

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC  
Form 6-K  
June 28, 2018

**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**Form 6-K**

**Report of Foreign Private Issuer**  
**Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 under**  
**the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**  
**For the month of June 2018**  
**Commission File No. 000-54189**

**MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.**  
**(Translation of registrant's name into English)**

**7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku**  
**Tokyo 100-8330, Japan**  
**(Address of principal executive office)**

**Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or  
will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.**

**Form 20-F   X   Form 40-F \_\_\_\_\_**

**Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K  
in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):**

**Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K  
in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):**

THIS REPORT ON FORM 6-K SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE IN THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON FORM F-3 (NO. 333-209455) OF MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC. AND TO BE A PART THEREOF FROM THE DATE ON WHICH THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED TO THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION TO THE EXTENT NOT SUPERSEDED BY DOCUMENTS OR REPORTS SUBSEQUENTLY FILED WITH OR FURNISHED TO THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: June 28, 2018

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

By: /s/ Zenta Morokawa

Name: Zenta Morokawa

Title: Managing Director

Head of Documentation & Corporate Secretary Department  
Corporate Administration Division

## **English Translation of Excerpts from Securities Report Filed in Japan**

This document is an English translation of selected information included in the Securities Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 filed by Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. ( MUFG or we ) with the Kanto Local Financial Bureau, the Ministry of Finance of Japan, on June 28, 2018 (the Securities Report ). An English translation of certain information included in the Securities Report was previously submitted in a report on Form 6-K dated May 15, 2018. Accordingly, this document should be read together with the previously submitted report.

The Securities Report has been prepared and filed in Japan in accordance with applicable Japanese disclosure requirements as well as generally accepted accounting principles in Japan ( J-GAAP ). There are significant differences between J-GAAP and generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. In addition, the Securities Report is intended to update prior disclosures filed by MUFG in Japan and discusses selected recent developments in the context of those prior disclosures. Accordingly, the Securities Report may not contain all of the information that is important to you. For a more complete discussion of the background to information provided in the Securities Report disclosure, please see our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 and other reports filed with or submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission by MUFG.

### **Risks Relating to Our Business**

We have described below the major matters that we believe may have a material impact on your investment decision with respect to risks to our business, as well as other risks. In addition, to proactively disclose information to investors, we have described matters that do not necessarily correspond to such risk factors, but that we believe are material to you in making an investment decision. We will, with the understanding that these risks may occur, endeavor to avoid the occurrence of such risks and to address such risks if they occur. On April 1, 2018, our major subsidiary, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., was renamed MUFG Bank, Ltd.

This section contains forward-looking statements, which unless specifically described otherwise, reflect our understanding as of the date of filing of this annual securities report.

#### **1. Risks relating to our recently completed and planned acquisitions, investments and capital alliances**

As a strategic measure implemented in an effort to become the world's most trusted financial group, we acquire businesses, make investments and enter into capital alliances globally. We may continue to pursue opportunities to acquire businesses, make investments and enter into capital alliances. However, our acquisition, controlling interests, investments and capital alliances may not proceed as planned or may be changed or dissolved, or we may not achieve the synergies or other results that we expected, because of unanticipated changes in the industries our acquirees, investees or alliance partners belong to, changes in the laws and regulations or accounting standards that relate to our acquirees, investees or alliance partners, stagnation of the economy, changes to the strategies or financial condition of our acquirees, investees or alliance partners, and inability to obtain regulatory approvals. Such circumstances may adversely affect our business strategies, financial condition and results of operations.

#### **2. Risks relating to our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley**

##### **(1) Risks relating to our strategic alliance**

As a result of our voluntary conversion on June 30, 2011 of the convertible preferred stock previously issued to us by Morgan Stanley (the Conversion ), we hold shares of common stock (representing 22.4% of the voting rights

immediately following the Conversion and 24.3% as of March 31, 2018) in Morgan Stanley and continue to hold certain non-convertible (non-voting) preferred stock previously issued to us by Morgan Stanley. In addition, we have entered into a strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley to, among other things, jointly manage a securities business joint venture in Japan and to cooperate with each other in the corporate finance business in the United States.

Even though we entered into the strategic alliance anticipating future benefits from collaboration with Morgan Stanley, and we intend to further strengthen the alliance, if the social, economic and financial environment proves contrary to the assumptions on which our strategic decisions were based, or if our collaboration of personnel, products and services or the formation and implementation of the joint venture's management, controls or business strategies are not realized as planned, we may not be able to achieve the synergy and other results that we expected from the strategic alliance.

If our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley is terminated, it may adversely affect our business strategies, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, even though we have made a large investment in Morgan Stanley and hold substantial voting rights in Morgan Stanley, we are a non-controlling shareholder, and we cannot control Morgan Stanley's business, nor can we make decisions with respect to Morgan Stanley. If Morgan Stanley makes independent decisions that are not consistent with our interests, we may not be able to achieve the goals initially expected from our strategic alliance with Morgan Stanley. In addition, even though we are not a controlling shareholder, because of our large investment in Morgan Stanley, if Morgan Stanley's financial condition or results of operations deteriorate, we may incur substantial investment losses and it may damage our reputation.

(2) Effects of equity method of accounting

Following the Conversion on June 30, 2011, our voting rights in Morgan Stanley increased to approximately 22.4%, and we appointed a second representative to Morgan Stanley's board of directors in July 2011. Morgan Stanley subsequently became our affiliated company accounted for under the equity method.

As a result of Morgan Stanley becoming our affiliated company accounted for under the equity method, Morgan Stanley's results of operations or changes in our ownership interest in Morgan Stanley will have a larger impact on our results of operations as the amount of Morgan Stanley's income or loss in proportion to our shareholding ratio is recognized as income or loss from investments in affiliates in our statements of income, and changes in our ownership interest in Morgan Stanley resulting from changes in our shareholder ratio in Morgan Stanley caused by increases or decreases in Morgan Stanley's outstanding shares will be recognized as gains or losses in our statements of income.

**3. Risks relating to our equity portfolio**

We hold large amounts of marketable equity securities, including those held for strategic investment purposes. If stock prices decline due to factors, such as the acceleration of the trend toward further reduction of risk assets on a global basis, changes in governmental monetary and economic policies, and other general economic trends, as well as deterioration of operating results of our investees, our portfolio of equity securities will incur impairment losses or valuation losses, which will adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and may also decrease our capital ratios.

#### 4. Risks relating to our lending business

(1) Status of our problem loans and credit costs

Our problem loans and credit costs may increase in the future due to deterioration of domestic and foreign economies, fluctuations in oil and other commodity prices, declines in real estate and stock prices, changes in the financial condition of our borrowers or in the global economic environment and other factors, which, as a result, may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and may result in a decrease in our capital ratios.

(2) Status of our allowance for credit losses

Our allowance for credit losses is based on assumptions and estimates of the condition of borrowers, the value of the collateral provided and the economy as a whole. Our actual loan losses may be different from the assumptions and estimates made at the time of the provision for credit losses, causing our actual loan losses to be significantly larger than our allowance. This may result in situations where our allowance is insufficient. In addition, because of a deterioration of the economy in general, we may be required to change the assumptions and estimates that we initially made. We may also need to increase our provision for credit losses due to a decrease in the value of collateral or other unforeseen reasons.

(3) Status of troubled borrowers

We have borrowers that are experiencing financial difficulties. Some of these borrowers are rehabilitating their businesses through legal proceedings or voluntary restructurings (*e.g.*, Turnaround ADR (alternative dispute resolution)) that include debt forgiveness.

This has adversely affected our problem loan issue. If the borrowers are not successful in their rehabilitation because of the deterioration in the economy, heightened competition in the borrowers' industry or the termination of or decrease in support provided by other creditors, they may become distressed again. If the financial distress that these borrowers face or other problems continue or expand or we are required to forgive our debt, our credit costs will increase and this may adversely affect our problem loan issue.

(4) Our response to borrowers

Even if a borrower defaults, based on the efficiency and effectiveness of collecting on loans and other factors, we may not exercise all of our legal rights as a creditor against the borrower.

In addition, if we determine that it is reasonable, we may forgive debt or provide additional loans or equity capital to support borrowers. If such support is provided, our outstanding loans would increase significantly, our credit costs may increase and the stock price of the additional equity purchased may decline.

(5) Difficulty in exercising our rights with respect to collateral

Because of the illiquidity and decreases in prices in the real estate market and the decreases in prices of securities, we may not be able to monetize the real estate and securities that we hold as collateral or enforce our rights on these assets as a practical matter.

(6) Concentration of loan and other credit exposures to particular industries and counterparties

When we make loans and other extensions of credit, we seek to diversify our portfolio to avoid any concentration of exposure to a particular industry or counterparty. However, our credit exposures to the energy and real estate industries are relatively high in comparison to other industries. While we continue to monitor and respond to changes in circumstances and other developments relating to particular industries and individual counterparties, their credit quality may deteriorate to an extent greater than expected due to changes in economic conditions in Japan and other countries and fluctuations in oil and other commodity prices and real estate prices. As a result, our credit costs may increase, adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

(7) Other factors that can affect our problem loan issues

If interest rates rise in the future, the resulting decrease in the price of the bonds we hold, including Japanese government bonds, change in our credit spread or increase in problem loans to borrowers that cannot bear the increase in interest payments may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Significant fluctuations in foreign exchange rates could result in increases in costs, decreases in sales, valuation losses on foreign exchange derivatives (such as currency options) and other adverse financial consequences affecting our borrowers' results of operations, as well as borrowers losing financial resources to settle such derivative transactions. In such cases, our problem loans could increase, which increase could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

If our problem loans increase, mainly from borrowers facing increases in costs, including purchasing and transporting costs due to increases in raw material prices like oil and steel, who cannot add these additional costs to their final sales price, or from borrowers whose results of operations are negatively impacted by declining oil and other commodity prices, this may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.



Declining asset quality and other financial problems may continue to exist at some domestic and foreign financial institutions, including banks, non-bank lending and credit institutions, securities companies and insurance companies, and these problems may worsen or these problems may arise again as new issues. If the financial difficulties of these financial institutions continue, worsen or arise, this may lead to liquidity and solvency problems for them and may adversely affect us for the following reasons:

we have credit extended to some financial institutions;

we are shareholders of some financial institutions;

we may be requested to participate in providing support to distressed financial institutions;

financial institutions that face problems may terminate or reduce financial support to borrowers. As a result, it may cause these borrowers to become distressed or our problem loans to these borrowers to increase;

if the government elects to provide regulatory, tax, funding or other benefits to financial institutions that the government controls to strengthen their capital, increase their profitability or for other purposes, it may adversely affect our competitiveness against them;

our deposit insurance premiums may rise if deposit insurance funds prove to be inadequate;

bankruptcies or government control of financial institutions may generally undermine the confidence of depositors in, or adversely affect the overall environment for, financial institutions; and

negative or adverse media coverage of the banking industry, regardless of its accuracy and applicability to us, may harm our reputation and market confidence.

**5. Risks relating to our financial markets operations**

We undertake extensive financial market operations involving a variety of financial instruments, including derivatives, and hold large volumes of such financial instruments. As a result, our financial condition and results of operations are subject to the risks relating to these operations and holdings. The primary risks are fluctuations in interest rates in and outside of Japan, foreign currency exchange rates and securities prices. For example, an increase in interest rates in and outside of Japan may adversely affect the value of our fixed income securities portfolio. Specifically, interest rates may increase in the event that Japanese government bonds decline in value due to such factors as a heightened market expectation for tapering or cessation of the quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control program in response to further progress in the anti-deflation measures in Japan and a decline in confidence in Japan's fiscal health and sovereign creditworthiness, or in the event that interest rates on U.S. Treasury securities rise due to such factors as acceleration in the pace of interest rate increases in the United States. If interest rates in and outside of Japan rise for these or other reasons, we may incur significant losses on sales of, and valuation losses on, our government bond portfolio. In addition, an appreciation of the Japanese yen will cause the value of our foreign currency-denominated investments on our financial statements to decline and may cause us to recognize losses on sales or valuation losses. We manage market risk, which is the risk of incurring losses due to various market changes including interest rates in and outside of Japan, foreign currency exchange rates and securities prices, by separating market risk into general market risk and specific risk. General market risk is the risk of incurring losses due to changes in overall markets, while specific risk is the risk of incurring losses due to changes in the prices of individual financial instruments, including stocks and bonds, which fluctuate separately from changes in the overall direction of the market. To measure these risks, we use a method that statistically estimates how much the market value of our portfolio may decline over a fixed period of time in the future based on past market changes, and we consider the sum of our general market risk and specific risk calculated by this method as our market risk exposure. However, because of its inherent nature, our market risk exposure calculated in this manner cannot always reflect the actual risk that we face, and we may realize actual losses that are greater than our estimated market risk exposure.

In addition, if the quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control program is maintained in Japan for an extended period, or if the negative interest rate is lowered from the current level, market interest rates may decline further, and the yield on the Japanese government bonds and other financial instruments that we hold may also decline.

Furthermore, we may voluntarily modify, or may be required by changes in accounting rules or otherwise to modify, the valuation method and other accounting treatment we apply to the financial instruments we hold in connection with our markets operations. In such case, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

**6. Risks relating to foreign exchange rate**

Our business operations are impacted by fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rate. If foreign exchange rates fluctuate against the Japanese yen, the Japanese yen translation amounts of assets and liabilities of MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation (including its bank subsidiary, MUFG Union Bank, N.A.), and Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited ( Krungsri ), major subsidiaries of MUFG Bank, which are denominated in foreign currencies, will also fluctuate. In addition, some of our assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies. To the extent that our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are not matched in the same currency or appropriately hedged, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates against the Japanese yen may adversely affect our financial condition, including capital ratios, and results of operations.

**7. Risks relating to a deterioration of our funding operations following a downgrade of our credit ratings**

A downgrade of our credit ratings by one or more of the credit rating agencies may adversely affect our financial market operations and other aspects of our business. In the event of a downgrade of our credit ratings, we may have to accept less favorable terms in our financial market transactions with counterparties or may be unable to enter into some transactions. A downgrade may also adversely affect our capital raising and funding activities. If the events described above occur, this will adversely affect the profitability of our financial market and other operations and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

**8. Risks relating to failures to achieve certain business plans or operating targets**

We have been implementing various business strategies on a global basis in order to strengthen our profitability. However, these strategies may not succeed or produce the results we initially anticipated, or we may have to change these strategies because of various factors, including:

the volume of loans made to highly rated borrowers does not increase as anticipated;

our income from interest spreads on the existing loans does not improve as anticipated;

our loan interest spread further narrows as a result of the quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control program being maintained in Japan for an extended period or the negative interest rate being lowered from the current level;

the increase in fee income that we are aiming to achieve is not achieved as anticipated;

our strategy to expand overseas operations is not achieved as anticipated;

our strategy to improve financial and operational efficiencies does not proceed as anticipated;

customers and business opportunities are lost, costs and expenses significantly exceeding our expectations are incurred, or our strategies to increase efficiency or system integration plans are not achieved as expected, because of delays in the ongoing or planned intra-group integration or reorganization of our operations; and

our investees encounter financial and operational difficulties, they change their strategies, or they decide that we are no longer an attractive alliance partner, and as a result, they no longer desire to be our partner or they terminate or scale down the alliance with us, or the alliance with an investee is terminated or scaled down due to deterioration in our financial condition.

