borrowers are in financial difficulty, with poor progress in achieving restructuring plans, and are likely to become bankrupt in the future;

Virtually bankrupt borrowers (generally corresponding to borrowers in category 14 in our ratings), which are not legally bankrupt, but borrowers who are considered to be virtually bankrupt because they are in serious financial difficulty and have no prospects for an improvement in their business operations; and

Bankrupt borrowers or de facto bankrupt borrowers (generally corresponding to borrowers in category 15 in our ratings), which are borrowers who are legally bankrupt (i.e., who have no prospects for continued business operations because of non-payment, suspension of business, voluntary liquidation, or filing for legal liquidation) proceedings.

The primary data utilized in our assessment of borrowers include the borrower's financial statements and notes thereto as well as other public disclosure made by the borrower. In addition, when appropriate and possible, we obtain non-public financial and operating information from borrowers, such as the borrower's business plan, borrower's self-evaluation of its operating assets and other borrower information about its business and products.

Based on the borrower and industry information, we assign borrower ratings mainly by applying financial scoring models either developed internally or by third party vendors, depending on the borrower's attributes, whether the borrower is domestic or foreign, whether the borrower is a large corporation or small and medium-sized corporation, and whether the borrower is corporate entity or another type of legal entities (school, hospital, fund, etc.).

For example, for domestic small and medium-sized corporations, which constitute the largest borrower attribute in our current loan portfolio in terms of number of borrowers, we have adopted an internally developed financial scoring model, exclusively designed and developed for such attribute. We have carefully selected various financial ratios that we believe to be useful and meaningful to quantitatively measure and assess the borrowers' financial standings and repayment capability. Such financial ratios represent, among other things, borrowers' growth, profitability, stability, cash flow, company size and capital efficiency. The model is periodically validated against historical results. The following is an illustration of some of the financial ratio we utilize as part of our financial scoring model:

To measure growth: Sales growth, and growth in total assets;

To measure profitability: Current profit to sales, and profit before tax to sales; and

To measure stability: Equity ratio and current ratio.

The financial score obtained through the models is reviewed and when necessary, adjusted downward to reflect our qualitative assessment of the borrower's financial strength and other factors that could affect the borrower's ability to service the debt. For example, we take into account: capability of turning around the business (in case of borrowers with losses) or recovering positive net worth (in case of borrowers with negative net worth), industry risk, management risk, legal risk, as well as our assessment of the probability of receiving support from parent companies (if the borrower is a subsidiary of a large listed company).

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When adjusting the results of primary financial scoring assigned to borrowers with losses, we consider the severity of losses and the possibility of improving operating results. We analyze and assess whether the loss is temporary, the trend in operating results is improving, or the loss is expected to continue for an extended period. When adjusting the results of primary financial scoring assigned to borrowers with losses or borrowers with negative net worth, we also analyze whether the borrower can return to a positive net worth, and the time period needed to achieve such recovery (one to two years, three to five years, or five years or more).

In addition, adjustments based on industry risk are based on future prospects, applicable laws and regulations, and other factors surrounding the industry. Adjustments for management risk reflect our assessment of management's track record, the composition of the management team including the board of directors, any succession management plan as well as the risk management and compliance framework of the borrower. Adjustments for legal risk are made when the borrower is facing a lawsuit and when there is a possibility of a significant claim payment related to product liability, intellectual property, environmental problems, building standard law, and other legal issues.

When assessing the probability of receiving support from parent companies, various factors are examined, such as the parent company's credit standings, whether key management personnel are sent by the parent, whether the borrower is consolidated by the parent, and the proportion of the borrower in consolidated sales and/or profits of the parent.

In addition, we consider outside ratings, and its internal borrower ratings may be adjusted when deemed appropriate.

Facility risk rating

Facility risk rating is used to evaluate and classify the quality of individual credit facilities, including guarantees and collateral. Ratings are assigned by quantitatively measuring the estimated loss rate of a facility in the event of a default.

Structured finance rating and asset securitization rating

Structured finance rating and asset securitization rating are also used to evaluate and classify the quality of individual credit facilities, including guarantees and collateral, and focus on the structure, including the applicable credit period, of each credit facility. In evaluating the debt service potential of a credit facility, we scrutinize its underlying structure to determine the likelihood of the planned future cash flows being achieved.

Pool assignment

Each major banking subsidiary has its own system for pooling and rating small retail loans designed to reflect the risk profile of its loan portfolios.

Asset Evaluation and Assessment System

The asset evaluation and assessment system is used to classify assets held by financial institutions according to the probability of collection and the risk of any impairment in value based on borrower classifications consistent with the borrower ratings and the status of collateral, guarantees, and other factors.

The system is used to conduct write-offs and allocate allowances against credit risk in a timely and adequate manner.

Quantitative Analysis of Credit Risk

MUFG and its major banking subsidiaries manage credit risk by monitoring credit amount and expected losses, and run simulations based on internal models to estimate the maximum amount of credit risk. These models are used for internal management purposes, including loan pricing and measuring economic capital.

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When quantifying credit risk amounts using the internal models, MUFG and its major banking subsidiaries consider various parameters, including probability of default, or PD, loss given default, or LGD, and exposure at default, or EAD, used in their borrower ratings, facility risk ratings and pool assignments as well as any credit concentration risk in particular borrower groups or industry sectors. MUFG and its major banking subsidiaries also share credit portfolio data in appropriate cases.

Loan Portfolio Management

We aim to achieve and maintain levels of earnings commensurate with credit risk exposure. Products are priced to take into account expected losses, based on the internal credit ratings.

We assess and monitor loan amounts and credit exposure by credit rating, industry and region. Portfolios are appropriately managed to limit concentrations of risk in specific categories by establishing Large Credit Guidelines.

To manage country risk, we have established specific credit ceilings by country. These ceilings are reviewed when there is any material change in a country's credit standing, in addition to regular review.

Continuous CPM Improvement

With the prevalence of securitized products and credit derivatives in global markets, we seek to supplement conventional CPM techniques with advanced methods based on the use of such market-based instruments.

Through credit risk quantification and portfolio management, we aim to improve the risk return profile of the Group's credit portfolio, using financial markets to rebalance credit portfolios in a dynamic and active manner based on an accurate assessment of credit risk. The following diagram summarizes our CPM framework:

Credit Portfolio Management (CPM) Framework

Risk Management of Strategic Equity Portfolio

Strategic equity investment risk is the risk of loss caused by a decline in the prices of our equity investments.

We hold shares of various corporate clients for strategic purposes, in particular to maintain long-term relationships with these clients. These investments have the potential to increase business revenue and appreciate in value. At the same time, we are exposed to the risk of price fluctuation in the Japanese stock market. For that

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reason, in recent years, it has been a high priority for us to reduce our equity portfolio to limit the risks associated with holding a large equity portfolio, but also to comply with a regulatory framework that prohibits Japanese banks from holding an amount of shares in excess of their adjusted Tier I capital after September 2006.

We use quantitative analysis to manage the risks associated with the portfolio of equities held for strategic purposes. According to internal calculations, the market value of our strategically held (Tokyo Stock Exchange-listed) stocks (excluding foreign stock exchange-listed stocks) as of March 31, 2012 was subject to a variation of approximately ¥3.92 billion when TOPIX index moves one point in either direction.

We seek to manage and reduce strategic equity portfolio risk based on such types of simulation. The aim is to keep this risk at appropriate levels compared with Tier I capital while generating returns commensurate with the degree of risk exposure.

Market Risk Management

Market risk is the risk that the value of our assets and liabilities could be adversely affected by changes in market variables such as interest rates, securities prices, or foreign exchange rates.

Management of market risk at MUFG aims to control related risk exposure across the Group while ensuring that earnings are commensurate with levels of risk.

Market Risk Management System

We have adopted an integrated system to manage market risk from our trading and non-trading activities. The holding company monitors group-wide market risk, while each of the major subsidiaries manages its market risks on a consolidated and global basis.

At each of the major subsidiaries, checks and balances are maintained through a system in which back and middle offices operate independently from front offices. In addition, separate Asset-Liability Management, or ALM, Committee, ALM Council and Risk Management Meetings are held at each of the major subsidiaries every month to deliberate important matters related to market risk and control.

The holding company and the major subsidiaries allocate economic capital commensurate with levels of market risk and determined within the scope of their capital bases. The major subsidiaries have established quantitative limits relating to market risk based on their allocated economic capital. In addition, in order to keep losses within predetermined limits, the major subsidiaries have also set limits for the maximum amount of losses arising from market activities. The following diagram summarizes the market risk management system of each major subsidiary:

Market Risk Management System of Our Major Subsidiaries

Table of Contents***Market Risk Management and Control***

At the holding company and the major subsidiaries, market risk exposure is reported to the Chief Risk Management Officers on a daily basis. At the holding company, the Chief Risk Management Officer monitors market risk exposure across the Group as well as the major subsidiaries control over their quantitative limits for market risk and losses. Meanwhile, the Chief Risk Management Officers at the major subsidiaries monitor their own market risk exposure and their control over their quantitative limits for market risk and losses. In addition, various analyses on risk profiles, including stress testing, are conducted and reported to the Executive Committees and the Corporate Risk Management Committees on a regular basis. At the business unit levels in the major subsidiaries, the market risks on their marketable assets and liabilities, such as interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk, are controlled by entering into various hedging transactions using marketable securities and derivatives.

As part of our market risk management activities, we use certain derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate and currency exposures. We maintain an overall interest rate risk management strategy that incorporates the use of interest rate contracts to minimize significant unplanned fluctuations in earnings that are caused by interest rate volatility. We enter into interest rate swaps and other contracts as part of our interest rate risk management strategy primarily to alter the interest rate sensitivity of our loans, investment securities and deposit liabilities. Our principal objectives in risk management include asset and liability management. Asset and liability management is viewed as one of the methods for us to manage our interest rate exposures on interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities. Interest rate contracts, which are generally non-leveraged generic interest rate and basis swaps, options and futures, allow us to effectively manage our interest rate risk position. Option contracts primarily consist of caps, floors, swaptions and options on index futures. Futures contracts used for asset and liability management activities are primarily index futures providing for cash payments based upon the movement of an underlying rate index. We enter into forward exchange contracts, currency swaps and other contracts in response to currency exposures resulting from on-balance sheet assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies in order to limit the net foreign exchange position by currency to an appropriate level.

These market risk management activities are performed in accordance with the predetermined rules and procedures. The internal auditors regularly verify the appropriateness of the management controls over these activities and the risk evaluation models adopted.

Market Risk Measurement Model

Market risks consist of general risks and specific risks. General market risks result from changes in entire markets, while specific risks relate to changes in the prices of individual stocks and bonds which are independent of the overall direction of the market.

To measure market risks, MUFG uses the VaR method which estimates changes in the market value of portfolios within a certain period by statistically analyzing past market data. Since the daily variation in market risk is significantly greater than that in other types of risk, MUFG measures and manages market risk using VaR on a daily basis.

Market risk for trading and non-trading activities is measured using a uniform market risk measurement model. The principal model used for these activities is historical simulation, or HS, model (holding period, 10 business days; confidence interval, 99%; and observation period, 701 business days). The HS model calculates VaR amounts by estimating the profit and loss on the current portfolio by applying actual fluctuations in market rates and prices over a fixed period in the past. This method is designed to capture certain statistically infrequent movements, such as a fat tail, and accounts for the characteristics of financial instruments with non-linear behavior. The holding company and banking subsidiaries use the HS model to calculate Basel II regulatory capital adequacy ratios.

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In calculating VaR using the HS method, we have implemented an integrated market risk measurement system throughout the Group. Our major subsidiaries calculate their VaR based on the risk and market data prepared by the information systems of their front offices and other departments. The major subsidiaries provide this risk data to the holding company, which calculates overall VaR, taking into account the diversification effect among all portfolios of the major subsidiaries.

For the purpose of internally evaluating capital adequacy on an economic capital basis in terms of market risk, we use this market risk measurement model to calculate risk amounts based on a holding period of one year and a confidence interval of 99%.

Monitoring and managing our sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations is the key to managing market risk in MUFG's non-trading activities. The major banking subsidiaries take the following approach to measuring risks concerning core deposits, loan prepayments and early deposit withdrawals.

To measure interest rate risk relating to deposits without contract-based fixed maturities, the amount of core deposits is calculated through a statistical analysis based on deposit balance trend data and the outlook for interest rates on deposits, business decisions, and other factors. The amount of core deposit is categorized into various groups of maturity terms of up to five years (2.5 years on average) to recognize interest rate risk. The calculation assumptions and methods to determine the amount of core deposits and maturity term categorization are regularly reviewed.

Meanwhile, deposits and loans with contract-based maturities are sometimes cancelled or repaid before their maturity dates. To measure interest rate risk for these deposits and loans, we reflect these early termination events mainly by applying early termination rates calculated based on a statistical analysis of historical repayment and cancellation data together with historical market interest rate data.

Summaries of Market Risks (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012)

Trading activities

The aggregate VaR for our total trading activities as of March 31, 2012 was ¥6.37 billion, comprising interest rate risk exposure of ¥6.79 billion, foreign exchange risk exposure of ¥0.82 billion, and equity-related risk exposure of ¥0.13 billion. Compared with the VaR as of March 31, 2011, we experienced a decrease in market risk during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to a decrease in yen interest rate risk.

