Start date of measures for electronic provision: May 29, 2026

Other Items Provided Electronically for the 21st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (Items Omitted from the Paper Copy)

1. Employees of the Group
2. Principal Offices, etc. of the Group
3. Major Borrowings
4. Matters Concerning Company Executives (Limited Liability Agreement and Directors and Officers Liability Insurance)
5. Matters Concerning Outside Directors
6. Matters Concerning Shares of the Company
7. Matters Concerning Independent Auditor
8. System to Ensure Appropriate Conduct of Operations
9. Matters Concerning Wholly-owned Specified Subsidiaries
10. Other
    (Policy Concerning Exercise of Powers Granted to the Board of Directors by the Provisions of the Articles of Incorporation Pursuant to Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act)
11. Consolidated Financial Statements
12. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
13. Non-consolidated Financial Statements
14. Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements
15. Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements
16. Independent Auditor's Report on the Non-consolidated Financial Statements
17. Audit Committee's Report

For the Twenty-first Fiscal Year (from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Employees of the Group

(As of March 31, 2026)

Name of segment	Retail & Digital Business Group	Commercial Banking & Wealth Management Business Group	Japanese Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group	Global Commercial Banking Business Group	Asset Management & Investor Services Business Group	Global Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group	Global Markets Business Group	Other	Total
Number of Employees	18,367	19,090	6,892	73,850	13,014	4,111	2,515	23,670	161,509

(Note) The number of employees includes staff in overseas offices but not including part-time employees and temporary employees.

Principal Offices, etc. of the Group

a. MUFG Bank, Ltd.

	Name of Principal Offices	Number of Offices
		As of March 31, 2026
Kanto and Koshinetsu	Head Office, etc.	418
Tohoku and Hokkaido	Sendai Branch, etc.	4
Tokai and Hokuriku	Nagoya Main Office, etc.	127
Kinki	Osaka Main Office, etc.	171
Chugoku and Shikoku	Hiroshima Branch, etc.	11
Kyushu	Fukuoka Branch, etc.	8
	(Domestic Total)	(739)
The Americas	New York Branch, etc.	22
Europe	London Branch, etc.	3
The Middle East and Africa	DIFC Branch - Dubai, etc.	4
Asia and Oceania	Hong Kong Branch, etc.	32
	(Overseas Total)	(61)
	Grand Total	800

(Note) The number of offices includes sub-branches.

b. Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation

	Name of Principal Offices	Number of Offices
		As of March 31, 2026
Kanto and Koshinetsu	Main Branch, etc.	36
Tohoku and Hokkaido	Sendai Branch, etc.	2
Tokai and Hokuriku	Nagoya Branch, etc.	3
Kinki	Kyoto Branch, etc.	9
Chugoku and Shikoku	Hiroshima Branch, etc.	2
Kyushu	Fukuoka Branch	1
	(Domestic Total)	(53)
The Americas and Europe	New York Branch, etc.	2
Asia and Oceania	Hong Kong Branch, etc.	2
	(Overseas Total)	(4)
	Grand Total	57

(Note) The number of offices includes sub-branches.

c. Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd.

	Name of Principal Offices	Number of Offices
		As of March 31, 2026
Kanto and Koshinetsu	Head Office, etc.	9
Tohoku and Hokkaido	Sendai Branch, etc.	2
Tokai and Hokuriku	Nagoya Branch, etc.	4
Kinki	Kyoto Branch, etc.	5
Chugoku and Shikoku	Hiroshima Branch, etc.	3
Kyushu	Fukuoka Branch	1
	Total	24

(Note) Number of offices of a subsidiary, Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd., is included.

d. Other

Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd.
Name of Principal Offices: Head Office (Tokyo)
Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.
Name of Principal Offices: Head Office (Tokyo), etc.
ACOM CO., LTD.
Name of Principal Offices: The Head Office (Tokyo), etc.

Major Borrowings

Creditors	Balance of Borrowings (millions of yen)	Creditor Investment in the Company	
		Number of Shares Held (shares)	Voting Interest (%)
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1,117,978	-	-

(Note) All figures have been rounded down to the nearest unit.

Matters Concerning Company Executives

(1) Limited Liability Agreement

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 427, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Company has entered into limited liability agreements, summarized as follows, with 11 non-executive directors – Ms. Keiko Honda, Ms. Satoko Kuwabara, Mr. Hirofumi Nomoto, Ms. Mari Elka Pangestu, Mr. Hiroshi Shimizu, Mr. David Sneider, Ms. Miyuki Suzuki, Mr. Koichi Tsuji, Mr. Teruhisa Ueda, Mr. Ryoichi Shinke, and Mr. Takayuki Yasuda.
(Summary of the Limited Liability Agreement)
With respect to the liability set forth in Article 423, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, when a non-executive director acts in good faith and is not grossly negligent in conducting directors' duties, the non-executive directors shall assume liability for damages limited by the greater of ¥10 million or the minimum liability amount prescribed in Article 425, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act.

(2) Directors and Officers Liability Insurance

The Company has entered into a directors and officers liability insurance contract, as provided in Article 430-3, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, with the directors, etc., of the Company and MUFG Bank, Ltd. as the insured. Under the contract, the insured shall receive compensation for legal damages and litigation costs, which are to be borne by them. All insurance premiums of the policy are borne by the Company and MUFG Bank, Ltd.

Matters Concerning Outside Directors

(1) Concurrent Posts and Other Conditions of Outside Directors

Important concurrent posts of outside directors are as described in "2. Matters Concerning Company Executives (directors and corporate executives), (1) Status of Company Executives" in the Business Report. Nippon Life Insurance Company, where Mr. Hiroshi Shimizu holds an important concurrent post, is a shareholder holding 1.26% of the Company's common stock. There is no other relationship requiring disclosure between organizations where outside directors hold important concurrent posts and the Company.

(2) Main Activities of the Outside Directors

Name	Term of Office	Attendance at Meetings of	Statements at Meetings of the Board of Directors, etc. and Other Activities
Keiko Honda	5 years and 9 months	Board of Directors: 9/9 Audit Committee: 17/17	She is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on her considerable experience as a consultant and representative of multinational organizations and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with her expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.
Satoko Kuwabara	4 years and 9 months	Board of Directors: 9/9 Nominating and Governance Committee: 14/14 Compensation Committee: 7/7	She is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on her considerable experience as an attorney at law and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with her expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.

Name	Term of Office	Attendance at Meetings of	Statements at Meetings of the Board of Directors, etc. and Other Activities
Hirofumi Nomoto	6 years and 9 months	Board of Directors: 9/9 Nominating and Governance Committee: 14/14 Compensation Committee: 6/7	He is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on his considerable experience, knowledge and wisdom as a manager of one of Japan's largest companies and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with his expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.
Mari Elka Pangestu	1 year and 9 months	Board of Directors: 7/9	She is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on her considerable experience of serving in important positions, including Managing Director of the World Bank and a minister of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with her expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.
Hiroshi Shimizu	1 year and 9 months	Board of Directors: 9/9	He is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on his considerable experience as a manager of a leading financial institution in Japan and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with his expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.

Name	Term of Office	Attendance at Meetings of	Statements at Meetings of the Board of Directors, etc. and Other Activities
David Sneider	2 years and 9 months	Board of Directors: 9/9 Audit Committee: 10/10	He is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on his considerable experience as an attorney at law and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with his expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.
Miyuki Suzuki	9 months	Board of Directors: 8/8 Nominating and Governance Committee: 11/11 Compensation Committee: 5/5	She is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on her considerable experience, knowledge and wisdom as a manager of global companies, including in the IT field, and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with her expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.
Koichi Tsuji	4 years and 9 months	Board of Directors: 9/9 Audit Committee: 17/17	He is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on his considerable experience as a certified public accountant and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with his expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.

Name	Term of Office	Attendance at Meetings of	Statements at Meetings of the Board of Directors, etc. and Other Activities
Teruhisa Ueda	9 months	Board of Directors: 8/8 Nominating and Governance Committee: 11/11 Compensation Committee: 5/5	He is expected to play a role in making statements from a professional perspective based on his considerable experience as a manager of a leading precision equipment manufacturer in Japan and has made necessary statements appropriately (including those in line with his expected role) at meetings of the Board of Directors, etc.

(Note) Attendance of Ms. Miyuki Suzuki and Mr. Teruhisa Ueda refers to the meetings of the Board of Directors and each Committee after their assumption of office, and attendance of Mr. David Sneider refers to the meetings of the Audit Committee after his assumption of office.

Matters Concerning Shares of the Company

(1) Total Number of Shares, etc.

Class	Total number of shares authorized to be issued (shares)
Common Stock	33,000,000,000
The Second Series of Class 5 Preferred Stock	400,000,000 (Note 1)
The Third Series of Class 5 Preferred Stock	400,000,000 (Note 1)
The Fourth Series of Class 5 Preferred Stock	400,000,000 (Note 1)
The First Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 2)
The Second Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 2)
The Third Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 2)
The Fourth Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 2)
The First Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 3)
The Second Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 3)
The Third Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 3)
The Fourth Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock	200,000,000 (Note 3)
Total	33,800,000,000

(Notes) 1. The total number of shares authorized to be issued from the Second Series to the Fourth Series of Class 5 Preferred Stock shall not exceed 400,000,000 shares.

2. The total number of shares authorized to be issued from the First Series to the Fourth Series of Class 6 Preferred Stock shall not exceed 200,000,000 shares.

3. The total number of shares authorized to be issued from the First Series to the Fourth Series of Class 7 Preferred Stock shall not exceed 200,000,000 shares.

(2) Shares Outstanding

Class	Number of shares issued as of March 31, 2026	Stock exchange listings and registered financial instruments firms associations	Details
Common Stock	11,867,710,920	Tokyo Stock Exchange (Prime Market) Nagoya Stock Exchange (Premier Market) New York Stock Exchange (Note 2)	Standard shares with full voting rights and no restrictions on the rights of the shareholder (Share trading unit: 100 shares)
Total	11,867,710,920	–	–

(Notes) 1. The number of common stock includes 556,947,438 shares of treasury stock.

2. The Company has listed its American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) on the New York Stock Exchange.

(3) Number of Shareholders as of March 31, 2026

Class of stock	No. of shareholders
Common stock	1,688,322

(4) Major Shareholders

Name	Number of Shares Held	Percent of Shares Held to Shares Issued (Excluding Treasury Stock)
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	1,762,949,700	15.58
Custody Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Trust account)	607,676,500	5.37
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON AS DEPOSITARY BANK FOR DR HOLDERS	340,637,931	3.01
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505001	310,611,029	2.74
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (Retirement benefit trust account, Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company)	175,000,000	1.54
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385781	164,190,844	1.45
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY	154,245,659	1.36
Nippon Life Insurance Company	142,562,953	1.26
JP MORGAN CHASE BANK 385642	139,175,931	1.23
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON 140042	114,025,088	1.00
Total	3,911,075,635	34.57

(Notes) 1. Figures for the percentage of shares held have been rounded down to the second decimal place.

2. In addition to the above, there are 556,947,438 shares of treasury stock owned by the Company.

(5) Shares delivered as Consideration for the Execution of Duties to Company Executives

Classification	Recipients	Number of shares delivered	Of which, shares converted into cash
Directors (excluding outside directors)	2	107,071	53,671
Corporate Executives	2	61,653	30,953
Outside directors	–	–	–

(Notes) 1. A portion of the delivered shares has been converted into cash and payment is made in the amount equivalent to the conversion.

2. The number of shares, etc., delivered to Corporate Executives who serve concurrently as Directors are stated in the column for Corporate Executives.

Matters Concerning Independent Auditor

(1) Status of Independent Auditor

(Millions of yen)

Name	Compensation, etc. for the Fiscal Year 2025	Other
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC (Name of designated limited liability partners: Tsuneichiro Shimotsuya Shigehiko Matsumoto Akihiko Uchida Takayuki Otsuka)	124	(Reason that the Audit Committee consented to the compensation, etc.) The Audit Committee received necessary documents and reports from the relevant departments/divisions of the Company and Independent Auditor and examined the appropriateness of its audit plan, the state of performance of its duties, appropriateness of the basis for the calculation of the compensation such as the estimates of the time required for its audit and unit fee and reasonableness of the past trends of those factors. Upon such examination, the Committee judged that the compensation, etc. for Independent Auditor is at a reasonable level to maintain and improve the quality of its audit and consented to the proposed compensation, etc. (Details of Non-auditing Services) The Company entrusts to the Independent Auditors the preparation of comfort letters, etc., which are services other than the services provided in Article 2, Paragraph 1 of the Certified Public Accountants Law (non-auditing services).

(Notes) 1. The above figure has been rounded down to the nearest unit.

2. The "Compensation, etc. for the Fiscal Year 2025" includes the amount of the compensation for the audit of the financial statements pursuant to Article 193-2, Paragraph 1 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, but does not include the amount of the compensation for the audit of Internal Control pursuant to Paragraph 2 of the same Article of the same Act.

3. The total amount of monetary and other property benefits which are to be paid by the Company, its subsidiaries and subsidiary entities, etc. to the Independent Auditor is ¥6,011 million.

(2) Other Matters Concerning Independent Auditor

a. Policy for the appointment, termination and non-appointment of the Independent Auditor

If it is deemed to be difficult for the Independent Auditor to properly carry out its duties, the independence and qualification of the Independent Auditor required by laws and regulations cannot be secured, or otherwise it is deemed to be necessary, the Audit Committee will consider submitting an agenda concerning termination and non-appointment of the Independent Auditor to a general meeting of shareholders. If an Independent Auditor is deemed to fall under each item of Article 340, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Audit Committee will consider the termination of the Independent Auditor.

b. Fact that audit corporations other than the Independent Auditor of the Company conduct audits of the financial documents of the principal subsidiaries and subsidiary entities, etc.

Among the principal subsidiaries and subsidiary entities, etc. of the Company, the following companies were subject to audits by audit corporations other than the Independent Auditor of the Company (including companies holding the equivalent qualifications in foreign countries): The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd., Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited, PT Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk., PT Adira Dinamika Multi Finance Tbk, MUFG Investor Services Holdings Limited, First Sentier Group Limited, Mitsubishi UFJ Investor Services & Banking (Luxembourg) S.A., MUFG Pension & Market Services Holdings Pty Limited, MUFG Lux Management Company S.A., Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management (UK) Ltd., Mitsubishi UFJ Baillie Gifford Asset Management Limited, MUFG Securities EMEA plc, MUFG Securities (Canada), Ltd.

System to Ensure Appropriate Conduct of Operations

1. System to Ensure Appropriate Conduct of Operations

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. ("MUFG") complies with the Companies Act and Enforcement Regulations of the Companies Act and has ratified the following system (Internal Control System) to ensure appropriate operations are being conducted within MUFG. MUFG is working to ensure that a sound and robust management structure is in place by creating company policies, establishing departments in charge, building plans and policy and other structures that are all in line with the details of what has been ratified by MUFG.

The directly owned subsidiaries as referred to below are major subsidiaries in which MUFG directly holds equity interests[*1]. The "MUFG Group" means a corporate group comprised of MUFG and its subsidiaries as provided in Article 416, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Companies Act.

[*1] MUFG Bank, Ltd., Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd., ACOM CO., LTD., Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd.

(1) Group Management Framework

(a) MUFG shall formulate the MUFG Way as guidelines for all group activities and the Code of Conduct as standards for decision making and conduct for all directors, officers and employees in order to ensure appropriateness of the business conducted by the MUFG Group.
(b) In addition to stipulating the MUFG Group basic policies for management control, MUFG shall also stipulate individual sets of company rules in respect of customer protection management, risk management, compliance, internal audits, etc., along with concluding management control agreements with subsidiaries in which MUFG directly holds equity interests.
(c) In order to manage its business, MUFG shall deliberate with and receive reports from subsidiaries in which MUFG directly holds equity interests, and conduct appropriate management of subsidiaries in which MUFG directly holds equity interests in line with rules of MUFG and in adherence to the allocation of duties.
(d) Companies subject to direct management control by MUFG are stipulated as being those subsidiaries in which MUFG directly holds equity interests, and the management of subsidiaries in which MUFG does not directly hold equity interests shall be directly managed by the subsidiaries which directly holds the said equity interests. MUFG shall provide direction and advice regarding management control to the subsidiaries which directly holds the said equity interests as required.
(e) MUFG shall stipulate company rules regarding internal controls for financial reporting and shall establish an Accounting Audit Hotline (internal reporting system whereby matters regarding accounting at the MUFG Group can be reported by the public as well as directors, officers and employees of the MUFG Group) as part of this.
(f) MUFG shall define policies on information disclosure of the MUFG Group, thereby establishing a structure for information disclosure in a fair, equitable and appropriate manner.

(2) Legal and Regulatory Compliance Framework

(a) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall stipulate or adopt the MUFG Way, the Code of Conduct and equivalent to these so as to ensure that the execution of duties by directors, officers and employees conforms to laws and regulations, and the Articles of Incorporation.
(b) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall create and circulate various company rules and compliance manuals to build a system to ensure that directors, officers and employees comply with laws and regulations, etc.
(c) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall create committees, etc., employ a director responsible for compliance (Chief Compliance Officer) and establish management divisions in order to promote and manage compliance.
(d) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall formulate compliance programs (specific plans to ensure directors, officers and employees comply with laws and regulations, etc., including training for directors, officers and employees) and implement follow-ups on the progress of these programs.

