

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Form 20-F
September 19, 2008
Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 19, 2008

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, 2008

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 1-10277

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)

Takeaki Ishii, +81-3-3240-8111, +81-3-3240-7520, 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

¥120,000,000,000 Fixed/Floating Rate Non-Cumulative Preferred Securities of MUFG Capital Finance 3 Limited, and Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.'s Guarantee thereof

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:

At March 31, 2008, (1) 10,861,643,790 shares of common stock (including 503,153,835 shares of common stock held by the registrant and its consolidated subsidiaries as treasury stock), (2) 100,000,000 shares of first series of class 3 preferred stock, (3) 17,700,000 shares of class 8 preferred stock, (4) 1,000 share of class 11 preferred stock, (5) 33,700,000 shares of class 12 preferred stock were issued.

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

Yes No

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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 short 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 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

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

Table of Contents**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	3
Item 1. <u>Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers</u>	4
Item 2. <u>Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable</u>	4
Item 3. <u>Key Information</u>	4
Item 4. <u>Information on the Company</u>	18
Item 4A. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	40
Item 5. <u>Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	41
Item 6. <u>Directors, Senior Management and Employees</u>	98
Item 7. <u>Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions</u>	112
Item 8. <u>Financial Information</u>	115
Item 9. <u>The Offer and Listing</u>	116
Item 10. <u>Additional Information</u>	117
Item 11. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk</u>	139
Item 12. <u>Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities</u>	156
Item 13. <u>Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies</u>	157
Item 14. <u>Material Modifications of the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds</u>	157
Item 15. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	157
Item 16A. <u>Audit Committee Financial Expert</u>	161
Item 16B. <u>Code of Ethics</u>	161
Item 16C. <u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	161
Item 16D. <u>Exemptions From the Listing Standards for Audit Committees</u>	162
Item 16E. <u>Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers</u>	163
Item 17. <u>Financial Statements</u>	164
Item 18. <u>Financial Statements</u>	164
Item 19. <u>Exhibits</u>	164
<u>Selected Statistical Data</u>	A-1
<u>Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-1

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 MUFJ, 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 UFJ group refer to those of UFJ Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries. In addition, our major banking subsidiaries refers to The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation. References in this Annual Report to yen or ¥ are to Japanese yen and references to US dollars, US dollar, dollars, US\$ or \$ are to United States dollars. 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.

Table of Contents

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 and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our 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 do not intend to update our forward-looking statements. 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.

Table of Contents

PART I

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

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. On October 1, 2005, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., or MTFG, merged with UFJ Holdings, Inc., or UFJ Holdings, with MTFG being the surviving entity. Upon consummation of the merger, MTFG changed its name to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., or MUFG. The merger was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and the assets and liabilities of UFJ Holdings and its subsidiaries were recorded at fair value as of October 1, 2005. Therefore, numbers as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 reflect the financial position and results of MTFG and its subsidiaries only. Numbers as of March 31, 2006 reflect the financial position of MUFG while numbers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 comprised the results of MTFG and its subsidiaries for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the results of MUFG from October 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006. Numbers as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 reflect the financial position and results of MUFG. See note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for more information.

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 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.

Table of Contents

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.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	(in millions, except per share data and number of shares)				
Statement of operations data:					
Interest income	¥ 1,417,902	¥ 1,438,701	¥ 2,530,682	¥ 3,915,729	¥ 4,366,811
Interest expense	425,162	469,606	882,069	1,585,963	2,087,094
Net interest income	992,740	969,095	1,648,613	2,329,766	2,279,717
Provision (credit) for credit losses	(114,364)	108,338	110,167	358,603	385,740
Net interest income after provision (credit) for credit losses	1,107,104	860,757	1,538,446	1,971,163	1,893,977
Non-interest income	1,298,665	986,810	1,067,352	1,947,936	1,778,114
Non-interest expense	1,229,405	1,129,173	2,076,125	2,784,168	3,659,736
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	1,176,364	718,394	529,673	1,134,931	12,355
Income tax expense	355,308	303,755	165,473	552,826	553,045
Income (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	821,056	414,639	364,200	582,105	(540,690)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations net	1,946	1,493	8,973	(817)	(1,746)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax ⁽¹⁾		(977)	(9,662)		
Net income (loss)	¥ 823,002	¥ 415,155	¥ 363,511	¥ 581,288	¥ (542,436)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	¥ 815,021	¥ 408,318	¥ 156,842	¥ 300,227	¥ (557,014)
Amounts per share⁽²⁾:					
Basic earnings (loss) per common share income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	¥ 128.04	¥ 62.64	¥ 19.40	¥ 29.94	¥ (53.88)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share net income (loss) available to common shareholders	128.35	62.72	19.31	29.86	(54.05)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	124.74	62.40	19.04	29.76	(53.88)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share net income (loss) available to common shareholders	125.03	62.48	18.95	29.68	(54.05)
Number of shares used to calculate basic earnings (loss) per common share (in thousands)	6,350,009	6,510,461	8,120,732	10,053,408	10,305,911
Number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings (loss) per common share (in thousands)	6,516,575 ⁽³⁾	6,516,375 ⁽³⁾	8,120,733 ⁽⁴⁾	10,053,409 ⁽⁴⁾	10,305,911
Cash dividends per share declared during the fiscal year:					
Common share	¥ 4.00	¥ 6.00	¥ 9.00	¥ 9.00	¥ 13.00
	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11
Preferred share (Class 1)	¥ 82.50	¥ 82.50	¥ 41.25		
	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.37		
Preferred share (Class 2)	¥ 16.20	¥ 8.10			
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.07			
Preferred share (Class 3)			¥ 37.07	¥ 60.00	¥ 60.00
			\$ 0.31	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.51
Preferred share (Class 8)				¥ 23.85	¥ 15.90
				\$ 0.21	\$ 0.14
Preferred share (Class 9)				¥ 18.60	
				\$ 0.16	
Preferred share (Class 10)				¥ 19.40	

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

	\$	0.17		
Preferred share (Class 11)	¥	7.95	¥	5.30
	\$	0.07	\$	0.05
Preferred share (Class 12)	¥	17.25	¥	11.50
	\$	0.15	\$	0.10

Table of Contents

	2004	2005	At March 31, 2006 (in millions)	2007	2008
Balance sheet data:					
Total assets	¥ 103,699,099	¥ 108,422,100	¥ 186,219,447	¥ 186,202,911	¥ 190,731,786
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	47,469,598	50,164,144	94,494,608	94,210,391	97,867,139
Total liabilities	99,854,128	104,049,003	176,551,294	175,769,599	182,241,671
Deposits	69,854,507	71,143,099	126,639,931	126,587,009	129,240,128
Long-term debt	5,659,877	5,981,747	13,889,525	14,389,930	13,675,250
Total shareholders' equity	3,844,971	4,373,097	9,668,153	10,433,312	8,490,115
Capital stock ⁽⁵⁾	1,084,708	1,084,708	1,084,708	1,084,708	1,084,708

	2004	2005	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 (in millions, except percentages)	2007	2008
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Other financial data:					
Average balances:					
Interest-earning assets	¥ 90,653,495	¥ 99,282,143	¥ 135,385,329	¥ 168,767,341	¥ 172,467,323
Interest-bearing liabilities	84,860,252	92,226,818	118,120,185	146,796,013	156,151,982
Total assets	102,827,850	110,829,406	159,347,769	185,683,033	194,066,264
Total shareholders' equity	3,289,783	3,880,044	7,106,910	9,823,404	9,957,382
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Return on equity and assets:					
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders as a percentage of total average assets	0.79%	0.37%	0.10%	0.16%	(0.29)%
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders as a percentage of total average shareholders' equity	24.77%	10.52%	2.21%	3.06%	(5.59)%
Dividends per common share as a percentage of basic earnings per common share	3.12%	9.57%	46.60%	30.14%	(6)
Total average shareholders' equity as a percentage of total average assets	3.20%	3.50%	4.46%	5.29%	5.13%
Net interest income as a percentage of total average interest-earning assets	1.10%	0.98%	1.22%	1.38%	1.32%
Credit quality data:					
Allowance for credit losses	¥ 888,120	¥ 739,872	¥ 1,012,227	¥ 1,112,453	¥ 1,134,940
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of loans	1.84%	1.45%	1.06%	1.17%	1.15%
Nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	¥ 1,730,993	¥ 1,285,204	¥ 2,044,678	¥ 1,699,500	¥ 1,679,672
Nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more as a percentage of loans	3.58%	2.52%	2.14%	1.78%	1.70%
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	51.31%	57.57%	49.51%	65.46%	67.57%
Net loan charge-offs	¥ 336,876	¥ 260,622	¥ 136,135	¥ 262,695	¥ 355,892
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net loan charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	0.69%	0.51%	0.19%	0.27%	0.37%
Average interest rate spread	1.06%	0.94%	1.12%	1.24%	1.19%
Risk-adjusted capital ratio calculated under Japanese GAAP ⁽⁷⁾	12.95%	11.76%	12.20%	12.54% ⁽⁸⁾	11.19%

Notes:

- (1) Effective April 1, 2004, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation, or FIN, No. 46 (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an interpretation of ARB No. 51. Effective March 31, 2006, we adopted FIN No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143.
- (2) Effective September 30, 2007, MUFG split its common and preferred stock whereby each common and preferred share was split into 1,000 common and preferred shares. As a result, amounts per share have been retroactively adjusted.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

- (3) Includes the common shares potentially issuable by conversion of the Class 2 Preferred Stock.
- (4) Includes the common shares potentially issuable by conversion of the Class 11 Preferred Stock.
- (5) Amounts include common shares and convertible Class 2 Preferred Stock. Redeemable Class 1 and Class 3 Preferred Stock are excluded.
- (6) Percentages of basic loss per common share have not been presented because such information is not meaningful.
- (7) 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.
- (8) Risk-adjusted capital ratio at March 31, 2007 has been restated from 12.59% to 12.54%.

Table of Contents**Exchange Rate Information**

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 September 17, 2008, the noon buying rate was US\$1.00 equals ¥104.71 and the inverse noon buying rate was ¥100 equals US\$0.96.

	March	April	May	Year 2008			
				June	July	August	September ⁽¹⁾
High	103.99	104.56	105.52	108.29	108.19	110.48	108.85
Low	96.88	100.87	103.01	104.41	104.64	107.59	104.71

(1) Period from September 1, 2008 to September 17, 2008.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Average (of month-end rates)	¥ 112.75	¥ 107.28	¥ 113.67	¥ 116.55	¥ 113.61

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 below 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 below and elsewhere in this Annual Report. See Forward-Looking Statements.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have experienced and may continue to experience difficulty integrating our IT system and other aspects of our operations with those of the UFJ group and, as a result, may have difficulty achieving the benefits expected from the integration.

Since our merger with UFJ Holdings, which was completed in October 2005, we have been implementing a business integration plan that is complex, time-consuming and costly. Achieving the targeted revenue synergies and cost savings is dependent on the successful implementation of the integration plan. We may not succeed in addressing the risks or other problems encountered in the ongoing integration process. In particular, as part of our integration process, we are currently undertaking a significant project to fully integrate the IT systems of the merged commercial bank subsidiaries and the merged trust bank subsidiaries, respectively. The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, commenced the integration of the two systems into a new common IT system in the first half of calendar year 2008 and has since encountered some system problems. These and other problems in the ongoing integration process may cause us to incur significant additional costs, preventing us from achieving the previously announced cost reduction targets as scheduled. Those problems could also severely

Table of Contents

damage our reputation. In addition, previously expected revenue synergies may not materialize in the expected time period if we fail to address any problems that arise in the ongoing integration process. If we are unable to resolve smoothly any problems that arise in the ongoing integration process, our business, results of operations, financial condition and stock price may be materially and adversely affected.

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

In accordance with US GAAP, we have accounted for our recent acquisitions, including the merger with UFJ Holdings and the acquisition of additional shares in kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd., using the purchase 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. Goodwill is tested by initially estimating fair value and then comparing it against the carrying amount. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, we are required to record an impairment loss. The amount of impairment and the remaining amount of goodwill, if any, is determined by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit as of the test date against the fair value of the assets and liabilities of that reporting unit as of the same date.

The recent global financial market instability led to the decline in our market capitalization and negatively affected the fair value of our reporting units for purposes of our periodic testing of goodwill for impairment. As a result, we recorded a significant amount of impairment of goodwill in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2008, we recorded goodwill of ¥1,074.1 billion. The amount of goodwill is expected to increase as a result of our acquisition of additional common shares of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS in August 2008 and our expected acquisition of additional common shares of UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC, through our tender offer that is scheduled to expire on September 26, 2008, unless extended, and the planned subsequent merger. We may be required to record additional impairment charges 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 charges will negatively affect our financial results, and the price of our securities could be adversely affected. For a detailed discussion of the goodwill recorded and our periodic testing of goodwill for impairment, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Critical Accounting Estimates Accounting for Goodwill and Intangible Assets and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Goodwill.

We may suffer additional credit-related losses in the future due to problem loans.

When we loan money or commit to loan money, we incur credit risk, or the risk of losses if our borrowers do not repay their loans. We may incur credit losses or have to provide for 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 other factors to an extent that is worse than anticipated.

If actual loan losses are higher than currently expected, the current allowances for credit losses will be insufficient. Our allowance for credit losses in our loan portfolio is based on evaluations, assumptions and estimates about customers, the value of collateral we hold and the economy as a whole. Our loan losses could prove to be materially different from the estimates and could materially exceed these allowances. In addition, the standards for establishing allowances change, causing us to change some of the evaluations, assumptions and estimates used in determining the allowances. As a result, we may need to provide for additional allowances for credit losses.

Table of Contents

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. We may not be able to realize the value of the collateral we hold or enforce our rights against defaulting customers because of the difficulty of foreclosing on collateral in Japan, the illiquidity of and depressed values in the Japanese real estate market, and other reasons.

In addition, 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 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 restructuring. These practices may substantially increase our exposure to troubled borrowers and increase our losses. An increase in loan losses would adversely affect our results of operations, weaken our financial condition and erode our capital base.

We may be adversely affected if economic conditions in Japan or elsewhere worsen.

Our performance is affected by general economic conditions of the countries in which we operate, particularly Japan where we primarily conduct our business. General economic conditions that could affect us include interest rates, inflation, investor sentiment, the availability and cost of credit, the liquidity of the global financial markets, the level and volatility of debt and equity capital markets, and raw material prices. Any of these economic conditions, currently existing or occurring in the future, may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. For a discussion of the current economic environment in Japan and certain other countries, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Business Environment.

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

We hold large amounts of marketable equity securities, of which a significant portion are securities of Japanese issuers. The market values of these securities are inherently volatile. We have experienced impairment losses on our marketable equity securities in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 as a result of a decline in Japanese stock prices, and we may incur additional losses on our securities portfolio if the Japanese stock market further declines in the future. Material declines in the Japanese stock market may also materially adversely affect our capital ratios. For a detailed discussion of our holdings of marketable equity securities and the effect of market declines on our capital ratios, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Adequacy and Selected Statistical Data Investment Portfolio.

Our results of operations may be negatively affected by the recent global financial instability triggered by disruptions in the residential mortgage market in the United States.

The recent credit market instability initially triggered by disruptions in the residential mortgage market in the United States resulting from concerns with increased defaults of higher risk mortgages to lower income households may adversely affect our loan and investment portfolios, which includes securitization products such as asset-backed securities. For example, some of our investment securities may need to be marked at a significantly lower price because a market price for those securities is depressed or not properly quoted. We may also be affected by credit market deterioration caused by defaults on these higher risk residential mortgages. Specifically, the availability of credit may become limited, causing some of our counterparties to default, or some of our credit derivative transactions to be negatively affected. For example, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. filed a petition under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code on September 15, 2008, as a result of which we expect an adverse impact of approximately ¥20 to ¥30 billion on our income from continuing operations before income tax expense for the fiscal year

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

ending March 31, 2009. Moreover, the negative developments in the US credit markets may cause significant fluctuations in stock markets globally and foreign currency exchange rates, which in turn may affect our results of operation. If credit market conditions continue to deteriorate, our capital funding structure may need to be adjusted, our funding costs may increase, or our credit-related losses may increase, all of which could have a material impact on our financial results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

The valuation of certain financial instruments relies on quoted market prices that may fluctuate significantly.

A substantial portion of the assets on our balance sheet comprises financial instruments that we carry at fair value. Generally, in order to establish the fair value of these instruments, we rely on quoted market prices. If the value of a financial instrument carried at fair value declines, a corresponding write-down may be recognized in our income statement. As the global financial markets became unstable following concerns of increased defaults of higher risk mortgages in the United States, there have been increasing circumstances where quoted market prices for securities became significantly depressed or were not properly quoted. Significant fluctuations in the market or disfunctionalities in the market could have a significant adverse effect on the fair value of the financial instruments that we hold.

Our business may be adversely affected by negative developments with respect 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. For example, the recent deterioration of the asset-backed securitization products market and residential mortgage market in the United States resulted in Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. filing a petition under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code. Other banks, securities companies, insurance companies and other financial institutions, especially US institutions, continue to be under significant pressure due to declining asset quality as a result of recent deterioration of the global financial markets. These developments are expected to adversely affect our financial results for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. Other 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;

we are a shareholder of some other banks and financial institutions that are not our consolidated subsidiaries;

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;

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;

new regulations may be adopted to prevent future difficulties of financial institutions, which could increase our short term costs; and

we could be perceived to be facing the same issues as other financial institutions that hold assets with no market liquidity or with significantly depressed values as a result of the significantly negative views about the financial services industry in general.

Changes in interest rate policy, particularly unexpected or sudden increases in interest rates, could adversely affect the value of our bond and financial derivative portfolios, problem loans and results of operations.

We hold a significant amount of Japanese government bonds and foreign bonds, including US Treasury bonds. We also hold a large financial derivative portfolio, consisting primarily of interest-rate futures, swaps and

Table of Contents

options, for our asset liability management. An increase in relevant interest rates, particularly if such increase is unexpected or sudden, may negatively affect the value of our bond portfolio and reduce the so called spread, which is the difference between the rate of interest earned and the rate of interest paid. In addition, an increase in relevant interest rates may increase losses on our derivative portfolio and increase our problem loans as some of our borrowers may not be able to meet the increased interest payment requirements, thereby adversely affecting our results of operations and financial condition. For a detailed discussion of our bond portfolio, see Selected Statistical Data Investment Portfolio.

Our trading and investment activities as well as our international operations expose us to interest rate, exchange rate and other risks.

We undertake extensive trading and investment activities involving a variety of financial instruments, including derivatives. We also have significant business operations abroad, including operations of UNBC, in the United States and elsewhere. Our income from these activities as well as our foreign assets and liabilities resulting from our international operations are subject to volatility caused by, among other things, changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and equity and debt prices. For example:

increases in interest rates may have an adverse effect on the value of our fixed income securities portfolio, as discussed in Changes in interest rate policy, particularly unexpected or sudden increases in interest rates, could adversely affect the value of our bond and financial derivatives portfolios, problem loans and results of operations above; and

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates against the Japanese yen may adversely affect our financial condition, including our capital ratios, to the extent that our foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are not matched in the same currency or appropriately hedged, and will create foreign currency translation gains or losses, as described in Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects A. Operating Results Effect of the Change in Exchange Rates on Foreign Currency Translation.

In addition, downgrades of the credit ratings of some of the securities in our portfolio could negatively affect our results of operations. Our trading and investment activities in financial instruments may also be adversely affected by regulatory measures taken by government agencies, such as the SEC measures taken recently to limit certain types of shortselling in securities. Our results of operations and financial condition are exposed to the risks of loss associated with these activities. For a discussion of our investment portfolio and related risks see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Investment Portfolio and Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk.

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. The capital ratios are calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations based on information derived from the relevant entity's financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, or Japanese GAAP. Our subsidiaries in California, UNBC and Union Bank of California, N.A. are subject to similar US capital adequacy guidelines. 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 banking subsidiaries may incur due to fluctuations in our or our banking 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 banking subsidiaries may incur as we or our banking subsidiaries dispose of problem loans or as a result of deteriorations in the credit of our borrowers;

Table of Contents

declines in the value of our or our banking 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 banking subsidiaries' deferred tax assets;

adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates; and

other adverse developments discussed in these risk factors.

Our capital ratios may also be adversely affected if we or our banking subsidiaries fail to refinance our subordinated debt obligations with equally subordinated debt. As of March 31, 2008, subordinated debt accounted for approximately 29.8% of our total regulatory capital, 31.2% of BTMU's total regulatory capital, and 21.4% of total regulatory capital of Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking, or MUTB, in each case, as calculated under Japanese GAAP. The failure to refinance these subordinated debt obligations with equally subordinated debt may reduce our total regulatory capital and, as a result, negatively affect our capital ratios.

If our capital ratios fall below required levels, the Financial Services Agency 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. 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 Japan Capital Adequacy and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Capital Adequacy.

We may have difficulty achieving the benefits expected from the recently completed and planned mergers and other business combinations.

In line with our ongoing strategic effort to create a leading comprehensive financial group that offers a broad range of financial products and services, we have recently completed and are planning to complete mergers and other business combinations, including transactions with some of our subsidiaries and equity-method investees. For example, on August 29, 2008, BTMU commenced a tender offer to acquire all of the shares of UNBC's common stock not owned by us. On September 16, 2008, we commenced a tender offer to acquire additional common shares of ACOM Co., Ltd. We also review opportunities to pursue new acquisitions or business combinations regularly.

If a planned merger or business combination fails, we may be subject to various material risks. For example, our growth strategies in Japan and globally may not be implemented as planned. In addition, the price of our stock may decline to the extent that the current market price reflects a market assumption that any pending transaction will be completed. Furthermore, our costs related to any planned transaction, including legal, accounting and certain financial adviser fees, must be paid even if the transaction is not completed. Our reputation may also be harmed due to our failure to complete an announced transaction. Even after a transaction is completed, there are various risks that could adversely affect our ability to achieve our business objectives, including:

The growth opportunities and other expected benefits of these business combinations or acquisitions may not be realized in the expected time period and unanticipated problems could arise in the integration process, including unanticipated expenses related to the integration process as well as delays or other difficulties in coordinating, consolidating and integrating personnel, information and

management systems, and customer products and services;

We may be unable to cross-sell our products and services as effectively as anticipated and we may lose customers and business as some of the operations are reorganized, consolidated with other businesses and, in some cases, rebranded;

We may have difficulty in coordinating the operations of our subsidiaries and affiliates as planned due to legal restrictions, internal conflict or market resistance;

Table of Contents

The diversion of management and key employees' attention may detract from our ability to increase revenues and minimize costs; and

We may encounter difficulties in penetrating certain markets due to adverse reactions to our newly acquired ownership in, or closer affiliation with, other financial institutions or businesses.

Any of the foregoing and other risks may adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and stock price. For a more detailed discussion of recently completed and planned mergers and other business combinations involving our subsidiaries and affiliates, see Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview and Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

Any adverse changes in UNBC's business could significantly affect our results of operations.

UNBC contributes to a significant portion of our net income. Any adverse change in the business or operations of UNBC could significantly affect our results of operations. Factors that could negatively affect UNBC's results include adverse economic conditions in California, including the downturn in the real estate and housing industries in California, substantial competition in the California banking market, uncertainty over the US economy due to deteriorating credit markets in the United States, the threat of terrorist attacks, fluctuating oil prices and rising interest rates, negative trends in debt ratings, and additional costs and other adverse consequences 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. We will be more significantly impaired by any adverse developments at UNBC if we are able to successfully acquire the shares for which we have launched a tender offer and complete the planned second-step merger after the tender offer.

We are exposed to new or increased risks as we expand the range of our products and services and the geographic scope of our business.

As we expand the range of our products and services beyond our traditional banking and trust businesses and as the sophistication of financial products and management systems grows, we will be exposed to new and increasingly complex risks. We may have only limited experience with the risks related to the expanded range of these products and services. As a result, we may not be able to foresee certain risks, and new products and services we introduce may not gain acceptance among customers. Moreover, some of the activities that our subsidiaries are expected to engage in, such as derivatives and foreign currency trading, present substantial risks. 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. As a result, we are subject to substantial market, credit and other risks in relation to the expanding scope of our products, services and trading activities or expanding our business beyond our traditional markets, which could result in us incurring substantial losses. In addition, our efforts to offer new services and products or penetrate new markets may not succeed if product or market opportunities develop more slowly than expected 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.

Changes in the business environment for consumer finance companies in Japan have adversely affected our recent financial results, and may further adversely affect our future financial results.

We have a large loan portfolio to the consumer lending industry as well as large shareholdings of consumer finance companies. The Japanese government has been implementing regulatory reforms affecting the consumer lending industry in recent years. In December 2006, the Diet passed legislation to reduce the maximum permissible interest rate under the Law Concerning Acceptance of Investment, Cash, Deposit and Interest Rate, etc., which is currently 29.2% per annum, to 20% per annum. The reduction in the maximum permissible interest rate will be

implemented before mid-2010. Under the reforms, all interest rates will be subject to the lower limits (15-20% per annum) imposed by the Interest Rate Restriction Law, which will compel, or has already compelled, lending institutions to lower the interest rates they charge borrowers.

Table of Contents

Currently, consumer finance companies are able to charge interest rates exceeding the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Law, provided that they satisfy certain conditions set forth in the Law Concerning Lending Business. Accordingly, MUFG's consumer finance subsidiaries and equity-method investees offer loans at interest rates above the Interest Rate Restriction Law. As a result of recent decisions by the Supreme Court of Japan, consumer finance companies 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. New regulations that are scheduled to be effective before mid-2010 may also have a negative impact on the business of consumer finance companies as those new regulations are expected to require, among other things, consumer finance companies to review the repayment capability of borrowers before lending, thereby limiting the amount of borrowing available to individual borrowers.

These and other related developments have adversely affected, and may further adversely affect, the operations and financial condition of our subsidiaries and borrowers which are engaged in consumer lending, which in turn may affect the value of our related shareholdings and loan portfolio. For example, there may be increases in the allowance for repayment of excess interest at our consumer finance subsidiaries. Additionally, these developments may have indirect negative financial consequences for us, such as a change in our tax circumstances or an increase in our valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as a result of a decline in the estimated future taxable income of our consumer finance subsidiaries and may negatively affect market perception of our consumer lending operations, thereby adversely affecting the future financial results.

We have recently been subject to several regulatory actions for non-compliance with legal requirements. These regulatory matters and any future regulatory matters or regulatory changes could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations.

We conduct our business subject to ongoing regulation and associated regulatory compliance risks, including the effects of changes in laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice and interpretations in Japan and other markets in which we operate. Our compliance risk management systems and programs may not be fully effective in preventing all violations of laws, regulations and rules.

The Financial Services Agency of Japan and regulatory authorities in the United States and elsewhere also have the authority to conduct, at any time, inspections to review banks' accounts, including those of our banking subsidiaries. Some of our other financial services businesses, such as our securities business, are also subject to regulations set by, and inspections conducted by, various self-regulatory organizations, such as the National Securities Dealers Association in the United States. In recent years, we have been subject to several regulatory actions by, among others, the Financial Services Agency of Japan, the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission of Japan and various US banking regulators.

Our failure or inability to comply fully with applicable laws and regulations could lead to fines, public reprimands, damage to reputation, 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 negatively affect our ability to obtain regulatory approvals for future strategic initiatives. Furthermore, failure to take necessary corrective action, or the discovery of violations of law 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.

In addition, future developments or changes in laws, regulations, policies, voluntary codes of practice, fiscal or other policies and their effects are unpredictable and beyond our control. For example, new regulations to be enacted before mid-2010 are expected to require, among other things, consumer finance companies in Japan to review the repayment capabilities of borrowers before lending, thereby limiting the amount of borrowing available to individual borrowers, which in turn may negatively affect our future financial results.

Table of Contents

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 increasingly deregulated and barriers to competition have been reduced. The privatization of the Japanese postal savings system and the establishment of the Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. in October 2007, as well as the planned privatization of certain governmental financial institutions, could also substantially increase competition within the financial services industry. 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 other financial institutions both in Japan and overseas. 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.

Our information systems and other aspects of our business and operations are exposed to various system, political and social risks.

As a major financial institution, our information systems and other aspects of our business and operations are exposed to various system, political and social risks beyond our control. Incidents such as disruptions of the Internet and other information networks due to major virus outbreaks, major terrorist activity, serious political instability and major health epidemics have the potential to directly affect our business and operations by disrupting our operational infrastructure or internal systems. Such incidents may also negatively impact the economic conditions, political regimes and social infrastructure of countries and regions in which we operate, and possibly the global economy as a whole. Our risk management policies and procedures may be insufficient to address these and other large-scale unanticipated risks.

In particular, the capacity and reliability of our electronic information technology systems are critical to our day-to-day operations and a failure or disruption of these systems would adversely affect our capacity to conduct our business. In addition to our own internal information systems, we also provide our customers with access to our services and products through the Internet and ATMs. These systems as well as our hardware and software are subject to malfunction or incapacitation due to human error, accidents, power loss, sabotage, hacking, computer viruses and similar events, as well as the loss of support services from third parties such as telephone and Internet service providers.

Additionally, as with other Japanese companies, our offices and other facilities are subject to the risk of earthquakes and other natural disasters. Our redundancy and backup measures may not be sufficient to avoid a material disruption in our operations, and our contingency plans may not address all eventualities that may occur in the event of a material disruption.

These various factors, the threat of such risks or related countermeasures, or a failure to address such risks, may materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We may be subject to liability and regulatory action if we are unable to protect personal and other confidential information.

There have been many cases where personal information and records in the possession of corporations and institutions were leaked or improperly accessed. In the event that personal information in our possession about our customers or employees is leaked or improperly accessed and subsequently misused, we may be subject to liability and regulatory action. As an institution in possession of personal information,

we are required to treat personal and other confidential information as required by the Personal Information Protection Act of Japan. We may have to provide compensation for economic loss and emotional distress arising out of a failure to protect such information in accordance with the Personal Information Protection Act. In addition, such incidents could create a negative public perception of our operations, systems or brand, which may in turn decrease customer and market confidence and materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Table of Contents

A downgrade of our credit ratings could have a negative effect on our business.

A downgrade of our credit ratings by one or more of the credit rating agencies could have a negative effect on our treasury operations and other aspects of our business. In the event of a downgrade of our credit ratings, our treasury business unit may have to accept less favorable terms in our transactions with counterparties, including capital raising activities, or may be unable to enter into some transactions. This could have a negative impact on the profitability of our treasury and other operations and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may have to compensate for losses in our loan trusts and money in trusts.

Our trust bank subsidiary may have to compensate for losses of principal of all loan trusts and some money in trusts. Funds in those guaranteed trusts are generally invested in loans and securities. If the amount of assets and reserves held in the guaranteed trusts falls below the principal as a result of loan losses, losses in the investment portfolio or otherwise, it would adversely affect our results of operations.

Damage to our reputation could harm our business.

We are one of the largest and most influential financial institutions in Japan by virtue of our market share and the size of our operations and customer base. Our reputation is critical in maintaining our relationships with clients, investors, regulators and the general public. Our reputation could be damaged by numerous causes, including, among others, system troubles, employee misconduct, failure to properly address potential conflicts of interest, litigation, compliance failures, the activities of customers and counterparties over which we have limited or no control, and exacting scrutiny from regulatory authorities and customers regarding our trade practices and potential abuses of our dominant bargaining position in our dealings with customers. If we are unable to prevent or properly address these causes, we could lose existing or prospective customers and investors, in which case our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We are exposed to substantial credit and market risks in Asia, Latin America and other regions.

We are active in Asia, Latin America and other regions through a network of branches and subsidiaries and are thus exposed to a variety of credit and market risks associated with countries in these regions. A decline in the value of Asian, Latin American or other relevant currencies could adversely affect the creditworthiness of some of our borrowers in those regions. For example, the loans we have made to Asian, Latin American and other overseas borrowers and banks are often denominated in yen, US dollars 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 and related 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, we are active in other regions that expose us to risks similar to the risks described above and also risks specific to those regions, which may cause us to incur losses or suffer other adverse effects.

We may incur significant additional costs for implementing effective internal controls.

In order to operate as a global financial institution, it is essential for us to have effective internal controls, corporate compliance functions, and accounting systems to manage our assets and operations. Moreover, under the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which applies by reason of our status as an SEC reporting company, we are

Table of Contents

required to establish internal control over our financial reporting, and our management is required to assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and disclose whether such internal control is effective. Our independent auditors must also conduct an audit to evaluate and then render an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. We are also subject to regulations on internal control over financial reporting under Japanese law from the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009.

Designing and implementing an effective system of internal control capable of monitoring and managing our business and operations requires significant management and human resources and considerable costs. If we identify any material weaknesses in our internal control system, we may incur significant additional costs for remediating such weaknesses. In addition, if we adopt a new accounting system, we may be required to incur significant additional costs, which may materially 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 US and other countries to avoid doing business with us or investing in our shares.

We, through our banking subsidiaries, engage in operations with entities in or affiliated with Iran and Syria, including transactions with entities owned or controlled by the Iranian or Syrian governments, and the banking subsidiary has a representative office in Iran. The US Department of State has designated Iran and Syria as state sponsors of terrorism, and US law generally prohibits US persons from doing business with such countries. Our activities with counterparties in or affiliated with Iran, Syria and other countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism are conducted in compliance in all material respects with both applicable Japanese and US regulations.

Our operations with entities in Iran consist primarily of loans to Iranian financial institutions in the form of financing for petroleum projects and trade financing for general commercial purposes, as well as letters of credit and foreign exchange services. In addition, our operations relating to Syria are primarily foreign exchange services. We do not believe our operations relating to Iran and Syria are material to our business, financial condition and results of operations, as the loans outstanding to borrowers in or affiliated with Iran and Syria as of March 31, 2008 were approximately \$410.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, which together represented less than 0.1% of our total assets as of March 31, 2008. In addition, we receive deposits or hold assets on behalf of several individuals resident in Japan who are citizens of countries designated as state sponsor of terrorism.

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

Risks Related to Owning Our Shares

Rights of shareholders under Japanese law may be different from those under the laws of jurisdictions within the United States and other countries.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Our articles of incorporation, the regulations of our board of directors and the Company Law of Japan, or the Company Law (also known as the Corporation Act), govern our corporate affairs. Legal principles relating to such matters as the validity of corporate procedures, directors and officers fiduciary duties and shareholders rights are different from those that would apply if we were not a Japanese corporation. Shareholders rights under Japanese law are different in some respects from shareholders rights under the laws of jurisdictions within the United States and other countries. You may have more difficulty in asserting your rights as a shareholder than you would as a shareholder of a corporation organized in a jurisdiction outside of Japan. For a detailed discussion of the relevant provisions under the Company Law and our articles of incorporation, see Item 10.B. Additional Information Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Table of Contents

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 federal securities laws of the United States.

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 federal securities laws of the United States. We believe that there is doubt as to the enforceability in Japan, in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of US courts, of claims predicated solely upon the federal securities laws of the United States.

Risks Related to Owning Our ADSs

As a holder of ADSs, you have fewer rights than a shareholder and you must act through the depositary to exercise these rights.

The rights of our shareholders under Japanese law to take actions such as voting their shares, 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, a holder of ADSs may not be entitled to the same rights as a shareholder. In your capacity as an ADS holder, you are not able to bring a derivative action, examine our accounting books and records or exercise appraisal rights, except through the depositary.

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations may affect the US dollar value of our ADSs and dividends payable to holders of our ADSs.

Market prices for our ADSs may fall if the value of the yen declines against the US dollar. In addition, the US dollar amount of cash dividends and other cash payments made to holders of our ADSs would be reduced if the value of the yen declines against the US dollar.

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, and Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd., or MUS and Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd., or Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS.

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 MTFG to be a holding company for the three entities. Before that, each of the banks had been a publicly held 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 April 1, 2004, we implemented a new integrated business group system, which currently integrates the operations of BTMU, MUTB and MUS into the following three areas Retail, Corporate, and Trust Assets. Although this new measure did not change the legal entities of MUFG, BTMU, MUTB and MUS, it is intended to enhance synergies by promoting more effective and efficient collaboration between our subsidiaries.

Table of Contents

On July 1, 2005, MTFG made Mitsubishi Securities Co., Ltd. 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.

On June 29, 2005, the merger agreement between us 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, MUS became a wholly owned subsidiary of MUFG through a share exchange transaction.

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 Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common shares to Norinchukin. Currently, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS is a consolidated subsidiary of MUFG.

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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 the manufacturing industry, 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 US 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 and Banking Corporation, or 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 Co., Ltd.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

MUS was formed through the merger between Mitsubishi Securities Co., Ltd. and UFJ Tsubasa Securities Co., Ltd. on October 1, 2005. As the surviving entity, Mitsubishi Securities was renamed Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. MUS is a wholly owned subsidiary of MUFG. MUS's registered head office is located at 4-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-6317, Japan, and its telephone number is 81-3-6213-8500. MUS is a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) incorporated in Japan under the Company Law.

MUS functions as the core of our securities and investment banking business, including underwriting and brokerage of securities, mergers and acquisitions, derivatives, corporate advisory and securitization operations. In addition to its own independent branches, MUS serves individual customers of BTMU and MUTB through a network of MUFG Plazas, which provide individual customers with one-stop access to services and products offered by MUS, BTMU and MUTB.

Table of Contents

In the securities business, MUS offers its customers a wide range of investment products. The equity sales staff members provide services to clients ranging from individual investors to institutional investors in Japan and abroad. Through derivative products, MUS provides solutions to meet customers' risk management needs. MUS also offers structured bonds utilizing various types of derivatives in response to customers' investment needs. In the investment trust business, MUS provides its retail and corporate customers a wide variety of products. MUS also offers investment banking services in such areas as bond underwriting, equity underwriting, initial public offerings, support for IR activities, securitization of assets and mergers and acquisitions. MUS has research functions and provides in-depth company and strategy reports. To strengthen and enhance our global securities business network, MUS has major overseas subsidiaries in London, New York, Hong Kong, Singapore and Shanghai. In addition to these subsidiaries, MUS established a subsidiary in Mumbai and started its operations on April 1, 2008.

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.

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 as a result 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 over ¥190 trillion as of March 31, 2008. The Group is comprised of BTMU, MUTB, MUS and other subsidiaries and affiliates. Our services include commercial banking, trust banking, securities, credit cards, consumer finance, asset management, leasing and many more fields of financial services. The Group has the largest overseas network among the Japanese banks, comprised of offices and subsidiaries, including Union Bank of California, N.A., or UBOC, in more than 40 countries.

While maintaining the corporate cultures and core competencies of BTMU, MUTB, MUS, we, as the holding company, seek to work with them to find ways to:

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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 and MUS;

achieve operational efficiencies and economies of scale; and

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

In order to further enhance our operations and increase profits, in April 2004 we introduced an integrated business group system comprising three core business areas: Retail, Corporate, and Trust Assets. These three

Table of Contents

businesses serve as the Group's core sources of net operating profit. 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.

MUFG Management Philosophy

MUFG's management philosophy serves as the basic policy in conducting its business activities, and provides guidelines for all group activities. It is also the foundation for management decisions, including the formulation of management strategies and management plans, and serves as the core value for all employees. BTMU, MUTB and MUS adopted the MUFG's management philosophy as their own respective management philosophy, and the entire group strives to comply with this philosophy. The details of the MUFG's management philosophy are set forth below.

We will respond promptly and accurately to the diverse needs of our customers around the world and seek to inspire their trust and confidence.

We will offer innovative and high-quality financial services by actively pursuing the cultivation of new business areas and developing new technologies.

We will comply strictly with all laws and regulations and conduct our business in a fair and transparent manner to gain the public's trust and confidence.

We will seek to inspire the trust of our shareholders by enhancing corporate value through continuous business development and appropriate risk management, and by disclosing corporate information in a timely and appropriate manner.

We will contribute to progress toward a sustainable society by assisting with development in the areas in which we operate and conducting our business activities with consideration for the environment.

We will provide the opportunities and work environment necessary for all employees to enhance their expertise and make full use of their abilities.

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 enables us to 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 and MUS as well as retail product development, promotion and

marketing in a single management structure. Many of our retail services are offered through our network of MUFG Plazas providing individual customers with one-stop access to our comprehensive financial product line-up of integrated commercial banking, trust banking and securities services.

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 without a maximum amount limitation. In July 2006, we raised interest rates on our ordinary deposits for the first time in almost four years from 0.001% per annum to 0.1% per annum and rates were increased again in February 2007 from 0.1% per annum to 0.2% per annum and have thus far remained unchanged. We raised interest rates on fixed term deposits in accordance with trends in market interest rates.

Table of Contents

We also 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 loan trusts and money trusts, and other investment products, such as investment trusts, performance-based money 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 varied line-up of products allowing our customers to choose products according to their investment needs through BTMU, MUTB and MUS as well as kabu.com Securities, which specializes in online financial services. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, BTMU introduced a total of seven investment trusts. As of the end of March 2008, BTMU offered our clients a total of 94 investment trusts. Moreover, BTMU has placed significant importance on ensuring that aftercare is provided to all of our customers who have purchased our investment trust products.