Our average daily VaR for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was ¥12.62 billion. Based on a simple sum of figures across market risk categories, interest rate risk accounted for approximately 68%, foreign exchange risk for approximately 26% and equity-related risk for approximately 4%, of our total trading activity market risks.

Due to the nature of trading operations which involves frequent changes in trading positions, market risk varied substantially during the fiscal year, depending on our trading positions.

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The following tables set forth the VaR related to our trading activities by risk category for the periods indicated:

April 1, 2010	March 31, 2011	Average	Maximum ⁽¹⁾	Minimum ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2011
(in billions)					
MUFG		¥ 16.07	¥ 25.22	¥ 12.15	¥ 18.17
Interest rate		15.54	20.15	12.36	20.15
Yen		8.46	13.51	5.27	11.32
US Dollars		8.49	11.78	5.97	9.01
Foreign exchange		6.75	16.89	0.29	3.81
Equities		1.56	3.62	0.27	0.51
Commodities		0.57	1.28	0.22	0.59
Less diversification effect		(8.35)			(6.89)

April 1, 2011	March 31, 2012	Average	Maximum ⁽¹⁾	Minimum ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2012
(in billions)					
MUFG		¥ 12.62	¥ 22.46	¥ 6.37	¥ 6.37
Interest rate		12.71	19.23	6.79	6.79
Yen		5.92	9.48	3.23	3.54
US Dollars		6.70	10.44	2.06	2.23
Foreign exchange		4.79	14.11	0.76	0.82
Equities		0.81	2.43	0.13	0.13
Commodities		0.43	1.43	0.15	0.29
Less diversification effect		(6.12)			(1.66)

Assumptions for VaR calculations:

Historical simulation method
Holding period: 10 business days
Confidence interval: 99%
Observation period: 701 business days

Note:

(1) The maximum and minimum VaR overall and for various risk categories were taken from different days. A simple summation of VaR by risk category is not equal to total VaR due to the effect of diversification.

The average daily VaR by quarter in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was as follows:

Quarter	Daily average VaR (in billions)
April June 2011	¥ 17.48
July September 2011	13.54
October December 2011	10.32
January March 2012	9.12

The quantitative market risk figures from trading activities tend to fluctuate widely due to the market sensitive nature of trading business. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the revenue from our trading activities has been relatively stable, keeping positive numbers in 214 days out of 261 trading days in the period. During the same period, there were 77 days with positive revenue exceeding ¥1 billion and 2 days with negative revenue exceeding minus ¥1 billion.

Table of Contents**Non-trading Activities**

The aggregate VaR for our total non-trading activities as of March 31, 2012, excluding market risks related to our strategic equity portfolio and measured using the same standards as trading activities, was ¥471.3 billion. Market risks related to interest rates equaled ¥453.3 billion and equities-related risks equaled ¥79.2 billion. Compared with the VaR for MUFG at March 31, 2011, the decrease in the overall market risk was ¥88.6 billion. Market risks related to interest rates decreased ¥70.8 billion. Equity related risks decreased ¥80.1 billion.

Based on a simple sum of figures across market risk categories, interest rate risks accounted for approximately 85% of our total non-trading activity market risks. Looking at a breakdown of interest rate related risk by currency, at March 31, 2012, the yen accounted for approximately 34% while the US dollar accounted for approximately 56%.

The following table shows the VaR related to our non-trading activities by risk category for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012:

April 1, 2011	March 31, 2012	Average	Maximum ⁽¹⁾	Minimum ⁽¹⁾	March 31, 2012
		(in billions)			
Interest rate		¥ 472.5	¥ 546.3	¥ 386.3	¥ 453.3
Yen		209.2	262.4	159.4	191.2
US Dollars		323.4	376.3	268.0	311.5
Foreign exchange		0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1
Equities		126.7	177.5	78.8	79.2
Total ⁽¹⁾		505.5	572.2	415.7	471.3

Assumptions for VaR calculations:

Historical simulation method

Holding period: 10 business days

Confidence interval: 99%

Observation period: 701 business days

Note:

(1) The maximum and minimum VaR overall for each category and in total were taken from different days. The equities-related risk figures do not include market risk exposure from our strategic equity portfolio. A simple summation of VaR by risk category is not equal to total VaR due to the effect of diversification.

The average daily interest rate VaR by quarter in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was as follows.

Quarter	Daily average VaR (in billions)
April June 2011	¥ 513.52
July September 2011	485.17
October December 2011	433.95
January March 2012	457.45

Comparing the proportion of each currency's interest rate VaR to the total interest rate VaR as of March 31, 2012 against that as of March 31, 2011, there were a 7 percentage point decrease in Japanese yen from 41% to 34%, a 2 percentage point increase in Euro from 8% to 10%, and a 5 percentage point increase in US dollar from 51% to 56%.

Backtesting

We conduct backtesting in which a VaR is compared with actual realized and unrealized losses on a daily basis to verify the accuracy of our VaR measurement model. We also conduct additional backtesting using other methods, including testing VaR against hypothetical losses and testing VaR by various changing parameters such as confidence intervals and observation periods used in the model.

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Actual losses exceeded VaR one time in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. This means that our VaR model provided reasonably accurate measurements of market risk during the fiscal year.

Stress Testing

We have adopted an HS-VaR model, which calculates a VaR as a statistically possible amount of losses in a fixed confidence interval based on historical market volatility. However, the HS-VaR model is not designed to capture certain abnormal market fluctuations. In order to complement this weakness of the model, MUFG conducts portfolio stress testing to measure potential losses using a variety of scenarios.

The holding company and the major subsidiaries conduct stress testing on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis to monitor their overall portfolio risk by applying various scenarios. For example, daily stress testing at the holding company estimates maximum potential losses in each market on the current trading portfolio based on the worst ten-day historical volatility recorded during the VaR observation period of 701 days.

In light of increased market volatility since the second half of calendar 2007, we have implemented additional tests under various stress scenarios to supplement VaR and are applying the test results to risk management.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk of incurring losses if a poor financial position hampers the ability to meet funding requirements, or necessitates fund procurement at interest rates markedly higher than normal.

Our major subsidiaries maintain appropriate liquidity in both Japanese yen and foreign currencies by managing their funding sources and mechanism, such as liquidity gap, liquidity-supplying products such as commitment lines, and buffer assets.

We have established a group-wide system for managing liquidity risk by categorizing the risk in the following three stages: Normal, With-Concern, and Critical. The front offices and risk management offices of the major subsidiaries and the holding company exchange information and data on liquidity risk even at the Normal stage. At higher alert stages, we centralize information about liquidity risk and discuss issues relating to group-wide liquidity control actions among group companies, if necessary. We have also established a system for liaison and consultation on funding in preparation for contingency, such as natural disasters, wars and terrorist attacks. The holding company and the major subsidiaries conduct group-wide contingency preparedness drills on a regular basis to ensure smooth implementation in the event of an emergency.

For more information, see Item 5.B. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Sources of Funding and Liquidity.

Operational Risk Management

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss caused by either internal control issues, such as inadequate operational processes or misconduct, system failures, or external factors such as serious political instability, major terrorist activity, health epidemics and natural disasters. The term includes a broad range of risks that could lead to losses, including operations risk, information asset risk, reputation risk, legal risk, and tangible asset risk. These risks that comprise operational risk are referred to as sub-category risks.

MUFG's board of directors has approved the MUFG Operational Risk Management Policy as a group-wide policy for managing operational risk. This policy sets forth the core principles regarding operational risk management, including the definition of operational risk, and the risk management system and processes. The policy also requires the board of directors and the Executive Committee to formulate fundamental principles of operational risk management and establish and maintain an appropriate risk management system. The Chief Risk Management Officer is responsible for recognizing, evaluating, and appropriately managing operational risk in

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accordance with the fundamental principles formulated by the board of directors and the Executive Committee. A division in charge of operational risk management must be established that is independent of business promotion sections to manage overall operational risk in a comprehensive manner. These fundamental principles have also been approved by the boards of directors of the major subsidiaries, providing a consistent framework for operational risk management of the Group. The diagram below sets forth the operational risk management system of each major banking subsidiary:

Operational Risk Management System of Our Major Banking Subsidiaries

As set forth in the following diagram, we have established a risk management framework for loss data collection, control self assessment, or CSA, and measurement of operational risk in order to appropriately identify, recognize, evaluate, measure, control, monitor and report operational risk.

We have also established group-wide reporting guidelines with respect to loss data collection and its monitoring. We focus our efforts on ensuring accurate assessment of the status of operational risk losses and the implementation of appropriate countermeasures, while maintaining databases of internal and external loss events.

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The following diagram summarizes our operational risk management framework:

Operational Risk Management Framework

Operations Risk Management

Operations risk refers to the risk of loss that is attributable to the actions of executives or employees, whether accidental or the result of neglect or deliberate misconduct. The Group companies offer a wide range of financial services, ranging from commercial banking products such as deposits, exchange services and loans to trust and related services covering pensions, securities, real estate and securitization, as well as transfer agent services. Cognizant of the potentially significant impact that operations risk-related events could have in terms of both economic losses and damage to our reputation, our banking subsidiaries continue to improve their management systems to create and apply appropriate operations risk-related controls.

Specific ongoing measures to reduce operations risk include the development of databases to manage, analyze and prevent the recurrence of related loss events; efforts to tighten controls over administrative procedures and related operating authority, while striving to improve human resources management; investments in systems to improve the efficiency of administrative operations; and programs to expand and upgrade internal auditing and operational guidance systems.

Senior management receives regular reports on the status of our businesses from an operations risk management perspective. We work to promote the sharing within the Group of information and expertise concerning any operational incidents and the measures implemented to prevent any recurrence.

Efforts to upgrade the management of operations risk continue with the aim of providing our customers with a variety of high-quality services.

Information Asset Risk Management

Information asset risk refers to the risk of loss caused by loss, alteration, falsification or leakage of information, or by destruction, disruption, errors or misuse of information systems, as well as risks similar to this

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risk. In order to ensure proper handling of information and prevent loss or leakage of information, our major banking subsidiaries strive to better manage and reduce such risks through the appointment of managers with specific responsibilities for information security issues, the establishment of internal procedures, training courses designed for all staff, and the implementation of measures to ensure stable IT systems control. We have also formulated the Personal Information Protection Policy as the basis for ongoing programs to protect the confidentiality of personal information.

Systems planning, development and operations include appropriate design and extensive testing phases to ensure that systems are designed to help prevent failures while providing sufficient safeguards for the security of personal information. The status of the development of any mission-critical IT systems is reported regularly to senior management. We have developed disaster countermeasures systems and have also been investing in duplication of the Group's IT infrastructure to minimize damage in the event of any system failure. Emergency drills are conducted to help increase staff preparedness.

With the aim of preventing any recurrence, we also work to promote sharing of information within the Group related to the causes of any loss or leakage of information, or system failure.

Reputation Risk Management

Reputation risk refers to the risk of loss due to deterioration in reputation as a consequence of the spread of rumors among customers or in the market, or as a consequence of our inadequate response to particular situations, as well as risks similar to this risk.

We recognize the potentially significant impact reputation risk-related events can have on the management and execution of the Group's businesses, which in turn can result in economic losses to, or diminished market confidence in, the Group. Accordingly, we continue to improve our risk control framework designed to appropriately manage such risk.

Specifically, in order to manage our reputation risk effectively on a group-wide basis, we have established a risk management system designed to ensure mutual consultation and reporting if a reputation risk-related event occurs or is anticipated and, through this system, share relevant information within the Group.

Through the risk control framework and risk management system, we seek to minimize damage to the reputation and credibility of, and the market confidence in, the Group by promptly obtaining an accurate understanding of relevant facts relating to reputation risk-related events and disclosing information concerning the events and the measures we take in response to such events in an appropriate and timely manner.

Risk Management for Other Risks

In addition to the risks discussed above, the MUFG Group companies define and manage sub-category risks as appropriate, including tangible asset risk, personnel risk and legal risk as set forth in the Operational Risk Management System of Our Major Banking Subsidiaries diagram above.

Basel II Regulatory Capital Requirements for Operational Risk

(1) Adoption of the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)

We have been implementing the AMA since March 31, 2012, in place of the Standardized Approach that we had been using previously, for calculation of the operational risk equivalent amount in connection with measuring capital adequacy ratios based on Basel II. We use, however, the Basic Indicator Approach, or BIA, for entities that are deemed to be less important in the calculation of the operational risk equivalent amount and for entities that are still preparing to implement the AMA.

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(2) Outline of AMA

We have established a measurement model designed to account for four data elements – internal loss data, external loss data, scenario analysis, and business environment and internal control factors, or BEICFs – and calculate the operational risk equivalent amount by estimating the maximum loss using a 99.9th percentile one-tailed confidence interval and a one-year holding period.

In calculating the operational risk equivalent amount, we exclude expected losses relating to the amount of allowance for repayment of excess interest associated with the consumer finance business of a subsidiary. We do not exclude any other expected losses and do not reflect the risk mitigating impact of insurance. In addition, we take into account credit risk-related events that are not reflected in the measurement of the credit risk equivalent amount.

