


Fiscal 2017 Interim Results Presentation



November 21, 2017

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.



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Definitions of figures used in this document

Consolidated	: Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (consolidated)
Non-consolidated	: Simple sum of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (non-consolidated) and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust & Banking Corporation (non-consolidated)
Commercial Bank Consolidated	: Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (consolidated)



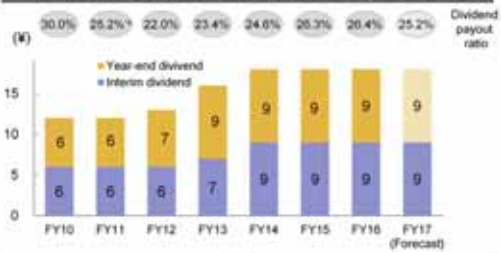
Management index

(Consolidated)

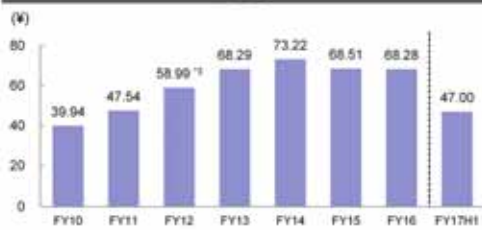
ROE



Dividend per share / Dividend payout ratio



EPS



BPS



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

*2 11.10% (MUFG basis), 10.6% (JPX basis) before excluding negative goodwill associated with application of equity method accounting on our investment in Morgan Stanley

*3 ¥68.09 before excluding negative goodwill associated with application of equity method accounting on our investment in Morgan Stanley

*4 17.6% before excluding negative goodwill associated with application of equity method accounting on our investment in Morgan Stanley



Financial targets of the current mid-term business plan

		FY14	FY17H1	FY17 Target
Growth	EPS (¥)	¥73.22	¥47.00	Increase 15% or more from FY14
Profitability	ROE	8.74%	9.63%	Between 8.5-9.0%
	Expense ratio	61.1%	65.1%	Approx. 60%
Financial strength	CET1 ratio (Full implementation)*1	12.2%	12.3%	9.5% or above
	(Excluding an impact of net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities)		10.0%	

*1: Calculated on the basis of regulations to be applied at end Mar 19



FY2017 financial targets

- FY17 consolidated profits attributable to owners of parent target is held at ¥950.0 bn

		<Results>			<Financial target, etc>	
		FY16		FY17	FY17	
[MUFG consolidated]		Interim	Full year	Interim	Interim	Full year
1	Total credit costs	(57.6)	(155.3)	3.1	(70.0)	(80.0)
2	Ordinary profits	794.8	1,360.7	864.0	670.0	1,440.0
3	Profits attributable to owners of parent	490.5	926.4	626.9	440.0	950.0
(BTMU: for reference)						
4	Net business profits before provision for general allowance for credit losses	417.0	666.9	337.9	300.0	580.0
5	Total credit costs	(4.7)	(25.4)	58.9	(20.0)	60.0
6	Ordinary profits	410.2	632.2	411.8	280.0	620.0
7	Net income	323.0	481.4	294.2	200.0	420.0
(MUTB: for reference)						
8	Net business profits before credit costs for trust account and provision for general allowance for credit losses	92.7	181.4	104.3	95.0	160.0
9	Total credit costs	1.7	(22.5)	5.8	(5.0)	0.0
10	Ordinary profits	105.5	164.4	121.6	100.0	175.0
11	Net income	75.7	120.2	126.0	75.0	155.0

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- ✓ Please take a look at page 6 of the presentation material, which shows the contents I will explain today.
- ✓ The outline of the results was explained by Mr. Tokunari, CFO in the net conference the other day, so I will just highlight the outline of the results in the first half of the material, and mainly focus on the progress of MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy.
- ✓ Please turn to page 8.

Outline of FY2017 Interim Results

Key points of FY2017 Interim Results

(Consolidated)

● Profits attributable to owners of parent were ¥626.9 bn (increased ¥136.4 bn from FY16H1)

- Progress rate was 65.9% of ¥950.0 bn annual target
- While net operating profits decreased, profits attributable to owners of parent increased mainly due to an increase of net gains on equity securities and profits from investments in affiliates in addition to a net reversal of credit costs

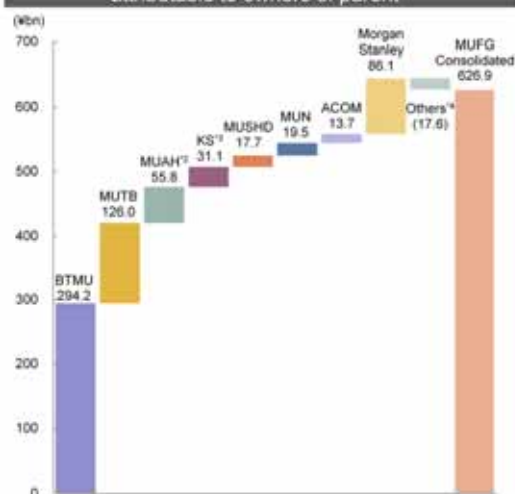
● Major Actions

- Announced "MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy - Building Anew at MUFG"
- Decided functional realignment of group management and rename of commercial bank name
- Made MUN a wholly owned subsidiary
- Established Japan Digital Design, Inc.
- Sold shares in CIMB Group Holdings Berhad

● Shareholder return and others

- FY17 interim dividend is ¥9 per common stock
- FY17 dividend forecast is ¥18 per common stock
- Repurchased approx. ¥100.0 bn own shares (FY17H1). Resolved to repurchase up to ¥100.0 bn own shares (FY17H2)
- Established a policy regarding cancellation of own shares and cancelled a part of own shares accordingly
- Approx. ¥71.0 bn equities holdings were sold on acquisition costs basis
- Appointed two outside directors from Asia and North America

Breakdown of FY17 interim profits attributable to owners of parent^{*1}



^{*1} The above figures take into consideration the percentage holding in each subsidiary and equity method investee (after-tax basis).

^{*2} MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation

^{*3} Bank of Ayudhya (Krungthai)

^{*4} Including cancellation of the amount of inter-group dividend receipt and equity method income from other affiliate companies.



- ✓ Profits attributable to owners of parents were 626.9 billion yen, up 136.4 billion yen from the first half of fiscal year 2016. The progress rate was 65.9% of 950-billion-yen annual target.
- ✓ Looking at the breakdown by subsidiaries and affiliates, Morgan Stanley, with solid results, as well as MUAH, and Krungsri contributed to our profits.
- ✓ Please turn to page 9, our income statement summary.

Income statement summary

(Consolidated)

● Net operating profits

- Gross profits increased. While net interest income from domestic loans and deposits decreased, net interest income from loans and deposits in overseas and net trading profits increased, in addition to the depreciation of JPY against other currencies
- G&A expenses increased, reflecting higher expenses in overseas, in addition to the depreciation of JPY against other currencies
- Net operating profits decreased by ¥24.6 bn from FY16H1 to ¥700.7 bn

● Total credit costs^{*1}

- Reported net reversal of ¥3.1 bn mainly due to reversal of allowance for credit losses

● Net gains (losses) on equity securities

- Net gains on sales of equity securities increased mainly due to a decrease in losses on write-down of equity securities

● Profits (losses) from investments in affiliates

- Profits from investments in Morgan Stanley increased, as well as those from other affiliates increased


● Profits attributable to owners of parent

- As a result, profits attributable to owners of parent increased by ¥136.4 bn from FY16H1 to ¥626.9 bn

	(¥bn)	FY16H1	FY17H1	YoY
1	Gross profits (Before credit costs for trust accounts)	1,969.4	2,008.1	38.7
2	Net interest income	975.0	973.6	(1.4)
3	Trust fees + Net fees and commissions	682.6	695.9	13.2
4	Net trading profits + Net other operating profits	311.6	338.5	26.9
5	Net gains (losses) on debt securities	92.6	84.7	(7.9)
6	G&A expenses	1,244.0	1,307.3	63.3
7	Depreciation	150.1	158.5	8.4
8	Net operating profits	725.4	700.7	(24.6)
9	Total credit costs ^{*1}	(57.6)	3.1	60.7
10	Net gains (losses) on equity securities	44.0	55.0	10.9
11	Net gains (losses) on sales of equity securities	55.4	56.1	0.6
12	Losses on write-down of equity securities	(11.4)	(1.0)	10.3
13	Profits (losses) from investments in affiliates	113.9	135.6	21.7
14	Other non-recurring gains (losses)	(30.8)	(30.5)	0.3
15	Ordinary profits	794.8	864.0	69.1
16	Net extraordinary gains (losses)	(56.4)	4.3	60.7
17	Total of income taxes-current and income taxes-deferred	(178.4)	(190.5)	(12.0)
18	Profits attributable to owners of parent	490.5	626.9	136.4
19	EPS (¥)	35.93	47.00	11.07

^{*1} Credit costs for trust accounts + Provision for general allowance for credit losses

+ Credit costs (included in non-recurring gains / losses) + Reversal of allowance for credit losses + Reversal of reserve for contingent losses included in credit costs + Gains on loans written-off

 MUFG

- ✓ Please look at the right table. Line 1, gross profits were 2 trillion 8.1 billion yen, up 38.7 billion yen year on year, thanks to approximately 71 billion yen from the depreciation of Japanese yen against other currencies, despite the decrease in net income interest income in Japan due to the prolonged low interest rate environment.
- ✓ Line 6, G&A expenses increased by 63.3 billion yen, reflecting higher regulatory costs and personnel costs overseas, in addition to the currency impact of around 39 billion yen.
- ✓ As a result, line 8, net operating profits were 700.7 billion yen, down 24.6 billion yen year on year, which was a decline of 57 billion yen, excluding the currency factor.
- ✓ Line 9, total credit costs improved by 60.7 billion yen year on year.
- ✓ Line 10, net gains on equity securities increased by 10.9 billion yen.
- ✓ Line 13, profits from investments in affiliates increased by 21.7 billion yen, thanks mainly to Morgan Stanley's strong results.
- ✓ Line 16, net extraordinary gains and losses improved by 60.7 billion yen, mainly due to 48.6 billion yen gain on share exchange from the merger of Aberdeen Asset Management, our equity method affiliate, and Standard Life.
- ✓ As a result, the first half progress to annual target exceeded 60%, but net operating profits declined for two straight years and were supported by one-off profits, including yen depreciation, improvement in credit costs, and gain on sales of equity holdings. Full-year target of profits attributable to owners of parent for fiscal year 2017 remains unchanged at 950 billion yen.
- ✓ Please turn to page 12.

Balance sheets summary

(Consolidated)

● Loans (Banking + Trust accounts)

- Decreased from the end of Mar 17 mainly due to a decrease in loans to domestic corporate and governmental institutions

● Investment securities

- Decreased from the end of Mar 17 mainly due to a decrease in Japanese government bonds, partially offset by an increase in foreign bonds

● Deposits

- Increased mainly due to an increase in individual deposits as well as overseas deposits

● Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities

- Net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities increased mainly due to an increase in those of domestic equity securities, which was partially offset by a decrease in those of Japanese government bonds

(¥bn)	End Mar 17	End Sep 17	Change from End Mar 17
1 Total assets	303,297.4	305,468.8	2,171.3
2 Loans (Banking + Trust accounts)	109,209.4	109,040.7	(168.7)
3 Loans (Banking accounts)	109,005.2	108,773.4	(231.7)
4 Provision for loan loss	(957.3)	(841.9)	115.4
5 Housing loans ^{*1}	15,720.2	15,520.5	(199.7)
6 Domestic corporate loans ^{*1,2}	44,297.4	43,719.5	(577.8)
7 Overseas loans ^{*3}	43,418.6	44,299.6	880.9
8 Investment securities (Banking accounts)	59,438.8	59,375.9	(62.9)
9 Domestic equity securities	5,980.9	6,401.5	420.6
10 Japanese government bonds	25,111.5	21,676.5	(3,434.9)
11 Foreign bonds	19,129.8	21,627.6	2,497.8
12 Total liabilities	286,639.0	288,189.4	1,550.4
13 Deposits	170,730.2	171,821.3	1,091.1
14 Individuals ^{*4} (Domestic branches)	73,093.3	74,291.0	1,197.7
15 Corporations and others ^{*4}	61,050.3	59,841.1	(1,209.1)
16 Overseas and others ^{*4}	20,696.5	21,815.1	1,118.5
17 Total net assets	16,658.3	17,279.3	620.9
18 Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	3,139.0	3,621.5	482.5

^{*1} Non-consolidated + trust accounts

^{*2} Excluding loans to government and governmental institution

^{*3} Loans booked in overseas branches, MUJAH, KS, BTMU (China), BTMU (Malaysia) and MUFG Bank (Europe)

^{*4} Non-consolidated

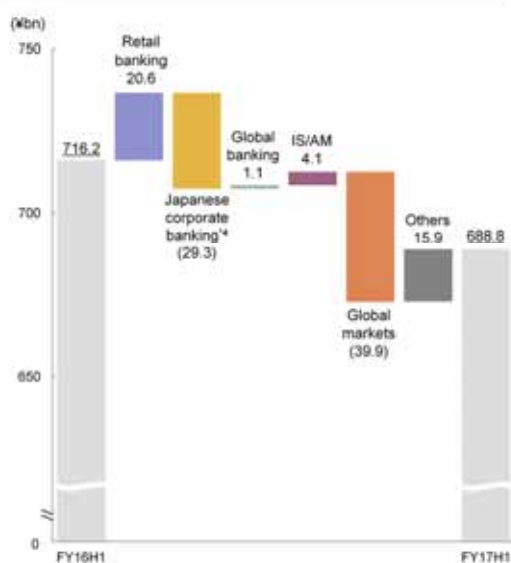
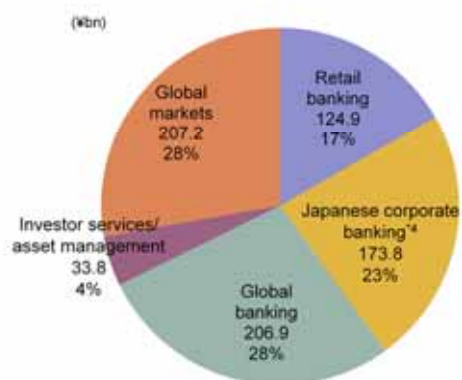
Outline of results by business segment

(Consolidated)

Net operating profits by segment^{*1}

FY17H1 ¥688.8^{*2} bn

[Global banking segment accounted for 38% of total customer segments^{*3}



^{*1} All figures are in actual exchange rate and managerial accounting basis

^{*2} Including profits or losses from others

^{*3} Net operating profit of Global banking / net operating profit of all customer segments

^{*4} Excluding overseas business with Japanese corporates

MUFG ¹¹

Loans / Deposits

(Consolidated)

● Loan balance ¥109.0 tn^{*1} (decreased by ¥0.1 tn from Mar 17)

<Breakdown of Change>

- Housing Loan (¥0.1 tn)
- Domestic Corporate^{*2} (¥0.5 tn)
Excl. Impact of foreign exchange fluctuation (¥0.6 tn)
- Government (¥0.3 tn)
- Overseas^{*3} +¥0.8 tn
Excl. Impact of foreign exchange fluctuation +¥0.4 tn

^{*1} Sum of banking and trust accounts

^{*2} Excluding lending to government and governmental institutions, and including foreign currency denominated loans

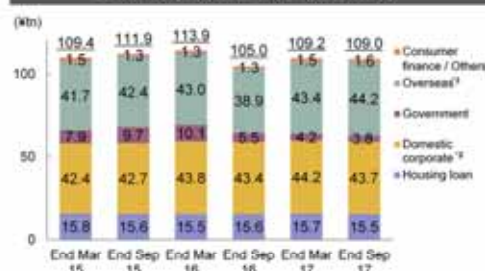
^{*3} Loans booked in overseas branches, MUFG, KS, BTMU (China), BTMU (Malaysia) and MUFG Bank (Europe)

● Deposit balance ¥171.8 tn (increased by ¥1.0 tn from Mar 17)

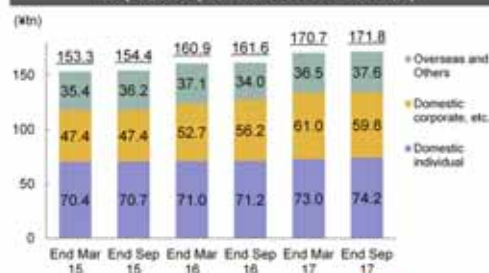
<Breakdown of Change>

- Domestic Individual +¥1.1 tn
- Domestic Corporate, etc. (¥1.2 tn)
- Overseas and Others +¥1.1 tn
Excl. Impact of foreign exchange fluctuation +¥0.7 tn

Loans (Period end balance)^{*1}



Deposits (Period end balance)



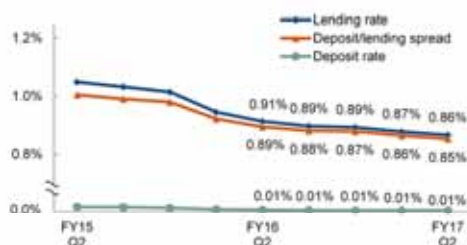
MUFG 12

- ✓ Let me explain the status of loans and deposits.
- ✓ In loans, domestic corporate decreased due to fewer number of event finance, including M&A, but overseas loans is increasing gradually.
- ✓ Deposits increased by 1 trillion yen from end of March 2017, thanks to the increase in individual and overseas. Overseas deposit in particular increased by 700 billion yen on real terms, excluding the currency impact, exceeding the growth in overseas loans, which is good news.
- ✓ Please turn to page 13, which shows our spread situation.

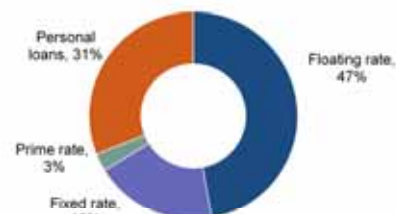
Domestic deposit / lending rate

(Non-consolidated)

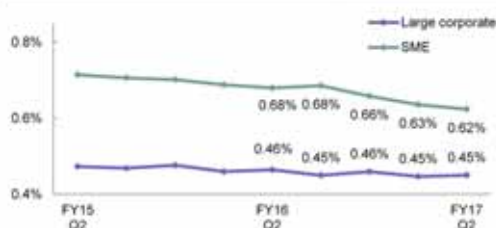
Changes in domestic deposit/lending rate^{*1}



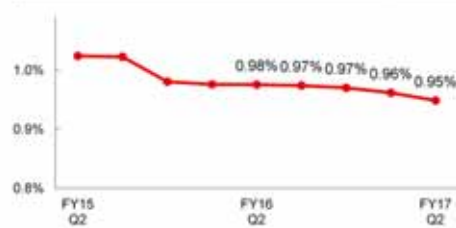
Domestic JPY denominated lending^{**2}



Domestic corporate lending spread^{*1}



Ref. Overseas corporate lending spread^{*3}



*1 Managerial accounting basis. Excluding lending to government and domestic non-JPY denominated lending, etc.