Insurance. Since the Japanese government lifted the prohibition against sales of annuity insurance products by banks in October 2002, we have been actively offering individual annuities in an effort to meet the needs of our customers as agents of insurance companies. Our current line-up of insurance products consists of investment-type individual annuities, foreign currency denominated insurance annuities and yen denominated fixed-amount annuity insurance. Additionally, since January 2005, we have been offering single premium term insurance. BTMU has been offering life, medical and cancer insurance since December 2007 and care insurance since April 2008. Since the regulatory changes in December 2007 eliminated the restrictions on over the counter sales of life insurance products by banks, BTMU has introduced seven varieties of life insurance products (four life insurance, two medical insurance and one cancer insurance products). Between December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008, the number of branches through which BTMU offers insurance products increased from 173 to 319. Professional insurance sales representatives, called Insurance Planners, have been assigned to each branch where these insurance products are sold in order to ensure that the branch accurately responds to our customers' needs. MUTB also offers whole term life insurance and medical insurance at all of its branches.

Financial products intermediation services. Our banking subsidiaries entered the securities industry following the lifting of the ban on securities intermediation by banks in Japan on December 1, 2004. We offer stocks including public offerings, foreign and domestic investment trusts, Japanese government bonds, foreign bonds and various other products through BTMU and MUTB with MUS, Mitsubishi UFJ Merrill Lynch PB Securities Co., Ltd. and kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd. acting as agents. As of the end of March 31, 2008, BTMU employed approximately 500 employees seconded from MUS, of whom around 360 were assigned to branches in Japan as sales representatives, while 40 employees were in the capacity of Retail Money Desk representatives to assist the branch sales force, and the remaining secondees were given various other assignments in corporate management areas.

Loans. We offer housing loans, card loans, and other loans to individuals. With respect to housing loans, in addition to ultra-long term fixed rate housing loans and housing loans incorporating health insurance for seven major illnesses, we began offering the Flat 35 guaranteed housing loan in a tie-up with the Japan Housing Finance Agency. We have also started offering preferential rates on refinancing applications received via the internet as part of our efforts to develop products to meet a wide variety of customer needs in a time of rising interest rates. BTMU has been offering a Zero Guarantee Fee Campaign for customers who meet certain conditions since October 2007. BTMU also launched BANQUIC, a new card loan guaranteed by ACOM Co., Ltd., an equity-method affiliate of MUFG in the consumer finance business, in November 2007. On September 16, 2008, we commenced a tender offer to acquire additional common shares of ACOM. For more information on the tender offer, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Reports Recent Developments.

Table of Contents

Credit cards. In October 2004, we began to issue a multi-functional IC Card, which combines ATM card, credit card and electronic money functions. BTMU currently offers credit card products that enhance customer convenience, such as an alliance credit card which contains an integrated IC commuter pass compatible with the ticketing systems of East Japan Railway Company and Kintetsu Corporation, both of them are Japanese railway companies, and VISA touch with a contact-less IC function which can be used as a credit card.

Domestic Network. We offer products and services through a wide range of channels, including branches, ATMs (including convenience store ATMs shared by multiple banks), Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Direct (telephone, internet and mobile phone banking), the BTMU Telebank service video conferencing counters (counters that allow face-to-face style contact with operators through the use of broadband internet video conferencing) and mail order.

Our MUFG Plazas provide individual customers with one-stop access to our comprehensive financial product lineup by integrating commercial bank, trust bank and securities services. We operated 51 MUFG Plazas as of March 31, 2008. As an exclusive membership service for high net worth customers, private banking offices have been established since December 2006, featuring lounges and private rooms where customers can receive wealth management advice and other services in a relaxing and comfortable setting. As of March 31, 2008, we have opened 19 private banking offices in the Tokyo metropolitan area, Nagoya and Osaka.

To improve customer convenience, BTMU has ceased to charge ATM transaction fees from customers of BTMU and MUTB for certain transactions. In addition, BTMU has reduced commissions for transactions conducted through ATMs located in convenience stores.

Jibun Bank Corporation, a joint venture between BTMU and KDDI CORPORATION, started its banking business in July 2008. The bank offers comprehensive retail banking services through mobile phone networks.

Trust agency operations. As of the end of July 2007, BTMU is conducting 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. In October 2006, BTMU accepted approximately 30 financial consultants (sales managers specializing in inheritance business) from MUTB. Because of Japan's increasingly aging society, customer demand for inheritance-related advice is increasing and we aim to drastically strengthen our ability to collect information from the banking market.

Strategic alliances. To strengthen the retail online securities business and enhance comprehensive Internet-based financial services, BTMU acquired approximately 20% ownership of kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd., a retail online securities company in Japan through tender offers implemented in April and December 2007. As a result of these tender offers, our ownership in kabu.com Securities increased to approximately 51% with kabu.com Securities becoming our consolidated subsidiary. Together with kabu.com Securities, BTMU have aimed to strengthen our alliance by, among other things, launching a bank agency business, jointly promoting kabu.com Securities Proprietary Trading System business and promoting kabu.com Securities financial product intermediation business.

In July 2008, BTMU acquired 49.375% of the issued shares of JALCARD, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Japan Airline International Co., Ltd. As a result, JALCARD became an equity-method affiliate of MUFG.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

In November 2007, we acquired newly issued shares of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common stock, thereby increasing our shareholding to approximately 75% of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS total issued shares. In May 2008, we entered into a share exchange agreement with Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS. Through a share exchange that became effective on August 1, 2008, pursuant to this agreement, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS became a wholly owned subsidiary of MUFG. On the same day, we entered into a share transfer agreement with The Norinchukin Bank, or Norinchukin, under which we transferred some of our Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common shares to Norinchukin. As a result of this share transfer, it is expected that Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS will become an equity-method affiliate of Norinchukin.

Table of Contents

Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group

The Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group covers all domestic and overseas corporate businesses, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and securities businesses as well as UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC. UNBC is a subsidiary of BTMU and a US bank holding company with UBOC being its primary subsidiary. Through the integration of these business lines, diverse financial products and services are provided to our 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.

CIB (Corporate and Investment Banking)

Corporate management/financial strategies. We provide advisory services to customers concerning mergers and acquisitions, inheritance-related business transfers and stock listings. We also help customers develop financial strategies to restructure their balance sheets. These strategies include the use of credit lines, factoring services and securitization of real estate.

Capital Markets. We manage the underwriting of debt and equity instruments for mainly large corporations. We also provide arrangement services relating to private placements primarily for medium-sized enterprise issuers and institutional investors.

Commercial Banking

Corporate financing and fund management. We advise on financing methods to meet various financing needs, including loans with derivatives, corporate bonds, commercial paper, asset-backed securities, securitization programs and syndicated loans. We also offer a wide range of products to meet fund management needs, such as deposits with derivatives, government bonds, debenture notes and investment funds.

Risk management. We offer swaps, options and other risk-hedge programs to customers seeking to reduce various business risks such as those relating to interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations.

Transaction Banking

Settlement services. We provide online banking services that allow customers to make domestic and overseas remittances electronically. Settlement and cash management services include global settlement services, such as Global Cash Management Services, a global pooling/netting service, and a fund management system for group companies, such as the Treasury Station system.

Trust Banking

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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

Global Businesses

Overseas business support. We provide a full range of services to support customers' overseas activities, including loans, deposits, assistance with mergers and acquisitions and cash management services. We also provide advisory services to help customers develop financial strategies, such as arranging the issuance of asset-backed commercial paper, providing credit commitments and securitizing real estate in Japan.

Advice on business expansion overseas. We provide advisory services to clients launching businesses overseas, particularly Japanese companies expanding into other Asian countries.

UNBC. As of March 31, 2008, BTMU owned approximately 65% of UNBC, a publicly traded company listed on the New York Stock Exchange. UNBC is a US bank holding company with UBOC being its primary

Table of Contents

subsidiary. UBOC is one of the largest commercial banks in California by both total assets and total deposits. UNBC provides a wide range of financial services to consumers, small businesses, middle market companies and major corporations, primarily in California but also nationally and internationally. In October 2005, UBOC sold its international correspondent banking business to Wachovia Corp. for approximately US\$245 million. On August 29, 2008, BTMU commenced a cash tender offer for all of the outstanding common shares of UNBC not held by us. For more information on the tender offer and the planned second-step merger, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

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 other pension funds, including stable and secure pension fund management and administration, advice on pension schemes, and payment of benefits to scheme members. Our Integrated Trust Assets Business Group combines MUTB's trust assets business, comprising of 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, which was established on April 11, 1974 and was formerly named Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (Luxembourg) 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 high net worth individuals, branch customers and corporate clients in Japan.

Global Markets

Global Markets consists of the treasury operations of BTMU, MUTB and MUS. Global Markets also conducts asset liability management and liquidity management and provides various financial operations such as money markets, foreign exchange operations and securities investments.

Other

Other mainly consists of the corporate center of the holding company, BTMU, MUTB and MUS.

Competition

We face strong competition in all of our principal areas of operation. The deregulation of the Japanese financial markets as well as structural reforms in the regulation of the financial industry have resulted in dramatic changes in the Japanese financial system. Structural reforms have prompted Japanese banks to merge or reorganize their operations, thus changing the nature of the competition from other financial institutions as well as from other types of businesses.

Japan

Deregulation. Competition in Japan has intensified as a result of the relaxation of regulations relating to Japanese financial institutions. Most of the restrictions that served to limit competition were lifted before the year 2000. Deregulation has eliminated barriers between different types of Japanese financial institutions, which are now able to compete directly against one another. Deregulation and market factors have also facilitated the entry of various large foreign financial institutions into the Japanese domestic market.

Table of Contents

The Banking Law, as amended, now permits banks to engage in the securities business by establishing or otherwise owning domestic and overseas securities subsidiaries with the approval of the Financial Services Agency, an agency of the Cabinet Office. The Banking Law is expected to be further amended in the fall of 2008 to expand the scope of permissible activities. Further increases in competition among financial institutions are expected in these new areas of permissible activities.

In terms of recent market entrants, other financial institutions, such as Orix Corporation, and non-financial companies have also begun to offer various banking services, often through non-traditional distribution channels. Also, in recent years, various large foreign financial institutions have significantly expanded their presence in the Japanese domestic market. Citigroup, for example, has expanded its banking activities and moved aggressively to provide investment banking and other financial services, including retail services and, through its recent acquisition of Nikko Cordial Corporation, securities brokerage services. The privatization of Japan Post, a government-run public services corporation that is the world's largest holder of deposits, and the establishment of Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. that followed in October 2007, as well as the planned privatization of other governmental financial institutions, could also substantially increase competition within the financial services industry.

In the corporate banking sector, the principal effect of these reforms has been the increase in competition as two structural features of Japan's highly specialized and segmented financial system have eroded:

the separation of banking and securities businesses in Japan; and

the distinctions among the permissible activities of Japan's two principal types of private banking institutions. For a discussion of the two principal types of private banking institutions, see [The Japanese Financial System](#).

In addition, in recent years, Japanese corporations are increasingly raising funds by accessing the capital markets, both within Japan and overseas, resulting in a decline in demand for loan financing. Furthermore, as foreign exchange controls have been generally eliminated, customers can now have direct access to foreign financial institutions, with which we must also compete.

In the consumer banking sector, deregulation has enabled banks to offer customers an increasingly attractive and diversified range of products. For example, banks may now sell investment trusts and, since December 2007, all types of insurance products. We face competition in this sector from other private financial institutions, including Japan Post Group companies. Recently, competition has also increased due to the development of new products and distribution channels. For example, Japanese banks have started competing with one another by developing innovative proprietary computer technologies that allow them to deliver basic banking services in a more efficient manner and to create sophisticated new products in response to customer demand.

The trust assets business is a promising growth area that is competitive and becoming more so because of changes in the industry. In addition, there is growing corporate demand for change in the trust regulatory environment, such as reform of the pension system and related accounting regulations under Japanese GAAP. However, competition may increase in the future as regulatory barriers to entry are lowered. A new trust business law came into effect on December 30, 2004. Among other things, the trust business law expands the types of property that can be entrusted and allows non-financial companies to conduct trust business upon approval. The new law also adopts a type of registration for companies that wish to conduct only the administration type trust business. The Trust Business Law was further amended in December 2006 in order to cope with new types of trust and to amend the duties imposed on the trustee in accordance with the sweeping amendment to the Trust Law. As these regulatory developments have facilitated the expansion of the trust business, the competition in this area has also intensified.

Integration. Another major reason for heightened competition in Japan is the integration and reorganization of Japanese financial institutions. In 1998, amendments were made to the Banking Law to allow

Table of Contents

the establishment of bank holding companies, and this development together with various factors, such as the decline of institutional strength caused by the bad loan crisis and intensifying global competition, resulted in a number of integrations involving major banks in recent years. In September 2000, The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd., The Fuji Bank, Ltd. and The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited jointly established a holding company, Mizuho Holdings, Inc., to own the three banks. In April 2002, these three banks were reorganized into two banks Mizuho Bank, Ltd. and Mizuho Corporate Bank, Ltd. In April 2001, The Sumitomo Bank, Limited and The Sakura Bank, Limited were merged into Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation. In December 2001, The Daiwa Bank, Ltd. and two regional banks established Daiwa Bank Holdings Inc., which in March 2002 consolidated with The Asahi Bank, Ltd. and changed its corporate name to Resona Holdings, Inc. in October 2002.

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 UBOC 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.

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 currently available information published by the Financial Services Agency) as of August 11, 2008:

ordinary banks (130 ordinary banks and 63 foreign commercial banks with ordinary banking operations); and

trust banks (20 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 110 and other banks, of which there are 15. 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.

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

Table of Contents

through networks of branch offices. City banks have traditionally emphasized their business with large corporate clients, including the major industrial companies in Japan. However, in light of deregulation and other competitive factors, 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, although 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 also, in some cases, with trust banks. Integration among these banks was achieved, in most cases, through the use of a bank holding company.

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. 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, whose purpose is to contribute to the economic development of Japan by extending long-term loans, mainly to primary and secondary sector industries;

Japan Bank for International Cooperation, whose purpose is to supplement and encourage the private financing of exports, imports, overseas investments and overseas economic cooperation;

Japan Finance Corporation for Small and Medium Enterprise, Japan Housing Finance Agency and The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation, the purpose of each of which is to supplement private financing in its relevant field of activity; and

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

The Postal Service Agency, which was reorganized in April 2003 into Japan Post, a government-run public services corporation, which was privatized into the Japan Post Group companies in October 2007.

Supervision and Regulation

Japan

Supervision. The Financial Services Agency, 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, conducts on-site inspections, in which its staff visits financial institutions and inspects the assets and risk management systems of those institutions.

Table of Contents

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 bank holding companies, capital adequacy, inspections and reporting, as well as the scope of business activities, disclosure, accounting, limitation on granting credit and standards for arm's length transactions. In addition, the amendment to the Banking Law which came into effect in April 2006 relaxed the standards relating to bank-agent eligibility, which encourages banks to expand their operations through the use of bank agents. Banks and other financial institutions will be required to establish an internal control system to cope with conflicts of interest as a result of the recent amendments to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, Banking Law and Insurance Business Law which are to take effect by June 2009.

Bank holding company regulations. A bank holding company is prohibited from carrying on 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. The recent amendment to the Banking Law which is to take effect by June 2009 will expand a range of permitted subsidiaries. Particularly this amendment will permit a bank holding company which satisfies certain requirement on financial soundness and appropriate risk control to have a subsidiary engaging in commodity transactions.

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. In June 2004, the Basel Committee released revised standards called International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework, or Basel II, which has become applicable to Japanese banks since the end of March 2007. Basel II has three core elements, or pillars: requiring minimum regulatory capital, the self-regulation of financial institutions based on supervisory review, and market discipline through the disclosure of information. Basel II is based on the belief that these three pillars will collectively ensure the stability and soundness of financial systems. Although these amendments do not change the minimum capital requirements applicable to internationally active banks, they reflect the nature of risks at each bank more closely.

Basel II provides more risk-sensitive approaches and a range of options for measuring risks and determining the capital requirements. As a result, Basel II also reflects the nature of risks at each bank more closely. Under Basel II, we and our banking subsidiaries adopted the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach, or the FIRB approach, to calculate capital requirements for credit risk. The Standardised Approach is used for some subsidiaries that are considered to be immaterial to the overall MUFG capital requirements and a few subsidiaries adopted a phased rollout of the internal ratings-based approach. We and our banking subsidiaries adopted the Standardised Approach to calculate capital requirements for operational risk. As for market risk, we and our banking subsidiaries adopted the Internal Models Approach mainly to calculate general market risk and adopted the Standardised Methodology to calculate specific risk.

The capital adequacy guidelines are in accordance with the standards of the Bank for International Settlement 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 risks equivalent amount divided by 8% and operational risk equivalent amount divided by 8%. The capital adequacy guidelines place considerable emphasis on tangible common stockholders' equity as the core element of the capital base, with appropriate recognition of other components of capital.

Table of Contents

Capital is classified into three tiers, referred to as Tier I, Tier II and Tier III. Tier I capital generally consists of stockholders' equity items, including common stock, preferred stock, capital surplus, retained earnings (which includes deferred tax assets) and minority interests, but recorded goodwill and other items, such as treasury stock, 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 Standardised Approach (including a phased rollout of the internal ratings-based approach);

45% of the unrealized gains on investment securities classified as other securities under Japanese accounting rules;

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 cap was initially set at 40% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 and 30% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. It has been lowered to 20% for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008. The banks subject to the restrictions will not be able to reflect in their capital adequacy ratios any deferred tax assets that exceed the relevant limit.

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 (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 (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: optimal combination of rules-based and principles-based supervisory approaches; timely recognition of priority issues and effective response; encouraging voluntary efforts by financial firms and placing greater emphasis on providing them with incentives; 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.

The Bank of Japan also conducts inspections of banks similar to those undertaken by the FSA. 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 Anti-Monopoly Law that prohibit a bank from holding more than 5% of another company's voting rights do not apply to a bank holding company.

Table of Contents

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.

On September 30, 2006, a law which imposes a limitation on a bank's shareholding of up to the amount equivalent to its Tier I capital took effect.

Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. The Financial Instruments and Exchange Law amending and replacing the Securities and Exchange Law became effective on September 30, 2007. The new law not only preserves the basic concepts of the Securities and Exchange Law, but is also intended to further protect investors. The new law also regulates sales of a wide range of financial instruments and services, requiring financial institutions to revise their sales rules and strengthen compliance frameworks and procedures accordingly. Among the instruments that the Japanese banks deal with, derivatives, foreign currency denominated deposits, and variable insurance and annuity products are subject to regulations that are applicable to securities covered by sales-related rules of conduct.

Article 33 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law generally prohibits banks from engaging in the securities business, as it was provided in Article 65 of the Securities and Exchange Law. Under certain circumstances, registered banks are allowed to provide securities intermediation services and certain types of securities business.

Anti-money laundering laws. Under the Law for Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds, banks and other financial institutions are required to report to 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 activity.

Law concerning trust business conducted by financial institutions. Under the Trust Business Law, joint stock companies that are licensed by the Prime Minister as trust companies are allowed to conduct trust business. In addition, under the Law Concerning Concurrent Operation for Trust Business by Financial Institutions, banks and other financial institutions, as permitted by the Prime Minister, are able to conduct trust business. The Trust Business Law was amended in December 2004 to expand the types of property that can be entrusted, to allow non-financial companies to conduct trust business and to allow a new type of registration for trustees who conduct only administration type trust business. The Trust Business Law was further amended in December 2006 in order to cope with new types of trust and to amend the duties imposed on the trustee in accordance with the sweeping amendment to the Trust Law.

Deposit insurance system and government investment in financial institutions. The Deposit Insurance Law is intended to protect depositors if a financial institution fails to meet its obligations. The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established in accordance with that law.

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

Under the Deposit Insurance Law, the maximum amount of protection is ¥10 million per customer within one bank. Since April 1, 2005, 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). Such deposit accounts are fully protected without a maximum amount limitation. Currently, the Deposit Insurance Corporation charges insurance premiums equal to 0.108% on the deposits in the settlement accounts, which are fully protected as mentioned above, and premiums equal to 0.081% on the deposits in other accounts.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Since 1998, the failure of a number of large-scale financial institutions has led to the introduction of various measures with a view to stabilizing Japan's financial system, including financial support from the national budget.

Table of Contents

The Law Concerning Emergency Measures for Early Strengthening of Financial Function, or the Financial Function Early Strengthening Law, enacted in October 1998, provided for government funds to be made available to financial institutions prior to failure as well as to financial institutions with sound management, to increase the capital ratio of such financial institutions and to strengthen their function as financial market intermediaries. The availability of new funds for this purpose ended in March 2001.

Banks and bank holding companies that have received investments from the Resolution and Collection Corporation under the framework that previously existed under the Financial Function Early Strengthening Law are required to submit and, if necessary, update their restructuring plans relating to their management, finances and other activities. If a bank or bank holding company materially fails to meet the operating targets set in its restructuring plan, the FSA can require it to report on alternative measures to achieve the targets, and also issue a business improvement order requiring it to submit a business improvement plan that indicates concrete measures to achieve the targets. The preferred shares that were previously issued by UFJ Holdings to the Resolution and Collection Corporation were exchanged for our newly issued preferred shares in the merger with UFJ Holdings and, as a result, we were required to submit restructuring plans until those preferred shares were redeemed. As we completed the repayment of the public funds that UFJ Holdings received from the Resolution and Collection Corporation on June 9, 2006, we are no longer required to submit such restructuring plans.

Starting in April 2001, amendments to the Deposit Insurance Law established a new framework which enables the Deposit Insurance Corporation to inject capital into a bank if the Commissioner of the FSA recognizes that it must do so to guard against financial systemic risk.

Personal Information Protection Law. With regards to protection of personal information, the Personal Information Protection Law became fully effective on April 1, 2005. Among other matters, the law requires 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. The FSA announced related guidelines for the financial services sector in December 2004.

Law concerning Protection of Depositors from Illegal Withdrawals Made by Counterfeit or Stolen Cards. This law became effective in February 2006 and requires financial institutions to establish internal systems to prevent illegal withdrawals of deposits made using counterfeit or stolen bank cards. The law 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.

Recent Regulatory Actions. In February 2007, BTMU received an administrative order from the FSA in respect of compliance management at certain of its operations regarding the occurrence of certain inappropriate transactions. The administrative order required, among other things, temporary suspensions of credit extensions to new corporate customers, training of all staff and directors regarding compliance, temporary suspension of the establishment of new domestic corporate business locations, strengthening of the management and internal control framework, presentation and implementation of a business improvement plan, and reports on the progress of such business improvement plan. Further, in June 2007, BTMU received a separate administrative order from the FSA in respect of its overseas business and its investment trust sales and related business. The administrative order required, among other things, BTMU to make improvements of its compliance structure and related internal control functions in its overseas business and its domestic investment trust sales and related business, presentation and implementation of a business improvement plan, and reports on the progress of such business improvement plan.

Also, in January 2007, MUS received a business improvement order from the FSA following a recommendation by the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission of Japan regarding securities transactions conducted by MUS for its proprietary account.

Table of Contents

Proposed government reforms to restrict maximum interest rates on consumer lending business. In December 2006, the Diet passed legislation to reduce the maximum permissible interest rate under the Law Concerning Acceptance of Investment, Cash Deposit and Interest Rate etc., which is currently 29.2% per annum, to 20% per annum. Currently, consumer finance companies are able to charge interest rates exceeding the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Law provided that they satisfy certain conditions set forth in the Law Concerning Lending Business. Accordingly, MUFG's consumer finance subsidiaries and equity-method investees offer loans at interest rates above the Interest Rate Restriction Law. This so-called "gray-zone interest" will be abolished as well. Such reduction in the maximum permissible interest rate will be implemented before mid-2010. Under the reforms, all interest rates will be subject to the lower limits (15-20% per annum) imposed by the Interest Rate Restriction Law, which will compel, or has already compelled, lending institutions to lower the interest rates they charge borrowers.

In addition, the Supreme Court of Japan recently passed decisions concerning interest exceeding the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Law, and the business environment for consumer finance companies in Japan has been altered in favor of borrowers. Due to such changes, borrowers' demands for reimbursement of such excess interest that they have paid to the consumer finance companies have significantly increased and is still holding at high levels.

Furthermore, new regulations that are scheduled to be effective before mid-2010 are expected to require, among other things, consumer finance companies to review the repayment capability of borrowers before lending, thereby limiting the amount of borrowing available to individual borrowers.

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, including merchant banking, insurance underwriting and a full range of securities 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.

We have not elected to become a financial holding company.

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

Table of Contents

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.

US branches and agencies of subsidiary Japanese banks. Under the authority of the IBA, our banking subsidiaries in Japan, BTMU and MUTB, operate seven branches, two agencies and five representative offices in the United States. BTMU operates branches in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Chicago, Illinois; New York, New York; Portland, Oregon; and Seattle, Washington; agencies in Atlanta, Georgia and Houston, Texas; and representative offices in Washington, D.C; 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 that each such 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 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 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 Superintendent of Banks, or the Superintendent, 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 Banking Department. 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 three US banks:

Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Trust Company, New York, New York (through BTMU, a registered bank holding company),

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

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

Table of Contents

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

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the FDIC, is the primary federal agency responsible for the supervision, examination and regulation of the two 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 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 all three US banking subsidiaries. In the event of the failure of an FDIC-insured bank, the FDIC is virtually certain to be appointed as receiver, and would 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 and UNBC, our US subsidiary bank holding company, are subject to applicable risk-based and leverage capital guidelines issued by US regulators for banks and bank holding companies. All of our US banking subsidiaries are well capitalized under those guidelines as they apply to banks, and our US subsidiary bank holding company exceeds all minimum regulatory capital requirements applicable to domestic bank holding companies. 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.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act removed almost all of the pre-existing statutory barriers to affiliations between commercial banks and securities firms by repealing Sections 20 and 32 of the Glass-Steagall Act. At the same time, however, the so-called push-out provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act narrowed the exclusion of banks, including the US branches of foreign banks, from the definitions of broker and dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, potentially requiring all such banks to transfer some activities to affiliated

Table of Contents

broker-dealers. The SEC has issued rules regarding the push-out of dealer functions that became effective on September 30, 2003, and issued rules regarding the push-out requirements for broker functions that became effective on September 28, 2007. The rules must be complied with on the first day of each bank's fiscal year commencing after September 30, 2008. At this time, we do not believe that these push-out rules as adopted will have a significant impact on our business as currently conducted in the United States.

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. 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 incurring 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.

Recent Regulatory Actions. In December 2006, we and BTMU entered into a written agreement with the Federal Reserve Banks of San Francisco and New York and the New York State Banking Department, and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Trust Company, or BTMUT, a subsidiary of BTMU, consented to an Order to Cease and Desist issued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the New York State Banking Department, to strengthen the compliance framework and operations of BTMU, the New York Branch of BTMU and BTMUT, respectively, for preventing money laundering. As a result of the written agreement and the consent to the Order to Cease and Desist, we are required, among other things, to implement corrective measures and submit periodic progress reports to the authorities.

Separately, on September 14, 2007, Union Bank of California, N.A. agreed to a consent order and payment of a civil money penalty of \$10.0 million assessed concurrently by the US Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or OCC, and the US Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, relating to the Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering compliance controls and processes of Union Bank of California. On September 17, 2007, Union Bank of California also entered into a deferred prosecution agreement with the US Department of Justice under which Union Bank of California agreed to a payment of \$21.6 million and the government agreed to defer prosecution of a Bank Secrecy Act Program violation primarily related to the discontinued international banking business of Union Bank of California and dismiss prosecution if Union Bank of California meets the conditions of the deferred prosecution agreement, including complying with the OCC consent order for one year.

In October 2004, Union Bank of California International, or UBOCI, a subsidiary of UNBC, entered into a written agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York relating to its anti-money laundering controls and processes. With the liquidation of UBOCI in March 2007, the written agreement is no longer effective.

The SEC is also currently conducting an inquiry regarding marketing and distribution practices of mutual funds managed by a subsidiary of Union Bank of California. Neither we nor UNBC can be certain at this time as to the final results of that inquiry.

Table of Contents

C. Organizational Structure

The following chart presents our corporate structure summary as at March 31, 2008:

Table of Contents

Set forth below is a list of our principal consolidated subsidiaries at March 31, 2008:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of Ownership Interest (%)	Proportion of Voting Interest (%)
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
The Senshu Bank, Ltd.	Japan	67.96%	68.13%
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.	Japan	46.50%	46.50%
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd.	Japan	52.01%	52.01%
Mitsubishi UFJ Wealth Management Securities, Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd ⁽¹⁾ .	Japan	75.71%	75.77%
Tokyo Credit Services, Ltd.	Japan	74.00%	74.00%
Ryoshin DC Card Company, Ltd.	Japan	75.20%	75.20%
NBL Co., Ltd.	Japan	89.74%	89.74%
Tokyo Associates Finance Corp.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Factors Limited	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
MU Frontier Servicer Co., Ltd.	Japan	94.44%	94.44%
Mitsubishi UFJ Capital Co., Ltd.	Japan	40.26%	40.26%
MU Hands-on Capital Co., Ltd.	Japan	50.00%	50.00%
Defined Contribution Plan Consulting of Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	77.49%	77.49%
Kokusai Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	53.08%	53.14%
Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
MU Investments Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Real Estate Services Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Personal Financial Advisers Co., Ltd.	Japan	73.69%	73.69%
Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Ltd.	Japan	69.45%	69.45%
MU Business Engineering, Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	100.00%
BOT Lease Co., Ltd.	Japan	22.57%	22.57%
UnionBanCal Corporation ⁽²⁾	USA	65.40%	65.40%
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (U.S.A.)	USA	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Global Custody S.A.	Luxembourg	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Wealth Management Bank (Switzerland), Ltd.	Switzerland	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities International plc	UK	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (USA), Inc.	USA	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust International Limited	UK	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (HK) Holdings, Limited	Peoples Republic of China	100.00%	100.00%
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (Singapore), Limited.	USA	100.00%	100.00%
BTMU Capital Corporation	USA	100.00%	100.00%
BTMU Leasing & Finance, Inc.	USA	100.00%	100.00%
PT U Finance Indonesia	Indonesia	95.00%	95.00%
PT BTMU-BRI Finance	Indonesia	55.00%	55.00%
BTMU Lease (Deutschland) GmbH	Germany	100.00%	100.00%
BTMU Participation (Thailand) Co., Ltd.	Thailand	24.49%	24.49%
Mitsubishi UFJ Baillie Gifford Asset Management Limited	UK	51.00%	51.00%
MU Trust Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Peoples Republic of China	100.00%	100.00%

Notes:

- (1) Through a share exchange that became effective on August 1, 2008, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd. became a wholly owned subsidiary of MUFG. On the same day, we entered into a share transfer agreement with The Norinchukin Bank, or Norinchukin, under which we sold some of our Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common shares to Norinchukin.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

- (2) On August 29, 2008, BTMU commenced a cash tender offer for all of the outstanding common stock of UnionBanCal Corporation not held by us. For further information, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospectus Recent Developments.

Table of Contents**D. Property, Plants and Equipment**

Premises and equipment at March 31, 2007 and 2008 consisted of the following:

	2007	2008
	(in millions)	
Land	¥ 449,283	¥ 430,968
Buildings	551,188	585,196
Equipment and furniture	618,513	639,228
Leasehold improvements	346,254	355,484
Construction in progress	12,556	6,679
Total	1,977,794	2,017,555
Less accumulated depreciation	830,283	941,749
Premises and equipment net	¥ 1,147,511	¥ 1,075,806

Our registered address is 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. At March 31, 2008, we and our subsidiaries conducted our operations either in our owned premises or in leased properties.

The following table presents the areas and book values of our material offices and other properties at March 31, 2008:

	Area (in thousands of square feet)	Book value (in millions)
Owned land	65,901	¥ 430,968
Leased land	13,661	
Owned buildings	29,167	253,719
Leased buildings	15,106	

Our owned buildings and land are primarily used by us and our subsidiaries. The above figures include 44,736 thousands of square feet of owned land and 11,731 thousands of square feet of leased land held through a variable interest entity, which property is not directly used for our operations. Most of the buildings and land owned by us are free from material encumbrances.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, we invested approximately ¥187.7 billion in our subsidiaries primarily for office renovations and relocation.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Table of Contents

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.

	Page
Roadmap to Reading the Discussion of Our Operating and Financial Review and Prospects	
<u>Introduction</u>	42
<u>Recent Developments</u>	45
<u>Business Environment</u>	49
<u>Critical Accounting Estimates</u>	53
<u>Accounting Changes and Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements</u>	57
A. <u>Operating Results</u>	58
<u>Results of Operations</u>	58
<u>Business Segment Analysis</u>	69
<u>Geographic Segment Analysis</u>	74
<u>Effect of Change in Exchange Rates on Foreign Currency Translation</u>	75
B. <u>Liquidity and Capital Resources</u>	76
<u>Financial Condition</u>	76
<u>Capital Adequacy</u>	89
<u>Non-exchange Traded Contracts Accounted for at Fair Value</u>	92
C. <u>Research and Development, Patents and Licenses, etc.</u>	93
D. <u>Trend Information</u>	93
E. <u>Off-balance-sheet Arrangements</u>	93
F. <u>Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations</u>	97
G. <u>Safe Harbor</u>	97

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 Securities Co., Ltd., or MUS, 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 operations, 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 Financial Figures

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

The results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflect the pre-merger results of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., or MTFG, for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the post-merger results of MUFG for the six months ended March 31, 2006 as our merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc. completed on October 1, 2005.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
		(in billions)	
Net interest income	¥ 1,648.6	¥ 2,329.8	¥ 2,279.7
Provision for credit losses	110.2	358.6	385.7
Non-interest income	1,067.4	1,947.9	1,778.1
Non-interest expense	2,076.1	2,784.2	3,659.7
Net income (loss)	363.5	581.3	(542.4)
Total assets (at end of period)	186,219.4	186,202.9	190,731.8

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

Net interest income is a function of:

the amount of interest-earning assets,

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.

Non-interest income consists of:

fees and commissions, 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 (losses) net, which primarily include net gains (losses) on currency derivative instruments entered into for trading purposes and transaction gains (losses) on the translation into Japanese yen of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies;

Table of Contents

trading account profits (losses) net, which primarily include net profits (losses) on trading account securities and interest rate derivative contracts entered into for trading purposes;

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

equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees;

gains on sales of loans; and

other non-interest income.

Provision for credit losses is charged to operations to maintain the allowance for credit losses at a level deemed appropriate by management.

Core Business Areas

We operate our main businesses under an integrated business group system, which integrates the operations of BTMU, MUTB, MUS, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and other subsidiaries in the following three areas Retail, Corporate and Trust Assets. These three 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.

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 prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The following chart illustrates the relative contributions to operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 of the three core business areas and the other business areas based on our segment information:

Establishment of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group

In October 2005, MTFG merged with UFJ Holdings to form MUFG. At the same time, our respective trust banking and securities companies merged to form MUTB and MUS. Subsequently, our subsidiary commercial banks merged to form BTMU in January 2006, and our credit card subsidiaries merged to form Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS in April 2007.

The merger marked the creation of a comprehensive financial group with a broad and balanced domestic and international network, and a diverse range of services provided by group companies, complemented by one of the largest customer bases in Japan.

As part of our integration process, we are currently undertaking a significant project to fully integrate the IT systems of the merged commercial bank subsidiaries and the merged trust bank subsidiaries respectively.

Table of Contents

The merger of MTFG and UFJ Holdings was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and the assets and liabilities of UFJ Holdings and its subsidiaries were recorded at fair value as of October 1, 2005. The purchase price of UFJ Holdings amounted to ¥4,406.1 billion, of which ¥4,403.2 billion was recorded in capital surplus relating to the merger with UFJ Holdings and the direct acquisition costs of ¥2.9 billion were included in the purchase price. The total fair value of UFJ Holdings' net assets acquired was ¥2,673.0 billion and the goodwill relating to the merger with UFJ Holdings was ¥1,733.1 billion.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, we recorded an impairment of goodwill of ¥893.7 billion due to the recent global financial market instability that negatively affected the fair value of our reporting units for the purposes of our impairment testing. For further information, see Notes 2 and 10 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Table of Contents

Recent Developments

Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Became a Wholly Owned Subsidiary

On September 30, 2007, MUS became our wholly owned subsidiary through a share exchange between MUS and us. The purpose of making MUS a wholly owned subsidiary is, among other factors, to seize the opportunities presented by the deregulation of the Japanese financial markets and further enhance cooperation between our group companies. We believe that we will be able to further strengthen our securities and investment banking businesses and maximize synergies among our banking, trust and securities businesses. The share exchange ratio was 1.02 shares of MUFG common stock to one share of MUS common stock, valuing the transaction at approximately ¥370 billion. The share exchange occurred subsequent to the effectiveness of the stock split of MUFG shares as described in "Investment Unit Reduction" below.

Merger of UFJ NICOS and DC Card

On April 1, 2007, UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd. and DC Card Co., Ltd., our credit card subsidiaries, merged to become Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS. The objective of the merger was to combine UFJ NICOS' large and extensive network, reputation and product development capabilities with DC Card's co-branding relationships with and acceptance of regional cards.

Share Exchange Transaction to Make Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS a Wholly Owned Subsidiary

In November 2007, we acquired ¥120 billion of newly issued shares of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common stock, thereby increasing our shareholding to approximately 76% of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS' total issued shares. In addition, on May 28, 2008, we and Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS entered into a share exchange agreement. Through a share exchange that became effective on August 1, 2008, pursuant to this agreement, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS became a wholly owned subsidiary of MUFG. The share exchange ratios were set at 0.37 shares of MUFG common stock to one share of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common stock and at 1.39 shares of MUFG common stock to one share of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Class 1 Stock. The objective of the investment and share exchange is to strengthen the financial foundation of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, to further enhance the strategic integrity and flexibility of MUFG, including Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, and to strive for effective utilization of managerial resources within the MUFG Group, to position Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS on par with banks, trusts, and securities companies as a core business entity of the MUFG Group, and to further strengthen and nurture the card business operated by Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS as a strategic focus of our consumer finance business.

Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Entered into a Capital Alliance with Norinchukin

In May 2008, we entered into a basic agreement with The Norinchukin Bank, or Norinchukin, in which we agreed to make Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS a wholly owned subsidiary and then sell a portion of its shares of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common stock to Norinchukin in accordance with detailed terms to be set forth in a share purchase agreement. On August 1, 2008, in accordance with that basic agreement, we entered into a share purchase agreement with Norinchukin, pursuant to which we sold 244 million of Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS common shares to Norinchukin for ¥84,424 million on August 8, 2008.

Business and Capital Alliance with JACCS

In September 2007, we entered into a basic agreement with BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and JACCS Co., Ltd., with respect to a business and capital alliance. As part of the basic agreement, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS transferred its installment credit sales business, automobile loan business and automobile leasing business to JACCS on April 1, 2008. In addition to transferring installment credit sale contracts, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS transferred approximately 340 personnel and five business offices to JACCS. At the same time, we, together with BTMU and Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS, formed a business alliance with JACCS with respect to credit card related operations, installment credit sales business, settlement operations and housing loan related operations. In addition, BTMU acquired approximately ¥9.0 billion of newly issued common shares of JACCS on March 17,

Table of Contents

2008. As a result of the acquisition of the additional JACCS shares, BTMU owns approximately 20% of the voting rights in JACCS and, accordingly, JACCS became our equity method investee.

JALCARD Share Transfer and Business Partnership

In May 2008, BTMU reached an agreement with Japan Airline International Co., Ltd., or JALI, a subsidiary of Japan Airlines Corporation, on the transfer to BTMU of 49.375% of the issued shares of JALCARD Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of JALI, effective on July 1, 2008. As part of the agreement, JALI, JALCARD, BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and JCB Co., Ltd. agreed on a business partnership relating to their credit card operations.

kabu.com Securities Became a Consolidated Subsidiary

To strengthen the retail online securities business and enhance comprehensive Internet-based financial services, BTMU acquired approximately 20% ownership of kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd., a retail online securities company in Japan through tender offers implemented in April and December 2007. As a result of these tender offers, our ownership in kabu.com Securities increased to approximately 51% with kabu.com Securities becoming our consolidated subsidiary.

Merger of Leasing Affiliates

In April 2007, Diamond Lease Company Limited and UFJ Central Leasing Co., Ltd., both of which were our equity method investees, merged to become Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Company Limited. The objective of the merger was to improve their competitiveness and presence in the domestic leasing market. The new company continues to be our equity method investee.

In February 2008, we acquired additional voting shares of Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance. As a result of these acquisitions, our holding of voting shares in Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance increased to approximately 25.9%.

Basic Agreement on Integration between Bank of Ikeda and Senshu Bank

On May 30, 2008, BTMU signed a basic agreement with the Senshu Bank Ltd., a regional bank subsidiary of BTMU headquartered in Osaka and The Bank of Ikeda Ltd., another regional bank headquartered in Osaka, concerning the planned business integration between the two regional banks. Senshu Bank and Bank of Ikeda are planning to establish a new company on April 1, 2009 after the execution of a definitive agreement, which is expected to occur by November 28, 2008. As of March 31, 2008, BTMU owned 3.43% of the outstanding common shares and ¥30.0 billion of non-convertible preferred shares of Bank of Ikeda.