**9. Risks accompanying the expansion of our operations and the range of products and services**

We are expanding the range of our business operations, including those of our subsidiaries and affiliates, on a global basis to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations and other conditions. As we expand the range of our business operations, we will be exposed to new and increasingly complex risks. There may be cases where our experience with the risks relating to such expanded business operations is non-existent or limited. With respect to operations that are subject to volatility in the business environment, while large profits can be expected on the one hand, there is a risk of incurring large losses on the other. With respect to such expanded business operations, if we do not have appropriate internal control and risk management systems in place and also do not have sufficient capital commensurate with the associated risks, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. Furthermore, if the expansion of our business operations does not proceed as expected, or if the profitability of such business operations is adversely affected by intense competition, we may not succeed in our efforts to expand our range of business operations.

**10. Risks relating to the exposures to emerging market countries**

We are active in countries in Asia, Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and other emerging market countries through a network of branches and subsidiaries and are exposed to a variety of credit and market risks associated with these countries. For example, further depreciation of local currencies in these countries may adversely affect the creditworthiness of some of our borrowers in these countries. The loans we have made to borrowers in these countries are often denominated in U.S. dollars, Euro or other foreign currencies. These borrowers often do not hedge the loans to protect against fluctuations in the values of local currencies, and the depreciation of the local currency may make it difficult for borrowers to pay their debts to us and other lenders. In addition, some of these 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. If these issues and related issues result in limited credit availability, it will adversely affect economic conditions in some countries and cause further deterioration of the credit quality of borrowers and banks in those countries, and as a result, it may cause us to incur losses.

In addition, in each country and region, we are exposed to risks specific to that country and region and risks that are common, including political and social instability, terrorism and other conflicts, which may cause us to incur losses or suffer other adverse effects.

### **11. Risks relating to MUFG Americas Holdings**

Any adverse changes to the business or management of MUFG Americas Holdings, one of our major subsidiaries, may negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations. Factors that may negatively affect MUFG Americas Holdings' financial condition and results of operations include adverse economic conditions, including a downturn in the real estate and housing industries in the United States, particularly in California, substantial competition in the banking market in the United States, uncertainty over the U.S. economy, the threat of terrorist attacks, fluctuating prices of oil and other natural resources and additional credit costs incurred as a result of such fluctuations, sudden fluctuations in interest rates, restrictions due to U.S. financial regulations, losses from litigation, credit rating downgrades and declines in stock prices of our borrowers, bankruptcies of companies that may occur because of these factors and costs arising because of internal control weaknesses and an inadequate compliance framework at MUFG Americas Holdings and its subsidiaries.

### **12. Risks relating to Krungsri**

Any adverse changes to the business or management of Krungsri, one of our major subsidiaries, may negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations. Factors that may negatively affect Krungsri's financial condition and results of operations include:

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

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

losses from legal proceedings involving Krungsri,

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

defaults on Krungsri's loans to individuals,

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

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

**13. Risks relating to our consumer lending business**

We have subsidiaries and affiliates in the consumer finance industry as well as loans outstanding to consumer finance companies. The results of recent court cases, including the strict interpretation of the requirements for deemed payment, or *minashi bensai*, have made a borrower's claim for reimbursement of previously collected interest payments in excess of the limits stipulated by the Interest Rate Restriction Law easier, and as a result, there have been a significant number of such claims. In addition, beginning in December 2007, amendments to the Law Concerning Lending Business came into effect in phases, and in June 2010, amendments abolishing the deemed payment system and limiting the total amount that individuals can borrow, among others, became effective. At the same time, an amendment to the Law Concerning Acceptance of Investment, Cash, Deposit and Interest Rate, etc. became effective, reducing the maximum permissible interest rate under a loan agreement from 29.2% per annum to 20% per annum. The business environment for the consumer finance industry continues to require close monitoring as a large number of consumer finance companies, including major consumer finance companies, have failed. If our subsidiaries and affiliates in the consumer finance industry are adversely affected by various factors including those described above, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, if our borrowers in the consumer finance industry are adversely affected by the factors described above, our loans to the consumer finance companies may be impaired.

**14. Risks relating to losses affected by a global economic downturn and the recurrence of a financial crisis**

Although economic conditions in the United States remained stable, with domestic consumption being the primary driver of the economy, after the cessation of the central bank's quantitative easing program, uncertainty still remains because of such factors as concerns over the possible negative impact on international trade resulting from changes in the trade policies of various countries and regions, concerns relating to the process of the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, and the slowing economic growth in China in the midst of a shift in the government's economic policy and the economic stagnation in emerging countries and commodity-exporting countries caused by China's economic slowdown, as well as the political turmoil in various regions around the world. If the economic environment deteriorates again, our investment and loan portfolios could be adversely affected. For example, declines in the market prices of the securities that we own may increase our losses. In addition, changes in the credit market environment may be a factor in causing our borrowers to experience financial problems or to default, which may result in an increase in problem loans and credit costs. Furthermore, factors including a decline in the market prices of securities and limited availability of credit in the capital markets will reduce the creditworthiness of domestic and foreign financial institutions and cause them capital adequacy or liquidity problems, which may increase the number of these institutions being forced into bankruptcies or liquidation. If this happens, we would incur losses with respect to transactions with these financial institutions and our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, if any instability in the markets, because of another global financial crisis causing the global debt, equity and foreign currency exchange markets to fluctuate significantly, has a long term impact on the global economy, the adverse effect on us may be more severe.

In addition, a substantial portion of the assets on our balance sheet are financial instruments that we carry at fair value. Generally, we establish the fair value of these instruments by relying on quoted market prices. If the value of these financial instruments declines, a corresponding impairment may be recognized in our statements of income. In the event of another global financial crisis or recession, there may be circumstances where quoted market prices of financial instruments have declined significantly or were not properly quoted. These significant fluctuations in the market or market malfunctions may have an adverse effect on the fair value of our financial instruments.

Furthermore, with respect to the accounting treatment of the fair value of financial instruments, if the treatment is amended in the future, it may adversely affect the fair value of our financial instruments.

**15. Risks relating to external circumstances or events (such as conflicts, terrorist attacks and natural disasters)**

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

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

Japan's sovereign credit rating due to increases in government spending for disaster recovery measures.

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



**16. Risks relating to our systems**

Our information and communications systems constitute a critical part of our business operations. We rely on these systems to provide our customers with services through the Internet and ATMs and also as the core infrastructure for our business operations and accounting system. In addition to external factors such as wars (including serious political instability), terrorist activities, earthquakes, severe weather conditions, floods, health epidemics, and other natural disasters and events, human errors, equipment malfunctions, power loss, defects in services provided by third parties such as communications service providers, and failure to appropriately deal with technological advances and new systems and tools may also cause failures of, or flaws in, the information and communications systems, which may lead to errors and delays in transactions, information leakage and other adverse consequences. In addition, we may be unable to enhance our financial transaction management systems as required under increasingly stricter regulations applicable to financial institutions. Such failures and inability, if serious, could lead to the suspension of our business operations and financial losses such as those incurred in connection with compensation for damage caused by such suspension, subject us to administrative sanctions, result in our incurring additional costs to deal with the consequences of these events, diminish confidence in us, or harm our reputation, which could in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

**17. Risks relating to cyber-attacks**

Our information and communications systems (including our own proprietary systems as well as those third-party systems which are provided for our use or to which our systems are connected), constitute a core infrastructure for our accounting and other business operations. Cyber-attacks, unauthorized access and computer viruses could cause disruptions to and malfunctions of such systems and result in unintended releases of information stored in the systems and other adverse consequences. Such consequences, if serious, could lead to the suspension of our business operations and financial losses such as those incurred in connection with compensation for damage caused by such suspension, diminish confidence in us, harm our reputation, subject us to administrative sanctions, or result in our incurring additional costs to deal with the consequences. Moreover, significant financial, human and other resources may be required, or our operations may otherwise be restricted, in order to design, implement and enhance measures to manage risks relating to cyber-attacks, unauthorized access and computer viruses or comply with regulatory requirements. These consequences could in turn adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations

**18. Risks relating to competitive pressures**

Competition in the financial services industry may further intensify due to the integration and reorganization of regional financial institutions in Japan and other financial service providers, and enhanced competitive strength of U.S. and European financial institutions, as well as the increase in the number of non-financial institutions entering the financial services industry as a result of development of new technologies such as artificial intelligence, or AI, and blockchain. If we are unable to compete effectively in the increasingly competitive business environment, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

**19. Risks of receiving potential claims or sanctions regarding inappropriate or illegal practices or other conduct from our customers or regulatory authorities**

We conduct our business subject to ongoing regulations and associated compliance risks (including the effects of changes in laws, regulations, policies and voluntary codes of practice in Japan and other markets where we operate). In the current regulatory environment, we are subject to various regulatory inquiries or investigations from time to time in connection with various aspects of our business and operations. Our compliance risk management systems and programs may not be fully effective in preventing all violations of laws, regulations and rules.

Our failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, including those relating to money laundering, financial crimes, and other inappropriate or illegal transactions, may lead to penalties, fines, public reprimands, damage to reputation, issuance of business improvement and other administrative orders, enforced suspension of operations or, in extreme cases, withdrawal of authorization to operate. These consequences may harm our reputation resulting in loss of customer or market confidence in us or otherwise in deterioration of our business environment, and may adversely affect our business and results of operations. Our ability to obtain regulatory approvals for future strategic initiatives may also be adversely affected.

In December 2012, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ agreed to make a payment to the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or OFAC, to settle potential civil liability for apparent violations of certain U.S. sanctions regulations from 2006 to 2007. In addition, in June 2013, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ entered into a consent agreement with the New York State Department of Financial Services, or NYDFS, to resolve issues relating to certain U.S. dollar payments that were routed through New York from 2002 to 2007. Under the terms of the agreement with NYDFS, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ agreed to make a civil monetary payment to NYDFS and retain an independent consultant to conduct a compliance review of the relevant controls and related matters in Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ's current operations. In addition, in November 2014, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ entered into a consent agreement with NYDFS to resolve issues relating to instructions given to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or PwC, and the disclosures made to NYDFS in connection with Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ's 2007 and 2008 voluntary investigation of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ's U.S. dollar clearing activity toward countries under U.S. economic sanctions. Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ had hired PwC to conduct a historical transaction review report in connection with that investigation. Under the terms of the agreement with NYDFS, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ made a payment of the stipulated amount to NYDFS, and agreed to take actions on persons involved in the matter at that time, relocate its U.S. BSA/AML and OFAC sanctions compliance programs to New York, and extend, if regarded as necessary by NYDFS, the period during which an independent consultant is responsible for assessing Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ's internal controls regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to U.S. economic sanctions. On November 9, 2017, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ entered into a Stipulation and Consent to the Issuance of a Consent Order with the U.S. Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, or OCC, under which Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ agreed to the entry by the OCC of a Consent Order that includes remedial terms and conditions that are substantively the same as those included in the consent agreements that Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ had reached with NYDFS in June 2013 and November 2014. This Consent Order, which the OCC executed, enables the OCC to supervise MUFG Bank's plans to enhance its internal controls and compliance program relating to OFAC sanctions requirements. The Stipulation and Consent with the OCC followed MUFG's conversion of the U.S. Branches and Agencies of MUFG Bank and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, including MUFG Bank's New York Branch, from state-licensed branches and agencies under the supervision of state regulatory agencies, including NYDFS, to federally licensed branches and agencies under the supervision of the OCC. MUFG Bank is undertaking necessary actions relating to these matters. In addition, MUFG Bank is currently engaged in litigation with NYDFS with regard to the conversion of its New York Branch license as well as purported violations of law alleged to have occurred prior to the federal license conversion. These developments or other similar events may result in additional regulatory actions against us or agreements to make significant settlement payments.

We have received requests and subpoenas for information from government agencies in some jurisdictions that are conducting investigations into past submissions made by panel members, including us, to the bodies that set various interbank benchmark rates as well as investigations into foreign exchange related practices of global financial institutions. We are cooperating with these investigations and have been conducting an internal investigation among other things. In connection with these matters, we and other panel members and global financial institutions have been named as defendants in a number of civil lawsuits, including putative class actions, in the United States. These developments or other similar events may expose us to significant adverse financial and other consequences.

**20. Risks relating to regulatory developments or changes in laws or rules, including accounting rules, governmental policies and economic controls**

We conduct our business subject to current regulations (including laws, regulations, accounting standards, policies, customary business practices and interpretations in Japan and other regions where we operate, as well as global financial regulatory standards) and risks associated with changes in such regulations. Future regulatory changes and situations arising as a result of regulatory changes may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. However, the type, nature and extent of the impact of any future regulatory changes and situations that may arise as a result are difficult to predict and beyond our control.

**21. Risks relating to transactions with counterparties in countries designated as state sponsors of terrorism**

We, through our banking subsidiaries, enter into transactions with entities in or affiliated with Iran and other countries designated by the U.S. Department of State as state sponsors of terrorism. In addition, a banking subsidiary has a representative office in Iran.

U.S. law generally prohibits or limits U.S. persons from doing business with state sponsors of terrorism. In addition, we are aware of initiatives by U.S. governmental entities and U.S. institutional investors, such as pension funds, to restrict transactions with or investments in 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 business with U.S. governmental entities, U.S. institutional investors, such as pension funds, and entities subject to such restrictions as customers or as investors in our shares. In addition, depending on socio-political developments, our reputation may suffer because of our associations with these countries. The above circumstances may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and the price of our shares.

The U.S. sanctions against Iran apply to prohibit, among other things, U.S. persons from conducting transactions relating to Iran, subject to limited exceptions. In addition, in May 2018, the United States withdrew from participation in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. As a result of this withdrawal, the United States is again threatening to impose potentially severe secondary sanctions against non-U.S. persons who engage in or facilitate a broad range of transactions and activities involving Iran. We will continue to monitor and implement measures to address this heightened risk of U.S. measures, including any possible secondary sanctions.

Companies registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (including non-U.S. companies) are subject to the disclosure requirement relating to certain Iran-related transactions. Moreover, certain Japanese sanctions measures are in effect, including freezing the assets of persons involved in Iran's sensitive nuclear activities and development of nuclear weapon delivery systems. We continue to work to improve our policies and procedures to comply with such regulatory requirements. There remains a risk of potential regulatory action against us, however, if regulators perceive our policies and procedures not to be in compliance with applicable regulations. For more information on the relevant regulatory actions, please refer to 19. Risks of receiving potential claims or sanctions regarding inappropriate or illegal practices or other conduct from our customers or regulatory authorities.

## 22. Risks relating to regulatory capital ratio and other related requirements

### (1) Capital ratio requirements and adverse factors

Since the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, we have been subject to capital adequacy requirements adopted in Japan in accordance with Basel III: A global regulatory framework for more resilient banks and banking systems (Basel III). Compared to the previous capital adequacy requirements (Basel II), Basel III places greater importance on the quality of capital, and is designed, among other things, to increase capital levels by raising the level of minimum capital ratio requirements and introduce a framework to promote the conservation of capital where dividends and other distributions are constrained when capital levels fall within a prescribed buffer range. Basel III capital adequacy requirements are being introduced in Japan in phases starting in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. Since we have international operations, our consolidated capital ratios are subject to the capital requirements applicable to internationally active banks set forth in the capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the Financial Services Agency of Japan (FSA) for bank holding companies (the FSA Public Notice No. 20 released in 2006). In addition, since our bank subsidiaries, MUFG Bank and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking, have international operations, their consolidated and non-consolidated capital ratios are subject to the capital requirements applicable to internationally active banks on a consolidated and non-consolidated basis under the capital adequacy guidelines adopted by the FSA for banks (the FSA Public Notice No. 19 released in 2006).

If our or our subsidiary banks' capital ratios fall below required levels, the FSA may require us to take a variety of corrective actions, including abstention from making capital distributions and suspension of all or a part of our business operations.