*2 As of end Sep 17

*3 Excluding MUAH, KS

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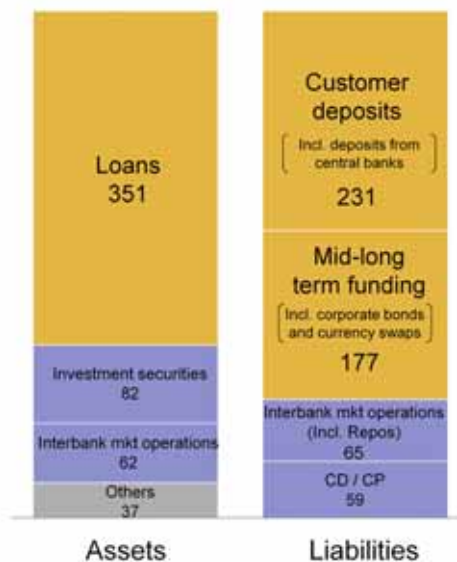
- ✓ Please look at the upper-left graph. The domestic deposit/lending spread shrunk by 4 basis points from a year ago. The impact from negative interest rate policy is starting to run its course, but demand for funds has not tightened at all, and lending spread continues to decline, mainly in loans to small- and medium-sized enterprises.
- ✓ Deposit lending spread is expected to shrink slowly for a while.
- ✓ Please turn to page 15, which shows our status in investment securities.

Non-JPY assets and funding

(Commercial bank consolidated)

Non-JPY balance sheet (BTMU managerial basis excl. MUAH, KS)

As of end Sep 17 (US\$ bn)



Non-JPY funding in stable and efficient manner

- Customer deposits now cover 60-70% of non-JPY loans. To further increase deposits, we will enhance product development and sales capabilities
- With mid-long term funding through corporate bond issuances and currency swaps, all non-JPY loans are fully funded
 - Corp bonds are mainly issued from HoldCo (MUFG) to ensure stable funding and TLAC requirement (see page 73 – 74 for details)
 - Ccy swaps are transacted mainly in medium-term durations



- The SPC for holding non-JPY liquid assets was established as a buffer against the possibility of a severe funding situation due to temporary market stress

Investment securities

(Consolidated / Non-consolidated)

Securities available for sale with fair value

(¥bn)		Balance		Unrealized gains (losses)	
		End Sep 17	Change from End Mar 17	End Sep 17	Change from End Mar 17
1	Total	54,768.2	(44.8)	3,621.5	482.5
2	Domestic equity securities	5,571.7	407.1	3,111.6	476.4
3	Domestic bonds	24,634.7	(3,054.1)	288.5	(110.5)
4	Japanese government bonds	20,575.6	(3,434.9)	246.2	(104.8)
5	Others	24,561.7	2,602.1	221.3	116.5
6	Foreign equity securities	246.8	64.0	79.7	29.9
7	Foreign bonds	20,441.0	2,523.6	36.1	44.6
8	Others	3,873.8	14.3	105.3	42.0

Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale



Balance of JGBs by maturity^{*1}



*1: Securities available for sale and securities being held to maturity. Non-consolidated

JGB duration^{*2}



*2: Securities available for sale. Non-consolidated

- ✓ Please look at the upper-left graph. Regarding balance, Japanese government bonds, line 4, decreased by 3.4 trillion yen from end of March '17, while foreign bonds, line 7, increased by 2.5 trillion yen.
- ✓ Regarding unrealized gains, JGB decreased by about 100 billion yen, but thanks to the strong domestic stock market, the total unrealized gains from securities maintain a high level of around 3.6 trillion yen.
- ✓ Please turn to page 16, which shows the expenses.

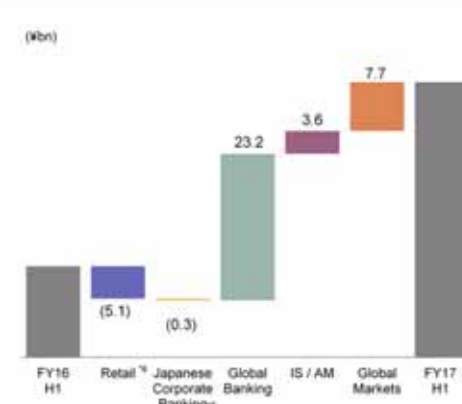
Expense

(Consolidated)

G&A expenses / expense ratio^{*1}



Changes in expenses by business segment^{*5}



Expenses in major group companies

		FY17 H1	YoY	Expense ratio
BTMU + MUTB combined	(¥bn)	667.2	12.4	60.1%
MUAH (US GAAP) ^{*2-3}	(US\$mm)	2,419	143	70.3%
KS (Thai GAAP) ^{*2}	(THBmm)	35,077	3,727	47.4%
MUSHD consolidated	(¥bn)	149.1	(11.7)	84.8%
MUN ^{*4}	(¥bn)	126.4	1.9	90.7%
ACOM ^{*4}	(¥bn)	44.7	1.0	36.4%

<Major reasons of changes by business segment>

Retail:	Restrained personnel and non-personnel expense
Global Banking:	Expanded business volume and increased overseas regulatory cost
IS / AM:	Acquisition of fund administration subsidiaries
Global Markets:	System cost increase for regulatory compliance

^{*1} Expense ratio = G&A expense / gross profits (before credit cost for trust accounts)

^{*2} FY17Q1-3

^{*3} Includes expense associated with employees providing support services to BTMU

^{*4} Financial expense is excluded from gross profits. Expenses related to loan losses and others and repayment expense are excluded from expenses

^{*5} Local currency basis ^{*6} Excl. intergroup intermediation charges ^{*7} Excl. expenses associated with overseas Japanese Corporate Banking business

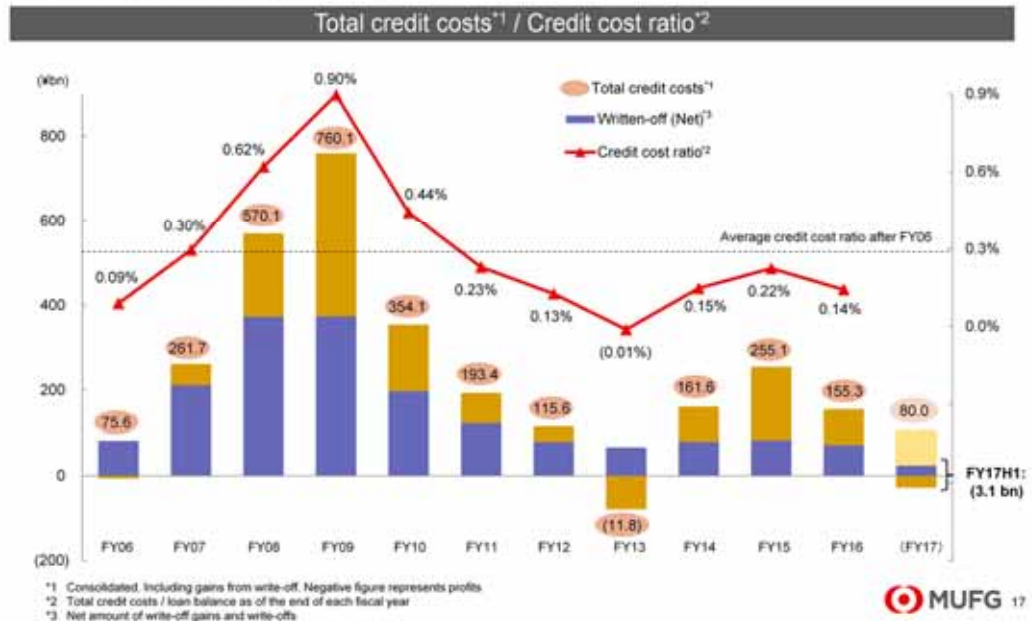


- ✓ Expenses declined year on year in Japan due to restrained personnel and non-personnel expense, but increased overseas due to continued increase in system infrastructure and regulatory costs, the expense ratio was 65.1%.
- ✓ In order to reduce our operation costs, we are relocating part of our back office function in the US from New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco to Phoenix, Arizona, and 750 staff have started working in Phoenix.
- ✓ In Asia, we are planning to consolidate the function to Manilla, Philippines.
- ✓ In Europe, a plan is under way to integrate the management function and administration and system in BTMU's London branch and MUS's local subsidiary in London.
- ✓ Furthermore, in the next midterm business plan we will strive to restrain the cost increase by reviewing the bank's overseas network, especially focusing on the reduction of booking bases.
- ✓ In Japan, the manual work, remaining encounters, and administration centers will be automated and simplified in order to improve the efficiency of labor-intensive tasks and internal management tasks. I will explain the details in the second half of my presentation.
- ✓ Please turn to page 17, which shows our credit costs.

Asset quality – Historical credit costs

(Consolidated)

- Credit costs for FY17H1 were net reversal of ¥3.1 bn
- Total credit costs forecast for FY17 has been lowered to ¥80.0 bn from ¥160.0 bn

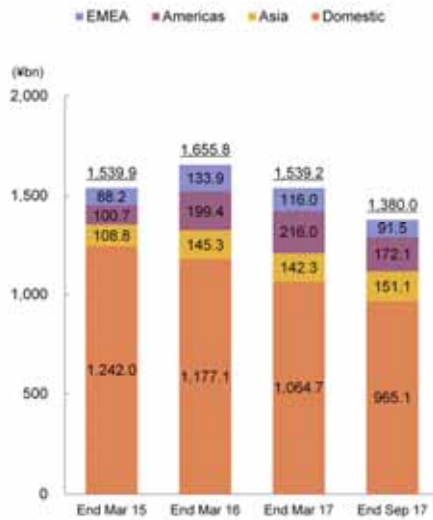


- ✓ Credit costs for the first half of fiscal year 2017 were a net reversal of 3.1 billion yen, thanks mainly to the decrease in balance of large lower-rated borrowers and stabilization of the energy-related sector, compared with the same term last year.
- ✓ Therefore, the total credit costs forecast for fiscal year 2017 has been lowered to 80 billion yen from 160 billion yen.
- ✓ Please turn to page 26.

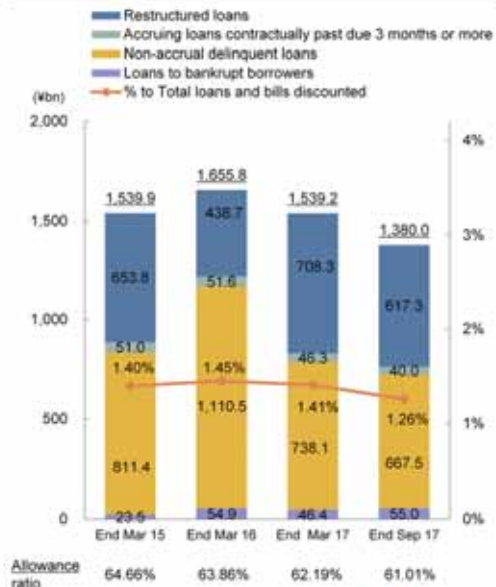
Asset quality – Non-performing loans^{*1}

(Consolidated)

Risk-monitored loans by region^{*2}



Risk-monitored loans / ratio^{*3} / allowance ratio^{*4}



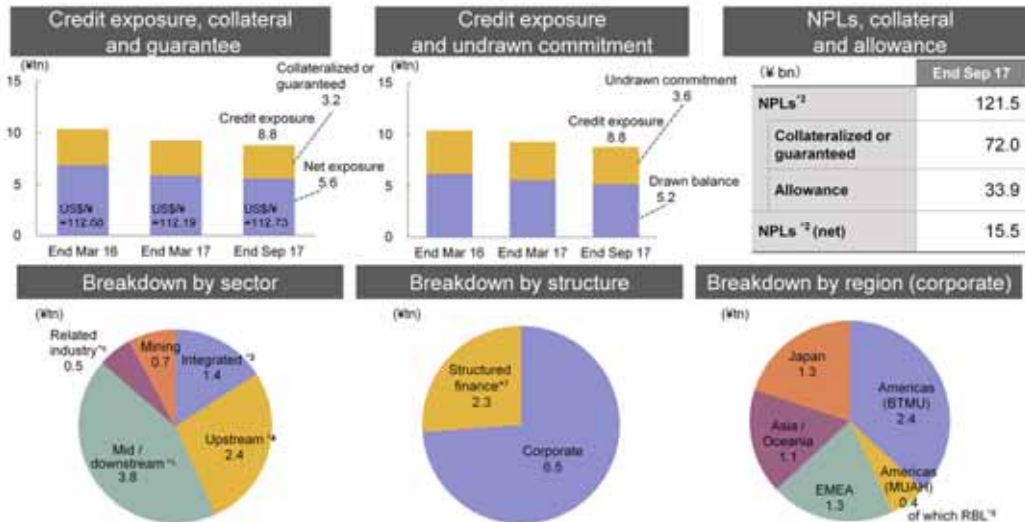
^{*1} Risk-monitored loans based on Banking Act. Excluding direct write-off
^{*2} Based on the locations of debtors
^{*3} Total risk-monitored loans / total loans and bills discounted
^{*4} Allowance for credit losses / total risk-monitored loans

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Asset quality – Energy and mining portfolio

(Consolidated)

- Total credit exposure*¹ in the energy related sector decreased to ¥8.8 tn. Net exposure was ¥5.6 tn
- NPLs*² were ¥121.5 bn. About 90% were covered by collateral, guarantee or allowance. Net NPLs were ¥15.5 bn



*¹ Including undrawn commitment and excluding market exposure

*² NPLs are based on the relevant rules for risk-monitored loans under Japanese Banking Act, except for NPLs in overseas subsidiaries which are based on each subsidiary's internal criteria

*³ Integrated business from upstream to downstream *⁴ Exploration, development and production of oil and gas *⁵ Storage, transportation, refinement, retail

*⁶ Sales of mining machine to companies among upstream industry *⁷ Project finance and trade finance

*⁸ Reserve based lending where loans are collateralized by the values of borrower's reserve

Note: All figures are on managerial accounting basis, aggregating internal management figures of each subsidiary

Capital

(Consolidated)

● Common Equity Tier 1 ratio

- Full implementation basis^{*1} : 12.3%
- Excluding impact of net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities : 10.0%

● Risk weighted asset (Up ¥1.0 tn from Mar 17)

- Credit risk : (¥7.0 tn)
- Market risk : +¥0.2 tn
- Operational risk : +¥0.4 tn
- Transitional floor : +¥7.5 tn

● Leverage ratio

- Transitional basis : 4.92%

^{*1} Calculated on the basis of regulations applied at the end of Mar 19

	(¥bn)	End Mar 17	End Sep 17	Change from end Mar 17
1 Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio		11.76%	12.14%	0.38ppt
2 Tier 1 capital ratio		13.36%	13.72%	0.36ppt
3 Total capital ratio		15.85%	16.33%	0.47ppt
4 Common Equity Tier 1 capital		13,413.8	13,979.4	565.5
5 Retained earnings		9,278.5	9,785.2	506.7
6 Other comprehensive income		2,369.1	2,514.6	145.5
7 Regulatory adjustments		(1,363.2)	(1,350.1)	13.1
8 Additional Tier 1 capital		1,818.6	1,814.9	(3.6)
9 Preferred securities and subordinated debt		1,650.2	1,652.1	1.9
10 Foreign currency translation adjustments		111.6	86.6	(25.0)
11 Tier 1 capital		15,232.4	15,794.3	561.9
12 Tier 2 capital		2,843.6	3,002.9	159.3
13 Subordinated debt		2,132.6	2,305.7	173.0
14 Amounts equivalent to 45% of unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities		277.8	318.0	40.2
15 Total capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)		18,076.1	18,797.3	721.2
16 Risk weighted assets		113,986.3	115,068.8	1,082.4
17 Credit risk		96,906.3	89,834.2	(7,072.1)
18 Market risk		2,135.7	2,338.1	202.4
19 Operational risk		6,734.5	7,181.8	447.2
20 Transitional floor		8,209.7	15,714.5	7,504.8



Financial results of Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings (MUSHD)

- Although operating results of domestic securities companies were sluggish due to intermittent rises in geopolitical risks and lower market volatility, overseas business enjoyed solid results in both primary and secondary business, causing consolidated revenues to increase year on year*¹
- Net profits decreased due to a decrease in the earnings of affiliates

Results of MUSHD					Results of MUMSS ³			
(¥bn)	FY16H1	FY17H1	YoY	(Reference) ² FY17H1	(¥bn)	FY16H1	FY17H1	YoY
1 Net operating revenue ²	185.0	175.7	(9.2)	208.1	1 Net operating revenue ²	135.2	136.6	1.3
2 Commission received	85.5	76.5	(9.0)		2 SG&A expenses	115.6	120.1	4.5
3 Equity brokerage	17.9	19.5	1.6		3 Operating income	19.6	16.4	(3.1)
4 Underwriting and secondary distribution	23.3	11.5	(11.8)		4 Ordinary income	20.2	17.1	(3.0)
5 Sales of investment trusts	15.7	17.0	1.3		5 Profits attributable to owners of parent	12.7	11.0	(1.6)
6 Other fees received	28.5	28.3	(0.2)					
7 Net trading income	81.4	79.3	(2.1)					
8 Stocks	(11.6)	17.0	28.6					
9 Bonds and other	93.0	62.3	(30.7)					
10 SG&A expenses	160.9	149.1	(11.7)	173.5				
11 Transaction expenses	47.1	46.2	(0.8)					
12 Operating income	24.0	26.5	2.5					
13 Non-operating income	23.6	8.6	(15.0)					
14 Equity in earnings of affiliates	19.5	6.1	(13.3)					
15 Ordinary income	47.7	35.1	(12.5)	43.2				
16 Profits attributable to owners of parent	27.1	17.7	(9.4)	22.6				

Net operating revenue of domestic securities firms (FY17H1)

Rank	Security firm(s)	Amount (¥bn)
1	Nomura Securities	295.6
2	MUMSS ³ (incl. MUMSPB) + MSMS + kabu.com	186.4*
3	SMBC Nikko Securities	159.0
4	Daiwa Securities	152.1
5	Mizuho Securities	126.3

(Source: Company disclosure)

*¹ Figures represent the simple aggregation of consolidated results with operating results of MUFG Securities Americas, which was excluded from the scope of consolidation in the second half of FY16

² Operating revenue minus financial expenses

³ Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. (MUMSS) with Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley PB Securities Co., Ltd. (MUMSPB) consolidated

⁴ Simple total of MUMSS, Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities Co., Ltd. (MSMS) and kabu.com Securities Co., Ltd.