(e) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall establish internal reporting systems to receive reports of fraudulent activities from directors, officers or employees.
(f) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall sustain a resolute stance against anti-social forces which are a threat to the peace and stability of civil society and work towards preventing transactions with such forces.
(g) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall be aware of the possibility that services they offer may be used for various criminal activities, including money laundering and terrorism financing, and will work to detect, deter, and prevent financial crimes.

(3) Management Framework for Customer Protection, etc.

(a) In order to achieve strong customer standards in line with the MUFG Way and the Code of Conduct, MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall create basic policies and company rules regarding management of customer protection, etc., establish administration and management divisions, and enable the provision of explanations and the creation of support systems for customers, information management and conflict of interest management by increasing awareness among directors, officers and employees.
(b) Based on the Personal Information Protection Policy that was created to encompass the information management system, MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall create systems to appropriately protect and manage personal information.
(c) Based on the Conflicts of Interest Management Policy that was created as a basic policy for management of conflicts of interest, MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall establish systems to manage conflicts of interest, which will ensure that customer interests are not unfairly prejudiced.

(4) Information Storage Management Framework

(a) Important documents including minutes and materials for meetings such as the board of directors and executive committee shall be stored and managed as stipulated in company rules.
(b) When requested by the Audit Committee or a member of the Audit Committee, the division responsible shall provide access to viewing of, or actual copies of, the documents requested.

(5) Risk Management Framework

(a) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall implement an integrated risk management and control system to secure stable business management by using a standard that is unified to the maximum extent possible to gain a comprehensive understanding of the various risks which may arise during the course of business while striving for maximum shareholder value.
(b) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall classify risk as shown below, and establish risk management basic policies for those risk categories in order to verify the design and execution status of these policies.
    i) Credit Risk;
    ii) Market Risk;
    iii) Liquidity Risk;
    iv) Operational Risk;
    v) Reputational Risk;
    vi) Model Risk.
(c) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall establish an integrated risk management system. They shall establish committees for risk management and control, and an executive and establish dedicated divisions etc. responsible for risk management.
(d) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall appropriately manage risk through risk management processes consisting of risk identification, measurement, control and monitoring.
(e) MUFG shall create a system to manage capital allocation system (system whereby the consolidated business groups and important subsidiaries allocate capital for each subsidiary by individual risk category using overall MUFG Group economic capital (capital matched to the amount of risk)).
(f) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall prepare a system necessary to limit the economic loss or erosion of credibility from the crisis event to the minimum while ensuring the continuation of service as well as the prompt restoration of normal operations in a crisis event.

(6) Framework to Ensure Efficient Execution of Duties

(a) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall set management targets and create management plans to manage business based on appropriate methods.
(b) MUFG's board of directors shall, as a general rule, delegate to corporate executives decision making power for the execution of business for matters other than those which require the discretion of the board of directors as deemed in laws and regulations. Also, in addition to establishing an executive committee which consists of corporate executives, etc., they shall create various committees to provide advisory functionality to the Executive Committee.
(c) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall establish the executive committee, etc., which will be delegated predetermined tasks from the board of directors. The executive committee shall make decisions regarding the matters they have been delegated and conduct preliminary consideration of matters which are to be deliberated by the board of directors so that the board of directors may make decisions regarding such matters. Also various committees shall be established to provide advisory functionality to executive committee.
(d) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall, in order for corporate executives (directors, etc., at directly owned subsidiaries) to execute their duties efficiently, build an employee rank framework and organizational structure, etc., in line with company rules and assign the execution of duties.

(7) Internal Audit Framework

(a) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall build the internal audit framework which has high specialization and independence to assume the function of evaluating and improving the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and control processes, contributing to the enhancement of the MUFG Group's value and to the achievement of the MUFG Way.
(b) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall set company rules to identify basic matters concerning internal audit.
(c) MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall establish internal audit divisions.
(d) The internal audit divisions at MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall support the oversight function of the board of directors by collaborating and working together under the guidance of the internal audit division at MUFG.
(e) The internal audit divisions at MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG shall, as required, build a collaborative relationship with the Audit Committee (Audit & Supervisory Committee or Corporate Auditor at directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG) and Independent Auditors and work towards efficient implementation of internal audit.

(Framework for Ensuring Effective Audit by the Audit Committee)

(8) Framework related to persons employed to support the duties of the Audit Committee

(a) The Audit Committee Office shall be established as an organization to assist the Audit Committee to perform its duties and shall be placed under the direction of the Audit Committee.
(b) Matters regarding personnel arrangements for persons employed to support the duties of the Audit Committee shall be made in a manner that respects the wishes of the Audit Committee.

(9) Framework for Reporting to the Audit Committee

(a) The following matters shall be reported to the Audit Committee:
  i) Matters regarding decisions by or reports made to the executive committee (including matters deliberated on or reported by subsidiaries directly owned by MUFG in line with prescribed company rules)
  ii) Matters that may cause significant damage to MUFG (including matters deliberated on or reported by subsidiaries directly owned by MUFG in line with prescribed company rules)
  iii) Information necessary for the Audit Committee to monitor and oversee matters regarding financial reporting, risk control, internal control, compliance and internal audits of the MUFG Group's execution of business

iv) Status of reporting and details of cases reported to the MUFG Group Compliance Helpline as well as the Accounting Audit Hotline and the actual usage results of the internal reporting systems of the directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG.
v) Other matters for which the Audit Committee requests reporting

(b) Structures shall be implemented to protect persons who report to the MUFG Group Compliance Helpline or the Accounting Audit Hotline from receiving unfair treatment because they made such reports.

(10) Policy regarding expenses or liabilities arising from the execution of duties of the Audit Committee

(a) Expenses or liabilities which arise due to the Members of the Audit Committee exercising their duties (restricted to items regarding the execution of Audit Committee duties) shall be paid or processed otherwise in line with the requests of the Members of the Audit Committee.

(11) Other Frameworks to Ensure Effective Audits by the Audit Committee

(a) Representative corporate executives and the internal audit divisions shall conduct regular sessions to share opinions with the Audit Committee.
(b) Important personnel affairs concerning the divisions responsible for internal audit shall be decided based on the resolution at the Audit Committee.
(c) Internal audit divisions shall report to the Audit Committee on the internal audit plans and internal audit results, and receive specific instructions from the committee.
(d) Members of the Audit Committee shall be entitled to attend the executive committee and other important committees, etc.
(e) Executives and employees shall cooperate with surveys or interview requests received from the Audit Committee or its members.
(f) Executives and employees shall give utmost respect to other matters as stipulated in the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee rules and the Audit Committee Audit Standards.

2. Summary of the Operating Status of the System to Ensure Appropriate Conduct of Operations

In connection with the bank-securities collaborative business between our subsidiaries, MUFG Bank, Ltd. and Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd., both companies received business improvement orders under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and the Company and MUFG Bank, Ltd. received orders to submit reports under the Banking Act, all from the Financial Services Agency in fiscal year 2024. In addition, in fiscal year 2024, MUFG Bank, Ltd. received orders to submit reports under the Banking Act from the Financial Services Agency with regard to the incident in which customers' assets were stolen from its safe deposit boxes.
The Company has been implementing improvement measures and other measures developed based on the analysis of root cause of these incidents, and steadily promoting their dissemination and verifying their establishment. Going forward, the Company will continue to advance initiatives aimed at strengthening governance across the Group.

The summary of the operating status of the Internal Control System mentioned above in fiscal year 2025 (fiscal year ended March 31, 2026) is as follows.

MUFG, as a general rule, verifies the Internal Control System once annually, and conducts reviews thereof as appropriate, based on changes in the internal and external environments. In fiscal year 2025, periodic reviews of the Internal Control System were resolved at the board of directors meeting held in March 2026.

With respect to the Internal Control Systems of the directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG, status of review by the board of directors of those subsidiaries is subject to verification by MUFG once annually as a general rule.

MUFG aims to contribute to a sustainable environment and society, identifying these goals in its core business strategy, and has positioned the Purpose, "Committed to empowering a brighter future." at the center of the MUFG Way.

(1) Group Management Framework

MUFG has established and announced the MUFG Way as a basic policy forming the basis for the formulation of business strategies and decision making, as well as the Code of Conduct as specific standards for decision making and conduct which adhere to the MUFG Way.

The MUFG Way and the Code of Conduct of MUFG clarify MUFG's attitude of commitment to integrity and ethical values which support the environment of the internal control system. MUFG examines the degree of dissemination of the Code of Conduct by employee surveys etc., and follows the PDCA cycle, such as periodically reviewing the Code of Conduct based on the internal and external environmental changes and voices of employees.

Companies subject to direct management control by MUFG are stipulated as being those subsidiaries in which MUFG directly holds equity interests, and the management of subsidiaries in which MUFG does not directly hold equity interests shall be directly managed by the subsidiary which directly holds the said equity interests, pursuant to MUFG rules. MUFG shall provide direction and advice regarding management control to the subsidiary which directly holds the said equity interests as required. Additionally, MUFG and those subsidiaries in which MUFG directly holds equity interests have reached agreement on the prescribed matters relating to management control, and have concluded management control agreements or equivalent arrangements. MUFG reviews the agreements once annually, as a general rule.

With regard to internal controls over financial reporting, MUFG has documented control activities in accordance with the basic policy, which has been set forth in the company rules. MUFG has evaluated the effectiveness of such controls through tests on the status of establishment and operation, and has submitted the results of such evaluation to the executive committee upon deliberation by the disclosure committee, a committee under the executive committee. Additionally, an Accounting Audit Hotline has been established as an internal reporting system for reporting fraudulent accounting, fraud involving internal controls over accounting or accounting audits (e.g. law violations) and inappropriate accounting, or suspected incidents.

MUFG has established and announced the "MUFG Group Information Disclosure Policy" as a basic policy on information disclosure of the MUFG Group.

(2) Legal and Regulatory Compliance Framework

MUFG has established the MUFG Way and the Code of Conduct and posted on the corporate website. Aiming for dissemination of the MUFG Way, the Code of Conduct and equivalent to these, MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG post them on the internal network and provide internal training sessions for directors, officers and employees as well as deliver messages from top management.

MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG have established divisions to supervise compliance and have been engaged in initiatives to promote compliance through compliance programs, seminars for directors, officers and employees, and continuous enhancement of the monitoring framework, while at the same time reporting on the status of compliance to the executive committee and the board of directors. As part of efforts to deliberate important matters relating to the development of policies and systems for promoting compliance across the MUFG Group, MUFG has also established a Group Compliance Committee under the executive committee, where important compliance issues are being discussed. The Group Compliance Committee, as a general rule, meets twice a year.

The directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG have developed internal reporting systems in an effort to detect compliance incidents early so that it leads to correction by taking self-cleansing actions. Furthermore, MUFG has established an MUFG Group Compliance Helpline, which includes the Audit Committee as a contact point, to supplement the existing systems of the group companies and made it accessible to the executives and employees of the group companies.

MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG have established a basic policy on the handling of

anti-social forces, and based thereon have set forth certain measures in the prescribed company rules. A division in charge of handling anti-social forces has also been established, which implements planning and management measures related to preventing transactions with anti-social forces.

MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG have been keeping a close watch on the legal and statutory developments of each country, in line with the increasingly global nature of MUFG's business expansion, and have developed a system of controls to detect, deter, and prevent financial crimes, including money laundering and terrorism financing.

(3) Management Framework for Customer Protection, etc.

MUFG and the directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG have established a management system for protecting customers by creating administration and management divisions for customer protection, formulating related company rules and increasing awareness of customer protection among officers and employees, which are reviewed as appropriate.

With a view to thoroughly implementing customer-first undertakings, MUFG has established and disclosed the MUFG Basic Policy for Fiduciary Duties as group-wide guidelines and has regularly disclosed the contents and status of such initiatives.

Matters involving customer protection across the entire Group are also reported to the executive committee, as necessary. Furthermore, the MUFG Group Personal Information Protection Policy and the Conflicts of Interest Management Policy has been formulated and publicly released.

(4) Information Storage Management Framework

MUFG rules on important documents including minutes and materials for meetings such as the board of directors and executive committees have been determined and important documents are being stored and managed as stipulated in such rules.

(5) Risk Management Framework

MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG uphold the basic policy of strengthening group-based management control and comprehensive risk management through the diffusion of a Risk Culture, and are working to enhance risk governance through strengthening the integrated operations across regions and subsidiaries and the holding company. Furthermore, the MUFG Group has adopted the Risk Appetite Framework in order to conduct risk management that effectively supports its business strategies and financial plan, and has been strengthening the MUFG Group’s overall risk-return management. In addition, the MUFG Group has formulated a “Risk Appetite Statement” which articulates the basic policy for the application of the “Risk Appetite Framework,” the application process, business plans and the risk appetite, among others, while at the same time each business group has taken ownership of risks and has established a “Risk Appetite Statement” specific to each business group, as a tool for operating the business group.

MUFG has established the Risk Committee, as an optional committee under the board of directors. The Risk Committee meets each quarter, as a general rule, deliberates Group-wide risk management matters in general to contribute to the resolutions of the board of directors, and reports and makes proposals regarding important matters in the deliberation to the board of directors. In addition, MUFG established the Risk Management Committee under the executive committee to deliberate important matters relating to the development of policies and systems for promoting the MUFG Group’s overall integrated risk management. The Risk Management Committee meets two times annually, as a general rule.

MUFG manages capital allocation system, in an effort to appropriately allocate capital by ensuring financial soundness through the monitoring and control of capital, evaluating capital adequacy versus risk based on business strategies and profit plans, and reflecting such evaluation in its capital policy.

MUFG and directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG have been conducting Group crisis management as appropriate upon occurrence of any crisis by identifying specific crisis incidents that will be subject to crisis management and developing the framework for task forces that manages crisis prior to and after the crisis and controls ongoing crisis management upon occurrence of any crisis.

(6) Framework to Ensure Efficient Execution of Duties

The Management Planning Committee, which reports directly to the executive committee, meets each quarter, as a general rule, to deliberate Group-wide measures, quantitative plans and capital policies, and follow up on the progress being made on the policies and quantitative plans.

As a company with three committees, MUFG has been strengthening the board of directors' supervisory functions through the separation of execution and oversight. Meanwhile, as companies with the Audit & Supervisory Committee, the MUFG Bank, Ltd., Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., ACOM CO., LTD., and Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd. have developed a system enabling prompt decision-making through significantly delegating decision-making authority regarding important business execution, from the Board of Directors to executive management.

MUFG and the directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG have established prescribed company rules which set forth the division of duties, and the corporate executives (Directors, etc. for the directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG) execute their duties in accordance with the determined division of duties.

(7) Internal Audit Framework

MUFG has instituted an internal audit policy to define the policies of internal audits. In an effort to promote business operations on a global basis, the internal audit aims to evaluate the timeliness, appropriateness and adequacy of the internal control framework including risk management and compliance. Internal audit divisions have been established within MUFG and the directly owned subsidiaries of MUFG. The scope of verification covers the MUFG Group as a whole, and monitoring and oversight of all Group operations by the board of directors of MUFG are supported.

MUFG has been holding sessions for exchanging views between the internal audit divisions and the Audit Committee, between the internal audit divisions and the Independent Auditor when required, sharing information related to audit measures and audit results.

(Framework for Ensuring Effective Audit by the Audit Committee)

(8) Framework related to persons employed to support the duties of the Audit Committee

MUFG has established the Audit Committee Office as an organization to assist the duties of the Audit Committee and has accordingly appointed employees to the said Office. Matters regarding personnel arrangements of such employees are made in a manner that respects the wishes of the Audit Committee, considering the independence of the Audit Committee.

(9) Framework for Reporting to the Audit Committee

MUFG holds the meetings of the Audit Committee chaired by an outside director, composed of outside directors and internal directors who do not concurrently engage in the execution of operation, once a month, as a general rule. The Audit Committee receives reports on the MUFG Group's status of financial reporting, risk management, internal controls and internal audits, as well as the status of compliance including the operation status of the internal reporting system.

Measures prohibiting unfair treatment of persons making reports on the MUFG Group Compliance Helpline and the Accounting Audit Hotline have been provided for in the company rules and

communicated throughout the MUFG Group.

(10) Policy regarding expenses or liabilities arising from the execution of duties of the Audit Committee

Under the Audit Committee Charter and the Audit Committee Audit Standards, Members of the Audit Committee may request payment for expenses, etc., necessary for the performance of their duties, and MUFG in accordance therewith pays the necessary expenses, etc.

(11) Other Frameworks to Ensure Effective Audits by the Audit Committee

Representative corporate executives and members of the Audit Committee conduct regular sessions to share opinions. The internal audit divisions report on the internal audit plans and internal audit results, through regular meetings with the Members of the Audit Committee, and follow instructions from the members.

The Members of the Audit Committee are entitled to attend the executive committee and other important committees, etc., as prescribed in the relevant company rules.

MUFG has provided in the Compliance Manual that the matters prescribed in the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee Rules and the Audit Committee Audit Standards shall be respected, and has communicated this fact to its executives and employees.

Matters concerning Wholly-owned Specified Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

Name	Address	Total book value	Total assets of the Company
MUFG Bank, Ltd.	1-4-5, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	6,949,521	23,795,835

Other

Policy Concerning Exercise of Powers Granted to the Board of Directors by the Provisions of the Articles of Incorporation Pursuant to Article 459, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act

In order to secure the flexibility of capital policy, Article 44 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, in accordance with Article 459, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Companies Act, stipulates that repurchase of stock through an agreement with the shareholders may be determined by a resolution of the board of directors. The Company will appropriately conduct such repurchase of stock after comprehensive consideration of factors such as its business performance and the environment for strategic investment.