In addition, some of our bank subsidiaries are subject to the capital adequacy rules of various foreign countries, including the United States, and if their capital ratios fall below the required levels, the local regulators will require them to take a variety of corrective actions.

Factors that will affect our capital ratios, including the capital ratios of our bank subsidiaries, include:

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

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

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

adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates,

adverse revisions to the capital ratio requirements,

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

other adverse developments.

(2) Regulatory developments

The Financial Stability Board has identified us as one of the globally systemically important banks ( G-SIBs ). The banks that are included in the list of G-SIBs will be subject to a capital surcharge to varying degrees depending on the bucket to which each bank is allocated, and the capital surcharge requirement is being implemented in phases from 2016. As the list of G-SIBs is expected to be updated annually, we may be required to meet stricter capital ratio requirements.

(3) Deferred tax assets

Under the capital adequacy guidelines which have been revised in connection with the adoption of Basel III as discussed above, deferred tax assets can be included as a capital item when calculating capital ratios up to an amount calculable based on Common Equity Tier 1 instrument and reserve items and regulatory adjustment items. If and to the extent the amount of deferred tax assets exceeds this limit and cannot be included in Common Equity Tier 1 capital, our and our banking subsidiaries' capital ratios can decrease.

(4) Capital raising

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

(5) Total loss absorbing capacity in resolution

In November 2015, the Financial Stability Board issued the final Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity ( TLAC ) standard for global systemically important banks, or G-SIBs, including us. The standard will require G-SIBs to hold TLAC above a minimum ratio starting in 2019. This standard will be applied in addition to the regulatory capital ratio standard and may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In accordance with the FSA's explanatory paper, which was published in April 2016 and revised in April 2018, outlining its approach for the introduction of the TLAC framework in Japan, our senior debt securities are intended to qualify as TLAC debt due in part to their structural subordination upon the implementation of regulations under legislation enacted to introduce the TLAC standard in Japan. However, specific requirements of such legislation and regulations have not yet been finalized, and the FSA's approach may be modified as a result of international regulatory discussions and other developments.





**23. Risks relating to our pension plans**

If the fair value of our pension plan assets declines or our investment return decreases, if there is a change in the actuarial assumptions on which the calculations of the projected pension obligations are based, or if a revision is made to the accounting standards applicable to pension plans, we may incur losses. In addition, unrecognized prior service costs may be incurred if our pension plans are amended. Changes in the interest rate environment and other factors may also adversely affect the amount of our unfunded pension obligations and annual funding costs. Any of the foregoing may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

**24. Risks relating to loss or leakage of confidential information**

We are required to appropriately handle customer information in accordance with the Banking Law and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan. In addition, as an institution possessing personal information, we are required to protect personal information in compliance with the Personal Information Protection Law and the Act on the Use of Personal Identification Numbers in the Administration of Government Affairs.

In the event that customer information or our confidential information is lost or leaked due to such causes as inappropriate management, cyber-attacks or other forms of unauthorized access, or computer viruses, we may be subject to penalties, administrative sanctions and other direct losses such as compensation paid to customers who suffer economic losses and emotional distress. In addition, news coverage of such an incident will expose us to reputational risk, resulting in loss of customer and market confidence. If our business environment deteriorates as a result of the foregoing, our business, financial condition and results of operations may suffer.

**25. Risks relating to our reputation**

Our reputation is critical in maintaining our relationships with customers, investors, regulators and the general public. Our reputation may be damaged because of various causes, including compliance failures, misconduct or inappropriate act by a director, officer or employee, failure to properly address potential conflicts of interest, litigation, system problems, criminal activities and other misconduct committed by third parties fraudulently using the names of our group companies, the actions of customers and counterparties over which we have limited or no control, and inappropriate customary practices, and abuses of our dominant bargaining position in our dealings with customers. If we are unable to prevent or properly address these issues, we may lose existing or prospective customers and investors, and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

**26. Risks relating to retaining qualified employees**

As our operations become more globalized and complex, it is becoming increasingly important for us to hire and retain highly skilled personnel and train them, but our failure to hire and retain the personnel that we need or train them may adversely affect our operations and operating results.

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**Additional Japanese GAAP Financial Information for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018**

**1. Significant Accounting Policies Applied to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

I. Scope of consolidation

(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 209

Principal companies:

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation ACOM CO., LTD.	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd.  Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.
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(Changes in the scope of consolidation in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018)

In the current fiscal year, Japan Digital Design, Inc. and five other companies were newly included in the scope of consolidation due to new establishment or other reasons.

In the current fiscal year, MUFG Capital Finance 4 Limited and nine other companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation due to liquidation or other reasons.

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. changed its name to MUFG Bank, Ltd. as of April 1, 2018.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries: None

(3) Entities not regarded as subsidiaries even though Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. ( MUFG ) owns the majority of voting rights:

Hygeia Co., Ltd.

OiDE CapiSEA, Inc.

OiDE Adjubilee, Inc.

A&M Drug Development, LLC

OiDE RYO-UN Co, Inc.

(Reasons for excluding from the scope of consolidation)

These entities were not treated as subsidiaries because they were established as property management agents for land trust projects without any intent to control, or because MUFG's consolidated venture capital subsidiaries owned the majority of voting rights primarily to benefit from the appreciation of their investments resulting from growth of the

investees businesses without any intent to control.

## II. Application of the equity method

(1) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method: None

(2) Number of equity method affiliates: 56

Principal companies:

Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Company Limited

Morgan Stanley

(Changes in the scope of application of the equity method in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018)

In the current fiscal year, BOT LEASE MEXICO S.A. DE C.V. and two other companies were newly included in the scope of application of the equity method due to new establishment or other reasons.

In the current fiscal year, Aberdeen Asset Management PLC and four other companies were excluded from the scope of application of the equity method due to decreases in the ratios of voting rights held by MUFG following share exchange transactions or other reasons.

(3) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for under the equity method: None

(4) Number of affiliates not accounted for under the equity method: None

(5) Entities not regarded as affiliates in which MUFG owns 20% to 50% of their voting rights:  
Hirosaki Co., Ltd.

EDP Corporation

ISLE Co., Ltd.

AKITAYA Co., Ltd.

Sanriku Resort Co., LTD.

Fun Place Co., Ltd.

Shonai Paradiso Co., LTD

(Reasons for excluding from the scope of affiliates)

These entities were not regarded as affiliates because MUFG's consolidated venture capital subsidiaries owned 20% to 50% of voting rights primarily to benefit from the appreciation of their investments resulting from growth or restructuring of the investees' businesses without any intent to control.

### III. The balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries

(1) The balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries were as follows:

August 31:	1 subsidiary
October 31:	1 subsidiary
December 31:	124 subsidiaries
January 24:	9 subsidiaries
March 31:	74 subsidiaries

(Changes in the balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries)

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, MUFG Bank (Europe) N.V. and three other companies changed its balance sheet date from December 31 to March 31, making it consistent with the consolidated balance sheet date. For the accounting period for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the subsidiaries were consolidated based on their financial statements for the fifteen months from January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

(2) A subsidiary whose balance sheet date is August 31 was consolidated based on its preliminary financial statements as of February 28.

A subsidiary whose balance sheet date is October 31 was consolidated based on its preliminary financial statements as of January 31.

The remaining subsidiaries were consolidated based on their financial statements as of their respective balance sheet dates.

Adjustments were made to the consolidated financial statements to reflect the significant transactions that occurred between the balance sheet dates of the subsidiaries and the consolidated balance sheet date.

#### IV. Accounting policies

##### (1) Trading assets and Trading liabilities; Trading income and expenses

Transactions involving short-term fluctuations or arbitrage opportunities in interest rates, currency exchange rates, market prices of financial instruments or other market indices ( trading purposes ) are presented in Trading assets and Trading liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet on a trade-date basis, and gains and losses from trading transactions (interest and dividends, gains or losses on sales and gains or losses on valuation) are presented in Trading income and Trading expenses on the consolidated statement of income.

Trading assets and trading liabilities are stated at their fair values on the consolidated balance sheet date.

(2) Securities

- (a) Debt securities being held to maturity are stated at amortized cost (using the straight-line method) computed using the moving-average method. Available-for-sale securities are primarily stated at their quoted market prices on the consolidated balance sheet date (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily using the moving-average method), and available-for-sale securities whose fair values cannot be reliably determined are stated at acquisition costs computed using the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities are included directly in net assets, net of applicable income taxes, except in the case of application of the fair value hedge accounting method, in which the change in fair value recognized is recorded in current earnings.

- (b) Securities included in trust assets in money held in trust are accounted for under the same basis as noted above in Notes (1) and (2)(a).

Net unrealized gains (losses) on securities in money held in trust, which are not held for trading purposes or held to maturity, are included directly in net assets, net of applicable income taxes.

(3) Derivatives

Derivative transactions (excluding those for trading purposes) are calculated primarily at fair value.

(4) Depreciation and amortization of fixed assets

- (a) Tangible fixed assets (except for lease assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets of MUFG and its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and trust banking subsidiaries is computed using the declining-balance method. The useful lives are primarily estimated as follows:

Buildings: 15 to 50 years

Equipment: 2 to 20 years

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets of other consolidated subsidiaries is computed primarily using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives.

- (b) Intangible fixed assets (except for lease assets)

Amortization of intangible fixed assets is computed using the straight-line method.

Development costs for internally used software are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of primarily 3 to 10 years.

(c) Lease assets

Depreciation or amortization of lease assets in Tangible fixed assets or Intangible fixed assets of the finance leases other than those that are deemed to transfer the ownership of leased property to the lessees is computed using the straight-line method over the lease periods with zero residual value unless residual value is guaranteed by the corresponding lease contracts.

(5) Deferred assets

Bond issuance costs and stock issuance costs are expensed as incurred.



(6) Allowance for credit losses

Principal domestic consolidated subsidiaries determine the allowance for credit losses in accordance with the internal standards for self-assessment of asset quality and the internal standards for write-offs and provisions.

For claims on borrowers that have entered into bankruptcy, special liquidation proceedings or similar legal proceedings or whose notes have been dishonored and suspended from processing through clearing houses ( bankrupt borrowers ) or borrowers that are not legally or formally bankrupt but are regarded as substantially in a similar condition ( virtually bankrupt borrowers ), allowances are provided based on the amount of claims, after the write-offs as stated below, net of expected amounts to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees.

For claims on borrowers that are not yet legally or formally bankrupt but deemed to have a high possibility of becoming bankrupt ( likely to become bankrupt borrowers ), where the amounts of principal repayments and interest payments cannot be reasonably estimated from borrower s cash flows, allowances are provided based on an overall solvency assessment of the claims, net of expected amounts to be collected through the disposal of collateral and the execution of guarantees.

For claims on likely to become bankrupt borrowers and claims on borrowers requiring close monitoring, where the amounts of principal repayments and interest payments can be reasonably estimated from the borrower s cash flows, allowances are provided in an amount equal to the difference between the book value of the claims and the relevant cash flows discounted by the initial contractual interest rates.

For other claims, allowances are provided based on historical credit loss experience.

For claims originated in certain foreign countries, additional allowances are provided based on an assessment of political and economic conditions of these countries.

All claims are assessed by the relevant branches and credit supervision departments in accordance with the internal standards for self-assessment of asset quality. The credit review department, which is independent from those operating sections, subsequently audits these assessments.

For claims on bankrupt borrowers and virtually bankrupt borrowers, the amount of claims exceeding the estimated value of collateral or guarantees, which is deemed uncollectible, is written-off. The total amount of write-offs was ¥361,108 million. (¥377,463 million as of March 31, 2017).

Consolidated subsidiaries not adopting the procedures stated above provide for allowances based on their historical credit loss experience for collectively assessed claims and based on individual assessments of the possibility of collection for specific deteriorated claims.

(7) Reserve for bonuses

Reserve for bonuses, which is provided for future bonus payments to employees, is recorded in the amount deemed to have accrued based on the estimated amount of bonuses as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(8) Reserve for bonuses to directors

Reserve for bonuses to directors, which is provided for future bonus payments to directors, is recorded in the amount deemed to have accrued based on the estimated amount of bonuses as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(9) Reserve for stocks payment

Reserve for stocks payment, which is provided for future payments of compensation under the stock compensation plan for directors and officers of MUFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries, is recorded in the amount deemed to have accrued based on the estimated amount of compensation as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(10) Reserve for retirement benefits to directors

Reserve for retirement benefits to directors, which is provided for future payments of retirement benefits to directors of consolidated subsidiaries, is recorded in the amount deemed to have accrued based on the estimated amount of benefits as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(11) Reserve for loyalty award credits

Reserve for loyalty award credits, which is provided for the future redemption of points awarded to customers through Super IC Cards, etc., is calculated by rationally estimating an amount that will be redeemed in the future based on the monetary amount converted from the awarded but unused points, and is recorded in the appropriate amount as a reserve.

(12) Reserve for contingent losses

Reserve for contingent losses, which is provided for possible losses from contingent events related to off-balance sheet transactions and various litigation and regulatory matters, is calculated by estimating the impact of such contingent events. This reserve also includes future claims for repayment of excess interest payments on consumer loans that are estimated based on the past repayments, the pending claims and other factors.

(13) Reserves under special laws

Reserves under special laws represent the reserve for contingent liabilities from derivative financial instruments transactions executed for clients, which are recorded in accordance with Article 46-5-1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and Article 175 of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Financial Instruments Business.

(14) Retirement benefits

In calculating benefit obligation, the portion of projected benefit obligation attributed to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 is determined using the benefit formula basis.

Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over a fixed period, primarily over 10 years, within the employees' average remaining service period.

Net actuarial gains (losses) are amortized using the straight-line method over a fixed period, primarily over 10 years, within the employees' average remaining service period, beginning in the subsequent fiscal year after its occurrence.

For certain overseas branches of domestic consolidated subsidiaries and some of consolidated subsidiaries, net defined benefit liability and retirement benefit expenses are calculated by the simplified method.

(15) Translation of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies or booked at overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries are translated into yen primarily at exchange rates prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date, except for investments in non-consolidated affiliates which are translated into yen at exchange rates prevailing at the acquisition dates.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of other consolidated subsidiaries are translated into yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the respective balance sheet date.

(16) Leasing transactions

(As lessees)

Domestic consolidated subsidiaries finance leases other than those that are deemed to transfer the ownership of leased property to the lessees are accounted for in a similar way to purchases, and depreciation for lease assets is computed using the straight-line method over the lease term with zero residual value unless residual value is guaranteed by the corresponding lease contracts.

(As lessors)

Finance leases other than those that are deemed to transfer the ownership of leased property to the lessees are accounted for in a similar way to sales and income and expenses related to such leases are recognized by allocating interest equivalents to applicable fiscal periods instead of recording sales as Other ordinary income.

(17) Hedge accounting

(a) Hedge accounting for interest rate risks

Domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries have adopted the deferred hedge accounting method for hedging transactions to hedge interest rate risks arising from financial assets and liabilities. Portfolio hedging or individual hedging, as described in the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ( JICPA ) Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, Treatment of Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry (February 13, 2002) and JICPA Accounting Committee Report No. 14, Practical Guidelines for Accounting for Financial Instruments (January 31, 2000), are primarily applied to determine hedged items.

With respect to hedging transactions to offset fluctuations in the fair value of fixed rate deposits, loans and other instruments, hedging instruments (e.g. interest rate swaps) are designated to hedged items individually or collectively by their maturities in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24. With respect to hedging transactions to offset fluctuations in fair value of fixed rate bonds classified as available-for-sale securities, hedging instruments (e.g. interest rate swaps) are designated to hedged items collectively by the type of bond. Since material terms related to hedged items and hedging instruments are substantially identical, and such hedging transactions are deemed highly effective, the assessment of effectiveness is based on the similarity of the terms.