MSMS is one of the securities joint ventures between MUFG and Morgan Stanley in Japan and is an associated company of MUSHD accounted for by using the equity method

Financial results of MUN / ACOM

- MUN: Net profits increased due to an increase of deferred tax asset, while operating profit was almost flat due to the system integration cost as well as increase of variable expense
- ACOM: Guarantee business as well as loan and credit card business have steadily expanded.
No. of requests for interest repayment decreased by around 40% yoy

Results of MUN				Results of ACOM			
(bhn)	FY16H1	FY17H1	YoY	(bhn)	FY16H1	FY17H1	YoY
1 Operating revenue	134.2	141.1	6.8	1 Operating revenue	121.0	128.9	7.9
2 Card shopping	92.1	97.4	5.3	2 Operating expenses	82.7	90.6	7.8
3 Card cashing	12.6	11.4	(1.2)	3 G&A expenses	43.7	44.7	1.0
4 Loan revenue	2.7	2.3	(0.4)	4 Provision for bad debts	31.9	39.6	7.7
5 Operating expenses	133.1	139.7	6.6	5 Provision for loss on interest repayment	-	-	-
6 G&A expenses	126.5	128.2	1.6	6 Operating profit	38.2	38.3	0.1
7 Credit related costs	6.5	11.4	4.9	7 Profits attributable to owners of parent	35.9	34.4	(1.4)
8 Provision for loss on interest repayment	-	-	-				
9 Operating profit	1.1	1.4	0.2	9 Guaranteed receivables	1,058.8	1,183.8	125.0
10 Ordinary profit	1.2	1.3	0.1	10 Unsecured consumer loans (Non-consolidated)	770.9	788.6	17.7
11 Profits attributable to owners of parent	1.1	22.9	21.8	11 Share of loans ³⁾	33.0%	32.8%	-
12 Interest repayment ¹⁾	10.2	8.5	(1.6)	12 Interest repayment ¹⁾	35.2	32.7	(2.5)

<Requests for interest repayment²⁾>



<Requests for interest repayment²⁾>



*1 Including waiver of repayment

*2 Requests for interest repayment in FY09Q1 = 100

*3 Share of the receivables outstanding excluding housing loans (non-consolidated) in consumer finance industry

Financial results of MUAH / Krungsri

- MUAH: Net income was \$756 mm, up \$100 mm compared with FY16Q1-3, due to an increase in NII driven by an increase in NIM and a reversal of provision for credit losses
- Krungsri: Increase in non-interest income as well as increase in NII driven by a growth of loans outstanding contributed to increase in net profit

Results of MUAH^{*1,2}

<P/L> (US\$m)		FY16 Q1-3	FY17 Q1-3	YoY
1	Net interest income	2,251	2,405	154
2	Interest income	2,749	3,093	344
3	Interest expense	498	688	190
4	Total non-interest income	1,609	1,492	(117)
5	Trading account activities	93	(10)	(103)
6	Investment banking and syndication fees	253	288	35
7	Fees from affiliates ³	892	839	(53)
8	Total revenue	3,860	3,897	37
9	Non-interest expense ⁴	2,826	2,945	119
10	Pre-tax, pre-provision income	1,034	952	(82)
11	Provision for loan losses	196	(34)	(230)
12	Net income attributable to MUAH	656	756	100
13	NIM	2.19%	2.36%	0.17ppt
<BS> (US\$m)		End Dec 16	End Sep 17	Change
14	Loans	77,551	78,829	1,278
15	Deposit	86,947	85,349	(1,598)
16	Total equity	17,386	18,579	1,193
17	Total asset	148,144	154,652	6,508
18	NPL ratio	0.89%	0.59%	(0.30ppt)
19	NPL coverage ratio	92.60%	116.45%	23.76ppt

*1 Financial results as disclosed in MUAH's statutory report based on U.S. GAAP

*2 Figures have been revised to include the results of the transferred IHC entities, such as MUSA (MUFG Securities Americas)

*3 Represents income resulting from the business integration of BTMJ & MJJ

*4 Includes expense associated with employees providing support services to BTMJ

Results of Krungsri^{*5}

<P/L> (THBmm)		FY16 Q1-3	FY17 Q1-3	YoY
1	Net interest income	45,825	50,767	4,942
2	Interest income	63,435	70,160	6,725
3	Interest expense	17,610	19,393	1,783
4	Net fees and services income	13,453	14,345	892
5	Fees and services income	17,808	19,132	1,324
6	Fees and services expense	4,355	4,787	432
7	Non-interest and non fees income	8,697	8,964	267
8	Other operating expense	31,350	35,077	3,727
9	Pre-provision operating profit	36,625	38,999	2,374
10	Impairment loss of loans and debt securities	15,944	16,860	916
11	Net profit attribute to owners of the bank	16,248	17,530	1,282
12	NIM	3.76%	3.82%	0.06ppt
<BS> (THBmm)		End Dec 16	End Sep 17	Change
13	Loans	1,506,222	1,561,340	55,118
14	Deposit	1,108,288	1,197,283	88,995
15	Total equity	208,768	220,023	11,255
16	Total asset	1,883,186	1,958,170	74,982
17	NPL ratio	2.21%	2.16%	(0.05ppt)
18	NPL coverage ratio	143.3%	149.4%	6.10ppt

*5 Financial results as disclosed in Krungsri's financial report based on Thai GAAP

Financial results of Morgan Stanley and major collaborations

- FY17 Q1-3 income before taxes increased YoY due to strong results in all businesses as well as cost control
- Leveraging the MUFG-MS alliance, the Joint Venture acted as Bookrunner for both the domestic and international tranches in all of 13 large global IPOs^{*1} by Japanese companies since 2010

Morgan Stanley Financial results^{*2}

(US\$mm)	FY16 Q1-3	FY17	
		Q1-3	YoY
1 Net revenue	25,610	28,445	2,835
2 Non-interest expenses	19,008	20,513	1,505
3 Income from continuing operations before taxes	6,602	7,932	1,330
4 Net income applicable to MS	4,313	5,468	1,155
5 Earnings applicable to MS common Shareholders	3,999	5,115	1,116
6 ROE	7.7%	9.8%	2.1ppt

Major collaborations

- Acquisition of Joy Global by Komatsu
 - MUMSS acted as FA to Komatsu Ltd. in its approx. \$3.7 bn acquisition of Joy Global
- Global IPO by Kyushu Railway Company
 - MUMSS acted as Joint Global Coordinator and MUMSS/MS acted as Joint Bookrunner for both the domestic and international tranches in JR Kyushu's approx. JPY 416 bn global IPO
- Global Follow-on Offering by Renesas Electronics
 - MS acted as Lead-left Joint Global Coordinator and MUMSS/MS acted as Joint Bookrunner for both the domestic and international tranches in Renesas' approx. JPY 349 bn global follow-on equity offering
- Pre-IPO refinance and IPO by Pirelli
 - MUFG acted as an underwriter for the EUR4.2bn refinance of credit lines, and MS acted as a joint global coordinator for EUR6.5bn IPO, of Pirelli

M&A Advisory (Apr 17- Sep 17)

Rank	Financial Advisor	# of Deals	AMT (¥ bn)	Share (%)
1	Nomura	55	4,055.6	40.6
2	Goldman Sachs	16	3,073.3	30.8
3	MUMSS	22	2,977.8	29.8
4	SMFG	100	920.3	9.2
5	BoA Merrill Lynch	10	825.0	8.3

Any Japanese involvement announced

(Source) Thomson Reuters

Equity Underwriting (Apr 17- Sep 17)

Rank	Bookrunner	# of Deals	AMT (¥ bn)	Share (%)
1	Nomura	47	691.8	26.5
2	Daiwa	38	651.7	25.0
3	MUMSS	39	394.0	11.7
4	SMBC Nikko	57	248.8	9.5
5	Goldman Sachs	8	179.9	6.9

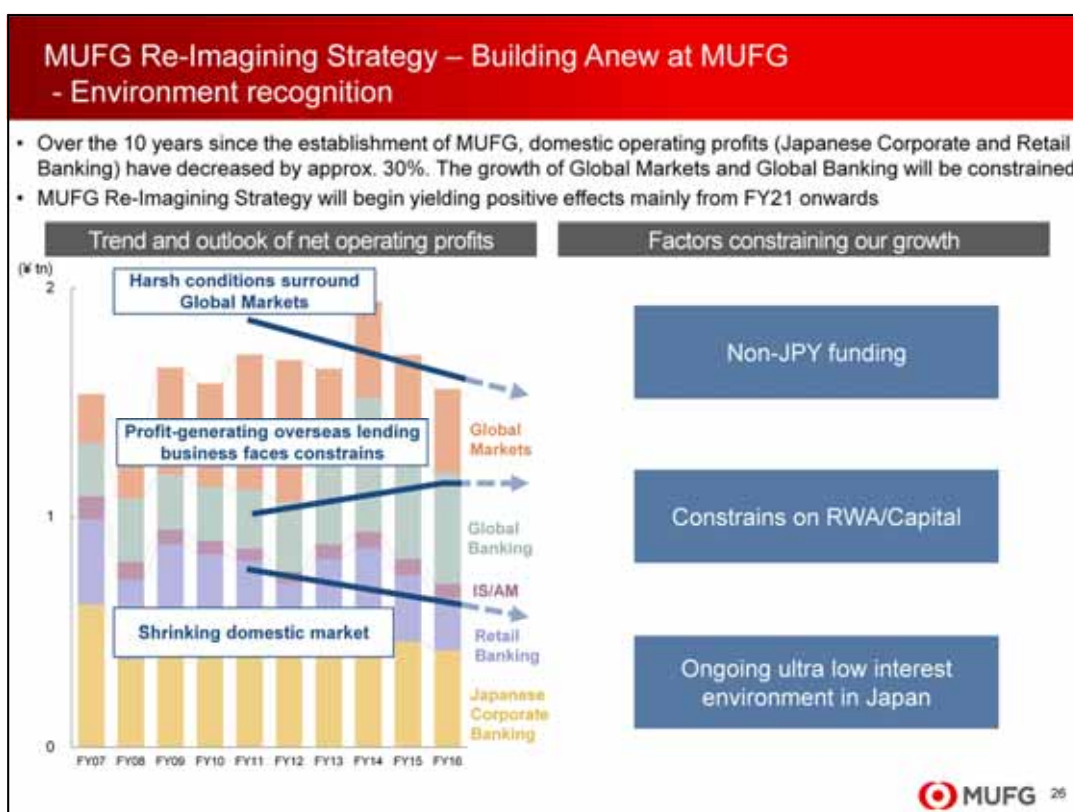
(Source) Thomson Reuters

*1 Over ¥ 50bn, excluding J-REIT deals

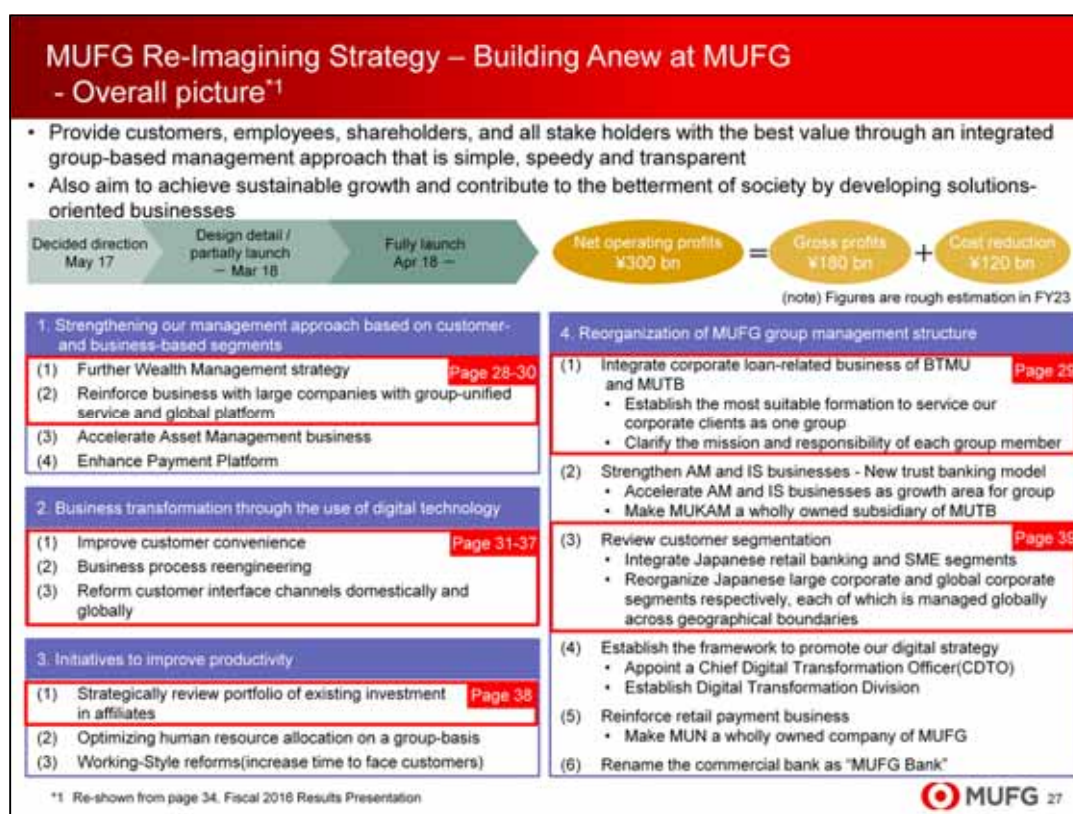
*2 Based on U.S. GAAP



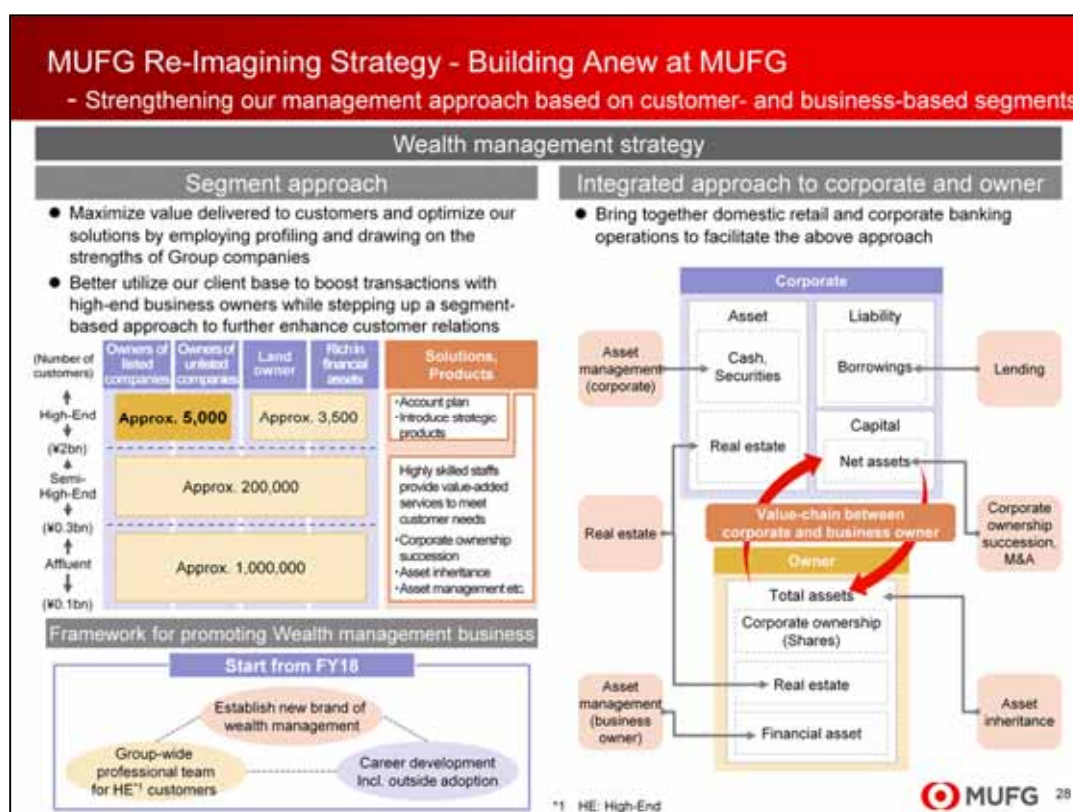
MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy – Building Anew at MUFG



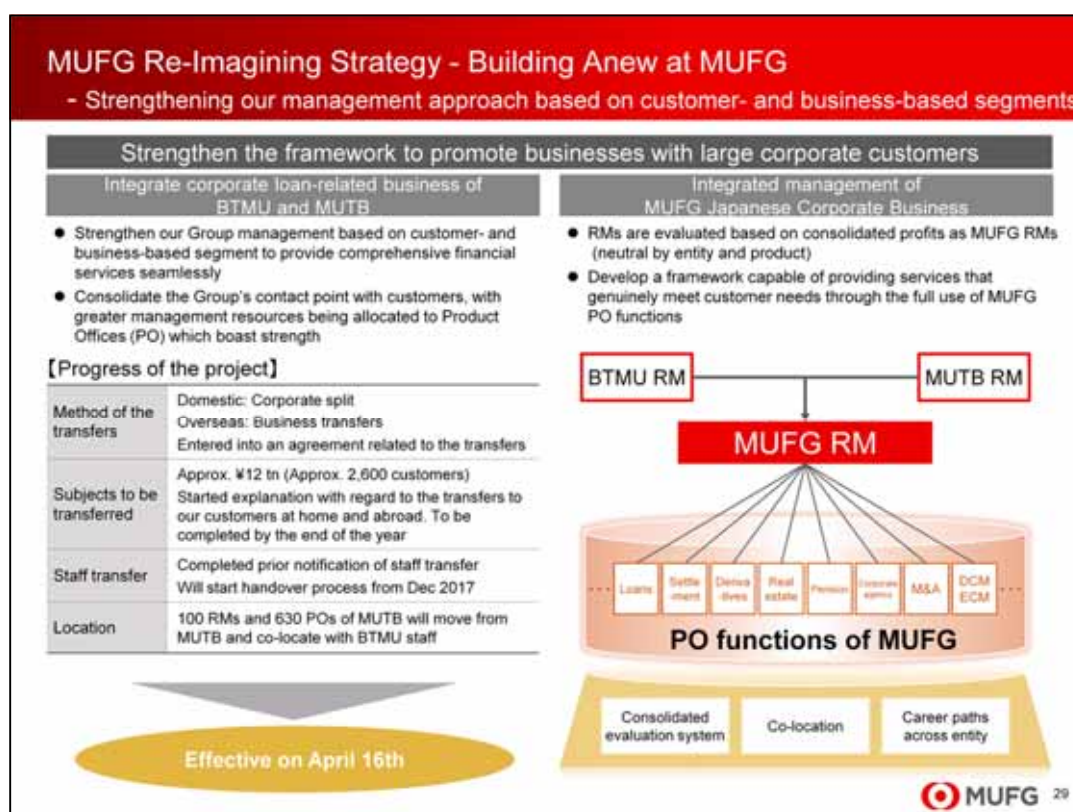
- ✓ Let me now explain our progress of MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy, but before that, I will talk about our positioning once again.
- ✓ As shown in the left graph, over the ten years since the establishment of MUFG, domestic operating profits in Japanese corporate and retail banking have decreased by approximately 30%. We must be prepared for the population decline and the continued ultra-low interest rate policy by BOJ for the foreseeable future.
- ✓ In addition, global markets and global banking that have led the profit expansion for the past few years will face foreign currency liquidity, as well as capital or risk-weighted asset constraints, and find it more difficult to keep the same pace of volume expansion going forward.
- ✓ Please turn to page 27.