(3) Outline of Measurement Model

Our operational risk equivalent amount measured under the AMA is a simple sum of the amounts calculated separately for BTMU on a consolidated basis, MUTB on a consolidated basis, and the total amount for other Group companies (including the holding company, MUSHD and Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS). For each of BTMU and MUTB on consolidated basis, the operational risk equivalent amount is a simple sum of the amounts calculated based on the seven loss event types defined by Basel II. For other Group companies, the operational risk equivalent amount is a simple sum of the amounts calculated based on eight loss event types consisting of the seven loss event types defined by Basel II and an additional loss event type representing losses relating to repayment of excess interest associated with the consumer finance business of a subsidiary. We do not reflect the correlation effects among the loss event types in the calculation of our operational risk equivalent amount.

Outline of Measurement Model

The risk equivalent amount for each loss event type represents the amount of maximum loss estimated with a 99.9th percentile one-tailed confidence interval and a one-year holding period based on the distribution of losses arising from all relevant risk events for a one-year period (Loss Distribution). A Loss Distribution combines a Frequency Distribution (through which the frequency of occurrence of risk events is expressed) and a Loss Severity Distribution (through which the amounts of losses resulting from risk events are expressed) through Monte Carlo simulations. The data used for this purpose include internal loss data and scenario data. Scenario data are generated through a scenario analysis. External data and BEICFs are taken into account in the scenario analysis and reflected in scenario data. The Frequency Distribution is derived from the occurrence frequency information in internal loss data and scenario data expressed through a Poisson Distribution. The Loss Severity Distribution is derived from the amount information in internal loss data and scenario data expressed in a non-parametric manner (where no underlying distribution is assumed).

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With respect to the risk of losses relating to repayment of excess interest associated with the consumer finance business of a subsidiary, the risk equivalent amount represents the amount of maximum loss estimated with a 99.9th percentile one-tailed confidence interval and a one-year holding period based on a normal distribution assumed by applying data on losses that arose in a given period, excluding any related expected losses.

We confirm the appropriateness of the measurement models by periodic verification and back testing.

(4) Outline of Scenario Analysis

As an initial step of our scenario analysis, we identify potential severe loss events that we have not experienced but may potentially experience in the future. In this identification process, we seek to ensure exhaustive coverage of potential severe loss events by comprehensively examining our experience relating to loss events and legal proceedings, external loss data, the control self-assessment results and other relevant information.

In the next step, we prepare scenario data for each identified severe loss event by quantifying the values depending on its occurrence frequency and loss severity, taking into account relevant transaction amounts and restructuring costs as well as BEICFs. In preparing scenario data, we apply an analysis method we deem appropriate for the type and nature of the operational risk involved.

In order to obtain an operational risk equivalent amount that is commensurate with, and appropriate for, our risk profile, we assess the need for an additional scenario or modification to our existing scenarios semi-annually. We then reflect, as necessary, new risks arising as a result of changes in the business environment and the results of the implementation of measures to enhance our internal controls in response to newly identified risks in our scenario data.

Compliance

Basic Policy

The MUFG Group's policy is to strictly observe laws, regulations and internal rules, and conduct its business in a fair, trustworthy and highly transparent manner based on our Corporate Vision of obtaining the trust and confidence of society as a whole. Furthermore, we have established an ethical framework and code of conduct as the basic ethical guidelines for the Group's directors and employees. We have expressed our commitment to building a corporate culture in which we act with integrity and fairness in conformity with these guidelines.

In addition, as we expand the geographic scope of our business globally, we are increasingly committed to keeping abreast with developments in laws and regulations of the jurisdictions in which we operate, including anti-money laundering and anti-bribery, etc.

Despite these measures, in December 2011, JACCS Co., Ltd., an equity-method affiliate, received an administrative order from regulatory authorities in Japan. We have taken this action seriously and implemented measures designed to ensure an appropriate compliance structure across the MUFG Group to enable sound and appropriate business management. For more information, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation.

Ethical Framework

1. Establishment of trust

We will remain keenly aware of the Group's social responsibilities and public mission and will exercise care and responsibility in the handling of customer and other information.

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By conducting sound and appropriate business operations and disclosing corporate information in a timely and appropriate manner, we will seek to establish enduring public trust in the Group.

2. Putting customers first

We will always consider our customers, and through close communication will endeavor to satisfy them and gain their support by providing financial services that best meet their needs.

3. Strict observance of laws, regulations and internal rules

We will strictly observe applicable laws, regulations and internal rules, and will conduct our business in a fair and trustworthy manner that conforms to societal norms. As a global comprehensive financial group, we will also respect internationally accepted standards.

4. Respect for human rights and the environment

We will respect the character and individuality of others, work to maintain harmony with society, and place due importance on the protection of the global environment that belongs to all mankind.

5. Disavowal of anti-social elements

We will stand resolutely against any anti-social elements that threaten public order and safety.

Compliance Framework

Management and coordination of compliance-related matters are the responsibility of separate compliance management divisions established at the holding company and the major subsidiaries. Each compliance management division formulates compliance programs and organizes training courses to promote compliance, and regularly reports to each company's board of directors and Executive Committee on the status of compliance activities.

The holding company and each major subsidiary have also established voluntary committees, such as an Internal Audit and Compliance Committee, where members from outside the Group account for a majority, and a Group Compliance Committee. Through these measures, we have established a structure for deliberating key issues related to compliance. Additionally, the holding company has the Group Chief Compliance Officer, or CCO, Committee which deliberates important matters related to compliance and compliance-related issues for which the

Group should share a common understanding.

CCO of Holding Company

Directors responsible for compliance at the holding company and the major subsidiaries have been named the CCOs of their respective companies. The CCOs of the major subsidiaries have also been appointed as the deputy CCOs of the holding company to assist the CCO of the holding company. This system promotes the prompt reporting of group-wide compliance-related information to the holding company and also allows the CCO of the holding company to effectively provide compliance-related guidance, advice, and instructions to MUFG Group companies.

Group CCO Committee

The Group CCO Committee consists of the CCO of the holding company as the committee chairman and the CCOs of the major subsidiaries.

By timely holding meetings, the Group CCO Committee seeks to promote greater sharing of compliance-related information among the MUFG Group companies and works to strengthen the Group's incident prevention controls and to help the Group companies respond to unforeseen problems. The Committee also continues to strive to improve compliance systems throughout the Group.

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The following diagram summarizes our compliance framework:

Compliance Framework

Internal Reporting System and Accounting Auditing Hotline

The major subsidiaries have established internal reporting systems that aim to identify compliance issues early so that any problems can be quickly rectified. This system includes an independent external compliance hotline. Furthermore, the holding company has set up an MUFG Group Compliance Helpline that acts in parallel with group-company internal reporting systems and provides a reporting channel for directors and employees of group companies.

In addition to these internal reporting systems, the holding company has also established an accounting auditing hotline that provides a means to report any problems related to MUFG accounting.

MUFG Accounting Auditing Hotline

MUFG has set up an accounting auditing hotline to be used to make reports related to instances of improper practices (violations of laws and regulations) and inappropriate practices, or of practices raising questions about such impropriety or inappropriateness, regarding accounting and internal control or audits related to accounting in Group companies. The reporting process works as follows, and may be carried out via letter or e-mail:

Hokusei Law Office, P.C.

Address: Kojimachi 4-3-4, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

e-mail: MUFG-accounting-audit-hotline@hokusei-law.com

When reporting information please pay attention to the following:

Please include the name of the company concerned, and provide detailed information with respect to the matter. Without detailed factual information there is a limit to how much our investigations can achieve.

Anonymous information will be accepted.

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No information regarding the identity of the informant will be passed on to third parties without the approval of the informant him- or herself. However, this excludes instances where disclosure is legally mandated, or to the extent that the information is necessary for surveys or reports, when data may be passed on following the removal of the informant's name.

Please submit reports in either Japanese or English.

If the informant wishes, we will endeavor to report back to the informant on the response taken within a reasonable period of time following the receipt of specific information, but cannot promise to do so in all instances.

Internal Audit

Role of Internal Audit

Internal audit functions within MUFG seek to provide independent verification of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems. This includes monitoring the status of risk management and compliance systems, which are critical to the maintenance of sound and appropriate business operations. Internal audit results are reported to senior management. An additional role of internal audit is to make suggestions to help improve or rectify any issues or specific problems that are identified.

Group Internal Audit Framework

The board of directors at the holding company level has instituted MUFG's internal audit policy to define the policy, function and organizational position of internal audits. Separate internal audit divisions have been created within the holding company and certain subsidiaries. Through close cooperation and collaboration among the internal audit divisions in each of these subsidiaries, these internal audit divisions provide coverage for the entire group and also support the board of directors in monitoring and overseeing all MUFG operations.

In addition to having primary responsibility for initiating and preparing plans and proposals related to internal audits of the entire Group, the Internal Audit Division at the holding company monitors and, as necessary, guides, advises and administers the internal audit divisions of subsidiaries and affiliated companies. The internal audit divisions within the major subsidiaries conduct audits of the respective head office and branch operations of these companies. In addition, each of these internal audit divisions undertakes direct audits of their respective subsidiaries, and monitors and oversees the separate internal audit functions established within them. This helps to evaluate and verify the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls within MUFG on a consolidated basis.

Implementing Effective and Efficient Internal Audits

To ensure that internal audit processes use available resources with optimal effectiveness and efficiency, the internal audit divisions implement risk-focused internal audits in which the nature and magnitude of the associated risks are considered in determining audit priorities and the frequency and depth of internal audit activities. The internal audit divisions ensure that audit personnel attend key meetings, collect important internal control documents and access databases to facilitate efficient off-site monitoring.

Reports to and from Internal Audit and Compliance Committees

To strengthen the respective boards of directors' monitoring and supervision of operational execution status and to ensure the independence of the internal audit divisions, the holding company and the major subsidiaries have voluntarily established internal audit and compliance committees. These committees receive reports from the internal audit divisions on important matters, including the results of the internal audits and basic policies for planning internal audits. The deliberations of the internal audit and compliance committees concerning such matters are then reported to the respective boards of directors.

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Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

Not applicable.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Fees, charges and other payments relating to ADSs

As a holder of our ADSs, you will be required to pay to The Bank of New York Mellon, as depositary for the ADSs, or the Depositary, either directly or indirectly, the following fees or charges. The Depositary collects its fees for delivery and surrender of ADSs directly from investors depositing shares or surrendering ADSs for the purpose of withdrawal or from intermediaries acting for them. The Depositary collects fees for making distributions to investors by deducting those fees from the amounts distributed or by selling a portion of distributable property to pay the fees.

ADR holders must pay:

\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof)

\$0.02 (or less) per ADSs

A fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable if securities distributed to the ADR holder had been shares and the shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs

Registration or transfer fees

For:

Each issuance of an ADS, including as a result of a distribution of shares or rights or other property

Each cancellation of an ADS, including if the agreement terminates

Any cash distribution, to the extent permitted by any securities exchange on which the ADSs may be listed for trading

Distribution of securities distributed to holders of deposited securities which are distributed by the Depositary to ADS registered holders

Transfer and registration of shares on the share register of the foreign registrar from your name to the name of The Bank of New York Mellon or its agent when you deposit or withdraw shares

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Expenses of The Bank of New York Mellon

Conversion of foreign currency to US dollars cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses

Taxes and other governmental charges The Bank of New York Mellon or BTMU, as custodian, have to pay on any ADS or share underlying an ADS, for example, stock transfer taxes, stamp duty or withholding taxes

As necessary

Fees Waived by the Depositary for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2012

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Depositary waived \$134,152.31 of standard out-of-pocket maintenance costs for the ADRs, which consisted of the expenses of postage and envelopes for mailing annual reports, printing and distributing dividend checks, stationery, postage, facsimile, and telephone calls.

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Fees Waived by the Depositary for Future Periods

The Depositary has agreed to waive the standard out-of-pocket maintenance costs for the ADRs, which consist of the expenses of postage and envelopes for mailing annual reports, printing and distributing dividend checks, stationery, postage, facsimile, and telephone calls.

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PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and the Chief Financial Officer, or CFO, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report.

Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2012.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, MUFG's principal executive and principal financial officers, and effected by MUFG's board of directors, management, and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with US GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of MUFG;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of MUFG are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of MUFG; and

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- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of MUFG's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012 based on the criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the evaluation, management has concluded that MUFG maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012.

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The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012 has been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report, presented on page 197.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this Annual Report, there has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group):

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. (Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group) (MUFG) and subsidiaries (together, the MUFG Group) as of March 31, 2012 based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The MUFG Group s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the MUFG Group s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

The MUFG Group s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the MUFG Group s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the MUFG Group s board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The MUFG Group s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the MUFG Group; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the MUFG Group are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the MUFG Group; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the MUFG Group s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the MUFG Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

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We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of the MUFG Group as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in equity from nonowner sources, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2012 (all expressed in Japanese Yen) and

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our report dated July 23, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included explanatory paragraphs relating to the changes in methods of accounting for (a) other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities, and (b) consolidation of variable interest entities as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LLC

Tokyo, Japan

July 23, 2012

Table of Contents**Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert.**

Our board of corporate auditors has determined that Mr. Tsutomu Takasuka is an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 16A. of Form 20-F and is independent as defined in the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Takasuka, a corporate auditor, has spent most of his business career auditing Japanese corporations as a certified public accountant and was a professor at Bunkyo Gakuin University from April 2004 to March 31, 2010. Mr. Takasuka is an outside corporate auditor under Japanese law.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics.