With respect to hedging transactions to fix the cash flows related to floating rate deposits, loans and other instruments as well as forecasted transactions related to short-term fixed rate deposits, loans and other instruments, hedging instruments (e.g. interest rate swaps) are designated to hedged items collectively by interest rate indices and tenors in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24. Since material terms related to hedged items and hedging instruments are substantially identical, and such hedging transactions are deemed highly effective, the assessment of effectiveness is based on the similarity of the terms. The effectiveness of hedging transactions is also assessed by the correlation between factors that cause fluctuations in interest rates of hedged items and those of hedging instruments.

(b) Hedge accounting for foreign currency risks

Domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries have adopted the deferred hedge accounting method for hedging foreign currency risks arising from financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Portfolio hedging is applied to determine hedged items as described in JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25 Treatment of Accounting and Auditing concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry (July 29, 2002). Hedging instruments (e.g. currency swaps and forward exchange contracts) are designated to hedged items collectively by currencies.

Portfolio hedging and individual hedging are applied to hedge foreign currency risks arising from equity investments in foreign subsidiaries and foreign affiliates, and available-for-sale securities (other than bonds) denominated in foreign currencies. Monetary claims and liabilities denominated in the same foreign currencies or forward exchange contracts are used as hedging instruments. As for the hedge accounting method applied to equity investments in foreign subsidiaries and foreign affiliates, foreign currency translation differences arising from hedging instruments are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments. The fair value hedge accounting method is applied to available-for-sale securities (other than bonds) denominated in foreign currencies.

(c) Hedge accounting for stock price fluctuation risks

Individual hedging is applied to hedge market fluctuation risks arising from strategic equity securities held by domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries. Instruments such as total return swaps are used as hedging instruments. The effectiveness of hedging transactions is assessed by the correlation between changes in fair value of hedged items and changes in fair value of hedging instruments. The fair value hedge accounting method is applied.

(d) Transactions among consolidated subsidiaries

Derivative transactions including interest rate swaps and currency swaps which are designated as hedging instruments among consolidated subsidiaries or between trading accounts and other accounts (or among internal sections) are not eliminated from the consolidated statements of income or valuation difference, but are recognized as related gains or losses or deferred under hedge accounting because these derivative transactions meet certain criteria under JICPA Industry Audit Committee Reports No. 24 and No. 25 and are regarded as equivalent to external third-party cover transactions.

(18) Amortization of goodwill

Goodwill was primarily amortized using the straight-line method over 20 years beginning in the period of the acquisition. Other goodwill with insignificant balance was amortized as incurred.

(19) Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statements of cash flows are defined as Cash and due from banks on the consolidated balance sheet, excluding time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits in other banks.

(20) Consumption taxes

National and local consumption taxes are excluded from transaction amounts of MUFG and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries. Non-deductible portions of consumption taxes on the purchases of tangible fixed assets are expensed when incurred.

(21) Adoption of consolidated taxation system

MUFG and some of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the consolidated taxation system.

(22) Accounting of bills discounted and rediscounted

Bills discounted and rediscounted are accounted for as financial trading in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24.

(23) Accounting standard for foreign subsidiaries

If the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ( IFRS ) or the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States ( U.S. GAAP ), such financial statements are used in the consolidated accounting process.

If the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in each domicile country and not in accordance with IFRS or U.S. GAAP, the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are mainly rearranged in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Adjustments are also made when necessary in the consolidated accounting process.

## 2. Additional Information

(A Board Incentive Plan ( BIP ) for directors and officers)

### I. Outline of the plan

MUFG has implemented a performance-based director and officer stock compensation plan using a BIP trust. The plan is designed to prevent excessive risk-taking and raise motivation to contribute to both short-term and medium- to long-term improvement of financial results, thereby enabling sustainable growth and medium- to long-term enhancement of the enterprise value of the MUFG Group.

The plan's beneficiaries are directors and officers of MUFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries who satisfy prescribed beneficiary requirements. The trust entrusted with funds approved by the Compensation Committee of MUFG, together with funds contributed by certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, Acquisition Funds ), acquired shares of MUFG in the stock market with the Acquisition Funds.

During the trust period, in accordance with the prescribed share delivery rules, points are allocated to the beneficiaries, and the beneficiaries receive the delivery of shares of MUFG in the number representing a certain percentage of their respective allocated points. In addition, in accordance with the provisions of the trust agreement, the shares of MUFG representing the remaining points are liquidated within the trust, and the beneficiaries receive cash in the amount equal to the liquidated share price.

### II. Shares of MUFG remaining in the trust

At the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the carrying amount and number of shares which remain in the trust are ¥16,567 million and 28,733 thousand shares, respectively (¥17,635 million and 30,532 thousand shares, respectively, at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017), and are included in the treasury stock reported as part of total net assets.

(Strategic investment in Danamon)

### I. Outline of the investment

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. ( the Bank ), a consolidated subsidiary of MUFG, entered into conditional share purchase agreements with Asia Financial (Indonesia) Pte. Ltd. ( AFI ) and other entities (together with AFI, the Sellers ) on December 26, 2017, to acquire their 73.8% equity interests in Indonesian bank PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk. ( Danamon ), subject to applicable regulatory approvals.

### II. Objectives of the transaction

The Bank intends to establish an integrated and comprehensive services platform that serves as a gateway for clients wishing to make inroads into Indonesia's burgeoning economy as well as local companies keen on expanding into the region. This investment is also expected to strategically allow the Bank to benefit from Danamon's foothold in the developing local retail and small and medium enterprises (SME) segments to deepen its banking franchise in Indonesia.



III. Outline of proposed transaction

This strategic investment by the Bank is expected to be executed through three steps (the Proposed Transaction), and the completion of the Proposed Transaction is expected to result in the Bank becoming the largest shareholder in Danamon and Danamon becoming a consolidated subsidiary of the Bank.

Step 1: On December 29, 2017, the Bank acquired an initial 19.9% equity interest in Danamon from the Sellers based on a price of IDR 8,323 (approximately ¥70) per share and at an investment amount of IDR 15,875 billion (approximately ¥133 billion). The price was based on a price book-value ratio of 2.0 calculated on the basis of Danamon's net assets as of September 30, 2017, with certain adjustments applied. AFI remained the majority shareholder in Danamon upon closing of Step 1.

The Bank classifies the shares it holds in Danamon as available-for-sale securities.

Step 2: The Bank is expected to acquire an additional 20.1% to increase its equity interest in Danamon to 40% based on regulatory approvals and other relevant approvals. This step is expected to close by September of 2018.

The price for Danamon's shares in Step 2 will be based on a similar approach as Step 1.

Step 3: Upon completion of Step 2, the Bank intends to seek the necessary approvals to increase its equity interest in Danamon above 40%, and this will provide an opportunity for all other existing Danamon shareholders to either remain as shareholders or receive cash from the Bank. With the closing of Step 3, the Bank's final equity interest in Danamon is expected to be over 73.8%.

The price for Danamon's shares in Step 3 will be based on a similar approach as Step 1.

#### IV. Overview of Danamon

Corporate name:	PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk.
Name and title of representative:	Sng Seow Wah, President Director
Location:	Jakarta Indonesia
Date of establishment:	July 16, 1956
Business description:	Banking services
Paid-in capital:	IDR 5,901,122 million (as of December 31, 2016)
Number of shares outstanding:	9,584,643,365 shares (as of December 31, 2016)
Fiscal year end:	December 31

Financial summary of Danamon for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016:

	(millions of IDR)
Operating income:	26,554,900
Net operating income:	4,934,212
Net income attributable to shareholders:	2,669,480
Total assets:	174,086,730
Net equity:	36,377,972

(Notes)

1. Operating income refers to the total of Interest income, Insurance premium income and Other operating income.
2. The above figures are presented based on Regulation of Financial Service Authority ( POJK ) No. 6/POJK.03/2015 dated 31 March 2015 regarding Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports and its amendment of POJK No. 32/POJK.03/2016 dated 8 August 2016, and the Copy of Circular Letter of Financial Service Authority ( SEOJK ) No. 43/SEOJK.03/2016 dated 28 September 2016.

(Accounting Standards Update ( ASU ) No. 2018-02 by the Financial Accounting Standards Board)

In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, MUFG adopted early ASU No. 2018-02 (Income Statement Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220)) for the financial statements of its overseas subsidiaries and affiliates, to which U.S. GAAP apply.

Upon the adoption described above, MUFG reclassified the income tax effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on items within accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings, in accordance with the ASU.

As a result, retained earnings increased by ¥34,063 million, net unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities decreased by ¥7,814 million, net deferred gains on hedging instruments decreased by ¥3,495 million, foreign currency translation adjustments decreased by ¥589 million, remeasurements of defined benefit plans decreased by ¥16,867 million, and debt value adjustments of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates decreased by ¥5,296 million in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018.

**3. Consolidated Balance Sheets****I. Equity securities and other capital investments in affiliates**

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Equity securities	¥ 2,743,181	¥ 2,752,569
Other capital investments in affiliates	12,099	17,501

**II. Securities borrowed under securities borrowing transactions and securities purchased under resale agreements where the borrowers or purchasers have the right to dispose of the securities through sale or re-pledging without any restrictions**

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Securities re-pledged	¥ 15,612,607	¥ 15,221,170
Securities re-loaned	483,330	820,604
Securities held without disposition	7,187,773	6,253,815

Bank acceptance bills discounted, commercial bills discounted, documentary bills discounted and foreign currency bills bought discounted with the right to dispose of the bills discounted through sale or re-pledging without any restrictions

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Bills discounted (face value)	¥ 1,368,274	¥ 1,407,163
Foreign currency bills bought which were re-discounted upon transfer		

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Foreign currency bills re-discounted (face value)	¥ 3,936	¥ 3,065

**III. Loans to bankrupt borrowers and Non-accrual delinquent loans included in Loans and bills discounted**

(in millions of yen)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Loans to bankrupt borrowers	¥ 46,498	¥ 50,351
Non-accrual delinquent loans	738,103	614,955

Loans to bankrupt borrowers are loans, after write-offs, to bankrupt borrowers as defined in Article 96-1-3-1 to 5 and 96-1-4 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Corporate Tax Law (No. 97 in 1965) on which accrued interest income is not recognized ( Non-accrual loans ) as there is substantial doubt as to the collection of principal and/or interest because of delinquencies in payment of principal and/or interest for a significant period of time or for some other reasons.

Non-accrual delinquent loans represent non-accrual loans other than loans to bankrupt borrowers and loans renegotiated at concessionary terms including reduction or deferral of interest payments, to assist borrowers in improving their financial condition.

#### IV. Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more	¥ 46,301	¥ 29,193

Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more represent loans whose principal and/or interest payments have been past due for 3 months or more, other than loans to bankrupt borrowers and non-accrual delinquent loans.

## V. Restructured loans

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Restructured loans	¥ 708,354	¥ 577,277

Restructured loans represent loans renegotiated at concessionary terms including interest rate reductions, deferral of interest payments, deferral of principal repayments, waivers of loan claims, and other negotiated terms that are favorable to the borrower, for the purpose of business reconstruction of or support for the borrower, other than loans to bankrupt borrowers, non-accrual delinquent loans and accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more.

## VI. Total of loans to bankrupt borrowers, non-accrual delinquent loans, accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more and restructured loans

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Total of loans to bankrupt borrowers, non-accrual delinquent loans, accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more and restructured loans	¥ 1,539,258	¥ 1,271,777

The amounts provided in Notes III to VI above represent gross amounts before the deduction of allowance for credit losses.

## VII. Assets pledged as collateral

Assets pledged as collateral and their relevant liabilities as of March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Assets pledged as collateral:		
Cash and due from banks	¥ 4,488	¥ 2,657
Trading assets	245,382	200,189
Securities	3,962,434	1,666,189
Loans and bills discounted	10,536,127	12,803,741
Total	¥ 14,748,433	¥ 14,672,777
Relevant liabilities to above assets:		
Deposits	¥ 797,577	¥ 593,601
Call money and bills sold		4,930
Trading liabilities	17,224	18,473
Borrowed money	13,484,211	13,268,889

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Bonds payable	11,474	6,229
Other liabilities	11,009	2,804
Acceptances and guarantees	12,342	10,843

In addition to the above, the following assets were pledged as collateral for cash settlements and other transactions or as deposits for margin accounts for futures and other transactions:

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Cash and due from banks	¥ 4,319	¥ 2,605
Monetary claims bought	252,692	
Trading assets	135,299	550,797
Securities	7,660,643	11,853,325
Loans and bills discounted	6,863,728	8,007,507

Furthermore, the following assets were sold under repurchase agreements or loaned under securities lending with cash collateral as of March 31, 2017 and 2018:

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Trading assets	¥ 2,731,690	¥ 2,384,656
Securities	15,107,468	16,295,738
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 17,839,158</b>	<b>¥ 18,680,394</b>
Relevant liabilities to above assets:		
Payables under repurchase agreements	¥ 7,539,867	¥ 9,079,859
Payables under securities lending transactions	4,339,644	6,688,298

VIII. Overdraft facilities and commitment lines of credit are binding contracts under which MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries have obligations to disburse funds up to predetermined limits upon the borrower's request as long as there have been no breach of contracts. The total amount of the unused portion of these facilities as of March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018 was as follows:

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Unused overdraft facilities and commitment lines of credit	¥ 88,770,960	¥ 84,324,655

The total amount of the unused portion does not necessarily represent actual future cash requirements because many of these contracts are expected to expire without being drawn upon. In addition, most of these contracts include clauses that allow MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries to decline the borrower's request for disbursement or decrease contracted limits for cause, such as changes in financial condition or deterioration in the borrower's creditworthiness. MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries may request the borrowers to pledge real property and/or securities as collateral upon signing of the contract and will perform periodic monitoring on the borrower's business conditions in accordance with internal procedures, which may lead to renegotiation of the terms and conditions of the contracts and/or initiate the request for additional collateral and/or guarantees.





IX. In accordance with the Law concerning Revaluation of Land (the Law ) (No. 34, March 31, 1998), land used for business operations of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries has been revalued as of the dates indicated below. The total excess from revaluation, net of income taxes corresponding to the excess that were recognized as Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation, is stated as Land revaluation excess in net assets. Land revaluation excess includes MUFG's share of affiliated companies Land revaluation excess.

Dates of revaluation:

Domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries: March 31, 1998.

Domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries: March 31, 1998, December 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002.

The method of revaluation as set forth in Article 3, Paragraph 3 of the Law :

Fair values are determined based on (1) published land price under the Land Price Publication Law stipulated in Article 2-1 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law concerning Revaluation of Land ( Ordinance ) (No. 119, March 31, 1998), (2) standard land price determined on measurement spots under the Enforcement Ordinance of National Land Planning Law stipulated in Article 2-2 of the Ordinance, (3) land price determined by the method established and published by the Director General of the National Tax Agency in order to calculate land value that is used for determining taxable amounts subject to landholding tax articulated in Article 16 of the Landholding Tax Law stipulated in Article 2-4 of the Ordinance with price adjustments by shape and time and (4) appraisal by certified real estate appraisers stipulated in Article 2-5 of the Ordinance with price adjustments for time.

In addition, some of MUFG affiliates that were accounted for under the equity method conducted a revaluation for land used for business operations on March 31, 2002.

X. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets	¥ 1,222,436	¥ 1,258,675

XI. Deferred gains on tangible fixed assets deducted for tax purposes

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Deferred gains on tangible fixed assets	¥ 89,249	¥ 88,927
Deferred gains on tangible fixed assets for the fiscal year	¥ 1,846	¥

XII. Subordinated borrowings with the special provision which ranks below other debts with regard to fulfillment of obligation included in Borrowed money

(in millions of yen)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Subordinated borrowings	¥ 597,795	¥ 410,701

XIII. Subordinated bonds included in Bonds payable

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Subordinated bonds	¥ 2,940,994	¥ 3,561,586

XIV. The principal amount of money trusts entrusted to domestic trust banking subsidiaries, for which repayment of the principal to the customers was guaranteed

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Principal-guaranteed money trusts	¥6,678,398	¥ 7,105,161

XV. Guarantee obligations for private placement bonds (provided in accordance with the Article 2-3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) among the bonds and other securities included in Securities

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Guarantee obligations for private placement bonds	¥ 563,884	¥ 489,114

XVI. Contingent liabilities  
(Litigation)

In the ordinary course of business, MUFG is subject to various litigation and regulatory matters. In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, MUFG establishes a Reserve for Contingent Losses arising from litigation and regulatory matters when they are determined to be probable in their occurrences and the probable loss amount can be reasonably estimated. Based upon current knowledge and consultation with counsel, management believes the eventual outcome of such litigation and regulatory matters, where losses are probable and the probable loss amounts can be reasonably estimated, would not have a material adverse effect on the MUFG's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Management also believes the amount of loss that is reasonably possible, but not probable, from various litigation and regulatory matters is not material to MUFG's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

#### 4. Consolidated Statements of Income

I. Other ordinary income for the periods indicated included the following:

	(in millions of yen)			
	For the fiscal year ended March 31,			
	2017	2018		
Equity in earnings of the equity method investees	¥ 244,453	¥ 242,885		
Gains on sales of equity securities	171,875	174,633		

II. Other ordinary expenses for the periods indicated included the following:

	(in millions of yen)			
	For the fiscal year ended March 31,			
	2017	2018		
Write-offs of loans	¥ 136,423	¥ 161,192		
Losses on sales of equity securities	44,378	34,446		
Provision for reserve for contingent losses	270,318	20,678		

III. In relation to a restructuring of operating divisions of the domestic consolidated banking subsidiary, which is a reorganization of Retail Banking Business Unit and Corporate Banking Business Unit into Retail & Commercial Banking Business Unit and Japanese Corporate & Investment Banking Business Unit, and business transformation through the use of digital technology, based on the MUFG Re-Imagining Strategy published on May 15, 2017, the domestic consolidated banking subsidiary reevaluated the profitability of its domestic operating assets.

As a result of the reevaluation, it was determined that carrying amounts of these operating assets were unlikely to be recovered, and impairment losses were recorded.

In addition, impairment losses were recorded on some of the domestic consolidated banking subsidiary's operating assets in relation to a reform of domestic customer interface channels, since it was determined that carrying amounts of these operating assets were unlikely to be recovered.

The amount of these impairment losses were ¥43,013 million (they were comprised of ¥25,526 million of loss on buildings, ¥15,931 million of loss on land, and ¥1,555 million of loss on other intangible fixed assets).

The domestic consolidated banking subsidiary groups assets at each branch level, which is the lowest level continuously managing its incomes and expenses.

The recoverable amount is calculated using net realizable value which is basically determined by subtracting the expected disposal cost from the appraisal value based on the Real Estate Appraisal Standard.

Furthermore, impairment losses included a loss of ¥11,120 million recorded by domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiary, relating to the foreign subsidiary's customer relationships under the Trust Assets Business Unit.

The domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiary groups assets at the lowest level with independent cash flows based on business category.

Due to a decrease in acquired customer base, future cash flows of these customer relationships were reevaluated.

As a result of the reevaluation, it was determined that carrying amounts of these customer relationships were unlikely to be recovered, and impairment losses were recorded.

The recoverable amount is measured based on value in use, and calculated as future cash flows discounted at 11.9%.

**5. Comprehensive Income**

The components of other comprehensive income for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(in millions of yen)	
	2017	2018
<b>Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:</b>		
Gains (losses) arising during the year	¥ (167,755)	¥ 430,620
Reclassification adjustments to profits (losses)	(236,057)	(123,470)
Amount before income tax effect	(403,812)	307,150
Income tax effect	125,123	(99,129)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(278,689)</b>	<b>208,021</b>
<b>Deferred gains (losses) on derivatives under hedge accounting:</b>		
Gains (losses) arising during the year	(466,324)	(297,250)
Reclassification adjustments to profits (losses)	158,477	202,321
Adjustments to acquisition costs of assets	(2,798)	(87)
Amount before income tax effect	(310,645)	(95,016)
Income tax effect	98,195	30,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>(212,449)</b>	<b>(65,001)</b>
<b>Land revaluation surplus:</b>		
Gains (losses) arising during the year		
Reclassification adjustments to profits (losses)		
Amount before income tax effect		
Income tax effect	(21)	(57)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(21)</b>	<b>(57)</b>
<b>Foreign currency translation adjustments:</b>		
Gains (losses) arising during the year	(150,867)	(29,394)
Reclassification adjustments to profits (losses)	10,987	7,321
Amount before income tax effect	(139,880)	(22,073)
Income tax effect	(5,450)	(554)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(145,331)</b>	<b>(22,627)</b>
<b>Defined retirement benefit plans</b>		
Gains (losses) arising during the year	141,477	154,089
Reclassification adjustments to profits (losses)	53,672	58,559
Amount before income tax effect	195,150	212,648

Income tax effect	(60,589)	(67,113)
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,560</b>	<b>145,534</b>
Share of other comprehensive income in affiliates accounted for using the equity method:		
Gains (losses) arising during the year	(102,099)	(25,067)
Reclassification adjustments to profits (losses)	(26,411)	(5,849)
Adjustments to acquisition costs of assets		(2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(128,510)</b>	<b>(30,919)</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>¥ (630,441)</b>	<b>¥ 234,950</b>



**6. Consolidated Statements of Changes in Net Assets**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017

## I. Information on the class and number of issued shares and treasury stock

	(Thousand shares)				
	Number of shares as of April 1, 2016	Number of shares increased	Number of shares decreased	Number of shares as of March 31, 2017	Note
<b>Issued shares:</b>					
Common stock	14,168,853			14,168,853	
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,168,853</b>			<b>14,168,853</b>	
<b>Treasury stock:</b>					
Common stock	380,255	363,467	4,812	738,910	(Note 1 and 2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>380,255</b>	<b>363,467</b>	<b>4,812</b>	<b>738,910</b>	

(Note 1) The increase in the number of shares of common stock held in treasury by 363,467 thousand shares was mainly due to the acquisitions of shares pursuant to provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, the acquisition of shares for the BIP trust, the repurchases of shares in response to requests made by shareholders holding shares constituting less than one whole unit and an increase in the number of shares held by equity method affiliates. The decrease in the number of shares of common stock held in treasury by 4,812 thousand shares was mainly due to the delivery of shares upon the exercise of stock options, the sale of shares for the BIP trust, the sale of shares in response to requests made by shareholders holding shares constituting less than one whole unit, the sale of shares by equity method affiliates and a decrease in the number of shares held by equity method affiliates.

(Note 2) The number of shares of common stock as of March 31, 2017 includes 30,532 thousand shares held by the BIP trust. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the number of shares held by the BIP trust increased by 30,538 thousand shares and decreased by 5 thousand shares.

## II. Information on share subscription rights

Issuer	Type of share subscription	Class of shares to be issued	Number of shares subject to subscription rights		Balance as of March 31, 2017 (in millions of yen)
			Increase	Decrease	

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	rights	As of April 1, 2016	As of March 31, 2017	
MUFG	Stock options			391
Consolidated subsidiaries				16
<b>Total</b>				<b>407</b>

## III. Information on Cash Dividends

## (1) Cash dividends paid in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017

Date of approval	Type of stock	Total Dividends (in millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 29, 2016	Common stock	124,116	9	March 31, 2016	June 29, 2016
Meeting of Board of Directors on November 14, 2016	Common stock	122,440	9	September 30, 2016	December 5, 2016

(Note) The total dividend amount as resolved by the meeting of the Board of Directors on November 14, 2016 includes ¥169 million of dividends on the treasury stock held by the BIP trust.

## (2) Dividends the record date for which fell within the fiscal year and the effective date of which was after the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017

Date of approval	Type of stock	Total Dividends (in millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (yen)	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 29, 2017	Common stock	121,160	Retained earnings	9	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2017

(Note) The total dividend amount includes ¥274 million of dividends on the treasury stock held by the BIP trust.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

I. Information on the class and number of issued shares and treasury stock

	(Thousand shares)				
	Number of shares as of April 1, 2017	Number of shares increased	Number of shares decreased	Number of shares as of March 31, 2018	Note
<b>Issued shares:</b>					
Common stock	14,168,853		268,825	13,900,028	(Note 1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,168,853</b>		<b>268,825</b>	<b>13,900,028</b>	
<b>Treasury stock:</b>					
Common stock	738,910	270,301	272,073	737,138	(Note 2 and 3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>738,910</b>	<b>270,301</b>	<b>272,073</b>	<b>737,138</b>	

(Note 1) The decrease in the number of shares of common stock by 268,825 thousand shares was due to the cancellation of shares.

(Note 2) The increase in the number of shares of common stock held in treasury by 270,301 thousand shares was mainly due to the acquisitions of shares pursuant to provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, the acquisition of shares for the BIP trust, the repurchases of shares in response to requests made by shareholders holding shares constituting less than one whole unit and an increase in the number of shares held by equity method affiliates. The decrease in the number of shares of common stock held in treasury by 272,073 thousand shares was mainly due to the cancellation of shares, the sale of shares for the BIP trust, the delivery of shares upon the exercise of stock options, the sale of shares in response to requests made by shareholders holding shares constituting less than one whole unit and a decrease in the number of shares held by equity method affiliates.

(Note 3) The number of shares of common stock as of April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018 includes 30,532 thousand shares and 28,733 thousand shares held by the BIP trust, respectively. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the number of shares held by the BIP trust increased by 1,251 thousand shares and decreased by 3,050 thousand shares.

II. Information on share subscription rights

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Issuer	Type of share subscription rights	Class of shares to be issued	As of April 1, 2017	Number of shares subject to subscription rights		As of March 31, 2018	Balance as of March 31, 2018 (in millions of yen)
				Increase	Decrease		
MUFG	Stock options						254
Consolidated subsidiaries							19
<b>Total</b>							<b>274</b>

## III. Information on Cash Dividends

## (1) Cash dividends paid in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

Date of approval	Type of stock	Total Dividend (in millions of yen)	Dividend per share (yen)	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 29, 2017	Common stock	121,160	9	March 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
Meeting of Board of Directors on November 14, 2017	Common stock	119,890	9	September 30, 2017	December 5, 2017

(Note) The total dividend amount as resolved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 29, 2017 includes ¥274 million of dividends on the treasury stock held by the BIP trust, and the total dividend amount as resolved by the Meeting of the Board of Directors on November 14, 2017 includes ¥259 million of dividends on the treasury stock held by the BIP trust.

## (2) Dividends the record date for which fell within the fiscal year and the effective date of which was after the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

Date of approval	Type of stock	Total Dividends (in millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (yen)	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 28, 2018	Common stock	131,934	Retained earnings	10	March 31, 2018	June 29, 2018

(Note) The total dividend amount includes ¥287 million of dividends on the treasury stock held by the BIP trust.

**7. Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

The difference between cash and cash equivalents and items presented on the consolidated balance sheet

	(in millions of yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended	
	March 31,	
	2017	2018
Cash and due from banks	¥ 63,525,940	¥ 74,713,689
Time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit in other banks	(29,557,548)	(34,768,975)
Cash and cash equivalents	33,968,391	39,944,713

**8. Leases**

## Operating leases

## (1) Lessee

Future lease payments, including interest expenses, under non-cancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Due within one year	¥ 68,472	¥ 67,314
Due after one year	303,606	301,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 372,078</b>	<b>¥ 369,248</b>

## (2) Lessor

Future lease receivables, including interest receivables, under non-cancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2017 and 2018 were as follows:

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Due within one year	¥ 4,560	¥ 5,292
Due after one year	63,687	44,196
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 68,247</b>	<b>¥ 49,488</b>



## 9. Financial Instruments

### 1. Disclosure on financial instruments

#### (1) Policy for financial instruments

MUFG provides comprehensive financial services such as deposit-taking and lending services, securities investment and other securities services and foreign exchange services.

In order to prevent these businesses from being negatively affected by fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates and other market conditions, MUFG conducts asset and liability management ( ALM ) by adjusting market exposure and the balance between short-term and long-term assets and liabilities. To do so, among other things, MUFG raises capital from the market and hedge risks through derivative transactions.

#### (2) Nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments

MUFG holds various types of financial instruments such as loans, securities, and derivatives and is thus exposed to credit and market risks.

Credit risk is the risk of loss on receivables such as loans due to nonperformance of contractual obligations caused by factors such as deterioration in the financial condition of a borrower.

Market risk mainly arises from changes in domestic and overseas interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and fluctuations in market prices of stocks and bonds. For example, an increase in domestic and overseas interest rates would reduce the value of MUFG's bond portfolio consisting of government and other bonds, and a rise in yen would reduce the value of foreign-currency-denominated securities and other assets when converted into yen. MUFG also invests in marketable equity securities, and a fall in the market price would decrease the fair value of these securities. As part of MUFG's trading and ALM activities, MUFG holds derivative products such as interest rate swaps. A significant change in foreign exchange or interest rates may cause a significant fluctuation in the fair value of these derivative products. In conducting transactions for purposes of hedging risks associated with derivative products, MUFG hedges against interest rate risks with instruments including fixed rate deposits, loans and bonds, floating rate deposits, loans and bonds, and forecasted transactions involving fixed rate deposits and loans through designated hedging methods including interest rate swaps. MUFG hedges against exchange rate fluctuation risks with instruments such as foreign currency denominated monetary claims and liabilities through hedging methods including currency swap transactions and forward exchange contracts. In lieu of effectiveness determination, MUFG designs hedging activities so that the material terms of the hedging instruments are almost identical to those of the hedged items. In limited circumstances, effectiveness of hedging activities is assessed by verification of the correlation between factors that cause fluctuations in interest rates.

#### (3) Risk management relating to financial instruments

##### (A) Credit risk management

MUFG regularly monitors and assesses the credit portfolios of MUFG's group companies and uses credit rating and asset evaluation and assessment systems to ensure timely and proper evaluation of credit risk.

Within the basic framework of MUFG's credit risk control system based on MUFG's credit risk control rules, each group company has established a consolidated and global credit risk control system while MUFG monitors group-wide credit risk. MUFG provides training and advice when necessary in addition to monitoring credit risk management conducted by MUFG's group companies.

In screening individual transactions and managing credit risk, each major group company has in place a check-and-balance system in which the credit administration section and the business promotion section are kept separate.

MUFG holds regular management committee meetings to ensure full reporting and discussion on important credit risk management and administration matters.

In addition to providing check-and-balance between different functions and conducting management level deliberations, the audit department also undertakes to validate credit operations to ensure appropriate credit administration.

(B) Market risk management

(a) Risk management system

MUFG has adopted an integrated system to manage market risks associated with market activities for trading purposes (trading activities) and non-trading market activities (banking activities). MUFG monitors group-wide market risk while each of the major group companies has established a market risk management system on a consolidated and global basis.