(Translation)
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2026
Assets:	
Cash and due from banks	90,045,500
Call loans and bills bought	1,570,196
Receivables under resale agreements	16,375,722
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	5,486,014
Monetary claims bought	7,560,410
Trading assets	39,995,337
Money held in trust	1,159,280
Securities	85,714,795
Loans and bills discounted	133,799,490
Foreign exchanges	2,248,944
Other assets	28,407,448
Tangible fixed assets	1,417,304
Buildings	291,245
Land	599,414
Lease assets	14,353
Construction in progress	48,856
Other tangible fixed assets	463,435
Intangible fixed assets	1,955,987
Software	793,542
Goodwill	511,465
Lease assets	282
Other intangible fixed assets	650,696
Net defined benefit asset	2,646,314
Deferred tax assets	147,478
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	14,431,269
Allowance for credit losses	(1,229,947)
Total assets	431,731,548
Liabilities:	
Deposits	239,439,246
Negotiable certificates of deposit	17,601,483
Call money and bills sold	5,307,704
Payables under repurchase agreements	39,146,995
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,197,233
Commercial papers	3,421,893
Trading liabilities	32,038,719
Borrowed money	9,359,997
Foreign exchanges	2,715,051
Short-term bonds payable	1,217,464
Bonds payable	15,790,570
Due to trust accounts	2,903,438
Other liabilities	22,285,686
Reserve for bonuses	293,548
Reserve for bonuses to directors	3,978
Reserve for stocks payment	14,287
Net defined benefit liability	107,274
Reserve for retirement benefits to directors	1,548
Reserve for loyalty award credits	8,877
Reserve for contingent losses	144,184
Reserves under special laws	6,179
Deferred tax liabilities	466,990
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	83,769
Acceptances and guarantees	14,431,269
Total liabilities	407,987,396
Net assets:	
Capital stock	2,141,513
Capital surplus	-
Retained earnings	16,150,394
Treasury stock	(934,137)
Total shareholders' equity	17,357,770
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	1,672,075
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedging instruments	(1,262,833)
Land revaluation excess	121,039
Foreign currency translation adjustments	3,711,516
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	724,229
Debt value adjustments of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	(53,835)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on loans of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	3,979
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	4,916,171
Subscription rights to shares	99
Non-controlling interests	1,470,111
Total net assets	23,744,152
Total liabilities and net assets	431,731,548

(Translation)
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Income

(In millions of yen)	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Ordinary income	14,620,843
Interest income	8,723,940
Interest on loans and bills discounted	4,214,185
Interest and dividends on securities	1,836,432
Interest on call loans and bills bought	30,728
Interest on receivables under resale agreements	570,624
Interest on receivables under securities borrowing transactions	154,583
Interest on deposits	1,087,148
Other interest income	830,237
Trust fees	163,112
Fees and commissions	2,666,354
Trading income	433,392
Other operating income	665,646
Other ordinary income	1,968,397
Gains on loans written-off	96,758
Others	1,871,639
Ordinary expenses	11,210,651
Interest expenses	5,717,866
Interest on deposits	2,086,767
Interest on negotiable certificates of deposit	638,057
Interest on call money and bills sold	33,051
Interest on payables under repurchase agreements	1,300,546
Interest on payables under securities lending transactions	11,318
Interest on commercial papers	148,414
Interest on borrowed money	134,919
Interest on short-term bonds payable	13,666
Interest on bonds payable	474,111
Other interest expenses	877,013
Fees and commissions	439,548
Trading expenses	103,924
Other operating expenses	446,819
General and administrative expenses	3,489,570
Other ordinary expenses	1,012,921
Provision for allowance for credit losses	176,952
Others	835,969
Ordinary profits	3,410,192
Extraordinary gains	48,661
Gains on disposition of fixed assets	9,713
Gains on step acquisitions	20,801
Gains on liquidation of subsidiaries	18,140
Gains on change in equity	5
Extraordinary losses	136,692
Losses on disposition of fixed assets	17,019
Losses on impairment of fixed assets	67,894
Provision for reserve for contingent liabilities from financial instruments transactions	884
Provision for reserve for contingent liabilities arising from commodities transactions	0
Losses on change in equity	19,803
Expenses relating to systems integration	31,091
Profits before income taxes	3,322,161
Income taxes-current	853,410
Income taxes-deferred	(91,761)
Total taxes	761,648
Profits	2,560,512
Profits attributable to non-controlling interests	133,283
Profits attributable to owners of parent	2,427,229

(Translation)

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

(In millions of yen)

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

	Shareholders' equity					Accumulated other comprehensive income								Subscription rights to shares	Non-controlling interests	Total net assets
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings	Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity	Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Net deferred gains (losses) on hedging instruments	Land revaluation excess	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Debt value adjustments of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	Net unrealized gains (losses) on loans of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates	Total accumulated other comprehensive income			
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,141,513	-	14,845,617	(726,631)	16,260,498	1,327,127	(894,227)	122,400	3,198,279	554,502	(51,663)	3,457	4,259,875	11	1,207,746	21,728,132
Changes during the fiscal year																
Cash dividends			(848,915)		(848,915)											(848,915)
Profits attributable to owners of parent			2,427,229		2,427,229											2,427,229
Repurchase of treasury stock				(500,061)	(500,061)											(500,061)
Disposal of treasury stock		0		2,068	2,068											2,068
Retirement of treasury stock		(290,488)		290,488	-											-
Reversal of land revaluation excess			1,390		1,390											1,390
Changes in subsidiaries' equity		15,560			15,560											15,560
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		274,926	(274,926)		-											-
Net changes of items other than shareholders' equity						344,948	(368,606)	(1,360)	513,236	169,727	(2,171)	522	656,295	87	262,364	918,747
Total changes during the fiscal year	-	-	1,304,777	(207,505)	1,097,271	344,948	(368,606)	(1,360)	513,236	169,727	(2,171)	522	656,295	87	262,364	2,016,019
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	2,141,513	-	16,150,394	(934,137)	17,357,770	1,672,075	(1,262,833)	121,039	3,711,516	724,229	(53,835)	3,979	4,916,171	99	1,470,111	23,744,152

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amounts of less than one million Japanese yen ("yen") are rounded down.
"Subsidiaries" and "affiliates" are determined in accordance with Article 2-8 of the Banking Act and Article 4-2 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Banking Act.

Notes to Significant Accounting Policies

1. Scope of consolidation
(1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 345
Principal companies:
MUFG Bank, Ltd.
Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd.
Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd.
Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.
ACOM CO., LTD.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, twenty-four companies were newly included in the scope of consolidation due to acquisition of shares or other reasons. In addition, thirteen companies were excluded from the scope of consolidation due to liquidation or other reasons.

(2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries:
Nippon Denkai, Ltd
The non-consolidated subsidiary is excluded from the scope of consolidation because its assets, ordinary income, profits or losses (to the extent the amount represents MUFG's equity interest therein), retained earnings (to the extent the amount represents MUFG's equity interest therein) and other relevant factors are insignificant in such way its exclusion is not expected to prevent a reasonable evaluation of the financial condition and operating results of the MUFG Group.

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

(Reasons for excluding from the scope of consolidation)
The entity was not treated as consolidated subsidiary because it was established as a property management agent for land trust projects without any intent to control.

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

(2) Number of equity method affiliates: 55
Principal companies:
Mitsubishi HC Capital Inc.
Morgan Stanley

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, eight companies were newly included in the scope of application of the equity method due to acquisition of shares or other reasons. In addition, seven companies were excluded from the scope of application of the equity method due to the sale of shares or other reasons.

(3) Number of non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for under the equity method:
Nippon Denkai, Ltd
The non-consolidated subsidiary not accounted for under the equity method is excluded from the scope of application of the equity method because its profits or losses (to the extent the amount represents MUFG's equity interest therein), retained earnings (to the extent the amount represents MUFG's equity interest therein) and other relevant factors are insignificant in such way its exclusion is not expected to have a material impact on MUFG's consolidated financial statements.

(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:
Alchemedicine, Inc.

(Reasons for excluding from the scope of affiliates)
This entity was not regarded as affiliate because MUFG’s consolidated venture capital subsidiaries owned 20% to 50% of voting rights primarily to benefit from the appreciation of its investments resulting from growth or restructuring of the investees’ businesses without any intent to control.

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

The end of December:	269	subsidiaries
The end of March:	76	subsidiaries

(2) Some of the consolidated subsidiaries whose annual balance sheet date is the end of December were consolidated based on their respective preliminary financial statements as of the end of March.
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 any significant transactions within the consolidated group that occurred between the annual balance sheet dates of the relevant subsidiaries and the annual consolidated balance sheet date.

4. Amortization of goodwill

Goodwill was primarily amortized using the straight-line method over 10 to 20 years beginning in the period of the acquisition. Other goodwill with insignificant balance was expensed as incurred.

5. 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 fair value as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

With respect to derivative transactions for trading purposes, specific market risk and counterparty credit risk exposures are measured in groups of trading assets and trading liabilities, and fair value is determined for each such group of trading assets and trading liabilities on a net basis.

(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. Shares of non-consolidated subsidiaries not accounted for under the equity method are stated at acquisition cost computed using the moving-average method. Available-for-sale securities are stated at their quoted market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated primarily using the moving-average method), and equity securities with no quoted market price available are stated at acquisition cost 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 the fair value recognized is recorded in current earnings.

(b) Securities included in trust assets in money held in trust are accounted for on 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 stated at fair value as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

With respect to derivative transactions for trading purposes, specific market risk and counterparty credit risk exposures are measured in groups of trading assets and trading liabilities, and fair value is determined for each such group of trading assets and trading liabilities on a net basis.

(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 domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries is computed primarily 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 and other factors.

(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" under 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, in which case the residual value equals the guaranteed amount.

(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 amount of 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 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 the borrowers' 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 borrowers' 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 (The cash flow estimation method).

For other claims, allowances are provided based mainly on expected losses for the immediately following one-year period or the average remaining term to maturity of loans. Expected losses are calculated by applying a loss rate, which is obtained based on the average rate of historical credit loss experience or historical default probability experience over a certain period, which is derived from actual credit losses or actual defaults over a one-year period or over a period equal to the average remaining term to maturity of loans, with necessary adjustments for future loss projections and other factors.

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 the 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 and guarantees, which is deemed uncollectible, is written off. The total amount of write-offs was ¥226,406 million.

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

(Additional information)

(Allowance for credit losses of certain overseas subsidiaries which apply IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"))

Certain overseas subsidiaries which apply IFRS recognize allowance for credit losses in accordance with IFRS9 "Financial Instruments." At each reporting date, these subsidiaries assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, and if the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the subsidiaries measure the allowance for credit losses for the financial asset at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss. On the other hand, if the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the subsidiaries measure the allowance for credit losses for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss.

Expected credit losses are calculated collectively for each portfolio of loans with similar risk characteristics based on the loss rates derived from past credit loss experience or bankruptcy experience through the application of a quantitative model that incorporates future forecast information, such as macroeconomic variables, into the probability of bankruptcy, etc. Expected credit losses on some credit-impaired financial assets are calculated individually by taking into account the risks particular to each such financial asset.

In addition, adjustments are made in the calculation of expected credit losses for qualitative factors relating to current conditions and future forecasts which may not be sufficiently captured in such model but should be appropriately taken into account. Future uncertainties due to changes in the economic environment, prices, monetary and trade policies, geopolitical environment including the situation in the Middle East, etc. are factored into estimates for the expected credit loss provisioning through such adjustments based on macroeconomic variables and/or qualitative factors.

(7) Reserve for bonuses

Reserve for bonuses, which is related to future bonus payments to employees, is recorded in the amount based on the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(8) Reserve for bonuses to directors

Reserve for bonuses to directors, which is related to future bonus payments to directors, is recorded in the amount based on the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(9) Reserve for stocks payment

Reserve for stocks payment, which is primarily related to future payments of compensation under the stock compensation plan for directors and officers, and for future deliveries of shares under the share-based compensation plan for eligible employees, of MUFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries, is recorded in the amount based on the estimated amount of such compensation and shares, etc. to be paid as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(10) Reserve for retirement benefits to directors

Reserve for retirement benefits to directors, which is related to future payments of retirement benefits to directors of consolidated subsidiaries, is recorded in the amount based on the estimated amount of benefits to be paid as of the consolidated balance sheet date.

(11) Reserve for loyalty award credits

Reserve for loyalty award credits, which is related to the future redemption of points awarded to customers of certain consolidated subsidiaries, is calculated by estimating the 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 related to 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

(a) Reserve for Financial Instruments Transaction Liabilities

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

(b) Reserve for Commodity Futures Transactions

Reserve under special laws includes the amount of reserve for contingent liabilities for losses arising from misconduct in connection with commodity derivatives brokerage trading, which amount is recorded in accordance with Article 111 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Commodity Derivatives Transactions Act promulgated under Article 221 of the Act.

(14) Retirement benefits

In calculating the amount of benefit obligation, the portion of projected benefit obligation attributed to the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 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, primarily beginning in the subsequent fiscal year after such gains (losses) are recognized.

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

(15) Revenue Recognition

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenues arising from contracts with customers are recognized in the consolidated statements of income based on the status of fulfillment of the performance obligations identified in each contract, depending on the actual nature of the transactions under the contract.

(b) Revenue Recognition for Principal Categories of Transactions

Revenue arising from contracts with customers is recognized using a method that is designed to closely reflect economic reality, with the timing of fulfillment of performance obligations, which is an important factor in determining the timing of revenue recognition, assessed as described below.

In most cases, the consideration for transactions is settled in cash at the time of the transaction. In other cases, receivables recognized in connection with transactions are generally collected within one year.

Of the fees and commissions, those on remittances and transfers consist mainly of remittance and transfer fees and are recognized as revenue at the time of settlement.

Of the fees and commissions, those on deposits consist mainly of ATM usage fees and periodic account management service fees. ATM usage fees are recognized as revenue at the time of execution of transactions, and periodic account management service fees are recorded as revenue over the service period.

Of the fees and commissions, those on loans consist mainly of the consideration for administration and management services during the tenors of syndicated loans and the consideration for financial advice to clients, and are recorded as revenue over the service period.

Of the fees and commissions, those on trust-related services consist mainly of the consideration for shareholder registry administration services for issuers of stocks, real estate brokerage and appraisal services, and succession services including preparation, maintenance and execution of wills and inheritance management. These fees and commissions are recognized as revenue at the time when the services are provided.

Of the fees and commissions, those on securities-related services consist mainly of fees related to sales and transfers of securities including investment trust, underwriting, brokerage and advisory services, fees related to securitization, and agent fees related to calculation and payment of dividends. Fees on securities-related services are recorded as revenue over the relevant service period. Fees arising from securities-related services that are consumed by a client at a point in time (e.g., sales and transfers of securities executed under the direction of clients, underwriting or securitization of bonds and equity securities which is completed on the date of the transaction, provision of advice to clients, and calculation and payment to investors of dividends) are recognized as revenue at such point in time. Fees arising from securities-related services that are used by a client at equal intervals over the service period (e.g., retainer fees for M&A advisory services) are recognized as revenue over such service period. Fees to be paid when a particular performance target is achieved (e.g., success fees for M&A advisory services) are recognized as revenue at the time when such performance target is achieved.

Of the fees and commissions, those on credit card business consist mainly of credit card merchant fees and royalty fees from franchised merchants. Merchant fees are recorded as revenue at the time when the credit sale data is received, and royalty fees from franchised merchants are recorded as revenue over the service period.

Of the fees and commissions, those on administration and management services for investment funds and investment advisory services arise mainly from asset management and investment advisory services and consist of asset management fees, success fees and investment advisory fees related to investment trusts. Asset management fees and investment advisory fees are recognized as revenue over the service period in the amount MUFG is entitled to charge based on the balance of assets under management. Performance-based success fees are recognized as revenue at the time when performance targets are met and it is deemed highly likely that there will be no material reversal of the recognized revenue.

Trust fees consist mainly of fees on administration and management of trust assets and are recognized as revenue over the service period in the amount MUFG is entitled to charge based generally on the balance of assets under management for each trust or the performance of each trust account for an accounting period.

(16) 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 exchange rates prevailing at the respective balance sheet date.

(17) 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 of 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, in which case the residual value equals the guaranteed amount.

(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."

(18) 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, except for certain transactions qualifying for special hedge accounting treatment of interest rate swaps. Portfolio hedging or individual hedging, as described in the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA") Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24, "Treatment of Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (March 17, 2022), and the Accounting Standards Board of Japan ("ASBJ") Transferred Guidance No.9, "Practical Guidelines on the Accounting for Financial Instruments" (October 16, 2025), is 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 Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24. With respect to hedging transactions to offset fluctuations in the 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 of forecasted transactions 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 Committee Practical Guidelines 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 Committee Practical Guidelines No. 25 "Treatment of Accounting and Auditing concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in the Banking Industry" (October 8, 2020). Hedging instruments (e.g., currency swaps and forward exchange contracts) are designated to hedged items collectively by currencies.