Commencement of a Cash Tender Offer to Acquire All Publicly Held Shares of UNBC

On August 18, 2008, we entered into a merger agreement with UnionBanCal Corporation, or UNBC, in which we hold approximately 65% of the outstanding common shares. In accordance with the merger agreement, on August 29, 2008, BTMU commenced a tender offer to acquire all of the shares of UNBC's common stock not owned by us for US\$73.50 per share in cash. The tender offer will expire on September 26, 2008, unless it is extended. Under the merger agreement, the consummation of the tender offer is expected to be followed by a merger in which any share of UNBC not tendered through the tender offer will be acquired at the same price in cash, subject to customary appraisal rights. The tender offer and the subsequent merger are not subject to a financing condition and do not require Japanese or US bank regulatory or antitrust approval. Upon completion of the merger, UNBC will become our wholly owned subsidiary.

We estimate the total funds required to complete the acquisition of UNBC to be approximately US\$3.5 billion. We intend to use cash on hand to fund the acquisition.

Table of Contents***Commencement of a Cash Tender Offer to Acquire Additional Shares of ACOM***

On September 16, 2008, we commenced a tender offer to acquire, for ¥4,000 per share in cash, up to 38,140,000 shares of common stock of ACOM Co., Ltd., an equity method investee in which we hold approximately 15% of the voting rights. The tender offer will expire on October 21, 2008, unless extended. Pursuant to a subscription agreement entered into between us and ACOM on September 8, 2008, we may purchase up to 18,000,000 newly issued shares of ACOM common stock subsequent to the expiration of the tender offer, allowing us to acquire additional shares to the extent we choose to increase our voting rights to approximately 40%.

Effects of Recent Global Financial Market Instability

The recent global market instability since the second half of 2007 originating primarily from disruptions in the US residential mortgage market has negatively affected our investment portfolio. We continue to hold assets that may decline in value or that may otherwise lead to further losses, and the amount of assets exposed to such risk may increase in the future depending on market conditions and other factors. As of March 31, 2008, the estimated fair value of our securities available for sale was ¥32.4 trillion for debt securities and ¥6.3 trillion for marketable equity securities. Net investment securities losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥1.37 trillion, compared to ¥0.24 trillion in net investment securities gains for the previous fiscal year. This change mainly reflected the impairment losses of ¥0.33 trillion on marketable equity securities available for sale and ¥1.17 trillion on debt securities available for sale. The impairment losses on debt securities were mainly due to the effect of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency transactions amounting to ¥0.86 trillion. For a detailed discussion of our investment portfolio as of March 31, 2008, see A. Operating Results Results of Operations Net investment securities gains (losses) and B. Financial Condition Investment Portfolio below.

The recent global financial market instability has also negatively affected our goodwill. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, we recorded an impairment of goodwill of ¥893.7 billion. This impairment in goodwill was due to, among other factors, the recent global financial market instability which negatively impacted the fair value of our reporting units for purposes of our periodic testing of goodwill for impairment. For a more detailed discussion of our goodwill as of March 31, 2008, see Critical Accounting Estimates Accounting for Goodwill and Intangible Assets and A. Operating Results Results of Operations Non-Interest Expense below.

Filing of a Bankruptcy Petition by Lehman Brothers Holdings

On September 15, 2008, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc., or LBHI, filed a petition under Chapter 11 of the US Bankruptcy Code with the US Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. We determined that the filing by LBHI was attributable to the deterioration of the asset-backed securitization products market and residential mortgage market in the United States subsequent to March 31, 2008, and did not reflect the impact of LBHI's bankruptcy on the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Although the impact of these developments is currently being reviewed, we estimate that these developments will adversely affect income from continuing operations before income tax expense for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009 by approximately ¥20 to ¥30 billion.

Investment Unit Reduction

On September 30, 2007, our minimum stock investment unit with respect to our common stock was reduced to one-tenth of the prior unit through (a) a stock split by which one share was split into 1,000 shares and (b) the adoption of a unit share system under which one unit of our

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

common stock is comprised of 100 shares. The purpose of the investment unit reduction was to broaden our investor base by making our common stock more accessible to potential individual shareholders, thereby achieving our medium and long-term objective of maximizing corporate value.

Regarding our ADRs which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, we changed the ratio of the ADRs in relation to the underlying shares of our common stock as follows:

Ratio before change: 1,000 ADR = 1 common share

Table of Contents

Ratio after change: 1,000 ADR = 1,000 common shares (1:1)

As a result, our share numbers and per share information in this report have been retroactively adjusted.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

As part of our compensation structure, in December 2007, we allotted an aggregate of 10,699 stock acquisition rights to our directors, corporate auditors and officers 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 common share. 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, in July 2008, we allotted an aggregate of 13,681 stock acquisition rights to our directors, corporate auditors and officers 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 common share. The stock acquisition rights are 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.

For more information on the stock-based compensation plans, see Item 6.B. Compensation and Note 32 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Repurchase of Our Own Common Shares

From December 3, 2007 to December 13, 2007, we repurchased 126,513,900 shares of our common stock for approximately ¥150 billion to improve our capital efficiency and to allow the implementation of flexible capital policies in response to changes in the business environment.

Issuance of Preferred Securities by Special Purpose Companies

In order to enhance the flexibility of our capital management, in December 2007, MUFG Capital Finance 6 Limited, a special purpose company established in the Cayman Islands, issued ¥150 billion in non-cumulative and non-dilutive perpetual preferred securities in an offering targeting Japanese institutional investors.

These preferred securities were reflected in our Tier I capital as of March 31, 2008 under the BIS capital adequacy requirements, which is calculated primarily from our Japanese GAAP financial information. However, for accounting purposes under US GAAP, because those special purpose companies are not consolidated entities, the loans, which are made to us from the proceeds from the preferred securities issued by the

special purpose company, are presented as long-term debt on our consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2008.

Also, in September 2008, MUFG Capital Finance 7 Limited, a special purpose company established in the Cayman Islands, issued ¥222 billion in non-cumulative and non-dilutive perpetual preferred securities in an offering targeting Japanese institutional investors. These securities are also accounted for as part of our Tier I capital.

Redemption of Preferred Securities issued by Special Purpose Companies

In January 2008, UFJ Capital Finance 4 Limited, a special purpose company established in the Cayman Islands, redeemed in total ¥106 billion of non-cumulative and non-dilutive perpetual preferred securities. These securities were previously accounted for as part of our Tier I capital.

In June 2008, Tokai Preferred Capital Company L.L.C., a special purpose company established in Delaware, redeemed in total US\$1 billion of non-cumulative and non-dilutive perpetual preferred securities. These securities were previously accounted for as part of our Tier I capital.

Table of Contents

Business Environment

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

The Japanese economy showed a moderate slowdown, partly offset by Japan's continuous strong exports to emerging countries. However, private consumption grew at a sluggish pace due to the weakness of wage growth. Towards the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, business confidence rapidly worsened and uncertainty increased about a corporate performance downturn because of a slowdown in overseas economies as well as a steep rise in the price of raw materials and oil prices. The rate of increase in the consumer price index accelerated towards the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 mainly due to soaring oil prices.

The Bank of Japan kept its uncollateralized overnight call rate target unchanged at 0.5% from the prior year. Although long-term interest rates rose in June, they have been on a downward trend with some fluctuations. As of mid-September 2008, the uncollateralized overnight call rate target was around 0.5% and the yield on ten-year Japanese government bonds was around 1.5%. The following chart shows the interest rate trends in Japan since April 2006:

Table of Contents

Regarding the Japanese stock market, the Nikkei Stock Average, which is an average of 225 blue chip stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, declined from ¥17,287.65 at March 30, 2007 to ¥12,525.54 at March 31, 2008. As for the Tokyo Stock Price Index, or TOPIX, a composite index of all stocks listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the index declined from 1,713.61 at March 30, 2007 to 1,212.96 at March 31, 2008, mainly due to a slowdown of the Japanese economy and the uncertainty of the overseas economies. As of mid-September 2008, the Nikkei Stock Average was around ¥11,700 and TOPIX was around 1,120. The following chart shows the daily closing price of the Nikkei Stock Average since April 2006.

Table of Contents

In the foreign exchange markets, the Japanese yen/US dollar foreign exchange rate was around ¥118 to US\$1 at the beginning of April 2007, and the yen generally continued to appreciate during the year and broke ¥100 to US\$1 in March 2008. Thereafter, the Japanese yen depreciated slightly to around ¥100 to ¥110 to US\$1 and, as of mid-September 2008, the Japanese yen/US dollar foreign exchange rate was around ¥105 to US\$1. Against the Euro, the Japanese yen was traded in a range of approximately between ¥157 and ¥168 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, and finished around ¥157 to the Euro at the end of March 2008. As of mid-September 2008, the Japanese yen/Euro foreign exchange rate was around ¥150 to the Euro. The following chart shows the foreign exchange rates expressed in Japanese yen per US dollar since April 2006:

Based on the average official land prices set by the government, average land prices in Japan as of January 1, 2008 increased for two years in a row after a consecutive 16-year decline that ended in 2006. Nationwide residential land prices and land prices for commercial properties as of January 1, 2008 rose by 1.3% and 3.8%, respectively, compared to January 1, 2007. In the three major metropolitan areas, Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, residential land prices on average rose by 4.3% over the last two years starting in January 1, 2006, and commercial properties rose by 10.4% over the last three years starting in January 1, 2005. On the other hand, in the local regions of Japan, which consist of regions other than the major metropolitan areas, residential land prices on average declined by 1.8%, and commercial properties declined by 1.4%, for four years in a row after January 1, 2004.

According to Teikoku Databank, a Japanese research institution, the number of companies who filed for legal bankruptcy in Japan between April 2007 and March 2008 was approximately 11,300, an increase of approximately 18% from the previous fiscal year, mainly due to an increase in legal bankruptcies of small sized companies, especially in construction, retail, and service sectors. Similarly, the aggregate amount of liabilities subject to bankruptcy filings for the same period was approximately ¥5.5 trillion, an increase of approximately 5% from the previous fiscal year, owing to an increase in the number of bankruptcy filings and a large-scale real estate related bankruptcy.

Table of Contents

International Financial Markets

With respect to the international financial and economic environment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, uncertainty about the outlook for overseas economies, especially the United States economy, significantly increased. The US economy has further decelerated since the beginning of 2008 due to the turmoil in the financial markets triggered by the collapse of the residential mortgage market which has resulted in reduced liquidity, greater volatility, widening of credit spreads and a lack of price transparency in the United States. Meanwhile, the European economy has shown clear signs of slowdown. In contrast, economies of the emerging countries, such as the Chinese economy, sustained high growth.

In the United States, the target for the federal funds rate has been lowered by 3.0 percentage points to 2.25% in total since last fall in response to the deteriorating market conditions until March 2008, and was further lowered to 2.00% in April 2008. In the EU, the European Central Bank kept its key interest rate unchanged at 4.0% due to the strong concern about inflation in Europe until March 2008, and raised it 0.25 percentage points to 4.25% in July 2008.

Table of Contents

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements 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: (1) SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and can be estimated; and (2) SFAS No. 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan and SFAS No. 118, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan Income Recognition and Disclosures, which require 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 effective interest rate and the fair value of collateral or the loan's observable market value, on the other hand.

Our allowance for credit losses consists of an allocated allowance and an unallocated allowance. The allocated allowance comprises (a) the allowance for specifically identified problem loans, (b) the allowance for large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans, (c) the allowance for loans exposed to specific country risk and (d) the formula allowance. Both the allowance for loans exposed to specific country risk and the formula allowance are provided for performing loans that are not subject to either the allowance for specifically identified problem loans or the allowance for large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans. The allowance for loans exposed to specific country risk covers transfer risk which is not specifically covered by other types of allowance. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when actual events occur.

The allowance for specifically identified problem loans, which represent large-balance, non-homogeneous loans that have been individually determined to be impaired, is calculated by using various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss. Historical loss information, discounted cash flows, fair value of collateral and secondary market information are all used to estimate those losses.

Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans are collectively evaluated for impairment, and the allowance for such loans is established through a process that begins with estimates of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. These estimates are based upon various analyses, including historical delinquency and credit loss experience.

The allowance for loans exposed to specific country risk is based on an estimate of probable losses relating to our exposure to countries that we identify as having a high degree of transfer risk. We use a country risk grading system that assigns risk ratings to individual countries. To determine the risk rating, we consider the instability of foreign currency and difficulties regarding our borrowers' ability to service their debt.

The formula allowance uses a model based on historical losses as an indicator of future probable losses. However, the use of historical losses is inherently uncertain and as a result could differ from losses incurred in the future. However, since this history is updated with the most recent loss information, the differences that might otherwise occur are mitigated.

Our actual losses could be more or less than the estimates. The unallocated allowance captures losses that are attributable to various economic events, industry or geographic sectors whose impact on the portfolio have occurred but have yet to be recognized in the allocated allowance. For further information regarding our

Table of Contents

allowance for credit losses, see B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Allowance for Credit Losses, Nonperforming and Past Due Loans.

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. Such allowance is included in other liabilities. With regard to the 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.

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. 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.

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 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, indicators of an other than temporary decline for both debt and marketable equity securities include, but are not limited to, the extent of decline in fair value below cost and the length of time that the decline in fair value below cost has continued. If a decline in fair value below cost is 20% or more or has continued for six months or more, we generally deem such decline as an indicator of an other than temporary decline. We also consider the current financial condition and near-term prospects of issuers primarily based on the credit standing of the issuers as determined by our credit rating system.

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, were determined not to be impaired in some cases, on the basis of the respective subsidiary's ability and positive intent to hold such securities to maturity.

The determination of other than temporary impairment for certain securities held by UNBC, our US subsidiary, which primarily consist of securities backed by the full faith and credit of the US government and corporate asset-backed and debt securities, are made on the basis of a cash flow analysis of securities and/or the ability of UNBC to hold such securities to maturity.

Nonmarketable equity securities. Nonmarketable equity securities are equity securities of companies that are not publicly traded or are thinly traded. Such securities are primarily held at cost less other than temporary impairment if applicable. For the securities carried at cost, we consider factors such as the credit standing of issuers and the extent of decline in net assets of issuers to determine whether the decline is other

than temporary. When we determine that the decline is other than temporary, 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. When the decline is other than temporary, certain nonmarketable equity securities issued by public companies, such as preferred stock convertible to marketable

Table of Contents

common stock in the future, are written down to fair value estimated by 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 payments as appropriate.

The markets for equity securities and debt securities are inherently volatile, and the values of both types of securities have fluctuated significantly in recent years. Accordingly, 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 6 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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 in future periods.

In determining a valuation allowance, we perform a review of future taxable income (exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards) and future reversals of existing taxable 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.

Among other factors, 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 is 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 further information on the amount of operating loss carryforwards and the expiration dates, see Note 11 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 allowance may not be sufficient. If the estimated allowance is not sufficient, we will incur additional deferred tax expenses, which could materially affect our operating results and financial condition in future periods.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Tax reserves. We provide reserves for unrecognized tax benefits as required under FASB Interpretation, or FIN, No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. In applying the standards of the Interpretation, 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.

Table of Contents

The Interpretation 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 available, the price is used for the fair value and control premium is also considered. For a reporting unit which an observable quoted market price is not available, the fair value is determined using an income approach. In the income approach, discounted cash flows are calculated by taking the net present value based on each reporting unit's internal forecasts. Cash flows are discounted using a discount rate approximating the weighted average cost of capital, and the discount rate reflects current market capitalization. A control premium factor is considered for the market capitalization as well. 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 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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 price. We also evaluate input from our actuaries, including their reviews of asset class return expectations.

We adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R) as of March 31, 2007. See *Accounting Changes - Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* in Note 1 and Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for further information.

Valuation of Financial Instruments with No Available Market Prices

Fair values for the substantial majority of our portfolio of financial instruments, including available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, trading accounts and derivatives, with no available market prices are determined based upon externally verifiable model inputs and quoted prices. All financial models, which are used for independent risk monitoring, must be validated and periodically reviewed by qualified personnel independent of the area that created the model. The fair value of derivatives is determined based upon liquid market prices evidenced by exchange-traded prices, broker-dealer quotations or prices of other transactions with similarly rated counterparties. If available, quoted market prices provide the best indication of value. If quoted market prices are not available for fixed maturity securities and derivatives, we discount expected cash flows using market interest rates commensurate with the credit quality and maturity of the investment. Alternatively, we may use matrix or model pricing to determine an appropriate fair value. In determining fair values, we consider various factors, including time value, volatility factors and underlying options, warrants and derivatives.

The estimated fair values of financial instruments without quoted market prices were as follows:

	At March 31,	
	2007	2008
	(in billions)	
Financial assets:		
Trading account assets, excluding derivatives	¥ 6,927	¥ 8,381
Investment securities	40,556	35,819
Derivative financial instruments, net		834
Financial liabilities:		
Trading account liabilities, excluding derivatives	797	215
Obligations to return securities received as collateral	3,649	5,084
Derivative financial instruments, net		67

A significant portion of trading account assets and liabilities, excluding derivatives, investment securities and obligations to return securities received as collateral consists of Japanese national government and agency bonds, and foreign government and official institutions bonds, for which prices are actively quoted among brokers and are readily available but are not publicly reported and therefore are not considered quoted market prices. Additionally, a substantial portion of derivative financial instruments are comprised of over-the-counter interest rate and currency swaps and options. Estimates of fair value of these derivative transactions are determined using quantitative models with multiple market inputs, which can be validated through external sources, including brokers and market transactions with third parties.

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.

Table of Contents**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, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2006	2007 (in billions)	2008
Interest income	¥ 2,530.7	¥ 3,915.7	¥ 4,366.8
Interest expense	882.1	1,585.9	2,087.1
Net interest income	1,648.6	2,329.8	2,279.7
Provision for credit losses	110.2	358.6	385.7
Non-interest income	1,067.4	1,947.9	1,778.1
Non-interest expense	2,076.1	2,784.2	3,659.7
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	529.7	1,134.9	12.4
Income tax expense	165.5	552.8	553.1
Income (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	364.2	582.1	(540.7)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations net	9.0	(0.8)	(1.7)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax	(9.7)		
Net income (loss)	¥ 363.5	¥ 581.3	¥ (542.4)

We reported a net loss of ¥542.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, compared to a net income of ¥581.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. Our basic loss per common share (net loss available to common shareholders) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥54.05, compared with our basic earnings per common share of ¥29.86 for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. Income from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥12.4 billion, compared with ¥1,134.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Our merger with UFJ Holdings completed on October 1, 2005 was the major factor in many of the changes in our consolidated statements of operations between the two fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007. The results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflect the pre-merger results of MTFG for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the post-merger results of MUFG for the six months ended March 31, 2006. The results for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 reflect the post-merger results of MUFG for the full twelve-month period.

Table of Contents**Net Interest Income**

The following is a summary of the interest rate spread for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	2006		Fiscal years ended March 31, 2007		2008	
	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate	Average balance	Average rate
(in billions, except percentages)						
Interest-earning assets:						
Domestic	¥ 104,942.8	1.30%	¥ 130,196.1	1.63%	¥ 123,196.2	1.78%
Foreign	30,442.5	3.85	38,571.2	4.65	49,271.1	4.41
Total	¥ 135,385.3	1.87%	¥ 168,767.3	2.32%	¥ 172,467.3	2.53%
Financed by:						
Interest-bearing funds:						
Domestic	¥ 98,788.9	0.37%	¥ 122,332.7	0.54%	¥ 123,231.9	0.69%
Foreign	19,331.3	2.65	24,463.3	3.78	32,920.1	3.74
Total	118,120.2	0.75	146,796.0	1.08	156,152.0	1.34
Non-interest-bearing funds	17,265.1		21,971.3		16,315.3	
Total	¥ 135,385.3	0.65%	¥ 168,767.3	0.94%	¥ 172,467.3	1.21%
Spread on:						
Interest-bearing funds		1.12%		1.24%		1.19%
Total funds		1.22%		1.38%		1.32%

We use interest rate and other derivative contracts for hedging 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 positions. Therefore, our net interest income for each of the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 was not materially affected by gains or losses resulting from such derivative instruments.

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

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

Net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥2,279.7 billion, a decrease of ¥50.1 billion, from ¥2,329.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This decrease was mainly due to an increase in the average interest rate on domestic interest-bearing funds and an increase in the average balance of foreign interest-bearing funds. These increases offset the effect of the increase in the average balance of foreign interest-earning assets.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

The average interest rate spread on interest-bearing funds decreased five basis points from 1.24% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to 1.19% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the average rate on interest-earning assets increased partly due to an increase in the expected cash flows from impaired loans acquired in the merger with UFJ Holdings, which cash flows are accounted for as adjustments to accretable yields under Statement of Position 03-3, Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, the increase in the expected cash flows from such impaired loans was smaller than that for the previous fiscal year. The average interest rate spread on total funds decreased, showing a decrease of six basis points from 1.38% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to 1.32% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

Average interest-earning assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were ¥172,467.3 billion, an increase of ¥3,700.0 billion, from ¥168,767.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of ¥3,494.3 billion in foreign call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions, an increase of ¥3,493.3 billion in foreign loans, an increase of ¥1,600.7 billion in foreign interest-earning deposits in other banks and an increase of ¥1,538.8 billion in foreign investment securities. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of ¥4,718.6 billion in domestic investment securities and a decrease of ¥2,016.9 billion in domestic loans. The increase in foreign loans was mainly due to the growth of the lending to Japanese and non-Japanese customers in Asia, the United States and Europe.

Average interest-bearing funds for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were ¥156,152.0 billion, an increase of ¥9,356.0 billion, from ¥146,796.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase of ¥3,779.3 billion in foreign interest-bearing deposits, an increase of ¥3,494.3 billion in foreign call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions and an increase of ¥2,183.3 billion in domestic deposits. The increase in foreign interest-bearing deposits was mainly due to the fact that large deposits from foreign central banks and government sponsored investment corporations increased in response to the recent difficult market conditions.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006

Net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥2,329.8 billion, an increase of ¥681.2 billion, from ¥1,648.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. This increase was mainly due to the fact that net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only that of the post-merger MUFG for six months (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting that of the pre-merger MTFG only), while net interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected that of the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, interest rates in Japan, the United States and Europe generally increased. In the rising interest rate environment in Japan during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, the increase in average rates on domestic interest-earning assets, such as loans, was larger than the increase in average rates on domestic interest-bearing funds, such as deposits. This increase in interest rate spread contributed to the increase in our net interest income.

The average interest rate spread on interest-bearing funds increased, showing an increase of 12 basis points from 1.12% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to 1.24% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The average interest rate spread on total funds also increased, showing an increase of 16 basis points from 1.22% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to 1.38% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Average interest-earning assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥168,767.3 billion, an increase of ¥33,382.0 billion, from ¥135,385.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in domestic interest-earning assets, as the average balance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected that of the post-merger results of MUFG for the full twelve-month period compared to the average balance for the previous fiscal year, which reflected only that of the post-merger MUFG for six months (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting that of the pre-merger MTFG only).

Average interest-bearing funds for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥146,796.0 billion, an increase of ¥28,675.8 billion, from ¥118,120.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in domestic interest-bearing deposits. The increase in domestic interest-bearing deposits was mainly due to the fact that the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only six months of the post-merger MUFG (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting the pre-merger MTFG only), while the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period.

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 a description of the approach and methodology used to establish the

Table of Contents

allowance for credit losses, see B. Liquidity and Capital Resources Financial Condition Allowance for Credit Losses, Nonperforming and Past Due Loans.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

Provision for credit losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥385.7 billion, an increase of ¥27.1 billion from ¥358.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase in provision for credit losses was mainly due to the downgrade in credit rating of certain overseas borrowers.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006

Provision for credit losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥358.6 billion, an increase of ¥248.4 billion from ¥110.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The increase in provision for credit losses was mainly due to the downgrade in credit rating of a large borrower in the transportation industry. Additionally, provision for credit losses increased in the consumer finance industry.

Non-Interest Income

The following table is a summary of our non-interest income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
	(in billions)		
Fees and commissions:			
Trust fees	¥ 121.4	¥ 146.0	¥ 156.3
Fees on funds transfer and service charges for collections	105.5	151.3	152.9
Fees and commissions on international business	62.2	70.2	69.7
Fees and commissions on credit card business	110.1	164.2	138.0
Service charges on deposits	35.9	37.5	36.1
Fees and commissions on securities business	145.2	136.6	130.7
Fees on real estate business	45.8	60.2	44.5
Insurance commissions	48.5	52.2	43.0
Fees and commissions on stock transfer agency services	39.4	73.7	72.3
Guarantee fees	53.1	88.3	86.3
Fees on investment funds business	79.7	152.8	161.5
Other fees and commissions	186.5	274.2	225.8
Total	1,033.3	1,407.2	1,317.1
Foreign exchange gains (losses) net	(322.4)	(162.0)	1,295.9
Trading account profits net:			
Net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts	(347.1)	212.8	520.6
Net profits (losses) on trading account securities, excluding derivatives	363.5	192.0	(122.2)

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Total	16.4	404.8	398.4
Investment securities gains (losses) net:			
Net gains on sales of securities available for sale:			
Debt securities	155.7	188.5	1.2
Marketable equity securities	196.7	105.7	83.8
Impairment losses on securities available for sale:			
Debt securities	(275.9)	(38.1)	(1,169.1)
Marketable equity securities	(5.2)	(71.3)	(331.3)
Other	18.6	53.5	42.3
Total	89.9	238.3	(1,373.1)
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees	22.3	(56.9)	(34.5)
Government grant for transfer of substitutional portion of Employees Pension Fund Plans	103.0		
Gains on sales of loans	34.8	23.1	11.8
Other non-interest income	90.1	93.4	162.5
Total non-interest income	¥ 1,067.4	¥ 1,947.9	¥ 1,778.1

Table of Contents

Net foreign exchange gains (losses) primarily include transaction gains (losses) on the translation into Japanese yen of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and net gains (losses) on currency derivative instruments entered into for trading purposes. 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 liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are included in current earnings. Transaction gains (losses) on translation into Japanese yen of securities available for sale, such as bonds denominated in foreign currencies, are not included in current earnings, but are reflected in other changes in equity from nonowner sources. However, if we recognize an impairment loss on foreign currency-denominated securities available for sale due to the appreciation of the Japanese yen against the relevant foreign currency, such impairment loss is included in current earnings as part of investment securities losses.

Net trading account profits primarily include net gains (losses) on trading account securities and interest rate and other derivative instruments entered into for trading purposes. Trading account assets or liabilities are carried at fair value and any changes in the value of trading account assets or liabilities, including interest rate derivatives, are recorded in net trading account profits. 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 investment securities gains (losses) primarily include net gains 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, 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

Non-interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥1,778.1 billion, a decrease of ¥169.8 billion, from ¥1,947.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease of ¥1,611.4 billion in net investment securities gains and a decrease of ¥90.1 billion in fees and commissions. These decreases were offset by an increase of ¥1,457.9 billion in net foreign exchange gains and an increase of ¥69.1 billion in other non-interest income.

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were ¥1,317.1 billion, a decrease of ¥90.1 billion, from ¥1,407.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease of ¥48.4 billion in other fees and commissions, a decrease of ¥26.2 billion in fees and commissions on credit card business, and a decrease of ¥15.7 billion in fees on real estate business due to a decrease of business volume.

Net foreign exchange gains (losses)

Net foreign exchange gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were ¥1,295.9 billion, compared to net foreign exchange losses of ¥162.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The improvement in foreign exchange gains (losses) was due mainly to the larger appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. For reference, the foreign exchange rate expressed in Japanese yen per US\$1.00 by BTMU was ¥117.47 at March 31, 2006, ¥118.05 at March 30, 2007 and ¥100.19 at March 31, 2008. All transaction gains or losses on translation of monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are

included in current earnings. As we maintain monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies for our asset liability management, net foreign exchange gains (losses) fluctuate with the appreciation (depreciation) of the Japanese yen.

Table of Contents

Net trading account profits

Net trading account profits of ¥398.4 billion were recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, compared to net trading account profits of ¥404.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts were largely affected by the impact of the decrease (increase) in Japanese long-term interest rates on interest rate swaps principally held for risk management purposes. Although such contracts are generally entered into for risk management purposes, a majority of them did not meet the conditions to qualify for hedge accounting under US GAAP and thus are accounted for as trading positions.

Though Japanese yen short-term interest rates generally rose during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 compared to the previous fiscal year, long-term interest rates generally declined. This decline in long-term interest rates had a favorable impact on our interest rate swap portfolios, in which we generally maintained net receive-fix and pay-variable positions, for managing interest rate risks on domestic deposits. The increase in net profits on interest rate and other derivative contracts of ¥307.8 billion was offset by a decrease in net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives of ¥314.2 billion, primarily reflecting the increase in loss on sales and revaluation from trading in debt and equity securities primarily due to unfavorable market conditions.

Net investment securities gains (losses)

Net investment securities losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were ¥1,373.1 billion, compared to net investment securities gains of ¥238.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

The net investment securities losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 mainly reflected the impairment losses of ¥1,169.1 billion on debt securities available for sale and of ¥331.3 billion on marketable equity securities available for sale. The increase in impairment losses on debt securities was mainly due to the appreciation of the Japanese yen against US dollar in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The amount of impairment losses attributable to the appreciation of the Japanese yen against foreign currencies was ¥863.2 billion. The increase in impairment losses on marketable equity securities was due to a decline in Japanese stock prices in the fiscal year 2008. The Nikkei Stock Average, which is an average of 225 blue chip stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, was ¥17,287.65 at March 30, 2007 and ¥12,525.54 at March 31, 2008.

Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees

We recorded equity in losses of equity method investees of ¥34.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, compared to equity in losses of equity method investees of ¥56.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The decrease in losses in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was mainly due to reduced losses of an equity method investee in the consumer finance business.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006

Non-interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥1,947.9 billion, an increase of ¥880.5 billion, from ¥1,067.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. This increase was primarily due to an increase of ¥388.4 billion in net trading account profits, an increase of ¥373.9 billion in fees and commissions and an increase of ¥148.4 billion in net investment securities gains. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of ¥103.0 billion in government grant for the transfer of the substitutional portion of employees' pension fund plans, as there were no such transfers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥1,407.2 billion, an increase of ¥373.9 billion, from ¥1,033.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. This increase was mainly due to the fact

Table of Contents

that the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only six months of the post-merger MUFG (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting the pre-merger MTFG only), while the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period.

Net foreign exchange gains (losses)

Net foreign exchange losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥162.0 billion, compared to net foreign exchange losses of ¥322.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The improvement in foreign exchange losses was due mainly to the smaller depreciation of the Japanese yen against foreign currencies in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. For reference, the foreign exchange rate expressed in Japanese yen per US\$1.00 by BTMU was ¥107.39 at March 31, 2005, ¥117.47 at March 31, 2006 and ¥118.05 at March 30, 2007. The foreign exchange rate expressed in Japanese yen per 1.00 by BTMU was ¥138.87 at March 31, 2005, ¥142.81 at March 31, 2006 and ¥157.33 at March 30, 2007. All transaction gains or losses on translation of monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are included in current earnings. However, the transaction gains or losses on translation of securities available for sale, such as bonds denominated in foreign currencies, are not included in current earnings but are reflected in other changes in equity from nonowner sources. As we maintain monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies for our asset liability management, net foreign exchange gains (losses) fluctuate with the appreciation (depreciation) of the Japanese yen.

Net trading account profits (losses)

Net trading account profits of ¥404.8 billion were recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, compared to net trading account profits of ¥16.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.

Net profits (losses) on interest rate and other derivative contracts were largely affected by the impact of the increase (decrease) in Japanese long-term interest rates on interest rate swaps principally held for risk management purposes. Although such contracts are generally entered into for risk management purposes, a majority of them did not meet the conditions to qualify for hedge accounting under US GAAP and thus are accounted for as trading positions.

Though Japanese yen short-term interest rates generally rose during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to the previous fiscal year, long-term interest rates generally declined. This decline in long-term interest rates had a favorable impact on our interest rate swap portfolios, in which we generally maintained net receive-fix and pay-variable positions, for managing interest rate risks on domestic deposits. The increase in net profits on interest rate and other derivative contracts of ¥559.9 billion was partially offset by a decrease in net profits on trading account securities, excluding derivatives of ¥171.5 billion, primarily reflecting the decline in profits from trading in debt and equity securities at MUS primarily due to unfavorable market conditions.

Net investment securities gains (losses)

Net investment securities gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 were ¥238.3 billion, an increase of ¥148.4 billion, from ¥89.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

The increase in net investment securities gains for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 mainly reflected the fact that net gains on sales of Japanese government bonds increased as the book value of such bonds declined due to impairment losses recorded during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in net gains on sales of marketable equity securities and an increase in impairment losses on marketable equity securities. The decrease in net gains on sales of marketable equity securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was partly due to a one-time adjustment to the book value of some of our marketable equity securities in connection with the merger with UFJ Holdings. The increase in impairment losses on marketable equity securities was due to the fact that a larger number of our marketable equity securities were trading at depressed prices in a stagnant Japanese stock market in the fiscal year 2007, compared to a generally rising stock

Table of Contents

market in the previous fiscal year. The Nikkei Stock Average, which is an average of 225 blue chip stocks listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, was ¥11,668.95 at March 31, 2005, ¥17,059.66 at March 31, 2006 and ¥17,287.65 at March 30, 2007.

Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees

We recorded equity in losses of equity method investees for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 of ¥56.9 billion, compared to equity in earnings of equity method investees of ¥22.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The negative change in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was mainly due to losses in an equity method investee in the consumer finance business.

Non-Interest Expense

The following table shows a summary of our non-interest expense for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
	(in billions)		
Salaries and employee benefits	¥ 746.4	¥ 862.4	¥ 909.8
Occupancy expenses net	146.9	179.4	173.2
Fees and commission expenses	218.4	238.0	218.1
Outsourcing expenses, including data processing	168.0	267.9	248.2
Depreciation of premises and equipment	81.3	118.9	179.6
Amortization of intangible assets	179.5	264.9	252.9
Impairment of intangible assets	0.3	184.8	78.7
Insurance premiums, including deposit insurance	89.7	112.8	112.4
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	157.2	16.9	39.4
Communications	44.4	62.2	65.3
Taxes and public charges	58.3	79.7	83.4
Provision for repayment of excess interest	12.9	106.2	2.8
Impairment of goodwill			893.7
Other non-interest expenses	172.8	290.1	402.2
Total non-interest expense	¥ 2,076.1	¥ 2,784.2	¥ 3,659.7

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

Non-interest expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥3,659.7 billion, an increase of ¥875.5 billion from the previous fiscal year. This increase was primarily due to the impairment of goodwill which we recorded during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 in the amount of ¥893.7 billion, but for which we did not record any amount for the previous fiscal year. The increase in non-interest expenses was partially offset by decreases in impairment of intangible assets and provision for repayment of excess interest.

Salaries and employee benefits

Salaries and employee benefits for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were ¥909.8 billion, an increase of ¥47.4 billion from ¥862.4 billion for the previous fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to an increase in the one-time severance payments related to an early retirement program, totaling approximately ¥37 billion, made by a consumer finance subsidiary.

Depreciation of premises and equipment

Depreciation of premises and equipment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥179.6 billion, an increase of ¥60.7 billion from ¥118.9 billion for the previous fiscal year. This increase primarily reflected the fact

Table of Contents

that we reviewed the salvage values of premises and equipment and decided to change the estimated salvage values of these assets to ¥1 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This change had an adverse impact on our income from continuing operations before income tax expense and net loss of ¥53 billion and ¥31 billion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. For further information, see Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Impairment of intangible assets

Impairment of intangible assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥78.7 billion, a decrease of ¥106.1 billion, from ¥184.8 billion for the previous fiscal year. The decrease was mainly due to our having no impairment of intangible assets related to a subsidiary in the consumer finance business whereas a significant amount was provided during the previous fiscal year.

Provision for repayment of excess interest

Provision for repayment of excess interest for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥2.8 billion, a decrease of ¥103.4 billion from ¥106.2 billion for the previous fiscal year. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the provision for repayment of excess interest at our consumer finance subsidiaries.

Impairment of goodwill

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, we recorded an impairment of goodwill of ¥893.7 billion. We recorded an impairment in goodwill due to, among other factors, the recent global financial market instability which negatively impacted the fair value of our reporting units for purposes of our periodic testing of goodwill for impairment. We did not record an impairment of goodwill for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. For further information, see Note 10 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006

Non-interest expense for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥2,784.2 billion, an increase of ¥708.1 billion from the previous fiscal year. This increase was primarily due to increases in most types of expenses, especially salaries and employee benefits and other non-interest expenses. These increases reflected the fact that the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only six months of the post-merger MUFG (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting the pre-merger MTFG only), while the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period.

Outsourcing expenses, including data processing

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Outsourcing expenses, including data processing, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥267.9 billion, an increase of ¥99.9 billion, from ¥168.0 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to increased expenses related to the merger with UFJ Holdings.

Amortization of intangible assets

Amortization of intangible assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥264.9 billion, an increase of ¥85.4 billion, from ¥179.5 billion for the previous fiscal year. This increase was mainly due to the amortization of core deposit intangibles recognized in the merger with UFJ Holdings, as well as the amortization of IT systems-related software, which also increased due to the merger.

Impairment of intangible assets

Impairment of intangible assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥184.8 billion, an increase of ¥184.5 billion, from ¥0.3 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to the impairment of

Table of Contents

intangible assets related to our subsidiary in the consumer finance business caused by the downward revision of projected earnings of the subsidiary due to adverse changes in the consumer finance business environment.

Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries

Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥16.9 billion, a decrease of ¥140.3 billion, from ¥157.2 billion for the previous fiscal year. The decrease mainly reflects a decrease in income from our consolidated subsidiaries and variable interest entities, including, in particular, losses recorded at a consumer finance subsidiary.

Provision for repayment of excess interest

Provision for repayment of excess interest for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥106.2 billion, an increase of ¥93.3 billion from ¥12.9 billion for the previous fiscal year. The increase was mainly due to an increase in allowance for repayment at our consumer finance subsidiaries which reflected a rise in borrowers' claims for reimbursement of excess interest payments.

Income Tax Expense

The following table presents a summary of our income tax expense:

	2006	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2007	2008
	(in billions, except percentages)		
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	¥ 529.7	¥ 1,134.9	¥ 12.4
Income tax expense	¥ 165.5	¥ 552.8	¥ 553.1
Effective income tax rate	31.2%	48.7%	4,476.3%
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, 2006, 2007 and 2008 are summarized as follows:

	2006	2007	2008
	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
Combined normal effective statutory tax rate	40.6%	40.6%	40.6%
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from:			
Nondeductible expenses	0.7	0.2	24.9
Dividends from foreign subsidiaries	1.6	0.9	101.8
Foreign tax credit and payments	1.4	0.8	10.2
Lower tax rates applicable to income of subsidiaries	(6.9)	(0.5)	(79.0)

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Minority interests	9.5	0.6	143.7
Change in valuation allowance	0.2	7.2	1,400.7
Realization of previously unrecognized tax effects of subsidiaries	(16.5)		(5.0)
Nontaxable dividends received	(1.7)	(1.4)	(152.3)
Tax expense on capital transactions by a subsidiary	4.4		
Impairment of goodwill			2,937.4
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	2.2	0.9	36.3
Other net	(4.3)	(0.6)	17.0
Effective income tax rate	31.2%	48.7%	4,476.3%

The effective income tax rate of 4,476.3% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was 4,435.7 percentage points higher than the combined normal effective statutory tax rate of 40.6%. This higher tax rate was primarily due to the fact that an impairment of goodwill was recorded under US GAAP, decreasing our income from

Table of Contents

continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle to ¥12.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Under Japanese tax law, such impairment of goodwill was not deductible in computing our taxable income and, accordingly, our income tax expense was significantly higher in comparison to our income from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle reported under US GAAP. In addition, the higher effective income tax rate reflected an additional valuation allowance related to operating loss carryforwards that were no longer deemed to be more likely than not to be realized, due to a decline in estimated future taxable income resulting from the downturn in financial and banking businesses caused by disruptions in the global financial markets.

The effective income tax rate of 48.7% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was 8.1 percentage points higher than the combined normal effective statutory tax rate of 40.6%. This higher tax rate primarily reflected an addition of valuation allowance for certain companies, including a subsidiary in the consumer finance business.

The effective income tax rate of 31.2% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 was 9.4 percentage points lower than the combined normal effective statutory tax rate of 40.6%. This lower tax rate primarily reflected realization of previously unrecognized tax effects in conjunction with the liquidation of certain subsidiaries and recognition of tax benefits through the reorganization of business within the MUFG Group, which were partly offset by certain items, including minority interests and tax expense on capital transactions by a subsidiary.

Table of Contents

Business Segment Analysis

We measure the performance of each of our business segments primarily in terms of operating profit. Operating profit and other segment information 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 is 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 provision (credit) for credit losses (primarily an equivalent of formula allowance under US GAAP), foreign exchange gains (losses) and equity investment securities gains (losses).

We operate our main businesses under an integrated business group system, which integrates the operations of BTMU, MUTB, MUS, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and other subsidiaries in the following three areas: Retail, Corporate, and Trust Assets. This integrated business group system is intended to enhance synergies by promoting more effective and efficient collaboration between our subsidiaries. Under this system, as the holding company, we formulate strategy for the Group on an integrated basis, which is then executed by the subsidiaries. Through this system, we aim to reduce overlapping of functions within the Group, thereby increasing efficiency and realizing the benefits of group resources and scale of operations. Moreover, through greater integration of our shared expertise in banking, trust and securities businesses, we aim to deliver a more diverse but integrated lineup of products and services for our customers.