At each of the major group companies, checks and balances are maintained through a system in which the back (operating and administrative section) and middle (risk control section) offices operate independently from the front (the market department) office. As part of risk control by management, the Board of Directors, etc. establish the framework for the market risk management system and define responsibilities relating to market operations. MUFG allocates economic capital corresponding to levels of market risk within the scope of the MUFG's capital base, and establishes quantitative limits on market risk based on the allocated economic capital as well as limits on losses to contain MUFG's exposure to risks and losses within a certain range.

(b) Market risk management

MUFG reports daily the status on group-wide exposure to market risk and compliance with quantitative limits on market risk and losses at each major group company to the Chief Risk Officer, while each major group company internally reports daily to its risk management officer on the status of exposure to market risk and compliance with quantitative limits on market risk and losses. MUFG and each major group company conduct comprehensive analyses on risk profiles, including stress testing, and regularly reports to their respective ALM Committees and Corporate Risk Management Committees.

MUFG administers risks at each business unit at MUFG's group companies by hedging against interest rate and exchange rate fluctuation risks associated with marketable assets and liabilities with various hedging transactions using marketable securities and derivatives as appropriate. With respect to trading account transactions and their administration, MUFG documents the process and periodically verifies through internal audits that the valuation methods and operation of such transactions are appropriate.

(c) Market risk measurement model

Since the daily variation in market risk is significantly greater than that in other types of risks, MUFG measures and manages market risk using the Value at Risk ( VaR ), Value at Idiosyncratic Risk ( VaI ) and other methods.

Market risk for both trading and banking activities (excluding strategic equity securities) is measured using a uniform market risk measurement model. The principal method used for the model is the historical simulation method (holding period 10 business days; confidence interval 99%; and observation period 701 business days).

\* Market risk can be classified into general market risk defined as the risk of suffering loss due to the volatility in the general market trend, and specific market risk defined as the risk of suffering loss due to the volatility of specific financial instruments such as debt securities or stocks, independent of the general market trend. The amount of general market risk calculated by a market risk measurement method is called VaR, while the amount of specific market risk is called VaI.

\* The historical simulation method calculates the VaR and VaI amount by estimating the profit and loss on the current portfolio by applying actual fluctuations in market rates and prices that occurred over a fixed period in the past. The noted features of the historical simulation method include the ability to directly reflect the characteristics of the market fluctuations and the ability to rigorously measure the risk arising from options. However, because VaR and VaI measure market risks with a fixed event probability calculated statistically based on past market changes, they may not be able to ascertain risks when market volatility reaches abnormal levels.

(d) Quantitative information in respect of market risk

(i) Amount of market risk associated with trading activities

The amount of consolidated market risk associated with trading activities across the Group was ¥13.3 billion and ¥15.9 billion as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(ii) Amount of market risk associated with banking activities

The amount of consolidated market risk associated with banking activities (excluding strategic equity securities) across the Group was ¥386.4 billion and ¥372.8 billion as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As an appropriate identification of interest rate risk is vital to banking activities (excluding strategic equity securities), the risk is managed based on the following assumptions for appropriate measurement of core deposit and prepayment in loans and deposits.

For a certain portion of the deposits without contractual maturities (so-called core deposits), interest rate risk is recognized by allocating maturities of various terms (no longer than 10 years) according to the features of deposits, taking into account the results of the statistical analysis using the data on the transition of balance by product, prospective of deposit interest rate and other business judgments. The amount of core deposits and the method of allocating maturities are reviewed on a regular basis. Meanwhile, the deposits and loans with contractual maturities involve risks associated with premature repayment or cancellation. These risks are reflected in interest rate risks by estimating the ratio of cancellations through the statistical analysis based on factors including interest rate fluctuation and actual repayments and cancellations.

(iii) Risk of strategic equity portfolio

The market value of the strategically held stocks (publicly traded) of MUFG as of March 31, 2018 and 2017 was subject to a variation of approximately ¥3.2 billion and ¥3.4 billion, respectively, when the TOPIX index moves one point in either direction.

(e) Backtesting

In order to test the accuracy of the market risk measurement model, MUFG conducts backtestings to compare the VaR with one-day holding period computed by the model with the daily assumptive profit or loss.

MUFG also endeavors to secure the accuracy by verifying the reasonableness of assumptions used by the market risk measurement model and identifying the characteristics of the market risk measurement model in use from diversified viewpoints.

The results of backtesting for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 in the trading activities of MUFG showed that hypothetical loss never exceeded VaR. Since the frequency of the excess falls within four times, it is considered that MUFG's VaR model provided reasonably accurate measurements of market risk.

(f) Stress testing

The historical simulation method, in which the potential loss for a certain period (10 business days) is calculated by applying market fluctuations over a fixed period in the past (701 business days, approximately 3 years) to the current portfolio held, is adopted for VaR measured by a market risk measurement model. For this reason, losses greater than VaR may arise in cases where a market fluctuation before the observation period occurs or each risk factors such as interest rates and exchange rates show different moves from historical correlations.

As a means to measure expected losses that cannot be captured by these current risk measurement method models, the Group conducts stress testing using various scenarios.

By conducting stress testing as appropriate using various scenarios in view of future forecasts, each of the group companies makes an effort to apprehend where risks lie and aim to manage its assets more stably and securely.

(C) Management of liquidity risk associated with funding activities

MUFG's major group companies strive to secure appropriate liquidity in both yen and foreign currencies by managing the sources of funding and liquidity gap, liquidity-supplying products such as commitment lines, as well as buffer assets that help maintain liquidity level.

Specifically, the Board of Directors, etc. provide the framework for liquidity risk management, operate businesses on various stages according to the urgency of funding needs and exercise management on each such stage. The department responsible for liquidity risk management is designed to perform checking functions independent of other departments. The department reports to the ALM Committee and the Board of Directors the results of its activities such as evaluation of funding urgency and monitoring of compliance with quantitative limits. The department responsible for funding management performs funding and management activities, and regularly reports the current funding status and forecast as well as the current liquidity risk status to the department responsible for liquidity risk management and other appropriate bodies such as the ALM Committee.

(4) Supplementary explanation on fair value, etc. of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments includes, in addition to the value determined based on the market price, a valuation calculated on a reasonable basis if no market price is available. Certain assumptions are used for the calculation of such amount. Accordingly, the result of such calculation may vary if different assumptions are used.

## 2. Disclosure on the fair value and other matters of financial instruments

The following table summarizes the amounts stated on the consolidated balance sheet and the fair value of financial instruments as of March 31, 2017 and 2018 together with their differences. Note that the following table does not include non-listed equity securities and certain other securities of which fair value cannot be reliably determined (see Note 2).

		(in millions of yen)		
		March 31, 2017		
		Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1)	Cash and due from banks	¥ 63,525,940	¥ 63,525,940	¥
(2)	Call loans and bills bought	649,147	649,147	
(3)	Receivables under resale agreements	8,066,973	8,066,973	
(4)	Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	11,002,723	11,002,723	
(5)	Monetary claims bought (*1)	4,707,868	4,713,684	5,816
(6)	Trading assets	6,459,179	6,459,179	
(7)	Money held in trust	806,881	805,546	(1,334)
(8)	Securities:			
	Debt securities being held to maturity	2,313,276	2,354,671	41,395
	Available-for-sale securities	54,151,666	54,151,666	
(9)	Loans and bills discounted	109,005,231		
	Allowance for credit losses (*1)	(789,720)		
		108,215,511	109,775,258	1,559,746
(10)	Foreign exchanges (*1)	2,083,530	2,083,530	
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>¥ 261,982,698</b>	<b>¥ 263,588,322</b>	<b>¥ 1,605,623</b>
(1)	Deposits	¥ 170,730,221	¥ 170,774,951	¥ 44,729
(2)	Negotiable certificates of deposit	11,341,571	11,358,364	16,792
(3)	Call money and bills sold	1,973,569	1,973,569	
(4)	Payables under repurchase agreements	17,636,962	17,636,962	
(5)	Payables under securities lending transactions	5,538,739	5,538,739	
(6)	Commercial papers	2,307,222	2,307,222	
(7)	Trading liabilities	3,185,075	3,185,075	
(8)	Borrowed money	16,971,085	16,996,959	25,873
(9)	Foreign exchanges	1,970,980	1,970,980	
(10)	Short-term bonds payable	847,999	847,999	
(11)	Bonds payable	9,893,687	10,047,031	153,343
(12)	Due to trust accounts	9,893,881	9,893,881	
(13)	Other liabilities (*2)	57,900	57,900	
	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>¥ 252,348,898</b>	<b>¥ 252,589,638</b>	<b>¥ 240,740</b>
	Derivative transactions (*3):			
	Activities not qualifying for hedge accounting	¥ 244,951	¥ 244,951	¥

Activities qualifying for hedge accounting	189,610	189,610
<b>Total derivative transactions</b>	<b>¥ 434,561</b>	<b>¥ 434,561</b>

(\*1) General and specific allowances for credit losses corresponding to loans are deducted. However, with respect to items other than loans, the amount stated on the consolidated balance sheet is shown since the amount of allowance for credit losses corresponding to these items is insignificant.

(\*2) The figures for derivative transactions are excluded. Financial instruments subject to disclosure of fair value are included in other liabilities in the table.

(\*3) Derivative transactions in trading assets and liabilities as well as other assets and liabilities are shown together. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis.



(in millions of yen)			
March 31, 2018			
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
(1) Cash and due from banks	¥ 74,713,689	¥ 74,713,689	¥
(2) Call loans and bills bought	482,285	482,285	
(3) Receivables under resale agreements	5,945,875	5,945,875	
(4) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	9,266,996	9,266,996	
(5) Monetary claims bought (*1)	5,529,619	5,531,031	1,412
(6) Trading assets	6,231,936	6,231,936	
(7) Money held in trust	943,153	941,976	(1,177)
(8) Securities:			
Debt securities being held to maturity	2,221,712	2,252,485	30,773
Available-for-sale securities	54,041,842	54,041,842	
(9) Loans and bills discounted	108,090,994		
Allowance for credit losses (*1)	(632,911)		
	107,458,082	108,986,286	1,528,203
(10) Foreign exchanges (*1)	2,942,499	2,942,499	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>¥ 269,777,691</b>	<b>¥ 271,336,904</b>	<b>¥ 1,559,212</b>
(1) Deposits	¥ 177,312,310	¥ 177,291,729	¥ (20,580)
(2) Negotiable certificates of deposit	9,854,742	9,859,614	4,872
(3) Call money and bills sold	2,461,088	2,461,088	
(4) Payables under repurchase agreements	18,088,513	18,088,513	
(5) Payables under securities lending transactions	8,156,582	8,156,582	
(6) Commercial papers	2,181,995	2,181,995	
(7) Trading liabilities	2,431,073	2,431,073	
(8) Borrowed money	16,399,502	16,413,230	13,727
(9) Foreign exchanges	2,037,524	2,037,524	
(10) Short-term bonds payable	847,299	847,299	
(11) Bonds payable	10,706,252	10,818,739	112,486
(12) Due to trust accounts	10,382,479	10,382,479	
(13) Other liabilities (*2)	69,802	69,802	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>¥ 260,929,166</b>	<b>¥ 261,039,673</b>	<b>¥ 110,506</b>
Derivative transactions (*3):			
Activities not qualifying for hedge accounting	¥ 602,416	¥ 602,416	¥
Activities qualifying for hedge accounting	256,435	256,435	
<b>Total derivative transactions</b>	<b>¥ 858,852</b>	<b>¥ 858,852</b>	<b>¥</b>

(\*1) General and specific allowances for credit losses corresponding to loans are deducted. However, with respect to items other than loans, the amount stated on the consolidated balance sheet is shown since the amount of

allowance for credit losses corresponding to these items is insignificant.

- (\*2) The figures for derivative transactions are excluded. Financial instruments subject to disclosure of fair value are included in other liabilities in the table.
- (\*3) Derivative transactions in trading assets and liabilities as well as other assets and liabilities are shown together. Assets and liabilities arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis.

(Note 1) Method used for determining the fair value of financial instruments

Assets

(1) Cash and due from banks

For deposits without maturity, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. For deposits with maturity, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because the remaining maturity period of the majority of such deposits is short (maturity within 1 year).

(2) Call loans and bills bought, (3) Receivables under resale agreements and (4) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions

For each of these items, the contract terms of the majority of the transactions are short (1 year or less). Thus, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(5) Monetary claims bought

The fair value of monetary claims bought is determined based on the price obtained from external parties (brokers, etc.) or on the amount reasonably calculated according to the reasonable estimate.

For certain securitized products whose underlying assets are corporate loan receivables, the fair value is determined by taking into account two different prices. The first price is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flow, which is derived from such factors as default probability and prepayment rate derived from analyses of the underlying assets and discounted at a rate, which is the yield of such securitized products adjusted for the liquidity premium based on the actual historical market data. The second is the price obtained from external parties (brokers, etc.). For other securitized products, the fair value is determined based on the price obtained from external parties after considering the result of periodic confirmation of the current status of these products, including price comparison with similar products, time series data comparison of the same product, and analysis of consistency with publicly available market indices.

For certain monetary claims bought for which these methods do not apply, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount from their qualitative viewpoint.

(6) Trading assets

For securities such as bonds that are held for trading purposes, the fair value is determined based on the price quoted by stock exchanges or by the financial institutions from which these securities are purchased, or determined at the present value of the expected future cash flow discounted at an interest rate based on the market interest rate as of the date of evaluation with certain adjustments.

(7) Money held in trust

For securities that are part of trust property in an independently managed monetary trust with the primary purpose to manage securities, the fair value is determined based on the price quoted by the financial institutions from which these

securities are purchased.

See Money Held in Trust for notes on money held in trust by categories based on each purpose of holding the money held in trust.

(8) Securities

The fair value of equity securities is determined based on the price quoted by stock exchanges. The fair value of bonds is determined based on the market price or by the financial institutions from which they are purchased, or based on the price reasonably calculated. The fair value of investment trusts is determined based on the publicly available price.

For privately placed guaranteed bonds held by MUFG's bank or trust subsidiaries, the fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flow, which is adjusted to reflect default risk, amount to be collected from collaterals and guarantees and guarantee fees, and discounted at an interest rate based on the market interest rate as of the date of evaluation with certain adjustments.

The fair value of floating rate Japanese government bonds is determined based on the present value as calculated by discounting the expected future cash flow, estimated based on factors such as the yield of government bonds and discounted at a rate based on such yield of government bonds adjusted for the value of embedded options and the liquidity premium based on the actual market premiums observed in the past.

See Securities for notes on securities by categories based on each purpose of holding the securities.

(9) Loans and bills discounted

With respect to loans, for each category of loans based on types of loans, internal ratings and maturity period, the fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flow, which is adjusted to reflect default risk and the expected amount to be collected from collateral and guarantees and discounted at an interest rate based on the market interest rate as of the date of evaluation with certain adjustments. For loans with floating interest rates such as certain residential loans provided to individual home owners, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount, unless the creditworthiness of the borrower has changed significantly since the loan origination.

For receivables from bankrupt, virtually bankrupt and likely to become bankrupt borrowers, credit loss is estimated based on factors such as the present value of expected future cash flow or the expected amount to be collected from collateral and guarantees. Since the fair value of these items approximates the net amount of receivables after the deduction of allowance for credit losses on the consolidated balance sheet as of the consolidated balance sheet date, such amount is presented as the fair value. The fair value of loans qualifying for special hedge accounting treatment of interest rate swaps or designation of forward exchange contracts and other contracts under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Japan ( JGAAP ) reflects the fair value of such interest rate swaps or forward exchange contracts and other contracts.