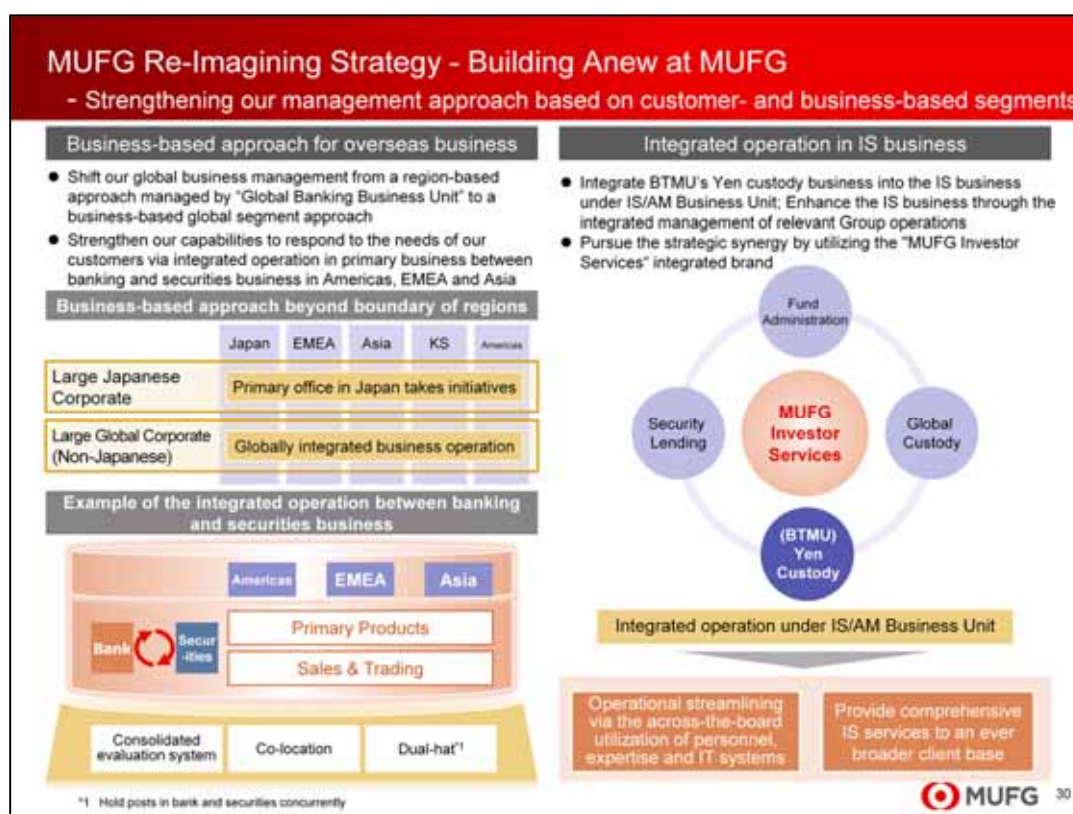
- ✓ Taking this situation seriously, we felt we must promote a future-oriented structural reform with our own will, enhance our profit-generating capability, improve our productivity, and maintain sustainable growth.
- ✓ This led to the launch of “Project Creare” in the middle of last year, as you are aware, and following the intensive top management discussion at the beginning of the year, we announced the MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy in May.
- ✓ MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy is not a one-off restructuring plan, but aims to dramatically transform our business structure, so the effect will start emerging in full scale in the next next mid-term business plan. Until then, we will be spending up-front costs in digital investment and branch network restructuring in Japan and abroad.
- ✓ Therefore, the three years in the next mid-term business plan starting next fiscal year is expected to be extremely difficult, but this is a time of ordeal we have to overcome with strong commitment.
- ✓ In order to pave the way for a solid future beyond this ordeal, we must pursue a concrete and detailed structural reform for the next six years.
- ✓ The top management of the holding company, the Bank, the Trust Bank, and the Securities, are holding intensive discussions to flesh out the measures consisting of 11 key items toward next April.
- ✓ Let me introduce some of them today, although they are still a work in progress.
- ✓ Please turn to page 28, which shows our wealth management strategy.



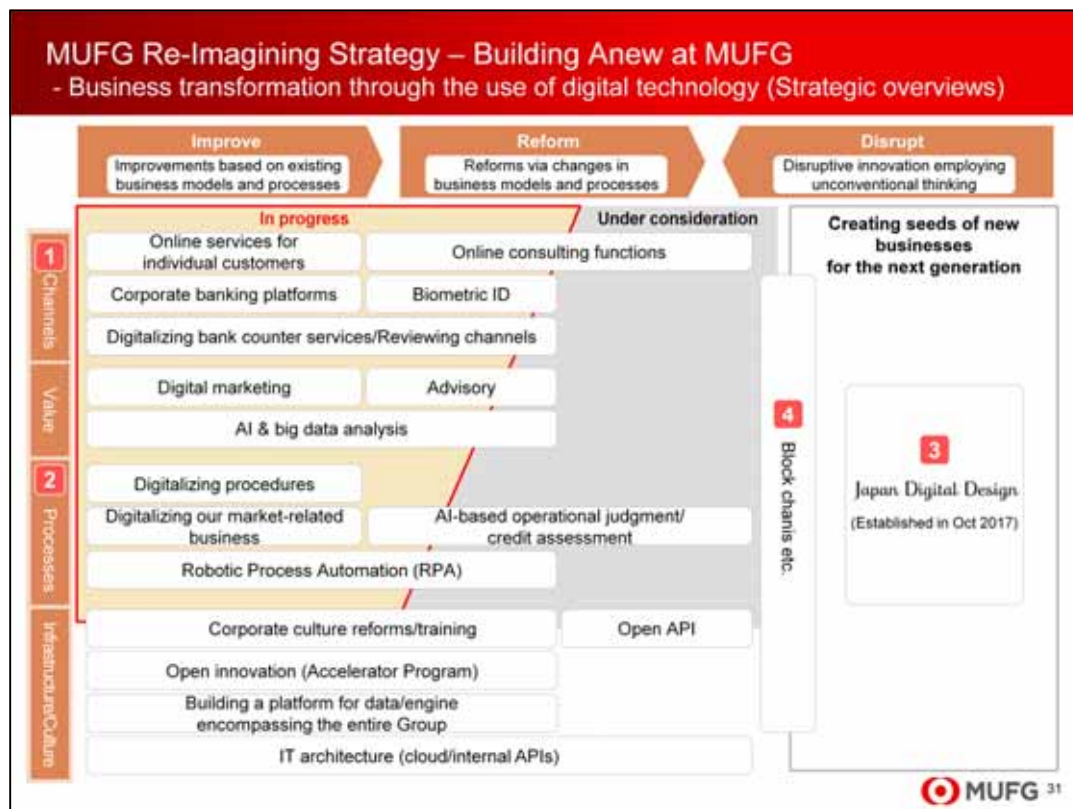
- ✓ First, customer segments will be integrated in the group. Of the approximately 8,500 high-end customers with total assets of over 2 billion yen, 5,000 are company owners; therefore, corporate ownership succession and asset inheritance service through the integrated approach to corporate and owner, shown on the right side, become the key.
- ✓ In the new organization, we plan to reorganize the existing retail banking business group and corporate banking business group and establish retail and commercial banking business group, which is still a tentative name. This will allow us to seamlessly offer the optimal service to the corporate owners, who tended to be buried or invisible between existing business groups.
- ✓ Specifically, more than 100 high-end staff in the Bank, the Securities, and the Trust Bank called “Senior Wealth Advisors”, will be gathered during the next mid-term business plan period in order to develop business utilizing a new service brand.
- ✓ In addition, we will enhance profiling and our capability to adjust the customers mid-to long-term challenges and needs according to their life stages and deploy the know-how and expertise acquired to semi-high-end and affluent segments, which are bigger groups, so that we can develop the wealth management business into a stable profit pillar of MUFG.
- ✓ We have high expectations for the support by Morgan Stanley which has successfully established wealth management as their core business over the past few years.
- ✓ Please turn to page 29, which shows the framework to promote business with large corporate customers.



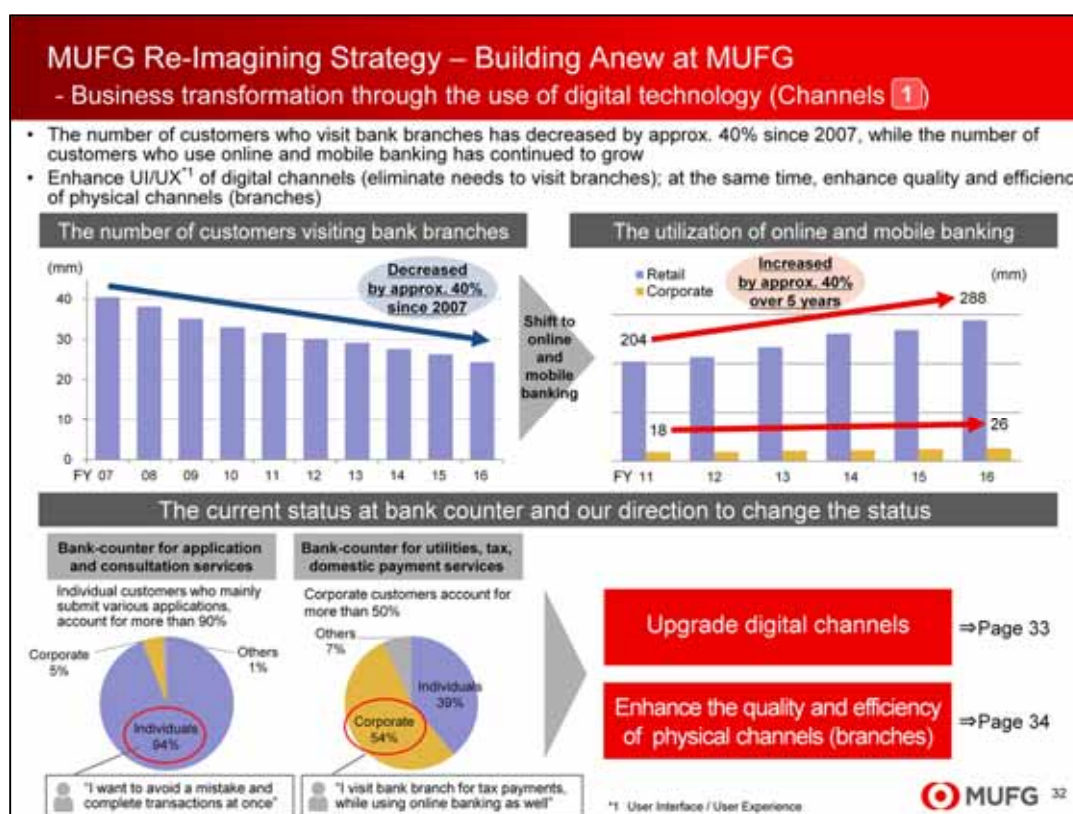
- ✓ The integration of corporate loan-related business of BTMU and MUTB is under way, and approximately 12 trillion yen of loan asset will be transferred from MUTB to BTMU on April 16 next year.
- ✓ We started briefing to around 2,600 applicable customers in September and will start the handover of staff from December.
- ✓ RMs in BTMU will move to a mixed team consisting of staff from BTMU and MUTB and work as MUFG RMs, taking full advantage of all PO functions of MUFG, including trust products, to meet the needs of the customers that previously fell between the cracks and generate a more competitive, comprehensive value proposition.
- ✓ In order to ensure such behavioral principle, we will shift to an entity-neutral and product-neutral performance evaluation system based on MUFG consolidated profits, so regardless of where it is booked or what products are used.
- ✓ In addition, MUTB product office for real estate, pension, and corporate agency will be reorganized into a mirror organization with corporate banking group so that trust solutions can be offered effectively and efficiently through collaboration.
- ✓ In terms of location, a total of 730 in MUTB, including approximately 600 staffs of POs, will move into the Marunouchi headquarters for a complete integration of corporate loan-related business.
- ✓ Please turn to page 30.



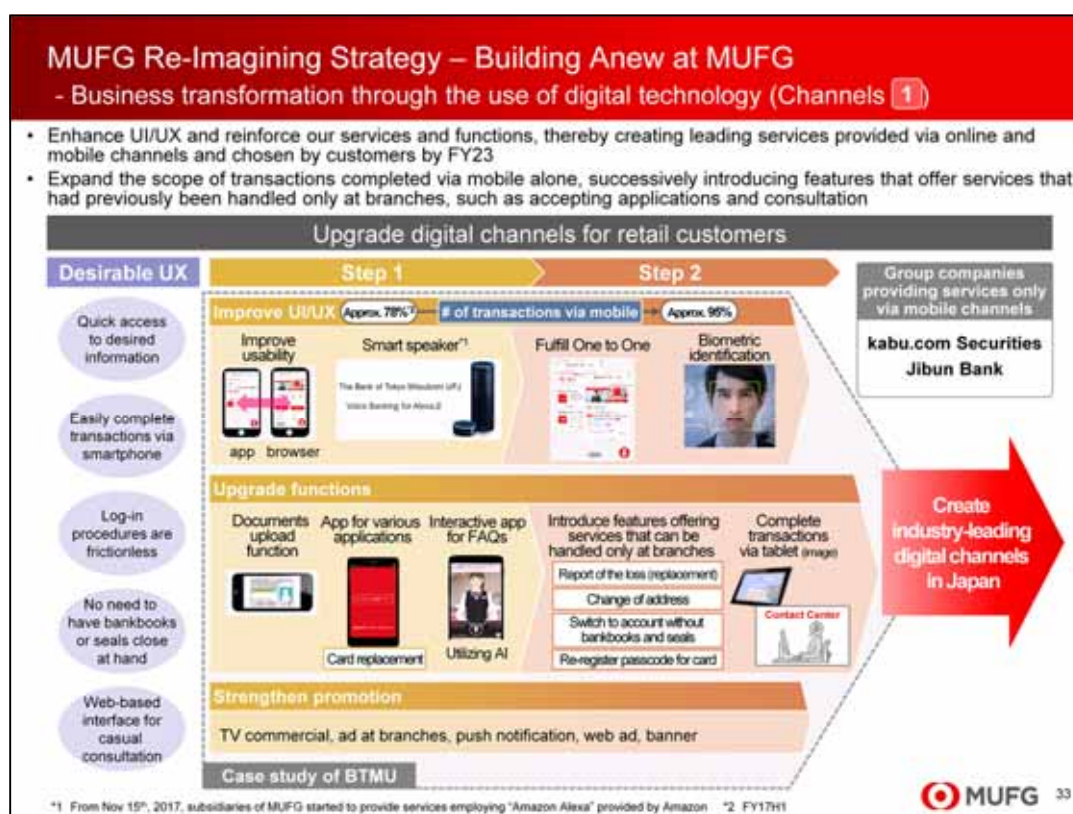
- ✓ Our global business will also shift drastically from a region-based approach to a business-based global segment approach and shift to an integrated operation in Japan and abroad for large Japanese corporates and large global corporates. As a result, the global banking business unit will be dissolved.
- ✓ We will also promote the integrated operation between banking and securities business. In sales and trading, we already completed the integration of the dealing room of banking and securities last year, and the integrated banking and securities operation started on full scale, including the unification of investor sales contact, and consolidation of position flows.
- ✓ In addition, integrated banking and securities operation is progressing in the overseas primary domain, including underwriting and loans. The integration of loan syndication, DCM, and securitization that started in the Americas last year, was extended to EMEA and Asia in July this year.
- ✓ Please look at the right side. In IS/AM business, the capital relationship of the domestic investment trust management company is integrated, and BTMU's yen custody business is integrated into the IS/AM business unit as part of our functional reorganization.
- ✓ By integrating our custody business operation under a unified brand, MUFG Investor Services, we aim to improve the efficiency through the across-the-board utilization of personnel, expertise, and IT systems, and offer a comprehensive investor service to the broader client base.
- ✓ Please turn to page 31.



- ✓ I will talk about business transformation through the use of digital technology from now on.
- ✓ Today I will focus on numbers 1 through 4: channels, processes, Japan Digital Design, and Block chains.
- ✓ Please turn to page 32.



- ✓ First, I will discuss channel strategy.
- ✓ The number of customers who visit bank branches has decreased by approximately 40% in the last decade, while the number of customers who use online and mobile banking has increased by approximately 40% over the last five years. As young people's IT literacy and their preference for mobile is increasing, we believe this trend will further prevail going forward.
- ✓ On the other hand, though this may be peculiar to Japan, there is still a strong need for physical channels. Many retail customers come to low counters for applications for new bank accounts or change of address. When they are asked about reasons why they use bank counters, over 60% of them responded, "I want to avoid a mistake", and 30 to 40% of them said, "I want to complete transactions at once".
- ✓ At high counters for utility, tax, and domestic payment services, corporate customers account for more than 50%. Their predominant reason for using a physical counter was to pay taxes. Given this situation, we will enhance user interface or user experience of digital channels and eliminate needs to visit branches for customers to promote the shift from physical channels to virtual channels.
- ✓ On the other hand, physical channels or branches will focus on services, such as consultation, which entail human contact so that they can be dedicated to the role as the face of MUFG, offering a sense of security and trust for mid-sized companies, high-end customers, and customers who want us to help them make their life plans.
- ✓ We have a policy to rebuild our overall customer touchpoints combining physical and virtual channels that are optimal for individual customers and allow us to realize high productivity based on measures for upgrading, digital channels, and enhancing the quality and efficiency of physical channels.
- ✓ Please turn to page 33.