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

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, MUS, Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS and other subsidiaries as well as retail product development, promotion and marketing in a single management structure. At the same time, the 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 and overseas corporate businesses, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and securities businesses as well as UNBC. Through the integration of these business lines, diverse financial products and services are provided to our corporate clients. The business group has clarified strategic domains, sales channels and methods to match the different growth stages and financial needs of our corporate customers. As of March 31, 2008, BTMU owned approximately 65% of UNBC, whose shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. UNBC is a bank holding company, whose primary subsidiary, Union Bank of California, N.A., or UBOC, is one of the largest commercial banks in California by both total assets and total deposits. UNBC 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. On August 29, 2008, BTMU commenced a cash tender offer to acquire all of the shares of UNBC's common stock not owned by us. For further information, see Recent Developments.

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. The 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.

Global Markets Consists of the treasury operations of BTMU and MUTB. Global Markets also conducts asset liability management and liquidity management and provides various financial operations such as money markets and foreign exchange operations and securities investments.

Table of Contents

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

The following table sets forth the net revenue, operating expenses and operating profits (loss) of each of our business segments for the periods indicated. Our merger with UFJ Holdings completed on October 1, 2005 was the major factor in the changes in many of the items in our consolidated statements of operations between the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007. The results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflect the pre-merger results of MTFG for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the post-merger results of MUFG for the six months ended March 31, 2006. The results for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 reflect the post-merger results of MUFG for the full twelve-month period. Effective April 1, 2007, there were changes made in the managerial accounting methods, including those regarding revenue and expense distribution among MUFG's business segments. The presentation set forth below has been reclassified to conform to the new basis of managerial accounting. For further information, see Note 29 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

(in billions)	Integrated Retail Banking Business Group					Business Group Total	Integrated Trust Assets Business Group			Global Markets	Other	Total	
	Integrated Retail Banking Business Group	Integrated Corporate Banking		Other than UNBC	Overseas UNBC		Business Group Total	Trust Assets Business Group	Global Markets				Other
		Domestic	Overseas										
		Other than UNBC	Overseas total										
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006													
Net revenue	¥ 918.2	¥ 1,040.7	¥ 234.7	¥ 350.3	¥ 585.0	¥ 1,625.7	¥ 123.4	¥ 369.8	¥ (31.4)	¥ 3,005.7			
Operating expenses	624.4	389.1	157.4	202.3	359.7	748.8	75.6	47.2	137.3	1,633.3			
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 293.8	¥ 651.6	¥ 77.3	¥ 148.0	¥ 225.3	¥ 876.9	¥ 47.8	¥ 322.6	¥ (168.7)	¥ 1,372.4			
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007													
Net revenue	¥ 1,300.1	¥ 1,297.6	¥ 303.4	¥ 324.3	¥ 627.7	¥ 1,925.3	¥ 194.2	¥ 367.9	¥ 14.8	¥ 3,802.3			
Operating expenses	919.5	537.5	178.4	200.8	379.2	916.7	103.8	54.9	177.0	2,171.9			
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 380.6	¥ 760.1	¥ 125.0	¥ 123.5	¥ 248.5	¥ 1,008.6	¥ 90.4	¥ 313.0	¥ (162.2)	¥ 1,630.4			
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2008													
Net revenue	¥ 1,328.9	¥ 1,190.4	¥ 305.1	¥ 296.4	¥ 601.5	¥ 1,791.9	¥ 198.5	¥ 275.3	¥ 25.5	¥ 3,620.1			
Operating expenses	957.8	572.0	183.4	187.6	371.0	943.0	98.5	56.8	192.8	2,248.9			
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 371.1	¥ 618.4	¥ 121.7	¥ 108.8	¥ 230.5	¥ 848.9	¥ 100.0	¥ 218.5	¥ (167.3)	¥ 1,371.2			

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group increased ¥28.8 billion from ¥1,300.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥1,328.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group mainly consists of revenue from commercial banking operations, such as deposits and lending operations, and fees related to the sales of investment products to retail customers, as well as fees of subsidiaries within the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group. The increase in net revenue was mainly due to increases in net fees and revenue from the deposits and the revenue from kabu.com Securities, an online securities company that became a consolidated subsidiary during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Operating expenses of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group increased ¥38.3 billion from ¥919.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥957.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. The increase in operating expenses was due to an increase in expenses related to the integration of IT systems mainly for our merged commercial bank subsidiaries.

Operating profit of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group decreased ¥9.5 billion from ¥380.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥371.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This decrease was mainly due to the increase in operating expenses as stated above.

Table of Contents

Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group decreased ¥133.4 billion from ¥1,925.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥1,791.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group mainly consists of revenues from lending and other commercial banking operations, investment banking and trust banking businesses in relation to corporate clients, as well as fees of subsidiaries within the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group. The decrease in net revenue was mainly due to decreased net revenue in domestic businesses resulting from a decrease in interest spread and lending volume.

With regard to the domestic businesses, net revenue of ¥1,190.4 billion, a decrease of ¥107.2 billion from the previous fiscal year, was recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in net interest income from loans and fees related to securities businesses. Intensified competition with other financial institutions increased downward pressure on the interest spread of our lending operations to large and medium-sized Japanese companies, and the recent deterioration in financial markets led to lower transaction volume in securities businesses.

With regard to the overseas businesses, net revenue of ¥601.5 billion, a decrease of ¥26.2 billion from the previous fiscal year, was recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Although lending and foreign exchange businesses to Japanese and non-Japanese corporate clients in growing markets in Asia as well as the markets in the Americas and Europe contributed to the expansion of our overseas businesses, net revenue decreased due to further appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group were ¥943.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, an increase of ¥26.3 billion from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

Operating profit of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group decreased ¥159.7 billion from ¥1,008.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥848.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This decrease was mainly due to the decrease in net revenue as stated above.

Net revenue of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group increased ¥4.3 billion from ¥194.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥198.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. 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 increase in net revenue was mainly due to an increase in business in investment trusts.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group decreased ¥5.3 billion from ¥103.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥98.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in costs of retirement benefits.

Operating profit of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group increased ¥9.6 billion from ¥90.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥100.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This increase was mainly due to the decrease in operating expenses as stated above.

Net revenue of Global Markets decreased ¥92.6 billion from ¥367.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥275.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. The decrease in net revenue was mainly due to losses on sales and impairment losses of investment securities, including asset-backed securities.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006

Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group increased ¥381.9 billion, from ¥918.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥1,300.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. Net revenue of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group mainly consists of revenue from commercial banking operations, such as deposits and lending operations, and fees related to the sales of investment products to retail customers, as well as fees of subsidiaries within the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group. The increase in

Table of Contents

net revenue was mainly due to increases in net fees and revenue from the deposits and consumer finance businesses, including those of UFJ NICOS (presently Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS). These increases primarily reflected the fact that the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only six months of the post-merger MUFG (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting the pre-merger MTFG only), while the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period. Other factors which increased net revenue were increases in fee income from investment trusts and in interest spread from our domestic Japanese Yen deposits.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group increased ¥295.1 billion, from ¥624.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥919.5 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase primarily reflected the fact that operating expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only those of the post-merger MUFG for six months (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting those of the pre-merger MTFG only), while operating expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected those of the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period. An increase in general expenses due to the expansion of our consumer finance business also increased our operating expenses.

Operating profit of the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group increased ¥86.8 billion from ¥293.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥380.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This increase was mainly due to the increase in net revenue, as stated above.

Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group increased ¥299.6 billion, from ¥1,625.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥1,925.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. Net revenue of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group mainly consists of revenue from lending and other commercial banking operations, investment banking and trust banking businesses in relation to corporate clients, as well as fees of subsidiaries within the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group. The increase in net revenue was due mainly to increased net revenue in domestic businesses, resulting from the merger with UFJ Holdings.

With regard to the domestic businesses, net revenue of ¥1,297.6 billion, an increase of ¥256.9 billion from the previous fiscal year, was recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase primarily reflected the fact that net revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only that of the post-merger MUFG for six months (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting that of the pre-merger MTFG only), while net revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected that of the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period. As a result, net revenue in most areas, such as net interest income from loans, and fees related to investment banking, settlements and securities businesses, increased. A decrease in interest spread from our lending operations to large- and medium-sized Japanese companies, due to the improved credit of many borrowers and increased competition with other financial institutions, partially offset the increase in net revenue.

With regard to the overseas businesses, net revenue of ¥627.7 billion, an increase of ¥42.7 billion from the previous fiscal year, was recorded for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This increase was mainly due to increased overseas businesses mainly consisting of loans to Japanese corporate clients situated outside Japan. This increase primarily reflected the fact that the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only six months of the post-merger MUFG (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting the pre-merger MTFG only), while the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period. An increase in lending and foreign exchange businesses to Japanese and non-Japanese corporate clients situated in Asia, excluding Japan, also contributed to the increase in net revenue. On the other hand, net revenue at UNBC decreased mainly due to a decrease in net interest income, caused by the shift in customer deposits from non-interest bearing deposits to interest bearing deposits or other investments, in response to rising short-term interest rates in the United States.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group increased ¥167.9 billion, from ¥748.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥916.7 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase primarily reflected the fact that operating expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006

Table of Contents

reflected only those of the post-merger MUFG for six months (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting those of the pre-merger MTFG only), while operating expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected those of the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period.

Operating profit of the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group increased ¥131.7 billion, from ¥876.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥1,008.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This increase was due mainly to the increase in net revenue as stated above.

Net revenue of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group increased ¥70.8 billion, from ¥123.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥194.2 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. 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 increase in net revenue was mainly due to an increase in business in pension products and investment trusts and the change in the managerial accounting method applied to trust fees. The managerial accounting change resulted in a ¥7.0 billion increase in net revenue and operating profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to that for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The consolidation of The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. and KOKUSAI Asset Management Co, Ltd. also contributed to the increase in net revenue. In addition, the increase in net revenue is partly attributable to the fact that net revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only that of the post-merger MUFG for six months (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting that of the pre-merger MTFG only), while net revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected that of the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period.

Operating expenses of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group increased ¥28.2 billion, from ¥75.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥103.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase primarily reflected the fact that operating expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only those of the post-merger MUFG for six months (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting those of the pre-merger MTFG only), while operating expenses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected those of the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period. The addition of newly consolidated subsidiaries also contributed to the increase in operating expenses.

Operating profit of the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group increased ¥42.6 billion, from ¥47.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥90.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This increase was due mainly to the increase in net revenue as stated above.

Net revenue of Global Markets decreased ¥1.9 billion, from ¥369.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 to ¥367.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The decrease in net revenue was mainly caused by the rise in Japanese and foreign currency interest rates, which resulted in a decline in revenue from our bond trading operations in such currencies. This decrease was partially offset by the fact that the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 reflected only six months of the post-merger MUFG (with the first half of the fiscal year reflecting the pre-merger MTFG only), while the results for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 reflected the post-merger MUFG for the full twelve-month period.

Table of Contents**Geographic Segment Analysis**

The table immediately below sets forth our total revenue, income from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle and net income (loss) on a geographic basis for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008. 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 30 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,		
	2006	2007	2008
	(in billions)		
Total revenue (interest income and non-interest income):			
Domestic	¥ 2,168.6	¥ 3,668.0	¥ 4,691.0
Foreign:			
United States of America	907.4	1,191.6	228.1
Europe	221.1	540.6	699.8
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	179.3	270.2	442.0
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	121.6	193.3	84.0
Total foreign	1,429.4	2,195.7	1,453.9
Total	¥ 3,598.0	¥ 5,863.7	¥ 6,144.9
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle:			
Domestic	¥ (25.7)	¥ 236.8	¥ 280.2
Foreign:			
United States of America	367.9	462.9	(517.6)
Europe	53.6	254.5	91.8
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	65.5	83.5	183.9
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	68.4	97.2	(25.9)
Total foreign	555.4	898.1	(267.8)
Total	¥ 529.7	¥ 1,134.9	¥ 12.4
Net income (loss):			
Domestic	¥ (78.4)	¥ 63.0	¥ (227.1)
Foreign:			
United States of America	285.3	248.9	(637.3)
Europe	44.4	169.2	121.3
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	56.6	44.2	232.2
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	55.6	56.0	(31.5)
Total foreign	441.9	518.3	(315.3)
Total	¥ 363.5	¥ 581.3	¥ (542.4)

Note:

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

Table of Contents

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

Domestic net loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥227.1 billion, compared to a net income of ¥63.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This deterioration was mainly due to our recording an impairment of goodwill for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Foreign net loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥315.3 billion, compared to a foreign net income of ¥518.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This deterioration primarily reflected the net loss in the United States mainly due to an increase in impairment losses on investment securities denominated in US dollars.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006

Domestic net income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥63.0 billion, compared to a net loss of ¥78.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. This improvement primarily reflected the increase in non-interest income due to increases in net trading profits and net investment securities gains and a decrease in net foreign exchange losses.

Foreign net income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥518.3 billion, compared to ¥441.9 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.

Effect of Change in Exchange Rates on Foreign Currency Translation

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2008 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007

The average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥114.29 per US\$1.00, compared to the prior fiscal year's average exchange rate of ¥117.02 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, 2007 was ¥117.84 per US\$1.00, compared to the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 of ¥116.38 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 increasing total revenue by ¥30.7 billion, net interest income by ¥12.3 billion and income before income taxes by ¥0.3 billion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2007 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2006

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

The average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 was ¥117.02 per US\$1.00, compared to the prior fiscal year's average exchange rate of ¥113.31 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, 2006 was ¥116.38 per US\$1.00, compared to the average exchange rate for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 of ¥110.21 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 increasing total revenue by approximately ¥105 billion, net interest income by approximately ¥37 billion and income before income taxes by approximately ¥19 billion, respectively, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

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

Our total assets at March 31, 2008 were ¥190.73 trillion, an increase of ¥4.53 trillion from ¥ 186.20 trillion at March 31, 2007. The increase in total assets mainly reflected increases in net loans of ¥3.66 trillion, trading account assets of ¥2.97 trillion, receivables under resale agreement of ¥ 2.55 trillion, and receivables under securities borrowing transactions of ¥2.01 trillion. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in investment securities of ¥7.23 trillion primarily due to the sale of Japanese government bonds to take advantage of lower market interest rates.

We have allocated a substantial portion of our assets to international activities. As a result, reported amounts are affected by changes in the value 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, 2007 and 2008 by geographic region based principally on the domicile of the obligors:

	At March 31, 2007 2008 (in trillions)	
Japan	¥ 143.11	¥ 136.67
Foreign:		
United States of America	19.21	19.98
Europe	12.67	19.58
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	6.67	8.25
Other areas ⁽¹⁾	4.54	6.25
Total foreign	43.09	54.06
Total	¥ 186.20	¥ 190.73

Note:

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

At March 31, 2008, the foreign exchange rate expressed in Japanese yen per US\$1.00 by BTMU was ¥100.19, as compared with ¥118.05 at March 30, 2007. The Japanese yen amount of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities decreases 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 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 decreased the Japanese yen amount of our total assets by ¥10.56 trillion.

Table of Contents**Loan Portfolio**

The following table sets forth our loans outstanding, before deduction of allowance for credit losses, at March 31, 2007 and 2008, based on classification by industry segment as defined by the Bank of Japan for regulatory reporting purposes, which is not necessarily based on use of proceeds. Classification of loans by industry at March 31, 2007 has been restated. For further information, see Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual report.

	At March 31,	
	2007	2008
	(in billions)	
Domestic ⁽¹⁾ :		
Manufacturing	¥ 10,988.3	¥ 11,322.1
Construction	1,843.0	1,759.4
Real estate	8,307.4	8,248.0
Services	7,069.1	6,707.4
Wholesale and retail	9,430.0	9,437.0
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽²⁾	4,484.3	4,825.4
Communication and information services	1,170.0	1,152.7
Other industries	10,264.7	10,412.3
Consumer	23,818.0	23,908.6
Total domestic	77,374.8	77,772.9
Foreign:		
Governments and official institutions	374.2	316.8
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽²⁾	1,694.9	2,100.1
Commercial and industrial	13,468.9	16,188.4
Other	2,460.9	2,708.0
Total foreign	17,998.9	21,313.3
Unearned income, unamortized premium net and deferred loan fees net	(50.9)	(84.1)
Total⁽³⁾	¥ 95,322.8	¥ 99,002.1

Notes:

- (1) Since the credit administration system was upgraded, a precise breakdown of the balance of consumer loans by the type of proprietor business became available. As a result, the consumer balances at March 31, 2007 and 2008 do not include those loans to individuals who utilize loan proceeds to finance their proprietor activities and not for their personal financing needs. The balances at March 31, 2007 were reclassified accordingly.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The above table includes loans held for sale of ¥113.6 billion at March 31, 2007 and ¥505.6 billion at March 31, 2008, 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 56.62% of total interest-earning assets for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and 56.26% for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

At March 31, 2008, our total loans were ¥99.00 trillion, representing an increase of ¥3.68 trillion from ¥95.32 trillion at March 31, 2007. Before unearned income, unamortized premiums net and deferred loan fees net, our loan balance at March 31, 2008 consisted of ¥77.77 trillion of domestic loans and ¥21.31 trillion of foreign loans, while the loan balance at March 31, 2007 consisted of ¥77.37 trillion of domestic loans and ¥18.00 trillion of foreign loans. Between March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2008, domestic loans increased ¥0.40 trillion and foreign loans increased ¥3.31 trillion.

Table of Contents

Domestic loans outstanding at March 31, 2008 remained approximately at the same level as those at March 31, 2007. Breaking down the domestic portfolio by industry segment, the loan balance for manufacturing increased ¥0.33 trillion and the loan balance for banks and other financial institutions increased ¥0.34 trillion, while the loan balance for services decreased ¥0.36 trillion.

Despite foreign corporations' increasing need for funds, the ability of corporations to obtain funds from the capital markets mainly in the United States and Europe was affected by the recent disruptions in the financial markets. The recent disruptions in the financial markets also caused US and European banks to reduce lending activity. As a result, loans to our customers increased mainly in the United States and Europe during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Allowance for Credit Losses, Nonperforming and Past Due Loans

The following table shows a summary of the changes in the allowance for credit losses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	2006	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 (in billions)	2008
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 739.9	¥ 1,012.2	¥ 1,112.5
Additions resulting from the merger with UFJ Holdings ⁽¹⁾	287.5		
Provision for credit losses	110.2	358.6	385.7
Charge-offs:			
Domestic	(153.6)	(289.2)	(380.0)
Foreign	(11.2)	(13.9)	(6.5)
Total	(164.8)	(303.1)	(386.5)
Recoveries:			
Domestic	11.4	35.5	28.5
Foreign	17.2	5.0	2.1
Total	28.6	40.5	30.6
Net charge-offs	(136.2)	(262.6)	(355.9)
Others ⁽²⁾	10.8	4.3	(7.4)
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 1,012.2	¥ 1,112.5	¥ 1,134.9

Notes:

- (1) Additions resulting from the merger with UFJ Holdings represent the allowance for credit losses for acquired loans outside the scope of SOP 03-3. The allowance for credit losses on loans within the scope of SOP 03-3 was not carried over.
- (2) Others primarily include foreign currency translation adjustments.

As previously discussed, the provision for credit losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥385.7 billion, an increase of ¥27.1 billion from ¥358.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase in the provision for credit losses was mainly due to the downgrade in credit rating of certain overseas borrowers.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, the ratio of the provision for the credit losses of ¥385.7 billion to the average loan balance of ¥97.04 trillion was 0.40%, and that to the total average interest-earning assets of ¥172.47 trillion was 0.22%.

Charge-offs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 were ¥386.5 billion, an increase of ¥83.4 billion from ¥303.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase in the charge-offs was mainly due to increases in the charge-offs for the domestic manufacturing, wholesale and retail segments.

The total allowance at March 31, 2008 was ¥1,134.9 billion, an increase of ¥22.4 billion from ¥1,112.5 billion at March 31, 2007 as we recorded a provision for credit losses of ¥385.7 billion, whereas we had net charge-offs of ¥355.9 billion.

Table of Contents

The following table presents comparative data in relation 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 (in billions)	Reversal of allowance for credit losses
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007	¥ 127.5	¥ 35.8	¥ 91.7	¥ (32.0)
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008	¥ 78.3	¥ 20.8	¥ 57.5	¥ (13.2)

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.

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 the reported periods is not necessarily indicative of the results that we may record in the future.

In connection with the sale of loans including performing loans, we recorded gains of ¥31.2 billion and ¥14.8 billion for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

The following table summarizes the allowance for credit losses by component at March 31, 2007 and 2008:

	At March 31, 2007 2008 (in billions)	
Allocated allowance:		
Specific specifically identified problem loans	¥ 569.7	¥ 563.3
Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans	129.6	129.1
Loans exposed to specific country risk	0.1	0.1
Formula substandard, special mention and other loans	406.1	432.7
Unallocated allowance	7.0	9.7
Total allowance	¥ 1,112.5	¥ 1,134.9

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. For a discussion of our credit rating system, see Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Credit, Market and Other Risk Credit Risk Management Credit Rating System.

Change in total allowance and provision for credit losses

At March 31, 2008, the total allowance for credit losses was ¥1,134.9 billion, representing 1.15% of our total loan portfolio. At March 31, 2007, the total allowance for credit losses was ¥1,112.5 billion, representing 1.17% of our total loan portfolio.

The total allowance increased from ¥1,112.5 billion at March 31, 2007 to ¥1,134.9 billion at March 31, 2008 primarily as a result of the downgrade in credit rating of certain borrowers.

Table of Contents

The provision for credit losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥385.7 billion, an increase of ¥27.1 billion from ¥358.6 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The increase in the provision for credit losses was mainly due to the downgrade in credit rating of certain overseas borrowers.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, there were no significant changes 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.

Allocated allowance for specifically identified problem loans

The allocated credit loss allowance for specifically identified problem loans represents the allowance against impaired loans required under SFAS No. 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan. Impaired loans primarily include nonaccrual loans and restructured loans. 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, or when principal or interest is contractually past due one month or more with respect to loans of our domestic banking subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB, and 90 days or more with respect to loans of certain banking subsidiaries abroad. Loans are classified as restructured loans when we grant a concession to borrowers for economic or legal reasons related to the borrowers' financial difficulties.

Detailed reviews of impaired loans are performed after a borrower's annual or semi-annual financial statements first become available. In addition, as part of an ongoing credit review process, our credit officers monitor changes in all customers' creditworthiness, including bankruptcy, past due principal or interest, downgrades of external credit ratings, declines in the stock price, business restructuring and other events, and reassess our ratings of borrowers in response to such events. This credit monitoring process forms an integral part of our overall risk management process. An impaired loan is evaluated individually based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's estimated marketable price or the fair value of the collateral at the annual and semi-annual fiscal year end, if the loan is collateral-dependent as of a balance-sheet date.

Table of Contents

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, 2007 and 2008:

	At March 31,	
	2007	2008
	(in billions, except percentages)	
Nonaccrual loans:		
Domestic: ⁽¹⁾		
Manufacturing	¥ 82.2	¥ 109.1
Construction	45.0	44.3
Real estate	142.7	164.5
Services	140.5	142.8
Wholesale and retail	133.4	156.8
Banks and other financial institutions	16.7	10.6
Communication and information services	32.0	45.1
Other industries	140.2	36.2
Consumer	301.8	318.9
Total domestic	1,034.5	1,028.3
Foreign	51.8	116.2
Total nonaccrual loans	1,086.3	1,144.5
Restructured loans:		
Domestic: ⁽¹⁾		
Manufacturing	103.7	79.0
Construction	14.0	16.4
Real estate	98.4	119.3
Services	50.2	32.7
Wholesale and retail	111.3	32.1
Banks and other financial institutions	0.6	2.0
Communication and information services	2.9	2.6
Other industries	93.9	145.5
Consumer	73.6	62.6
Total domestic	548.6	492.2
Foreign	42.1	25.1
Total restructured loans	590.7	517.3
Accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more:		
Domestic	20.7	14.9
Foreign	1.8	3.0
Total accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	22.5	17.9
Total	¥ 1,699.5	¥ 1,679.7
Total loans	¥ 95,322.8	¥ 99,002.1
Nonaccrual and restructured loans, and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more as a percentage of total loans	1.78%	1.70%

Note:

- (1) Since the credit administration system was upgraded, a precise breakdown of the balance of consumer loans by the type of proprietor business became available. As a result, the consumer balance at March 31, 2007 and 2008 do not include those loans to individuals who utilize loan proceeds to finance their proprietor activities and not for their personal financing needs. The balance at March 31, 2007 were reclassified accordingly.

Table of Contents

Nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more decreased ¥19.8 billion from March 31, 2007 to ¥1,679.7 billion at March 31, 2008. Similarly, the percentage of nonperforming loans to total loans decreased to 1.70% at March 31, 2008 from 1.78% at March 31, 2007.

Total nonaccrual loans were ¥1,144.5 billion at March 31, 2008, an increase of ¥58.2 billion from ¥1,086.3 billion at March 31, 2007. While domestic nonaccrual loans at March 31, 2008 remained approximately at the same level as those at March 31, 2007, foreign nonaccrual loans were increased ¥64.4 billion between March 31, 2007 and 2008, mainly due to the downgrade in credit rating of certain overseas borrowers. Domestic nonaccrual loans in other industries decreased ¥104.0 billion mainly due to the upgrade in credit rating of certain borrowers.

Total restructured loans were ¥517.3 billion at March 31, 2008, a decrease of ¥73.4 billion from ¥590.7 billion at March 31, 2007. Domestic restructured loans decreased ¥56.4 billion to ¥492.2 billion at March 31, 2008 from ¥548.6 billion at March 31, 2007 mainly due to the upgrade in credit rating of certain large borrowers. While the restructured loans in the wholesale and retail segments decreased ¥79.2 billion and the restructured loans in the manufacturing segments decreased ¥24.7 billion, those in other industries increased ¥51.6 billion.

The following table summarizes the balances of impaired loans and related impairment allowances at March 31, 2007 and 2008, excluding smaller-balance homogeneous loans:

	At March 31,			
	2007	2008		2008
	Loan balance	Impairment allowance	Loan balance	Impairment allowance
	(in billions)			
Requiring an impairment allowance	¥ 1,118.9	¥ 569.7	¥ 1,131.8	¥ 563.3
Not requiring an impairment allowance ⁽¹⁾	263.1		311.8	
Total⁽²⁾	¥ 1,382.0	¥ 569.7	¥ 1,443.6	¥ 563.3
Percentage of the allocated allowance to total impaired loans		41.2%		39.0%

Notes:

- (1) These loans do not require an allowance for credit losses under SFAS No. 114 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 ¥0.8 billion and ¥11.9 billion at March 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Impaired loans increased ¥61.6 billion from ¥1,382.0 billion at March 31, 2007 to ¥1,443.6 billion at March 31, 2008, reflecting the increase in restructured loans.

The percentage of the allocated allowance to total impaired loans decreased 2.2 percentage points to 39.0% at March 31, 2008 from 41.2% at March 31, 2007.

Based upon a review of the financial status of borrowers, our banking subsidiaries may grant various concessions (modification of loan terms) to troubled borrowers at the borrowers' request, including reductions in the stated interest rates, debt write-offs, and extensions of the maturity date. According to the policies of each of our banking subsidiaries, such modifications are made to mitigate the near-term burden of the loans to the borrowers and to better match the payment terms with the borrowers' expected future cash flows or, in cooperation with other creditors, to reduce the overall debt burden of the borrowers so that they may normalize their operations, in each case to improve the likelihood that the loans will be repaid in accordance with the revised terms. The nature and amount of the concessions depend on the particular financial condition of each borrower. In principle, however, none of our banking subsidiaries modify the terms of loans to borrowers that are

Table of Contents

considered Likely to Become Bankrupt, Virtually Bankrupt, or Bankrupt under the self-assessment categories established by Japanese banking regulations because in these cases there is little likelihood that the modification of loan terms would enhance recovery of the loans.

Allocated allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans

The allocated credit loss allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans is focused on loss experience for the pools of loans rather than on an analysis of individual loans. Large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans primarily consist of first mortgage housing loans to individuals. The allowance for groups of performing loans is based on historical loss experience over a period. In determining the level of the allowance for delinquent groups of loans, we classify groups of homogeneous loans based on the risk rating and/or the number of delinquencies. We determine the credit loss allowance for delinquent groups of loans based on the probability of insolvency by the number of actual delinquencies and actual loss experience.

The allocated credit loss allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans was ¥129.1 billion at March 31, 2008, a decrease of ¥0.5 billion from ¥129.6 billion at March 31, 2007.

Allocated allowance for country risk exposure

The allocated credit loss allowance for country risk exposure is based on an estimate of probable losses relating to the exposure to countries that we identify as having a high degree of transfer risk. The countries to which the allowance for country risk exposure relates are decided based on a country risk grading system used to assess and rate the transfer risk to individual countries. The allowance is generally determined based on a function of default probability and expected recovery ratios, taking external credit ratings into account.

The allocated allowance for country risk exposure was approximately ¥0.1 billion at March 31, 2007 and 2008.

Formula allowance for substandard, special mention and unclassified loans

The formula allowance is calculated by applying estimated loss factors to outstanding substandard, special mention and unclassified loans. In evaluating the inherent loss for these loans, we rely on a statistical analysis that incorporates a percentage of total loans based on historical loss experience.

The formula allowance increased ¥26.6 billion from ¥406.1 billion at March 31, 2007 to ¥432.7 billion at March 31, 2008. The main reason for this increase was downgrades of loans to some borrowers to substandard loans or special mention loans.

Each of our banking subsidiaries has computed the formula allowance based on estimated credit losses using a methodology defined by the credit rating system. Estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio at the balance sheet date are calculated by multiplying the default ratio by the

nonrecoverable ratio (determined as a complement of the recovery ratio). The default ratio is determined by each credit risk rating, taking into account the historical number of defaults of borrowers within each credit risk rating divided by the total number of borrowers within that credit risk rating existing at the beginning of the three-year observation period. The recovery ratio is mainly determined by the historical experience of collections against loans in default. The default ratio, the recovery ratio and other indicators are continually reviewed and improved to compute the formula allowance and the allowance for off-balance-sheet instruments. In addition, an appropriate adjustment to the formula allowance and the allowance for off-balance-sheet instruments, considering the risk of losses from large obligors and other credit risks, is examined and made by analyzing the difference between the allowance computed by multiplying the default ratio by nonrecoverable ratio and the allowance calculated based on the loss experience ratio.

Table of Contents

UNBC, our largest overseas subsidiary, calculates the formula allowance by applying loss factors to outstanding loans and certain unused commitments, in each case based on the internal risk grade of such loans, leases and commitments. Changes in risk grades affect the amount of the formula allowance. Loss factors are based on their historical loss experience and may be adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. Loss factors are developed in the following ways:

loss factors for individually graded credits are derived from a migration model that tracks historical losses over a period, which we believe captures the inherent losses in our loan portfolio; and

pooled loan loss factors (not individually graded loans) are based on expected net charge-offs. Pooled loans are loans that are homogeneous in nature, such as consumer installment, home equity, residential mortgage loans and certain small commercial and commercial real estate loans.

Though there are a few technical differences in the methodology used for the formula allowance for credit losses as mentioned above, we examine overall sufficiency of the formula allowance periodically by back-test comparison with the actual loss experience subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Unallocated allowance

The unallocated allowance is based on management's evaluation of conditions that are not directly reflected in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. The evaluation of the inherent loss with respect to these conditions is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they may not be identified with specific problem credits or portfolio segments. The conditions evaluated in connection with the unallocated allowance include the following, which were considered to exist at the balance sheet date:

general economic and business conditions affecting our key lending areas;

credit quality trends (including trends in nonperforming loans expected to result from existing conditions);

collateral values;

loan volumes and concentrations;

specific industry conditions within portfolio segments;

recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio;

duration of the current economic cycle;

bank regulatory examination results; and

findings of internal credit examination.

Executive management reviews these conditions quarterly in discussion with our senior credit officers. To the extent that any of these conditions is evidenced by a specifically identifiable problem credit or portfolio segment as of the evaluation date, management's estimate of the effect of such conditions may be reflected as a specific allowance, applicable to such credit or portfolio segment. Where any of these conditions is not evidenced by a specifically identifiable problem credit or portfolio segment as of the evaluation date, management's evaluation of the probable loss related to such condition is reflected in the unallocated allowance.

The unallocated allowance increased ¥2.7 billion from ¥7.0 billion at March 31, 2007 to ¥9.7 billion at March 31, 2008. This increase resulted mainly from management's negative outlook of economic and specific industry conditions.

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

Table of Contents

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 ¥97.3 billion at March 31, 2008, an increase of ¥12.3 billion from ¥85.0 billion at March 31, 2007. The increase in the allowance for credit losses on off-balance-sheet credit instruments was mainly due to the downgrade in credit rating of certain overseas borrowers.

Investment Portfolio

Our investment securities are primarily comprised of marketable equity securities and Japanese government and Japanese government agency bonds, which are mostly classified as available-for-sale securities. We also hold Japanese government bonds which are classified as securities being held to maturity.

Historically, we have held equity securities of some of our customers for strategic purposes, in particular, to maintain long-term relationships with these customers. However, we have been reducing the aggregate value of our 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, 2008, the aggregate value of our marketable equity securities under Japanese GAAP satisfies the requirements of the legislation prohibiting banks from holding equity securities in excess of their Tier I capital.

Investment securities decreased ¥7.23 trillion, from ¥49.38 trillion at March 31, 2007 to ¥42.15 trillion at March 31, 2008 due primarily to the sale of Japanese government bonds to take advantage of lower market interest rates and to a lesser extent due to the decrease in net unrealized gain in marketable equity securities relevant to the decline in the Japanese stock market.

The following table shows information as to the amortized costs and estimated fair values of our investment securities available for sale and being held to maturity at March 31, 2007 and 2008:

	2007		At March 31,		2008	
	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Net unrealized gains	Amortized cost	Estimated fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
	(in billions)					
Securities available for sale:						
Debt securities:						
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds	¥ 20,939.8	¥ 20,980.9	¥ 41.1	¥ 16,133.0	¥ 16,185.9	¥ 52.9
Japanese prefectural and municipal bonds	238.0	239.6	1.6	203.1	208.2	5.1
Foreign governments and official institutions bonds	3,469.2	3,538.1	68.9	3,637.6	3,670.8	33.2
Corporate bonds	6,060.3	6,226.1	165.8	5,281.3	5,408.0	126.7
Mortgage-backed securities	2,728.0	2,793.8	65.8	3,439.5	3,438.7	(0.8)
Asset-backed securities, excluding mortgage-backed securities	3,172.6	3,236.0	63.4	3,547.3	3,455.1	(92.2)
Other debt securities	14.1	14.8	0.7	19.2	18.9	(0.3)
Marketable equity securities	4,677.6	8,650.5	3,972.9	4,315.2	6,343.7	2,028.5
Total securities available for sale	¥ 41,299.6	¥ 45,679.8	¥ 4,380.2	¥ 36,576.2	¥ 38,729.3	¥ 2,153.1

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Debt securities being held to maturity, principally Japanese government bonds	¥ 3,033.1	¥ 3,034.6	¥ 1.5	¥ 2,839.7	¥ 2,860.4	¥ 20.7
---	-----------	-----------	-------	-----------	-----------	--------

Table of Contents

The estimated fair value of available-for-sale securities decreased ¥6.95 trillion from ¥45.68 trillion at March 31, 2007 to ¥38.73 trillion at March 31, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in our holdings of Japanese government bonds. As part of our asset-liability management operations, we decreased our Japanese government bond holdings, considering the interest rate market conditions and possible tightening of liquidity condition resulting from the effects of the market disruptions starting in the latter half of 2007.

Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities decreased ¥2.23 trillion from ¥4.38 trillion at March 31, 2007 to ¥2.15 trillion at March 31, 2008. This decrease consisted of a ¥1.95 trillion decrease in net unrealized gains on marketable equity securities and a ¥0.28 trillion decrease in net unrealized gains on debt securities. The decrease in net unrealized gains of ¥1.95 trillion on marketable equity securities was mainly due to the decrease in stock prices which negatively affected our holdings of Japanese equity securities. The decrease in net unrealized gains on debt securities was mainly due to the appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar that negatively affected the yen value of our foreign mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. The decline in market prices of asset-backed securitization products due to the deterioration in credit markets was also a factor resulting in our reporting net unrealized losses on mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities.

The amortized cost of securities being held to maturity decreased ¥0.19 trillion compared to the previous fiscal year. The decrease was mainly due to the redemption of Japanese government bonds.

Cash and Due from Banks

Cash and due from banks at March 31, 2008 was ¥4.09 trillion, an increase of ¥1.24 trillion from ¥2.85 trillion at March 31, 2007. The increase was primarily due to an increase in our deposit balance with the Bank of Japan, resulting from an increase in our total balance of time deposits.

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, 2008 were ¥6.32 trillion, an increase of ¥0.26 trillion from ¥6.06 trillion at March 31, 2007. This increase primarily reflected an increase in released funds in Euro-yen markets.

Receivables under resale agreements

Receivables under resale agreements at March 31, 2008 was ¥7.11 trillion, an increase of ¥2.55 trillion from ¥4.56 trillion at March 31, 2007. The increase was primarily due to an increase in our overseas subsidiaries' transactions with institutional investors.

Goodwill

Goodwill at March 31, 2008 was ¥1.07 trillion, a decrease of ¥0.77 trillion from ¥1.84 trillion at March 31, 2007. This decrease was mainly because goodwill impairment loss of ¥893.7 billion was recognized for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, compared to no impairment for the previous fiscal year. For further information, see A. Operating Results Impairment of Goodwill.

Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets increased ¥0.34 trillion, from ¥0.56 trillion at March 31, 2007 to ¥0.90 trillion at March 31, 2008. This increase was primarily due to a decrease in deferred tax liabilities related to a decline in net unrealized gains on investment securities, which was partly offset by a decrease in deferred tax assets for utilized operating loss carryforwards and an additional valuation allowance related to operating loss carryforwards that were no longer deemed to be more likely than not to be realized due to a decline in estimated future taxable income resulting from the downturn in financial and banking businesses caused by disruptions in the global financial markets.

Table of Contents

Total Liabilities

At March 31, 2008, total liabilities were ¥182.24 trillion, an increase of ¥6.47 trillion from ¥175.77 trillion at March 31, 2007, as the total balance of deposits was ¥129.24 trillion, an increase of ¥2.65 trillion from ¥126.59 trillion at March 31, 2007. The increase in interest bearing deposits of ¥5.40 trillion compared to the previous fiscal year end was partially offset by the decrease in non-interest bearing deposits of ¥2.74 trillion.

The appreciation of the Japanese yen against the US dollar and other foreign currencies during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 decreased the Japanese yen amount of foreign currency-denominated liabilities by ¥9.02 trillion.

Deposits

Deposits are our primary source of funds. Total average balance of deposits increased ¥3.49 trillion from ¥123.53 trillion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 to ¥127.02 trillion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. This increase primarily reflected an increase of ¥3.78 trillion in average foreign interest-bearing deposits.

Domestic deposits increased ¥0.79 trillion from ¥108.71 trillion at March 31, 2007 to ¥109.50 trillion at March 31, 2008, and foreign deposits increased ¥1.87 trillion from ¥17.87 trillion at March 31, 2007 to ¥19.74 trillion at March 31, 2008. As for domestic deposits, the balance of non-interest bearing deposits decreased while interest-bearing deposits increased, partially in response to the rising short-term interest rates that made interest-bearing deposits more attractive. The increase in foreign interest-bearing deposits was mainly due to the fact that large deposits from foreign central banks and government sponsored investment corporations increased in response to the recent difficult market conditions.

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 and funds purchased, payables under repurchase agreements, payables under securities lending transactions, due to trust accounts and other short-term borrowings.

Short-term borrowings increased ¥3.08 trillion from ¥23.17 trillion at March 31, 2007 to ¥26.25 trillion at March 31, 2008. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase of ¥3.68 trillion in payables under repurchase agreements entered into to maintain liquidity in our money market operations.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt at March 31, 2008 was ¥13.68 trillion, a decrease of ¥0.71 trillion from ¥14.39 trillion at March 31, 2007. This decrease was partly due to a decrease in the balance of unsubordinated debt and subordinated debt issued by BTMU. For further information, see Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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 shown a historically high rollover rate among our corporate customers and individual depositors. As of March 31, 2008, our deposits of ¥129.24 trillion exceeded our loans, net of allowance for credit losses of ¥97.87 trillion, by ¥31.37 trillion. These deposits provide us with a sizable source of stable and low-cost funds. While approximately 44.8% of certificates of deposit and time deposits mature within three months, we continuously monitor relevant interest rate characteristics of these funds and utilize asset and liability management techniques to manage the possible impact of the rollovers on our net interest margin and liquidity. Our average deposits, combined with average shareholders equity, funded 70.6% of our average total assets of ¥194.07 trillion during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

Most of the remaining funding was 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 mainly three to five years maturity. 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.