(10) Foreign exchanges

Foreign exchange consists of foreign currency deposits with other banks that are due from foreign banks (our accounts), short-term loans involving foreign currencies that are due from other foreign banks (their accounts), export bills, traveler s checks and other bills (purchased foreign bills), and loans on notes using import bills (foreign bills receivables). For these items, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because most of these items are deposits without maturity or have short contract terms (1 year or less).

Liabilities

(1) Deposits and (2) Negotiable certificates of deposit

For demand deposits, the amount payable on demand as of the consolidated balance sheet date (i.e., the carrying amount) is considered to be the fair value. For floating rate time deposits, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because the market interest rate is reflected in such deposits within a short time period. Fixed rate time deposits are grouped by certain maturity periods. The fair value of such deposits is the present value discounted by expected future cash flow. The discount rate used is the interest rate that would be applied to newly accepted deposits.

(3) Call Money and bills sold, (4) Payables under repurchase agreements, (5) Payables under securities lending transactions and (6) Commercial papers

For each of these items, the majority of transactions have short contract terms (1 year or less). Thus, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(7) Trading liabilities

For securities such as bonds that are sold short for trading purposes, the fair value is determined based on the price quoted by stock exchanges or the financial institutions to which these securities were sold.

(8) Borrowed money

For floating rate borrowings, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. The basis for this is that the interest rate of such floating rate borrowings reflects the market interest rate set within a short time and that there has been no significant change in MUFG's nor MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries' creditworthiness after such borrowings were made. For fixed rate borrowings, the fair value is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flow from these borrowings grouped by certain maturity periods, which is discounted at an interest rate generally applicable to similar borrowings reflecting the premium applicable to MUFG or MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries.

(9) Foreign exchanges

Among foreign exchange contracts, foreign currency deposits accepted from other banks and non-resident yen deposits (due to other foreign banks) are deposits without maturity. Moreover, foreign currency short-term borrowings (due to other foreign banks) have short contract terms (1 year or less). Thus, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value of these contracts, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

(10) Short-term bonds payable

For short-term bonds payable, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because they have short contract terms (1 year or less).

## (11) Bonds payable

The fair value of corporate bonds issued by MUFG and MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries is determined based on their market price. For certain corporate bonds, the fair value is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flow discounted at an interest rate generally applicable to issuance of similar corporate bonds. For floating rate corporate bonds without market prices, the carrying amount of such bonds is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. This is on the basis that the interest rate of such floating rate corporate bonds reflects the market interest rate in a short time and that there has been no significant change in MUFG's nor MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries' creditworthiness after the issuance. For fixed rate corporate bonds, the fair value is the present value of expected future cash flow from these borrowings, which is discounted at an interest rate generally applicable to similar borrowings reflecting the premium applicable to MUFG or MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries. The fair value of corporate bonds qualifying for special hedge accounting treatment of interest rate swaps under JGAAP reflects the fair value of such interest rate swaps.

## (12) Due to trust accounts

Since these are cash deposits with no maturity, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount.

## (13) Other liabilities

For other liabilities, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount because they have short contract terms (1 year or less).

Derivative transactions

See Derivatives for notes on derivative transactions.

(Note 2) The following table summarizes the amounts of financial instruments on the consolidated balance sheet whose fair value cannot be reliably determined. These securities are not included in the amount presented under the line item (8) Securities Available-for sale securities as a component of Total assets in the table summarizing the fair value of financial instruments.

	(in millions of yen)	
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Unlisted equity securities (*1) (*2)	¥ 197,035	¥ 218,943
Investment in partnerships and others (*2) (*3)	54,397	52,692
Others (*2)	959	645
Total	¥ 252,392	¥ 272,280

(\*1) Unlisted equity securities do not carry quoted market prices. Since fair values of these securities cannot be reliably determined, their fair value is not disclosed.

- (\*2) With respect to non-listed equity securities, an impairment loss of ¥1,918 million and ¥3,510 million was recorded in the fiscal years ended March 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively.
- (\*3) Investments in partnerships and others mainly include silent partnerships and investment partnerships and other partnerships, and they do not carry quoted market prices. Since fair values of these securities cannot be reliably determined, their fair values are not disclosed.



(Note 3) Maturity analysis for financial assets and securities with contractual maturities

(in millions of yen)

	March 31, 2017					
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years
Securities (*1) (*2):	¥ 16,544,547	¥ 7,618,205	¥ 5,853,359	¥ 3,068,433	¥ 7,073,051	¥ 10,329,080
Held-to-maturity securities:	485	83,493	49,944	412,635	1,692,886	1,352,144
Japanese government bonds				199,742	901,212	
Municipal bonds						
Corporate bonds						
Foreign bonds	485	72,607	1,224	94,568	14,257	1,029,177
Other		10,886	48,720	118,324	777,416	322,966
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities:	16,544,061	7,534,712	5,803,414	2,655,797	5,380,164	8,976,936
Japanese government bonds	13,915,176	3,039,982	3,233,190	674,494	1,022,910	2,124,856
Municipal bonds	42,038	53,363	62,400	20,816	830,966	290
Corporate bonds	155,997	336,642	407,317	241,112	538,631	988,853
Foreign bonds	2,340,858	3,604,355	1,919,628	1,648,728	2,735,702	5,657,211
Other	89,991	500,369	180,876	70,645	251,952	205,725
Loans (*1) (*3)	42,764,441	19,957,317	15,863,734	6,862,120	6,465,520	16,295,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 59,308,988</b>	<b>¥ 27,575,523</b>	<b>¥ 21,717,093</b>	<b>¥ 9,930,553</b>	<b>¥ 13,538,571</b>	<b>¥ 26,624,508</b>

(\*1) The amounts above are stated using the carrying amounts.

(\*2) Securities include trust beneficiary interests included in Monetary claims bought.

(\*3) Loans do not include those amounts whose repayment schedules cannot be determined including those due from bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers and likely to become bankrupt borrowers amounting to ¥796,670 million.

(in millions of yen)

	March 31, 2018					
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years
Securities (*1) (*2):	¥ 13,877,896	¥ 9,658,848	¥ 4,589,474	¥ 5,444,061	¥ 6,623,160	¥ 10,496,709
	846	99,729	114,070	1,166,477	434,479	1,771,300

Held-to-maturity  
securities:

Japanese government bonds				1,100,828		
Municipal bonds						
Corporate bonds						
Foreign bonds	846	65,368	91,270	1,364	44,422	917,611
Other		34,360	22,799	64,284	390,057	853,689
Available-for-sale securities with contractual maturities:	13,877,049	9,559,119	4,475,404	4,277,584	6,188,681	8,725,408
Japanese government bonds	10,876,130	6,145,433	1,471,263	1,743,729	784,868	1,429,117
Municipal bonds	45,004	17,677	181,404	107,062	1,185,064	180
Corporate bonds	143,457	322,511	498,318	347,268	636,345	1,045,791
Foreign bonds	2,604,002	2,639,207	1,583,867	1,960,988	3,316,540	5,320,456
Other	208,455	434,289	740,550	118,535	265,863	929,863
Loans (*1) (*3)	43,184,650	19,310,322	14,597,195	6,733,180	6,205,886	17,383,038
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 57,062,547</b>	<b>¥ 28,969,170</b>	<b>¥ 19,186,670</b>	<b>¥ 12,177,241</b>	<b>¥ 12,829,047</b>	<b>¥ 27,879,747</b>

(\*1) The amounts above are stated using the carrying amounts.

(\*2) Securities include trust beneficiary interests included in Monetary claims bought.

(\*3) Loans do not include those amounts whose repayment schedules cannot be determined including those due from bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers and likely to become bankrupt borrowers amounting to ¥676,720 million.

(Note 4) Maturity analysis for Time deposits, Negotiable certificates of deposit and other interest-bearing liabilities

(in millions of yen)

	March 31, 2017					
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years
Time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit (*1)	¥ 52,546,147	¥ 8,218,918	¥ 1,294,594	¥ 72,532	¥ 128,414	¥ 5,078
Borrowed money (*1) (*2)						
(*3)	2,783,054	3,759,278	9,061,380	569,554	336,660	461,157
Bonds (*1) (*2)	1,305,422	2,126,792	2,179,612	727,938	1,605,059	1,948,862
Total	¥ 56,634,624	¥ 14,104,988	¥ 12,535,587	¥ 1,370,025	¥ 2,070,133	¥ 2,415,099

(\*1) The amounts above are stated at the carrying amount. Interest-bearing liabilities whose outstanding balances are expected to be redeemed within one year are omitted.

(\*2) Borrowed money and Bonds whose maturities are not defined are recorded under Due after ten years.

(\*3) There was no outstanding balance of rediscounted bills as of March 31, 2017.

(in millions of yen)

	March 31, 2018					
	Due in one year or less	Due after one year through three years	Due after three years through five years	Due after five years through seven years	Due after seven years through ten years	Due after ten years
Time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit (*1)	¥ 51,645,534	¥ 7,874,714	¥ 1,182,389	¥ 87,469	¥ 112,111	¥ 5,756
Borrowed money (*1) (*2)						
(*3)	3,257,216	9,773,828	2,103,799	407,358	380,563	476,735
Bonds (*1) (*2)	1,237,571	2,217,697	2,062,709	710,464	2,210,213	2,267,597
Total	¥ 56,140,321	¥ 19,866,240	¥ 5,348,899	¥ 1,205,292	¥ 2,702,888	¥ 2,750,089

(\*1) The amounts above are stated at the carrying amount. Interest-bearing liabilities whose outstanding balances are expected to be redeemed within one year are omitted.

(\*2) Borrowed money and Bonds whose maturities are not defined are recorded under Due after ten years.

(\*3) There was no outstanding balance of rediscounted bills as of March 31, 2018.

**10. Securities**

In addition to Securities on the consolidated balance sheet, the figures in the following tables include trading account securities, securities related to trading transactions and short-term corporate bonds classified as Trading assets, negotiable certificates of deposit in Cash and due from banks and beneficiary certificates in trusts in Monetary claims bought and others.

**I. Trading securities**

	(in millions of yen)	
	For the fiscal year ended March 31,	
	2017	2018
Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded on the consolidated statement of income	¥ 17,433	¥ 91,588

**II. Debt securities being held to maturity**

	(in millions of yen)		
	March 31, 2017		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Domestic bonds	¥ 1,100,955	¥ 1,144,070	¥ 43,114
Government bonds	1,100,955	1,144,070	43,114
Municipal bonds			
Corporate bonds			
Other securities	1,628,384	1,647,753	19,369
Foreign bonds	529,118	539,372	10,253
Other	1,099,265	1,108,381	9,115
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>¥ 2,729,339</b>	<b>¥ 2,791,823</b>	<b>¥ 62,484</b>
Securities whose fair value does not exceed amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Domestic bonds	¥	¥	¥
Government bonds			
Municipal bonds			
Corporate bonds			
Other securities	831,485	819,327	(12,158)
Foreign bonds	683,202	671,229	(11,973)
Other	148,283	148,098	(185)

Subtotal	¥ 831,485	¥ 819,327	¥ (12,158)
Total	¥ 3,560,825	¥ 3,611,151	¥ 50,325

	(in millions of yen)		
	March 31, 2018		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Domestic bonds	¥ 1,100,828	¥ 1,141,040	¥ 40,211
Government bonds	1,100,828	1,141,040	40,211
Municipal bonds			
Corporate bonds			
Other securities	1,403,858	1,418,705	14,847
Foreign bonds	315,703	322,112	6,408
Other	1,088,155	1,096,593	8,438
Subtotal	¥ 2,504,686	¥ 2,559,745	¥ 55,058
Securities whose fair value does not exceed amount on consolidated balance sheet:			
Domestic bonds	¥	¥	¥
Government bonds			
Municipal bonds			
Corporate bonds			
Other securities	1,088,371	1,071,303	(17,068)
Foreign bonds	805,180	789,333	(15,846)
Other	283,191	281,969	(1,222)
Subtotal	¥ 1,088,371	¥ 1,071,303	¥ (17,068)
Total	¥ 3,593,058	¥ 3,631,048	¥ 37,990

## III. Available-for-sale securities

	(in millions of yen)		
	March 31, 2017		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Acquisition cost	Difference
<b>Securities whose fair value exceeds the acquisition cost:</b>			
Domestic equity securities	¥ 4,944,994	¥ 2,258,497	¥ 2,686,496
Domestic bonds	20,780,952	20,369,762	411,190
Government bonds	18,414,996	18,061,950	353,046
Municipal bonds	430,192	422,278	7,913
Corporate bonds	1,935,764	1,885,533	50,231
Other securities	10,579,403	10,243,139	336,263
Foreign equity securities	121,538	62,045	59,492
Foreign bonds	9,049,374	8,895,093	154,280
Other	1,408,490	1,286,000	122,489
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>¥ 36,305,350</b>	<b>¥ 32,871,399</b>	<b>¥ 3,433,950</b>
<b>Securities whose fair value does not exceed the acquisition cost:</b>			
Domestic equity securities	¥ 219,659	¥ 270,965	¥ (51,305)
Domestic bonds	6,907,889	6,919,949	(12,060)
Government bonds	5,595,615	5,597,649	(2,034)
Municipal bonds	579,683	584,128	(4,444)
Corporate bonds	732,590	738,171	(5,581)
Other securities	11,380,249	11,611,770	(231,521)
Foreign equity securities	61,264	70,881	(9,616)
Foreign bonds	8,867,932	9,030,700	(162,768)
Other	2,451,052	2,510,188	(59,136)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>¥ 18,507,798</b>	<b>¥ 18,802,685</b>	<b>¥ (294,887)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 54,813,148</b>	<b>¥ 51,674,085</b>	<b>¥ 3,139,063</b>

(Note) The total difference amount shown in the table above includes ¥41,607 million revaluation gains on securities by application of the fair value hedge accounting method.

	(in millions of yen)		
	March 31, 2018		
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds the acquisition cost:			
Domestic equity securities	¥ 5,370,084	¥ 2,111,124	¥ 3,258,960
Domestic bonds	20,888,022	20,574,978	313,043
Government bonds	18,070,831	17,809,753	261,077
Municipal bonds	774,038	766,234	7,804
Corporate bonds	2,043,152	1,998,990	44,161
Other securities	9,510,490	9,160,441	350,049
Foreign equity securities	138,084	59,406	78,677
Foreign bonds	6,689,898	6,569,032	120,866
Other	2,682,508	2,532,002	150,505
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>¥ 35,768,598</b>	<b>¥ 31,846,543</b>	<b>¥ 3,922,054</b>
Securities whose fair value does not exceed the acquisition cost:			
Domestic equity securities	¥ 170,959	¥ 209,726	¥ (38,767)
Domestic bonds	6,092,605	6,100,129	(7,524)
Government bonds	4,379,710	4,381,745	(2,035)
Municipal bonds	762,353	764,873	(2,520)
Corporate bonds	950,540	953,510	(2,969)
Other securities	13,365,161	13,723,512	(358,350)
Foreign equity securities	196,456	239,158	(42,702)
Foreign bonds	10,758,444	11,018,410	(259,965)
Other	2,410,260	2,465,943	(55,682)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>¥ 19,628,726</b>	<b>¥ 20,033,368</b>	<b>¥ (404,642)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 55,397,324</b>	<b>¥ 51,879,912</b>	<b>¥ 3,517,412</b>

(Note) The total difference amount shown in the table above includes ¥108,137 million revaluation gains on securities by application of the fair value hedge accounting method.