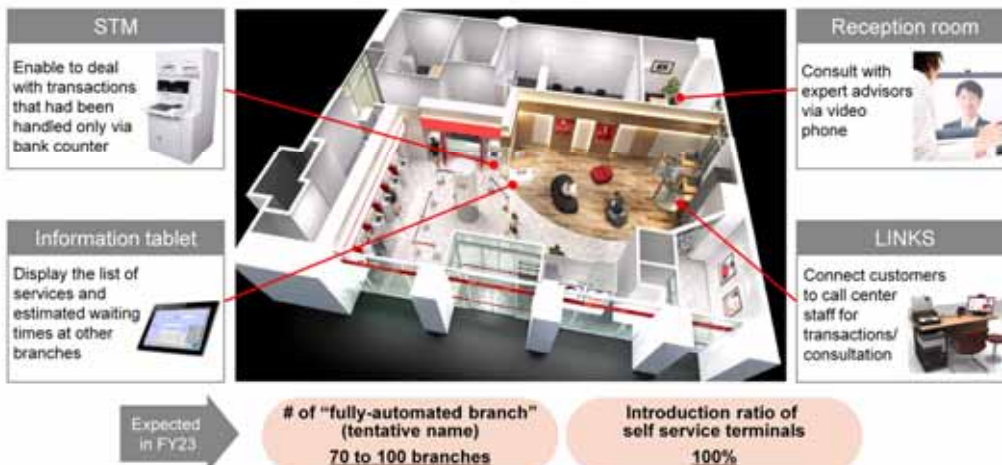
- ✓ Let me give you concrete examples.
- ✓ For digital channels, we will significantly increase the number of transactions completed within applications by enhancing UI or UX. For instance, we at MUFG started to provide services employing Amazon's smart speaker ahead of peers as their launch partner in Japan and are proactively working to expand voice-based services. Unleashing from keyboards will be a breakthrough for the digital divide, particularly among older customers.
- ✓ In addition, services that can be traditionally handled only at branches, such as replacement of bank cards and bank books, change of address, will be introduced as features on mobile or online channels. Together with Group companies providing services only via mobile channels, such as kabu.com Securities and Jibun Bank, we aim to create the most advanced digital channels.
- ✓ Please turn to page 34.

MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy – Building Anew at MUFG

- Business transformation through the use of digital technology (Channels 1)

- Of 516 branches^{*1} nationwide, 70 to 100 branches will be transformed into "fully-automated branch (tentative name)", enhancing the efficiency of bank branch operations
- Successively introduce self service terminals (STM^{*2}, LINKS^{*3} and etc.), and aim to introduce them at all branches by FY23

Enhance the quality and efficiency of physical channels (branches)



^{*1} As of end Sep 17, excluding the number of branch-in-branch and virtual branches from the total number of domestic head office, branches and sub-branches of BTMUJ

^{*2} STM: Store Teller Machine (ATM equipped with functions to handle tax payment, utility bills payment and domestic payment with a private request form)

^{*3} LINKS: Low-counter Interaction on Knowledge Station (New terminal that connects to operational center via TV, which can handle consultation related to mortgage, inheritance and etc.)



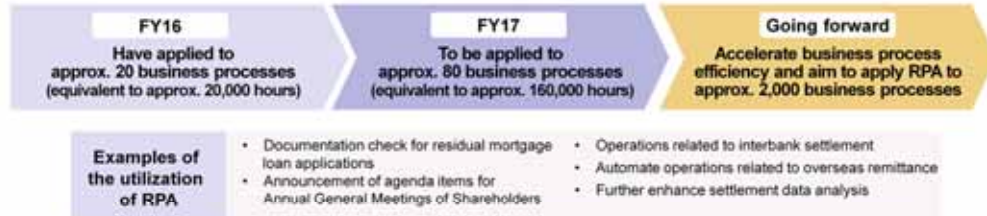
- ✓ As for physical channels, 70 to 100 branches out of 516 branches in Japan will be transformed into tentatively-named Fully Automated Branches by fiscal year 2023, the last year in the next next midterm plan.
- ✓ We plan to successively introduce self-service terminals, such as STM, which will handle services that have been only dealt with at bank counters, such as payment of taxes and utility bills, and LINKS, a new terminal that connects to the operational center via TV for consultation by experts related to inheritance and mortgages. We aim to introduce them at all branches by fiscal year 2023. This may be transitioned to ultimately virtual channels, but we will automate physical channels in the meantime.
- ✓ Please proceed to page 35.

MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy – Building Anew at MUFG

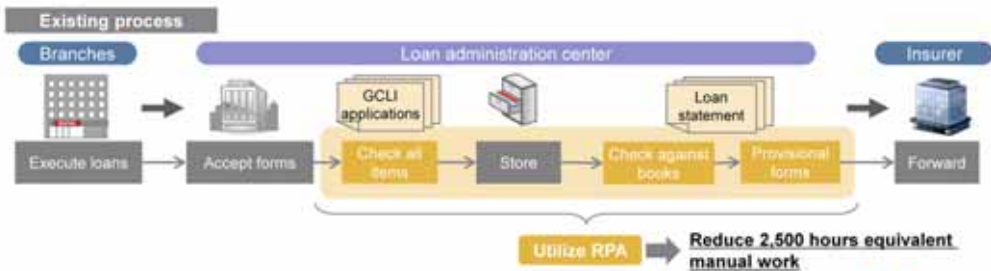
- Business transformation through the use of digital technology (Business process ②)

- Accelerate to enhance business process efficiency by utilizing robotics

Application of RPA (Robotics Process Automation)



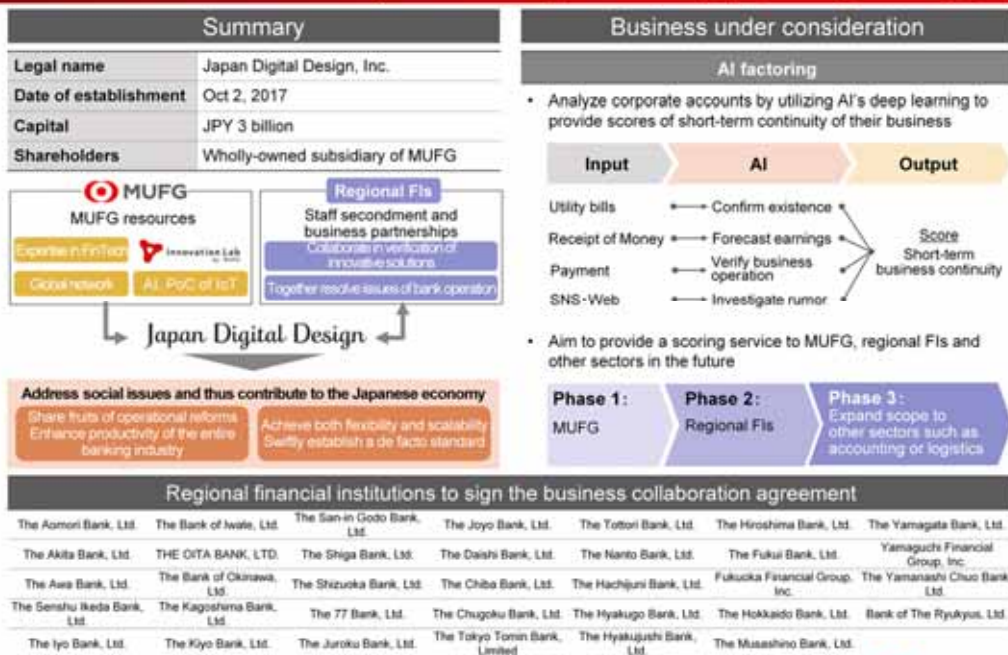
An example: Business process of checking mortgage group credit life insurance application forms



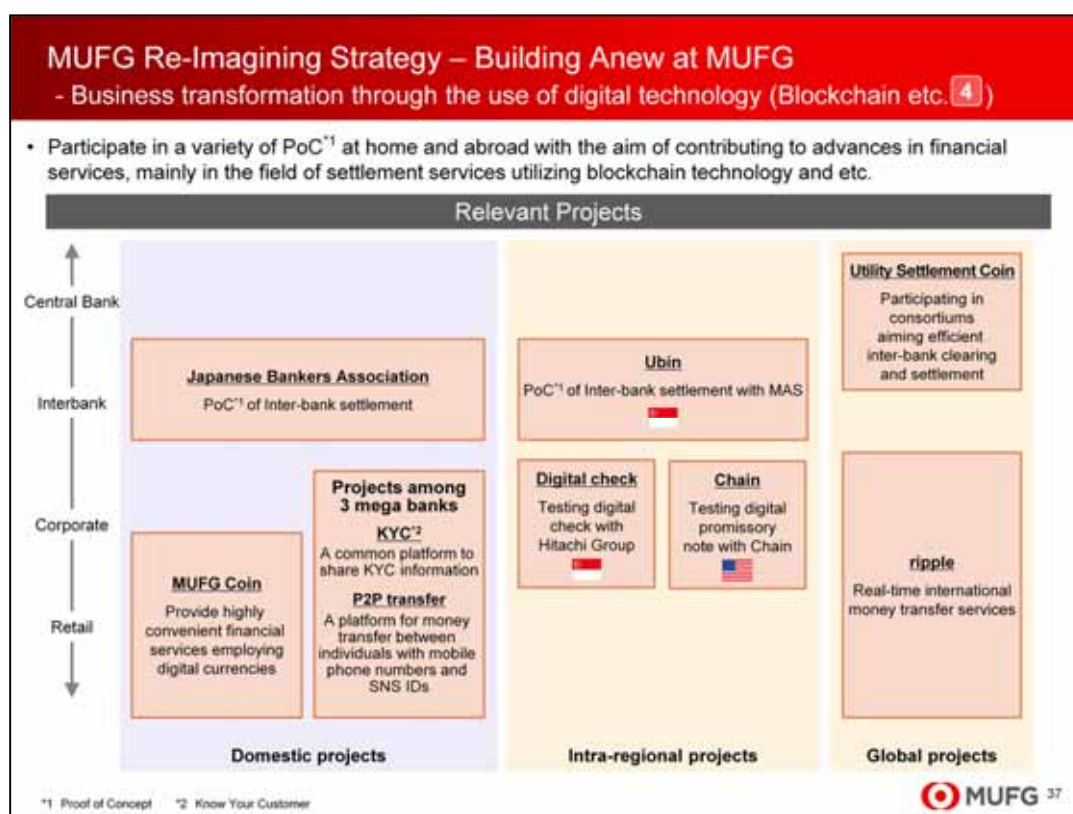
- ✓ We started to apply RPA in a full-fledged manner since last fiscal year, and we plan to apply it to approximately 80 business processes, which is equivalent to approximately 160,000 hours per year, thus leading to improved efficiency accordingly. We will accelerate its introduction to over about 2,000 business processes.
- ✓ Please turn to page 36.

MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy – Building Anew at MUFG

- Business transformation through the use of digital technology (Japan Digital Design ③)



- ✓ We established Japan Digital Design in October. On top of the activities of Innovation Lab, which have been started and expanded as an internal organization, we are hiring outside engineers and collaborating with 34 regional financial institutions to develop an innovative user experience and to reduce social cost through, for example, promotion of digitalization of municipalities' public funds handling.
- ✓ Please turn to page 37.



- ✓ Given the digitalization of settlement, we at MUFG are conducting a variety of research and PoCs, proofs of concept, based on various assumptions of use cases from daily payments to B2B transfer and interbank settlement. For instance, one example for the former is MUFG Coin, and one for the latter is our participation in consortium, such as ripple at home and abroad, and participation in a PoC for international interbank settlement using virtual currency called USC, or Utility Settlement Coin.
- ✓ These are all based on blockchain technology. In order for such a new mechanism to be widely used as a payment infrastructure and platform, it is of course important to design products based on users' perspectives, cooperate widely with other industry sectors, such as distribution, or coordinate in the industry concerning platform-building and standards.
- ✓ At the same time, we need to think about how to build a profit model for financial institutions thoroughly. I think this is the key.
- ✓ Then, we would like to discuss with various stakeholders how to utilize these technologies.
- ✓ Please turn to page 38.

MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy – Building Anew at MUFG

- Initiative to improve productivity

Optimize strategic investment

- Optimize capital management in the face of tightened international financial regulation and changes in business environment
- Conduct a review of existing strategic investment from viewpoint of strategy, capital efficiency and profitability of investment



Disciplined capital management

- Conduct a comprehensive review periodically

Particular case

- Sold entire stake of CIMB Group Holdings Berhad shares in September 2017
- Nothing changes in the status of CIMB as one of MUFG's important strategic partners/alliances in Malaysia

Outline

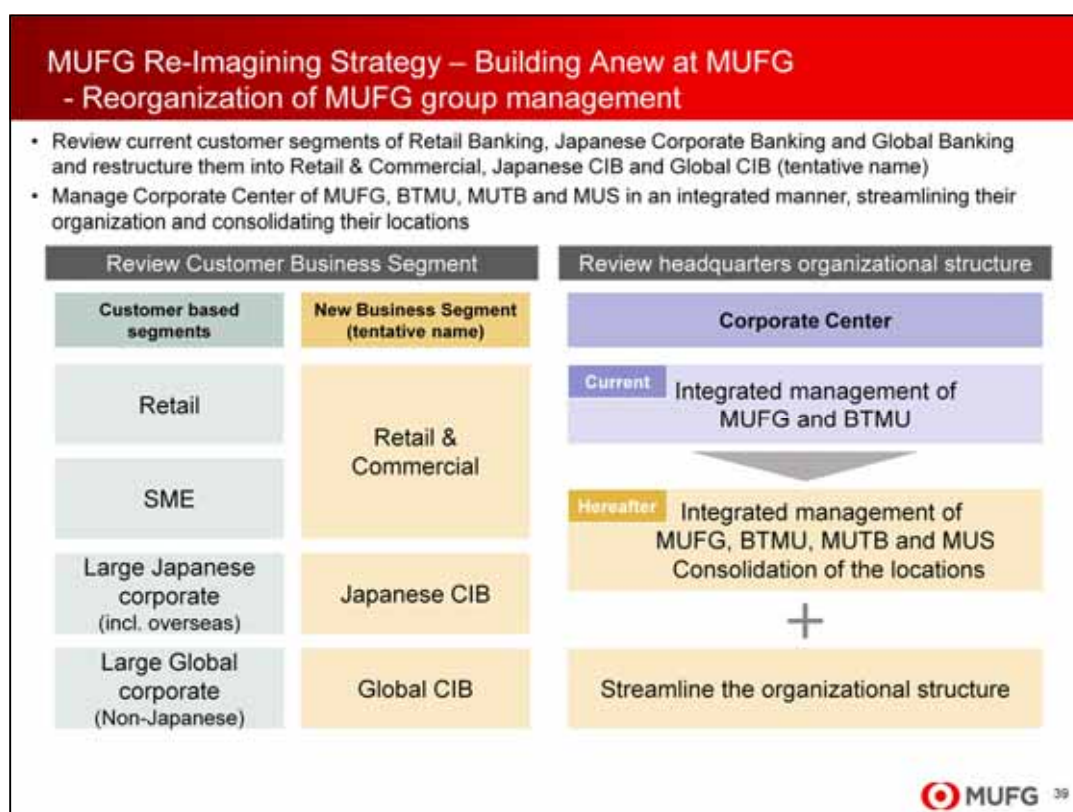


Number of shares sold	412,506,345 shares (equivalent to 4.6% stake)
Date of sale	September 20, 2017
Sale price	Approx. 68 billion yen

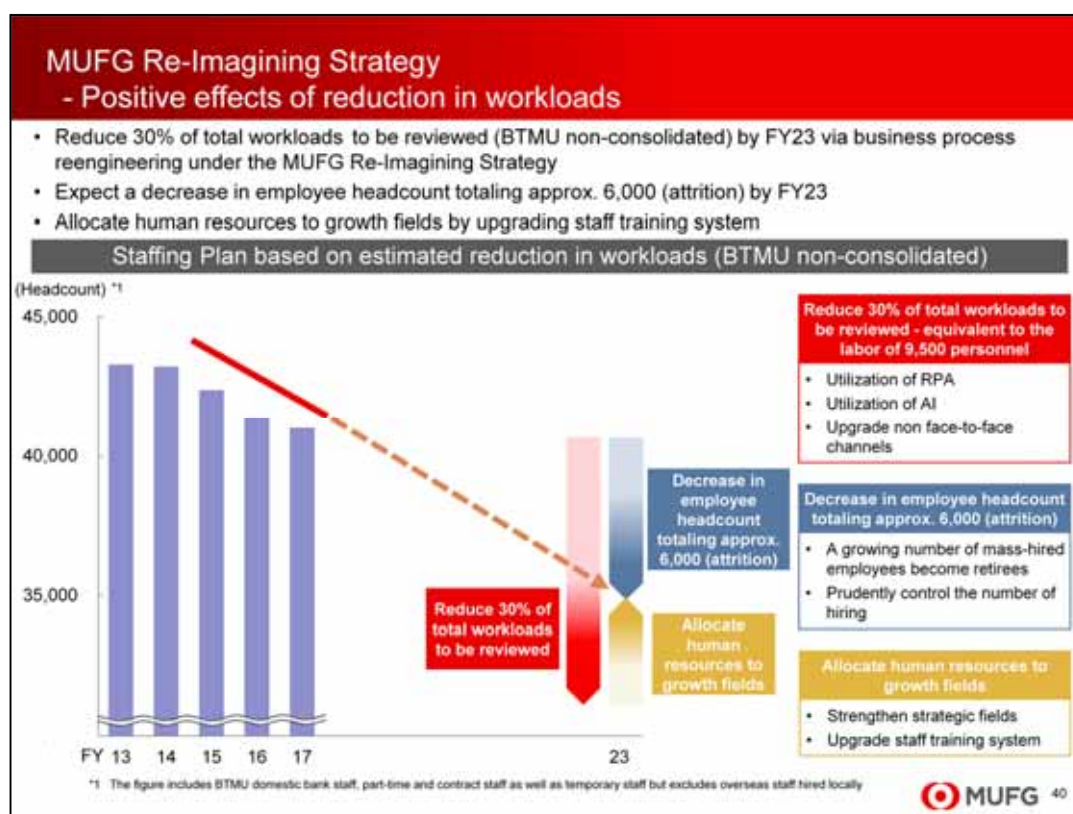
Further considering optimization of strategic investment



- ✓ To enhance capital efficiency, as for strategic investment, if we judge the initial strategic importance has lowered, we will exit, even when ROI is above target, in order to shift capital to more strategically-important investments or proceed with collection based on the viewpoint of capital efficiency, even when strategic importance stays unchanged, to thoroughly implement disciplined capital management.
- ✓ Please understand that the recent sale of the stake in CIMB, one of the largest financial groups in Malaysia, in the amount of approximately 68 billion yen, was one of such initiatives.
- ✓ Please turn to page 39.