Total Shareholders' Equity

The following table presents a summary of our total shareholders' equity at March 31, 2007 and 2008:

	At March 31,	
	2007	2008
	(in billions, except percentages)	
Preferred stock	¥ 247.1	¥ 247.1
Common stock	1,084.7	1,084.7
Capital surplus	5,834.5	5,791.3
Retained earnings	1,876.4	1,174.9
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes	2,392.1	919.4
Treasury stock, at cost	(1,001.5)	(727.3)
Total shareholders' equity	¥ 10,433.3	¥ 8,490.1
Ratio of total shareholders' equity to total assets	5.60%	4.45%

Total shareholders' equity decreased ¥1,943.2 billion from ¥10,433.3 billion at March 31, 2007 to ¥8,490.1 billion at March 31, 2008. The ratio of total shareholders' equity to total assets also showed a decrease of 1.15 percentage points from 5.60% at March 31, 2007 to 4.45% at March 31, 2008. The decrease in total shareholders' equity, and the resulting decrease in the ratio to total assets, at March 31, 2008 were principally attributable to a decrease in accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes of ¥1,472.7 billion, and a decrease in retained earnings of ¥701.5 billion, which were partially offset by a decrease in treasury stock of ¥274.2 billion. The decrease in accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes, was mainly due to a decline in the Japanese stock market, which resulted in a decrease in net unrealized gain on investment securities available for sale. The decrease in retained earnings was mainly due to our recording a net loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. The decrease in treasury stock was primarily due to the use of our treasury stock in the share exchange transaction to make MUS a wholly owned subsidiary in September 2007, which was partially offset by the repurchase of our common shares in the market in December 2007.

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 shareholders' equity. 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, 2007 and 2008:

	At March 31,	
	2007	2008
	(in billions, except percentages)	
Accumulated net unrealized gains on investment securities available for sale	¥ 2,315.6	¥ 973.7
Accumulated net unrealized gains to total shareholder's equity	22.19%	11.47%

Table of Contents**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.

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.

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 Financial Services Agency's guidelines, 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, minority interests and retained earnings (which includes deferred tax assets), but recorded goodwill and other items, such as treasury stock, 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 exceeds 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 other securities, 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 Financial Services Agency's guidelines discussed above were 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.

As of March 31, 2007 and 2008, we have calculated our risk-weighted assets in accordance with Basel II. In determining capital ratios under Basel II, most of our major subsidiaries adopted the Foundation Internal Ratings Based approach, or the FIRB approach, to reflect the credit risk in the risk-weighted assets. Under the FIRB approach, we and our major banking subsidiaries generally take into account probability of default, or PD, applicable to borrower rating and PD, loss given default and exposure at default applicable to pool assignment. 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 the market rates and prices over a fixed period in the past. Under Basel II, we newly reflected operational risk in the risk-weighted assets by applying the Standardized Approach. Specifically, operational risk capital charge is determined based on the amount of gross profit allocated to business lines multiplied by a factor ranging from 12% to 18%.

For additional discussion of the calculation of our capital ratios under Basel II, see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Table of Contents

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 a detailed discussion of the capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the Financial Services Agency and proposed amendments, see [Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation Japan Capital Adequacy](#).

Capital Requirements for Banking Institutions in the United States

In the United States, UNBC and its banking subsidiary, UBOC, 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.

For a detailed discussion of the capital adequacy guidelines applicable to our US banking subsidiaries, see [Item 4.B. Information on the Company Business Overview Supervision and Regulation United States Bank Capital Requirements and Capital Distributions](#).

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 illiquid 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 detail the definition of essential components of the capital ratios, including capital, illiquid assets deductions, 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.

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Ratios

The table below presents our consolidated total capital, risk-weighted assets and risk-adjusted capital ratios at March 31, 2007 and 2008 (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 Financial Services Agency. The percentages in the tables below are rounded down).

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

The consolidated total capital, risk-weighted assets and risk-adjusted capital ratios at March 31, 2007 have been restated. For further information, see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Table of Contents

	At March 31,		Minimum capital ratios required
	2007 (Restated) (in billions, except percentages)	2008	
Capital components:			
Tier I capital	¥ 8,054.9	¥ 8,293.8	
Tier II capital (qualifying capital)	5,718.0	4,441.8	
Tier III capital (qualifying capital)			
Deductions from total qualifying capital	428.4	519.7	
Total capital	¥ 13,344.5	¥ 12,215.9	
Risk-weighted assets	¥ 106,395.5	¥ 109,075.6	
Capital ratios:			
Tier I capital	7.57%	7.60%	4.00%
Total risk-adjusted capital	12.54	11.19	8.00

Our Tier I capital ratio and total risk-adjusted capital ratio at March 31, 2008 were 7.60% and 11.19% respectively. The decrease in total risk-adjusted capital ratio was mainly due to a decrease in Tier II capital resulting from the decrease in the amount of unrealized gains on investment securities and an increase in risk-weighted assets for credit risk.

Capital Ratios of Our Major Banking Subsidiaries in Japan

The table below presents the risk-based capital ratios of BTMU and MUTB at March 31, 2007 and 2008 (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 Financial Services Agency. The percentages in the tables below are rounded down.).

The consolidated total capital, risk-weighted assets and risk-adjusted capital ratios of BTMU at March 31, 2007 have been restated. For further information, see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	At March 31,		Minimum capital ratios required
	2007 (Restated)	2008	
Consolidated capital ratios:			
BTMU			
Tier I capital	7.68%	7.43%	4.00%
Total risk-adjusted capital	12.77	11.20	8.00
MUTB			
Tier I capital	8.40	9.94	4.00
Total risk-adjusted capital	13.20	13.13	8.00
Stand-alone capital ratios:			
BTMU			
Tier I capital	7.91	7.65	4.00
Total risk-adjusted capital	13.15	11.44	8.00
MUTB			
Tier I capital	8.01	9.55	4.00
Total risk-adjusted capital	12.85	12.87	8.00

At March 31, 2008, management believes that our banking subsidiaries were in compliance with all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

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

The table below presents the risk-adjusted capital ratios of UNBC and UBOC, both subsidiaries of BTMU, at December 31, 2006 and 2007:

	At December 31,		Minimum capital ratios required	Ratios OCC requires to be well-capitalized
	2006	2007		
UNBC:				
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	8.68%	8.30%	4.00%	
Tier I capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾	8.44	8.27	4.00	
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	11.71	11.21	8.00	
UBOC:				
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	8.46%	8.20%	4.00%	6.00%
Tier I capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾	8.25	8.20	4.00	5.00
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	10.69	10.38	8.00	10.00

Note:

(1) Excludes certain intangible assets.

Management believes that, as of December 31, 2007 and June 30, 2008, UNBC and UBOC met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

As of December 31, 2007, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency categorized UBOC as well-capitalized. To be categorized as well capitalized, UBOC 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 that notification that management believes have changed UBOC's category.

Capital Adequacy Ratio of Mitsubishi UFJ Securities

At March 31, 2007 and 2008, MUS's capital accounts less certain fixed assets of ¥739.7 billion and ¥619.3 billion represented 371.1% and 299.4% of the total amounts equivalent to market, counterparty credit and operations risks, respectively, as calculated pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law. The amount of MUS's capital accounts less certain fixed assets and its percentage to the total amounts equivalent to market, counterparty credit and operations risks at March 31, 2007 have been restated. For further information, see Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

account profits net in our consolidated statements of operations. These contracts consist primarily of crude oil commodity contracts. The following table summarizes the changes in fair value of non-exchange traded contracts for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008:

	Fiscal years ended March 31,	
	2007	2008
	(in millions)	
Net fair value of contracts outstandings at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 70,803	¥ 86,512
Changes attributable to contracts realized or otherwise settled during the fiscal year	(17,684)	(26,950)
Fair value of new contracts when entered into during the fiscal year	8,069	734
Other changes in fair value, principally revaluation at end of fiscal year	25,324	27,476
Net fair value of contracts outstanding at end of fiscal year	¥ 86,512	¥ 87,772

Table of Contents

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, the fair value of non-exchange traded contracts increased primarily due to an increase in the fair value of oil commodity contracts indexed to the WTI crude oil prices, reflecting the projected increase in global oil demand.

The following table summarizes the maturities of non-exchange traded contracts at March 31, 2008:

	Net fair value of contracts unrealized gains	
	Prices actively quoted	Prices based on models and other valuation methods
	(in millions)	
Maturity less than 1 year	¥ 10,964	¥ 11
Maturity less than 3 years	29,685	1,957
Maturity less than 5 years	17,550	6,437
Maturity 5 years or more	21,242	(74)
Total fair value	¥ 79,441	¥ 8,331

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

Not applicable.

D. Trend Information

See the discussions in A. Operating Results and B. Liquidity and Capital Resources.

E. Off-balance-sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of our business, we engage in several types of off-balance-sheet arrangements to meet the financing needs of our customers, including various types of guarantees, commitments to extend credit and commercial letters of credit. The following table summarizes these commitments at March 31, 2008:

	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	¥ 2,262	¥ 1,527	¥ 1,465	¥ 5,254
Performance guarantees	1,495	718	138	2,351

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Derivative instruments	34,131	22,270	2,894	59,295
Guarantees for the repayment of trust principal	206	1,254	8	1,468
Liabilities of trust account	3,046	168	871	4,085
Other	720			720
Total guarantees	41,860	25,937	5,376	73,173
Other off-balance-sheet instruments:				
Commitments to extend credit	44,045	16,471	1,390	61,906
Commercial letters of credit	752	9	1	762
Commitments to make investments	42	20	52	114
Other	26			26
Total other off-balance-sheet instruments	44,865	16,500	1,443	62,808
Total	¥ 86,725	¥ 42,437	¥ 6,819	¥ 135,981

See Note 25 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.

Table of Contents

The contractual amounts of these guarantees and other off-balance-sheet instruments represent the amounts at risk should the contracts be fully drawn upon with a subsequent default by our customer and a decline in the value of the underlying collateral. Because 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, 2008, 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. In addition, in accordance with SFAS No. 5, we evaluate off-balance-sheet arrangement in the manner described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

In the aggregate, the income generated from fees and commissions is one of our most important sources of revenue. Such income amounted to ¥1,317.1 billion during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, accounting for approximately 74% of our non-interest income which amounted to ¥1,778.1 billion for the fiscal year. However, the fees generated specifically from off-balance-sheet arrangements are not a dominant source of our fees and commissions.

Some of our off-balance-sheet arrangements are related to activities of special purpose entities, most of which are VIEs.

The following table presents, by type of VIE, the total assets of non-consolidated VIEs and the maximum exposures to non-consolidated VIEs at March 31, 2007 and 2008. The total assets of non-consolidated VIEs and the maximum exposure to non-consolidated VIEs at March 31, 2007 have been restated. For further information, see Note 26 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Non-Consolidated VIEs	2007		2008	
	Assets (Restated)	Maximum exposure (Restated) (in billions)	Assets	Maximum exposure
Asset-backed commercial paper conduits	¥ 11,910.4	¥ 2,418.4	¥ 12,114.8	¥ 2,225.0
Securitization conduits of client properties	2,918.0	832.4	3,257.5	946.9
Investment funds	40,796.1	1,613.4	48,652.9	1,277.3
Special purpose entities created for structured financing	27,354.7	2,555.5	26,554.0	3,075.5
Repackaged instruments	135,237.1	3,145.4	128,236.2	3,836.8
Others	14,992.8	1,791.9	16,097.6	1,744.5
Total	¥ 233,209.1	¥ 12,357.0	¥ 234,913.0	¥ 13,106.0

Off-balance sheet arrangements include the following types of special purpose entities:

Asset-backed Commercial Paper Conduits

We administer several multi-seller finance entities (primarily commercial paper conduits) that purchase financial assets, primarily pools of receivables, from third-party customers. The assets purchased by these conduits are generally funded by issuing commercial paper to and/or by borrowings from us or third parties. While customers basically continue to provide servicing for the transferred trade receivables, we underwrite, distribute, make a market in commercial paper issued by the conduits, and also provide liquidity and credit support facilities to the entities.

Securitization Conduits of Client Properties

We administer several conduits that acquire assets, such as real estate, from third-party customers (property sellers) with the property sellers continuing to use the acquired real estate through lease-back agreements. The

Table of Contents

equity of the conduits is provided by the property sellers but such equity holders have no ability to make decisions about the activities of the conduits. Thus, we consider those conduits to be VIEs. The assets acquired by these conduits are generally funded by borrowings from us or third parties.

Investment Funds

We hold investments and loans in various investment funds that collectively invest in equity and debt securities, including listed Japanese securities and investment grade bonds, and, to a limited extent, securities and other interests issued by companies, including those in a start-up or restructuring stage. Such investment funds are managed by investment advisory companies or fund management companies that make investment decisions and administer the funds.

We not only manage the composition of investment trust funds but also play a major role in composing venture capital funds. We generally do not have significant variable interests through composing these types of funds.

We occasionally sell assets such as nonperforming loans to these funds, in particular the Corporate Recovery Fund, when we believe that such sale may improve our asset quality.

Corporate Recovery Fund. We have non-controlling equity interests in corporate recovery funds whose principal business purpose is to generate profits by investing in companies in the process of restructuring and then, typically, to sell these investments after the companies complete their restructurings. Such funds purchase nonperforming loans from us or others and in some cases acquire majority ownership in the borrower companies by means of a debt-for-equity swap. Our non-voting interests in these funds amounted to ¥35.6 billion at March 31, 2007 and ¥55.6 billion at March 31, 2008, respectively. In addition, at March 31, 2008, we had commitments to make additional contributions up to ¥10.2 billion to these funds.

We sold to corporate recovery funds nonperforming loans with an aggregate net book value of ¥1.7 billion for ¥0.3 billion during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. For a detailed discussion on additional provisions for credit losses associated with the sale of such loans, see **B. Liquidity and Capital Resources** Financial Condition Allowance for Credit Losses, Nonperforming and Past Due Loans.

Venture Capital Fund. We own non-controlling equity interests in investment funds managed by fund management companies who have discretionary investment powers. These funds seek to invest in start-up companies or companies that are rapidly developing. We made contributions to these funds amounting to ¥532.4 billion at March 31, 2008. At March 31, 2008, in accordance with the applicable limited partnership agreements, we had commitments to make additional contributions up to ¥83.1 billion when required by the fund management companies.

Investment Trust. We purchase the share units of investment trusts as mid- to long-term investments. These investment trusts are managed by investment advisory companies with the objective of investing in a diversified portfolio consisting of equity and debt securities, primarily shares of Japanese public companies.

Generally, we are not obligated to invest in or extend funds by purchasing additional share units and our off-balance-sheet exposures or commitments relating to this type of special purpose entity were not material.

Special Purpose Entities Created for Structured Financing

We extend non-recourse asset-backed loans to special purpose entities, which hold beneficial interests primarily in real properties, to provide financing for special purpose projects including real estate development and natural resource development managed by third parties.

Table of Contents

We generally act as a member of a lending group and do not have any equity investment in the entities, which is typically provided by project owners. For most of these financings, the equity provided by the project owners is of sufficient level to absorb expected losses, while expected residual returns to the owners are arranged to be the most significant among all returns. Accordingly, we have determined that we are not the primary beneficiary of most of these entities. However, in transactions with entities whose investments at risk are exceptionally thin, where we provide most of the financing, we are ultimately required to consolidate this type of entity.

Repackaged Instruments

We have two types of relationships with special purpose entities that repackage financial instruments to create new financial instruments.

We provide repackaged instruments with features that meet the customers' needs and preferences through special purpose entities. We purchase financial instruments such as bonds and transfer them to special purpose entities which then issue new instruments. The special purpose entities may enter into derivative transactions including interest rate and currency swaps with us or other financial institutions to modify the cash flows of the underlying financial instruments. We underwrite and market the new instruments issued by the special purpose entities to our customers.

We also invest in repackaged instruments arranged and issued by third parties.

Trust Arrangements

We offer a variety of asset management and administration services under trust arrangements including securities investment trusts, pension trusts and trusts used as securitization vehicles. Although in limited cases we may assume risks through guarantees or certain protections as provided in the agreements or relevant legislation, we have determined that we will not absorb a majority of expected losses in connection with such trust arrangements. In a typical trust arrangement, however, we manage and administer assets on behalf of the customers in an agency, fiduciary and trust capacity and do not assume risks associated with the entrusted assets. Customers receive and absorb expected residual returns and losses on the performance and operations of trust assets under our management. Accordingly, we have determined that we are generally not a primary beneficiary to any trust arrangements under management as our interests in the trust arrangements are insignificant in most cases. Fees on trust products that we offer for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 were ¥146.0 billion and ¥156.4 billion, respectively.

See Notes 15, 25 and 28 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for further details.

Other Types of VIEs

We are also a party to other types of VIEs including special purpose entities created to hold assets on our behalf as an intermediary.

We identified borrowers that were determined to be VIEs due to an insufficient level of equity. We have determined that we are not the primary beneficiary of most of these borrowers because of our limited exposure as a lender to such borrowers. Such borrowers engage in diverse business activities of various sizes in industries such as manufacturing, distribution, construction and real estate development, independently from us.

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

In the normal course of our business, we enter into contractual agreements whereby we commit to future purchases of products or services from unaffiliated parties. The following table shows a summary of our contractual cash obligations at March 31, 2008:

	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	¥ 49,127	¥ 9,354	¥ 1,752	¥ 148	¥ 60,381
Long-term debt obligations	2,152	3,576	2,134	5,663	13,525
Capital lease obligations	77	53	16	5	151
Operating lease obligations	46	68	41	33	188
Purchase obligations	8	5	7	63	83
Total⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	¥ 51,410	¥ 13,056	¥ 3,950	¥ 5,912	¥ 74,328

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, 2008 as such amount is not currently determinable. We expect to contribute approximately ¥54.7 billion to the plan assets for the pension benefits and other benefits for our employees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009. For further information, see Note 17 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 FIN No. 48. For further information, see Note 11 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 31, 2008, together with their respective dates of birth, positions and experience:

Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
Ryosuke Tamakoshi (July 10, 1947)	Chairman	May 1970	Joined Sanwa Bank
		June 1997	Director of Sanwa Bank
		June 1999	Senior Executive Officer of Sanwa Bank
		April 2000	President of Sanwa Bank California
		July 2001	President of United California Bank
		January 2002	Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Bank
		March 2002	Retired from President of United California Bank
		May 2002	Deputy President and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Bank
		June 2002	Deputy President of UFJ Bank
		May 2004	Chairman of UFJ Bank
		June 2004	President and CEO of UFJ Holdings
		October 2005	Chairman of MUFG (incumbent)
		January 2006	Deputy Chairman of BTMU
April 2008	Retired from Deputy Chairman of BTMU		
Haruya Uehara (July 25, 1946)	Deputy Chairman and Chief Audit Officer	April 1969	Joined Mitsubishi Trust
		June 1996	Director of Mitsubishi Trust
		June 1998	Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust
		June 2001	Senior Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust
		June 2002	Deputy President of Mitsubishi Trust
		June 2003	Director of MTFG
		April 2004	President of Mitsubishi Trust
		June 2004	Chairman and Co-CEO of MTFG
		October 2005	Deputy Chairman and Chief Audit Officer of MUFG (incumbent)
June 2008	President of MUTB Chairman of MUTB (incumbent)		
Nobuo Kuroyanagi (December 18, 1941)	President and CEO	April 1965	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
		June 1992	Director of Mitsubishi Bank
		April 1996	Director of BTM
		June 1996	Managing Director of BTM
		June 2001	Non-Board Member Managing Director of BTM
		June 2002	Deputy President of BTM
		June 2003	Director of MTFG
		June 2004	President of BTM President and CEO of MTFG
		October 2005	President and CEO of MUFG (incumbent)
		January 2006	President of BTMU
April 2008	Chairman of BTMU (incumbent)		

Table of Contents

Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
Kyota Omori (March 14, 1948)	Deputy President and Chief Compliance Officer	April 1972 June 1999 June 2001 May 2003 June 2003 May 2004 June 2005 October 2005 January 2006 October 2007 April 2008 June 2008	Joined Mitsubishi Bank Director of BTM Non-Board Member Director of BTM Non-Board Member Managing Director of BTM Managing Director of BTM Non-Board Member Managing Director of BTM Managing Officer of MTFG Managing Officer of MUFG Managing Executive Officer of BTMU Senior Managing Executive Officer of BTMU Retired from Senior Managing Executive Officer of BTMU Senior Managing Officer of MUFG Deputy President and Chief Compliance Officer of MUFG (incumbent)
Saburo Sano (May 24, 1949)	Senior Managing Director and Chief Risk Management Officer	April 1973 June 2000 June 2001 May 2004 January 2006 April 2008 June 2008	Joined Bank of Tokyo Director of BTM Non-Board Member Director of BTM Non-Board Member Managing Director of BTM Managing Executive Officer of BTMU Retired from Managing Executive Officer of BTMU Senior Managing Officer of MUFG Director of MUS (incumbent) Senior Managing Director and Chief Risk Management Officer of MUFG (incumbent)
Toshihide Mizuno (April 19, 1950)	Senior Managing Director and Chief Planning Officer	April 1973 May 2000 January 2002 May 2002 June 2002 May 2004 July 2004 October 2004 October 2005	Joined Sanwa Bank Executive Officer of Sanwa Bank Executive Officer of UFJ Bank Retired from Executive Officer of UFJ Bank Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Holdings Director of UFJ Bank Director and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Holdings Director of UFJ Trust Director and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Bank Director of UFJ Bank Retired from Director of UFJ Bank Senior Managing Director and Chief Planning Officer of MUFG (incumbent) Director of MUTB (incumbent)

Table of Contents

Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
Hiroshi Saito (July 13, 1951)	Senior Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer	April 1974 June 2002 October 2005 June 2006 May 2007 June 2007	Joined Mitsubishi Trust Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust Executive Officer of MUTB Managing Director of MUTB Managing Officer of MUFG Retired from Managing Director of MUTB Director of BTMU (incumbent) Senior Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer of MUFG (incumbent)
Shintaro Yasuda (December 23, 1946)	Director	April 1970 June 1998 June 1999 May 2000 June 2000 March 2001 April 2001 January 2002 May 2003 May 2004 June 2004 October 2005 June 2008	Joined Toyo Trust Bank Director of Toyo Trust Bank Executive Officer of Toyo Trust Bank Senior Executive Officer of Toyo Trust Bank Managing Director of Toyo Trust Bank Retired from Managing Director of Toyo Trust Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Holdings Retired from Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Holdings Director and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Deputy President and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Trust President of UFJ Trust Director of UFJ Holdings Director of MUFG (incumbent) Deputy President of MUTB Deputy Chairman of MUTB (incumbent)
Katsunori Nagayasu (April 6, 1947)	Director	May 1970 June 1997 June 2000 April 2001 October 2001 June 2002 April 2004 June 2004 January 2005 May 2005 October 2005	Joined Mitsubishi Bank Director of BTM Retired from Director of BTM Managing Director of Nippon Trust Bank Director of MTFG Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust Retired from Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust Managing Director of BTM Director and Managing Officer of MTFG Managing Officer of MTFG Senior Managing Director of BTM Deputy President of BTM Managing Officer of MUFG

Table of Contents

Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
		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 (incumbent) President of BTMU (incumbent)
Fumiyuki Akikusa (October 9, 1949)	Director	April 1972	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
		June 2000	Director of BTM
		June 2001	Non-Board Member Director of BTM
		May 2003	Non-Board Member Managing Director of BTM
		May 2004	Managing Officer of MTFG
		June 2004	Managing Director of BTM
		May 2005	Retired from Managing Officer of MTFG
		June 2005	Retired from Managing Director of BTM Senior Managing Director and Principal Executive Officer of Mitsubishi Securities
		October 2005	Director and Principal Executive Officer of MUS
		June 2006	Deputy President of MUS Director of MUFG (incumbent)
		June 2008	President of MUS (incumbent)
Kazuo Takeuchi (August 15, 1950)	Director	April 1973	Joined Tokai Bank
		April 1999	Executive Officer of Tokai Bank
		June 1999	Director of Tokai Bank
		March 2001	Retired from Director of Tokai Bank
		April 2001	Executive Officer of UFJ Holdings
		January 2002	Retired from Executive Officer of UFJ Holdings Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Bank
		May 2005	Retired from Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Bank
		June 2005	Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Tsubasa Securities
		October 2005	Senior Executive Officer of MUS
		June 2008	Senior Managing Director of MUS (incumbent) Director of MUFG (incumbent)
Kinya Okauchi (September 10, 1951)	Director	April 1974	Joined Mitsubishi Trust
		June 2001	Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust
		April 2003	Managing Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust
		March 2004	Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust
		June 2004	Director of MTFG

Table of Contents

Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
		June 2005	Senior Managing Director of Mitsubishi Trust
		October 2005	Director of MUFG
		June 2007	Senior Managing Director of MUTB
		June 2008	Managing Officer of MUFG President of MUTB (incumbent) Director of MUFG (incumbent)
Nobuyuki Hirano (October 23, 1951)	Director	April 1974	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
		June 2001	Non-Board Member Director of BTM
		July 2004	Executive Officer of MTFG
		May 2005	Non-Board Member Managing Director of BTM
		June 2005	Managing Director of BTM
			Director of MTFG
		October 2005	Director of MUFG (incumbent)
		January 2006	Managing Director of BTMU (incumbent)
Kaoru Wachi (December 9, 1955)	Director	April 1978	Joined Mitsubishi Trust
		April 2002	General Manager of Osaka Pension Business
			Division of Mitsubishi Trust
		May 2003	General Manager of Trust Business Division of BTM
		March 2004	Senior Deputy General Manager of Trust Assets Planning Division of Mitsubishi Trust
		March 2004	General Manager of Trust Assets Planning Division of Mitsubishi Trust
		April 2004	General Manager of Asset Management and Administration Planning Division of MTFG
		June 2005	Executive Officer of MTFG
			Director (Non-Board Member Director) of Mitsubishi Trust
		October 2005	Executive Officer of MUFG Executive Officer of MUTB
		June 2008	Managing Director of MUTB (incumbent) Director of MUFG (incumbent)
Iwao Okijima (December 27, 1934)	Director	April 1958	Joined the Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.
		September 1985	Director, Member of the Board of Toyota Motor Corporation (Toyota)
		September 1990	Managing Director, Member of the Board of Toyota
		September 1992	Senior Managing Director, Member of the Board of Toyota

Table of Contents

Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
		August 1995	Vice President, Member of the Board and Representative Director of Toyota
		June 1999	Senior Advisor to the Board of Toyota Chairman of the Board and Representative Director of Toyota Finance Corporation Co., Ltd. Chairman of Koito Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Koito) Director of Hino Motors, Ltd. (Hino Motors)
		June 2000	Retired from Chairman of the Board and Representative Director of Toyota Finance Corporation Co., Ltd. Chairman of the Board and Representative Director of Hino Motors
		July 2002	Advisor of Toyota (incumbent)
		June 2003	Retired from Chairman of Koito
		June 2004	Director of UFJ Holdings Advisor to the Board of Hino Motors (incumbent)
		October 2005	Director of MUFG (incumbent)
Akio Harada (November 3, 1939)	Director	April 1965	Public Prosecutor, Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office
		April 1988	General Manager of Personnel Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Justice
		April 1992	Chief Public Prosecutor, Morioka District Public Prosecutors Office
		December 1993	Deputy Vice Minister, Ministry of Justice
		January 1996	Director General of Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice
		June 1998	Administrative Vice Minister, Ministry of Justice
		December 1999	Chief Prosecutor, Tokyo High Prosecutors Office
		July 2001	Prosecutor General
		June 2004	Retired from Prosecutor General
		October 2004	Admitted to the Bar Joined the Dai-Ichi Tokyo Bar Association Attorney at law at Hironaka Law Office (incumbent)
		July 2005	President of Tokyo Woman's Christian University (incumbent)
		June 2006	Director of MUFG (incumbent)

Table of Contents

Name			
(Date of Birth)	Position in MUFG		Business Experience
Takuma Otoshi (October 17, 1948)	Director	July 1971 March 1994	Joined IBM Japan, Ltd. (IBM Japan) Director of IBM Japan
		March 1997 December 1999 June 2004 October 2005 April 2008	Managing Director of IBM Japan President of IBM Japan Director of MTFG Director of MUFG (incumbent) President and Chairman of IBM Japan (incumbent)

The following table sets forth our corporate auditors as of July 31, 2008, together with their respective dates of birth, positions and experience:

Name			
(date of birth)	Position in MUFG		Business experience
Haruo Matsuki (April 25, 1948)	Corporate Auditor (Full-Time)	April 1971 June 1999	Joined Toyo Trust Bank Executive Officer of Toyo Trust Bank
		March 2001 June 2001 January 2002 September 2004 June 2005	Senior Executive Officer of Toyo Trust Bank Senior Managing Director of Toyo Trust Bank Director and Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Senior Executive Officer of UFJ Trust Corporate Auditor of UFJ Holdings Corporate Auditor of UFJ Bank Corporate Auditor (Full-Time) of UFJ Trust
		September 2005 October 2005 December 2005	Retired from Corporate Auditor of UFJ Trust Corporate Auditor (Full-Time) of MUFG (incumbent) Retired from Corporate Auditor of UFJ Bank
Shota Yasuda (July 23, 1948)	Corporate Auditor (Full-Time)	July 1971 June 1998	Joined Mitsubishi Bank
		June 2001 May 2002	Director of BTM Non-Board Member Director of BTM Managing Director (Non-Board Member Director) of BTM
		January 2006 June 2007	Senior Managing Director of BTMU Retired from Senior Managing Director of BTMU Corporate Auditor (Full-Time) of MUFG (incumbent)
Takeo Imai (January 29, 1942)	Corporate Auditor	April 1967	Admitted to the Bar
		January 1972 April 2001	Joined the Tokyo Bar Association Partner of the law firm Miyake & Imai (currently, Miyake Imai & Ikeda) (incumbent) Corporate Auditor of MTFG

Table of Contents

Name (date of birth)	Position in MUFG		Business experience
		September 2002 October 2005	Corporate Auditor of Mitsubishi Securities Corporate Auditor of MUFG (incumbent) Corporate Auditor of MUS (incumbent)
Tsutomu Takasuka (February 11, 1942)	Corporate Auditor	April 1967 June 1985 February 1990 September 2002 April 2004 October 2004 June 2005 October 2005 January 2006	Became a member of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants Partner at Mita Audit Corporation Partner at Tohmatsu & Co. Resigned Tohmatsu & Co. Professor, Department of Business Administration, Bunkyo Gakuin University (incumbent) Full-time Corporate Auditor of BTM Corporate Auditor of MTFG Corporate Auditor of MUFG (incumbent) Full-time Corporate Auditor of BTMU (incumbent)
Kunie Okamoto (September 11, 1944)	Corporate Auditor	June 1969 July 1995 March 1999 March 2002 April 2005 June 2005 October 2005	Joined Nippon Life Insurance Company (Nippon Life) Director of Nippon Life Managing Director of Nippon Life Senior Managing Director of Nippon Life President of Nippon Life (incumbent) Corporate Auditor of UFJ Holdings 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 assumption of office. 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 remuneration, including bonuses but excluding retirement allowances, paid by MUFG and its subsidiaries during the year ended March 31, 2008 to our directors and corporate auditors was ¥818 million and ¥128 million, respectively.

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

Table of Contents

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. MUFG did not set aside reserves for any retirement payments for directors and corporate auditors made under this practice. The aggregate amount of allowance paid by MUFG and its subsidiaries during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 to our directors and corporate 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 ¥110 million and ¥59 million, respectively.

MUFG has elected to discontinue its practice of paying a retirement allowance. MUFG, however, obtained a one-time shareholders' approval on June 28, 2007 for the retirement allowances for the current directors and corporate auditors, other than those elected at shareholders' meeting held after June 28, 2007. The current directors and corporate auditors other than those elected at shareholders' meeting held after June 28, 2007 will be paid up to an aggregate amount of ¥287 million in the future at the time of retirement. MUFG set aside a reserve in the same amount for such retirement payments. In the future, MUFG does not plan to seek shareholder approvals for retirement allowances.

As part of our compensation structure, on June 28, 2007, our shareholders approved the creation of a stock-based compensation plan for our directors and corporate auditors. 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 common share. 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 common share. The stock acquisition rights are 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 option was ¥92,300.

Additionally, MUFG obtained shareholder approval for a bonus plan for our directors on June 27, 2008. Within one year of the shareholder approval, MUFG may pay up to an aggregate of ¥240 million in cash to our directors other than the outside directors. The specific amount of the bonus and other details of the program have not been determined but will be determined by taking into consideration MUFG's performance, each director's contribution to MUFG's performance and other factors.

Table of Contents

As of June 27, 2008, our directors and corporate auditors held the following numbers of shares of our common stock:

	Number of Shares Registered
Directors	
Ryosuke Tamakoshi	57,530
Haruya Uehara	16,320
Nobuo Kuroyanagi	31,616
Kyota Omori	11,700
Saburo Sano	24,100
Toshihide Mizuno	16,760
Hiroshi Saito	6,340
Shintaro Yasuda	11,910
Katsunori Nagayasu	6,540
Fumiyuki Akikusa	13,446
Kazuo Takeuchi	15,020
Kinya Okauchi	10,200
Nobuyuki Hirano	17,100
Kaoru Wachi	3,400
Iwao Okijima	7,100
Akio Harada	
Takuma Otoshi	3,000

	Number of Shares Registered
Corporate Auditors	
Haruo Matsuki	8,160
Shota Yasuda	17,450
Takeo Imai	
Tsutomu Takasuka	
Kunie Okamoto	

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 representative directors from the 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, executive officer, manager or any other type of employee of the company or any of its subsidiaries prior to his or her appointment.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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. Additionally, no director may vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which that director is deemed to be materially 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.

Table of Contents

The Company Law requires a resolution of the board of directors for a company to determine the execution of important business strategies, to acquire or dispose of material assets, to borrow substantial amounts of money, to employ or discharge executive officers 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 (as defined below). An outside corporate auditor is defined under the Company Law as a person who has not served as a director, account assistant, executive officer, manager 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, 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 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 Article 113 and 114 of the Company Law Enforcement Regulations.

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 and 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 governance. In an effort to further enhance our corporate governance, we have also voluntarily established our internal audit and compliance committee, and 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

Table of Contents

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 Akio Harada, who is an outside director. The other members of this committee are Iwao Okijima, an outside director, Kouji Tajika, a certified public accountant, Yoshinari Tsutsumi, an attorney-at-law, and Haruya Uehara, a deputy chairman and the chief audit officer. The internal audit and compliance committee met fourteen times between April 2007 and March 2008.

Nomination and Compensation Committee. The nomination and compensation committee was established through the integration of the nomination committee and the compensation committee on June 27, 2008. Prior to the integration, the nomination committee, a majority of which was comprised of outside directors, deliberated matters relating to the appointment and dismissal of our directors and the directors of our subsidiaries. The nomination committee met five times between April 2007 and March 2008. The compensation committee, a majority of which was also comprised of outside directors, deliberated matters relating to 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 compensation committee met five times between April 2007 and March 2008. The integrated nomination and compensation committee has assumed the responsibilities of the two former committees and makes reports and proposals to the board about important matters for deliberation and necessary improvement measures. The chairman of the nomination and compensation committee is Iwao Okijima. The other members of this committee are Akio Harada, Takuma Otoshi, an outside director, and Nobuo Kuroyangi, President and CEO.

For additional information on our board practices, see Item 6.A. Directors and Senior Management.

Summary of Significant Differences in Corporate Governance Practices between MUFG and US Companies Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

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.

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 August 31, 2008, MUFG has three outside directors as members of its board of directors. 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 as defined below.

Under the Company Law, an outside director is defined as a director who has not served as an executive director, executive officer, manager 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 independence or similar requirement with respect to directors.

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

Table of Contents

statutory duty to audit MUFG director's 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 the MUFG's shareholders.

The Company Law requires companies employing the corporate auditor system, 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, manager, or any other employee of the relevant company or any of its subsidiaries.

As of August 31 2008, 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.

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.

Table of Contents

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 and a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees. In order to further enhance its disclosure, 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 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 and compliance manual have been granted to its directors or executives during that period.

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.

D. Employees

As of March 31, 2008, we had approximately 78,300 employees, compared to approximately the same number as of March 31, 2007 and 80,000 as of March 31, 2006. In addition, as of March 31, 2008, we had approximately 45,500 part-time and temporary employees. The following tables show the percentages of our employees in our different business units and geographically as of March 31, 2008:

Business unit	
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ:	
Retail Banking Business Unit	24%
Corporate Banking Business Unit	12
Global Business Unit	24
Global Markets Unit	1
Operations and Systems Unit	9
Corporate Center/Independent Divisions	5
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation:	
Trust-Banking	6
Trust Assets	2
Real Estate	2
Global Markets	1
Administration and subsidiaries	3
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities:	
Sales Marketing Business Unit	5
Global Investment Banking Business Unit	1
Global Markets Business Unit	1

International Business Unit	1
Corporate Center and Others	3
Others	0
	100%

Table of Contents**Location****Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ:**

Japan	51%
United States	16
Europe	1
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	7
Other areas	0

Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation:

Japan	13
United States	0
Europe	1
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	0

Mitsubishi UFJ Securities:

Japan	10
United States	0
Europe	1
Asia/Oceania excluding Japan	0

Others	0
---------------	----------

100%

Most of our employees are members of our employee s 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 Item 6.B. Compensation and Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions.**A. Major Shareholders****Common Stock**

As of March 31, 2008, we had 470,336 registered shareholders of our common stock. The ten largest holders of our common stock appearing on the register of shareholders as of March 31, 2008, and the number and the percentage of such shares held by them, were as follows:

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of total shares in issue
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	528,919,100	4.86%

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	458,682,300	4.22
Hero & Co. ⁽²⁾	345,922,541	3.18
Nippon Life Insurance Company	280,011,699	2.57
State Street Bank and Trust Company	217,112,712	1.99
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company ⁽³⁾	175,000,000	1.61
State Street Bank and Trust Company 505103	152,482,956	1.40
Toyota Motor Corporation	149,263,153	1.37
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	138,639,341	1.27
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾	118,740,000	1.09
Total	2,564,773,802	23.61%

(1) Includes the shares held in trust accounts, which do not disclose the names of beneficiaries.

(2) An owner of record for our American depository shares.

Table of Contents

- (3) These shares are those held in a pension trust account with Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. for the benefit of retirement plans with voting rights retained by Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company.
- (4) These shares are those held in a pension trust account with Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. for the benefit of retirement plans with voting rights retained by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

As of March 31, 2008, 222,884 shares, representing less than 0.01% of our outstanding common stock, were held by our directors and corporate auditors.

As of March 31, 2008, 1,432,285,278 shares, representing 13.18% of our outstanding common stock, were owned by 272 US shareholders of record who are resident in the United States, one of whom is the ADR depository's nominee holding 345,922,541 shares, or 3.18%, of our issued common stock.

Preferred Stock

The shareholders of our preferred stock, which are non-voting, appearing on the register of shareholders as of March 31, 2008, and the number and the percentage of such shares held by them, were as follows:

First series class 3 preferred stock

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of total shares in issue
Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	40,000,000	40%
Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company	40,000,000	40
Nippon Life Insurance Company	20,000,000	20
Total	100,000,000	100%

Class 8 preferred stock

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of total shares in issue
The Norinchukin Bank	17,700,000	100%
Total	17,700,000	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%

Class 12 preferred stock

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of total shares in issue
The Norinchukin Bank	22,400,000	66.46%
Daido Life Insurance Company	11,300,000	33.53
Total	33,700,000	100.00%

B. Related Party Transactions

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

Table of Contents

March 31, 2008, 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 allotted stock acquisition rights to our directors and corporate auditors. For a detailed discussion of the stock acquisition rights, see Item 6.B. Compensation.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

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.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in various litigation matters. Although the final resolution of any such matters 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, when ultimately determined, will not materially affect our results of operations or financial position.

Distributions

Our board of directors submits a recommendation for an annual dividend for our shareholders approval at the ordinary general meeting of shareholders customarily held in June of each year. The annual dividend is usually distributed immediately following shareholders approval to holders of record at the end of the preceding fiscal year. In addition to annual 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 27, 2008, we paid year-end dividends in the amount of ¥7 per share of common stock for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

See Item 10.B. 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 depository 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 Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law.

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, 2004	1,080	351	10.11	2.98
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2005	1,230	800	10.40	7.12
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006	1,810	873	15.54	7.95
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007				
First quarter	1,950	1,370	16.75	12.15
Second quarter	1,660	1,410	14.37	12.17
Third quarter	1,600	1,360	13.24	11.73
Fourth quarter	1,550	1,260	12.85	11.01
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2008				
First quarter	1,430	1,240	11.72	10.41
Second quarter	1,390	990	11.48	8.28
Third quarter	1,252	881	11.22	8.04
Fourth quarter	1,068	782	9.90	7.95
March	933	782	9.28	7.95
Fiscal year ending March 31, 2009				
April	1,173	856	11.11	8.87
May	1,169	973	11.10	9.45
June	1,156	926	10.94	8.66
July	1,036	902	9.67	8.51
August	964	789	8.78	7.21
September (through September 17)	883	741	8.08	6.87

Note: The amounts in this table prior to September 30, 2007 have been adjusted to reflect the 1,000-for-one stock split of our common shares, effective as of September 30, 2007.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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.