## IV. Available-for-sale securities sold

	(in millions of yen)		
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017		
	Amount sold	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Domestic equity securities	¥ 287,512	¥ 143,902	¥ 4,975
Domestic bonds	11,960,020	147,137	50,000
Government bonds	11,452,696	144,004	48,992
Municipal bonds	115,974	371	445
Corporate bonds	391,349	2,761	562
Other securities	26,827,719	230,106	253,165
Foreign equity securities	16,297	2,444	735
Foreign bonds	25,533,226	200,156	223,968
Other	1,278,195	27,505	28,461
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 39,075,252</b>	<b>¥ 521,146</b>	<b>¥ 308,141</b>

	(in millions of yen)		
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018		
	Amount sold	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Domestic equity securities	¥ 343,290	¥ 139,863	¥ 5,053
Domestic bonds	17,215,349	90,799	13,088
Government bonds	17,093,784	90,709	12,945
Municipal bonds	36,581	0	93
Corporate bonds	84,984	89	49
Other securities	15,981,119	90,649	135,819
Foreign equity securities	84,538	1,731	510
Foreign bonds	14,205,484	54,660	117,657
Other	1,691,095	34,258	17,651
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 33,539,759</b>	<b>¥ 321,312</b>	<b>¥ 153,961</b>

## V. Securities reclassified due to change of purpose in holding such securities

As of March 31, 2017

Certain securitized products held through the consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries with an aggregate acquisition cost of ¥14,142 million were reclassified from debt securities being held to maturity to available-for-sale securities as of February 1, 2017.

Such reclassification was for bonds yet to be compliant with the U.S. Dodd-Frank Law, because they were regarded as difficult to be able to comply with the Law and were held by the required deadline of July 2017.

The bonds were sold after the reclassification, which has the minimal impact on the consolidated financial statements.

As of March 31, 2018

The shares of preferred stock of Aberdeen Asset Management PLC held through the consolidated domestic trust banking subsidiaries with an aggregate acquisition cost of ¥19,222 million were reclassified from securities held for investment in affiliates to available-for-sale securities because Aberdeen was no longer an equity method affiliate.

Securities reclassified from securities held for investment in affiliates to available-for-sale securities

	(in millions of yen)		
	March 31, 2018		
		Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities on consolidated balance sheet
	Acquisition cost		
Foreign equity securities	¥ 19,222	¥ 14,944	¥ (2,967)

#### VI. Securities with impairment losses

Securities other than those held for trading purposes and investment in affiliates (excluding certain securities whose fair value cannot be reliably determined) are subject to write-downs when their fair value significantly declines and it is determined as of the end of the reporting period that it is not probable that the value will recover to the acquisition cost. In such case, the fair value is recorded on the consolidated balance sheet and the difference between the fair value and the acquisition cost is recognized as losses for the reporting period (referred to as impairment losses).

Impairment losses on such securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 were ¥913 million consisting of ¥639 million on equity securities and ¥274 million on bonds and other securities.

Impairment losses on such securities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 were ¥8,733 million consisting of ¥3,861 million on equity securities and ¥4,872 million on bonds and other securities.

Whether there is any significant decline in the fair value is determined for each category of issuers in accordance with the internal standards for self-assessment of asset quality as provided below:

Bankrupt issuers, virtually bankrupt issuers and likely to become bankrupt issuers:

Fair value is lower than acquisition cost.

Issuers requiring close watch:

Fair value has declined 30% or more from acquisition cost.

Normal issuers:

Fair value has declined 50% or more from acquisition cost.

Bankrupt issuers means issuers who have entered into bankruptcy, special liquidation proceedings or similar legal proceedings or whose notes have been dishonored and suspended from processing through clearing houses. Virtually bankrupt issuers means issuers who are not legally or formally bankrupt but are regarded as substantially in similar condition. Likely to become bankrupt issuers means issuers who are not yet legally or formally bankrupt but deemed to have a high possibility of becoming bankrupt. Issuers requiring close watch means issuers who are financially weak and are under close monitoring by our subsidiaries.

Normal issuers means issuers other than those who are classified in the four categories of issuers mentioned above.

**11. Money Held in Trust**
**I. Money held in trust for trading purpose**

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2017	
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded on the consolidated statement of income
Money held in trust for trading purpose	¥ 34,327	¥ 632

	(in millions of yen)	
	March 31, 2018	
	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded on the consolidated statement of income
Money held in trust for trading purpose	¥ 43,483	¥ (2,355)

**II. Money held in trust being held to maturity**

	(in millions of yen)					
	March 31, 2017					
	(a) Amount on consolidated balance sheet	(b) Fair value	Difference (b) - (a)	Money held in trust with respect to which (b) exceeds (a)	Money held in trust with respect to which (b) does not exceed (a)	
Money held in trust being held to maturity	¥ 61,322	¥ 61,694	¥ 372	¥ 372	¥	

	(in millions of yen)				
	March 31, 2018				
	(a) Amount on consolidated balance sheet	(b) Fair value	Difference (b) - (a)	Money held in trust with respect to which (b) exceeds (a)	Money held in trust with respect to which (b) does not exceed

(a)

Money held in trust being held to maturity	¥ 49,240	¥ 49,666	¥ 425	¥ 425	¥
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(Note) Money held in trust with respect to which (b) exceeds (a) and Money held in trust with respect to which (b) does not exceed (a) show the breakdown of the difference between (a) and (b).

## III. Money held in trust not for trading purpose or being held to maturity

(in millions of yen)					
March 31, 2017					
	(a) Amount on consolidated balance sheet	(b) Acquisition cost	Difference (a) - (b)	Money held in trust with respect to which (a) exceeds (b)	Money held in trust with respect to which (a) does not exceed (b)
Money held in trust not for trading purpose or being held to maturity	¥ 711,230	¥ 710,210	¥ 1,020	¥ 1,020	¥

(in millions of yen)					
March 31, 2018					
	(a) Amount on consolidated balance sheet	(b) Acquisition cost	Difference (a) - (b)	Money held in trust with respect to which (a) exceeds (b)	Money held in trust with respect to which (a) does not exceed (b)
Money held in trust not for trading purpose or being held to maturity	¥ 850,429	¥ 851,373	¥ (943)	¥ 797	¥ 1,741

(Note) Money held in trust with respect to which (a) exceeds (b) and Money held in trust with respect to which (a) does not exceed (b) show the breakdown of the difference between (a) and (b).

**12. Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Available-for-Sale Securities**

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities as of the dates indicated consisted of the following :

As of March 31, 2017

	(in millions of yen)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	¥ 3,087,268
Available-for-sale securities	3,099,560
Money held in trust not for trading purpose or being held to maturity	1,020
Reclassification from Available-for-sale securities to Debt securities being held to maturity	(13,313)
Deferred tax liabilities	(886,189)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred tax liabilities (before adjustments for non-controlling interests)	2,201,079
Non-controlling interests	(7,752)
MUFG's ownership share in equity method investees' unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(8,728)
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 2,184,597</b>

- (Notes) (1) Net unrealized gains (losses) shown in the above table excluded ¥41,607 million of revaluation gains on securities as a result of the application of the fair value hedge accounting method, which were recorded in current earnings.
- (2) Net unrealized gains (losses) shown in the above table included ¥2,104 million of unrealized gains on securities in investment limited partnerships.

As of March 31, 2018

	(in millions of yen)
Net unrealized gains (losses)	¥ 3,393,803
Available-for-sale securities	3,404,356
Money held in trust not for trading purpose or being held to maturity	(943)
Reclassification from Available-for-sale securities to Debt securities being held to maturity	(9,609)
Deferred tax liabilities	(990,201)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred tax liabilities (before adjustments for non-controlling interests)	2,403,602
Non-controlling interests	(7,677)
MUFG's ownership share in equity method investees' unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(7,689)

Total	¥	2,388,234
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- (Notes) (1) Net unrealized gains (losses) shown in the above table excluded ¥108,137 million of revaluation gains on securities as a result of the application of the fair value hedge accounting method, which were recorded in current earnings.
- (2) Net unrealized gains (losses) shown in the above table included ¥642 million of unrealized losses on securities in investment limited partnerships and ¥4,275 million of unrealized losses as a result of foreign exchange adjustments related to securities denominated in foreign currencies, whose fair value cannot be reliably determined.



**13. Derivatives****I. Derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied**

With respect to derivatives to which hedge accounting is not applied, the contract amounts or notional principal amounts, fair values and related valuation gains (losses) as of the end of the specified fiscal year by transaction type, and fair value valuation method were as follows. The contract and other amounts do not represent the market risk exposures associated with the relevant derivatives.

**(1) Interest rate-related derivatives**

		(in millions of yen)			
		March 31, 2017			
		Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
		Total	Over one year		
<b>Transactions listed on exchanges:</b>					
Interest rate futures	Sold	¥ 5,568,734	¥ 3,783,599	¥ 22,286	¥ 22,286
	Bought	8,117,774	7,262,088	(42,965)	(42,965)
Interest rate options	Sold	1,139,524		64	126
	Bought	1,369,323		(6)	(95)
<b>Over-the-counter ( OTC ) transactions:</b>					
Forward rate agreements	Sold	41,709,651	2,713,200	(12,715)	(12,715)
	Bought	40,144,094	2,335,493	9,495	9,495
Interest rate swaps	Receivable fixed rate/ Payable floating rate	489,113,504	383,918,385	9,849,312	9,849,312
	Receivable floating rate/ Payable fixed rate	488,019,539	384,293,182	(9,561,240)	(9,561,240)
	Receivable floating rate/ Payable floating rate	90,998,055	77,961,670	65,023	65,023
	Receivable fixed rate/ Payable fixed rate	603,927	530,072	12,349	12,349
Interest rate swaptions	Sold	26,719,351	18,996,577	(762,751)	(10,998)
	Bought	22,837,303	16,030,771	607,769	28,953
Other	Sold	3,351,101	2,827,121	(50,486)	(17,400)
	Bought	3,788,399	3,414,843	56,801	9,960
<b>Total</b>				<b>¥ 192,936</b>	<b>¥ 352,092</b>

(Notes)

- The transactions above are stated at fair value and the related valuation gains (losses) are reported in the consolidated statements of income.
- The fair values of transactions listed on exchanges are determined using the closing prices on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange or other exchanges as of the end of the fiscal year. The fair values of OTC transactions are

calculated using the discounted present value model, the option-pricing model or other methods.

		March 31, 2018			(in millions of yen)	
		Contract amount			Valuation gains (losses)	
		Total	Over one year	Fair value		
<b>Transactions listed on exchanges:</b>						
Interest rate futures	Sold	¥ 7,029,373	¥ 4,356,640	¥ 581	¥ 581	
	Bought	10,890,096	7,811,419	161	161	
Interest rate options	Sold	2,914,576		(273)	(160)	
	Bought	3,378,029		595	353	
<b>OTC transactions:</b>						
Forward rate agreements	Sold	32,800,224	2,133,496	(697)	(697)	
	Bought	32,866,177	1,301,882	696	696	
Interest rate swaps	Receivable fixed rate/ Payable floating rate	479,210,684	381,887,613	6,680,293	6,680,293	
	Receivable floating rate/ Payable fixed rate	477,249,726	384,031,321	(6,436,817)	(6,436,817)	
	Receivable floating rate/ Payable floating rate	99,013,086	79,926,984	53,045	53,045	
	Receivable fixed rate/ Payable fixed rate	743,544	703,254	12,338	12,338	
Interest rate swaptions	Sold	22,595,762	17,743,380	(509,707)	202,272	
	Bought	18,800,290	14,612,440	395,049	(124,312)	
Other	Sold	3,072,070	2,685,358	(38,609)	(7,844)	
	Bought	3,622,962	3,191,575	47,756	2,024	
<b>Total</b>				¥ 204,413	¥ 381,934	

(Notes)

1. The transactions above are stated at fair value and the related valuation gains (losses) are reported in the consolidated statements of income.
2. The fair values of transactions listed on exchanges are determined using the closing prices on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange or other exchanges as of the end of the fiscal year. The fair values of OTC transactions are calculated using the discounted present value model, the option-pricing model or other methods.

## (2) Currency-related derivatives

		(in millions of yen)			
		March 31, 2017			
		Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
		Total	Over one year		
<b>Transactions listed on exchanges:</b>					
Currency futures	Sold	¥ 90,028	¥ 9,028	¥ 643	¥ 643
	Bought	462,836	170,313	(4,394)	(4,394)
<b>OTC transactions:</b>					
Currency swaps		57,568,038	46,233,338	(65,667)	(65,667)
Forward contracts on foreign exchange	Sold	61,904,182	3,918,754	21,604	21,604
	Bought	58,543,130	3,984,278	51,108	51,108
Currency options	Sold	7,854,972	3,742,437	(98,675)	139,253
	Bought	7,435,904	3,452,501	113,120	(79,902)
<b>Total</b>				<b>¥ 17,740</b>	<b>¥ 62,646</b>

## (Notes)

- The transactions above are stated at fair value and the related valuation gains (losses) are reported in the consolidated statements of income.
- The fair values are calculated using the discounted present value model, the option-pricing model or other methods.

		(in millions of yen)			
		March 31, 2018			
		Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
		Total	Over one year		
<b>Transactions listed on exchanges:</b>					
Currency futures	Sold	¥ 117,263		¥ 630	¥ 630
	Bought	428,886	91,925	(915)	(915)
<b>OTC transactions:</b>					
Currency swaps		57,858,623	49,164,492	266,144	266,144
Forward contracts on foreign exchange	Sold	63,279,991	3,990,024	127,605	127,605
	Bought	61,353,570	3,860,390	(79,450)	(79,450)
Currency options	Sold	7,748,997	3,600,092	(22,070)	114,296
	Bought	7,170,779	3,277,407	87,596	(31,809)
<b>Total</b>				<b>¥ 379,541</b>	<b>¥ 396,501</b>

## (Notes)

1. The transactions above are stated at fair value and the related valuation gains (losses) are reported in the consolidated statements of income.
2. The fair values are calculated using the discounted present value model, the option-pricing model or other methods.

## (3) Equity-related derivatives

(in millions of yen)

		March 31, 2017			
		Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
		Total	Over one year		
<b>Transactions listed on exchanges:</b>					
Stock index futures	Sold	¥ 714,814	¥ 28,533	¥ 8,081	¥ 8,081
	Bought	212,755	13,055	8,380	8,380
Stock index options	Sold	920,359	548,323	(80,847)	15,338
	Bought	605,670	374,733	50,953	(8,191)
<b>OTC transactions:</b>					
OTC securities option transactions	Sold	542,370	363,792	(83,780)	(60,997)
	Bought	686,877	534,954	98,161	85,019
OTC securities index swap transactions	Receivable index volatility/ Payable interest rate	116,764	111,134	(8,793)	(8,793)
	Receivable interest rate/ Payable index volatility	480,124	443,513	29,277	29,277
	Forward transactions in OTC securities indexes	738		24	24
	Bought	68,845		(1,100)	(1,100)
Total				¥ 20,358	¥ 67,039

## (Notes)

- The transactions above are stated at fair value and the related valuation gains (losses) are reported in the consolidated statements of income.
- The fair values of transactions listed on exchanges are determined using the closing prices on the Osaka Exchange or other exchanges as of the end of the fiscal year. The fair values of OTC transactions are calculated using the discounted present value model, the option-pricing model or other methods.

		(in millions of yen)			
		March 31, 2018			
		Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation
		Total	Over one year		gains (losses)
<b>Transactions listed on exchanges:</b>					
Stock index futures	Sold				
		¥ 362,606	¥ 17,184	¥ (9,317)	¥ (9,317)
	Bought	201,384	20,790	6,313	6,313
Stock index options	Sold	1,241,760	614,845	(93,120)	19,242
	Bought	1,154,283	478,092	72,648	986
<b>OTC transactions:</b>					
OTC securities option transactions	Sold				