Portfolio hedging or individual hedging is applied to hedge foreign currency risks arising from equity investments in foreign subsidiaries and foreign affiliates and from 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 the fair value of hedged items and changes in the 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 non-arbitrariness and certain other criteria under JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24 and No. 25 and are regarded as equivalent to external third-party cover transactions.

(19) Consumption taxes

National and local consumption taxes are primarily 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.

(20) Adoption of the Group Tax Sharing System

MUFG and some of its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the group tax sharing system.

(21) Accounting of bills discounted and rediscounted

Bills discounted and rediscounted are accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24.

(22) Accounting standards for foreign subsidiaries

If the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with IFRS or U.S. GAAP, such financial statements are used in the consolidated accounting process. Adjustments are also made when necessary in the consolidated accounting process.

Notes to Significant Accounting Estimates

1. Allowance for credit losses

(1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

MUFG has banking subsidiaries including MUFG Bank, Ltd. (the “Bank”), and they are engaged in lending services as one of our core businesses. To absorb probable losses resulting from decreases in or elimination of the value of assets such as loan receivables due to deterioration in the financial condition of parties to which loans and other forms of credit have been extended (the risk of incurring such losses being referred to as "credit risk" within the MUFG Group), an allowance for credit losses is recorded according to the calculation process prescribed in our internal policies. The amount of allowance for credit losses recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, is ¥1,229,947 million.

The allowance for credit losses is determined in accordance with predetermined internal policies and approved by the Credit Committee under the Executive Committee. In addition, independent credit audit departments audit the evaluation results as described in “(6) Allowance for credit losses” under “5. Accounting policies” under “Notes to Significant Accounting Policies.”
There is uncertainty in the estimates and significant assumptions used in calculating the allowance for credit losses. In particular, future developments concerning the geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East, which are expected to impact our borrowers’ operating environment and the economic environment, remain subject to significant uncertainty. Accordingly, we make certain assumptions, including that disruptions in logistics and supply chain constraints related to crude oil and other commodities may continue for a certain period, but that conditions will gradually normalize, and that prices of crude oil and other commodities, while fluctuating to a certain degree, will then be on a gradual stabilizing trend. The recorded allowance represents our best estimate made based on such assumptions and in a manner designed to ensure objectivity and rationality.

(2) Other information which is relevant to the understanding of the readers of the consolidated financial statements with regard to the accounting estimates

(Allowance for credit losses of principal domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries)

(a) Method of calculation of the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

The process of calculating the allowance for credit losses for the Bank and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries, our principal domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries, involves various estimates such as determination of borrower credit ratings which are based on evaluation and classification of borrowers' debt-service capacity, assessment of the value of collateral provided by borrowers, estimation of future cash flows when applying the cash flow estimation method, and adjustments for future loss projections and other factors to the loss rates calculated based on historical credit loss experience. For details of the allowance calculation method, refer to “(6) Allowance for credit losses” under “5. Accounting policies” under “Notes to Significant Accounting Policies.” The amount of allowance for credit losses and the loan balance of the Bank, our principal domestic consolidated banking subsidiary, recorded in the Bank’s balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, are ¥494,593 million and ¥118,578,783 million, respectively.

(b) Significant assumptions used in calculating the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

In order to make appropriate borrower classification determinations, our principal domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries use a credit rating system that is consistent with the borrower classification as a uniform standard for evaluating credit risk. As a general rule, internal credit ratings are assigned to all customers to which we extend credit and their transactions. Among our internal credit ratings, the borrower ratings for non-financial business corporations and certain other borrowers are assigned based on our evaluation of their debt-service capacity over the next 3 to 5 years on a 15-rating scale. Our principal domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries assign internal credit ratings to borrowers based on qualitative factors such as the current and expected future business environment of the industry to which borrowers belong as well as their management and funding risks in addition to quantitative financial evaluations through an analysis of their financial results. In this regard, our internal credit ratings may be highly dependent on estimation of borrowers' future performance and business sustainability in case they experience poor business performance or financial difficulties. Estimates relating to these borrowers' future performance and business sustainability are affected by changes in their external and internal business environment, including changes in the economic condition, inflation, and monetary and trade policies in each country as well as the geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East, and are accordingly subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

In addition, the Bank, our principal domestic consolidated banking subsidiary, determines loss rates primarily by calculating a rate of loss based on a historical average of the credit loss rate or a historical average of the default probability derived from actual credit loss experience or actual bankruptcy experience and making necessary adjustments based on future projections and other factors.

The Bank makes such adjustments to the loss rates calculated based on historical loss experience, taking into account future projections and other factors, especially considering the uncertain business environment arising from potential changes in the geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East. These adjustments are made when deemed necessary, for example, by considering any additional expected loss amount not captured by the loss rates calculated based on historical loss experience. The amount of impact of these adjustments as of March 31, 2026, is ¥24,357 million. Since these adjustments for future loss projections and other factors to loss rates calculated based on historical loss experience, which are made to reflect the credit risk for loans and other assets held as of the end of the fiscal year, are based on estimation relating to the impact of future developments concerning the geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East, on the economic environment with respect to which objective information is not readily available, the resulting estimates are subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

(c) Effect on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

The internal credit ratings are reviewed at least once a year. Estimates relating to borrowers' future performance and business sustainability, which we consider to be significant assumptions, may be reviewed in light of changes in borrowers' creditworthiness due to changes in their financial condition and in the relevant industry environment. As a result, the allowance for credit losses may increase or decrease in the following fiscal year if the overall credit risk is deemed to have increased or decreased.

Adjustments based on future loss projections and other factors to loss rates calculated based on historical loss experience, which we consider to be significant assumptions, are based on estimation relating to future developments concerning the geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East, with respect to which objective information is not readily available. These assumptions change to reflect actual developments in the geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East, and changes in the assumptions may result in an increase or decrease in the allowance for credit losses in the following fiscal year.

(Allowance for credit losses of certain overseas subsidiaries which apply IFRS)

(a) Method of calculation of the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Certain overseas subsidiaries which apply IFRS recognize allowance for credit losses in accordance with IFRS9 "Financial Instruments." At each reporting date, these subsidiaries assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, and if the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the subsidiaries measure the allowance for credit losses for the financial asset at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss. On the other hand, if the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the subsidiaries measure the allowance for credit losses for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit loss.

For details of the allowance provision method, refer to Additional Information in "(6) Allowance for credit losses" under "5. Accounting policies" under "Notes to Significant Accounting Policies." The amount of allowance for credit losses and the loan balance recorded with respect to the principal overseas subsidiary of MUFG, that apply IFRS are ¥436,735 million and ¥7,206,731 million, respectively.

(b) Significant assumptions used in calculating the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Expected credit losses of our principal overseas subsidiaries that apply IFRS are calculated for each portfolio of loans with similar risk characteristics using a quantitative model that reflects economic forecast scenarios based on macroeconomic variables. Macroeconomic variables include the unemployment rate, GDP and other inputs, which correlate with historical credit losses. The subsidiaries use multiple economic forecast scenarios in light of the uncertainty in such scenarios and consider such scenarios by applying certain weightings. Various factors, such as the latest economic environment and the views of internal and external economists, are taken into account in the determination of the macroeconomic variables reflected in such economic forecast scenarios and the weightings applied to each economic forecast scenario. In this regard, the estimates made in determining such macroeconomic variables reflected in multiple economic forecast scenarios and the weightings applied to each economic forecast scenario are subject to a high degree of uncertainty due to the significant variability and uncertainty in the future economic environment arising mainly from changes in the economic condition, inflation and monetary and trade policies in each country as well as the geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East.

The calculated amount of expected credit losses is adjusted for qualitative factors to compensate for expected credit losses that are not reflected in a quantitative model. Certain overseas subsidiaries which apply IFRS forecast the impact of inflation and temporary relief measure on the expected credit losses determined using quantitative models and reflect adjustments based on such qualitative factors. These qualitative adjustments are estimates with respect to which objective information is not readily available and are similarly subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

(c) Effect on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

The determination of macroeconomic variables to be reflected in multiple economic forecast scenarios and the weighting to be assigned to each such scenario, as well as the application of adjustments based on qualitative factors, are based on estimates relating to the economic environment and other factors with respect to which objective information is not readily available.

Relevant assumptions may change to reflect developments in the economic environment and other factors and, as a result, changes in the assumptions may result in an increase or decrease in the amount of allowance for credit losses in the following fiscal year.

2. Valuation of goodwill recorded in connection with acquisitions and investments

(1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

As part of its strategic measures designed to become the world’s most trusted financial group, the MUFG Group enters into acquisitions, equity investments and capital alliances on a global basis. Any goodwill arising from these business combination transactions is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet.

Such acquisitions, equity investments and capital alliances may result in the MUFG Group’s inability to achieve the synergies and other benefits anticipated by the MUFG Group due to unexpected changes in the industry to which the acquiree, investee or alliance partner belongs and other factors or in an impairment of such goodwill, adversely affecting the MUFG Group's business strategy, financial position and operating results.

The amount of goodwill recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, is ¥511,465 million, of which ¥172,463 million was recorded in connection with the acquisition of First Sentier Group ("FSG") and ¥139,486 million was recorded in connection with the acquisition of MUFG Pension & Market Services Holdings Pty Limited (“MPMS”).

The recorded balance of goodwill is subject to identification of an indication of impairment (an event indicating the possibility of impairment of a group of assets including goodwill) and recognition and measurement of impairment loss in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Impairment of Fixed Assets (Business Accounting Council, August 9, 2002) and other standards and with predetermined internal policies. In addition, such identification of indications of impairment and recognition and measurement of impairment loss are tested for appropriateness in accordance with predetermined internal policies and other regulations. The estimates and significant assumptions made in identifying indications of impairment of, and determining whether to recognize an impairment loss on the goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisitions of FSG and MPMS, which accounts for a material portion of the balance of goodwill held by the MUFG Group, are subject to uncertainty. The recorded goodwill represents our best estimate made in a manner designed to ensure objectivity and rationality based on effective internal controls.

(2) Other information which is relevant to the understanding of the readers of the consolidated financial statements with regard to the accounting estimates

(a) Method of calculation of the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Identification of indications of impairment of goodwill and recognition and measurement of impairment loss are performed on the basis of a larger unit consisting of the group of assets relating to the business to which the goodwill is allocated and such goodwill. The MUFG Group determines whether any indication of impairment exists based on the characteristics of an asset group in accordance with certain established criteria.

The goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of FSG, which accounts for a material portion of the balance of goodwill held by the MUFG Group, is reported in the amount based on the determination as to the existence of an indication of impairment and valuation performed on FSG as a single asset group.

To identify an indication of impairment, we determine based on certain established criteria whether FSG’s future profits for a certain period projected by considering FSG’s latest business plan have declined to a level where the investment may not be recoverable due to such decline in profitability. In addition, to determine whether any indication of impairment exists, we analyze whether FSG has reported net operating losses after amortization of goodwill for two consecutive reporting periods and whether there are factors that may significantly diminish the recoverability of the investment in FSG, including deterioration in the stock indices in the stock market, a decline in the balance of FSG’s assets in custody, and the attrition rate of key fund managers.

Based on our analysis, taking into account such factors as the impact of the integration of investment management teams following the departure of fund managers and other developments during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, we identified no event indicating impairment and determined that no indication of impairment existed as of March 31, 2026.

The goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of MPMS, which accounts for a material portion of the balance of goodwill held by the MUFG Group, is reported in the amount based on the determination as to the existence of an indication of impairment and valuation performed on MPMS as a single asset group.
To identify an indication of impairment, we determine based on certain established criteria whether MPMS's future profits for a certain period projected by considering MPMS's latest business plan have declined to a level where the investment may not be recoverable due to such decline in profitability. In addition, to determine whether any indication of impairment exists, we analyze whether MPMS has reported net operating losses after amortization of goodwill for two consecutive reporting periods and whether there are factors that may significantly diminish the recoverability of the investment in MPMS, including any discontinuation or streamlining of business operations and any significant deterioration in the business environment.
If an indication of impairment is identified, we are required to determine whether to recognize an impairment loss by comparing the total amount of undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated from the MPMS business as a whole with the carrying amount of the asset group including the goodwill.
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, as an indication of impairment was identified due to a decline in MPMS's actual and projected profits, we proceeded with determining whether to recognize an impairment loss. As a result, since the total amount of undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated from the MPMS business as a whole exceeded the carrying amount of the asset group including the goodwill, no impairment loss was recognized.

(b) Significant assumptions used in calculating the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Identification of indications of impairment and estimation of undiscounted future cash flows necessarily involve judgment and often incorporate significant estimates and assumptions.
Forecasts relating to projected profits used to identify an indication of impairment of the goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of FSG, which accounts for a material portion of the balance of goodwill held by the MUFG Group, are based on significant estimates, and such estimates are based on assumptions. The primary assumptions include the growth rate of the business based on current and past facts and operating results, and the growth rate of the market and the overall economy in the future.
The total amount of undiscounted future cash flows used to determine whether to recognize an impairment loss on the goodwill recorded in connection with the acquisition of MPMS, which accounts for a material portion of the balance of goodwill held by the MUFG Group, is based on significant estimates, and such estimates are based on assumptions. The primary assumptions include revenue projections and EBIT margins reflecting market growth rates, which are taken into account in estimating the total amount of undiscounted future cash flows used for the determination as to whether to recognize an impairment loss.

(c) Effect on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

The MUFG Group believes that the primary assumptions used to identify indications of goodwill impairment and to determine whether to recognize a goodwill impairment loss as of March 31, 2026 are reasonable.
However, changes in the primary assumptions used in the identification of indications of impairment and the determination as to whether to recognize a goodwill impairment loss due to unforeseeable future changes in assumptions relating to the business may have a material impact on the recognition of any impairment loss and the measurement of the amount of impairment loss for the following fiscal year.

3.Fair value of derivative transactions

(1) Amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

The MUFG Group engages in a large number of various derivative transactions in connection with the business of providing foreign exchange, financing and securities services to customers as well as market transactions and liquidity and funding management operations. For details of the fair value of derivative transactions grouped by transaction type, refer to "2. Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level" under "Notes to Financial Instruments."

The fair value of derivative transactions is calculated in accordance with the policies and procedures for the calculation of fair value and the procedures for the use of fair value valuation models set forth in predetermined internal policies. The estimates and significant assumptions made in calculating the fair value of derivative transactions are subject to uncertainty. The recorded fair value represents our best estimate made in a manner designed to ensure objectivity and rationality based on effective internal controls. For details of the processes for calculating the fair value of derivative transactions, refer to "1. Disclosure on financial instruments" and "(Note 1) Description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to determine fair value" to "2. Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level" under "Notes to Financial Instruments."

(2) Other information which is relevant to the understanding of the readers of the consolidated financial statements with regard to the accounting estimates

(a) Method of calculation of the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

The fair value of exchange-traded derivative transactions is based on the price posted by exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter derivative transactions is based on the discounted present value or amount calculated under the option-price calculation model. The valuation models are tested from a market consistency perspective. However, the estimates and assumptions used in such models necessarily involve judgment and are subject to complexity and uncertainty. For details of the calculation method, refer to "(Note 1) Description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to determine fair value" to "2. Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level" under "Notes to Financial Instruments."

(b) Significant assumptions used in calculating the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Inputs used in valuation models include inputs that can be observed directly or indirectly in the market such as foreign currency exchange rates, yield curves, volatility, credit curves and stock prices, as well as inputs that cannot be observed in the market such as correlation coefficients and other significant estimates. The MUFG Group classifies the fair value of financial instruments into three levels depending on the observability and significance of the input used in the fair value calculation. In particular, the estimates and assumptions made in the valuation of derivative transactions classified as level 3, where inputs that cannot be observed in the market are used as a material basis for the calculated fair value, are subject to significant complexity and uncertainty. For details of such inputs, refer to "(1) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs" under "(Note 2) Quantitative information about financial assets and liabilities measured and presented on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and classified in Level 3" to "2. Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level" under "Notes to Financial Instruments."

(c) Effect on the consolidated financial statements for the following fiscal year

The MUFG Group have determined that the fair value of derivatives transactions is reasonable after conducting testing. However, the significant assumptions used to calculate the fair value are subject to uncertainty. In particular, the estimates and assumptions made in the valuation of the fair value of derivative transactions classified as Level 3 are subject to significant complexity and uncertainty. The fair value of derivative transactions held by the MUFG Group may fluctuate as a result of changes in inputs used for valuation due to changes in the market environment and other factors. For details of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in inputs, refer to "(4) Description of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in significant unobservable inputs" under "(Note 2) Quantitative information about financial assets and liabilities measured and presented on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and classified in Level 3" to "2. Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level" under "Notes to Financial Instruments."

Changes in Accounting Estimates

(Change in the credit rating system used for calculating the allowance for credit losses)

Our principal domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries have established a credit rating system that is consistent with the borrower classification as a uniform standard for evaluating credit risk. The allowance for credit losses is calculated using internal credit ratings determined based on such credit rating system.

Following the adoption of a new credit rating system designed to further enhance their credit risk management framework, the subsidiaries calculated their allowance for credit losses using internal credit ratings determined under the new credit rating system beginning in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

The impact of the resulting changes in accounting estimates on our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, is immaterial.