We have adopted a code of ethics, which constitutes internal rules named ethical framework and code of conduct, compliance rules and compliance manual, each of which applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and persons performing similar functions.

Our compliance rules set forth the necessity of adherence to our ethical framework and code of conduct by our directors, executive officers and employees. These rules also set forth the roles and responsibilities of our employees, compliance officers, Compliance Division and others in the event of a breach of the compliance rules.

Our compliance manual was created to identify, and to promote compliance by our directors, executive officers and employees with, the relevant laws and regulations in conjunction with our ethical framework and code of conduct and compliance rules. This manual also sets forth the procedures regarding the handling of conflicts of interest for our directors and the promotion of conduct that meets our ethical framework and code of conduct and compliance rules for employees.

A copy of the sections of our ethical framework and code of conduct, compliance rules, compliance manual, and rules of employment relating to the code of ethics (as defined in paragraph (b) of Item 16B. of Form 20-F) is attached as Exhibit 11 to this Annual Report. For a detailed discussion of our current compliance structure, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Compliance. No waivers of the ethical framework and code of conduct, compliance rules, compliance manual and rules of employment have been granted to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, directors and corporate auditors, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.*Fees and Services of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC*

The aggregate fees billed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, our independent registered public accounting firm and its affiliates, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012 are presented in the following table:

	2011	2012
	(in millions)	
Audit fees	¥ 5,373	¥ 5,312

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Audit-related fees	368	341
Tax fees	201	198
All other fees		
Total	¥ 5,942	¥ 5,851

The description of our fees billed for each category described above is as follows:

Audit fees Audit fees are primarily for annual audit of our financial statements, review of our semi-annual condensed financial statements, statutory audit of our financial statements and audits of our subsidiary financial statements and attestation services relating to the internal controls over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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Audit-related fees Audit-related fees primarily include accounting consultations, agreed upon procedures on internal controls, employee benefit plan audit, and advisory services relating to the internal control reviews.

Tax fees Tax fees relate primarily to tax compliance, including assistance with preparation of tax return filings, tax advisory and tax planning services.

All other fees We were billed no other fees by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2011 and 2012.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures for Services by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

Our board of corporate auditors performs the pre-approval function required by applicable SEC rules and regulations. Our board of corporate auditors has established pre-approval policies and procedures that MUFG and its subsidiaries must follow before engaging Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC to perform audit and permitted non-audit services.

When MUFG or a subsidiary intends to engage Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC to perform audit and permitted non-audit services, it must make an application for pre-approval on either a periodic or case-by-case basis.

Periodic application is an application for pre-approval made each fiscal year for services that are expected to be provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC during the next fiscal year.

Case-by-case application is an application for pre-approval made on a case-by-case basis for services to be provided by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC that are not covered by the periodic application.

Pre-approval is resolved in principle by our board of corporate auditors prior to engagement, although if necessary a full-time corporate auditor may consider any case-by-case application for pre-approval on behalf of the board of corporate auditors prior to the next scheduled board meeting. Such decisions made individually by a full-time corporate auditor are reported to and ratified by the board of corporate auditors as appropriate at the next scheduled board meeting.

Fees approved pursuant to the procedures described in paragraph 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X, which provides for an exception to the general requirement for pre-approval in certain circumstances, were less than 0.1% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 and approximately 1.2% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees.

In reliance upon the general exemption contained in Rule 10A-3(c)(3) under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, MUFG does not have an audit committee. Rule 10A-3 provides an exemption from the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, relating to audit

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committees for foreign companies like MUFG that have a board of corporate auditors established pursuant to applicable Japanese law and Articles of Incorporation. MUFG's reliance on Rule 10A-3(c)(3) does not, in its opinion, materially adversely affect the ability of its board of corporate auditors to act independently and to satisfy the other requirements of Rule 10A-3.

Table of Contents**Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.***Issuer Purchases of Common Stock*

	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1 to April 30, 2011	1,728	¥ 384.63		
May 1 to May 31, 2011	2,185	383.57		
June 1 to June 30, 2011	1,896	368.85		
July 1 to July 31, 2011	4,221	399.62		
August 1 to August 31, 2011	3,409	377.37		
September 1 to September 30, 2011	2,537	333.28		
October 1 to October 31, 2011	2,082	337.51		
November 1 to November 30, 2011	1,563	336.81		
December 1 to December 31, 2011	3,254	331.52		
January 1 to January 31, 2012	2,810	337.42		
February 1 to February 29, 2012	3,460	387.24		
March 1 to March 31, 2012	4,299	424.68		
Total	33,444	372.04		

Note:
(1) All of the purchased shares were shares constituting less than one unit (100 shares) purchased from registered holders of such shares at the current market price of those shares.

We did not make any purchases of our shares other than the above for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

In connection with UNBC's employee equity-based incentive plan, 1,507,067 ADSs were purchased by the trustee of the independent trust in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012. For a discussion of UNBC's employee equity-based incentive plan, see Item 6.B. Directors, Senior Management and Employees' Compensation.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant.

None.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance.

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The New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, allows NYSE-listed companies that are foreign private issuers, such as MUFG, with certain exceptions, to follow home-country practices in lieu of the corporate governance practices followed by US companies pursuant to the NYSE's Listed Company Manual. The following sections summarize the significant differences between MUFG's corporate governance practices and those followed by US listed companies under the NYSE's Listed Company Manual.

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1. A NYSE-listed US company must have a majority of directors that meet the independence requirements under Section 303A of the NYSE's Listed Company Manual.

As of June 30, 2012, MUFG has three outside directors as members of its board of directors. Under the Company Law, an outside director is defined as a director who has not served as an executive director (*gyomu shikko torishimariyaku*), executive officer (*shikkoyaku*), manager (*shihainin*) or any other type of employee of the relevant company or any of its subsidiaries prior to his or her appointment.

For MUFG and other large Japanese companies employing a corporate governance system based on a board of corporate auditors, the Company Law has no requirement for independent directors or similar requirement with respect to directors. Tokyo Stock Exchange rules require listed companies, including MUFG, to identify at least one individual who the company believes will unlikely have a conflict of interests with general shareholders and have such individual serve as an independent director or corporate auditor.

For companies employing the corporate auditor system such as MUFG, the task of overseeing the management of the company is assigned to the corporate auditors as well as the board of directors. At least half of the corporate auditors are required to be an outside corporate auditor.

2. A NYSE-listed US company must have an audit committee composed entirely of independent directors.

Under the Company Law, MUFG and other Japanese companies (excluding companies with committees established pursuant to the Company Law) are not obliged to establish an audit committee.

As discussed above, MUFG employs a corporate auditor system as stipulated by the Company Law. Accordingly, MUFG has established a board of corporate auditors consisting of corporate auditors with a statutory duty to audit MUFG directors' performance of their professional duties and to review and report on the manner and results of the audit of MUFG's financial statements, for the benefit of MUFG's shareholders.

The Company Law requires companies having a board of corporate auditors, including MUFG, to elect at least three corporate auditors through a resolution adopted at a general meeting of shareholders. At least half of the corporate auditors must be an outside corporate auditor, which is defined as a corporate auditor who has not served as a director, account assistant, executive officer (*shikkoyaku*), manager (*shihainin*), or any other employee of the relevant company or any of its subsidiaries.

As of June 30, 2012, MUFG had five corporate auditors, three of whom are outside corporate auditors.

3. A NYSE-listed US company must have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors.

Under the Company Law, MUFG and other Japanese companies (excluding companies with committees established pursuant to the Company Law) are not obliged to establish a compensation committee.

The maximum aggregate amounts of compensation for MUFG's directors and corporate auditors are approved at MUFG's general meeting of shareholders. The amount and allocation of compensation for each MUFG director are then proposed to, and voted upon by, the board of directors. The amount and allocation of compensation for each MUFG corporate auditor are determined through discussions and agreement among MUFG's corporate auditors.

4. A NYSE-listed US company must have a nominating or corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors.

Under the Company Law, MUFG and other Japanese companies (excluding companies with committees established pursuant to the Company Law) are not obliged to establish a nominating or corporate governance committee.

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MUFG's directors are elected or dismissed at MUFG's general meeting of shareholders in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law and MUFG's articles of incorporation. MUFG's corporate auditors are also elected or dismissed at MUFG's general meeting of shareholders. A proposal by MUFG's board of directors to elect a corporate auditor needs the consent of its board of corporate auditors. MUFG's board of corporate auditors is empowered to adopt a resolution requesting that MUFG's directors submit a proposal for election of a corporate auditor to MUFG's general meeting of shareholders.

The corporate auditors have the right to state their opinion concerning the election or dismissal of a corporate auditor at MUFG's general meeting of shareholders.

5. A NYSE-listed US company must obtain shareholder approval with respect to any equity compensation plan.

Under the Company Law, a public company seeking to issue stock acquisition rights (granting the holder thereof the right to acquire from the issuer shares of its stock at a prescribed price) must obtain the approval of its board of directors, not its shareholders.

When stock acquisition rights are issued under terms and conditions that are especially favorable to the recipients thereof, such issuance must be approved by a special resolution of a general meeting of shareholders. Under MUFG's articles of incorporation, the quorum for a special resolution is at least one-third of the total outstanding voting rights, and the approval of at least two-thirds of the voting rights represented at the relevant general meeting of shareholders of MUFG is required to pass a special resolution.

6. A NYSE-listed US company must adopt and disclose Corporate Governance Guidelines and a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and it must also disclose any exemptions granted to directors or executives.

Under the Company Law, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan and applicable stock exchange rules, Japanese companies, including MUFG, are not obliged to adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines or a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees. In order to further enhance its disclosure, however, MUFG has decided to disclose the details of its corporate governance in its Annual Securities Report and related disclosure reports.

MUFG has also adopted a code of ethics, compliance rules and a compliance manual which it believes are compliant with the requirements for a Code of Ethics as set forth under Section 406 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act. MUFG has disclosed the relevant sections of its code of ethics, compliance rules and compliance manual as an exhibit to this Annual Report. No exemptions from MUFG's code of ethics, compliance rules or compliance manual were granted to its directors or executives during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.

7. A NYSE-listed US company must hold regularly scheduled executive sessions where participants are limited to non-management directors.

Under the Company Law, Japanese corporations are not obliged to hold executive sessions where participants are limited to non-management directors. Such executive sessions are also not required under MUFG's internal corporate governance rules.

Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 17. Financial Statements.**

In lieu of responding to this item, we have responded to Item 18 of this Annual Report.

Item 18. Financial Statements.

The information required by this item is set forth in our consolidated financial statements starting on page F-1 of this Annual Report.

Item 19. Exhibits.

Exhibit	Description
1(a)	Articles of Incorporation of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., as amended on June 26, 2009. (English translation)*
1(b)	Board of Directors Regulations of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., as amended on December 24, 2010. (English translation)**
1(c)	Corporation Meetings Regulations of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., as amended on December 24, 2010. (English translation)**
1(d)	Share Handling Regulations of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., as amended on June 26, 2009. (English Translation)*
2(a)	Form of American Depositary Receipt.
2(b)	Form of Deposit Agreement, amended and restated as of December 22, 2004, among Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (subsequently renamed Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.), The Bank of New York Mellon and the holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder.
4(a)	Transaction Agreement, dated as of April 21, 2011, between Morgan Stanley and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.**
4(b)	Amended and Restated Investor Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2011, between Morgan Stanley and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.**
8	Subsidiaries of the Company see Item 4.C. Information on the Company Organizational Structure.
11	Ethical framework and code of conduct, compliance rules, compliance manual and rules of employment of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. applicable to its directors and managing officers, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. (English translation of relevant sections)**
12	Certifications required by Rule 13a-14(a) (17 CFR 240.13a-14(a)) or Rule 15d-14(a) (17 CFR 240.15d-14(a)).
13	Certifications required by Rule 13a-14(b) (17 CFR 240.13a-14(b)) or Rule 15d-14(b) (17 CFR 240.15d-14(b)) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1350).
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document

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Exhibit	Description
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

Notes:

- * Incorporated by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 333-98061-99) filed on September 2, 2009.
- ** Incorporated by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 000-54189) filed on July 28, 2011.

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SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA

Due to close integration of our foreign and domestic activities, it is difficult to make a precise determination of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of our foreign operations. The foreign operations as presented include the business conducted by overseas subsidiaries and branches, and the international business principally conducted by the several international banking-related divisions headquartered in Japan. Our management believes that the results appropriately represent our domestic and foreign activities.