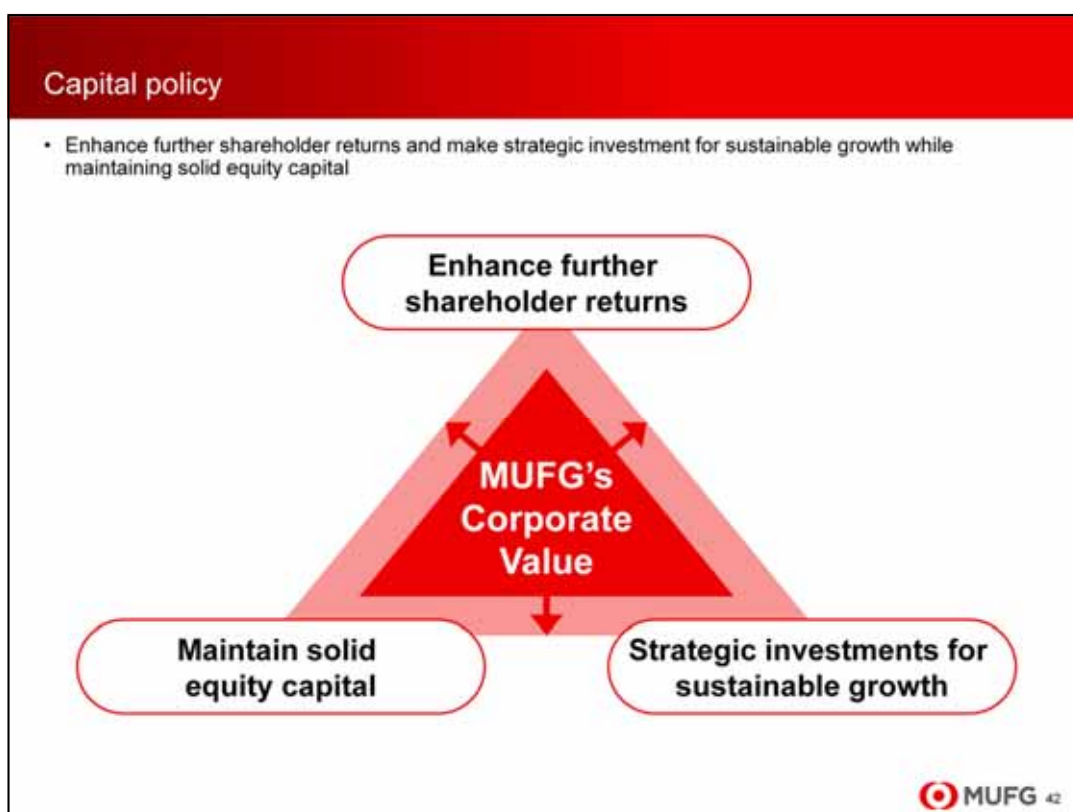


- ✓ As I said earlier, we will review the current customer segments of retail banking, Japanese corporate banking, and global banking, and restructure them into Retail & Commercial, Japanese CIB, and Global CIB. All of these are named tentatively.
- ✓ The internal administrative function in global banking is to be transferred to Corporate Center and departments in Corporate Center will be consolidated and globalized in Tokyo.
- ✓ The current headquarters, which are operated for the holding and banking entities, will be expanded to cover the entire Group. More specifically, all the Corporate Center functions will be placed under the integrated management of MUFG, BTMU, MUTB, and MUS, and co-located; that is to say, their locations will be consolidated to enhance the effect.
- ✓ In addition, the headquarters will have lean organization with reduction of headcount through simplifying the structure and enhancing efficiency processes through working-style reform.
- ✓ Please turn to page 40.



- ✓ This is an example from BTMU. We expect the employee headcount at the Bank to decrease by about 6,000 by the increase of retirees, among those employees who were hired in a mass-hiring period, and controlling the number of hiring.
- ✓ At the same time, we are going to reduce about 30% of total workloads, which is equivalent to the labor of 9,500 people by fiscal year 2023, by introducing digital technologies in a series on business processes, from front to back office. This was announced in May.
- ✓ On the other hand, we intend to allocate extra workforce and time generated through the reduction of workloads to enhance contact points with customers in growth fields.
- ✓ We will upgrade the staff training system and provide reskilling opportunities for reassigning those innately excellent talents who had to be engaged in routine work to take on more creative and high value-added work. This can be done, and I believe this will be the driver for the MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy.
- ✓ Please turn to page 42.

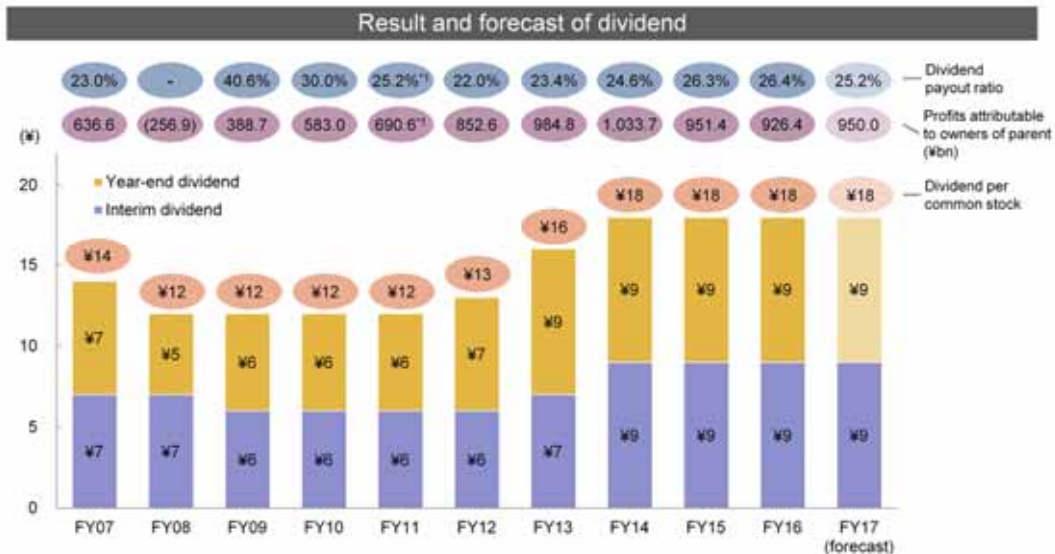
Capital Policy



- ✓ I would like to discuss capital policy from now on.
- ✓ We check each of the three items on this well-known triangle, and given several options proposed by the Secretariat, we have active discussion on capital policy in the Board of Directors meeting.
- ✓ Discussion has started on capital policy until the next mid-term business plan. Based upon various opinions from investors, we would like to have deeper discussions at BoD meetings, including those on new policy, so that we can publish it in May.
- ✓ Next, please turn to page 43.

Dividend forecast

- FY17 Interim dividend is ¥9 per common stock. FY17 dividend forecast is ¥18 per common stock



^{*1} FY11 figures do not include one-time effect of negative goodwill associated with application of equity method accounting on our investment in Morgan Stanley

- ✓ As you know, this is the forecasted dividend for this fiscal year. The interim dividend is 9 yen, and the forecasted full-year dividend remains unchanged at 18 yen per share.
- ✓ Please turn to page 44.

Outline of repurchase and cancellation of own shares

- Resolved to repurchase and cancel own shares in order to enhance shareholder returns, improve capital efficiency and conduct capital management flexibly

Outline of repurchase and cancellation of own shares					
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17H1	FY17H2
Type of shares repurchased	Ordinary shares of MUFG	Ordinary shares of MUFG	Ordinary shares of MUFG	Ordinary shares of MUFG	Ordinary shares of MUFG
Aggregate amount of repurchase price	Approx. ¥100.0 bn	Approx. ¥200.0 bn (Approx. ¥100.0 bn each on two occasions)	Approx. ¥200.0 bn (Approx. ¥100.0 bn each on two occasions)	Approx. ¥100.0 bn	Up to ¥100.0 bn
Aggregate number of shares repurchased	Approx. 148.59 mm shares	Approx. 232.85 mm shares	Approx. 332.85 mm shares	Approx. 141.15 mm shares (All of the shares have been cancelled)	Up to 200 mm shares (All of the shares to be cancelled)

(Ref) As of October 31, 2017

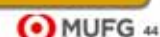
Total number of issued shares (excluding own shares): 13,321,130,842 shares
 Number of own shares held by MUFG: 706,564,078 shares

(Ref)	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17 ¹
Total payout ratio	34.2%	47.2%	47.9%	46.3%

Cancellation of own shares

Retain own shares of approx. 5% of the total number of issued shares at maximum and cancel the shares exceeding the threshold

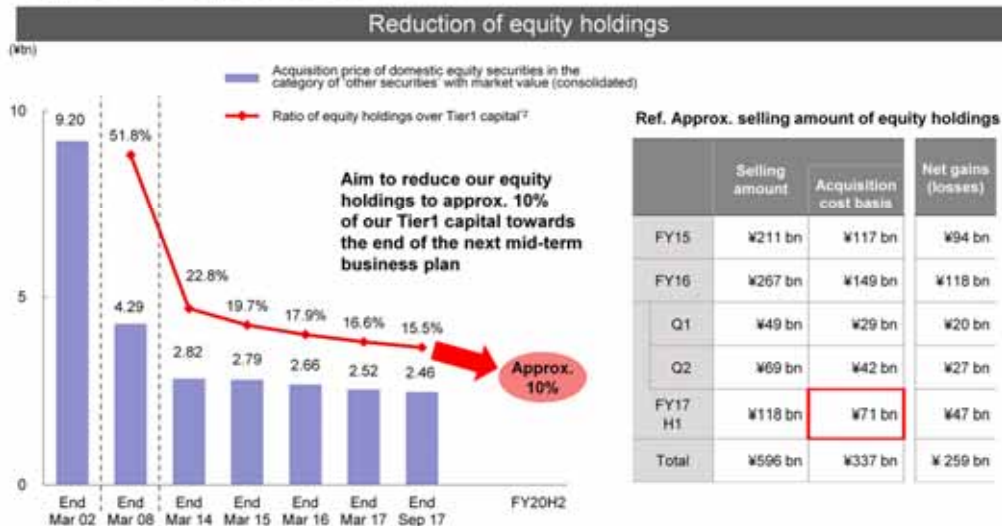
¹ Based on the estimation assuming the denominator to be ¥950.0 bn, which is our financial target



- ✓ As another measure to enhance shareholder returns, we resolve to repurchase our shares in the amount of 100 billion yen for the seventh straight term. In line with the policy released in May this year, we will cancel all the shares to be repurchased this time.
- ✓ Next, please go to page 45.

Reduction of equity holdings

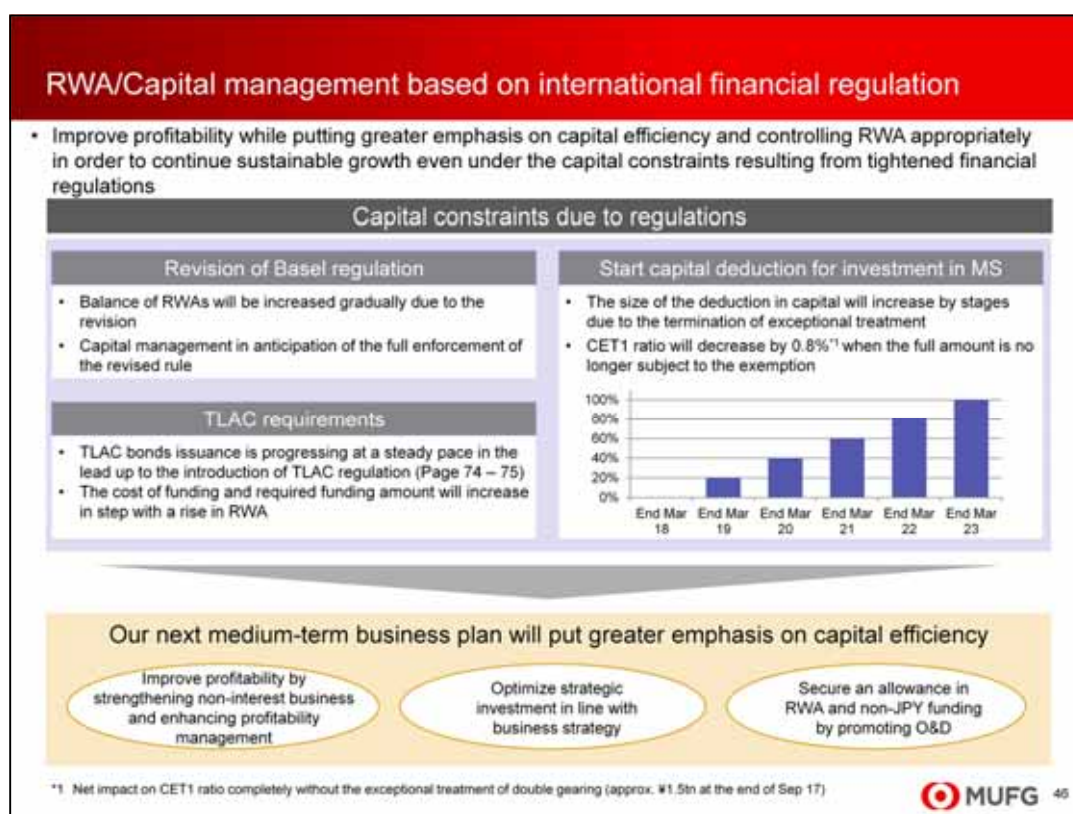
- Our basic policy is to reduce the amount of equity holdings considering the risk, capital efficiency and international financial regulations
- Approx. ¥71 bn^{*1} equities were sold in FY17H1



^{*1} Sum of BTMU and MUTB

^{*2} Under Basel 2 basis until end Mar 12 (consolidated)

- ✓ Let me speak about reduction of equity holdings.
- ✓ Since we announced our policy in November 2015 that we aim to reduce our equity holdings to approximately 10% of our Tier 1 capital towards the end of a five-year term, equity holdings have been reduced at a high pace.
- ✓ As you can see in the table on the right, we reduced equity holdings by 71 billion yen on an acquisition cost basis in the first half of fiscal year 2017, which led to 47 billion yen recorded as net gains, the balance for which an agreement to sell has been reached. It's steadily increasing, which indicates that the project is ongoing steadily, but we have internally shared our policy to accelerate this further.
- ✓ Please go to page 46.



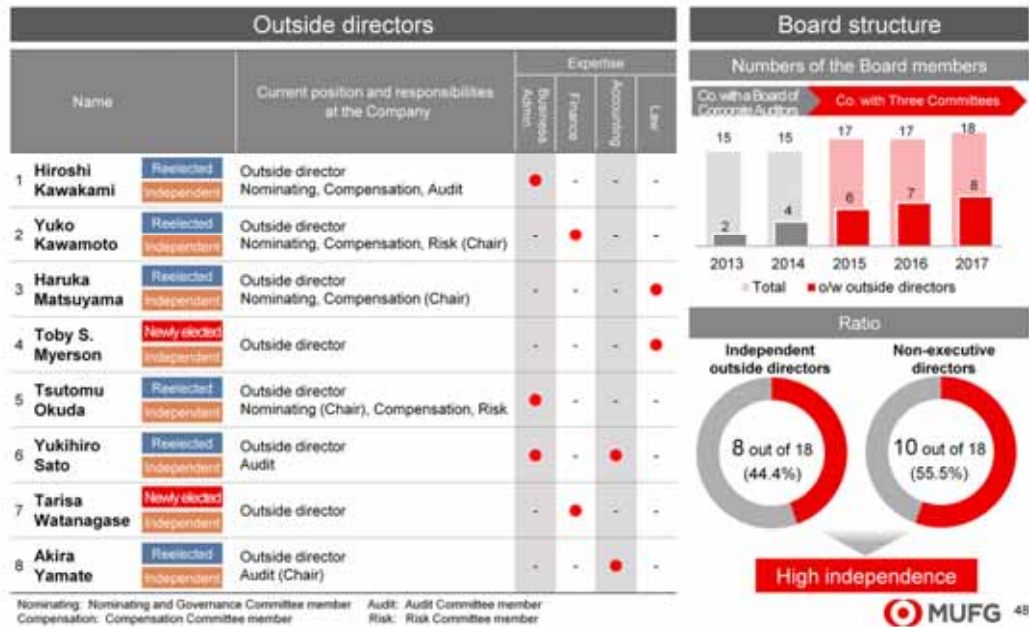
- ✓ Let me now explain capital constraints due to regulations and our view towards the next medium-term business plan.
- ✓ The chart at the top summarizes three capital constraints, namely, Basel regulation, TLAC requirements, and the termination of exceptional treatment for investment in Morgan Stanley. The majority of investment in Morgan Stanley was granted exceptional treatment by JFSA and exempted from double gearing upon international consensus, but from March 2019 onwards, the size of the amount subject to such exemption will decrease by 20% per year, which is publicly known.
- ✓ We estimate that the CET1 ratio will decrease by 0.8 percentage points when the full amount is no longer subject to the exemption. This will be amortized over five years.
- ✓ In order to continue to grow in such a situation, we will put greater emphasis on capital efficiency under the next medium-term plan, optimize strategic investments, and promote origination and distribution for more appropriate control of RWA, or risk-weighted assets, and put focus on improving asset profitability through strengthening non-interest business and advancing profitability management. We are currently working to flesh out such measures.
- ✓ In conclusion, the environment surrounding us is very tough and we need transformation. It is not easy at all to change the existing business models or organizational structure, but I would like to develop MUFG as a company which continues to take on challenges with a future-oriented mind to open up its future on its own.
- ✓ Toward our management vision – be the world's most trusted financial group – we will work harder to overcome this difficult juncture. We would like you as investors and rating agencies to give us further understanding and support. This concludes my presentation.