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. "Securities" included ¥544 million of securities loaned under unsecured securities lending transactions with respect to which the borrowers have the right to sell or pledge. Of the securities borrowed under securities borrowing transactions and the securities purchased under resale agreements where the borrowers or purchasers have the right to dispose of the securities through sale or re-pledging without restrictions, ¥22,347,257 million of such securities were re-pledged, ¥4,158,784 million were re-loaned, and ¥9,895,529 million were held by MUFG without disposition as of March 31, 2026.

2. Loans to be disclosed under the Banking Act and the Financial Reconstruction Act (the "FRA") were as follows. Disclosed loans include corporate bonds included in Securities (to the extent that such bonds were issued through private placements as stipulated in Article 2-3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and that the principal of and interest on such bonds are partly or fully guaranteed by MUFG), Loans and bills discounted, Foreign exchanges, accrued interest and suspense payments included in Other assets, and Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees, each as included in the consolidated balance sheet, and securities loaned (to the extent borrowers have the right to sell or pledge such securities) as included in the notes to the consolidated balance sheet.

Bankrupt or De facto Bankrupt	¥303,742 million
Doubtful	¥667,097 million
Special Attention	¥489,930 million
Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more	¥12,271 million
Restructured loans	¥477,659 million
Subtotal	¥1,460,769 million
Normal	¥150,212,705 million
Total	¥151,673,475 million

Bankrupt or De facto Bankrupt represents loans to borrowers that are bankrupt or in substantially similar condition due to reasons including a petition being filed to commence bankruptcy, reorganization or rehabilitation proceedings.
Doubtful represents loans to borrowers that are not yet in a state of bankruptcy but that are in deteriorated financial condition, with deteriorated operating results, and with a high likelihood of loan principal and interest not being collected or received in accordance with contractual terms, other than loans included in the Bankrupt or De facto Bankrupt category.
Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more represent loans with respect to which principal repayments or interest payments have been past due for 3 months or more, other than loans included in the Bankrupt or De facto Bankrupt category or the Doubtful category.
Restructured loans represent loans that have been modified with concessionary terms, including interest rate reductions, deferral of interest payments, deferral of principal repayments, waivers of loan claims and other renegotiated terms, that are favorable to borrowers, for the purpose of assisting such borrowers in improving their financial condition, other than loans included in the Bankrupt or De facto Bankrupt category, the Doubtful category or the Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more category.
Normal represents loans with no particular issues identified in terms of the financial condition and results of operations of borrowers and thus not included in the Bankrupt or De facto Bankrupt category, the Doubtful category, the Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more category or the Restructured loan category.
The amounts provided in the table above represent gross amounts before deduction of allowance for credit losses.

3. Bills discounted were accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24. The total face value of commercial 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 was ¥1,050,176 million.

4. Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:

Cash and due from banks	¥4,954 million
Securities	¥366,137 million
Loans and bills discounted	¥6,106,700 million
Other assets	¥199 million

Liabilities related to pledged assets were as follows:

Deposits	¥13,900 million
Call money and bills sold	¥187,300 million
Borrowed money	¥6,181,995 million
Other liabilities	¥1,164 million

In addition to the items listed above, ¥303 million of Cash and due from banks, ¥2,767,416 million of trading assets, ¥17,805,809 million of securities and ¥10,176,191 million of loans and bills discounted were pledged as collateral for cash settlements and other transactions or as deposits for margin accounts of futures and other transactions. Trading assets of ¥3,804,003 million and securities of ¥16,227,966 million were sold under repurchase agreements or loaned under secured lending transactions with cash collateral. Payables corresponding to the assets sold under repurchase agreements and the assets loaned under securities lending transactions were ¥19,241,942 million and ¥537,367 million, respectively. In addition, ¥2,047,029 million of trading assets were pledged under general collateral repurchase agreements using the subsequent collateral allocation method.
Bills rediscounted were accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidelines No. 24. The total face value of foreign currency bills rediscounted upon transfer was ¥6,256 million.

5. 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 has been no breach of contracts. The total amount of the unused portion of these facilities was ¥117,556,197 million.
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 condition 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.

6. In accordance with the "Law concerning Revaluation of Land" (the "Land Revaluation 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 "Land Revaluation 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 the 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.

7. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets: ¥1,191,679 million.

8. Deferred gains on tangible fixed assets deducted for tax purposes: ¥55,785 million.

9. Borrowed money included ¥387,191 million of subordinated borrowings with special contractual provisions which rank below other debts with regard to the fulfillment of obligations.

10. Bonds payable included ¥4,894,553 million of subordinated bonds.

11. The principal amount of money trusts entrusted to domestic consolidated trust banking subsidiaries for which repayment of the principal to the customers was guaranteed, was ¥1,599,365 million.

12. With regard to bonds and other securities in "Securities," guarantee obligations for private placement bonds (provided in accordance with the Article 2-3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) were ¥284,256 million.

13. Contingent liabilities

    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 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.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Income

1. “Other ordinary income” included ¥845,545 million of equity in earnings of the equity method investees, ¥604,728 million of gains on sales of equity securities and ¥312,930 million of operating income related to a consolidated subsidiary providing trade finance services.
2. “General and administrative expenses” included ¥1,619,139 million of personnel expenses and ¥410,838 million of depreciation and amortization.
3. “Other ordinary expenses” included ¥305,018 million of operating expenses related to a consolidated subsidiary providing trade finance services and ¥252,555 million of write-offs of loans.
4. “Expenses relating to systems integration” included ¥31,091 million of one-time expenses for the integration of credit card settlement systems at a domestic consolidated consumer finance subsidiary.

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

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

(Thousand shares)

	Number of shares as of April 1, 2025	Number of shares increased	Number of shares decreased	Number of shares as of March 31, 2026	Note
Issued shares					
Common stock	12,067,710	-	200,000	11,867,710	(Note 1)
Total	12,067,710	-	200,000	11,867,710	
Treasury stock					
Common stock	561,193	221,695	202,784	580,104	(Note 2,3 and 4)
Total	561,193	221,695	202,784	580,104	

(Note 1) The decrease in the number of shares of common stock by 200,000 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 221,695 thousand shares was due to the acquisitions of shares pursuant to provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, 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 202,784 thousand shares was due to the cancellation of shares, the sale or delivery of shares for the acquisition of shares for a performance-based director and officer stock compensation plan using a Board Incentive Plan trust ("BIP trust"), the sale of shares for the acquisition of shares for an employee share-based compensation plan using an Employee Stock Ownership Plan trust ("ESOP trust") , and the sales of shares in response to requests made by shareholders holding shares constituting less than one whole unit.
(Note 3) The number of shares of common stock held in treasury as of April 1, 2025 and March 31, 2026 includes 21,232 thousand shares and 18,518 thousand shares held by the BIP trust, respectively. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the number of shares held by the BIP trust decreased by 2,714 thousand shares.
(Note 4) The number of shares of common stock held in treasury as of April 1, 2025 and March 31, 2026 includes 2,772 thousand shares and 2,703 thousand shares held by the ESOP trust, respectively. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the number of shares held by the ESOP trust decreased by 69 thousand shares.

2. Information on share subscription rights

Issuer	Type of share subscription rights	Class of shares to be issued	Number of shares subject to subscription rights				Balance as of March 31, 2026 (in millions of yen)
			As of April 1, 2025	Increase	Decrease	As of March 31, 2026	
Consolidated subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Total			-	-	-	-	99

3. Information on cash dividends

(A) Cash dividends paid in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

Date of approval	Type of stock	Total Dividends (in millions of yen)	Dividend per share (in yen)	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 27, 2025	Common stock	449,732	39.0	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2025
Meeting of Board of Directors on November 14, 2025	Common stock	399,183	35.0	September 30, 2025	December 5, 2025

(Note) The total dividend amount as resolved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 27, 2025 includes ¥828 million of dividends on the treasury shares held by the BIP trust and ¥108 million of dividends on the treasury shares held by the ESOP trust, and the total dividend amount as resolved by the Meeting of the Board of Directors on November 14, 2025 includes ¥649 million of dividends on the treasury shares held by the BIP trust and ¥95 million of dividends on the treasury shares held by the ESOP trust.

(B) 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, 2026.

The following matters relating to dividends are planned to be submitted to shareholder vote at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held on June 26, 2026

Date of approval (proposed)	Type of stock	Total Dividends (in millions of yen)	Source of dividends	Dividend per share (in yen)	Dividend record date	Effective date
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on June 26, 2026 (scheduled)	Common stock	576,848	Retained earnings	51.0	March 31, 2026	June 29, 2026

(Note) The total dividend amount includes ¥944 million of dividends on the treasury shares held by the BIP trust and ¥137 million of dividends on the treasury shares held by the ESOP trust.

Notes to 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 hedges 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 derivative transactions for purposes of hedging risks, MUFG hedges against interest rate risks associated with instruments including fixed rate deposits, loans and bonds, floating rate deposits and loans, and forecasted transactions involving fixed rate deposits and loans through designated hedging methods including interest rate swaps. MUFG hedges against exchange rate fluctuation risks associated with instruments such as foreign currency denominated monetary claims and liabilities through designated 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 designated hedging instruments are almost identical to those of the hedged items. In limited circumstances, the 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 office (operating and administrative section) and the middle office (risk control section) operate independently from the front office (market department). As part of risk control by management, the Executive Committee or another appropriate body establishes the framework for the market risk management system and defines responsibilities relating to market operations. MUFG allocates economic capital corresponding to the levels of market risk within the scope of 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

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

MUFG's major group companies manage risks 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 processes and periodically verifies through internal audits that the valuation methods and management 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 primarily using Value at Risk ("VaR"), Value.

Market risk for both trading and banking activities (excluding strategic equity securities) is measured using a market risk measurement model. The principal method used for the model is the historical simulation method (Trading activities: holding period - 1 business day; confidence interval - 95%; and observation period - 250 business days) (Banking activities: holding period - 10 business days; confidence interval - 99%; and observation period - 701 business days).

* The historical simulation method calculates VaR amounts 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. However, VaR may not be able to ascertain risks when market volatility reaches abnormal levels because they measure market risks with a fixed event probability calculated statistically based on past market changes.

(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 MUFG's trading activities was ¥2.7billion as of March 31, 2026.

(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 ¥511.5 billion as of March 31, 2026. As 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 deposits and prepayments on 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 a statistical analysis using data on changes in the balance by product, expected deposit interest rates and other business judgments. The amount of core deposits and the method of allocating maturities are reviewed on a regular basis. Meanwhile, 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 a statistical analysis based on factors including interest rate fluctuations and actual repayments and cancellations.

(iii) Risk of strategic equity portfolio

With respect to the strategic equity securities (publicly traded) held by MUFG as of March 31, 2026, MUFG estimates that the total market value of such securities would fluctuate by ¥1.0 billion per one-point change in TOPIX.

(e) Limitations of the market risk measurement model and related measures

VaR, which is measured using a market risk measurement model, is calculated using the historical simulation method which estimates the loss on the current portfolio by applying actual fluctuations in market rates and prices over a fixed period in the past. Actual losses may exceed VaR in the event, for example, that the market fluctuates to a degree not accounted for in the observation period, or that the correlations among various risk factors, including interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, deviate from those in the past period.

As a means to measure potential losses that the current market risk measurement model is not designed to capture, MUFG measures potential losses by applying various scenarios, including those which take into account estimates regarding future market volatility (stress testing) in order to better identify risks.

MUFG also utilizes back-testing to verify the effectiveness of its market risk measurement model in order to better ensure sufficient accuracy of the model.

(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 at various stages according to the urgency of funding needs, and manage liquidity risk at each such stage. The department responsible for risk management is designed to perform checking functions independent of other departments. The department reports to the ALM Committee, the Risk Management Committee and other appropriate bodies on the results of the performance of its responsibilities 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 risk management and other appropriate bodies such as the ALM Committee.

(4) Supplementary explanation of the fair value of financial instruments

Since certain assumptions are applied in measuring the fair value of financial instruments, such fair value may vary if different assumptions are used.

2. Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level

The amounts on the consolidated balance sheet, the fair value of financial instruments, the difference between them as well as a breakdown of financial instruments by input level are as follows.

The following tables do not include investment trusts which are accounted for in accordance with Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9 of ASBJ Implementation Guidance No. 31, "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Fair Value Measurement" (ASBJ, July 1, 2024) ("Implementation Guidance on Fair Value Measurement"), stocks with no quoted market price, etc. and investments in partnerships and others which are accounted for in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of the Implementation Guidance on Fair Value Measurement. (See Note (*2) to each of the tables in (1), (Note 3) and (Note 4) below.)

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels depending on the observability and significance of the input used in the fair value calculation.

Level 1:Fair value determined based on (unadjusted) quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2:Fair value determined based on directly or indirectly observable inputs other than the Level 1 inputs

Level 3:Fair value determined based on significant unobservable inputs

Where multiple inputs are used with a significant impact on the fair value calculation, the fair value of a financial instrument is classified based on the lowest of the priority levels to which any of those inputs belongs.

(1) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets

(in millions of yen)

Category	Amount on consolidated balance sheet			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary claims bought (*1)	—	928,407	1,670,896	2,599,304
Trading assets	9,618,160	4,682,429	135,582	14,436,172
Money held in trust (Trading purpose / Other)	—	1,122,499	3,776	1,126,276
Securities (Available-for-sale securities)	30,641,051	21,819,943	849,355	53,310,351
Domestic equity securities	3,707,826	25,647	2,431	3,735,905
Government bonds	13,318,787	28,044	—	13,346,832
Municipal bonds	—	166,451	—	166,451
Corporate bonds	—	1,270,913	955	1,271,868
Foreign equity securities	613,617	143,743	87,642	845,003
Foreign bonds	12,586,594	15,603,305	112,485	28,302,385
Investment trusts (*2)	412,904	4,535,088	166	4,948,159
Other securities	1,320	46,749	645,675	693,745
Loans and bills discounted	—	—	100,571	100,571
Total assets	40,259,211	28,553,280	2,760,183	71,572,675
Trading liabilities	5,572,755	233,441	—	5,806,196
Borrowed money (FVO) (*3)	—	42,059	—	42,059
Bonds payable (FVO) (*3)	—	40,656	—	40,656
Other liabilities	—	—	4,438	4,438
Total liabilities	5,572,755	316,156	4,438	5,893,350
Derivatives (*4) (*5)	51,530	(1,135,364)	427,591	(656,243)
Interest rate-related derivatives	475	(1,251,759)	388,846	(862,437)
Currency-related derivatives	3,024	52,151	25,117	80,293
Equity-related derivatives	36,996	25,145	12,897	75,038
Bond-related derivatives	11,033	40,699	603	52,337
Commodity-related derivatives	—	—	(0)	(0)
Credit-related derivatives	—	(1,604)	175	(1,428)
Other derivatives	—	2	(48)	(46)

(*1) Monetary claims bought consists of securitized products, etc. of ¥2,521,595 million accounted for in the same manner as available-for-sale securities.

(*2) The amount of investment trusts which are accounted for in accordance with Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9 of the Implementation Guidance on Fair Value Measurement is not included in the table above. The amount of such investment trusts on the consolidated balance sheet is ¥1,506,790 million of financial assets.

(*3) Some overseas subsidiaries apply the fair value option.

(*4) Derivative transactions in trading assets and liabilities as well as other assets and liabilities are shown together. Assets or liabilities arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and net liabilities in the aggregate are presented in minus.

(*5) Derivative transactions to which hedge accounting is applied are reported on the consolidated balance sheet at ¥(1,219,737) million.

(2) Financial assets and liabilities which are not stated at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet

Cash and due from banks, Call loans and bills bought, Receivables under resale agreements, Receivables under securities borrowing transactions, Foreign exchanges (assets and liabilities), Call money and bills sold, Payables under repurchase agreements, Payables under securities lending transactions, Commercial papers, Short-term bonds payable, due to trust accounts and Other liabilities are not included in the following tables since they are predominantly short-term (within one year), and their fair values approximate their carrying amounts.

(in millions of yen)

Category	Fair value				Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Monetary claims bought (*1)	—	—	4,959,623	4,959,623	4,961,105	(1,482)
Money held in trust (held to maturity)	—	32,649	—	32,649	33,004	(354)
Securities (held to maturity)	14,566,600	8,482,584	—	23,049,185	24,169,254	(1,120,068)
Government bonds	14,566,600	—	—	14,566,600	15,270,891	(704,290)
Municipal bonds	—	2,682,062	—	2,682,062	2,847,327	(165,265)
Corporate bonds	—	1,411,975	—	1,411,975	1,562,913	(150,938)
Foreign bonds	—	4,388,547	—	4,388,547	4,488,121	(99,574)
Other securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign bonds (amortized at cost in accordance with IFRS9)	5,322	225,754	2,393	233,470	230,614	2,856
Loans and bills discounted (*2) (*3)	—	37,412	131,445,253	131,482,666	132,703,728	(1,221,062)
Total assets	14,571,923	8,778,401	136,407,271	159,757,596	162,097,707	(2,340,111)
Deposits	—	239,584,682	—	239,584,682	239,439,246	145,435
Negotiable certificates of deposit	—	17,647,726	—	17,647,726	17,601,483	46,243
Borrowed money (*3)	—	9,232,767	—	9,232,767	9,317,938	(85,170)
Bonds payable (*3)	—	15,451,012	—	15,451,012	15,749,913	(298,901)
Total liabilities	—	281,916,189	—	281,916,189	282,108,582	(192,392)

(*1) Monetary claims bought include securitized products, etc. of ¥1,843,304 million accounted for in the same manner as securities held to maturity.