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Table of Contents**I. Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Equity; Interest Rates and Interest Differential***Average Balance Sheets, Interest and Average Rates*

The following table shows our average balances, interest and average interest rates for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Average balances are generally based on a daily average while a month-end average is used for certain average balances when it is not practicable to obtain applicable daily averages. The average balances determined by such methods are considered to be representative of our operations.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,									
	2010			2011			2012			
	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate	
(in millions, except percentages)										
Assets:										
Interest-earning assets:										
Interest-earning deposits in other banks:										
Domestic	¥ 894,396	¥ 4,177	0.47%	¥ 844,158	¥ 2,334	0.28%	¥ 1,866,249	¥ 2,412	0.13%	
Foreign	3,734,585	22,520	0.60	4,155,697	26,854	0.65	4,976,720	37,551	0.75	
Total	4,628,981	26,697	0.58	4,999,855	29,188	0.58	6,842,969	39,963	0.58	
Call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions:										
Domestic	5,051,284	9,240	0.18	2,605,457	4,689	0.18	3,409,929	5,299	0.16	
Foreign	6,062,075	26,324	0.43	7,795,164	56,498	0.72	8,221,074	88,089	1.07	
Total	11,113,359	35,564	0.32	10,400,621	61,187	0.59	11,631,003	93,388	0.80	
Trading account assets:										
Domestic	7,601,584	56,612	0.74	7,570,433	54,525	0.72	5,317,152	44,358	0.83	
Foreign	12,721,988	251,346	1.98	12,284,124	250,689	2.04	14,985,875	271,384	1.81	
Total	20,323,572	307,958	1.52	19,854,557	305,214	1.54	20,303,027	315,742	1.56	
Investment securities ⁽¹⁾ :										
Domestic	40,039,924	293,874	0.73	51,269,029	305,405	0.60	54,336,768	306,903	0.56	
Foreign ⁽²⁾	3,760,885	179,068	4.76	5,949,686	184,329	3.10	3,838,534	244,863	6.38	
Total	43,800,809	472,942	1.08	57,218,715	489,734	0.86	58,175,302	551,766	0.95	
Loans ⁽³⁾ :										
Domestic	74,242,963	1,347,611	1.82	68,633,228	1,157,071	1.69	65,926,637	1,041,921	1.58	
Foreign	21,261,004	567,094	2.67	19,153,409	507,750	2.65	21,300,209	553,176	2.60	
Total	95,503,967	1,914,705	2.00	87,786,637	1,664,821	1.90	87,226,846	1,595,097	1.83	
Total interest-earning assets:										
Domestic	127,830,151	1,711,514	1.34	130,922,305	1,524,024	1.16	130,856,735	1,400,893	1.07	
Foreign	47,540,537	1,046,352	2.20	49,338,080	1,026,120	2.08	53,322,412	1,195,063	2.24	

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Total	175,370,688	2,757,866	1.57	180,260,385	2,550,144	1.41	184,179,147	2,595,956	1.41
Non-interest-earning assets:									
Cash and due from banks	2,846,828			2,757,581			2,651,846		
Other non-interest-earning assets	18,560,786			23,068,649			26,235,174		
Allowance for credit losses	(1,206,599)			(1,304,631)			(1,230,778)		
Total non-interest-earning assets	20,201,015			24,521,599			27,656,242		
Total assets	¥ 195,571,703			¥ 204,781,984			¥ 211,835,389		

Notes:

- (1) Tax-exempt income of tax-exempt investment securities has not been calculated on a tax equivalent basis because the effect of such calculation would not be material.
- (2) Interest income on foreign activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139,320 million on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the gain associated with the conversion, the average rate decreased 3.48% from 6.38% to 2.90% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.
- (3) Average balances on loans outstanding include all nonaccrual and restructured loans. See III. Loan Portfolio. The amortized portion of net loan origination fees (costs) is included in interest income on loans, representing an adjustment to the yields of an insignificant amount.

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	Fiscal years ended March 31,								
	Average balance	2010 Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance	2011 Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance	2012 Interest expense	Average rate
(in millions, except percentages)									
Liabilities and equity:									
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Deposits:									
Domestic	¥ 95,634,273	¥ 220,073	0.23%	¥ 97,986,094	¥ 136,243	0.14%	¥ 97,953,258	¥ 101,673	0.10%
Foreign	19,182,441	133,796	0.70	19,787,919	119,947	0.61	19,678,674	127,185	0.65
Total	114,816,714	353,869	0.31	117,774,013	256,190	0.22	117,631,932	228,858	0.19
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:									
Domestic	10,938,556	21,632	0.20	10,437,839	27,043	0.26	12,456,171	34,148	0.27
Foreign	7,850,081	37,599	0.48	8,643,969	45,616	0.53	9,055,602	60,956	0.67
Total	18,788,637	59,231	0.32	19,081,808	72,659	0.38	21,511,773	95,104	0.44
Due to trust account									
Domestic	1,683,607	6,119	0.36	674,622	807	0.12	608,061	647	0.11
Other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities:									
Domestic	6,513,029	43,840	0.67	8,084,897	40,445	0.50	10,558,305	39,425	0.37
Foreign	2,553,648	21,914	0.86	2,286,431	22,384	0.98	2,552,810	22,232	0.87
Total	9,066,677	65,754	0.73	10,371,328	62,829	0.61	13,111,115	61,657	0.47
Long-term debt:									
Domestic	9,661,842	168,256	1.74	9,724,767	166,190	1.71	9,340,803	159,553	1.71
Foreign	4,138,886	121,171	2.93	3,718,126	111,998	3.01	3,216,885	94,320	2.93
Total	13,800,728	289,427	2.10	13,442,893	278,188	2.07	12,557,688	253,873	2.02
Total interest-bearing liabilities:									
Domestic	124,431,307	459,920	0.37	126,908,219	370,728	0.29	130,916,598	335,446	0.26
Foreign	33,725,056	314,480	0.93	34,436,445	299,945	0.87	34,503,971	304,693	0.88
Total	158,156,363	774,400	0.49	161,344,664	670,673	0.42	165,420,569	640,139	0.39
Non-interest-bearing liabilities									
	29,543,835			34,450,191			37,820,510		
Total equity									
	7,871,505			8,987,129			8,594,310		
Total liabilities and equity									
	¥ 195,571,703			¥ 204,781,984			¥ 211,835,389		
Net interest income and interest rate spread									
		¥ 1,983,466	1.08%		¥ 1,879,471	0.99%		¥ 1,955,817	1.02%
Net interest income as a percentage of total interest-earning assets									
			1.13%			1.04%			1.06%

The percentage of total average assets attributable to foreign activities was 28.7%, 28.9% and 29.5%, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

The percentage of total average liabilities attributable to foreign activities was 29.3%, 29.4% and 30.1%, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

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Table of Contents**Analysis of Net Interest Income**

The following table shows changes in our net interest income by changes in volume and by changes in rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 Increase (decrease) due to changes in			Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 Increase (decrease) due to changes in		
	Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Net change (in millions)	Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Net change
Interest income:						
Interest-earning deposits in other banks:						
Domestic	¥ (223)	¥ (1,620)	¥ (1,843)	¥ 1,781	¥ (1,703)	¥ 78
Foreign	2,651	1,683	4,334	5,787	4,910	10,697
Total	2,428	63	2,491	7,568	3,207	10,775
Call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions:						
Domestic	(4,404)	(147)	(4,551)	1,311	(701)	610
Foreign	9,033	21,141	30,174	3,238	28,353	31,591
Total	4,629	20,994	25,623	4,549	27,652	32,201
Trading account assets:						
Domestic	(231)	(1,856)	(2,087)	(17,906)	7,739	(10,167)
Foreign	(8,796)	8,139	(657)	51,030	(30,335)	20,695
Total	(9,027)	6,283	(2,744)	33,124	(22,596)	10,528
Investment securities ⁽²⁾ :						
Domestic	73,129	(61,598)	11,531	17,767	(16,269)	1,498
Foreign ⁽³⁾	81,466	(76,205)	5,261	(82,790)	143,324	60,534
Total	154,595	(137,803)	16,792	(65,023)	127,055	62,032
Loans:						
Domestic	(98,091)	(92,449)	(190,540)	(44,526)	(70,624)	(115,150)
Foreign	(55,892)	(3,452)	(59,344)	55,931	(10,505)	45,426
Total	(153,983)	(95,901)	(249,884)	11,405	(81,129)	(69,724)
Total interest income:						
Domestic	(29,820)	(157,670)	(187,490)	(41,573)	(81,558)	(123,131)
Foreign	28,462	(48,694)	(20,232)	33,196	135,747	168,943
Total	¥ (1,358)	¥ (206,364)	¥ (207,722)	¥ (8,377)	¥ 54,189	¥ 45,812

Notes:

- (1) Volume/rate variance is allocated based on the percentage relationship of changes in volume and changes in rate to the total net change.
- (2) Tax-exempt income of tax-exempt investment securities has not been calculated on a tax equivalent basis because the effect of such calculation would not be material.
- (3) Interest income on foreign activities includes a gain of ¥139,320 million on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 and related preferred dividends of ¥66,034 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Exclusive of the effect of the conversion, the decrease due to changes in volume was ¥39,305 million and the increase due to changes in rate was ¥26,553 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

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	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 Increase (decrease) due to changes in			Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 Increase (decrease) due to changes in		
	Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Net change	Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Net change
(in millions)						
Interest expense:						
Deposits:						
Domestic	¥ 5,287	¥ (89,117)	¥ (83,830)	¥ (46)	¥ (34,524)	¥ (34,570)
Foreign	4,116	(17,965)	(13,849)	(666)	7,904	7,238
Total	9,403	(107,082)	(97,679)	(712)	(26,620)	(27,332)
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:						
Domestic	(1,030)	6,441	5,411	5,463	1,642	7,105
Foreign	3,995	4,022	8,017	2,260	13,080	15,340
Total	2,965	10,463	13,428	7,723	14,722	22,445
Due to trust account Domestic	(2,506)	(2,806)	(5,312)	(75)	(85)	(160)
Other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities:						
Domestic	9,264	(12,659)	(3,395)	10,658	(11,678)	(1,020)
Foreign	(2,431)	2,901	470	2,460	(2,612)	(152)
Total	6,833	(9,758)	(2,925)	13,118	(14,290)	(1,172)
Long-term debt:						
Domestic	1,091	(3,157)	(2,066)	(6,559)	(78)	(6,637)
Foreign	(12,595)	3,422	(9,173)	(14,763)	(2,915)	(17,678)
Total	(11,504)	265	(11,239)	(21,322)	(2,993)	(24,315)
Total interest expense:						
Domestic	12,106	(101,298)	(89,192)	9,441	(44,723)	(35,282)
Foreign	(6,915)	(7,620)	(14,535)	(10,709)	15,457	4,748
Total	¥ 5,191	¥ (108,918)	¥ (103,727)	¥ (1,268)	¥ (29,266)	¥ (30,534)
Net interest income:						
Domestic	¥ (41,926)	¥ (56,372)	¥ (98,298)	¥ (51,014)	¥ (36,835)	¥ (87,849)
Foreign	35,377	(41,074)	(5,697)	43,905	120,290	164,195
Total	¥ (6,549)	¥ (97,446)	¥ (103,995)	¥ (7,109)	¥ 83,455	¥ 76,346

Note:

(1) Volume/rate variance is allocated based on the percentage relationship of changes in volume and changes in rate to the total net change.

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The following table shows information as to the value of our investment securities available for sale and being held to maturity at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	2010			At March 31, 2011			2012		
	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value (in millions)	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Securities available for sale:									
Domestic:									
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds									
	¥ 39,431,089	¥ 39,432,861	¥ 1,772	¥ 44,756,826	¥ 44,719,622	¥ (37,204)	¥ 48,736,276	¥ 48,882,662	¥ 146,386
Corporate bonds	3,293,831	3,374,095	80,264	2,851,439	2,931,950	80,511	2,227,855	2,294,537	66,682
Marketable equity securities	2,960,293	4,417,031	1,456,738	2,635,801	3,652,035	1,016,234	2,305,916	3,427,722	1,121,806
Other securities	611,292	615,010	3,718	575,417	580,527	5,110	494,185	500,454	6,269
Total domestic	46,296,505	47,838,997	1,542,492	50,819,483	51,884,134	1,064,651	53,764,232	55,105,375	1,341,143
Foreign:									
US Treasury and other US government agencies bonds									
	1,180,899	1,178,334	(2,565)	590,333	596,995	6,662	546,813	551,825	5,012
Other governments and official institutions bonds	159,851	166,892	7,041	382,842	391,796	8,954	406,551	419,403	12,852
Mortgage-backed securities	901,848	909,448	7,600	1,105,307	1,103,924	(1,383)	1,182,554	1,193,627	11,073
Other securities	192,032	191,341	(691)	351,729	353,032	1,303	468,580	470,171	1,591
Total foreign	2,434,630	2,446,015	11,385	2,430,211	2,445,747	15,536	2,604,498	2,635,026	30,528
Total	¥ 48,731,135	¥ 50,285,012	¥ 1,553,877	¥ 53,249,694	¥ 54,329,881	¥ 1,080,187	¥ 56,368,730	¥ 57,740,401	¥ 1,371,671
Securities being held to maturity:									
Domestic:									
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds									
	¥ 1,076,900	¥ 1,094,150	¥ 17,250	¥ 1,026,443	¥ 1,034,430	¥ 7,987	¥ 590,147	¥ 594,517	¥ 4,370
Other securities	170,704	173,569	2,865	137,237	138,506	1,269	43,709	43,789	80
Total domestic	1,247,604	1,267,719	20,115	1,163,680	1,172,936	9,256	633,856	638,306	4,450
Foreign:									
US Treasury and other US government agencies bonds									
	139,039	142,086	3,047	193,339	196,143	2,804	141,810	142,740	930
Other governments and official institutions bonds	468,519	473,481	4,962	699,977	701,480	1,503	485,061	487,653	2,592