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance

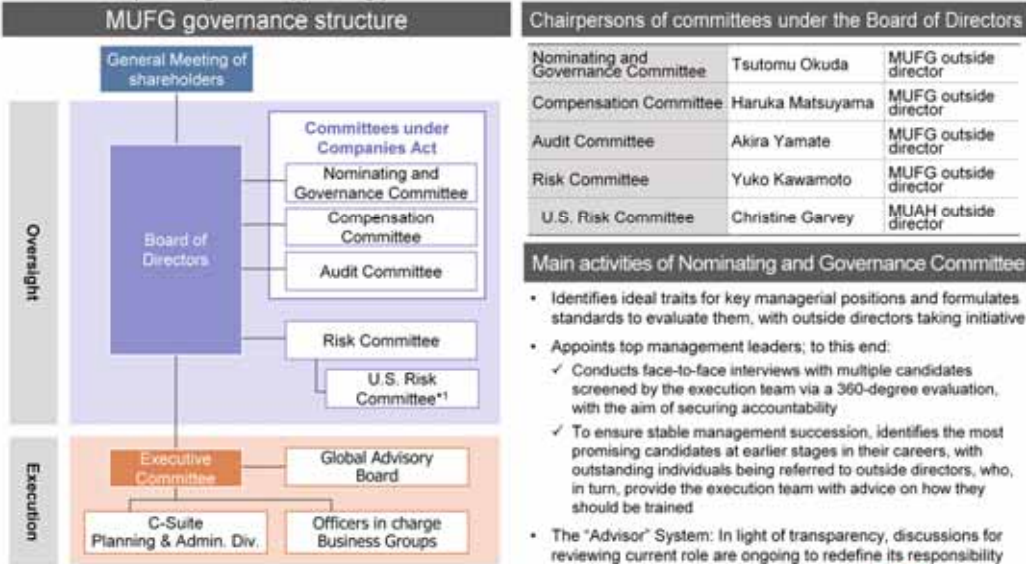
- Strengthening oversight function by outside directors

- Considering outside directors' areas of specialty and the diversity of their backgrounds, increased the number of outside directors from Jun 17



Corporate governance - Structure

- All committees under the Board of Directors are chaired by outside directors
- To ensure stable management succession, the Nominating and Governance committee takes measures to enhance top management appointing process



*1 Established to comply with U.S. Enhanced Prudential Standard

Corporate governance - Strengthening the function of the Board of Directors

- MUFG takes measures to strengthen the function of the Board of Directors ("the BoD"), such as Independent Outside Directors Meetings and reviewing agendas of the BoD meetings, leading to more substantial and intensive discussion
- Introduced a framework to regularly evaluate the BoD's working practices

Strengthening the function of the BoD

Improvement of the BoD meeting

- Focus more on crucial issues by reviewing / optimizing agendas

	Before (FY14 ^{*1})	After (FY16 ^{*2})
Number of meetings held	14	7
Number of agenda items	210	Approx. 80
Avg. duration of regular BoD meetings	2.5 hours	5 hours
Volume of pages included in meeting materials (annual total)	Approx. 1,200	Approx. 300

Independent Outside Directors Meetings

- BoD meetings are followed by Independent Outside Directors Meetings attended only by outside directors where the operations of the BoD and committees are deliberated
- Conclusions are reported to the chairperson and the president by a lead independent outside director

Evaluation framework for the BoD's operations

- Improving the BoD's operations in the PDCA cycle



Activities of outside directors

- In addition to the BoD meetings and statutory committee meetings, the following meetings are held to discuss MUFG's strategies and challenges going forward

Activities	Contents
Strategic Off-site Meeting	Incorporating outside directors' perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside directors and Group executives meet on holidays to intensively discuss such themes as "MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy" and "Global human resource strategies"
Discussions with MUAH outside directors	Stepping up information gathering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUAH outside directors, who are well-versed in policies of U.S. authorities, bring their input into discussions on corporate governance
MUFG Investors Day	Face-to-face dialogue with institutional investors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside director Tsutomu Okuda^{*3} gives a presentation and leads Q&A sessions on MUFG's corporate governance
MUFG Management Meeting	Communication with execution team members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Group directors and executives meet and discuss Group policies and the challenges • Outside directors give presentations to bring their insights

^{*1} Jun 14 to Mar 15
^{*2} Jun 15 to Mar 17

^{*3} Lead independent outside director,
Chairperson of the Nominating and Governance Committee

Corporate governance

- Performance-based stock compensation plan for executives

- Performance-based stock compensation plan in order to incentivize group-wide management that focuses more on the mid- to long-term improvement of financial results and stock price
- Transit from existing stock compensation type stock option (issued 9 times) to the stock compensation plan using a trust structure

Outline			Concept	
	Linked contents Indices	Share delivery		
Linked to financial results (Performance share plan)	Linked to mid- to long- term improvement of financial results ■ EPS growth ratio	Delivered to all directors when mid- term business plan ends	Linked to mid- to long-term improvement of financial results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed based on performance share plans and restricted stock plans in the U.S. • Corresponding to the principle of Japan's Corporate Governance Code "incentives such that it reflects mid- to long-term business results and potential risks, as well as promotes healthy entrepreneurship" • MUFG shares, acquired and managed by trustee in advance, are to be delivered in accordance with the rank and the financial achievements • The way to measure financial achievements is as follows
	Linked to single year improvement of financial results Growth of indices below are considered 1) Consolidated net business profit 2) Consolidated net income 3) Market capitalization			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPS growth ratio, one of financial targets in MUFG mid-term business plan
Fixed (Restricted stock plan)	■ Shares are to be delivered in accordance with the rank	Delivered to retiring directors	Linked to single year improvement of financial results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1) Consolidated net business profit, 2) Consolidated net income and 3) Market capitalization • Considering both market environment and competitors, evaluated by achievement level compared with peer banks

Appendix

Appendix

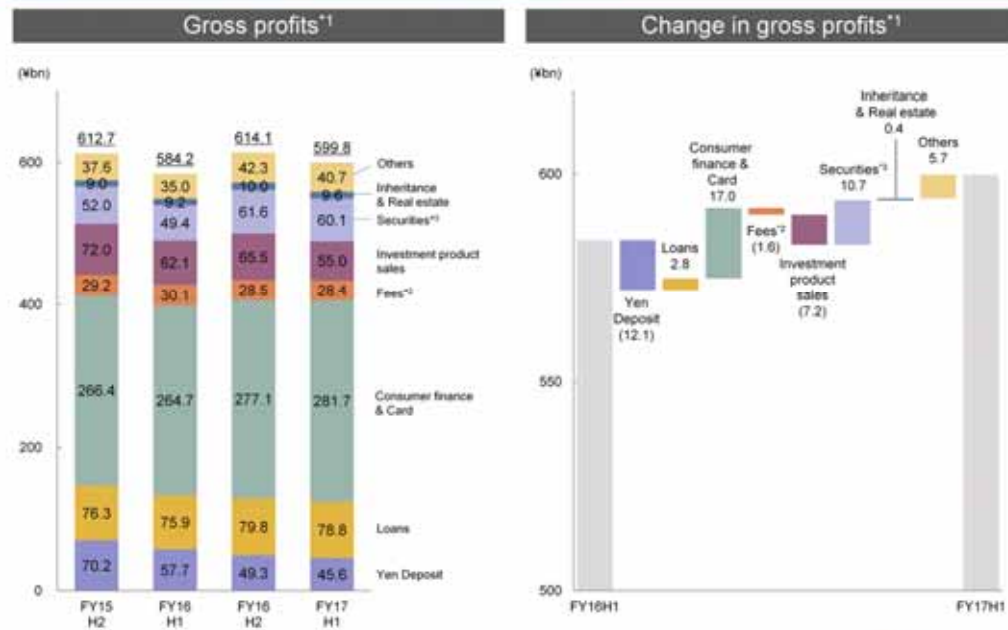
1. Historical outlook by business segment

2. Growth strategy

3. TLAC requirement

Appendix: Historical outlook in Retail Banking

(Consolidated)



^{*1} All figures are in actual exchange rate and managerial accounting basis
^{*2} Transfer, ATM, etc.
^{*3} Fees from stock / bond sales, etc.

Appendix: Historical outlook in Japanese Corporate Banking (Consolidated)



*1 All figures except for overseas are in actual exchange rate and managerial accounting basis

*2 Real estate brokerage, corporate agency business, etc.

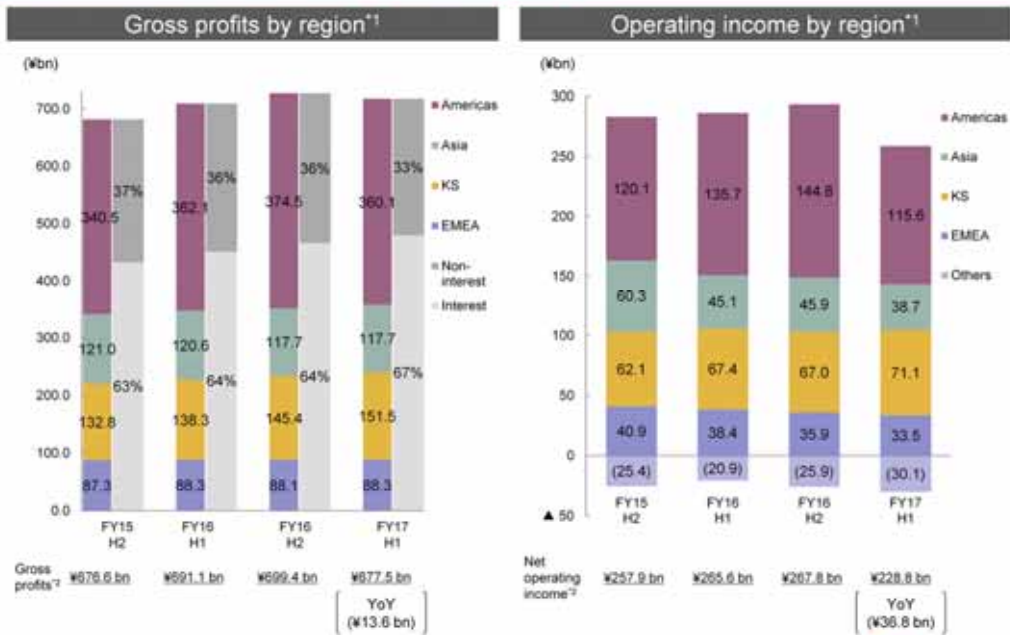
*3 Local currency basis. Difference with actual exchange rate is included in "Others"

*4 Structured finance, syndicated loan, derivatives, etc.

*5 Exchange rate impact caused by overseas business with Japanese corporates

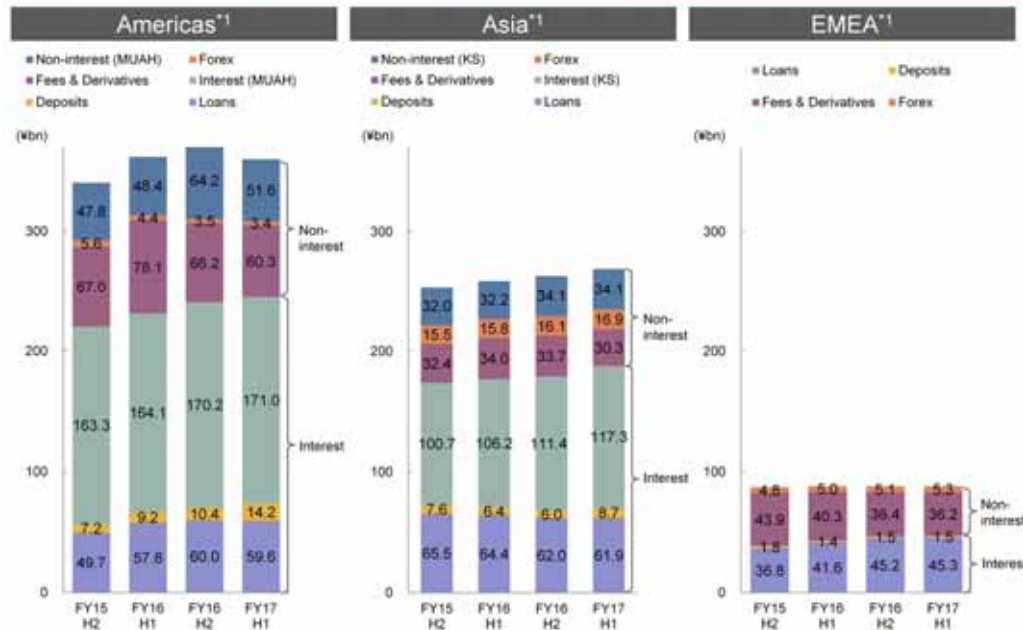
Appendix: Historical outlook in Global Banking – Gross profits & operating income by region

(Consolidated)



Appendix: Historical outlook in Global Banking – Breakdown of gross profits

(Consolidated)

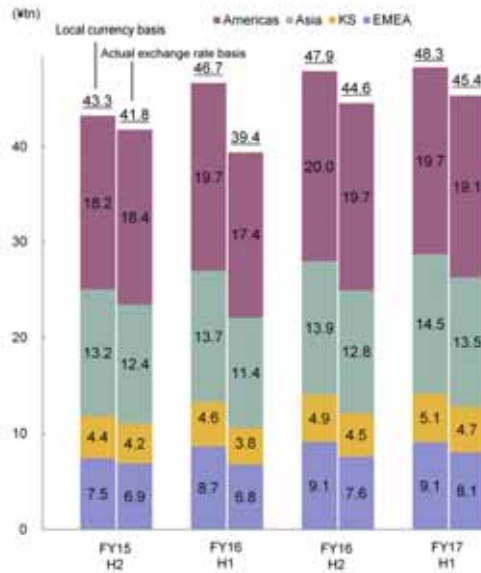


** Local currency basis. Each breakdown is before elimination of duplication and excludes other gross profits

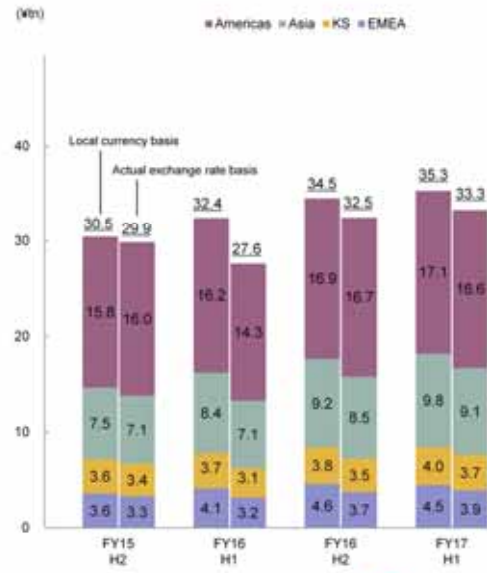
Appendix: Historical outlook in Global Banking – Loans and deposits by region

(Consolidated)

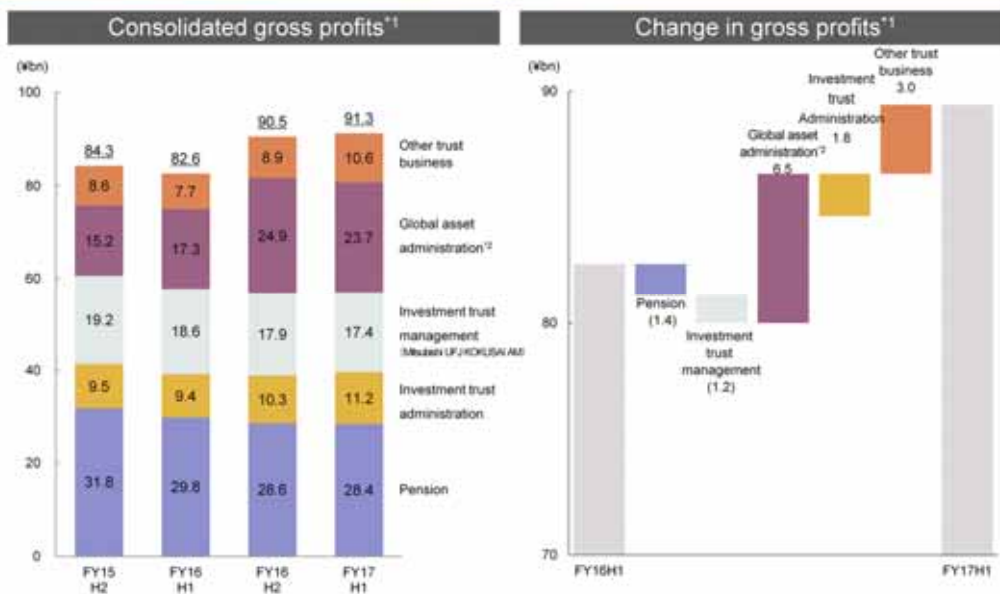
Average loan balance by region



Average deposit balance by region



Appendix: Historical outlook in investor services / asset management (Consolidated)



¹ All figures are on actual exchange rate and managerial accounting basis. Profits of the Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd (MTBJ) are split into each business section

² Services provided under the "MUFG Investor Services" brand, custody and fund administration services, etc.

Appendix

1. Historical outlook by business segment

2. Growth strategy

3. TLAC requirement

Appendix: Support wealth accumulation and stimulation of consumption for individual clients – Promotion of shifts from savings to stable asset building

- Reach out to demography with stable wealth accumulation needs by enforcing a customer-first undertakings
- Largely increased volume of transfer to investment trust reserve account. From Nov 2017, BTMU began promoting "MUFG Fund Wrap" at all branches. Continue to make progress on enhancing revenue from stock balance

Asset balance^{*1} / no. of investment trust account^{*2}



Volume of transfer to investment trust reserve account



Investment products sales / income^{*1,3}



Wrap product balance (incl. wrap fund)^{*1}



*1 Managerial accounting basis *2 Excl. investment trust account without balance *3 BTMU + MUTB + MUMSS (excl. PB Securities)



Appendix: Support wealth accumulation and stimulation of consumption for individual clients – Consumer finance / payments

Balance of BANQUIC (BTMU)^{*1}



Contributing to the healthy consumer finance market

- Taking related regulations/requirements into account, contributed to the development of healthy bank card loan market

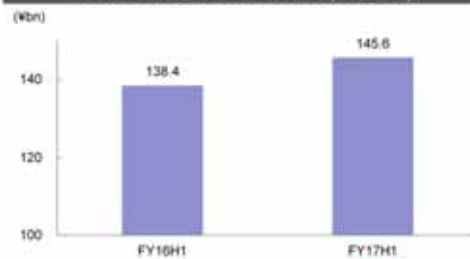
Approaches	
Credit assessment structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From more than ¥2.0 mm to more than ¥0.5 mm • Upgrade our credit assessment model by, for example, better utilizing transaction information
Advertising policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage with consideration such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Stop broadcasting TV ad for the time being ✓ Refrain from presenting standards for annual income certificate submission

Balance of unsecured loan, guarantee^{*1}



^{*1} Managerial accounting basis

Profits in card business (MUFG)^{*1}

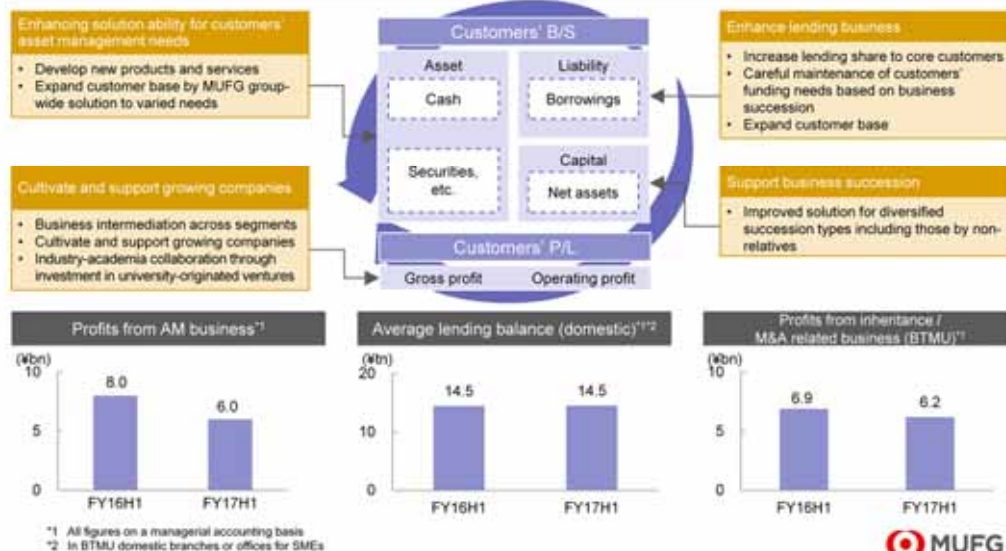


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Appendix: Contribute to growth of SMEs

- Enhance core businesses (lending and exchange, etc.) considering they are the sources of competitiveness for the commercial banking model
- Strengthen and expand fee businesses fully leveraging MUFG's group-wide solution capabilities

Contribute to customers' growth by responding to the needs not only on their liability but also on asset, capital, and gross profit, etc.