Table of Contents

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

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.

Our authorized common share capital as of June 27, 2008 was comprised of 33,000,000,000 shares of common stock with no par value. Effective as of September 30, 2007, each of our ordinary and preferred shares were split into 1,000 shares of the same class of securities, and our authorized number of common shares was increased accordingly.

As of March 31, 2008, a total of 10,861,643,790 shares of common stock (including 503,153,835 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 27, 2008, we were authorized to issue 1,076,901,000 shares of preferred stock, including 120,000,000 class 3 preferred shares, 400,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 5 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 5 preferred shares does not exceed 400,000,000 shares), 200,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 6 preferred shares does not exceed

Table of Contents

200,000,000 shares), 200,000,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 7 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 7 preferred shares does not exceed 200,000,000 shares), 27,000,000 class 8 preferred shares, 1,000 class 11 preferred shares and 129,900,000 class 12 preferred shares. As of March 31, 2008, we had 100,000,000 class 3 preferred shares, 17,700,000 class 8 preferred shares, 1,000 class 11 preferred shares and 33,700,000 class 12 preferred shares issued and outstanding.

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.

Under the Company Law and our articles of incorporation, shares are transferable by delivery of share certificates. Our articles of incorporation also provide that we will not issue share certificates for shares which do not constitute a whole unit, where a whole unit is comprised of 100 shares. In order to assert shareholders' 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 shareholders' rights other than as provided in the agreement among us, the depository and the holders of the ADSs.

A holder of shares may choose, at its discretion, to participate in the central clearing system for share certificates under the Law Concerning Central Securities Depository and Book-Entry Transfer of Stock Certificates and Other Securities of Japan. Participating shareholders must deposit certificates representing the shares to be included in this clearing system with the Japan Securities Depository Center, Inc. If a holder is not a participating institution in the Japan Securities Depository Center, it must participate through a participating institution, such as a financial instruments firm or bank having a clearing account with the Japan Securities Depository Center. All shares deposited with the Japan Securities Depository Center will be registered in the name of the Japan Securities Depository Center on our register of shareholders. Each participating shareholder will in turn be registered on our register of beneficial shareholders and be treated in the same way as shareholders registered on our register of shareholders. Delivery of share certificates is not required to transfer deposited shares. Entry of the share transfer in the books maintained by the Japan Securities Depository Center for participating institutions, or in the books maintained by a participating institution for its customers, has the same effect as delivery of share certificates. This central clearing system is intended to reduce paperwork required in connection with transfers of shares. Beneficial owners may at any time withdraw their shares from deposit and receive share certificates.

A law to establish a new central clearing system for shares of listed companies and to eliminate the issuance and use of certificates for such shares was promulgated in June 2004 and the relevant part of the law will come into effect within five years of the date of the promulgation. On the effective date, which is currently expected to be January 5, 2009, a new central clearing system will be established and the shares of all Japanese companies listed on any Japanese stock exchange will be subject to the new central clearing system. On the same day, we will be deemed to become a company which shall not issue share certificates for its shares, and all existing share certificates for such shares will become null and void, without us being required to collect those share certificates from shareholders. The transfer of such shares will be effected through entry in the books maintained under the new central clearing system. Only shares deposited with the Japan Securities Depository Center will be immediately transferable under the new central clearing system. Upon the effective date, any requirement, reference and discussion relating to share certificates included in this section "Common Stock" will not be applicable.

Table of Contents

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 the description of a special resolution in Voting Rights).

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;

Table of Contents

- (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 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 shareholder 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

Table of Contents

without approval by special resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, unless more than one class of stock is issued and outstanding. In general, shareholders will not be required to exchange stock certificates for new stock certificates, but certificates representing the additional stock resulting from the stock split will be issued to shareholders. 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 the common and preferred shares 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 adopt the unit share system, where 100 shares of ordinary and preferred shares shall each constitute a unit, as the amendment of our articles of incorporation to provide for such system has been approved at the shareholders' meetings on June 27 and 28, 2007. Our articles of incorporation provide that we do not, as a general rule, issue certificates representing a number of shares less than a unit. Consequently, any fraction of a unit for which no share certificate is issued will not be transferable.

Under the unit share system, each unit of shares is entitled to one voting right. A holder of less than one unit of shares 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 minimum voting rights, minimum percentage and time period necessary for exercising the minority shareholders' 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 shares held. The common shares identified below are not entitled to voting rights even when such shares

Table of Contents

constitute a whole unit, and such common shares are not considered when determining whether a quorum exists for a shareholders meeting:

treasury shares;

shares held by a company in which we, we and our subsidiaries or our subsidiaries owns 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 shares shall be entitled to a voting right for each unit of preferred shares 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 shares in compliance with the terms of such preferred shares 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;

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 director who was elected by cumulative voting or 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;

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.

Table of Contents

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 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 and our register of lost share certificates, and records transfers of ownership upon presentation of share certificates.

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 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;

Table of Contents

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 shares, notices to all shareholders of the relevant class of preferred shares.); 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, 2008, we (excluding our subsidiaries) owned 500,889,485 treasury shares.

Preferred Stock

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 shares 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, 2007, we were authorized under our articles of incorporation to issue nine classes of preferred stock totaling 1,306,601 shares of preferred stock, including 120,000 class 3 preferred shares, 400,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 5 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 5 preferred shares does not exceed 400,000 shares), 200,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 6 preferred shares does not exceed 200,000 shares), 200,000 shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 7 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 7 preferred shares does not exceed 200,000 shares) 27,000 class 8 preferred shares, 79,700 class 9 preferred shares, 150,000 class 10 preferred shares, one class 11 preferred share and 129,900 class 12 preferred shares. Following the amendment of our articles of incorporation, as of June 28, 2007, we were authorized to issue seven classes of preferred stock totaling 1,076,901 (after the stock split becomes effective,

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

1,076,901,000) shares of preferred stock, including 120,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 120,000,000) class 3 preferred shares, 400,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 400,000,000) shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 5 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 5 preferred shares does not exceed 400,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 400,000,000) shares), 200,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 200,000,000) shares of each

Table of Contents

of the first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 6 preferred shares does not exceed 200,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 200,000,000) shares), 200,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 200,000,000) shares of each of the first to fourth series of class 7 preferred shares (provided the aggregate number of shares authorized to be issued with respect to the four series of class 7 preferred shares does not exceed 200,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 200,000,000) shares), 27,000 (after the stock split becomes effective, 270,000,000) class 8 preferred shares, one (after the stock split becomes effective, 1,000) class 11 preferred share and 129,900 (after the stock split becomes effective, 129,900,000) class 12 preferred shares. Our preferred shares have equal preference over shares of common stock in respect of dividend entitlements and distribution of assets upon our liquidation. However, holders of preferred shares are not entitled to vote at general meetings of shareholders, subject to the exceptions provided under our articles of incorporation. As of March 31, 2008, 100,000,000 shares of class 3 preferred shares, 17,700,000 class 8 preferred shares, 1,000 class 11 preferred shares and 33,700,000 class 12 preferred shares had been outstanding, but there were no class 5 through 7 preferred shares 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.

Class 3, first to fourth series of class 5 and first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shareholders are not entitled to request acquisition of their preferred shares in exchange for our common stock but we may acquire class 3, first to fourth series of class 5 and first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares 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 shares of class 3 preferred shares at ¥2,500 per share, in whole or in part, on or after February 18, 2010. The provisions for acquisition of first to fourth series of class 5 and first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares will be determined by the board of directors at the time of issuance of such preferred shares. When issued, any holder of first to fourth series of class 6 and first to fourth series of class 7 preferred shares may request acquisition of such preferred shares in exchange for our common stock during the period determined by resolution of the board of directors adopted at the time of issuance of such preferred shares. Any first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares or first to fourth series of class 7 preferred shares for which no request for acquisition in exchange for 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 preferred share 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 class 8, 11 and 12 preferred shares may request acquisition of the relevant preferred shares in exchange for our common stock during the period as provided for in Attachments 1 through 3 of our articles of incorporation. Any class 8, 11 and 12 preferred shares for which no request for acquisition in exchange for 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 preferred share 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 shares: ¥60 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 to fourth series of class 5 preferred shares: to be set by resolution of our board of directors at the time of issuance, up to a maximum of ¥250 per share

first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares: to be set by resolution of our board of directors at the time of issuance, up to a maximum of ¥125 per share

Table of Contents

first to fourth series of class 7 preferred shares: to be set by resolution of our board of directors at the time of issuance, up to a maximum of ¥125 per share

class 8 preferred shares: ¥15.9 per share

class 11 preferred shares: ¥5.30 per share

class 12 preferred shares: ¥11.5 per share

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 time. 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 shares,

¥2,500 per share of first to fourth series of class 5 preferred shares,

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

¥2,500 per share of first to fourth series of class 6 preferred shares,

¥2,500 per share of first to fourth series of class 7 preferred shares,

¥3,000 per share of class 8 preferred shares,

¥1,000 per share of class 11 preferred shares, and

¥1,000 per share of class 12 preferred shares.

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.

Table of Contents

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 shares 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.

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.

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 The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, acting as custodian, at its principal office in Tokyo, on behalf of The Bank of New York Mellon, acting as depositary. 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. For a detailed discussion of the stock split of our common stock, see Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Recent Developments.

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

Table of Contents

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 [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.

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.

Table of Contents

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 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;

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 be 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

Table of Contents

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 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 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

ADR holders must pay:	For:
\$5.00 (or less) per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof)	Each issuance of an ADS, including as a result of a distribution of shares or rights or other property
\$0.02 (or less) per ADSs	Each cancellation of an ADS, including if the agreement terminates
Registration or transfer fees	To the extent permitted by securities exchange on which the ADSs may be listed for trading any cash payment
Expenses of The Bank of New York Mellon	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
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	Conversion of foreign currency to US dollars cable, telex and facsimile transmission expenses
	As necessary

Table of Contents

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,

- (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 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.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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

Table of Contents

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;

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.

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

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 our shares or 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:

individuals not resident in Japan;

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.

Table of Contents

Acquisition of Shares

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 within 15 days from and including the date of such acquisition. 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 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 depositary, including shares deposited with us as custodian for the depositary, 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, share 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 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 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.

Table of Contents

For the purpose of Japanese tax law and the Tax Convention (as defined below), a US holder of ADSs will be treated as the owner of the shares underlying the ADSs evidenced by the ADRs.

Generally, a non-resident holder of shares 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 maximum rate of withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by us to non-resident holders is 7% for dividends to be paid on or before March 31, 2009 pursuant to Japanese tax law. After such date, the maximum withholding rate for US holders (as defined below), which is generally set at 10% of the gross amount distributed, shall be applicable pursuant to the Tax Convention (as defined below).

On March 30, 2004, 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), has become effective to replace its predecessor, which was signed on March 8, 1971 (the Prior Treaty). 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 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 Prior Treaty and 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 shall be applicable. The rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by us to non-resident holders is 7% for dividends to be paid on or before March 31, 2009 and 15% thereafter, except for dividends paid to any individual non-resident holder who holds 5% or more of our issued shares for which the applicable rate is 20%.

Non-resident holders of shares who are entitled to a reduced rate of Japanese withholding tax on payments of dividends on the shares 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 or ADSs within or outside Japan 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 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 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

Table of Contents

Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, and on the Convention between 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, or the Tax Convention, 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.

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 US,

a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized under the laws of the US or any political subdivision thereof,

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 US 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 depository and assumes that each obligation under the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with their 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 described below could be affected by actions taken by intermediaries in the chain of ownership

Table of Contents

between the holder of ADSs and MUFG 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. Based upon proposed Treasury regulations and upon certain management estimates, we do not expect MUFG to be a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes in the current year or in future years. However, there can be no assurance that the described proposed regulations will be finalized in their current form, and the determination of whether MUFG is a PFIC is based upon, among other things, the composition of our income and assets and the value of our assets from time to time. 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. This discussion assumes that we are not, and will not become, a PFIC.

Taxation of Dividends

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 the current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for US federal income tax purposes) of MUFG, as ordinary income in their gross income. 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 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. 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 depositary 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 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.

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003, or the Act, affects the taxation of dividends. Qualified dividends received by non-corporate US holders prior to January 1, 2011 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

Table of Contents

determines to be satisfactory for these purposes and that includes an exchange of information provision. The Tax Convention meets these requirements. 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. We believe that MUFG is a qualified foreign corporation and that dividends received by US investors with respect to shares or ADSs of MUFG will be qualified dividends. Note that these provisions do not affect dividends received by Non-US holders.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Upon a sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs, a US holder will recognize 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 gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss 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 gain or loss 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.

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, N.E., Washington, D.C. 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>). You may also inspect our SEC reports and other information at the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 11 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005. Some of this information may also be found on our website at <http://www.mufg.jp>.

Table of Contents**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 deregulation and globalization of the financial industry, and the advancement of information technology. 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.

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.

Table of Contents

Risk Management System

We have adopted an integrated risk management system and promotes 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 Co., Ltd., or MUS) each appoint Chief Risk Management Officers and establish independent risk management divisions. 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

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 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.

Implementation of Basel II

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision of the Bank for International Settlements has set capital adequacy standards for all internationally active banks to ensure minimum levels of capital. The Basel Committee worked over recent years to revise the 1988 Accord and, in June 2004, the Committee released International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework. This new framework, called Basel II, has been applied to Japanese banks since March 31, 2007. Basel II is 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. The goal of Basel II is to have these three pillars mutually reinforce each other to ensure the effectiveness of regulations. Compared to the previous framework, Basel II is thus a more comprehensive regulatory framework for ensuring the soundness and stability of the international banking system. In addition, with respect to credit risk and operational risk, Basel II provides more risk-sensitive approaches and a range of options for measuring risks and determining the capital requirements. As a result, Basel II also reflects the nature of risks at each bank more closely. Based on the principles of Basel II, MUFG has adopted the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach to calculate its capital requirements for credit risk. The Standardized Approach is used for some subsidiaries that are considered to be immaterial to our overall capital requirements and a few subsidiaries have adopted a phased rollout of the internal ratings-based approach. MUFG has adopted the Standardized Approach 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.

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.

Table of Contents

We apply a uniform group-wide 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 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 qualities. A uniform group-wide 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 major banking subsidiary manages its respective credit risk on a consolidated and global basis, 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 Credit and Investment Management Committees 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 have introduced an integrated group-wide 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.

Table of Contents

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.

The following table sets forth our borrower grades:

Definition of MUFG Borrower Rating

Borrower rating	Definition
1-2	Borrower capacity to meet financial obligations deemed high and stable
3-5	Borrower capacity to meet financial obligations deemed free of problems
6-8	Borrower capacity to meet short-term financial obligations deemed free of problems
9	Borrower capacity to meet financial obligations deemed slightly insufficient
10-12	Close monitoring of borrower required due to one or more of following conditions:

[1] Borrower who has problems meeting financial obligations (e.g. principal repayments or interest payments in arrears)

[2] Borrower whose business performance is poor or unsteady, or in an unfavorable financial condition

[3] Borrower who has problems with loan conditions (e.g. interest rates have been reduced or deferred)

10 Causes for concern identified in borrower's business management necessitate ongoing monitoring, despite only minor problems or significant ongoing improvement

11 Emergence of serious causes for concern in borrower's business management signal need for caution in debt repayment due to major problems or requiring protracted resolution

12 Borrower applicable to the definition of rating 10 or 11 and holds restructured loan, or borrower with loan contractually past due 90 days or more due to particular reasons, such as an inheritance-related issue

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Borrower where losses are expected due to major debt repayment problems (that is, although not yet bankrupt, borrower deemed likely to become bankrupt due to financial difficulties and failure to make significant progress with restructuring plans)

- 14 Although not legally or officially bankrupt, borrower in virtual bankruptcy due to serious financial difficulties, without any realistic prospect of business recovery
- 15 Borrower legally or officially bankrupt and subject to specific procedures, such as legal liquidation/business suspension/winding up of business/private liquidation

Table of Contents

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

These ratings 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.

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 exposure 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 growth of securitized products and credit derivatives in global markets, we actively seek to supplement conventional CPM techniques with advanced methods based on the use of such market-based instruments.

Table of Contents

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 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 as of March 31, 2008 was subject to a variation of approximately ¥4.2 billion per point of movement in the TOPIX index.

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 1 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 its 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.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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

Table of Contents

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:

Management System of Our Major Subsidiaries

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 its 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 its interest rate exposures on interest-bearing assets and 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.

Table of Contents

These market risk management activities are performed in accordance with the predetermined rules and procedures. The internal auditors as well as independent accounting 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 general 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 principle model used for these activities is historical simulation (HS) model (holding period, 10 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 capable of capturing certain statistically infrequent movements, such as a fat tail, and accounts for the characteristics of financial instruments with non-linear behavior. Independent auditors, who were engaged only in the particular audit, verified the accuracy and appropriateness of this internal market risk model. The holding company and banking subsidiaries also use the HS model to calculate Basel II regulatory capital adequacy ratios. MUFG has notified the Financial Services Agency of its use as the internal market risk model, and received approval for its use of the model in March 2007.

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 provides 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 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.

Table of Contents**Summaries of Market Risks (Fiscal Year Ended March 2008)****Trading activities**

The aggregate VaR for our total trading activities as of March 31, 2008 was ¥6.61 billion, comprising interest-rate risk exposure of ¥5.65 billion, foreign exchange risk exposure of ¥0.70 billion, and equity-related risk exposure of ¥1.39 billion. Compared with the VaR as of March 31, 2007, we experienced a large decrease in market risk during the fiscal year in review, particularly our exposure to foreign exchange and equity-related risk.

Our average daily VaR for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was ¥10.99 billion, rising from our daily VaR of ¥6.40 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. This primarily reflected an increase in interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

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.

The following tables set forth the VaR related to our trading activities by risk category for the periods indicated:

April 1, 2006	March 31, 2007	Billions of Yen			
		Average	Maximum	Minimum	Mar 31, 2007
MUFG		¥ 6.40	¥ 20.80	¥ 2.79	¥ 16.04
Interest rate		4.60	8.48	2.78	4.68
Yen		2.55	5.13	1.10	2.37
Dollars		1.25	3.27	0.43	1.32
Foreign Exchange		2.03	5.98	0.46	5.98
Equities		1.52	14.64	0.24	8.77
Commodities		0.11	0.34	0.04	0.16
Diversification Effect		1.85			3.55

April 1, 2007	March 31, 2008	Billions of Yen			
		Average	Maximum	Minimum	Mar 31, 2008
MUFG		¥ 10.99	¥ 16.72	¥ 5.88	¥ 6.61
Interest rate		8.80	14.80	3.69	5.65
Yen		5.90	11.26	1.97	3.88
Dollars		1.92	4.54	0.73	0.94
Foreign Exchange		3.32	7.88	0.70	0.70
Equities		1.31	8.39	0.17	1.39
Commodities		0.21	0.51	0.06	0.23
Diversification Effect		2.65			1.36

Assumption for VaR calculations:
Historical simulation method

Holding period: 10 days

Confidence interval: 99%

Observation period: 701 business days

Note: 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.

Table of Contents

The average daily VaR by quarter in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was as follows:

Quarter	Billions of Yen	
	Daily average VaR	
April June 2007	¥	11.30
July September 2007		10.24
October December 2007		11.30
January March 2008		11.14

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, 2008, the revenue from our trading activities has been relatively stable, keeping positive numbers in 179 days out of 260 trading days in the period. During the same period, there were 99 days with positive revenue exceeding ¥1 billion and 29 days with negative revenue exceeding minus ¥1 billion.

Non-trading Activities

The aggregate VaR for our total non-trading activities as of March 31, 2008, excluding market risks related to our strategic equity portfolio and measured using the same standards as trading activities, was ¥251.6 billion. Market risks related to interest rates equaled ¥211.0 billion and equities-related risks equaled ¥72.0 billion. Compared with the VaR for MUFG at March 31, 2007, the increase in overall market risk was ¥52.0 billion. Market risks related to interest rate risk increased ¥36.2 billion. Equities-related risks decreased ¥22.7 billion.

Based on a simple sum of figures across market risk categories, interest rate risks accounted for approximately 75% of our total non-trading activity market risks. Looking at a breakdown of interest rate related risk by currency, at March 31, 2008, the yen accounted for approximately 57% while the US dollar approximately 35%.

The following table shows the VaR related to our non-trading activities by risk category for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008:

April 1, 2007	March 31, 2008	Billions of Yen			Mar 31, 2008
		Average	Maximum	Minimum	
Interest rate		¥ 172.6	¥ 222.7	¥ 128.2	¥ 211.0
Yen		112.0	137.5	83.9	128.6
Dollars		63.6	96.1	37.6	79.2
Foreign Exchange		0.9	4.3	0.0	0.2
Equities		87.2	101.0	67.9	72.0
Total		204.1	258.9	156.4	251.6

Assumption for VaR calculations:

Historical simulation method

Holding period: 10 days

Confidence interval: 99%

Observation period: 701 business days

Note: 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.

Table of Contents

The average daily interest rate VaR by quarter in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was as follows.

Quarter	Billions of Yen
	Daily average VaR
April June 2007	¥ 202.24
July September 2007	175.53
October December 2007	203.99
January March 2008	235.45

Comparing the proportion of each currency's interest rate VaR to the total interest rate VaR as of March 31, 2008 against that as of March 31, 2007, there were a five percentage point increase in Japanese yen from 52% to 57% and a four percentage point decrease in US dollar from 39% to 35%, and Euro stays at the same level at 8%.

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.

Actual losses exceeded VaR once in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. 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, the holding company tests estimated potential losses resulting from scenarios reflecting the market conditions at the time of testing, scenarios based on extreme historic market conditions, such as Black Monday or the 1994 bond sell-off, and scenarios involving the largest fluctuations in markets over a specific period in the past.

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. As of March 31, 2008, the maximum predicted losses at the Group level on this basis were ¥8.4 billion for trading activities and ¥282.8 billion for non-trading activities, compared to ¥19.1 billion and ¥249.7 billion, respectively, as of March 31, 2007.

In light of increased market volatility since the second half of 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.

Table of Contents

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.

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 a natural disaster. 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 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:

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 (CSA), and measurement of operational risk in order to appropriately identify, recognize, evaluate, measure, control, monitor and report operational risk.

Table of Contents

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.

The following diagram summarizes our operational risk management framework:

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.

Table of Contents

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 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.

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 the Group's management philosophy 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.

Despite these measures, in the previous fiscal year, we have received administrative orders from government authorities in Japan and abroad. We view these actions with the deepest concern. In response, we have been working to ensure an appropriate compliance structure in Japan and abroad across the MUFG Group to enable sound and appropriate business management.

Ethical Framework

We, the directors and employees of MUFG, will comply with this Ethical Framework and Code of Conduct as the basis of our daily work, seeking to put into practice the management philosophy of our global comprehensive financial group and to build a corporate culture in which we act with integrity and fairness.

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.

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.

Table of Contents

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 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

A Group CCO Committee has been established under the Executive Committee of the holding company. The 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.

Table of Contents

The following diagram summarizes our 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

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.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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.

Table of Contents

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

The 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 for 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 divisions have been created within the holding company and the major group subsidiaries (the Internal Audit Division at the holding company, the Internal Audit & Credit Examination Division at BTMU and the Audit Division at MUTB, and the Internal Audit Division at MUS) to conduct internal audits based on this policy. These divisions perform the core internal audit functions of the Group. Through close cooperation and collaboration between the divisions in each of the four companies, these internal audit divisions provide coverage for the entire group and also support the board of directors in monitoring and overseeing all MUFG operations.

The boards of directors of BTMU, MUTB and MUS have also formulated separate internal audit policies consistent with MUFG's internal audit policy. This arrangement ensures that a consistent and integrated internal audit framework applies to all MUFG operations, including subsidiaries of the major group subsidiaries.

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 three 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 Efficient and Effective Internal Audits

To ensure that internal audit processes use available resources with optimal efficiency and effectiveness, 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.

Table of Contents

Measures to Enhance Internal Audit Independence and Supervision by the Boards of Directors

To strengthen the respective boards of directors' monitoring and supervision of operational execution status and to enhance the independence of the internal audit divisions, the holding company, BTMU, MUTB and MUS have established internal audit and compliance committees that are chaired by external directors. These committees receive direct reports from the internal audit divisions on important internal audit-related matters, including the results of all internal audits and internal auditing plans requiring board approval. The deliberations of the internal audit and compliance committees concerning such matters are then reported to the respective boards of directors. This structure is intended to enhance the independence of internal audit functions from functions responsible for business execution.

Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities.

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies.

None.

Item 14. Material Modifications of 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, 2008.

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

(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, 2008 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, 2008.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2008 has been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report, presented on page 159.

Table of Contents

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this Annual Report, there has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal controls over financial reporting.

Since our merger with the UFJ group, we have been integrating some of our operations with UFJ group's operations. The integration of existing systems of The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, into a new common IT system is scheduled to complete in December 2008, and the integration of the existing systems of Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, is also scheduled to complete in December 2008.

Table of Contents

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, 2008, 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, 2008, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

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, 2007 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity from nonowner sources,

Table of Contents

shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2008 (all expressed in Japanese Yen) and our report dated September 18, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and included explanatory paragraphs relating to i) the merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc., ii) the restatement discussed in Notes 5, 7, 11, 18, 22, 25 and 26 to the consolidated financial statements, and iii) the changes in methods of accounting for a) conditional asset retirement obligations, b) pension and other postretirement plans, c) stock-based compensation, d) uncertainty in income taxes and e) leveraged leases all described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Tokyo, Japan

September 18, 2008

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 has been a professor at Bunkyo Gakuin University since April 2004. 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. There were no material changes to the code of ethics from the previous code of ethics. 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, 2008.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.*Fees and Services of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu*

The aggregate fees billed by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, our independent auditor, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 are presented in the following table:

	2007	2008
	(in millions)	
Audit fees	¥ 5,153	¥ 4,801

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Audit-related fees	¥ 646	¥ 302
Tax fees	¥ 212	¥ 245
All other fees	¥ 161	¥ 71
Total	¥ 6,172	¥ 5,419

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 implementation of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Table of Contents

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 implementation of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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 All other fees primarily include agreed upon procedures related to advice on operational risk management, and to operational audits of our overseas branches.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures for Services by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Our board of corporate auditors performs the pre-approval function required by applicable SEC rules and regulations. Effective May 1, 2003, our board of corporate auditors has established pre-approval policies and

procedures that MUFG and its subsidiaries must follow before engaging Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to perform

audit and permitted non-audit services.

When MUFG or a subsidiary intends to engage Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu 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 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 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 under 0.1% and approximately 0.3% of the total fees for fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

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 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 Shares*

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	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, 2007	104,810	1,339.49		
May 1 to May 31, 2007	105,640	1,322.18		
June 1 to June 30, 2007	150,840	1,399.24		
July 1 to July 31, 2007	249,260	1,347.08		
August 1 to August 31, 2007	161,100	1,176.97		
September 1 to September 30, 2007	199,090	1,049.19		
October 1 to October 31, 2007	0			
November 1 to November 30, 2007	21,959	1,073.75		
December 1 to December 31, 2007	126,571,910	1,185.61	126,513,900	3
January 1 to January 31, 2008	22,224	1,015.53		
February 1 to February 29, 2008	19,237	966.19		
March 1 to March 31, 2008	10,488	895.59		
Total	127,616,558	1,186.09	126,513,900	3

We have not made any purchases of our shares other than the above for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Notes:

- The figures in this table and the footnotes prior to September 30, 2007 have been adjusted to reflect the 1,000-for-one stock split of our common shares, effective as of September 30, 2007.
- A total of 1,102,658 shares were purchased other than through a publicly announced plan or program during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, including our purchases of fractional shares (before September 30, 2007) and shares constituting less than one unit (100 shares) on or after September 30, 2007 from registered holders of such shares at the current market price of those shares.
- During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, the following share repurchase plan or program was publicly announced:

Name of plan	Date of announcement	Amount/Shares		Expiration date
		Approved		
Repurchase of own shares (Common Shares)	October 31, 2007	Up to 150,000,000 shares		March 24, 2008
		Up to ¥150 billion		

Following the expiration of the above program, we have not adopted any new plan or program.

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 28, 2007. (English translation)*
1(b)	Board of Directors Regulations of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., as amended on June 29, 2006. (English translation)**
1(c)	Corporation Meetings Regulations of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., as amended on July 31, 2006. (English translation)**
1(d)	Share Handling Regulations of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., as amended on September 30, 2007. (English Translation)
2(a)	Form of stock certificates.
2(b)	Form of American Depositary Receipt.**
2(c)	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)	Share Exchange Agreement, dated March 28, 2007, between Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. and Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. (English translation)***
4(b)	Share Exchange Agreement, dated May 28, 2008, between Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. and Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd. (English translation)
4(c)	Agreement and Plan of Merger among UnionBanCal Corporation, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. and Merger Sub, dated as of August 18, 2008.
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).
15	Consent of independent registered public accounting firm.

* Incorporated by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 333-98061-99) filed on September 21, 2007.

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

- ** Incorporated by reference to our annual report on Form 20-F (File No. 333-98061-99) filed on September 28, 2006.
- *** Incorporated by reference to Annex A to the final Prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3) and relating to the Registration Statement on Form F-4 (Reg. No. 333-138106).

Table of Contents

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 conducted by the several international banking related divisions headquartered in Japan. Our management believes that the results appropriately represent our domestic and foreign activities.

On October 1, 2005, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., or MTFG, merged with UFJ Holdings, Inc., or UFJ Holdings, with MTFG being the surviving entity. Upon consummation of the merger, MTFG changed its name to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., or MUFG. The merger was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and the assets and liabilities of UFJ Holdings and its subsidiaries were recorded at fair value as of October 1, 2005. Therefore, numbers as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 reflect the financial position and results of MTFG and its subsidiaries, or the MTFG Group, only. Numbers as of March 31, 2006 reflect the financial position of MUFG and its subsidiaries, or the MUFG Group, while numbers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 comprised the results of the MTFG Group for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the results of the MUFG Group from October 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006. Numbers as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 reflect the financial position and results of the MUFG Group. See note 2 to our consolidated financial statements for more information.

Table of Contents**I. Distribution of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders 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, 2006, 2007 and 2008. 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,									
	2006			2007			2008			
	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate	Average balance (in millions, except percentages)	Interest income	Average rate	Average balance	Interest income	Average rate	
Assets:										
Interest-earning assets:										
Interest-earning deposits in other banks:										
Domestic	¥ 465,293	¥ 6,559	1.41%	¥ 696,025	¥ 17,250	2.48%	¥ 715,565	¥ 27,905	3.90%	
Foreign	4,269,326	140,013	3.28	5,561,241	233,784	4.20	7,161,894	230,639	3.22	
Total	4,734,619	146,572	3.10	6,257,266	251,034	4.01	7,877,459	258,544	3.28	
Call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions:										
Domestic	4,369,464	10,399	0.24	5,253,790	21,681	0.41	6,755,706	46,405	0.69	
Foreign	3,016,957	73,190	2.43	3,863,096	140,792	3.64	7,357,362	262,170	3.56	
Total	7,386,421	83,589	1.13	9,116,886	162,473	1.78	14,113,068	308,575	2.19	
Trading account assets:										
Domestic	5,374,674	41,808	0.78	6,133,100	58,151	0.95	4,347,140	66,046	1.52	
Foreign	1,931,499	15,596	0.81	2,056,877	41,767	2.03	2,629,800	44,302	1.68	
Total	7,306,173	57,404	0.79	8,189,977	99,918	1.22	6,976,940	110,348	1.58	
Investment securities ⁽¹⁾ :										
Domestic	34,280,534	182,490	0.53	39,170,309	305,411	0.78	34,451,745	345,242	1.00	
Foreign	8,760,844	332,580	3.80	10,474,119	449,390	4.29	12,012,930	553,597	4.61	
Total	43,041,378	515,070	1.20	49,644,428	754,801	1.52	46,464,675	898,839	1.93	
Loans ⁽²⁾ :										
Domestic	60,452,898	1,118,072	1.85	78,942,886	1,721,442	2.18	76,926,024	1,709,133	2.22	
Foreign	12,463,840	609,975	4.89	16,615,898	926,061	5.57	20,109,157	1,081,372	5.38	
Total	72,916,738	1,728,047	2.37	95,558,784	2,647,503	2.77	97,035,181	2,790,505	2.88	
Total interest-earning assets:										
Domestic	104,942,863	1,359,328	1.30	130,196,110	2,123,935	1.63	123,196,180	2,194,731	1.78	

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Foreign	30,442,466	1,171,354	3.85	38,571,231	1,791,794	4.65	49,271,143	2,172,080	4.41
Total	135,385,329	2,530,682	1.87	168,767,341	3,915,729	2.32	172,467,323	4,366,811	2.53
Non-interest-earning assets:									
Cash and due from banks	7,672,359			3,308,678			2,901,241		
Other non-interest-earning assets	17,259,898			14,639,864			19,845,643		
Allowance for credit losses	(1,178,954)			(1,054,890)			(1,147,943)		
Total non-interest-earning assets	23,753,303			16,893,652			21,598,941		
Total assets from discontinued operations	209,137			22,040					
Total assets	¥ 159,347,769			¥ 185,683,033			¥ 194,066,264		

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) 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 with insignificant impact.

Table of Contents

	2006			Fiscal years ended March 31, 2007			2008		
	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance (in millions, except percentages)	Interest expense	Average rate	Average balance	Interest expense	Average rate
Liabilities and shareholders equity:									
Interest-bearing liabilities:									
Deposits:									
Domestic	¥ 70,349,797	¥ 131,127	0.19%	¥ 90,667,366	¥ 290,589	0.32%	¥ 92,850,670	¥ 442,938	0.48%
Foreign	11,868,158	318,271	2.68	14,510,114	545,310	3.76	18,289,382	651,018	3.56
Total	82,217,955	449,398	0.55	105,177,480	835,899	0.79	111,140,052	1,093,956	0.98
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:									
Domestic	8,185,487	87,839	1.07	10,880,404	131,616	1.21	11,425,960	164,593	1.44
Foreign	3,239,643	81,124	2.50	3,795,292	152,536	4.02	7,289,632	282,664	3.88
Total	11,425,130	168,963	1.48	14,675,696	284,152	1.94	18,715,592	447,257	2.39
Due to trust account Domestic	2,099,745	5,091	0.24	1,981,427	5,863	0.30	1,653,717	8,014	0.48
Other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities:									
Domestic	10,810,548	45,625	0.42	9,135,721	73,643	0.81	7,247,750	66,893	0.92
Foreign	1,822,046	58,329	3.20	2,416,109	101,602	4.21	3,231,819	139,470	4.32
Total	12,632,594	103,954	0.82	11,551,830	175,245	1.52	10,479,569	206,363	1.97
Long-term debt:									
Domestic	7,343,305	100,626	1.37	9,667,805	160,412	1.66	10,053,815	172,659	1.72
Foreign	2,401,456	54,037	2.25	3,741,775	124,392	3.32	4,109,237	158,845	3.87
Total	9,744,761	154,663	1.59	13,409,580	284,804	2.12	14,163,052	331,504	2.34
Total interest-bearing liabilities:									
Domestic	98,788,882	370,308	0.37	122,332,723	662,123	0.54	123,231,912	855,097	0.69
Foreign	19,331,303	511,761	2.65	24,463,290	923,840	3.78	32,920,070	1,231,997	3.74
Total	118,120,185	882,069	0.75	146,796,013	1,585,963	1.08	156,151,982	2,087,094	1.34
Non-interest-bearing liabilities	33,967,457			29,045,972			27,956,900		
Total liabilities from discontinued operations	153,217			17,644					
Total shareholders equity	7,106,910			9,823,404			9,957,382		
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	¥ 159,347,769			¥ 185,683,033			¥ 194,066,264		
Net interest income and interest rate spread		¥ 1,648,613	1.12%		¥ 2,329,766	1.24%		¥ 2,279,717	1.19%
Net interest income as a percentage of total interest-earning assets			1.22%			1.38%			1.32%

The percentage of total average assets attributable to foreign activities was 22.5%, 23.6% and 28.6%, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

The percentage of total average liabilities attributable to foreign activities was 23.2%, 24.2% and 29.7%, respectively, for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

A-3

Table of Contents**Analysis of Net Interest Income**

The following table shows changes in our net interest income between changes in volume and changes in rate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 and the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 compared to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2007			Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2008		
	Increase due to changes in		Net change (in millions)	Increase (decrease) due to changes in		Net change
Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	Volume ⁽¹⁾		Rate ⁽¹⁾		
Interest income:						
Interest-earning deposits in other banks:						
Domestic	¥ 4,228	¥ 6,463	¥ 10,691	¥ 497	¥ 10,158	¥ 10,655
Foreign	48,551	45,220	93,771	51,547	(54,692)	(3,145)
Total	52,779	51,683	104,462	52,044	(44,534)	7,510
Call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions:						
Domestic	2,439	8,843	11,282	7,437	17,287	24,724
Foreign	24,221	43,381	67,602	124,514	(3,136)	121,378
Total	26,660	52,224	78,884	131,951	14,151	146,102
Trading account assets:						
Domestic	6,406	9,937	16,343	(16,934)	24,829	7,895
Foreign	1,075	25,096	26,171	9,652	(7,117)	2,535
Total	7,481	35,033	42,514	(7,282)	17,712	10,430
Investment securities ⁽²⁾ :						
Domestic	28,871	94,050	122,921	(36,791)	76,622	39,831
Foreign	70,123	46,687	116,810	69,274	34,933	104,207
Total	98,994	140,737	239,731	32,483	111,555	144,038
Loans:						
Domestic	380,590	222,780	603,370	(43,980)	31,671	(12,309)
Foreign	223,111	92,975	316,086	187,850	(32,539)	155,311
Total	603,701	315,755	919,456	143,870	(868)	143,002
Total interest income:						
Domestic	422,534	342,073	764,607	(89,771)	160,567	70,796
Foreign	367,081	253,359	620,440	442,837	(62,551)	380,286
Total	¥ 789,615	¥ 595,432	¥ 1,385,047	¥ 353,066	¥ 98,016	¥ 451,082

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.

A-4

Table of Contents

	Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006			Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007		
	versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2007			versus fiscal year ended March 31, 2008		
	Increase (decrease) due to changes in		Net change	Increase (decrease) due to changes in		Net change
	Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾		Volume ⁽¹⁾	Rate ⁽¹⁾	
	(in millions)					
Interest expense:						
Deposits:						
Domestic	¥ 45,675	¥ 113,787	¥ 159,462	¥ 7,158	¥ 145,191	¥ 152,349
Foreign	80,995	146,044	227,039	134,525	(28,817)	105,708
Total	126,670	259,831	386,501	141,683	116,374	258,057
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:						
Domestic	31,573	12,204	43,777	6,861	26,116	32,977
Foreign	15,773	55,639	71,412	135,497	(5,369)	130,128
Total	47,346	67,843	115,189	142,358	20,747	163,105
Due to trust account Domestic	(287)	1,059	772	(970)	3,121	2,151
Other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities:						
Domestic	(7,068)	35,086	28,018	(15,219)	8,469	(6,750)
Foreign	22,058	21,215	43,273	35,137	2,731	37,868
Total	14,990	56,301	71,291	19,918	11,200	31,118
Long-term debt:						
Domestic	35,884	23,902	59,786	6,524	5,723	12,247
Foreign	37,920	32,435	70,355	12,964	21,489	34,453
Total	73,804	56,337	130,141	19,488	27,212	46,700
Total interest expense:						
Domestic	105,777	186,038	291,815	4,354	188,620	192,974
Foreign	156,746	255,333	412,079	318,123	(9,966)	308,157
Total	¥ 262,523	¥ 441,371	¥ 703,894	¥ 322,477	¥ 178,654	¥ 501,131
Net interest income:						
Domestic	¥ 316,757	¥ 156,035	¥ 472,792	¥ (94,125)	¥ (28,053)	¥ (122,178)
Foreign	210,335	(1,974)	208,361	124,714	(52,585)	72,129
Total	¥ 527,092	¥ 154,061	¥ 681,153	¥ 30,589	¥ (80,638)	¥ (50,049)

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.