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Other securities	1,088,639	1,144,635	55,996	960,193	988,439	28,246	1,124,641	1,161,990	37,349
Total foreign	1,696,197	1,760,202	64,005	1,853,509	1,886,062	32,553	1,751,512	1,792,383	40,871
Total	¥ 2,943,801	¥ 3,027,921	¥ 84,120	¥ 3,017,189	¥ 3,058,998	¥ 41,809	¥ 2,385,368	¥ 2,430,689	¥ 45,321

Nonmarketable equity securities presented in Other investment securities in the consolidated financial statements were primarily carried at cost of ¥1,655,812 million, ¥1,667,220 million and ¥876,333 million, at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. The corresponding estimated fair values at those dates were not readily determinable. Investment securities held by certain subsidiaries subject to specialized industry accounting principles for investment companies and brokers and dealers presented in Other investment securities were carried at fair value of ¥35,026 million, ¥37,024 million and ¥33,432 million, at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

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The following table presents the book values, maturities and weighted average yields of investment securities available for sale and being held to maturity, excluding equity securities, at March 31, 2012. Weighted average yields are calculated based on amortized cost. Yields on tax-exempt obligations have not been calculated on a tax equivalent basis because the effect of such calculation would not be material:

	Maturities within one year		Maturities after one year but within five years		Maturities after five years but within ten years		Maturities after ten years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
(in millions, except percentages)										
Securities available for sale:										
Domestic:										
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds										
	¥ 14,239,768	0.03%	¥ 27,297,600	0.44%	¥ 4,919,052	0.80%	¥ 2,426,242	1.80%	¥ 48,882,662	0.42%
Corporate bonds	381,226	1.06	1,502,896	0.99	362,462	1.06	47,953	1.63	2,294,537	1.03
Other securities	205,664	0.46	148,063	1.00	118,057	1.53	28,670	1.87	500,454	0.95
Total domestic	14,826,658	0.06	28,948,559	0.47	5,399,571	0.83	2,502,865	1.80	51,677,653	0.45
Foreign:										
US Treasury and other US government agencies bonds										
	201,349	1.41	346,219	1.38	4,257	4.64			551,825	1.41
Other governments and official institutions bonds	121,966	1.50	115,436	3.51	172,368	2.45	9,633	5.82	419,403	2.54
Mortgage-backed securities			10,169	4.16	47,643	4.01	1,135,815	3.35	1,193,627	3.38
Other securities	68,556	1.49	379,788	1.43	10,773	2.65			459,117	1.47
Total foreign	391,871	1.45	851,612	1.72	235,041	2.82	1,145,448	3.37	2,623,972	2.50
Total	¥ 15,218,529	0.10%	¥ 29,800,171	0.50%	¥ 5,634,612	0.91%	¥ 3,648,313	2.30%	¥ 54,301,625	0.55%
Securities being held to maturity:										
Domestic:										
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds										
	¥ 357,296	1.01%	¥ 232,851	0.53%	¥	%	¥	%	¥ 590,147	0.82%
Other securities	42,736	1.44					973	1.75	43,709	1.45
Total domestic	400,032	1.06	232,851	0.53			973	1.75	633,856	0.86
Foreign:										
US Treasury and other US government agencies bonds										
	105,964	1.63	33,510	1.24	2,336	8.30			141,810	1.65
Other governments and official institutions bonds	223,100	1.50	261,961	1.50					485,061	1.50
Other securities	72	5.56	59,837	1.50	693,951	1.05	370,781	1.54	1,124,641	1.24
Total foreign	329,136	1.54	355,308	1.47	696,287	1.07	370,781	1.54	1,751,512	1.34
Total	¥ 729,168	1.28%	¥ 588,159	1.10%	¥ 696,287	1.07%	¥ 371,754	1.55%	¥ 2,385,368	1.21%

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Excluding US Treasury and other US government agencies bonds and Japanese national government bonds, none of individual issuers held in our investment securities portfolio exceeded 10% of our consolidated total Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group shareholders' equity at March 31, 2012.

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Table of Contents**III. Loan Portfolio**

The following table shows our loans outstanding, before deduction of allowance for credit losses, by domicile and type of industry of borrower at March 31 of each of the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2012. Classification of loans by industry is based on the industry segment loan classification as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes and is not necessarily based on the use of proceeds:

	2008	2009	At March 31, 2010 (in millions)	2011	2012
Domestic:					
Manufacturing	¥ 11,178,924	¥ 12,922,822	¥ 12,027,795	¥ 11,248,033	¥ 11,451,720
Construction	1,728,534	1,803,541	1,427,933	1,280,899	1,155,926
Real estate ⁽¹⁾	10,857,072	10,436,795	12,261,588	11,660,798	11,035,029
Services ⁽¹⁾	6,553,980	6,750,442	3,714,148	3,417,689	3,239,688
Wholesale and retail	9,308,599	9,760,805	8,597,192	8,443,580	8,492,234
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽²⁾	4,671,499	4,836,047	4,159,603	3,421,419	3,511,055
Communication and information services	1,150,438	732,652	1,339,753	1,249,272	1,284,585
Other industries	10,806,144	9,515,861	9,393,031	8,410,092	10,390,191
Consumer	21,517,672	20,542,398	19,096,832	18,420,864	17,636,553
Total domestic	77,772,862	77,301,363	72,017,875	67,552,646	68,196,981
Foreign:					
Governments and official institutions	316,761	351,134	490,376	516,637	554,933
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽²⁾	2,100,057	2,687,004	2,970,470	3,565,502	4,722,587
Commercial and industrial	16,189,725	17,550,544	14,252,704	13,116,390	15,675,995
Other	2,706,750	2,510,521	2,554,209	2,853,671	3,238,830
Total foreign	21,313,293	23,099,203	20,267,759	20,052,200	24,192,345
Total	99,086,155	100,400,566	92,285,634	87,604,846	92,389,326
Unearned income, unamortized premiums net and deferred loan fees net	(84,076)	(90,225)	(99,724)	(102,871)	(91,083)
Total⁽³⁾	¥ 99,002,079	¥ 100,310,341	¥ 92,185,910	¥ 87,501,975	¥ 92,298,243

Notes:

- (1) Since the classification by industry segment as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes was changed, loans to lease financing companies of ¥2,392,425 million, ¥2,012,242 million and ¥1,780,943 million were included in Real estate at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In prior periods through March 31, 2009, the related balances had been included in Services.
- (2) Loans to the so-called non-bank finance companies are generally included in Banks and other financial institutions. Non-bank finance companies are primarily engaged in consumer lending, factoring and credit card businesses.
- (3) The above table includes loans held for sale of ¥505,626 million, ¥119,596 million, ¥102,268 million, ¥65,162 million and ¥46,634 million at March 31, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, which are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value.

Table of Contents***Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates***

The following table shows the maturities of our loan portfolio at March 31, 2012:

	One year or less	Maturity		Total
		One to five years	Over five years	
(in millions)				
Domestic:				
Manufacturing	¥ 7,395,230	¥ 3,510,748	¥ 545,742	¥ 11,451,720
Construction	762,019	333,298	60,609	1,155,926
Real estate ⁽¹⁾	2,870,429	4,014,989	4,149,611	11,035,029
Services ⁽¹⁾	1,679,649	1,170,753	389,286	3,239,688
Wholesale and retail	5,953,455	2,215,242	323,537	8,492,234
Banks and other financial institutions	2,104,018	1,282,352	124,685	3,511,055
Communication and information services	572,031	582,290	130,264	1,284,585
Other industries	6,797,375	2,159,316	1,433,500	10,390,191
Consumer	2,100,563	3,889,919	11,646,071	17,636,553
Total Domestic	30,234,769	19,158,907	18,803,305	68,196,981
Foreign	10,844,071	8,518,556	4,829,718	24,192,345
Total	¥ 41,078,840	¥ 27,677,463	¥ 23,633,023	¥ 92,389,326

The above loans due after one year which had predetermined interest rates and floating or adjustable interest rates at March 31, 2012 are shown below:

	Domestic	Foreign	Total
Predetermined rate	¥ 11,807,674	¥ 1,617,535	¥ 13,425,209
Floating or adjustable rate	26,154,538	11,730,739	37,885,277
Total	¥ 37,962,212	¥ 13,348,274	¥ 51,310,486

Note:

- (1) Since the classification by industry segment as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes was changed, Real estate includes loans to lease financing companies of ¥910,073 million, ¥745,921 million, ¥124,949 million within the above maturity classifications, respectively at March 31, 2012. In prior periods through March 31, 2009, the related balances had been included in Services.

Nonaccrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans

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We generally discontinue the accrual of interest income on loans when substantial doubt exists as to the full and timely collection of either principal or interest, specifically, when principal or interest is contractually past due one month or more with respect to loans within all classes of the Commercial segment, three months or more with respect to loans within the Card and UNBC segments, and six months or more with respect to loans within the Residential segment.

Once a loan is classified as a nonaccrual loan, the MUFG Group will generally not modify the terms of the loan as a modification would have little likelihood of resulting in the recovery of the loan in view of the severity of the financial difficulty of the borrower. If a nonaccrual loan has been restructured and the borrower is not delinquent under the restructured terms, and demonstrates that its financial condition has been improved, the MUFG Group may reclassify the loan to accrual status. This determination is generally performed once a year through a detailed internal credit rating review process. Once a restructured nonaccrual loan is deemed to be a troubled debt restructuring, the MUFG Group will continue to designate the loan as a troubled debt restructuring even if the loan is reclassified to accrual status.

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The following table shows the distribution of our nonaccrual loans, restructured loans and accruing loans which are contractually past due 90 days or more as to principal or interest payments at March 31 of each of the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, based on the domicile and type of industry of the borrowers:

	2008	2009	At March 31, 2010 (in millions)	2011	2012
Nonaccrual loans:					
Domestic:					
Manufacturing	¥ 109,023	¥ 87,649	¥ 111,235	¥ 137,987	¥ 200,074
Construction	44,322	55,760	33,449	48,479	40,098
Real estate ⁽¹⁾	164,521	263,831	214,367	152,317	127,824
Services ⁽¹⁾	142,795	104,594	79,517	76,597	86,015
Wholesale and retail	156,816	139,000	135,523	172,712	237,977
Banks and other financial institutions	10,591	14,826	2,322	7,238	7,802
Communication and information services	45,115	36,853	73,615	33,198	33,418
Other industries	36,192	20,615	116,741	37,335	49,212
Consumer	318,861	372,944	355,040	321,823	288,402
Total domestic	1,028,236	1,096,072	1,121,809	987,686	1,070,822
Foreign:					
Governments and official institutions	45	4,279	70,529	62,683	93
Banks and other financial institutions	2,793	56,628	19,880	21,452	20,188
Commercial and industrial	111,852	81,990	135,622	73,707	72,750
Other	1,529	10,553	21,169	23,651	25,982
Total foreign	116,219	153,450	247,200	181,493	119,013
Total	¥ 1,144,455	¥ 1,249,522	¥ 1,369,009	¥ 1,169,179	¥ 1,189,835
Restructured loans:					
Domestic	¥ 492,230	¥ 457,838	¥ 565,008	¥ 800,620	¥ 830,853
Foreign	25,035	63,750	47,184	38,930	92,276
Total	¥ 517,265	¥ 521,588	¥ 612,192	¥ 839,550	¥ 923,129
Accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more:					
Domestic	¥ 14,954	¥ 15,047	¥ 25,871	¥ 55,549	¥ 65,446
Foreign ⁽²⁾	2,998	6,440	547	199	131
Total	¥ 17,952	¥ 21,487	¥ 26,418	¥ 55,748	¥ 65,577
Total	¥ 1,679,672	¥ 1,792,597	¥ 2,007,619	¥ 2,064,477	¥ 2,178,541

Notes:

- (1) Since the classification by industry segment as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes was changed, nonaccrual loans to lease financing companies of ¥28,547 million, ¥2,143 million and ¥4,174 million were included in Real estate at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In prior periods through March 31, 2009, the related balances had been included in Services.
- (2) Foreign accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more do not include ¥25,425 million and ¥12,827 million of FDIC covered loans held by UNBC which are subject to the guidance on loans and debt securities acquired with deteriorated credit quality at March 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

Gross interest income which would have been accrued at the original terms on domestic nonaccrual and restructured loans outstanding during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was approximately ¥83.9 billion, of which ¥39.8 billion was included in the results of operations for the fiscal year. Gross interest income which would have been accrued at the original terms on foreign nonaccrual and restructured loans outstanding for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 was approximately ¥9.9 billion, of which ¥5.0 billion was included in the results of operations for the fiscal year.

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Potential Problem Loans

We do not have potential problem loans where known information about possible credit problems of borrowers causes management to have serious doubts as to the borrowers' ability to comply with the present loan repayment terms that are not disclosed as nonaccrual, restructured loans and accruing loans past due 90 days or more.