Appendix: Reform global CIB business model – Japanese large corporate

- Increase our knowledge and MUFG's group-wide business solution capabilities for diversified operational environment and business issues of each customers

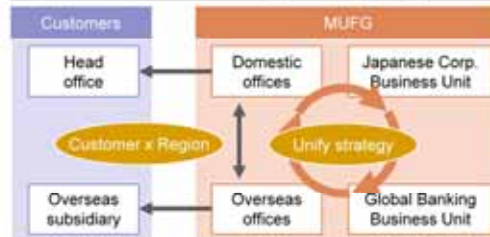
Promote deal-creating business model

Example: CRE¹ financial strategy proposal



- Provide solutions to customers leveraging BTMU/MUTB's strength

Expand overseas business with global co-operating structure



- Promote PMI (post merger integration) transactions by providing solutions to overseas acquired company

Average lending (Global, BTMU)^{2,3}

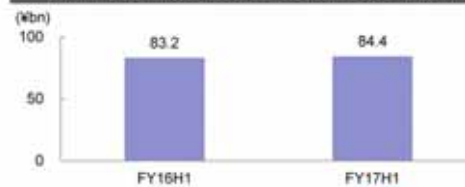


¹ Corporate Real Estate

² All figures are in managerial accounting basis.

³ Avg. lending balance to Japanese corporate of BTMU branches or offices for large corporate business on a global basis

Overseas profits from Japanese corporate (BTMU)²



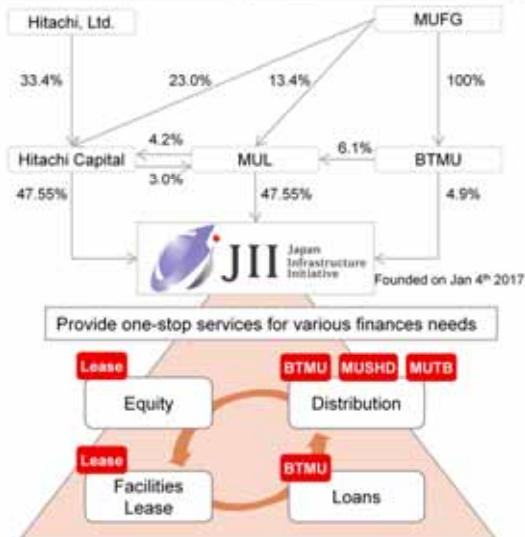
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Appendix: Reform global CIB business model

– Japan Infrastructure Initiative invested in UK rail infrastructure

- Japan Infrastructure Initiative ('JII'), established via a business alliance between MUL, Hitachi Capital, MUFG, BTMU and Hitachi to serve as an open financial platform, executed its first investment in rail infrastructure in the United Kingdom

Services provided by the Financial Platform



Investment in UK Rail Infrastructure

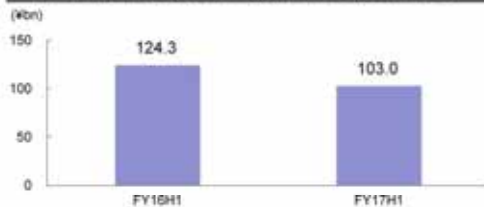
- JII invested £75 million in High Speed 1 (HS1), a U.K. rail infrastructure, making its first investment in September 2017
- HS1 handles core infrastructure business based on a concession agreement with U.K. Department for Transport, operating and maintaining a high-speed railway line spanning 109 km from London to the entrance of Channel Tunnel as well as four key stations along the line



Appendix: Reform global CIB business model – Global corporate

- Strengthen business with global corporates by developing global coverage model and expanding integrated operation between banking and securities business

Non-interest profits (Global corporates)**

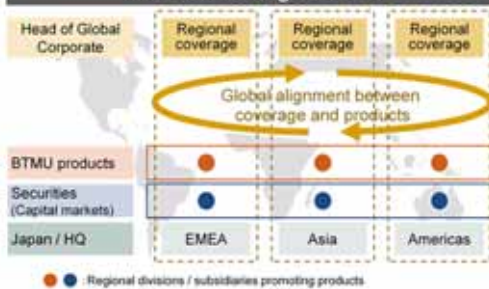


** Managerial account basis. Local currency basis. Including fees, FX and derivatives. Excluding KS and MUJH

Integrated operation in primary business



Global coverage model



Case studies

CSRA's Re-price and Upsize of Term Loan B



- MUFG supported CSRA's Term Loan B¹⁴ Re-price as a Sole Bookrunner
- MUFG demonstrated a strong distribution capability

LSE's acquisition of Citi's fixed income analytics and index



- MUFG supported LSE's acquisition with bridge finance (Sole Co-ordinator & MLA) and bond issuance (Active Bookrunner)

¹⁴ A type of leveraged loans purchased mainly by Institutional investors



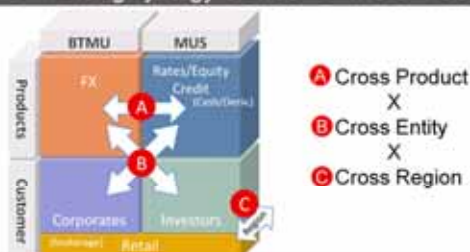
Appendix: Evolve sales and trading operations

- Despite of the healthy performance in EMEA, FY17H1 profit decreased on a YoY basis mainly due to sluggish domestic bond market
- Move toward operational phase. Develop inbound/outbound business through globally integrated operations

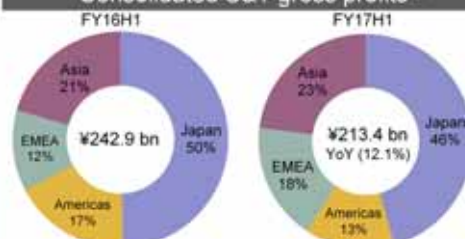
MUFG One Global Platform



Enhancing synergy between BTMU & MUS



Consolidated S&T gross profits^{*2}



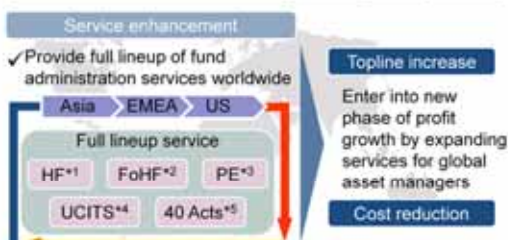
^{*1} Integrated operations started in each region on the date shown

^{*2} Consolidated S&T gross profits of BTMU / MUTB / MUSHD, Local currency basis

Appendix: Develop global asset management and investor services operations

- Global IS : Provide a full lineup of fund administration services for global investment managers and enter into new phase of profit growth
- Global AM : Consider new inorganic investments. Accelerate the index business and expand the distribution channels

Global IS to enter into new phase of profit growth



Affiliation and collaboration of global AM

Affiliates with stake holding	AuM ^{*11} capital ratio	Products
Standard Life Aberdeen ^{*12}	¥88 tn ^{*13} 6%	Equity / Bond (Global, Emerging, Asia), Real estate, etc.
AMPCAPITAL ^{*12}	¥15 tn 15%	Equity / Bond (Australia, Global), Infrastructure, Real estate
中万管理基金 ^{*12}	¥1 tn 33%	Equity / Bond (China)

(As of end Jun 17)

Index business collaboration	STOXX	Jointly develop smart-β indices to enhance investment product sales and provide to asset managers
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Balance of global IS^{*6} (AuA^{*7})



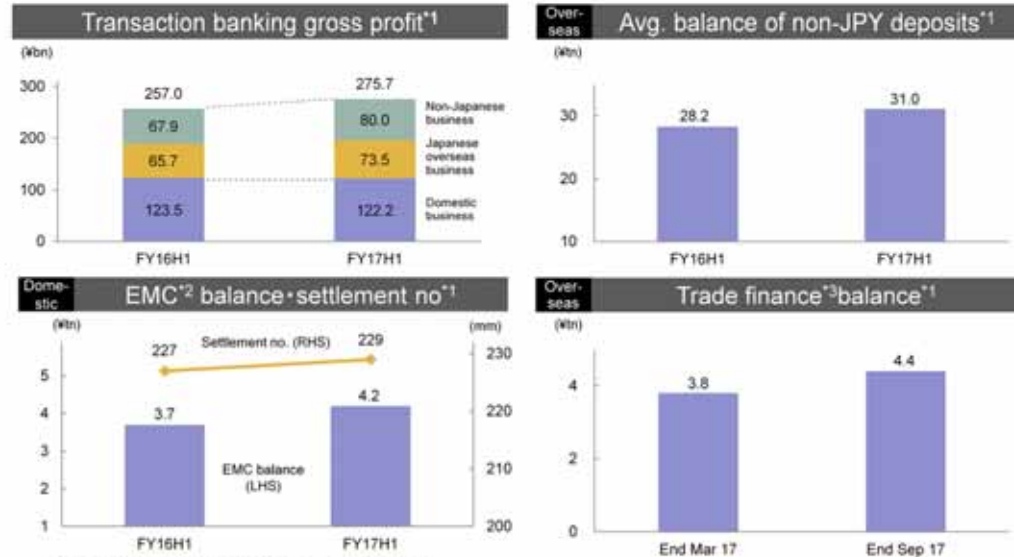
Balance of AuM from overseas investors (MUTB)



*1 Hedge fund *2 Fund of Hedge Funds *3 Private equity *4 Investment funds established and managed under the EU regulations *5 Mutual fund based on the 1040 Investment Company Act *6 Sum of HF/PE/Investment funds (40Act etc) administration *7 Asset under Administration *8 Alternative Fund Services
 *9 Current MUFG Capital Analytics, LLC *10 Current MUFG Investor Services(US), LLC *11 Asset under Management *12 Aberdeen Asset Management
 Pte merged with Standard Life Pte on Aug 14, 2017 *13 The figure for Standard Life Aberdeen's AuM is the sum of assets managed by Aberdeen Asset Management Pte (End Mar 17) and Standard Life Pte (End Jun 17)

Appendix: Further reinforce transaction banking business

- Transaction banking gross profit is steadily growing driven by overseas business growth
- The increase in non-JPY deposits far exceeded the initial plan. We are also seeing steady growth in such basic client base indicators as the domestic settlement numbers and overseas trade finance balance



^{*1} Figures are on a managerial accounting basis and local currency basis

^{*2} EMC: Electronic Monetary Claim

^{*3} Trade finance: Import / export LC and documentary collections, transactions under FI trade credit limits, open account trade finance, stand-by LC, bank guarantee



Appendix: Strengthen commercial banking platforms in Asia and the United States – U.S. Business

- Focus on increasing fee income/deposit and cost management to improve profitability and generate sustainable growth

Consolidated results of Americas^{*1}

(Bn)		FY16		FY17	
		H1	H1	YoY	
1	Gross Profits	346.9	333.5	(13.3)	
2	Interest Income	231.2	244.8	13.7	
3	Non-Interest Income	115.7	88.7	(27.0)	
4	Operating Income	131.3	109.2	(22.1)	
5	Average Lending Balance (tn)	19.7	19.7	(0.1)	
6	Average Deposit Balance (tn)	16.2	17.1	0.9	

Client solutions



^{*1} Managerial accounting basis. Local currency basis. Business operations in the U.S., Canada and Latin America belonging to BTMU Global Banking Group

^{*2} U.S. Wholesale Banking clients that have been covered for the entire analysis period. Deposit-only clients removed

Gathering deposits

- 18 locations open in 6 different markets and expect to have 22 locations open by end of FY17



Relocation of certain support functions to Arizona

- U.S. workforce primarily domiciled in higher cost metro areas (NY, LA, SF)
- Part of back office operations and support functions have been transferred to Phoenix, Arizona
- Headcount in Phoenix is approx. 750 and expected to increase in the future

Appendix: Strengthen commercial banking platforms in Asia and the United States – Krungsri

- Support Thai corporate customers in their overseas expansion leveraging MUFG's global networks and capabilities
- Due to Krungsri's contribution to the Thai banking system and overall economy, the Bank was among the five leading domestic banks enlisted by the BOT as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) (Sep 25th)

Strategic objectives*¹

(THB bn)	FY16 (End Dec 16)	FY17 Q3 (End Sep 17)	Change
Lending balance ²	1,448.9	1,496.2	47.3
Non-interest income	29.5	23.3	1.2 ³
CASA balance	583.9	569.8	(14.1)

*1 All figures are based on Thai GAAP *2 Loans to customers net of deferred revenue
*3 Year on Year

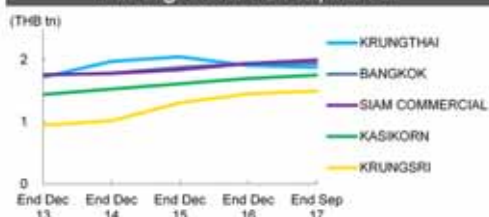
Major synergy transactions

Supported Siam City Cement's regional expansion

- Siam City Cement acquired LafargeHolcim's assets in Sri Lanka and Vietnam
- MUFG provided financial solutions including \$1.1bn M&A finance with a strong collaboration



Lending balance comparison*⁴

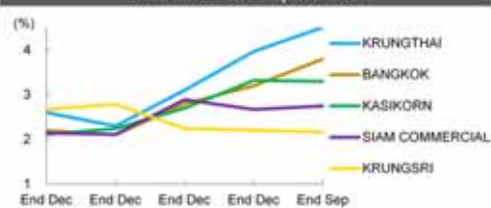


(Source) Bloomberg, Company data

*4 Lending balance is sum of loans

BTMU Bangkok branch was integrated to KS with total loan of THB 232.7 bn in Jan 15

NPL ratio comparison



Appendix

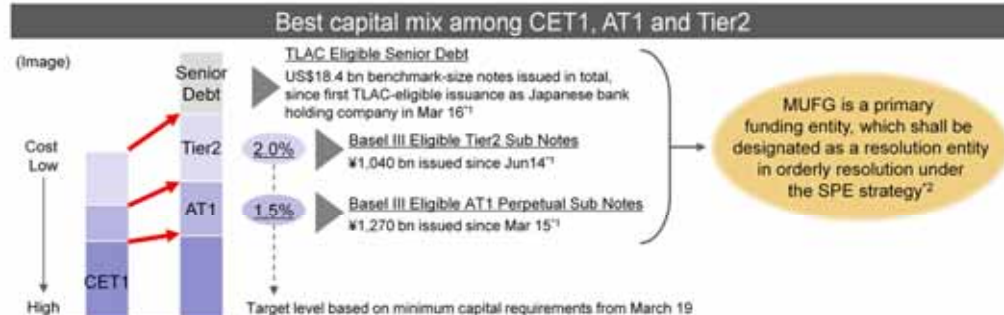
1. Historical outlook by business segment

2. Growth strategy

3. TLAC requirement

Appendix: TLAC requirement – The best capital mix

- Capital management with utilization of AT1 / Tier 2 and controlling CET1 at necessary and sufficient level. Aiming for the right balance between capital efficiency and capital adequacy in qualitative and quantitative aspects



Ref. estimated TLAC ratio ^{*3}		Ref. minimum TLAC requirement	
As of end Sep 17	16.8%		
(Note) TLAC ratio estimation is calculated as follows, which is based on our total capital ratio as of end Mar 17			
TLAC Ratio = Total capital ratio (16.33%) – Capital conservation buffer (2.5%) – G-SIB surcharge (1.5%) + Contribution of Deposit Insurance Fund Reserve (2.5%) + TLAC eligible debt (1.85%) – Other adjustments, etc.			
		from Mar 19	from Mar 22
		TLAC requirement	16.0%
			18.0%

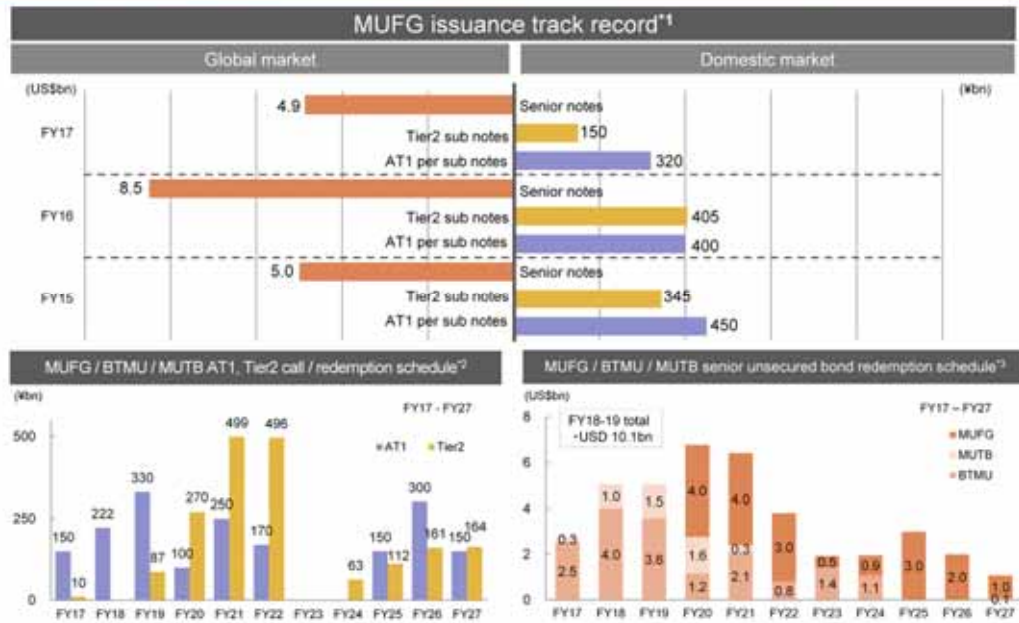
^{*1} Accumulated amount as of end Oct 17. TLAC Eligible Senior Debt are converted into US\$ with actual exchange rates as of end Oct 17

^{*2} Single Point of Entry strategy: To resolve a financial group at the level of its ultimate parent, rather than the operating companies at subsidiary level in financial difficulty by the single national financial authority

^{*3} Figure contains 2.3% portion of RWA, which is expected to be counted as TLAC after Mar 19 based on the prospect that the relevant authorities agree that the Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves satisfy as credible ex-ante commitments specified in TLAC Term Sheet. This will add another 1.0% of RWA after Mar 22, which will increase the estimated TLAC ratio by 1.0%. Since TLAC requirements in Japan have not yet been finalized, actual TLAC ratio may be different from our estimation

Appendix: TLAC requirement

– MUFG issuance track record in both domestic and global markets and redemption schedule



*1 Total of public issuance

*2 Figures are as of end Oct 17 assuming that all callable notes are to be redeemed on its first callable date. AT1 and Tier2 contain Basel II Tier1 preferred securities and Basel II Tier2 sub notes respectively

*3 Figures are all converted into US\$ with actual exchange rates as of end Oct 17. Excluding structured bond and notes issued by overseas branches and subsidiaries