Table of Contents**II. Investment Portfolio**

The following table shows information as to the value of our investment securities available for sale and being held to maturity at March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	2006			At March 31, 2007			2008		
	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									
	¥ 23,912,143	¥ 23,915,449	¥ 3,306	¥ 20,939,737	¥ 20,980,858	¥ 41,121	¥ 16,133,001	¥ 16,185,893	¥ 52,892
Corporate bonds	4,538,955	4,566,635	27,680	4,583,458	4,666,221	82,763	3,998,366	4,094,185	95,819
Marketable equity securities	4,548,901	8,171,512	3,622,611	4,430,995	8,301,479	3,870,484	4,009,747	5,993,883	1,984,136
Other securities	785,723	785,572	(151)	820,836	823,259	2,423	714,627	720,370	5,743
Total domestic	33,785,722	37,439,168	3,653,446	30,775,026	34,771,817	3,996,791	24,855,741	26,994,331	2,138,590
Foreign:									
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies bonds									
	1,040,708	1,045,140	4,432	2,080,476	2,094,353	13,877	1,912,224	1,918,466	6,242
Other governments and official institutions bonds	1,076,330	1,095,995	19,665	1,388,746	1,443,758	55,012	1,725,342	1,752,357	27,015
Mortgage-backed securities	2,624,901	2,690,634	65,733	2,654,875	2,720,421	65,546	3,376,511	3,375,585	(926)
Other securities	3,062,456	3,214,972	152,516	4,400,437	4,649,433	248,996	4,706,437	4,688,562	(17,875)
Total foreign	7,804,395	8,046,741	242,346	10,524,534	10,907,965	383,431	11,720,514	11,734,970	14,456
Total	¥ 41,590,117	¥ 45,485,909	¥ 3,895,792	¥ 41,299,560	¥ 45,679,782	¥ 4,380,222	¥ 36,576,255	¥ 38,729,301	¥ 2,153,046
Securities being held to maturity:									
Domestic:									
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds									
	¥ 2,281,211	¥ 2,265,653	¥ (15,558)	¥ 2,809,445	¥ 2,808,716	¥ (729)	¥ 2,601,852	¥ 2,618,946	¥ 17,094
Other securities	109,716	110,614	898	164,291	165,477	1,186	204,181	206,437	2,256
Total domestic	2,390,927	2,376,267	(14,660)	2,973,736	2,974,193	457	2,806,033	2,825,383	19,350
Foreign:									
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies bonds									
	15,154	15,467	313	7,451	7,842	391	4,592	5,256	664
Other governments and official institutions bonds	5,079	4,992	(87)	6,691	6,663	(28)	5,010	5,010	
Other securities	54,914	55,031	117	45,221	45,862	641	24,031	24,748	717
Total foreign	75,147	75,490	343	59,363	60,367	1,004	33,633	35,014	1,381
Total	¥ 2,466,074	¥ 2,451,757	¥ (14,317)	¥ 3,033,099	¥ 3,034,560	¥ 1,461	¥ 2,839,666	¥ 2,860,397	¥ 20,731

Nonmarketable equity securities presented in Other investment securities in the consolidated financial statements were primarily carried at costs of ¥794,305 million, ¥623,430 million and ¥513,975 million, at March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, 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 in AICPA Guides presented in Other investment securities were carried at fair value of ¥68,664 million, ¥47,529 million and ¥66,038 million, at March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

A-6

Table of Contents

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, 2008. 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		Maturities		Maturities		Maturities		Total	
	within one year Amount	Yield	after one year but within five years Amount	Yield	after five years but within ten years Amount	Yield	after ten years Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
(in millions, except percentages)										
Securities available for sale:										
Domestic:										
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds	¥ 7,032,285	0.12%	¥ 3,285,030	1.15%	¥ 3,654,425	1.43%	¥ 2,214,153	1.29%	¥ 16,185,893	0.78%
Corporate bonds	505,331	0.86	2,750,381	1.13	799,212	1.34	39,261	1.52	4,094,185	1.14
Other securities	221,553	0.90	226,420	1.13	235,251	1.30	37,146	1.20	720,370	1.12
Total domestic	7,759,169	0.19	6,261,831	1.14	4,688,888	1.41	2,290,560	1.29	21,000,448	0.86
Foreign:										
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies bonds	135,059	4.17	1,300,211	3.31	327,195	3.82	156,001	5.58	1,918,466	3.64
Other governments and official institutions bonds	321,352	2.50	733,169	4.02	635,027	3.97	62,809	3.89	1,752,357	3.72
Mortgage-backed securities	112	5.93	9,778	3.61	233,128	4.29	3,132,567	5.02	3,375,585	4.97
Other securities	149,621	3.91	1,102,207	3.87	1,084,983	4.78	2,001,975	4.76	4,338,786	4.52
Total foreign	606,144	3.22	3,145,365	3.67	2,280,333	4.37	5,353,352	4.93	11,385,194	4.38
Total	¥ 8,365,313	0.41%	¥ 9,407,196	1.98%	¥ 6,969,221	2.39%	¥ 7,643,912	3.84%	¥ 32,385,642	2.11%
Securities being held to maturity:										
Domestic:										
Japanese national government and Japanese government agency bonds	¥ 1,339,761	0.59%	¥ 1,207,769	1.11%	¥ 17,817	0.89%	¥ 36,505	1.33%	¥ 2,601,852	0.84%
Other securities	29,285	1.39	172,766	1.46	1,133	2.03	997	2.24	204,181	1.46
Total domestic	1,369,046	0.61	1,380,535	1.15	18,950	0.96	37,502	1.36	2,806,033	0.89
Foreign:										
U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies bonds	569	0.00					4,023	7.08	4,592	6.21
Other governments and official institutions bonds	2,004	6.01	3,006	4.76					5,010	5.26
Other securities	6,451	2.85	4,619	3.83	12,961	1.80			24,031	2.47
Total foreign	9,024	3.37	7,625	4.20	12,961	1.80	4,023	7.08	33,633	3.40
Total	¥ 1,378,070	0.62%	¥ 1,388,160	1.17%	¥ 31,911	1.30%	¥ 41,525	1.91%	¥ 2,839,666	0.92%

Excluding U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agencies bonds and Japanese national government bonds, the following table sets forth the securities of individual issuers held in our investment securities portfolio which exceeded 10% of our consolidated total shareholders' equity at March 31, 2008.

	Amortized cost (in millions)	Estimated fair value
Mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. Federal National Mortgage Association	¥ 1,752,954	¥ 1,752,706
Mortgage-backed securities issued by Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	¥ 1,490,522	¥ 1,489,556

A-7

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, 2008. 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 use of proceeds:

	2004	2005	At March 31, 2006 (in millions)	2007 ⁽⁴⁾	2008
Domestic⁽¹⁾:					
Manufacturing	¥ 6,028,324	¥ 6,498,384	¥ 10,766,623	¥ 10,988,248	¥ 11,322,092
Construction	1,029,722	990,217	1,994,180	1,843,033	1,759,436
Real estate	5,323,676	5,809,522	9,050,666	8,307,407	8,247,964
Services	4,575,563	3,815,090	6,760,142	7,069,095	6,707,417
Wholesale and retail	5,051,205	5,268,124	9,791,718	9,430,037	9,436,939
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽²⁾	3,746,786	3,693,034	5,556,519	4,484,294	4,825,368
Communication and information services	878,685	787,982	1,188,789	1,170,036	1,152,727
Other industries	6,180,076	6,791,057	11,770,712	10,264,718	10,412,330
Consumer	6,954,984	7,334,101	23,068,813	23,817,981	23,908,589
Total domestic	39,769,021	40,987,511	79,948,162	77,374,849	77,772,862
Foreign:					
Governments and official institutions	183,117	212,750	332,213	374,157	316,761
Banks and other financial institutions ⁽²⁾	1,043,904	917,409	1,101,152	1,694,951	2,100,057
Commercial and industrial	6,273,755	7,527,695	11,776,784	13,468,916	16,188,426
Other	1,116,459	1,277,329	2,337,237	2,460,884	2,708,049
Total foreign	8,617,235	9,935,183	15,547,386	17,998,908	21,313,293
Total	48,386,256	50,922,694	95,495,548	95,373,757	99,086,155
Unearned income, unamortized premiums net and deferred loan fees net	(28,538)	(18,678)	11,287	(50,913)	(84,076)
Total⁽³⁾	¥ 48,357,718	¥ 50,904,016	¥ 95,506,835	¥ 95,322,844	¥ 99,002,079

Notes:

- (1) Since the credit administration system was upgraded, a precise breakdown of the balance of consumer loans by the type of proprietor business became available. As a result, the consumer balances at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 do not include those loans to individuals who utilize loan proceeds to finance their proprietor activities and not for their personal financing needs. The balances at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were reclassified accordingly.
- (2) 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.
- (3) The above table includes loans held for sale of ¥12,893 million, ¥36,424 million, ¥41,904 million, ¥113,580 million and ¥505,626 million at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively, which are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value.

Table of Contents

(4) Classification of loans by industry at March 31, 2007 has been restated as follows:

	At March 31, 2007	
	As previously reported	As restated
	(in millions)	
Domestic:		
Manufacturing	¥ 10,988,248	¥ 10,988,248
Construction	1,843,033	1,843,033
Real estate	8,291,493	8,307,407
Services	7,054,058	7,069,095
Wholesale and retail	9,430,335	9,430,037
Banks and other financial institutions	4,396,455	4,484,294
Communication and information services	1,134,493	1,170,036
Other industries	10,416,743	10,264,718
Consumer	23,893,621	23,817,981
Total domestic	77,448,479	77,374,849
Foreign:		
Governments and official institutions	374,157	374,157
Banks and other financial institutions	1,529,447	1,694,951
Commercial and industrial	13,498,030	13,468,916
Other	2,523,644	2,460,884
Total foreign	17,925,278	17,998,908
Total	95,373,757	95,373,757
Unearned income, unamortized premiums-net and deferred loan fees-net	(50,913)	(50,913)
Total	¥ 95,322,844	¥ 95,322,844

Maturities and Sensitivities of Loans to Changes in Interest Rates

The following table shows the maturities of our loan portfolio at March 31, 2008:

	Maturity			Total
	One year or less	One to five years	Over five years	
	(in millions)			
Domestic:				
Manufacturing	¥ 7,719,759	¥ 3,076,505	¥ 525,828	¥ 11,322,092
Construction	1,113,124	571,865	74,447	1,759,436
Real estate	3,081,312	3,546,961	1,619,691	8,247,964
Services	2,939,603	2,984,037	783,777	6,707,417
Wholesale and retail	6,430,377	2,590,946	415,616	9,436,939
Banks and other financial institutions	2,767,972	1,899,504	157,892	4,825,368
Communication and information services	551,566	514,104	87,057	1,152,727
Other industries	7,215,472	2,056,774	1,140,084	10,412,330
Consumer	2,495,948	4,207,844	17,204,797	23,908,589

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Total Domestic	34,315,133	21,448,540	22,009,189	77,772,862
Foreign	9,841,675	7,284,448	4,187,170	21,313,293
Total	¥ 44,156,808	¥ 28,732,988	¥ 26,196,359	¥ 99,086,155

The above loans due after one year which had predetermined interest rates and floating or adjustable interest rates at March 31, 2008 are shown below.

	Domestic	Foreign (in millions)	Total
Predetermined rate	¥ 19,050,278	¥ 1,724,906	¥ 20,775,184
Floating or adjustable rate	24,407,451	9,746,712	34,154,163
Total	¥ 43,457,729	¥ 11,471,618	¥ 54,929,347

A-9

Table of Contents**Nonaccrual, Past Due and Restructured Loans**

We generally discontinue accrual of interest income on loans when substantial doubt exists as to the full and timely collection of either principal or interest, or when principal or interest is contractually past due one month or more with respect to loans of banking subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB, and 90 days or more with respect to loans of certain foreign banking subsidiaries.

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, 2008, based on the domicile and type of industry of the borrowers:

	2004	2005	At March 31, 2006 (in millions)	2007	2008
Nonaccrual loans:					
Domestic⁽¹⁾:					
Manufacturing	¥ 177,257	¥ 115,229	¥ 128,055	¥ 82,206	¥ 109,023
Construction	59,908	48,750	38,406	45,027	44,322
Real estate	207,047	165,296	190,703	142,681	164,521
Services	87,154	183,294	70,339	140,464	142,795
Wholesale and retail	114,281	88,844	130,216	133,344	156,816
Banks and other financial institutions	21,388	4,364	15,794	16,712	10,591
Communication and information services	5,392	12,048	13,034	32,035	45,115
Other industries	39,783	22,702	29,523	140,224	36,192
Consumer	66,877	56,072	319,116	301,819	318,861
Total domestic	779,087	696,599	935,186	1,034,512	1,028,236
Foreign:					
Governments and official institutions	877	466	52	47	45
Banks and other financial institutions	87,162	45,091	38,796	3,730	2,793
Commercial and industrial	153,387	54,913	30,387	46,536	111,852
Other	62,521	23,835	5,413	1,519	1,529
Total foreign	303,947	124,305	74,648	51,832	116,219
Total	¥ 1,083,034	¥ 820,904	¥ 1,009,834	¥ 1,086,344	¥ 1,144,455
Restructured loans:					
Domestic	¥ 577,348	¥ 431,036	¥ 937,160	¥ 548,569	¥ 492,230
Foreign	55,015	23,153	74,676	42,117	25,035
Total	¥ 632,363	¥ 454,189	¥ 1,011,836	¥ 590,686	¥ 517,265
Accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more:					
Domestic	¥ 14,696	¥ 9,232	¥ 21,896	¥ 20,649	¥ 14,954
Foreign	900	879	1,112	1,821	2,998
Total	¥ 15,596	¥ 10,111	¥ 23,008	¥ 22,470	¥ 17,952
Total	¥ 1,730,993	¥ 1,285,204	¥ 2,044,678	¥ 1,699,500	¥ 1,679,672

Note:

- (1) Since the credit administration system was upgraded, a precise breakdown of the balance of consumer loans by the type of proprietor business became available. As a result, the consumer balances at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 do not include those loans to individuals who utilize loan process to finance their proprietor activities and not for their personal financing needs. The balances at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were reclassified accordingly.

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, 2008 was approximately ¥87.3 billion, of which ¥62.7 billion was included in the results of operations for the fiscal year. Gross interest income which

Table of Contents

would have been accrued at the original terms on foreign nonaccrual and restructured loans outstanding for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008 was approximately ¥5.3 billion, of which ¥5.3 billion was included in the results of operations for the fiscal year.

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, 2006, 2007 and 2008. 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, 2008, 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.

Table of Contents**IV. Summary of Loan Loss Experience**

The following table shows an analysis of our loan loss experience by type of borrowers business for each of the five fiscal years ended March 31, 2008:

	2004	2005	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2006		2007	2008
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Allowance for credit losses at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,360,136	¥ 888,120	¥ 739,872	¥ 1,012,227	¥ 1,112,453	
Additions resulting from the merger with UFJ Holdings ⁽¹⁾			287,516			
Provision (credit) for credit losses	(114,364)	108,338	110,167	358,603	385,740	
Charge-offs:						
Domestic ⁽²⁾ :						
Manufacturing	18,683	81,370	17,241	27,043	41,587	
Construction	35,612	10,634	6,798	18,902	24,097	
Real estate	128,486	44,433	16,911	12,845	11,775	
Services	19,917	11,848	41,722	26,274	39,336	
Wholesale and retail	44,768	26,822	15,397	43,169	70,173	
Banks and other financial institutions	1,516	8,920	701	1,790	13,873	
Communication and information services	2,256	1,312	2,621	16,322	30,868	
Other industries	6,148	6,468	2,644	5,396	9,865	
Consumer	36,778	25,692	49,496	137,461	138,370	
Total domestic	294,164	217,499	153,531	289,202	379,944	
Total foreign	83,682	80,440	11,202	13,912	6,540	
Total	377,846	297,939	164,733	303,114	386,484	
Recoveries:						
Domestic	17,299	22,063	11,356	35,466	28,475	
Foreign	23,671	15,254	17,242	4,953	2,117	
Total	40,970	37,317	28,598	40,419	30,592	
Net charge-offs	336,876	260,622	136,135	262,695	355,892	
Others ⁽³⁾	(20,776)	4,036	10,807	4,318	(7,361)	
Allowance for credit losses at end of fiscal year	¥ 888,120	¥ 739,872	¥ 1,012,227	¥ 1,112,453	¥ 1,134,940	
Allowance for credit losses applicable to foreign activities:						
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 263,929	¥ 245,835	¥ 91,701	¥ 123,080	¥ 109,654	
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 245,835	¥ 91,701	¥ 123,080	¥ 109,654	¥ 136,656	
Provision (credit) for credit losses	¥ 55,541	¥ (91,903)	¥ 587	¥ (8,516)	¥ 38,637	
Ratio of net charge-offs during the fiscal year to average loans outstanding during the fiscal year	0.69%	0.51%	0.19%	0.27%	0.37%	

Notes:

- (1) Additions resulting from the merger with UFJ Holdings represent the allowance for credit losses for acquired loans outside the scope of SOP 03-3. The allowance for credit losses on loans within the scope of SOP 03-3 was not carried over.
- (2) Since the credit administration system was upgraded, a precise breakdown of Charge-offs of consumer loans by the type of proprietor business became available. As a result, Charge-offs of consumer loans at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 do not include charge-offs of loans to individuals who utilize loan proceeds to finance their proprietor activities and not for their personal financing needs. Charge-offs at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were reclassified accordingly.
- (3) Others primarily include foreign exchange translation and discontinued operations adjustments.

Table of Contents

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, 2008:

	2004		2005		At March 31, 2006		2007 ⁽²⁾		2008	
	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 ⁽¹⁾ :										
Manufacturing	¥ 124,554	12.46%	¥ 90,530	12.76%	¥ 130,734	11.27%	¥ 108,303	11.52%	¥ 125,824	11.43%
Construction	32,104	2.13	44,750	1.94	28,142	2.09	41,016	1.93	43,043	1.78
Real estate	119,300	11.00	94,844	11.41	99,947	9.48	85,183	8.71	112,899	8.32
Services	84,607	9.46	145,726	7.49	71,653	7.08	123,020	7.41	126,832	6.77
Wholesale and retail	104,131	10.44	93,982	10.35	132,519	10.25	129,701	9.89	141,870	9.52
Banks and other financial institutions	33,957	7.74	22,237	7.25	51,500	5.82	73,925	4.70	59,200	4.87
Communication and information services	6,437	1.82	13,621	1.55	16,971	1.24	33,699	1.23	37,251	1.16
Other industries	44,678	12.77	60,948	13.34	115,930	12.33	175,989	10.76	97,019	10.51
Consumer	73,989	14.38	72,916	14.40	234,073	24.16	224,926	24.98	244,652	24.13
Foreign:										
Governments and official institutions	1,428	0.38	193	0.42	1,227	0.35	420	0.39	880	0.32
Banks and other financial institutions	60,064	2.16	10,840	1.80	13,680	1.15	3,668	1.78	6,858	2.12
Commercial and industrial	148,887	12.96	70,101	14.78	104,443	12.33	103,259	14.12	126,693	16.34
Other	35,456	2.30	10,567	2.51	3,730	2.45	2,307	2.58	2,225	2.73
Unallocated	18,528		8,617		7,678		7,037		9,694	
Total	¥ 888,120	100.00%	¥ 739,872	100.00%	¥ 1,012,227	100.00%	¥ 1,112,453	100.00%	¥ 1,134,940	100.00%
Allowance as a percentage of loans	1.84%		1.45%		1.06%		1.17%		1.15%	
Allowance as a percentage of nonaccrual and restructured loans and accruing loans contractually past due 90 days or more	51.31%		57.57%		49.51%		65.46%		67.57%	

Notes:

- (1) Since the credit administration system was upgraded, a precise breakdown of the credit loss allowance of consumer loans by the type of proprietor business became available. As a result, the credit loss allowance of consumer loans at March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 do not include the credit loss allowance of loans to individuals who utilize loan proceeds to finance their proprietor activities and not for their personal financing needs. The balances at

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

March 31, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were reclassified accordingly.

A-13

Table of Contents

(2) Percentage of loans in each category to total loans at March 31, 2007 has been restated as follows:

	At March 31, 2007	
	As previously reported	As restated
Domestic:		
Manufacturing	11.52%	11.52%
Construction	1.93	1.93
Real estate	8.70	8.71
Services	7.40	7.41
Wholesale and retail	9.89	9.89
Banks and other financial institutions	4.61	4.70
Communication and information services	1.19	1.23
Other industries	10.92	10.76
Consumer	25.05	24.98
Foreign:		
Governments and official institutions	0.39	0.39
Banks and other financial institutions	1.60	1.78
Commercial and industrial	14.15	14.12
Other	2.65	2.58
Unallocated		
Total	100.00%	100.00%

While the allowance for credit losses contains amounts allocated to components of specifically identified loans as well as a group on 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.

V. Deposits

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, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	2006		Fiscal years ended March 31, 2007		2008	
	Average amount	Average rate	Average amount	Average rate	Average amount	Average rate
(in millions, except percentages)						
Domestic offices:						
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	¥ 13,194,012	%	¥ 15,847,384	%	¥ 13,738,148	%
Interest-bearing demand deposits	32,965,194	0.03	43,943,651	0.13	44,493,991	0.24
Deposits at notice	1,649,625	1.44	2,447,318	2.71	2,479,141	2.54
Time deposits	32,137,422	0.30	39,121,506	0.39	41,016,140	0.59
Certificates of deposit	3,597,556	0.02	5,154,891	0.27	4,861,398	0.62
Foreign offices:						
Non-interest-bearing demand deposits	2,847,005		2,509,494		2,141,934	
Interest-bearing deposits, principally time deposits and certificates of deposit	11,868,158	2.68	14,510,114	3.76	18,289,382	3.56

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Total	¥ 98,258,972	¥ 123,534,358	¥ 127,020,134
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------

Deposits at notice represent interest-bearing demand deposits which require the depositor to give two or more days notice in advance of withdrawal.

A-14

Table of Contents

The average amounts of total deposits by foreign depositors included in domestic offices for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 were ¥634,514 million, ¥523,819 million and ¥489,751 million, respectively.

At March 31, 2008, the balances and remaining maturities of time deposits and certificates of deposit issued by domestic offices in amounts of ¥10 million (approximately US\$100 thousand at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's noon buying rate on March 31, 2008) 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	¥ 7,812,318	¥ 4,123,136	¥ 11,935,454
Over three months through six months	4,563,940	358,193	4,922,133
Over six months through twelve months	5,053,415	412,686	5,466,101
Over twelve months	4,295,496	46,655	4,342,151
Total	¥ 21,725,169	¥ 4,940,670	¥ 26,665,839
Foreign offices			¥ 12,687,960

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, 2006, 2007 and 2008:

	2006	Fiscal years ended March 31, 2007	2008
	(in millions, except percentages)		
Call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions:			
Average balance outstanding during the fiscal year	¥ 11,425,130	¥ 14,675,696	¥ 18,715,592
Maximum balance outstanding at any month-end during the fiscal year	13,502,158	17,890,479	19,530,303
Balance at end of fiscal year	11,384,527	15,893,355	18,769,133
Weighted average interest rate during the fiscal year	1.48%	1.94%	2.39%
Weighted average interest rate on balance at end of fiscal year	1.33%	2.30%	2.35%
Due to trust account:			
Average balance outstanding during the fiscal year	¥ 2,099,745	¥ 1,981,427	¥ 1,653,717
Maximum balance outstanding at any month-end during the fiscal year	3,438,160	2,229,225	2,171,467
Balance at end of fiscal year	2,427,932	1,539,973	1,461,006
Weighted average interest rate during the fiscal year	0.24%	0.30%	0.48%
Weighted average interest rate on balance at end of fiscal year	0.19%	0.44%	0.49%
Other short-term borrowings:			
Average balance outstanding during the fiscal year	¥ 11,828,663	¥ 7,566,200	¥ 5,729,422
Maximum balance outstanding at any month-end during the fiscal year	16,059,642	8,549,745	6,802,404
Balance at end of fiscal year	10,534,378	5,734,473	6,016,893
Weighted average interest rate during the fiscal year	0.54%	1.44%	2.17%
Weighted average interest rate on balance at end of fiscal year	0.68%	2.17%	1.82%

Table of Contents**INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity from Nonowner Sources for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008</u>	F-7
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-8
<u>1. Basis of Financial Statements and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>	F-8
<u>2. Business Combination</u>	F-26
<u>3. Discontinued Operations</u>	F-31
<u>4. Other Business Developments</u>	F-32
<u>5. Trading Account Assets and Liabilities</u>	F-34
<u>6. Investment Securities</u>	F-36
<u>7. Loans</u>	F-42
<u>8. Allowance for Credit Losses</u>	F-48
<u>9. Premises and Equipment</u>	F-48
<u>10. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets</u>	F-50
<u>11. Income Taxes</u>	F-52
<u>12. Pledged Assets and Collateral</u>	F-57
<u>13. Deposits</u>	F-59
<u>14. Call Loans and Funds sold, and Call Money and Funds Purchased</u>	F-59
<u>15. Due to Trust Account</u>	F-59
<u>16. Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt</u>	F-60
<u>17. Severance Indemnities and Pension Plans</u>	F-63
<u>18. Other Assets and Liabilities</u>	F-73
<u>19. Preferred Stock</u>	F-74
<u>20. Common Stock and Capital Surplus</u>	F-78
<u>21. Retained Earnings, Legal Reserve and Dividends</u>	F-79
<u>22. Regulatory Capital Requirements</u>	F-81
<u>23. Earnings (Loss) per Common Share</u>	F-88
<u>24. Derivative Financial Instruments</u>	F-90
<u>25. Obligations Under Guarantees and Other Off-balance-sheet Instruments</u>	F-93
<u>26. Variable Interest Entities</u>	F-97
<u>27. Commitments and Contingent Liabilities</u>	F-100
<u>28. Fees and Commissions Income</u>	F-102
<u>29. Business Segments</u>	F-102
<u>30. Foreign Activities</u>	F-105
<u>31. Estimated Fair Value of Financial Instruments</u>	F-107
<u>32. Stock-based Compensation</u>	F-110
<u>33. Parent Company Only Financial Information</u>	F-117
<u>34. Special Purpose Companies Issuing Non-dilutive Preferred Securities</u>	F-119
<u>35. Events Since March 31, 2008</u>	F-120

Table of Contents

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, 2007 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in equity from nonowner sources, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2008 (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, 2007 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on October 1, 2005, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. merged with UFJ Holdings, Inc. and was renamed MUFG.

As discussed in the respective footnotes to the consolidated financial statements, certain disclosures in Notes 5, 7, 11, 18, 22, 25 and 26 have been restated.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, MUFG changed its method of accounting for conditional asset retirement obligations in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, its methods of accounting for pension and other postretirement plans and stock-based compensation in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 and its methods of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes and leveraged leases in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), MUFG Group's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2008, 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 September 18, 2008 expressed an unqualified opinion on MUFG Group's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU

Tokyo, Japan

September 18, 2008

F-2

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****MARCH 31, 2007 AND 2008**

	2007	2008
	(in millions)	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks (Note 12)	¥ 2,847,469	¥ 4,090,690
Interest-earning deposits in other banks (Note 12)	6,056,598	6,320,827
Call loans and funds sold (Note 14)	1,990,116	1,210,238
Receivables under resale agreements	4,556,543	7,105,819
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	6,320,179	8,329,371
Trading account assets (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥4,319,209 million in 2007 and ¥4,813,360 million in 2008) (Notes 5 and 12)	10,446,080	13,411,755
Investment securities (Notes 6 and 12):		
Securities available for sale carried at estimated fair value (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥5,911,684 million in 2007 and ¥6,795,674 million in 2008)	45,679,782	38,729,301
Securities being held to maturity carried at amortized cost (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥751,931 million in 2007 and ¥174,915 million in 2008) (estimated fair value of ¥3,034,560 million in 2007 and ¥2,860,397 million in 2008)	3,033,099	2,839,666
Other investment securities	670,959	580,013
Total investment securities	49,383,840	42,148,980
Loans, net of unearned income, unamortized premiums and deferred loan fees (including assets pledged that secured parties are permitted to sell or repledge of ¥3,723,906 million in 2007 and ¥3,774,314 million in 2008) (Notes 7 and 12)	95,322,844	99,002,079
Allowance for credit losses (Notes 7 and 8)	(1,112,453)	(1,134,940)
Net loans	94,210,391	97,867,139
Premises and equipment net (Note 9)	1,147,511	1,075,806
Accrued interest	371,523	339,773
Customers acceptance liability	68,754	71,003
Intangible assets net (Notes 2, 10 and 17)	1,265,080	1,338,924
Goodwill (Notes 2 and 10)	1,844,809	1,074,137
Deferred tax assets (Notes 11 and 17)	556,158	899,432
Other assets (Notes 7, 12, 17 and 18)	5,135,425	5,447,892
Assets of discontinued operations to be disposed or sold (Note 3)	2,435	
Total assets	¥ 186,202,911	¥ 190,731,786
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Deposits (Notes 12 and 13):		
Domestic offices:		
Non-interest-bearing	¥ 17,037,891	¥ 14,693,953
Interest-bearing	91,677,030	94,807,696
Overseas offices:		
Non-interest-bearing	2,532,088	2,132,110
Interest-bearing	15,340,000	17,606,369
Total deposits	126,587,009	129,240,128
Call money and funds purchased (Notes 12 and 14)	2,544,637	2,288,720
Payables under repurchase agreements (Note 12)	8,211,210	11,892,902

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Payables under securities lending transactions (Note 12)	5,137,508	4,587,511
Due to trust account (Note 15)	1,539,973	1,461,006
Other short-term borrowings (Notes 12 and 16)	5,734,473	6,016,893
Trading account liabilities (Note 5)	2,625,761	2,927,411
Obligations to return securities received as collateral	3,652,864	5,094,993
Bank acceptances outstanding	68,754	71,003
Accrued interest	257,411	298,152
Long-term debt (Notes 12 and 16)	14,389,930	13,675,250
Other liabilities (Notes 11, 17 and 18)	5,019,523	4,687,702
Liabilities of discontinued operations to be extinguished or assumed (Note 3)	546	
Total liabilities	175,769,599	182,241,671
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Notes 25 and 27)		
Shareholders' equity (Note 22):		
Capital stock (Notes 19 and 20):		
Preferred stock - aggregate liquidation preference of ¥336,801 million in 2007 and in 2008, with no stated value	247,100	247,100
Common stock - authorized, 33,000,000,000 shares; issued, 10,861,643,790 shares in 2007 and in 2008, with no stated value	1,084,708	1,084,708
Capital surplus (Note 20)	5,834,529	5,791,300
Retained earnings (Notes 21 and 35):		
Appropriated for legal reserve	239,571	239,571
Unappropriated	1,636,803	935,309
Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes	2,392,136	919,420
Treasury stock, at cost - 652,968,181 common shares in 2007 and 503,153,835 common shares in 2008	(1,001,535)	(727,293)
Total shareholders' equity	10,433,312	8,490,115
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	¥ 186,202,911	¥ 190,731,786

See the accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008**

	2006	2007 (in millions)	2008
Interest income:			
Loans, including fees (Note 7)	¥ 1,728,047	¥ 2,647,503	¥ 2,790,505
Deposits in other banks	146,572	251,034	258,544
Investment securities:			
Interest	463,602	641,705	771,763
Dividends	51,468	113,096	127,076
Trading account assets	57,404	99,918	110,348
Call loans and funds sold	19,271	26,546	24,969
Receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions	64,318	135,927	283,606
Total	2,530,682	3,915,729	4,366,811
Interest expense:			
Deposits	449,398	835,899	1,093,956
Call money and funds purchased	7,445	27,870	45,180
Payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions	161,518	256,282	402,077
Due to trust account	5,091	5,863	8,014
Other short-term borrowings and trading account liabilities	103,954	175,245	206,363
Long-term debt	154,663	284,804	331,504
Total	882,069	1,585,963	2,087,094
Net interest income	1,648,613	2,329,766	2,279,717
Provision for credit losses (Notes 7 and 8)	110,167	358,603	385,740
Net interest income after provision for credit losses	1,538,446	1,971,163	1,893,977
Non-interest income:			
Fees and commissions (Note 28)	1,033,275	1,407,193	1,317,047
Foreign exchange gains (losses) net (Note 5)	(322,355)	(162,005)	1,295,933
Trading account profits net (Note 5)	16,423	404,813	398,396
Investment securities gains (losses) net (Note 6)	89,861	238,277	(1,373,072)
Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees	22,258	(56,879)	(34,485)
Government grant for transfer of substitutional portion of Employees Pension Fund Plans (Note 17)	103,001		
Gains on sales of loans (Note 7)	34,831	23,093	11,789
Other non-interest income	90,058	93,444	162,506
Total	1,067,352	1,947,936	1,778,114
Non-interest expense:			
Salaries and employee benefits (Note 17)	746,372	862,401	909,771
Occupancy expenses net (Notes 9 and 27)	146,885	179,342	173,183
Fees and commission expenses	218,428	237,979	218,088
Outsourcing expenses, including data processing	168,007	267,921	248,265
Depreciation of premises and equipment (Note 9)	81,282	118,940	179,567
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 10)	179,543	264,930	252,890
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 10)	251	184,760	78,679
Insurance premiums, including deposit insurance	89,697	112,773	112,444

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	157,222	16,915	39,400
Communications	44,420	62,209	65,286
Taxes and public charges	58,349	79,683	83,439
Provision for repayment of excess interest (Note 27)	12,898	106,245	2,826
Impairment of goodwill (Note 10)			893,721
Other non-interest expenses	172,771	290,070	402,177
Total	2,076,125	2,784,168	3,659,736
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	529,673	1,134,931	12,355
Income tax expense (Note 11)	165,473	552,826	553,045
Income (loss) from continuing operations before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	364,200	582,105	(540,690)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations net (Note 3)	8,973	(817)	(1,746)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle, net of tax (Note 1)	(9,662)		
Net income (loss)	¥ 363,511	¥ 581,288	¥ (542,436)
Income allocable to preferred shareholders:			
Cash dividends paid	¥ 5,386	¥ 13,629	¥ 6,669
Beneficial conversion feature (Note 19)	201,283	267,432	7,909
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	¥ 156,842	¥ 300,227	¥ (557,014)
			(in Yen)
Earnings (loss) per share (Notes 21, 23 and 35):			
Basic earnings (loss) per common share income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	¥ 19.40	¥ 29.94	¥ (53.88)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share net income (loss) available to common shareholders	19.31	29.86	(54.05)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	19.04	29.76	(53.88)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share net income (loss) available to common shareholders	18.95	29.68	(54.05)

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, 2006, 2007 AND 2008**

	Gains (Losses) before income tax expense (benefit)	Income tax (expense) benefit (in millions)	Gains (Losses) net of income tax expense (benefit)
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2006:			
Net income			¥ 363,511
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources:			
Net unrealized holding gains on investment securities available for sale	¥ 2,226,284	¥ (905,855)	1,320,429
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(72,705)	28,657	(44,048)
Total	2,153,579	(877,198)	1,276,381
Net unrealized losses on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges	(2,342)	896	(1,446)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(441)	169	(272)
Total	(2,783)	1,065	(1,718)
Minimum pension liability adjustments	218,905	(92,890)	126,015
Foreign currency translation adjustments	97,545	(5,634)	91,911
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(7,804)	(1,152)	(8,956)
Total	89,741	(6,786)	82,955
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources			¥ 1,847,144
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2007:			
Net income			¥ 581,288
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources:			
Net unrealized holding gains on investment securities available for sale	¥ 764,721	¥ (308,419)	456,302
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(247,921)	100,767	(147,154)
Total	516,800	(207,652)	309,148
Net unrealized losses on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges	(3,161)	1,214	(1,947)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income	2,762	(1,056)	1,706
Total	(399)	158	(241)
Minimum pension liability adjustments	(2,563)	1,019	(1,544)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	32,537	(626)	31,911

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net income	(6,420)	283	(6,137)
Total	26,117	(343)	25,774
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources		¥	914,425
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2008:			
Net loss		¥	(542,436)
Other changes in equity from nonowner sources:			
Net unrealized holding losses on investment securities available for sale	¥ (3,640,989)	¥ 1,476,878	(2,164,111)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net loss	1,384,037	(561,877)	822,160
Total	(2,256,952)	915,001	(1,341,951)
Net unrealized gains on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges	2,327	(805)	1,522
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net loss	2,018	(867)	1,151
Total	4,345	(1,672)	2,673
Pension liability adjustments	(66,009)	26,800	(39,209)
Reclassification adjustment for gains included in net loss	(17,168)	6,449	(10,719)
Total	(83,177)	33,249	(49,928)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(115,347)	30,985	(84,362)
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in net loss	162	690	852
Total	(115,185)	31,675	(83,510)
Total changes in equity from nonowner sources		¥	(2,015,152)

See the accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008**

	2006	2007 (in millions)	2008
Preferred stock (Note 19):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 247,100	¥ 247,100	¥ 247,100
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 247,100	¥ 247,100	¥ 247,100
Common stock (Note 20):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,084,708	¥ 1,084,708	¥ 1,084,708
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 1,084,708	¥ 1,084,708	¥ 1,084,708
Capital surplus (Note 20):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,080,463	¥ 5,566,894	¥ 5,834,529
Redemption of Class 1 preferred stock (Note 19)	(122,100)		
Merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc. (Note 2)	4,403,225		
Amortization of beneficial conversion feature of preferred stock (Note 19)	201,283	267,432	7,909
Gains (losses) on sales of shares of treasury stock, net of taxes	2,677	(1,048)	(456)
Losses on exchange of shares of treasury stock for shares of Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. (Note 4)			(56,134)
Stock-based compensation expense (Note 32)		3,257	5,747
Impact of SFAS No.123R implementation of UnionBanCal corporation (Note 32)		(1,468)	
Other net	1,346	(538)	(295)
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 5,566,894	¥ 5,834,529	¥ 5,791,300
Retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve (Note 21):			
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 (Note 21):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,327,894	¥ 1,424,634	¥ 1,636,803
Net income (loss)	363,511	581,288	(542,436)
Cash dividends:			
Common share ¥9.00 in 2006 and in 2007, and ¥13.00 in 2008 per share	(58,855)	(89,526)	(134,664)
Preferred share (Class 1) ¥41.25 in 2006 per share	(1,679)		
Preferred share (Class 3) ¥37.07 in 2006 and ¥60.00 in 2007 and in 2008 per share	(3,707)	(6,000)	(6,000)
Preferred share (Class 8) ¥23.85 in 2007 and ¥15.90 in 2008 per share		(570)	(282)
Preferred share (Class 9) ¥18.60 in 2007 per share		(1,482)	
Preferred share (Class 10) ¥19.40 in 2007 per share		(2,910)	
Preferred share (Class 12) ¥17.25 in 2007 and ¥11.50 in 2008 per share		(2,667)	(387)
Amortization of beneficial conversion feature of preferred stock (Note 19)	(201,283)	(267,432)	(7,909)
Impact of SFAS No.123R implementation of UnionBanCal Corporation (Note 32)		1,468	
Deferred compensation-restricted stock awards of UnionBanCal Corporation (Note 32)	(1,247)		
FIN No.48 adjustment (Note 1)			(4,091)
FSP SFAS No.13-2 adjustment (Note 1)			(5,725)
Balance at end of fiscal year (Note 35)	¥ 1,424,634	¥ 1,636,803	¥ 935,309

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, net of taxes:

Net unrealized gains on investment securities available for sale (Note 6):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 730,119	¥ 2,006,500	¥ 2,315,648
Net change during the fiscal year	1,276,381	309,148	(1,341,951)
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 2,006,500	¥ 2,315,648	¥ 973,697
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges (Note 24):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ 1,050	¥ (668)	¥ (909)
Net change during the fiscal year	(1,718)	(241)	2,673
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ (668)	¥ (909)	¥ 1,764
Minimum pension liability adjustments (Note 17):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ (130,479)	¥ (4,464)	¥
Net change during the fiscal year	126,015	(1,544)	
Adjustments to initially apply SFAS No. 158		6,008	
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ (4,464)	¥	¥
Pension liability adjustments (Note 17):			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥	¥	¥ 172,776
Net change during the fiscal year			(49,928)
Adjustments to initially apply SFAS No. 158		172,776	
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥	¥ 172,776	¥ 122,848
Foreign currency translation adjustments:			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ (204,108)	¥ (121,153)	¥ (95,379)
Net change during the fiscal year	82,955	25,774	(83,510)
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ (121,153)	¥ (95,379)	¥ (178,889)
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ 1,880,215	¥ 2,392,136	¥ 919,420
Treasury stock:			
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	¥ (3,221)	¥ (774,969)	¥ (1,001,535)
Purchases of shares of treasury stock (Note 20)	(775,242)	(292,200)	(151,365)
Sales of shares of treasury stock	4,243	65,627	1,779
Increase resulting from merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc.	(868)		
Exchange of shares of treasury stock for shares of Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. (Note 4)			425,530
Net decrease (increase) resulting from changes in voting interests in its consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies	119	7	(1,702)
Balance at end of fiscal year	¥ (774,969)	¥ (1,001,535)	¥ (727,293)
Total shareholders' equity	¥ 9,668,153	¥ 10,433,312	¥ 8,490,115

See the accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008**

	2006	2007	2008
	(in millions)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	¥ 363,511	¥ 581,288	¥ (542,436)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Loss (income) from discontinued operations net (Note 3)	(8,973)	817	1,746
Depreciation and amortization	260,825	383,870	432,457
Impairment of goodwill (Note 10)			893,721
Impairment of intangible assets (Note 10)	251	184,760	78,679
Provision for credit losses	110,167	358,603	385,740
Government grant for transfer of substitutional portion of Employees Pension Fund plans (Note 17)	(103,001)		
Investment securities losses (gains) net	(89,861)	(238,277)	1,373,072
Foreign exchange losses (gains) net	222,977	(3,908)	(1,544,073)
Equity in losses (earnings) of equity method investees	(22,258)	56,879	34,485
Provision for deferred income tax expense	67,261	434,993	446,253
Decrease (increase) in trading account assets, excluding foreign exchange contracts	958,487	(280,834)	(2,519,202)
Increase (decrease) in trading account liabilities, excluding foreign exchange contracts	(1,267,996)	(395,668)	1,425,276
Decrease (increase) in accrued interest receivable and other receivables	15,616	157,769	(79,266)
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable and other payables	(29,197)	127,769	90,984
Net increase (decrease) in accrued income taxes and decrease (increase) in income tax receivables	(163,365)	116,933	(17,843)
Increase (decrease) in allowance for repayment of excess interest (Note 27)	9,733	92,741	(22,290)
Other net	29,909	(14,723)	(54,096)
Net cash provided by operating activities	354,086	1,563,012	383,207
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of investment securities available for sale	47,801,160	36,262,585	51,204,443
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities available for sale	35,712,110	28,187,867	26,300,910
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(79,944,570)	(63,170,653)	(74,640,265)
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities being held to maturity	42,264	47,334	543,799
Purchases of investment securities being held to maturity	(241,001)	(623,171)	(354,008)
Proceeds from sales of other investment securities	132,838	255,743	153,436
Purchases of other investment securities	(53,240)	(119,626)	(78,352)
Net decrease (increase) in loans	(1,231,764)	410,203	(5,942,696)
Net decrease (increase) in interest-earning deposits in other banks	(500,026)	462,314	(806,005)
Net decrease (increase) in call loans, funds sold, and receivables under resale agreements and securities borrowing transactions	876,349	(3,912,447)	(4,071,034)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	43,255	23,728	71,671
Capital expenditures for premises and equipment	(82,390)	(119,024)	(187,745)
Cash acquired by the merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc. net (Note 2)	5,509,837		
Cash acquired due to increase of consolidated subsidiaries	203,363		
Purchases of intangible assets	(111,800)	(184,205)	(231,300)
Proceeds from sales of consolidated VIEs and subsidiaries net		41,243	117,626
Other net	98,877	(53,964)	86,391
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	8,255,262	(2,492,073)	(7,833,129)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	696,735	(889,962)	5,472,395
Net increase (decrease) in call money, funds purchased, and payables under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions	(168,928)	4,016,307	3,731,613
Net decrease in due to trust account	(702,246)	(886,416)	(78,967)

Edgar Filing: MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC - Form 20-F

Net increase (decrease) in other short-term borrowings	(6,628,777)	(4,847,764)	202,589
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	3,314,680	3,254,073	2,344,448
Repayment of long-term debt	(2,122,116)	(2,661,783)	(2,662,527)
Proceeds from sales of preferred stock issued by a subsidiary	108,250		
Payments for redemption of preferred stock	(122,100)		
Payments for redemption of preferred stock issued by a subsidiary		(120,000)	
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock	7,832	64,041	1,173
Payments to acquire treasury stock (Note 20)	(775,242)	(292,182)	(151,365)
Dividends paid	(64,220)	(103,047)	(141,159)
Dividends paid to minority interests	(62,435)	(23,584)	(22,990)
Other net	(82,154)	(5,764)	28,174
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(6,600,721)	(2,496,081)	8,723,384
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	20,283	25,458	(32,435)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,028,910	(3,399,684)	1,241,027
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fiscal year (including cash and cash equivalents identified as discontinued operations of ¥13,939 million in 2006, ¥14,069 million in 2007 and ¥2,194 million in 2008)	4,220,437	6,249,347	2,849,663
Cash and cash equivalents at end of fiscal year (including cash and cash equivalents identified as discontinued operations of ¥14,069 million in 2006, ¥2,194 million in 2007 and nil in 2008)	¥ 6,249,347	¥ 2,849,663	¥ 4,090,690
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the fiscal year for:			
Interest	¥ 913,783	¥ 1,547,702	¥ 2,055,790
Income taxes, net of refunds	254,588	3,864	145,806
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Obtaining assets by entering into capital lease	27,158	35,942	18,739
Merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc. by stock-for-stock exchanges (Note 2):			
Non-cash assets acquired at fair value	78,619,706		
Liabilities assumed at fair value	79,804,419		
Net	(1,184,713)		
Stocks issued in connection with the merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc. (Note 2)	4,403,225		
Acquisition of minority interests in Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. in exchange for treasury stock (Note 4)			369,588

See the accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES***Description of Business*

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. (MUFG) is a holding company for The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (BTMU), Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation (MUTB), Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Co., Ltd. (MUS), Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd. (Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS), and other subsidiaries. Through its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, MUFG engages in a broad range of financial operations, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and asset management services, securities businesses, and credit card businesses, and provides related services to individual and corporate customers. See Note 29 for more information by business segment.