(*2) General and specific allowances for credit losses of ¥995,190 million 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.

(*3) With respect to interest rate swaps to which special hedge accounting treatment is applied to offset fluctuations in the market value of the hedged items, the fair value of such interest rate swaps is included in the fair value of the hedged items.

(Note 1) Description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to determine fair value

Monetary claims bought

The fair value of monetary claims bought is determined using prices obtained from third-party vendors (broker-dealers, etc.) or the prices estimated based on internal models.

With respect to some securitized products backed by general corporate loans, the fair value is measured by considering the estimated fair value amounts determined using projected cash flows through an analysis of the underlying loans, probability of default, prepayment rates, etc. and discounting the projected cash flows using discount rates reflecting the liquidity premium based on historical market data and the prices obtained from independent broker-dealers. These products are classified as Level 3.

For other securitized products, the fair value is determined based on the prices obtained from independent third parties after considering the results 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. These products are classified as Level 2 or Level 3 depending on the inputs used for the prices obtained from independent third parties.

For certain monetary claims bought for which these methods do not apply, the fair value is measured based on either the present value using projected future cash flows through an analysis of prepayment rates, etc., and discounting the project cash flows at the market interest rates as of the valuation date with certain adjustments, or is the carrying amount if their fair value approximates such carrying amount from their qualitative viewpoint. If these monetary claims bought are measured at present value, these monetary claims bought are classified as Level 2 or, if they are short-term and their fair value approximates the carrying amount, then the carrying amount is presented as their fair value, and they are classified as Level 3.

Trading assets and liabilities

Securities such as bonds that are held for trading purposes are classified as Level 1 if prices quoted by stock exchanges are available in an active market, and as Level 2 if the fair value is determined based on either the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at an interest rate based on the market interest rates as of the date of evaluation with certain adjustments or prices quoted by the financial institutions from which these securities are purchased.

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 prices quoted by the financial institutions from which these securities are purchased, and these securities are classified as Level 2 depending on the fair value hierarchy of the component assets.

See “Notes to Money Held in Trust” for notes on money held in trust by category based on each purpose of holding the money held in trust.

Securities

The fair value of equity securities is determined based on the prices quoted by stock exchanges and equity securities are primarily classified as Level 1 as the quoted prices are available in active markets. The fair value of bonds is determined based on the market price or the price quoted by the financial institutions from which they are purchased or based on the price reasonably calculated using internal models. Government bonds are primarily classified as Level 1, other bonds are primarily classified as Level 2, and foreign equity securities with maturity as well as preferred securities included in other securities are primarily classified as Level 3.

For privately placed guaranteed bonds held by MUFG’s bank subsidiaries, the fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows, which are adjusted to reflect credit risk, the amounts expected to be collected from collateral and guarantees and guarantee fees, and discounted at an interest rate based on the market interest rates as of the date of evaluation with certain adjustments. These bonds are classified as Level 2 depending on credit risk, etc.

The fair value of investment trusts is determined based on the closing market price or other publicly available net asset value. Listed investment trusts and listed real estate investment trusts, which have closing market prices, are primarily classified as Level 1, and other investment trusts are primarily classified as Level 2. Investment trusts which are accounted for at net asset value in accordance with Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9 of the Implementation Guidance on Fair Value Measurement are not classified as any fair value hierarchy.

See “Notes to Securities” for notes on securities by category based on each purpose of holding the securities.

Loans and bills discounted

With respect to loans, for each category of loans based on their types, credit ratings and maturity periods, the fair value is determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows, which are adjusted to reflect default risk and the amount expected to be collected from collateral and guarantees and discounted at an interest rate based on the market interest rates as of the date of evaluation with certain adjustments. These loans are classified as Level 3. For certain loans with floating interest rates, 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. These loans are classified as Level 3.

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 flows or the amount expected 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. These receivables are classified as Level 3. The fair value of loans qualifying for special hedge accounting treatment of interest rate swaps under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Japan ("JGAAP") reflects the fair value of such interest rate swaps.

Deposits and 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 rates are reflected in such deposits within a short time period. The fair value of most fixed rate time deposits is the present value of expected future cash flows grouped by certain maturity periods discounted at the market interest rates. These are classified as Level 2.

Borrowed money

For floating rate borrowings, the carrying amount is presented as the fair value, as the fair value approximates such carrying amount. This is on the basis that the interest rates on such floating rate borrowings reflect the market interest rates in a short time period and that there has been no significant change in the creditworthiness of MUFG or MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries after such borrowings were made. For fixed rate borrowings, the fair value is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows from these borrowings grouped by certain maturity periods, which are discounted at the market interest rates reflecting the premium applicable to MUFG or MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries. These are classified as Level 2. The fair value of borrowed money qualifying for special hedge accounting treatment of interest rate swaps under JGAAP reflects the fair value of such interest rate swaps.

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 flows discounted at the market interest rates. 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 rates on such floating rate corporate bonds reflect the market interest rates in a short time period and that there has been no significant change in the creditworthiness of MUFG or MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries after the issuance. For fixed rate corporate bonds without market prices, the fair value is the present value of expected future cash flows from these borrowings, which are discounted at the market interest rates reflecting the premium applicable to MUFG or MUFG's consolidated subsidiaries. These are classified as Level 2. 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.

For structured bonds issued by some overseas subsidiaries, the fair value option is applied, and the fair value of structured bonds is calculated based on models. Structured bonds for which observable inputs are used are classified as Level 2. Structured bonds for which significant unobservable inputs are used are classified as Level 3.

Other liabilities

Contingent consideration associated with a business combination, which is included in other liabilities, is classified as Level 3 as the fair value of such contingent consideration is calculated using the discounted present value method, taking into account future cash flows, the probability of obligation and other factors.

Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions are ones involving interest rates (interest futures, interest options, interest swaps and other transactions), ones involving foreign currencies (currency futures, currency options, currency swaps and other transactions), and ones involving bonds (bond futures, bond future options and other transactions). The fair value of exchange-traded derivative transactions is based on the prices posted by exchanges. The fair value of over-the-counter derivative transactions is based on the discounted present value or amount calculated under the option-price calculation model.

The key inputs used in the valuation techniques for over-the-counter derivative transactions include interest rate yield curves, foreign currency exchange rates and volatility. For over-the-counter derivative transactions, adjustments are made for counterparty credit risk adjustments (credit valuation adjustments (CVA)) and adjustments are also made to reflect the impact of uncollateralized funding (funding valuation adjustments (FVA)). The calculation of CVA takes into account the probability of a default event occurring for each counterparty which is primarily derived from an observed or estimated spread on credit default swaps. In addition, the calculation of CVA takes into account the effect of credit risk mitigation such as pledged collateral and the legal right of offset with the counterparty. The calculation of FVA takes into account MUFG's market funding spread reflecting the credit risk of MUFG and the funding exposure of any uncollateralized component of an over-the-counter derivative instrument entered into with the counterparty.

Exchange-traded derivative transactions valued using quoted prices are classified as Level 1. Over-the-counter derivative transactions are classified as Level 2 if their fair value is not measured based on significant unobservable inputs. Over-the-counter derivative transactions whose fair value is measured based on significant unobservable inputs are classified as Level 3.

(Note 2) Quantitative information about financial assets and liabilities measured and presented on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value and classified in Level 3

(1) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs

Category	Valuation technique	Signification unobservable inputs	Range	Weighted average(*1)
Monetary claims bought				
Securitized products	Internal model (*2)	Correlation between underlying assets	2.0%	2.0%
		Liquidity premium	1.2%~1.3%	1.3%
		Prepayment rate	20.6%	20.6%
		Probability of default	0.0%~92.5%	—
		Recovery rate	59.4%	59.4%
Securities				
Foreign equity securities	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity premium	1.5%~1.7%	1.6%
Foreign bonds	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity premium	0.0%	0.0%
Other	Discounted cash flow	Liquidity premium	1.7%~3.2%	2.4%
Derivatives				
Interest rate-related derivatives	Option model	Correlation between interest rates	34.0%~57.2%	—
		Correlation between interest rate and foreign exchange rate	15.3%~51.0%	—
		Volatility	0.6%~69.9%	—
Currency-related derivatives	Option model	Correlation between interest rates	46.6%~57.1%	—
		Correlation between interest rate and foreign exchange rate	16.2%~51.0%	—
Equity-related derivatives	Option model	Volatility	14.9%~44.3%	—
		Correlation between foreign exchange rate and equity	43.1%	—
		Correlation between equities	12.0%~100.0%	—

(*1) The weighted average is calculated by weighing each input by the relative fair value of the respective financial assets.

(*2) For further details of Internal model, refer to “Monetary claims bought” in “(Note 1) Description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value” under “2. Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level” above.

(2) Table showing reconciliation between the opening balance and the closing balance during the reporting period, and unrealized gains (losses) recognized in net income (loss)

(in millions of yen)

Category	March 31, 2025	Included in net income (loss) (*1)	Included in other comprehensive income	Purchases, Issues, Sales, Settlements and others	Transfers into Level 3 (*2)	Transfers out of Level 3 (*3)	March 31, 2026	Change in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income (loss) on assets and liabilities still held at March 31, 2026 (*1)
Monetary claims bought	1,575,002	111,574	(7,659)	(8,021)	—	—	1,670,896	106,570
Trading assets	108,600	6,409	—	20,557	14	—	135,582	6,343
Monetary held in trust (Trading purpose / Other)	4,205	122	44	(596)	—	—	3,776	17
Securities (Available-for-sale securities)	845,553	56,594	8,512	9,402	1,102	(71,809)	849,355	57,035
Domestic equity securities	3,264	—	(832)	—	—	—	2,431	—
Corporate bonds	1,383	20	(140)	(57)	1,102	(1,353)	955	—
Foreign equity securities	28,541	7,876	2,171	49,053	—	—	87,642	8,042
Foreign bonds	172,869	6,983	2,557	531	—	(70,455)	112,485	7,307
Investment trusts	150	—	15	—	—	—	166	—
Other securities	639,345	41,713	4,740	(40,124)	—	—	645,675	41,685
Loans and bills discounted	90,936	(17,170)	11,527	15,277	—	—	100,571	(5,875)
Total assets	2,624,299	157,530	12,424	36,620	1,117	(71,809)	2,760,183	164,091
Other liabilities	9,836	(11,273)	1,171	4,702	—	—	4,438	11,273
Total liabilities	9,836	(11,273)	1,171	4,702	—	—	4,438	11,273
Derivatives (*4)	187,010	88,390	363	(18,386)	175,471	(5,257)	427,591	86,729
Interest rate-related derivatives	147,916	78,373	(672)	(8,823)	167,572	4,479	388,846	83,260
Currency-related derivatives	25,812	2,197	820	(1,617)	7,273	(9,369)	25,117	995
Equity-related derivatives	9,820	11,041	215	(7,744)	142	(577)	12,897	5,494
Bond-related derivatives	3,280	(2,902)	—	(435)	483	177	603	(2,690)
Commodity-related derivatives	(33)	16	(0)	(16)	—	32	(0)	—
Credit-related derivatives	(113)	(109)	—	398	—	—	175	(107)
Other derivatives	326	(227)	—	(147)	—	—	(48)	(223)

(*1) Mainly included in "Trading income" and "Other operating income" in the consolidated statements of income.

(*2) Transfers into Level 3 from Level 2 were made primarily due to the significance of unobservable inputs for valuation of interest rate-related derivatives, taking into account credit valuation adjustments (CVA) for counterparty credit risk and funding valuation adjustments (FVA) for unsecured financing. These transfers were made at the beginning of the fiscal year.

(*3) Transfers into Level 2 from Level 3 were made for these securities based on declines in the significance of unobservable inputs for valuation of privately placed bonds. These transfers were made at the beginning of the fiscal year.

(*4) Derivative transactions in trading assets and liabilities as well as other assets and liabilities are shown together. Assets or liabilities and gains or losses arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis, and net liabilities and losses in the aggregate are presented in minus.

(3) Description of the fair value valuation process

At MUFG, the middle division establishes policies and procedures for the calculation of fair value and procedures for the use of fair value valuation models, and the front division develops fair value valuation models in accordance with such policies and procedures. The middle division verifies such models, the inputs used and the fair values obtained through calculation to ensure compatibility with the policies and procedures. In addition, based on the results of such verification, the middle division determines appropriate fair value input level classifications. In the event that market prices obtained from third parties are used as fair values, they are verified through appropriate methods such as confirming the valuation techniques and inputs used and comparing them with the fair values of similar financial instruments.

(4) Description of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in significant unobservable inputs

Probability of default

Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood that the default event will occur and MUFG will be unable to collect the contractual amounts. A significant increase (decrease) in the default rate would result in a significant decrease (increase) in fair value.

Recovery rate and prepayment rate

Recovery rate is the proportion of the total outstanding balance of a bond or loan, as well as the total exposure, that is expected to be collected in a liquidation scenario. Prepayment rate represents the proportion of principal that is expected to be paid prematurely in each period on a security or pool of securities. Recovery rate and prepayment rate would affect an estimation of future cash flows. A significant increase (decrease) in recovery rate could result in a significant increase (decrease) in fair value, and a significant increase (decrease) in prepayment rate could result in a significant decrease (increase) in fair value.

Liquidity premium

Liquidity premium is an adjustment to discount rates to reflect uncertainty of cash flows and liquidity of the financial instruments.

When recent prices of similar instruments are unobservable in inactive or less active markets, discount rates are adjusted based on the facts and circumstances of the markets including the availability of quotes and the time since the latest available quotes. A significant increase (decrease) in discount rate would result in a significant decrease (increase) in fair value.

Volatility

Volatility is a measure of the speed and severity of market price changes and is a key factor in pricing. A significant increase (decrease) in volatility would cause a significant increase (decrease) in the value of an option resulting in the significant increase (decrease) in fair value. The level of volatility generally depends on the tenor of the underlying assets and the strike price or level defined in the contract. Volatilities for certain combinations of tenor and strike price are not observable.

Correlation

Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movements of two variables (i.e. how the change in one variable influences a change in the other variables). A variety of correlation-related assumptions are required for a wide range of instruments including foreign government and official institution bonds, asset-backed securities, corporate bonds, derivatives and certain other financial instruments. In most cases, correlations used are not observable in the market and must be estimated using historical information. Changes in correlation inputs can have a major impact, favorable or unfavorable, on the value of an instrument, depending on its nature. In addition, the wide range of correlation inputs are primarily due to the complex and unique nature of these instruments. There are many different types of correlation inputs, including cross-asset correlation (such as correlation between interest rate and equity) and same-asset correlation (such as correlation between interest rates). Correlation levels are highly dependent on market conditions and could have a relatively wide range of levels within or across asset classes. For interest rate contracts and foreign exchange contracts, the diversity in the portfolio held by MUFG is reflected in wide ranges of correlation, as the fair values of transactions with a variety of currencies and tenors are determined using several foreign exchange and interest rate curves. For equity-related derivative contracts, the wide range of correlation between interest rate and equity is primarily due to the large number of correlation pairs with different maturities of contracts.

(Note 3) Quantitative information about investment trusts which are accounted for in accordance with Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9 of the Implementation Guidance for on Fair Value Measurement

Table showing reconciliation between the opening balance and the closing balance during the reporting period, and unrealized gains (losses) recognized in net income (loss)

(in millions of yen)

Category	March 31, 2025	Included in net income (loss) (*1)	Included in other comprehensive income	Purchases, Sales, Redemptions	Transfers into Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9	Transfers out of Paragraphs 24-3 and 24-9	March 31, 2026	Change in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income (loss) on Investment trusts still held at March 31, 2026 (*1)
Investment trusts (Available-for-sale securities)	1,148,351	90,167	21,381	245,839	1,050	—	1,506,790	88,941
Paragraph 24-3 (Financial instruments) (*2)	1,098,963	88,943	19,909	238,552	—	—	1,446,369	87,717
Paragraph 24-9 (Real estate)	49,387	1,223	1,471	7,287	1,050	—	60,420	1,223

(*1) Mainly included in "Other operating income" of the consolidated statements of income.

(*2) Investment trusts that were subject to significance cancellation or repurchase restrictions as of March 31, 2026 primarily included ¥ 414,289 million of those which were irrevocable, ¥ 17,617 million of those which were subject to cancellation restrictions for a certain period, ¥ 1,014,462 million of those which required advance notice or had a specified redemption date.

(Note 4) The following table sets forth the amounts of equity securities with no quoted market price available and investments in partnerships and others on the consolidated balance sheet. These securities and investments are not included in “Trading assets” or “Securities” in the tables presented under the section captioned “Matters concerning fair value of financial instruments and breakdown by input level”.

(in millions of yen)

Category	Amount on consolidated balance sheet
Equity securities with no quoted market price available (*1) (*3)	285,878
Investments in partnerships and others (*2) (*3)	606,292

(*1) Equity securities with no quoted market price available include unlisted equity securities, etc. and are not subject to fair value disclosure in accordance with Paragraph 5 of ASBJ Implementation Guidance No. 19 “Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (ASBJ, September 13, 2024.)

(*2) Investments in partnerships and others mainly include silent partnerships and investment partnerships and other partnerships. Their fair values are not subject to fair value disclose in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of Guidance for Application of Fair Value Measurement.

(*3) An impairment loss of ¥16,094 million was recorded in unlisted equity securities and other investments for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026.