Foreign Loans Outstanding

We had no cross-border outstandings to borrowers in any foreign country which in total exceeded 0.75% of consolidated total assets at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Cross-border outstandings are defined, for this purpose, as loans (including accrued interest), acceptances, interest-earning deposits with other banks, other interest-earning investments and any other monetary assets denominated in Japanese yen or other non-local currencies. Material local currency loans outstanding which are neither hedged nor funded by local currency borrowings are included in cross-border outstandings.

Guarantees of outstandings of borrowers of other countries are considered to be outstandings of the guarantor. Loans made to, or deposits placed with, a branch of a foreign bank located outside the foreign bank's home country are considered to be loans to, or deposits with, the foreign bank. Outstandings of a country do not include principal or interest amounts of which are supported by written, legally enforceable guarantees by guarantors of other countries or the amounts of outstandings to the extent that they are secured by tangible, liquid collateral held and realizable by BTMU, MUTB and their subsidiaries outside the country in which they operate.

In addition to credit risk, cross-border outstandings are subject to country risk that as a result of political or economic conditions in a country, borrowers may be unable or unwilling to pay principal and interest according to contractual terms. Other risks related to cross-border outstandings include the possibility of insufficient foreign exchange and restrictions on its availability.

In order to manage country risk, we establish various risk management measures internally. Among other things, we regularly monitor economic conditions and other factors globally and assess country risk in each country where we have cross-border exposure. For purposes of monitoring and controlling the amount of credit exposed to country risk, we set a country limit, the maximum amount of credit exposure for an individual country, in consideration of the level of country risk and our ability to bear such potential risk. We also determine our credit policy for each country in accordance with our country risk level and our business plan with regard to the country. Assessment of country risk, establishment of country limits, and determination of country credit policies are subject to review and approval by our senior management and are updated periodically.

Loan Concentrations

At March 31, 2012, there were no concentrations of loans to a single industry group of borrowers, as defined by the Bank of Japan industry segment loan classifications, which exceeded 10% of our consolidated total loans, except for loans in a category disclosed in the table of loans outstanding above.

Credit Risk Management

We have a credit rating system, under which borrowers and transactions are graded on a worldwide basis. We calculate probability of default by statistical means and manage our credit portfolio based on this credit rating system. For a detailed description of this system and other elements of our risk management structure, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk - Credit Risk Management.

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Table of Contents**IV. Summary of Loan Loss Experience**

The following table shows an analysis of our loan loss experience by type of industry of borrower for each of the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2012:

	2008	2009	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2010			2011	2012
	(in millions, except percentages)						
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,112,453	¥ 1,134,940	¥ 1,156,638	¥ 1,315,615	¥ 1,240,456	¥ 1,240,456	
Provision for credit losses	385,740	626,947	647,793	292,035	223,809		
Charge-offs:							
Domestic:							
Manufacturing	41,587	83,121	41,933	32,162	35,577		
Construction	24,097	44,180	22,707	7,414	11,034		
Real estate ⁽¹⁾	11,775	76,734	75,446	14,453	7,001		
Services ⁽¹⁾	39,336	64,418	29,264	22,112	10,526		
Wholesale and retail	70,173	118,144	76,407	54,498	39,676		
Banks and other financial institutions	13,873	25,310	542	608	377		
Communication and information services	30,868	19,632	23,540	36,871	8,754		
Other industries	9,865	10,472	7,225	62,711	1,778		
Consumer	138,370	117,021	124,792	107,473	67,969		
Total domestic	379,944	559,032	401,856	338,302	182,692		
Total foreign	6,540	44,266	118,916	47,468	34,107		
Total	386,484	603,298	520,772	385,770	216,799		
Recoveries:							
Domestic	28,475	23,692	48,269	34,653	37,002		
Foreign	2,117	2,754	4,103	9,017	6,427		
Total	30,592	26,446	52,372	43,670	43,429		
Net charge-offs	355,892	576,852	468,400	342,100	173,370		
Others ⁽²⁾	(7,361)	(28,397)	(20,416)	(25,094)	(5,388)		
Allowance for credit losses at end of fiscal year	¥ 1,134,940	¥ 1,156,638	¥ 1,315,615	¥ 1,240,456	¥ 1,285,507		
Allowance for credit losses applicable to foreign activities:							
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 109,654	¥ 136,656	¥ 307,343	¥ 327,568	¥ 185,871		
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 136,656	¥ 307,343	¥ 327,568	¥ 185,871	¥ 170,812		
Provision (credit) for credit losses	¥ 38,637	¥ 240,015	¥ 134,966	¥ (86,674)	¥ 17,108		
Ratio of net charge-offs during the fiscal year to average loans outstanding during the fiscal year	0.37%	0.58%	0.49%	0.39%	0.20%		

Notes:

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- (1) Since the classification by industry segment as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes was changed, the charge-offs to lease financing companies of ¥174 million, ¥396 million and ¥140 million were included in Real estate for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In prior periods through March 31, 2009, the related amounts had been included in Services.
- (2) Others principally include losses (gains) from foreign exchange translation. In addition, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, others include adjustments related to restructuring of business operations.

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The following table shows an allocation of our allowance for credit losses at March 31 of each of the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2012:

	2008		2009		At March 31, 2010		2011		2012	
	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans	Amount	% of loans in each category to total loans
(in millions, except percentages)										
Domestic:										
Manufacturing	¥ 125,824	11.28%	¥ 112,412	12.87%	¥ 177,753	13.03%	¥ 202,505	12.84%	¥ 252,397	12.40%
Construction	43,043	1.74	45,234	1.80	31,764	1.55	41,012	1.46	29,663	1.25
Real estate ⁽¹⁾	112,899	10.96	116,460	10.39	112,154	13.29	98,873	13.31	91,195	11.92
Services ⁽¹⁾	126,832	6.61	88,829	6.72	88,435	4.02	92,336	3.90	92,921	3.51
Wholesale and retail	141,870	9.39	115,109	9.72	148,637	9.32	197,296	9.64	245,101	9.19
Banks and other financial institutions	59,200	4.72	38,189	4.82	20,015	4.51	26,505	3.91	23,928	3.83
Communication and information services	37,251	1.16	37,549	0.73	67,273	1.45	32,570	1.43	28,795	1.39
Other industries	97,019	10.91	65,363	9.48	110,545	10.18	58,539	9.60	70,112	11.25
Consumer	244,652	21.72	223,865	20.46	213,889	20.69	280,665	21.02	270,088	19.08
Foreign:										
Governments and official institutions	880	0.32	2,349	0.35	70,017	0.53	28,406	0.59	26,800	0.60
Banks and other financial institutions	6,858	2.12	76,518	2.68	29,030	3.22	26,853	4.07	24,454	5.11
Commercial and industrial	126,693	16.34	211,307	17.48	203,611	15.44	114,352	14.97	107,899	16.96
Other	2,225	2.73	17,169	2.50	24,910	2.77	16,260	3.26	11,659	3.51
Unallocated	9,694		6,285		17,582		24,284		10,495	
Total	¥ 1,134,940	100.00%	¥ 1,156,638	100.00%	¥ 1,315,615	100.00%	¥ 1,240,456	100.00%	¥ 1,285,507	100.00%
Allowance as a percentage of loans	1.15%		1.15%		1.43%		1.42%		1.39%	
Allowance as a percentage of nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	67.57%		64.52%		65.53%		60.09%		59.01%	

Note:

- (1) Since the classification by industry segment as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes was changed, the allowance for credit losses to lease financing companies of ¥25,111 million, ¥8,113 million and ¥6,965 million were included in Real estate at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. In prior periods through March 31, 2009, the related balances had been included in Services. Percentages of loans in Lease financing at March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 2.59%, 2.30% and 1.93%, respectively.

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While the allowance for credit losses contains amounts allocated to components of specifically identified loans as well as a group on a portfolio of loans, the allowance for credit losses is available for credit losses in the entire loan portfolio and the allocations shown above are not intended to be restricted to the specific loan category. Accordingly, as the evaluation of credit risks changes, allocations of the allowance will be changed to reflect current conditions and various other factors.

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The following table shows the average amount of, and the average rate paid on, the following deposit categories for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	2010		Fiscal years ended March 31, 2011		2012	
	Average amount	Average rate	Average amount	Average rate	Average amount	Average rate
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Domestic offices:						
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	¥ 12,958,611	%	¥ 13,124,899	%	¥ 13,787,387	%
Interest-bearing demand deposits	45,659,544	0.05	48,752,031	0.03	49,780,056	0.02
Deposits at notice	1,647,972	0.12	1,484,688	0.07	1,360,019	0.06
Time deposits	43,178,140	0.42	42,263,313	0.25	41,594,652	0.20
Certificates of deposit	5,148,617	0.34	5,486,062	0.20	5,218,531	0.13
Foreign offices:						
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	2,240,971		2,188,544		2,505,338	
Interest-bearing deposits, principally time deposits and certificates of deposit	19,182,441	0.70	19,787,919	0.61	19,678,674	0.65
Total	¥ 130,016,296		¥ 133,087,456		¥ 133,924,657	

Deposits at notice represent interest-bearing demand deposits which require the depositor to give two or more days notice in advance of withdrawal.

The average amounts of total deposits by foreign depositors included in domestic offices for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012 were ¥417,259 million, ¥420,721 million and ¥457,525 million, respectively.

At March 31, 2012, the balances and remaining maturities of time deposits and certificates of deposit issued by domestic offices in amounts of ¥10 million (approximately US\$121 thousand at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's noon buying rate on March 30, 2012) or more and total foreign deposits issued in amounts of US\$100,000 or more are shown in the following table:

	Time deposits	Certificates of deposit (in millions)	Total
Domestic offices:			
Three months or less	¥ 7,312,935	¥ 4,346,713	¥ 11,659,648
Over three months through six months	5,568,143	540,643	6,108,786
Over six months through twelve months	5,069,557	370,457	5,440,014
Over twelve months	3,564,208	109,605	3,673,813
Total	¥ 21,514,843	¥ 5,367,418	¥ 26,882,261
Foreign offices			¥ 17,553,275

Table of Contents**VI. Short-Term Borrowings**

The following table shows certain additional information with respect to our short-term borrowings for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012:

	2010	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2011	2012
	(in millions, except percentages)		
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:			
Average balance outstanding during the fiscal year	¥ 18,788,637	¥ 19,081,808	¥ 21,511,773
Maximum balance outstanding at any month-end during the fiscal year	19,343,978	19,459,592	22,618,035
Balance at end of fiscal year	17,364,371	16,806,667	21,347,850
Weighted average interest rate during the fiscal year	0.32%	0.38%	0.44%
Weighted average interest rate on balance at end of fiscal year	0.30%	0.37%	0.30%
Due to trust account:			
Average balance outstanding during the fiscal year	¥ 1,683,607	¥ 674,622	¥ 608,061
Maximum balance outstanding at any month-end during the fiscal year	1,795,280	752,244	1,117,699
Balance at end of fiscal year	1,559,631	633,541	627,331
Weighted average interest rate during the fiscal year	0.36%	0.12%	0.11%
Weighted average interest rate on balance at end of fiscal year	0.32%	0.12%	0.08%
Other short-term borrowings:			
Average balance outstanding during the fiscal year	¥ 6,371,845	¥ 7,313,927	¥ 10,059,100
Maximum balance outstanding at any month-end during the fiscal year	6,319,721	9,544,575	12,103,569
Balance at end of fiscal year	6,097,336	8,488,197	10,881,525
Weighted average interest rate during the fiscal year	0.49%	0.34%	0.28%
Weighted average interest rate on balance at end of fiscal year	0.27%	0.24%	0.23%

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group):

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. (Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group) (MUFG) and subsidiaries (together, the MUFG Group) as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in equity from nonowner sources, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2012 (all expressed in Japanese Yen). These financial statements are the responsibility of MUFG s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the MUFG Group as of March 31, 2011 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, MUFG changed its method of accounting for other-than-temporary impairments on investment securities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and its method of accounting for consolidation of variable interest entities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the MUFG Group s internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated July 23, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on the MUFG Group s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LLC

Tokyo, Japan

July 23, 2012

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Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2012**

(in millions)	2011	2012
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks (Note 8)	¥ 3,230,804	¥ 3,230,409
Interest-earning deposits in other banks (including ¥4,365 and nil measured at fair value under fair value option in 2011 and 2012) (Notes 8 and 29)	7,333,767	5,897,732
Call loans and funds sold (Note 10)	448,787	451,433
Receivables under resale agreements (including ¥26,192 and ¥26,056 measured at fair value under fair value option in 2011 and 2012) (Note 29)	4,872,171	4,481,863
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	3,600,318	3,282,656
Trading account assets (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥8,251,723 and ¥10,573,642 in 2011 and 2012) (including ¥11,917,000 and ¥15,758,131 measured at fair value under fair value option in 2011 and 2012) (Notes 8, 21 and 29)	28,824,795	34,953,245
Investment securities (Notes 3, 8 and 29):		
Securities available for sale carried at estimated fair value (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥1,297,912 and ¥2,859,124 in 2011 and 2012)	54,329,881	57,740,401
Securities being held to maturity carried at amortized cost (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥959,241 and ¥741,560 in 2011 and 2012) (estimated fair value of ¥3,058,998 and ¥2,430,689 in 2011 and 2012)	3,017,189	2,385,368
Other investment securities	1,704,244	909,765
Total investment securities	59,051,314	61,035,534
Loans, net of unearned income, unamortized premiums and deferred loan fees (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥3,246,293 and ¥2,491,281 in 2011 and 2012) (Notes 4 and 8)	87,501,975	92,298,243
Allowance for credit losses (Note 4)	(1,240,456)	(1,285,507)
Net loans	86,261,519	91,012,736
Premises and equipment net (Note 5)	962,548	987,474
Accrued interest	233,224	250,351
Customers acceptance liability	69,950	88,082
Intangible assets net (Notes 2 and 6)	991,521	896,483
Goodwill (Notes 2 and 6)	363,392	354,283
Deferred tax assets (Notes 7 and 14)	1,285,013	950,395
Other assets (Notes 4, 8, 13 and 14)	5,321,120	7,329,838
Total assets	¥ 202,850,243	¥ 215,202,514
Assets of consolidated VIEs included in total assets above that can be used only to settle obligations of consolidated VIEs (Note 23)		
Cash and due from banks	¥ 7,640	¥ 2,229
Interest-earning deposits in other banks	15,006	56,275
Trading account assets	1,157,263	1,576,725
Investment securities	493,085	530,079
Loans	7,156,823	7,101,464