On October 1, 2005, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (MTFG), the parent company of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. (BTM), Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation (Mitsubishi Trust) and Mitsubishi Securities Co., Ltd. (Mitsubishi Securities), merged with UFJ Holdings, Inc. (UFJ Holdings), the parent company of UFJ Bank Limited (UFJ Bank), UFJ Trust Bank Limited (UFJ Trust) and UFJ Tsubasa Securities Co., Ltd. (UFJ Tsubasa Securities), with MTFG being the surviving entity. Upon consummation of the merger, MTFG changed its name to MUFG. The merger was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, and the assets and liabilities of UFJ Holdings and its subsidiaries (the UFJ Holdings Group) were recorded at fair value as of October 1, 2005. The results of operations of the UFJ Holdings Group have been included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements since October 1, 2005. Unless otherwise mentioned, numbers as of March 31, 2006 reflect the financial position of MUFG and its subsidiaries (the MUFG Group) while numbers for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 comprised the results of the MTFG Group for the six months ended September 30, 2005 and the results of the MUFG Group from October 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006. Numbers as of and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2007 and 2008 reflect the financial position and results of the MUFG Group. See Note 2 for further discussion of the merger.

Basis of Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which MUFG is incorporated and principally operates. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). In certain respects, the accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect adjustments which are not included in the consolidated financial statements issued by MUFG and certain of its subsidiaries in accordance with applicable statutory requirements and accounting practices in their respective countries of incorporation. The major adjustments include those relating to (1) investment securities, (2) derivative financial instruments, (3) allowance for credit losses, (4) income taxes, (5) consolidation, (6) premises and equipment, (7) transfer of financial assets, (8) accrued severance indemnities and pension liabilities, (9) goodwill and other intangible assets and (10) lease transactions.

Fiscal periods of certain subsidiaries, which end on or after December 31, and MUFG's fiscal year, which ends on March 31, have been treated as coterminous. For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, the effect of recording intervening events for the three-month periods ended March 31 on MUFG's proportionate equity in net income of subsidiaries with fiscal periods ended on or after December 31, would have resulted in an increase of ¥8.63 billion to net income, a decrease of ¥0.20 billion to net income and an increase of ¥14.02 billion to net loss,

respectively. No intervening events occurred during each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008 which, if recorded, would have had material effects to consolidated total assets, loans, total liabilities, deposits or total shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

Table of Contents

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term primarily relate to the allowance for credit losses on loans and off-balance-sheet credit instruments, deferred tax assets, financial instruments with no available market prices, goodwill, investment securities and accrued severance indemnities and pension liabilities.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Significant accounting policies applied in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are summarized below:

Consolidation The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MUFG and its subsidiaries over which control is exercised through either majority ownership of voting stock and/or other means, including, but not limited to, the possession of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of entities. In situations in which the MUFG Group has less than 100% but greater than 50% of ownership in entities, such entities are consolidated and minority interests are also recorded in Other liabilities. Intercompany items have been eliminated. Investments in affiliated companies (companies over which the MUFG Group has the ability to exercise significant influence) are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are reported in Other assets. The MUFG Group's equity interests in the earnings of these equity investees and gains or losses realized on disposition of such investments are reported in Equity in earnings (losses) of equity method investees.

Variable interest entities are consolidated when the MUFG Group has a variable interest that will absorb a majority of the entity's expected losses, receive a majority of the entity's expected residual returns, or both. See Note 26.

Assets that the MUFG Group holds in an agency, fiduciary or trust capacity are not assets of the MUFG Group and, accordingly, are not included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Cash Flows For the purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets under the caption Cash and due from banks with original maturities of 90 days or less. Cash flows from qualified hedging activities are classified in the same category as the items being hedged.

Translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statements and Foreign Currency Transactions Financial statements of overseas entities are translated into Japanese yen using the respective fiscal year-end exchange rates for assets and liabilities. Income and expense items are translated at average rates of exchange for the respective fiscal periods.

Except for overseas entities located in highly inflationary economies, foreign currency translation gains and losses related to the financial statements of overseas entities of the MUFG Group, net of related income tax effects, are credited or charged directly to Foreign currency translation adjustments, a component of accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources. Tax effects of gains and losses on foreign currency translation of financial statements of overseas entities are not recognized unless it is apparent that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. If applicable, foreign exchange translation gains and losses pertaining to entities located in highly inflationary economies are recorded in Foreign exchange gains (losses) net, as appropriate. For these entities, premises and equipment and the related depreciation and amortization thereof are translated at exchange rates prevailing at dates of acquisition.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currencies of the individual entities included in consolidation at the respective fiscal year-end foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency denominated income and expenses are translated using average rates of exchange for the respective fiscal periods. Gains and losses from such translation are included in Foreign exchange gains (losses) net, as appropriate.

Repurchase Agreements, Securities Lending and Other Secured Financing Transactions Securities sold with agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements), securities purchased with agreements to resell (resale agreements) and securities lending and borrowing transactions are accounted for as sales of securities with related off-balance-sheet forward repurchase commitments or purchases of securities with related off-balance-sheet forward resale commitments, if they meet the relevant conditions for the surrender of control as provided by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, a replacement of FASB Statement No. 125. If the conditions are not met, the transactions are treated as secured financing or lending.

Collateral For secured lending transactions, including resale agreements, securities borrowing transactions, commercial lending and derivative transactions, the MUFG Group, as a secured party, generally has the right to require the counterparties to provide collateral, including letters of credit, cash, securities and other financial assets. For most securities lending transactions, the MUFG Group maintains strict levels of collateralization governed by daily mark-to-market analysis. Financial assets pledged as collateral are generally negotiable financial instruments and are permitted to be sold or repledged by secured parties. If the MUFG Group sells these financial assets received as collateral, it recognizes the proceeds from the sale and its obligation to return the collateral. For secured borrowing transactions, principally repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions and derivative transactions, where the secured party has the right to sell or repledge financial assets pledged as collateral, the MUFG Group separately discloses those financial assets pledged as collateral in the consolidated balance sheets.

Trading Account Securities Securities and money market instruments held in anticipation of short-term market movements and for resale to customers are included in Trading account assets, and short trading positions of these instruments are included in Trading account liabilities. Trading positions are carried at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets and recorded on a trade date basis. Changes in the fair value of trading positions are recognized currently in Trading account profits net, as appropriate.

Investment Securities Debt securities for which the MUFG Group has both the ability and positive intent to hold to maturity are classified as Securities being held to maturity and carried at amortized cost. Debt securities that the MUFG Group may not hold to maturity and marketable equity securities, other than those classified as Trading account securities, are classified as Securities available for sale, and are carried at their fair values, with unrealized gains and losses reported on a net-of-tax basis within accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources, which is a component of shareholders' equity. Other investment securities include nonmarketable equity securities carried at their acquisition costs, and also securities held by subsidiaries that are investment companies or brokers and dealers in securities. Such securities held by those subsidiaries are not within the scope of SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities and are subject to the specialized industry accounting principles in AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides for Investment Companies and Brokers and Dealers in Securities (the AICPA Guides) applicable for those subsidiaries. Securities of those subsidiaries are carried at their fair values.

Individual debt and equity securities are written down to fair value with the resulting losses charged to operations when, in the opinion of management, a decline in estimated fair value below the cost of such securities is other than temporary. Such impairment loss is included in

Investment securities gains (losses) net

F-10

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

in the consolidated statements of operations. In determining other than temporary declines in fair value to be recognized as an impairment loss on investment securities, the MUFG Group generally considers 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, the financial condition of the issuer, the extent of decline in fair value, and the length of time that the decline in fair value below cost has existed. See Note 6 for a further discussion of other-than-temporary impairment. Interest and dividends on investment securities are reported in Interest income. Dividends are recognized when the shareholders' right to receive the dividend is established. Gains and losses on disposition of investment securities are computed using the average cost method and are recognized on the trade date.

Derivative Financial Instruments The MUFG Group engages in derivative activities involving swaps, forwards, futures, options, and other types of derivative contracts. Derivatives are used in trading activities to generate trading revenues and fee income for its own account and to respond to the customers' financial needs. Derivatives are also used to manage its market risk exposures to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, and counterparty credit risk.

Derivatives entered into for trading purposes are carried at fair value and are reported as Trading account assets or Trading account liabilities. Fair values are estimated based on market or broker-dealer quotes when available. Valuation models such as present value and pricing models are applied to current market information to estimate fair values when such quotes are not available. The MUFG Group defers trade date gains or losses on derivatives where the fair values of those derivatives are not obtained from a quoted market price, supported by comparison to other observable market transactions, or based upon a valuation technique incorporating observable market data. The fair values of derivative contracts executed with the same counterparty under legally enforceable master netting agreements are presented on a net basis. Changes in the fair value of such contracts are recognized currently in Foreign exchange gains (losses) net with respect to foreign exchange contracts and in Trading account profits net with respect to interest rate contracts and other types of contracts.

Embedded features that are not clearly and closely related to the host contracts and meet the definition of derivatives are separated from the host contracts and measured at fair value unless the contracts embedding the derivatives are measured at fair value in their entirety.

Derivatives are also used to manage exposures to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates arising from mismatches of asset and liability positions. Certain of those derivatives are designated by the MUFG Group and qualify for hedge accounting. A derivative is designated as a hedging instrument at the inception of each such hedge relationship and the MUFG Group documents, for such individual hedging relationships, the risk management objective and strategy, including identifying the item being hedged, identifying the specific risk being hedged and the method used to assess the hedge's effectiveness. In order for a hedging relationship to qualify for hedge accounting, the changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments must be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair values or variable cash flows of the hedged items attributable to the risk being hedged. Any ineffectiveness, which arises during the hedging relationship, is recognized in Non-interest income or expense in the period in which it arises. All qualifying hedging derivatives are valued at fair value and included in Other assets or Other liabilities. The fair values of derivative contracts executed with the same counterparty under legally enforceable master netting agreements are presented on a net basis. For fair value hedges of interest-bearing assets or liabilities, the change in the fair value of the hedged item and the hedging instruments is recognized in net interest income to the extent that it is effective. For all other fair value hedges, the change in the fair value of the hedged item and change in fair value of the derivative are recognized in non-interest income or expense. For cash flow hedges, the unrealized changes in fair value to the extent effective are recognized in accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources. Amounts realized on cash flow hedges related to variable rate loans are recognized in net interest income in the period when the cash flow from

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

the hedged item is realized. The fair value of cash flow hedges related to forecasted transactions, if any, is recognized in non-interest income or expense in the period when the forecasted transaction occurs. Any difference that arises from gains or losses on hedging derivatives offsetting corresponding gains or losses on the hedged items, and gains and losses on derivatives attributable to the risks excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness are recognized in non-interest income or expense. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are considered trading positions and are accounted for as such.

Loans Loans originated by the MUFG Group (originated loans) are carried at the principal amount outstanding, adjusted for unearned income and deferred net nonrefundable loan fees and costs. Originated loans held and intended for dispositions or sales in secondary markets are transferred to the held-for-sale classification and carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value generally on an individual loan basis. Loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized over the contractual life of the loan as an adjustment of yield using the method that approximates the interest method. Interest income on loans that are not impaired is accrued and credited to interest income as it is earned. Unearned income and discounts or premiums on purchased loans are deferred and recognized over the contractual lives of the loans using a method that approximates the interest method when such purchased loans are outside the scope of Statement of Position (SOP) 03-3 issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer, as described below.

Originated loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable that the MUFG Group will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Originated loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired. Management determines the significance of payment delays and payment shortfalls on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the circumstances surrounding the loan and the borrower, including the length of the delay, the reasons for the delay, the borrower's prior payment record, and the amount of the shortfall in relation to the principal and interest owed. Impairment is measured on a loan-by-loan basis by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Originated loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when substantial doubt exists as to the full and timely collection of either principal or interest, or when principal or interest is contractually past due one month or more with respect to loans of domestic banking subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB, and 90 days or more with respect to loans of certain foreign banking subsidiaries. A nonaccrual loan may be restored to an accrual status when interest and principal payments become current and management expects that the borrower will make future contractual payments as scheduled. When a loan is placed on nonaccrual status, interest accrued but not received is generally reversed against interest income. Cash receipts on nonaccrual loans, for which the ultimate collectibility of principal is uncertain, are applied as principal reductions; otherwise, such collections are credited to income. The MUFG Group does not capitalize any accrued interest in the principal balances of impaired loans at each balance sheet date.

In accordance with SOP 03-3 adopted by the MUFG Group on April 1, 2005, impaired loans acquired for which it is probable that the MUFG Group will be unable to collect all contractual receivables are initially recorded at the present value of amounts expected to be received and the related valuation allowances are not carried over or created initially. Accretible yield is limited to the excess of the investor's estimate of undiscounted cash flows over the investor's initial investment in the loan and subsequent increases in cash flows expected to be collected are recognized prospectively through adjustment of the loan's yield over its remaining

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

life after reduction of any remaining allowance for credit losses for the loan established after its acquisition, if any, while any decrease in such cash flows below those initially expected at acquisition plus additional cash flows expected to be collected arising from changes in estimate after acquisition are recognized as impairments.

Loan Securitization The MUFG Group securitizes and services commercial and industrial loans in the normal course of business. The MUFG Group accounts for a transfer of loans in a securitization transaction as a sale if it meets relevant conditions for the surrender of control in accordance with SFAS No. 140. Otherwise, the transfer is accounted for as a collateralized borrowing transaction. Interests in loans sold through a securitization accounted for as a sale may be retained in the form of subordinated tranches or beneficial interests. These retained interests are primarily recorded in Securities available for sale. The previous carrying amount of the loans involved in the transfer is allocated between the loans sold and the retained interests based on their relative fair values at the date of the securitization. Since quoted market prices are generally not available, the MUFG Group usually estimates fair value of these retained interests based on the present value of future expected cash flows by using modeling techniques that involve management's best estimates of key assumptions, which may include default rates, recovery rates, and discount rates. Retained interests that can contractually be prepaid or otherwise settled in such a way that the MUFG Group would not recover substantially all of its investment are accounted for as investment securities available for sale.

Allowance for Credit Losses The MUFG Group maintains an allowance for credit losses to absorb probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio. Actual credit losses (amounts deemed uncollectible, in whole or in part), net of recoveries, are deducted from the allowance for credit losses, as net charge-offs, generally based on detailed loan reviews and a credit assessment by management at each balance sheet date. The MUFG Group generally applies its charge-off policy to all loans in its portfolio regardless of the type of borrower. A provision for credit losses, which is a charge against earnings, is added to bring the allowance to a level which, in management's opinion, is adequate to absorb probable losses inherent in the credit portfolio.

A key element relating to the policies and discipline used in determining the allowance for credit losses is the credit classification and the related borrower categorization process. 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 the allowance, the MUFG Group evaluates the probable loss by category of loan based on its type and characteristics.

The allowance for credit losses for non-homogeneous loans consists of an allocated allowance for specifically identified problem loans, an allocated allowance for country risk exposure, a formula allowance and an unallocated allowance. An allocated allowance is also established for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans. Non-homogeneous loans such as commercial loans are evaluated individually and the allowance for such loans is comprised of specific, country risk, formula and unallocated allowances.

The credit loss allowance for individual customers represents the impairment allowance determined in accordance with SFAS No. 114, Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan. The MUFG Group measures the impairment of a loan, with the exception of large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment, based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or on the loan's observable market price, or based on the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent, when it is probable that the MUFG Group will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of

the loan agreement. For certain subsidiaries, some impaired loans are aggregated for the purpose of measuring impairment using historical loss factors. Generally, the MUFG Group's impaired loans include nonaccrual loans, restructured loans and other loans specifically identified as impaired.

Table of Contents

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The credit loss allowance for country risk exposure is a country-specific allowance for substandard, special mention and unclassified loans. The allowance is established to supplement the formula allowance for these loans, based on an estimate of probable losses relating to the exposure to countries that are identified by management to have a high degree of transfer risk. The measure is generally based on a function of default probability and the recovery ratio with reference to external credit ratings. For the allowance for specifically identified cross-border problem loans, the MUFG Group incorporates transfer risk in its determination of related allowance for credit losses.

The formula allowance is calculated for groups of loans collectively evaluated for impairments that cannot be attributed to specific loans by applying loss factors to outstanding substandard, special mention and unclassified loans. The evaluation of inherent loss for these loans involves a high degree of uncertainty, subjectivity and judgment. In determining the formula allowance, the MUFG Group, therefore, relies on a statistical analysis that incorporates historical loss factor percentages of total loans outstanding. Corresponding to the periodic impairment identification and self-assessment process, the estimation of the formula allowance is back-tested by comparing the allowance with the actual results subsequent to the balance sheet date. The results of such back-testing are evaluated by management to determine whether the manner and level of formula allowance need to be changed in subsequent years.

The unallocated allowance represents an estimate of additional losses inherent in the loan portfolio and is composed of attribution factors, which are based upon management's evaluation of various conditions that are not directly or indirectly measured in the determination of the allocated allowance. The conditions evaluated in connection with the unallocated allowance may include existing general economic and business conditions affecting the key lending areas of the MUFG Group, credit quality trends, collateral values, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, specific industry conditions within portfolio segments, recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio, duration of the current business cycle, bank regulatory examination results and findings of the MUFG Group's internal credit examiners.

The credit loss allowance for large groups of smaller-balance homogeneous loans is focused on loss experience for the pool rather than on a detailed analysis of individual loans. The allowance is determined primarily based on probable net charge-offs and the probability of insolvency based on the number of delinquencies.

Allowance for Off-Balance-Sheet Credit Instruments The MUFG Group maintains an allowance for credit losses on off-balance-sheet credit instruments, including commitments to extend credit, guarantees, standby letters of credit and other financial instruments. The allowance is recorded as a liability in Other liabilities and includes the specific allowance for specifically identified credit exposure and the allocated formula allowance. With regard to the specific allowance for specifically identified credit exposure and allocated formula allowance, the MUFG Group adopts the same methodology used in determining the allowance for loan credit losses. Potential credit losses related to derivatives are considered in the fair valuation of the derivatives.

Net changes in the allowance for off-balance-sheet credit instruments are accounted for as Other non-interest expenses.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Premises and Equipment Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is charged to operations over the estimated useful lives of the related assets. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the terms of the respective leases or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter. MUFG, BTMU and MUTB apply the declining-balance method in depreciating their premises and equipment, while other subsidiaries mainly apply the straight-line method, at rates principally based on the following estimated useful lives:

	Years
Buildings	15 to 50
Equipment and furniture	2 to 20
Leasehold improvements	7 to 39

Maintenance, repairs and minor improvements are charged to operations as incurred. Major improvements are capitalized. Net gains or losses on dispositions of premises and equipment are included in Other non-interest income or expense, as appropriate.

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If an asset is considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value. For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset or assets are grouped with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level with independent and identifiable cash flows. Assets to be disposed of by sale are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less estimated cost to sell.

Asset retirement obligations related to restoration of certain leased properties upon lease termination are recorded in Other liabilities with a corresponding increase in leasehold improvements. The amounts represent the present value of expected future cash flows associated with returning such leased properties to their original condition. The difference between the gross and present value of expected future cash flows is accreted over the life of the related leases as a non-interest expense.

Goodwill The MUFG Group reports the excess of the cost of investments in subsidiaries over its share of the fair value of net assets at the date of acquisition as Goodwill. Goodwill related to investments in equity method investees is included in Other assets as a part of the carrying amount of investments in equity method investees.

Goodwill arising from a business combination is not amortized but is tested for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Goodwill is recorded at a designated reporting unit level for the purpose of assessing impairment. A reporting unit is an operating segment, or an identified business unit one level below an operating segment. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Intangible assets Intangible assets consist of software, core deposit intangibles, customer relationships, trade names and other intangible assets. These are amortized over their estimated useful lives unless they have indefinite useful lives. Amortization of intangible assets is computed in a manner that best reflects the economic benefits of the intangible assets as follows:

	Useful lives (years)	Amortization method
Software	2 to 10	Straight-line
Core deposit intangibles	4 to 18	Declining-balance
Customer relationships	5 to 30	Declining-balance
Trade names	6 to 40	Straight-line

Intangible assets having indefinite useful lives, primarily certain customer relationships, are not amortized but are subject to annual impairment tests. An impairment exists if the carrying value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its fair value. For other intangible assets subject to amortization, an impairment is recognized if the carrying amount is not recoverable and the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the intangible asset.

The MUFG Group capitalizes certain costs associated with the acquisition or development of internal-use software. Costs subject to capitalization are salaries and employee benefits for employees who are directly associated with and who devote time to the internal-use computer software project, to the extent of time spent directly on the project. Once the software is ready for its intended use, the MUFG Group begins to amortize capitalized costs on a straight-line basis.

Accrued Severance and Pension Liabilities The MUFG Group has defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans, including severance indemnities plans. The liabilities related to these plans are computed and recognized based on actuarial computations. Unrecognized net actuarial gains and losses that arise from differences between actual experiences and assumptions are generally amortized over the average remaining service period of participating employees if it exceeds the corridor, which is defined as the greater of 10% of plan assets or the projected benefit obligation. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans*, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R), an excess of the accumulated benefit obligation over the plan assets was recognized in the consolidated balance sheets as the minimum liability, and a corresponding intangible asset was recognized up to the amount equal to the total of unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized net obligation at transition. To the extent that the minimum liability exceeds the intangible asset, it was recognized in accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources. The costs of the plans, based on actuarial computations of current and future employee benefits, were charged to Salaries and employee benefits.

The MUFG Group adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158 as of March 31, 2007. See *Accounting Changes - Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* and Note 17 for further information.

Long-Term Debt Premiums, discounts and issuance costs of long-term debt are amortized based on the method that approximates the interest method over the terms of the long-term debt.

Obligations under Guarantees The MUFG Group provides customers with a variety of guarantees and similar arrangements, including standby letters of credit, financial and performance guarantees, credit protections, and liquidity facilities. The MUFG Group recognizes guarantee fee income over the guarantee period based on the contractual terms of the guarantee contracts. It is the MUFG Group's dominant business practice to

Table of Contents

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

receive a guarantee fee at the inception of the guarantee, which approximates market value of the guarantee and is initially recorded as a liability, which is then recognized as guarantee fee income ratably over the guarantee period.

Allowance for repayment of excess interest The MUFG Group maintains an allowance for repayment of excess interest, under SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, based on an analysis of past experience of reimbursement of excess interest, borrowers' profile and recent trend of borrowers' demand for reimbursement. The allowance is recorded as a liability in Other liabilities.

Fees and Commissions Revenue recognition of major components of fees and commissions is as follows:

Fees on funds transfer and collection services and fees from investment banking services are generally recognized as revenue when the related services are performed.

Fees from trade-related financing services are recognized over the period of the financing.

Trust fees are recognized on an accrual basis, generally based on the volume of trust assets under management and/or the operating performance for the accounting period of each trust account. With respect to trust accounts with guarantee of trust principal, trust fees are determined based on the profits earned by individual trust account during the trust accounting period, less deductions, including provision for reserve, impairment for individual investments and dividends paid to beneficiary certificate holders. The trust fees for these trust accounts are accrued based on the amounts expected to be earned during the accounting period of each trust account.

Annual fees and royalty and other service charges related to credit card business are recorded on a straight-line basis as services are provided.

Interchange income from credit card business is recognized as billed.

Fees on guarantees are generally recognized over the contractual periods of the respective guarantees. Amounts initially recorded as a liability corresponding to the obligations at fair value are generally recognized as revenue over the terms of the guarantees as the MUFG Group is deemed to be released from the risk under guarantees.

Service charges on deposit accounts, and fees and commissions from other services are generally recognized over the period that the service is provided.

Income Taxes The provision for income taxes is determined using the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of (1) temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes, and (2) operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. A valuation

allowance is recognized for any portion of the deferred tax assets where it is considered more likely than not that it will not be realized. The provision for deferred taxes is based on the change in the net deferred tax asset or liability during the fiscal year.

Free Distributions of Common Shares As permitted by the Commercial Code of Japan (the Code) and as revised under the Company Law, Japanese companies, upon approval by the Board of Directors, may make a free distribution of shares, in the form of a stock split as defined, to shareholders. In accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in Japan, such distribution does not give rise to any change in capital stock or capital surplus accounts. Common shares distributed are recorded as shares issued on the distribution date. See Note 20.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Earnings per Common Share Basic earnings per share (EPS) excludes dilutive effects of potential common shares and is computed by dividing income available to common stock shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period, while diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares that were outstanding during the period. See Note 23 for the computation of basic and diluted EPS.

Treasury Stock The MUFG Group presents its treasury stock, including shares of MUFG owned by its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, as a reduction of shareholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheets at cost and accounts for treasury stock transactions under an average cost method. Gains (losses) on sales of the treasury stock are charged to capital surplus.

Comprehensive Income (Loss) The MUFG Group's comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) and other changes in equity from nonowner sources. All changes in unrealized gains and losses on investment securities available for sale, unrealized gains and losses on derivatives qualifying for cash flow hedges, pension liability adjustments and foreign currency translation adjustments constitute the MUFG Group's changes in equity from nonowner sources and are presented, with related income tax effects, in the consolidated statements of changes in equity from nonowner sources.

Stock-Based Compensation MUFG and certain of its subsidiaries have stock-based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 32. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, as allowed under SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, compensation expense was recognized using the intrinsic value-based method of valuing stock options prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinions (APB) No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and related interpretations. Under the intrinsic value-based method, compensation expense was measured as the amount by which the quoted market price of these subsidiaries' stock at the date of grant exceeded the stock option exercise price. On April 1, 2006, the MUFG Group adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS No. 123R). See *Accounting Changes Share-Based Payment* and Note 32 for further information.

Had the employee stock-based compensation plans been accounted for under the fair value method of SFAS No. 123, the MUFG Group's compensation expense, net income, and net income per share would have been the pro forma amounts indicated in the following table:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 (in millions)
Reported net income	¥ 363,511
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense (included in reported net income, net of tax)	322
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense (determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax)	(1,688)
Pro forma net income, after stock-based employee compensation expense	¥ 362,145

	(in Yen)	
Basic earnings per common share net income available to common shareholders:		
Reported	¥	19.31
Pro forma		19.15
Diluted earnings per common share net income available to common shareholders:		
Reported		18.95
Pro forma		18.78

Table of Contents

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Stock Split

Effective September 30, 2007, MUFG declared a stock split whereby each common and preferred share was split into 1,000 common and preferred shares. As a result, the number of shares and per share information have been retroactively adjusted.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications and format changes have been made to the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 and 2007 to conform to the presentation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

These reclassifications and format changes include the presentation of Proceeds from sales of consolidated VIEs and subsidiaries net as a separate line item in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

These reclassifications and format changes did not result in a change in previously reported net income, shareholders' equity or total assets.

Change in Accounting Estimates

MUFG and its domestic subsidiaries have reviewed the salvage values of premises and equipment and decided to change the estimated salvage values of these assets to ¥1 during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Under the provision of SFAS No. 154 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3, a change in salvage values of depreciable assets is treated as a change in accounting estimate. The effect of this change has been reflected on a prospective basis beginning April 1, 2007. This change had an adverse impact on income from continuing operations before income tax expense and net loss of ¥53 billion and ¥31 billion, respectively, and a corresponding impact on both basic and diluted loss per share of ¥3.04 per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

The MUFG Group periodically updates underlying assumptions to make a current estimate of allowance for credit losses. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, in addition to such routine update of estimates to reflect current conditions, BTMU adopted an advanced estimation to determine appropriate level of formula allowance, which is estimated based primarily on the default ratio and recoverable ratio. Previously, recoverable ratio was computed from the major cases of a default event such as legal bankruptcy. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, BTMU began incorporating other credit events for its recoverable ratio to better reflect broader cases of default. In addition, BTMU made an adjustment for the impact of heterogeneous size of borrowers among its loan portfolio to estimate the appropriate level of the formula allowance for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008. Since the default ratio is statistically computed by counting one credit event as one regardless of the

size of borrowers, BTMU commenced making an additional reserve by looking to monetary level of past defaults in addition to the number of defaults. The effect from those changes had a positive impact on income from continuing operations before income tax expense and net loss of ¥45 billion and ¥27 billion, respectively, and a corresponding impact on both basic and diluted loss per share of ¥2.60 per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008.

Accounting Changes

Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations In March 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the FASB) issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143. FIN No. 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in SFAS No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and/or method of settlement. SFAS No. 143 acknowledges that in some cases, sufficient information may not be available to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN No. 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN No. 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. Effective March 31, 2006, the MUFG Group adopted FIN No. 47 to existing asset retirement obligations associated with commitments to return property subject to operating leases to its original condition upon lease termination. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle was to decrease net income by ¥9,662 million. This adjustment represents the cumulative depreciation and accretion that would have been recognized through the date of adoption of FIN No. 47 had the statement applied to the MUFG Group's existing asset retirement obligations at the time they were initially incurred.

Had the asset retirement obligations been accounted for under FIN No. 47 at the inception of operating leases requiring restoration, the MUFG Group's net income and net income per share would have been the pro forma amounts indicated in the following table:

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006 (in millions)
Reported net income	¥ 363,511
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to adoption of FIN No. 47, net of taxes:	
Reported	9,662
Pro forma	516
Pro forma net income, after cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to adoption of FIN No. 47, net of taxes	¥ 372,657

	(in Yen)
Basic earnings per common share net income available to common shareholders:	
Reported	¥ 19.31
Pro forma	19.31
Diluted earnings per common share net income available to common shareholders:	
Reported	18.95
Pro forma	18.95

Share-Based Payment In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R. SFAS No. 123R replaces SFAS No. 123, and supersedes APB No. 25. In March 2005, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, which provides interpretive guidance on SFAS No. 123R. SFAS No. 123 preferred a fair-value-based method of accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees, but it permitted the option of continuing to apply the intrinsic-value-based measurement method in APB No. 25, as long as the footnotes to the financial statements disclosed what net income would have been had the preferable fair-value-based method been used. SFAS No. 123R eliminates the alternative to use the intrinsic value method of accounting and requires entities to recognize the costs of share-based payment transactions with employees based on the grant-date fair value of those awards over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. SFAS No. 123R is effective as of the beginning of the fiscal year or interim period beginning after June 15, 2005. The MUFG Group adopted SFAS No. 123R on April 1, 2006 under the modified prospective method, which resulted in a decrease in income from continuing operations before income tax expense of ¥1,969 million and a decrease in income from

continuing operations, net of taxes, of ¥1,026 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007, which includes

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

estimated forfeitures for restricted stock and the amortization of compensation costs related to unvested stock options. The corresponding impact on both basic and diluted earnings per share was a reduction of ¥0.10 per share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 123R did not have a material impact on the MUFG Group's cash flows. See Note 32 for a further discussion of the adoption of SFAS No. 123R and stock-based compensation plans.

Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158. SFAS No. 158 requires entities to recognize a net liability or asset to report the funded status of their defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in its consolidated statement of financial position and recognize changes in the funded status of defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in the year in which the changes occur in comprehensive income. SFAS No. 158 also clarifies that defined benefit assets and obligations should be measured as of the date of the entity's fiscal year-end statement of financial positions. The requirement to recognize the funded status as of the date of the statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the statement of financial position is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008.

The MUFG Group adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158 which resulted in an increase in accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources of ¥178,784 million, net of taxes, and had no impact on how the MUFG Group determined its net periodic benefit costs as of March 31, 2007.

The MUFG Group will adopt the measurement date provisions of SFAS No. 158 that changes the measurement date for the plan assets and benefit obligations of BTMU and some of its domestic subsidiaries from December 31 to March 31 beginning on April 1, 2008 by using the approach that remeasures plan assets and benefit obligations as of March 31, 2008. The MUFG Group recognized ¥411 million in gains on settlement during January 1, 2008 to March 31, 2008 for the year ended March 31, 2008 and estimates a decrease in the beginning balance of retained earnings as of April 1, 2008 by ¥3,890 million, net of taxes, and a decrease in the beginning balance of accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources as of April 1, 2008 by ¥127,816 million, net of taxes, from adopting this provision. The estimated impact on the beginning balance of the accumulated other changes in equity from nonowner sources upon adoption of the measurement date provision of SFAS No. 158 as of April 1, 2008 is mainly due to a decrease in fair value of the plan assets of ¥175,680 million and an increase in benefit obligations of ¥32,382 million caused by a decline in the discount rate from December 31, 2007 to March 31, 2008.

Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments. SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and SFAS No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities, and resolves issues addressed in SFAS No. 133 Implementation Issue D1, Application of Statement 133 to Beneficial Interests in Securitized Financial Assets. SFAS No. 155 permits fair value remeasurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation and clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of SFAS No. 133. SFAS No. 155 establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation. SFAS No. 155 also clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives and amends SFAS No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. SFAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The MUFG Group adopted SFAS No. 155 on April 1, 2007, which did not have a material impact on its financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets*. SFAS No. 156 amends SFAS No. 140 with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. SFAS No. 156 requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract, and requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable. SFAS No. 156 permits an entity to choose either the amortization method or the fair value measurement method for each class of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. SFAS No. 156 requires separate presentation of servicing assets and servicing liabilities subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position and additional disclosures for all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. SFAS No. 156 is effective for the fiscal year beginning after September 15, 2006. Earlier adoption is permitted. The MUFG Group adopted SFAS No. 156 on April 1, 2007, which did not have a material impact on its financial position and results of operations.

Determining the Variability to Be Considered in Applying FIN No. 46R In April 2006, the FASB staff issued an FASB Staff Position (FSP) on FIN No. 46R, *Determining the Variability to Be Considered in Applying FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)* (FSP FIN No. 46R-6). This FSP states that the variability to be considered in applying FIN No. 46R shall be based on an analysis of the design of the entity as outlined in the following two steps: (a) analyze the nature of the risks in the entity, (b) determine the purpose for which the entity was created and determine the variability (created by the risks identified in step (a)) the entity is designed to create and pass along to its interest holders. For the purposes of this FSP, interest holders include all potential variable interest holders (including contractual, ownership, or other pecuniary interests in the entity). After determining the variability to be considered, the reporting enterprise can determine which interests are designed to absorb that variability. The FSP should be applied prospectively to all entities (including newly created entities) with which an enterprise first becomes involved, and to all entities previously required to be analyzed under FIN No. 46R when a reconsideration event has occurred beginning the first day of the first reporting period beginning after June 15, 2006. Early application is permitted for periods for which financial statements have not yet been issued. Retrospective application to the date of the initial application of FIN No. 46R is permitted but not required. If retrospective application is elected, it must be completed no later than the end of the first annual reporting period ending after July 15, 2006. The MUFG Group adopted this FSP on April 1, 2007, which did not have a material impact on its financial position and results of operations.

Uncertainty in Income Taxes In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. FIN No. 48 requires recognition of a tax benefit to the extent of management's best estimate of the impact of a tax position based on the technical merits of the position, provided it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. FIN No. 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The MUFG Group adopted FIN No. 48 on April 1, 2007, which reduced the beginning balance of retained earnings by ¥4,091 million. See Note 11 for additional information related to the adoption of FIN No. 48.

Leveraged Leases In July 2006, the FASB issued an FSP on SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for a Change or Projected Change in the Timing of Cash Flows Relating to Income Taxes Generated by a Leveraged Lease Transaction*. This FSP requires if, during the lease term, the projected timing of the income tax cash flows generated by a leveraged lease is revised, the rate of return and the allocation of income shall be recalculated from the inception of the lease. At adoption, the cumulative effect of applying the provisions of this FSP shall be reported as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings as of the beginning of the period in which this FSP is adopted. This FSP is effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The MUFG Group adopted this FSP on April 1, 2007, which reduced the beginning balance of retained earnings by ¥5,725 million,

Table of Contents

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

net of taxes. The reduction to retained earnings at adoption will be recognized in interest income over the remaining terms of the affected leases as tax benefits are realized.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Fair Value Measurements In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the FASB having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements. Under SFAS No. 157, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the market in which the reporting entity transacts. SFAS No. 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. In support of this principle, SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data, for example, the reporting entity's own data. Under SFAS No. 157, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. SFAS No. 157 shall be applied prospectively, except for the provisions related to block discounts and existing derivative and hybrid financial instruments measured at fair value under SFAS No. 133 as modified by SFAS No. 155 using the transaction price in accordance with the guidance in EITF Issue No. 02-3 Issues Involved in Accounting for Derivative Contracts Held for Trading Purposes and Contracts Involved in Energy Trading and Risk Management Activities. SFAS No. 157 nullifies the guidance in EITF Issue No. 02-3 which requires the deferral of trade date gains or losses on derivatives where the fair value of those derivatives are not obtained from a quoted market price, supported by comparison to other observable market transactions, or based upon a valuation technique incorporating observable market data. Upon adoption of SFAS No. 157, the difference between the carrying amount and fair value of