Notes to Securities

In addition to "Securities" on the consolidated balance sheet, 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," securitized products in "Monetary claims bought" and others.

1. Trading securities (as of March 31, 2026)

(in millions of yen)

	Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded in the consolidated statement of income for the current fiscal year
Trading securities	238,307

2. Debt securities being held to maturity (as of March 31, 2026)

(in millions of yen)

	Type of securities	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Fair value	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds amount on the consolidated balance sheet	Domestic bonds	—	—	—
	Government bonds	—	—	—
	Municipal bonds	—	—	—
	Corporate bonds	—	—	—
	Other securities	3,035,173	3,063,635	28,462
	Foreign bonds	2,077,279	2,102,400	25,120
	Other	957,893	961,235	3,341
	Subtotal	3,035,173	3,063,635	28,462
Securities whose fair value does not exceed amount on the consolidated balance sheet	Domestic bonds	19,681,132	18,660,638	(1,020,494)
	Government bonds	15,270,891	14,566,600	(704,290)
	Municipal bonds	2,847,327	2,682,062	(165,265)
	Corporate bonds	1,562,913	1,411,975	(150,938)
	Other securities	3,296,253	3,168,955	(127,297)
	Foreign bonds	2,410,841	2,286,146	(124,694)
	Other	885,411	882,808	(2,602)
	Subtotal	22,977,385	21,829,593	(1,147,791)
Total		26,012,559	24,893,229	(1,119,329)

3. Available-for-sale securities (as of March 31, 2026)

(in millions of yen)

	Type of securities	Amount on consolidated balance sheet	Acquisition cost	Difference
Securities whose fair value exceeds the acquisition cost	Domestic equity securities	3,710,111	884,940	2,825,170
	Domestic bonds	704,271	702,462	1,809
	Government bonds	595,162	595,035	126
	Municipal bonds	70	69	0
	Corporate bonds	109,038	107,356	1,681
	Other securities	19,860,303	19,290,919	569,384
	Foreign equity securities	659,377	513,347	146,029
	Foreign bonds	12,386,313	12,282,156	104,157
	Other	6,814,612	6,495,414	319,197
	Subtotal	24,274,687	20,878,322	3,396,364
Securities whose fair value does not exceed the acquisition cost	Domestic equity securities	25,794	32,610	(6,816)
	Domestic bonds	14,080,880	14,371,958	(291,077)
	Government bonds	12,751,669	12,899,493	(147,823)
	Municipal bonds	166,380	176,967	(10,587)
	Corporate bonds	1,162,830	1,295,497	(132,667)
	Other securities	19,405,103	19,794,978	(389,875)
	Foreign equity securities	185,625	214,820	(29,194)
	Foreign bonds	15,916,072	16,168,205	(252,132)
	Other	3,303,405	3,411,953	(108,547)
	Subtotal	33,511,778	34,199,547	(687,769)
Total		57,786,465	55,077,870	2,708,595

(Note 1) Foreign bonds of ¥230,614 million (¥233,470 million at fair value) that are amortized at cost in accordance with IFRS9 at certain overseas subsidiaries are not included in the table as of March 31, 2026.

(Note 2) Net unrealized gains(losses) on available-for-sale securities consisted of the following:

(in millions of yen)

Total difference	2,708,595
Revaluation gains (losses) on securities as a result of application of the fair value hedge accounting method, which are recorded in current earnings	243,131
Subtotal excluding the revaluation gains (losses) on securities as a result of the application of the fair value hedge accounting method	2,465,463
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities in investment limited partnerships	20,757
Unrealized gains (losses) as a result of foreign exchange adjustments related to available-for-sale securities denominated in foreign currencies that are included in equity securities with no quoted market price available	8,106
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	2,494,327
Loss allowance for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in accordance with IFRS 9	170
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(756,073)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred tax liabilities (before adjustments by ownership share)	1,738,425
Non-controlling interests	(15,626)
MUFG's ownership share in equity method investees' unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	(50,985)
Total net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	1,671,812

4. Available-for-sale securities sold during the current fiscal year (from April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026)

(in millions of yen)

	Amount sold	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
Domestic equity securities	679,335	503,338	1,494
Domestic bonds	34,569,434	25,759	325,599
Government bonds	34,371,872	25,739	299,621
Municipal bonds	24,015	13	468
Corporate bonds	173,545	7	25,510
Other securities	38,990,100	303,452	168,128
Foreign equity securities	15,157	5,546	2,389
Foreign bonds	34,888,758	198,447	76,955
Other	4,086,183	99,458	88,782
Total	74,238,869	832,551	495,222

5. Securities reclassified due to change of purposes to be held: None

6. Securities with impairment losses

Securities other than those held for trading purposes and investments in affiliates (excluding certain equity securities with no quoted market price available and investments in partnerships and others) 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 in 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").

For the current fiscal year, impairment losses were ¥1,976 million consisting of ¥521 million of impairment losses on domestic equity securities and ¥1,454 million of impairment losses on 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:

The fair value is lower than the acquisition cost.

Issuers requiring close watch:

The fair value has declined 30% or more from the acquisition cost.

Normal issuers:

The fair value has declined 50% or more from the 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 a 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 categorized in the four categories mentioned above.

Notes to Money Held in Trust

1. Money held in trust for trading purposes (as of March 31, 2026)

(in millions of yen)

	Amount on the consolidated balance sheet	Net unrealized gains (losses) recorded in the consolidated statement of income for the current fiscal year
Money held in trust for trading purposes	56,140	929

2. Money held in trust being held to maturity (as of March 31, 2026)

(in millions of yen)

	(a) Amount on the 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	33,004	32,649	(354)	-	354

(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 “Difference (b) – (a)".

3. Money held in trust not for trading purposes or being held to maturity (as of March 31, 2026)

(in millions of yen)

	(a) Amount on the 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 purposes or being held to maturity	1,070,135	1,069,268	867	912	44

(Note1) “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 “Difference (a) – (b)”.

(Note2) Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities consisted of the following:

(in millions of yen)

Total difference	867
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	(254)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of deferred tax liabilities (before adjustments by ownership share)	613
Non-controlling interests	(350)
Total net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities	262

Notes to Revenue Recognition

Disaggregated information on revenues from contracts with customers

(in millions of yen)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Fees and commissions	2,666,354
Fees and commissions on remittances and transfers	185,282
Fees and commissions on deposits	41,466
Fees and commissions on loans (*1)	637,832
Fees and commissions on trust-related services	327,601
Fees and commissions on security-related services	226,010
Fees and commissions on credit card business (*1)	400,098
Fees and commissions on administration and management services for investment funds and investment advisory services	178,710
Guarantee fees (*2)	160,194
Other fees and commissions (*1)	509,156
Trust fees	163,112

(Notes)

1. Include revenues that are not within the scope of ASBJ Statement No.29, "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition"(ASBJ, September 13, 2024).
2. Guarantee fees are not included within the scope of ASBJ Statement No.29, "Accounting Standard for Revenue Recognition"(ASBJ, September 13, 2024).
3. Fees and commissions on remittances and transfers were generated mainly through the Retail & Digital Business Group, the Commercial Banking & Wealth Management Business Group, the Japanese Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group and the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group. Fees and commissions on deposits were generated mainly through the Retail & Digital Business Group and the Global Commercial Banking Business Group. Fees and commissions on loans were generated mainly through the Retail & Digital Business Group, the Japanese Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group and the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group. Fees and commissions on trust-related services were generated mainly through the Commercial Banking & Wealth Management Business Group, the Japanese Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group and the Asset Management & Investor Services Business Group. Fees and commissions on security-related services were generated mainly through the Retail & Digital Business Group, the Commercial Banking & Wealth Management Business Group, the Japanese Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group and the Global Corporate & Investment Banking Business Group. Fees and commissions on credit card business were generated mainly through the Retail & Digital Business Group and the Global Commercial Banking Business Group. Fees and commissions on administration and management services for investment funds and investment advisory services were generated mainly through the Asset Management & Investor Services Business Group. Trust fees were generated mainly through the Asset Management & Investor Services Business Group.
4. For details of the performance obligations and the timing of revenue recognition for each revenue category, refer to "(15) Revenue Recognition" under "5. Accounting policies" under "Notes to Significant Accounting Policies"

Notes to Per Share Information:

Total equity per common share	¥1,973.30
Basic earnings per common share	¥213.16
Diluted earnings per common share	¥212.33

The shares of MUFG common stock remaining in the BIP trust and the ESOP trust, which were included in the treasury stock as part of shareholders' equity, were deducted from the average number of common shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 used for the calculation of earnings per common share and from the number of common shares as of March 31, 2026 used for the calculation of total equity per common share. The average number of such treasury stock deducted from the calculation of earnings per common share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 was 22,097 thousand shares, and the number of such treasury stock deducted from the calculation of total equity per common share as of March 31, 2026 was 21,221 thousand shares.

Notes to Business Combinations

None.

Significant Subsequent Event

(Acquisition of Shares in Shriram Finance Limited)

On December 19, 2025, the Bank, a consolidated subsidiary of MUFG, entered into an investment agreement with Shriram Finance Limited ("Shriram Finance"), a leading non-banking financial company in India, and its major shareholders, Shriram Ownership Trust and Shriram Capital Private Limited, to subscribe to a preferential allotment of shares representing a 20% equity interest in Shriram Finance (the "Investment"). In addition, the Bank has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding regarding a strategic partnership (the "Proposed Alliance") with Shriram Finance. Subsequently, on April 8, 2026, the Bank completed the acquisition of the shares pursuant to the investment agreement, and Shriram Finance became an equity method affiliate of MUFG and the Bank.

1. Outline of the Share Acquisition
   (1) Method of acquisition: Acquisition of common shares through a preferential allotment
   (2) Total acquisition cost: JPY 706.9 billion
   (3) Board representation: Two outside directors appointed to the board of Shriram Finance by the Bank

2. Purpose of the Investment

   The Investment is a strategic investment with an aim to establish a business foundation in the MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) and retail markets in India, which MUFG considers to be an important growth market, and to capture the country's growing domestic demand. By providing growth capital to Shriram Finance, MUFG aims to support the expansion of Shriram Finance's businesses in such market segments as new commercial vehicles and MSMEs, while enhancing Shriram Finance's funding capacity and profitability through improved creditworthiness. Furthermore, through the Proposed Alliance, MUFG seeks to combine its broad client network and know-how built through managing partner banks with Shriram Finance's strong local presence and long-standing client relationships. Through this combination, MUFG aims to support the development of India's road transport infrastructure and logistics value chain, which are indispensable for India's growth, and contribute to the advancement of financial inclusion, which is an important policy agenda in India.

3. Overview of Shriram Finance
   (1) Company name: Shriram Finance Limited
   (2) Business: Retail non-banking financial services
   (3) Year Established: 1979
   (4) Country of incorporation: India
   (5) Number of employees: Approximately 78,000

(Translation)

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet

(In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2026
Assets:	
Current assets:	
Cash and due from banks	370,492
Prepaid expenses	8
Accounts receivable	26,826
Current portion of long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	491,760
Others	121,289
Allowance for credit losses	(60)
Total current assets	1,010,317
Fixed assets:	
Tangible fixed assets:	
Buildings	96
Equipment and furniture	4,022
Lease assets	8,269
Total tangible fixed assets	12,388
Intangible fixed assets:	
Trademarks	65
Software	23,637
Others	10,846
Total intangible fixed assets	34,549
Investments and other assets:	
Equity securities of subsidiaries and affiliates	9,344,837
Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	13,371,072
Deferred tax assets	24,035
Allowance for credit losses	(1,365)
Total investments and other assets	22,738,579
Total fixed assets	22,785,517
Total assets	23,795,835
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Short-term borrowings	1,117,978
Current portion of bonds payable	460,760
Current portion of long-term borrowings	31,000
Lease liabilities	1,958
Accounts payable	32,050
Accrued expenses	108,123
Income taxes payable	3,630
Deposits received	3,216
Reserve for bonuses	1,096
Reserve for bonuses to directors	474
Others	18,551
Total current liabilities	1,778,841
Fixed liabilities:	
Bonds payable	12,768,875
Long-term borrowings	602,000
Lease liabilities	7,137
Long-term income taxes payable	1,927
Reserve for stocks payment	3,075
Total fixed liabilities	13,383,016
Total liabilities	15,161,857

(Translation)

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

(In millions of yen)	As of March 31, 2026
Net assets:	
Shareholders' equity:	
Capital stock	2,141,513
Capital surplus:	
Capital reserve	2,141,524
Total capital surplus	2,141,524
Retained earnings:	
Other retained earnings:	
Other reserve	150,000
Earned surplus brought forward	5,218,507
Total retained earnings	5,368,507
Treasury stock	(933,506)
Total shareholders' equity	8,718,038
Valuation and translation adjustments:	
Net deferred gains (losses) on hedging instruments	(84,061)
Total valuation and translation adjustments	(84,061)
Total net assets	8,633,977
Total liabilities and net assets	23,795,835

(Translation)

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Non-Consolidated Statement of Income

(In millions of yen)	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026
Operating income:	
Dividends	1,414,315
Management fees from subsidiaries and affiliates	41,322
Total operating income	1,455,637
Operating expenses:	
General and administrative expenses	55,864
Total operating expenses	55,864
Operating profits	1,399,773
Non-operating income:	
Interest on loans and deposits	395,317
Others	16,785
Total non-operating income	412,103
Non-operating expenses:	
Interest on borrowings	25,688
Interest on bonds payable	384,052
Provision for allowance for credit losses	197
Bond issuance costs	12,675
Others	3,663
Total non-operating expenses	426,277
Ordinary profits	1,385,599
Extraordinary losses:	
Losses on retirement of fixed assets	139
Losses on valuation of equity securities of subsidiaries	53,589
Total extraordinary losses	53,729
Profits before income taxes	1,331,870
Income taxes-current	4,933
Income taxes for global minimum tax	3,232
Income taxes-deferred	858
Total taxes	9,024
Profits	1,322,845

(Translation)

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026

(In millions of yen)

	Shareholders' equity						
	Capital stock	Capital surplus		Retained earnings		Treasury stock	Total shareholders' equity
		Capital reserve	Other capital surplus	Other retained earnings			
				Other reserve	Earned surplus brought forward		
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	2,141,513	2,141,524	—	150,000	5,035,065	(726,000)	8,742,102
Changes during the fiscal year							
Cash dividends					(848,915)		(848,915)
Profits					1,322,845		1,322,845
Repurchase of treasury stock						(500,061)	(500,061)
Disposal of treasury stock			0			2,066	2,067
Cancellation of treasury stock			(290,488)			290,488	—
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus			290,487		(290,487)		—
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity							
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	—	—	—	183,442	(207,506)	(24,064)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	2,141,513	2,141,524	—	150,000	5,218,507	(933,506)	8,718,038

	Valuation and translation adjustments	Total net assets
	deferred gains (losses) on hedging instruments	
Balance at the beginning of the fiscal year	(84,061)	8,658,041
Changes during the fiscal year		
Cash dividends		(848,915)
Profits		1,322,845
Repurchase of treasury stock		(500,061)
Disposal of treasury stock		2,067
Cancellation of treasury stock		—
Transfer from retained earnings to capital surplus		—
Net changes in items other than shareholders' equity	—	—
Total changes during the fiscal year	—	(24,064)
Balance at the end of the fiscal year	(84,061)	8,633,977

Notes to the Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Notes to Significant Accounting Policies

1. Securities

Equity securities of subsidiaries and affiliates are stated at cost computed under the moving-average method.

2. Depreciation and Amortization of Fixed Assets

(1) Tangible Fixed Assets (Except for Lease Assets)

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is computed using the declining-balance method. The useful lives are primarily estimated as follows:

Buildings	10 to 15 years
Equipment and furniture	2 to 6 years

(2) Intangible Fixed Assets

Amortization of intangible fixed assets is computed using the straight-line method. Development costs for internal-use software are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 5 years.

(3) Lease Assets

Depreciation of lease assets in “Tangible 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.

3. Reserves and Allowances

(1) Allowance for credit losses reflects an amount of loans multiplied by expected rate of loss.

(2) Reserve for bonuses, which is related to future bonus payments to employees, is recorded in the amount based on the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid as of the balance sheet date.

(3) Reserve for bonuses to directors, which is related to future bonus payments to directors and officers, is recorded in the amount based on the estimated amount of bonuses to be paid as of the balance sheet date.

(4) Reserve for stocks payment, which is related to future payments of compensation under the stock compensation plan for directors and officers, is recorded in the amount based on the estimated amount of compensation as of the balance sheet date.

4. Revenue Recognition

Revenue arising from contracts with the Company's customers is a management fees from the Company's subsidiaries, and it is identified as a performance obligation to provide guidance and advice to the Company's subsidiaries. Since such performance obligations are fulfilled over time, we recognize earnings when we meet our performance obligations over a period of time.

5. Other Significant Accounting Policies Applied in the Preparation of the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Deferred Assets

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

(2) Translation of Assets and Liabilities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, except for equity securities of subsidiaries and affiliates which are translated into yen at exchange rates prevailing at the acquisition dates.

(3) Hedge Accounting

The deferred hedge accounting method is applied to hedging transactions for foreign currency risks arising from equity securities of affiliates denominated in foreign currencies. Individual hedging is applied and financial liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are used as hedging instruments.

(4) Consumption Taxes

National and local consumption taxes are excluded from transaction amounts.