All other assets	329,746	300,208
Total assets of consolidated VIEs	¥ 9,159,563	¥ 9,566,980

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Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)****MARCH 31, 2011 AND 2012**

(in millions, except shares)	2011	2012
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Deposits (Notes 8 and 9):		
Domestic offices:		
Non-interest-bearing	¥ 16,421,024	¥ 14,980,210
Interest-bearing	99,120,619	99,610,994
Overseas offices:		
Non-interest-bearing	2,316,207	2,708,186
Interest-bearing	18,773,854	22,194,340
Total deposits	136,631,704	139,493,730
Call money and funds purchased (Notes 8 and 10)	2,313,487	2,796,221
Payables under repurchase agreements (Note 8)	12,389,075	13,572,712
Payables under securities lending transactions (Note 8)	2,104,105	4,978,917
Due to trust account (Note 11)	633,541	627,331
Other short-term borrowings (including ¥673 and ¥24,951 measured at fair value under fair value option in 2011 and 2012) (Notes 8, 12 and 29)	8,488,197	10,881,525
Trading account liabilities (Notes 21 and 29)	9,908,974	11,967,182
Obligations to return securities received as collateral (Note 29)	3,267,775	3,639,838
Bank acceptances outstanding	69,950	88,082
Accrued interest	181,814	152,836
Long-term debt (including ¥575,969 and ¥524,758 measured at fair value under fair value option in 2011 and 2012) (Notes 8, 12 and 29)	13,356,728	12,593,062
Other liabilities (Notes 1, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 24)	4,841,981	5,552,631
Total liabilities	194,187,331	206,344,067
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Notes 22 and 24)		
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group shareholders' equity (Note 19):		
Capital stock (Notes 15 and 16):		
Preferred stock - aggregate liquidation preference of ¥390,001 in 2011 and 2012, with no stated value	442,100	442,100
Common stock - authorized, 33,000,000,000 shares; issued, 14,150,894,620 shares and 14,154,534,220 shares in 2011 and 2012, with no stated value	1,644,132	1,645,144
Capital surplus (Note 16)	6,395,705	6,378,619
Retained earnings (Notes 17 and 33):		
Appropriated for legal reserve	239,571	239,571
Unappropriated retained earnings	254,103	482,535
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes	(628,661)	(596,400)
Treasury stock, at cost - 16,723,747 common shares and 10,471,043 common shares in 2011 and 2012	(11,251)	(8,411)
Total Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group shareholders' equity	8,335,699	8,583,158
Noncontrolling interests (Note 18)	327,213	275,289
Total equity	8,662,912	8,858,447

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Total liabilities and equity	¥ 202,850,243	¥ 215,202,514
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs for which creditors or beneficial interest holders do not have recourse to the general credit of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (Note 23)		
Other short-term borrowings	¥ 41,252	¥ 47,147
Long-term debt	1,668,642	1,389,971
All other liabilities	207,916	367,890
Total liabilities of consolidated VIEs	¥ 1,917,810	¥ 1,805,008

See the accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012**

(in millions)	2010	2011	2012
Interest income:			
Loans, including fees (Note 4)	¥ 1,914,705	¥ 1,664,821	¥ 1,595,097
Deposits in other banks	26,697	29,188	39,963
Investment securities:			
Interest	305,080	320,067	307,812
Dividends	167,862	169,667	104,634
Gain on conversion rate adjustment of convertible preferred stock (Note 2)			139,320
Trading account assets	307,958	305,214	315,742
Call loans and funds sold	4,110	5,613	6,918
Receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions	31,454	55,574	86,470
Total	2,757,866	2,550,144	2,595,956
Interest expense:			
Deposits	353,869	256,190	228,858
Call money and funds purchased	5,683	5,931	8,157
Payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions	53,548	66,728	86,947
Due to trust account	6,119	807	647
Other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities	65,754	62,829	61,657
Long-term debt	289,427	278,188	253,873
Total	774,400	670,673	640,139
Net interest income	1,983,466	1,879,471	1,955,817
Provision for credit losses (Note 4)	647,793	292,035	223,809
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	1,335,673	1,587,436	1,732,008
Non-interest income:			
Fees and commissions income (Note 25)	1,139,543	1,128,358	1,099,963
Foreign exchange gains net (Note 26)	216,720	260,683	34,302
Trading account profits net (Note 26)	761,472	133,905	667,285
Investment securities gains net (Note 3)	223,030	121,803	19,384
Equity in losses of equity method investees net (Note 2)	(83,893)	(113,017)	(499,427)
Gains on sales of loans (Note 4)	21,232	14,558	15,645
Other non-interest income (Note 18)	191,307	148,532	103,424
Total	2,469,411	1,694,822	1,440,576
Non-interest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits (Note 13)	908,213	863,996	900,144
Occupancy expenses net (Notes 5 and 24)	171,098	162,498	150,808
Fees and commissions expenses	196,515	212,460	204,734
Outsourcing expenses, including data processing	215,397	194,842	191,089
Depreciation of premises and equipment (Note 5)	120,268	99,661	94,777

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Amortization of intangible assets (Note 6)	225,000	219,980	212,229
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 6)	12,400	26,566	30,986
Insurance premiums, including deposit insurance	112,539	113,892	115,376
Communications	57,064	53,048	49,276
Taxes and public charges	69,073	65,882	65,641
Provision for repayment of excess interest (Notes 1 and 24)	44,808	85,709	37
Impairment of goodwill (Note 6)	461		
Other non-interest expenses (Notes 4, 5, 6 and 18)	375,224	361,912	307,545
Total	2,508,060	2,460,446	2,322,642

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Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (Continued)****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012**

(in millions, except per share amount)	2010	2011	2012
Income before income tax expense	1,297,024	821,812	849,942
Income tax expense (Note 7)	413,105	433,625	429,191
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	883,919	388,187	420,751
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	15,257	(64,458)	4,520
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 868,662	¥ 452,645	¥ 416,231
Income allocated to preferred shareholders:			
Cash dividends paid	¥ 21,678	¥ 20,940	¥ 17,940
Net income available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 846,984	¥ 431,705	¥ 398,291
Earnings per common share applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (Notes 17 and 20):			
Basic earnings per common share net income available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 68.72	¥ 30.55	¥ 28.17
Diluted earnings per common share net income available to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	68.59	30.43	28.09

(1) The following credit losses are included in Investment securities gains net:

(in millions)	2010	2011	2012
Decline in fair value	¥ 27,962	¥ 17,495	¥ 11,704
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources net	1,860	2,993	2,078
Total credit losses	¥ 29,822	¥ 20,488	¥ 13,782

See the accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FROM NONOWNER SOURCES****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012**

(in millions)	Gains (Losses) before income tax expense (benefit)	Income tax (expense) benefit	Gains (Losses) net of income tax expense (benefit)
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010:			
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests			¥ 883,919
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources:			
Net unrealized holding gains on investment securities (including unrealized gain of ¥1,103, net of tax, related to debt securities with credit component realized in earnings)	¥ 1,173,547	¥ (435,651)	737,896
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	(224,560)	90,894	(133,666)
Total	948,987	(344,757)	604,230
Net unrealized gains on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges	3,621	(1,322)	2,299
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	(11,711)	4,617	(7,094)
Total	(8,090)	3,295	(4,795)
Pension liability adjustments	352,647	(138,293)	214,354
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	48,296	(19,427)	28,869
Total	400,943	(157,720)	243,223
Foreign currency translation adjustments	21,328	7,051	28,379
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	18,420	(8,136)	10,284
Total	39,748	(1,085)	38,663
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources			1,765,240
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			15,257
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources attributable to noncontrolling interests			5,435
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group			¥ 1,744,548
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011:			
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests			¥ 388,187
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources:			
Net unrealized holding losses on investment securities (including unrealized gain of ¥1,778, net of tax, related to debt securities with credit component realized in earnings)	¥ (333,466)	¥ 134,674	(198,792)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	(122,524)	50,395	(72,129)

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Total	(455,990)	185,069	(270,921)
Net unrealized gains on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges	88	(5)	83
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	(5,740)	2,255	(3,485)
Total	(5,652)	2,250	(3,402)
Pension liability adjustments	(185,002)	73,483	(111,519)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	10,774	(4,344)	6,430
Total	(174,228)	69,139	(105,089)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(220,954)	11,053	(209,901)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	21,327	(9,021)	12,306
Total	(199,627)	2,032	(197,595)
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources			(188,820)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests			(64,458)
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources attributable to noncontrolling interests			(3,935)
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group			¥ (120,427)

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FROM NONOWNER SOURCES (Continued)****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012**

(in millions)	Gains (Losses) before income tax expense (benefit)	Income tax (expense) benefit	Gains (Losses) net of income tax expense (benefit)
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2012:			
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests			¥ 420,751
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources:			
Net unrealized holding gains on investment securities (including unrealized gain of ¥1,234, net of tax, related to debt securities with credit component realized in earnings)	¥ 296,347	¥ (118,638)	177,709
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	(4,511)	1,641	(2,870)
Total	291,836	(116,997)	174,839
Net unrealized losses on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges	(178)	99	(79)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	850	(334)	516
Total	672	(235)	437
Pension liability adjustments	(189,916)	77,992	(111,924)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	29,128	(11,419)	17,709
Total	(160,788)	66,573	(94,215)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(68,269)	(1,528)	(69,797)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	31,956	(11,702)	20,254
Total	(36,313)	(13,230)	(49,543)
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources			452,269
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			4,520
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources attributable to noncontrolling interests			(743)
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group			¥ 448,492

See the accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012**

(in millions, except per share amount)	2010	2011	2012
Preferred stock (Note 15):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 442,100	¥ 442,100	¥ 442,100
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 442,100	¥ 442,100	¥ 442,100
Common stock (Note 16):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,127,552	¥ 1,643,238	¥ 1,644,132
Issuance of new shares of common stock	515,662		
Issuance of new shares of common stock by way of exercise of stock acquisition rights	24	894	1,012
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 1,643,238	¥ 1,644,132	¥ 1,645,144
Capital surplus (Note 16):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 6,095,820	¥ 6,619,525	¥ 6,395,705
Purchase of subsidiary shares from noncontrolling interest shareholders		4,337	
Stock-based compensation expense (Note 30)	1,695	876	1,370
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock by a subsidiary	(641)		
Issuance of new shares of common stock by way of exercise of stock acquisition rights		893	1,010
Issuance of new shares of common stock and sale of treasury stock (Note 16)	522,414		
Redemption of Class 3 preferred stock (Note 15)		(250,000)	
Change in ownership interest in Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. in connection with the securities joint venture (Note 2)		20,550	
Issuance of new shares of Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. (Note 2)			(20,000)
Other net	237	(476)	534
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 6,619,525	¥ 6,395,705	¥ 6,378,619
Retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve (Note 17):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 239,571	¥ 239,571	¥ 239,571
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 239,571	¥ 239,571	¥ 239,571
Unappropriated retained earnings (Accumulated deficit) (Note 17):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ (845,778)	¥ (9,284)	¥ 254,103
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	868,662	452,645	416,231
Cash dividends:			
Common stock ¥11.00 in 2010, and ¥12.00 in 2011 and 2012 per share	(128,062)	(169,636)	(169,776)
Preferred stock (Class 3) ¥60.00 in 2010 and ¥30.00 in 2011 per share	(6,000)	(3,000)	
Preferred stock (Class 5) ¥100.50 in 2010, and ¥115.00 in 2011 and 2012 per share	(15,678)	(17,940)	(17,940)
Losses on sales of shares of treasury stock	(261)	(84)	(218)
Effect of adopting new guidance on embedded credit derivatives (Note 1)			135
Effect of adopting new guidance on consolidation of certain variable interest entities (Note 1)		1,408	
Effect of adopting new guidance on recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments (Note 1)	118,210		

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Other net	(377)	(6)	
Balance at end of fiscal year (Note 33)	¥ (9,284)	¥ 254,103	¥ 482,535

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MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY (Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010, 2011 AND 2012

(in millions)	2010	2011	2012
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes:			