(5) Adoption of the Group Tax Sharing System

MUFG, as the parent company for the group tax sharing tax payment, adopts the group tax sharing system.

Notes to the Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Amounts of less than one million yen are rounded down.
2. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets: ¥12,119 million.
3. Current portion of long-term borrowings and Long-term borrowings included ¥388,000 million of subordinated borrowings with special contractual provisions which rank below other debts with regard to the fulfillment of obligations.
4. Current portion of bonds payable and bonds payable included ¥4,519,790 million of subordinated bonds.
5. Guarantees

   MUFG guaranteed bank loans and others borrowed from financial institutions and other organizations by MUFG Securities EMEA plc, a subsidiary of MUFG. The amount guaranteed by MUFG was ¥204,066 million.
6. Monetary Claims and Monetary Debts to Subsidiaries and Affiliates (excluding those that are classified)

Short-term monetary claims to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥393,235 million
Short-term monetary debts to subsidiaries and affiliates	¥1,160,955 million

Notes to the Non-consolidated Statement of Income

1. Amounts of less than one million yen are rounded down.
2. Transactions with Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Operating transactions	
Operating income	¥1,455,637 million
Operating expenses	¥8,322 million
Non-operating transactions	¥497,044 million

Notes to the Non-consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

1. Amounts of less than one million yen are rounded down.
2. Type and Number of Treasury Stocks are as follows:

(Thousand shares)

	Number of shares as of April 01, 2025	Number of shares increased	Number of shares decreased	Number of shares as of March 31, 2026
Treasury stock				
Common stock	560,107	220,846	202,784	578,169

(Note1) The increase in the number of shares of common stock held in treasury by 220,846 thousand shares was due to the acquisitions of shares pursuant to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation and repurchases of shares in response to requests made by shareholders holding shares constituting less than one whole unit. The decrease in the number of shares of common stock held in treasury by 202,784 thousand shares was due to the cancellation of shares, the sale or delivery of shares for the performance-based share compensation plan through the Directors' Remuneration BIP trust, the sale of shares of the ESOP trust, and the sales of shares in response to requests made by shareholders holding shares constituting less than one whole unit.

(Note2) The number of shares of common stock as of March 31, 2026 includes 18,518 thousand shares held by the BIP trust. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the number of shares held by the BIP trust increased by 0 shares and decreased by 2,714 thousand shares.

(Note3) The number of shares of common stock as of March 31, 2026 includes 2,703 thousand shares held by the ESOP trust. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, the number of shares held by the ESOP trust increased by 0 shares and decreased by 69 thousand shares.

Notes to Tax Effect Accounting

1. The breakdown of significant temporary differences which resulted in "Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities" as follows:

(in millions of yen)

Deferred tax assets:	
Tax loss carried forward	10,847
Deferred hedge losses	36,058
Equity securities of subsidiaries and affiliates	159,416
Others	2,135
Subtotal	208,458
Valuation allowance	(176,748)
Total deferred tax assets	31,710
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Equity securities of subsidiaries and affiliates	4,347
Accrued dividend receivable	2,729
Others	597
Total deferred tax liabilities	7,674
Net deferred tax assets	24,035

2. Tax effect accounting for corporate tax and local corporate tax
MUFG adopts ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force Report No. 42, "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure under the Group Tax Sharing System" (October 16, 2025), which prescribes the accounting treatment of corporate tax and local corporate tax as well as tax-effect accounting under the group tax sharing system.

Notes to Transactions with Related Parties

A summary of significant transactions with related parties was as follows:

(in millions of yen)

Status	Name	MUFG's share of voting rights	Relationship	Transactions	Amount	Amount on balance sheet as of March 31, 2026	
Subsidiary	MUFG Bank, Ltd.	Directly 100.00% Indirectly - % Total 100.00% The subsidiary's share of MUFG's voting rights - %	Significant subsidiary (Banking)	Lending (*1)	1,326,454	Current portion of long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	419,814
						Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	11,923,387
				Interest income (*1)	362,080	Other current assets (Accrued income)	101,770
				Borrowings (*2)	(10,002)	Short-term borrowings	1,117,978
				Interest payments (*2)	14,373	Accrued expenses	487
Subsidiary	Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation	Directly 100.00% Indirectly - % Total 100.00% The subsidiary's share of MUFG's voting rights - %	Significant subsidiary (Banking)	Lending (*1)	81,313	Current portion of long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	71,946
						Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	1,162,185
				Interest income (*1)	27,893	Other current assets (Accrued income)	5,173
Subsidiary	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd.	Directly 100.00% Indirectly - % Total 100.00% The subsidiary's share of MUFG's voting rights - %	Other subsidiary	Lending (*1)	(173,097)	Long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates	285,500
				Interest income (*1)	5,343	Other current assets (Accrued income)	703
Subsidiary	MUFG Securities EMEA plc	Directly - % Indirectly 100.00% Total 100.00% The subsidiary's share of MUFG's voting rights - %	Other subsidiary	Guarantee (*3)	204,066	-	-

Amount of transactions does not include consumption taxes.

Terms and conditions on transactions and transaction policy:

(*1) Interest rate on current portion of long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates and long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates were determined based on the coupon rate of the corporate bonds issued by MUFG in consideration of the market interest rate. The current portion of long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates and long-term loans receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates were non-collateralized with a lump-sum repayment method at maturity.

(*2) Interest rate on short-term borrowings were determined based on the market interest rates or on the interest rates at which the funds were raised from MUFG Bank, Ltd. The borrowings were non-collateralized with a lump-sum repayment method at maturity.

(*3) MUFG guaranteed bank loans and others borrowed from financial institutions and other organizations by MUFG Securities EMEA plc, a subsidiary of MUFG.

Notes to Per Share Information:

Total equity per common share	¥764.77
Basic earnings per common share	¥116.15

(Note)Diluted net income per common share is not stated due to the absence of residual securities.

The shares of MUFG common stock remaining in the BIP trust and the ESOP trust, which were included in the treasury stock as part of shareholders' equity, were deducted from the average total number of issued shares for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 used for the calculation of earnings per common share and from the total number of issued shares as of March 31, 2026 used for the calculation of total equity per common share. The average number of such treasury stock deducted from the calculation of earnings per common share for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026 was 19,370 thousand for the BIP trust and 2,727 thousand for the ESOP trust, and the number of such treasury stock deducted from the calculation of total equity per common share as of March 31, 2026 was 18,518 thousand for the BIP trust and 2,703 thousand for the ESOP trust.

Other Notes

1. Equity Securities of Subsidiaries and Affiliates

(in millions of yen)

	Amount on balance sheet	Fair value as of March 31, 2026	Net unrealized gains
Subsidiaries	90,074	270,871	180,796
Affiliates	751,667	10,213,550	9,461,883
Total	841,741	10,484,422	9,642,680

(Note) Amount on balance sheet of Equity Securities without market price not included in the table above.

(in millions of yen)

	Amount on balance sheet
Subsidiaries	8,456,056
Affiliates	47,039
Total	8,503,095

(TRANSLATION)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

May 13, 2026

To the Board of Directors of
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.:

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC
Tokyo office

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Tsuneichiro Shimotsuya

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Shigehiko Matsumoto

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Akihiko Uchida

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Takayuki Otsuka

Opinion

Pursuant to the fourth paragraph of Article 444 of the Companies Act, we have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (the "Group"), namely, the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of changes in net assets for the fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and the related notes.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2026, and its consolidated financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Professional Ethics in Japan, including the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(TRANSLATION)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period, we identified the following two matters regarding the "Calculation of the Allowance for Credit Losses in Lending Services" as key audit matters.

(1) Determination of the internal credit rating for particular borrowers
(2) Determination of the allowance for credit losses in overseas subsidiaries

Calculation of the Allowance for Credit Losses in Lending Services

The Group has banking subsidiaries, including MUFG Bank, Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank"), and they are engaged in lending services as one of their core businesses. There is a risk in the lending business that the Group incurs a loss from not collecting all or part of the loan amount due to credit events, such as a borrower's bankruptcy. The Group maintains an allowance for credit losses to absorb such a probable loss inherent in the loan portfolio. The amount of the allowance for credit losses on the consolidated balance sheet was ¥1,229.9 billion as of March 31, 2026. The Group's accounting policy for the allowance for credit losses was disclosed in "5. Accounting policies (6) Allowance for credit losses" in "Notes to Significant Accounting Policies" and "Notes to Significant Accounting Estimates 1. Allowance for credit losses" in the "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements."

The allowance for credit losses is determined in accordance with the internal policies related to the self-assessment of asset quality standards and the write-offs and provisions standards and approved by the Credit Committee under the Executive Committee.

The calculation process in principal consolidated domestic banking subsidiaries includes various estimates, such as the determination of a borrowers' internal credit rating, which are based on evaluation and classification of the borrowers' debt-service capacity, assessment of the value of collateral provided by borrowers, estimation of the future cash flows when applying the cash flow estimation method and adjustments to loss rate calculated based on historical loss experience for future loss projections and other factors. The Bank, a principal consolidated domestic banking subsidiary, recorded a loan balance and related allowance for credit losses in the amount of ¥118,578.7 billion and ¥494.5 billion, respectively, on its balance sheet as of March 31, 2026.

The allowance for credit losses of principal consolidated overseas banking subsidiaries is recorded at an amount equal to 12 months or lifetime expected credit losses on loans in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The loan balance and related allowance for credit losses measured in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards were ¥7,206.7 billion and ¥436.7 billion, respectively.

Key Audit Matter Description

(1) Determination of the internal credit rating for particular borrowers

The determination of borrowers' internal credit rating, which is a significant factor in the calculation of the allowance for credit losses, is highly dependent on the estimation of borrowers' future performance and business sustainability, particularly in cases in which borrowers are experiencing weaknesses in their business performance. As such estimation of particular borrowers' future performance and business sustainability is affected by changes in the external and internal business environment of borrowers, including changes in global economic condition, inflation, monetary and trade policies, and geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East, there is a high degree of uncertainty and subjective judgments made by management involved in the estimate.

(2) Determination of the allowance for credit losses in overseas subsidiaries

Expected credit losses under IFRS Accounting Standards in the principal consolidated overseas banking subsidiaries are calculated based on the quantitative model, which reflects future projections using economic forecast scenarios including macroeconomic variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, unemployment rate and GDP that have historically been correlated with historical credit losses. As any one economic forecast scenario is inherently uncertain, expected credit losses using the quantitative model are determined as a weighted average of the expected credit losses calculated for multiple economic forecast scenarios by giving certain weightings to each scenario. Furthermore, the calculation of expected credit losses using the quantitative model may be adjusted by qualitative factors that are not incorporated into the quantitative model (hereinafter referred to as the "qualitative adjustments"). In determining certain macroeconomic variables related to the multiple economic forecast scenarios and the weightings given to each economic forecast scenario, a variety of factors are taken into consideration such as the recent economic conditions and the views of future economic conditions by internal and third-party economists. These factors include the estimation of changes in global economic condition, inflation, monetary and trade policies, and geopolitical environment, including the situation in the Middle East. In addition, the determination of the qualitative adjustments includes the estimation of the impact of expected credit losses based on the quantitative model primarily arising from the inflation and temporary relief measure. Each determination is based on the estimation for which objective information is not readily available and involves a high degree of estimation uncertainty and subjective judgments made by management.

There is a potential risk that the allowance for credit losses will not be appropriately determined if the borrowers' credit risks are not reflected in the significant estimates made by management and assumptions used in such estimates related to the above (1) and (2). Therefore, we identified the appropriateness of these significant estimates and related assumptions as key audit matters.

How the Key Audit Matters Were Addressed in the Audit

For the key audit matters, we performed the following audit procedures, among others:

(1) Determination of the internal credit rating for particular borrowers

- We tested the effectiveness of controls, including the review and approval of the borrowers' internal credit rating in accordance with the internal standards.

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the completeness and accuracy of the key information used in performing the aforementioned controls, including the borrowers' underlying information.

- For particular borrowers whose internal credit rating is highly dependent on the estimation of borrowers' future performance, we tested the appropriateness of the borrowers' underlying information to determine the internal credit rating.

- We identified significant assumptions applied by management in the estimation of the borrowers' performance, and with the assistance of our or our network firm's credit specialists (hereinafter referred to as "our credit specialists"), we tested such significant assumptions applied by management by comparing them with available relevant external information.

(2) Determination of the allowance for credit losses in overseas subsidiaries

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the determination of the allowance for credit losses under IFRS Accounting Standards, in accordance with the internal standards, including the following:

  - The review and approval of the quantitative models and methodologies used in the measurement of expected credit losses

  - The review and approval of certain macroeconomic variables in the multiple economic forecast scenarios and the weightings given to each scenario

  - The review and approval of the qualitative adjustments

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the completeness and accuracy of the key information used in performing the aforementioned controls.

- With the assistance of our credit specialists, we evaluated the appropriateness of the quantitative models and methodologies used in the measurement of expected credit losses by assessing the conceptual soundness and model performance by inspecting model documentation as well as reperforming model performance testing to determine whether the models operated as intended.

- With the assistance of our credit specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of certain macroeconomic variables in multiple economic forecast scenarios, such as unemployment rate and GDP, and the reasonableness of the weightings given to each scenario by comparing to macroeconomic forecasts from available external sources.

- With the assistance of our credit specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the use of qualitative adjustments to modeled results and tested significant assumptions applied by management by comparing them to available relevant external information.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Officers and Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Business Report and the accompanying supplemental schedules.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Officers and Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

- Obtain, when performing risk assessment procedures, an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate whether the overall presentation and disclosures of the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with it all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

(TRANSLATION)

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Notes to the Readers of Independent Auditor's Report

This is an English translation of the independent auditor's report as required by the Companies Act of Japan for the conveniences of the reader. The other information in "the accompanying supplemental schedules" referred to in the "Other Information" section of this English translation is not translated.

(TRANSLATION)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

May 13, 2026

To the Board of Directors of
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.:

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC
Tokyo office

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Tsuneichiro Shimotsuya

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Shigehiko Matsumoto

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Akihiko Uchida

Designated Engagement Partner,
Certified Public Accountant:

Takayuki Otsuka

Opinion

Pursuant to the first item, second paragraph of Article 436 of the Companies Act, we have audited the nonconsolidated financial statements of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. (the "Company"), namely, the nonconsolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2026, and the nonconsolidated statement of income and nonconsolidated statement of changes in net assets for the 21st fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and the related notes and the accompanying supplemental schedules.

In our opinion, the accompanying nonconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2026, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Nonconsolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Professional Ethics in Japan, including the ethical requirements that are relevant to audits of the financial statements of public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities as auditors. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

(TRANSLATION)

Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the nonconsolidated financial statements of the current period. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the nonconsolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter. In our audit of the nonconsolidated financial statements of the current period, we identified the matter below as a key audit matter.

Valuation of Subsidiary Shares

The Company, a banking holding company that manages a wide range of financial business, has stated equity securities of subsidiaries on the balance sheet at cost. Of these, the balances of equity securities of subsidiaries with no quoted market price available are ¥8,456.0 billion, accounting for a large percentage of the total assets (approximately 35%). The valuation criteria and balance of equity securities of subsidiaries are described in "1. Securities" in "Notes to Significant Accounting Policies" and "1. Equity Securities of Subsidiaries and Affiliates" in "Other Notes" in the "Notes to the Nonconsolidated Financial Statements."

Key Audit Matter Description

The impairment of equity securities of subsidiaries with no quoted market price available is determined by comparing the cost with the substantial value. Unless the subsidiary that issued equity securities is classified as "bankrupt borrowers," "virtually bankrupt borrowers," or "likely to become bankrupt borrowers," management will decide to reduce the amount to the substantial value if the substantial value of equity securities of subsidiaries is less than 50% of these costs.

With regard to the impairment of equity securities of subsidiaries, there is no situation where the risk of material misstatement is high in our audit for this fiscal year as a result of comparing the cost of each equity securities of subsidiaries with their substantial value calculated based on the net assets per share of each subsidiary. However, since the amounts of equity securities of subsidiaries with no quoted market price available are material on the balance sheet, we identified the appropriateness of the valuation of the equity securities of subsidiaries as a key audit matter.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

For the key audit matter, we performed the following audit procedures, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls, including the review and approval, over management's calculation of substantial value in accordance with the Company's internal policies.

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the completeness and accuracy of key underlying data used in performing the aforementioned controls.

- We tested whether the substantial value of the equity securities of subsidiaries was appropriately calculated based on the net assets per share of each subsidiary by examining the financial information of each subsidiary. We evaluated the reasonableness of management's judgments about whether to recognize impairment of equity securities of subsidiaries by comparing the cost with the substantial value of the equity securities of subsidiaries.

- For the financial information of each subsidiary used as a basis of the calculation of net assets per share, we evaluated the reliability of the financial information by examining the audit procedures and audit results of principal subsidiaries performed by their auditors.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Officers and Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Business Report and the accompanying supplemental schedules.

Our opinion on the nonconsolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the nonconsolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the nonconsolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Nonconsolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the nonconsolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of nonconsolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the nonconsolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Officers and Directors' execution of duties relating to the design and operating effectiveness of the controls over the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Nonconsolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the nonconsolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these nonconsolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the nonconsolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment. In addition, we obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

- Obtain, when performing risk assessment procedures, an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the nonconsolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate whether the overall presentation and disclosures of the nonconsolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, as well as the overall presentation, structure and content of the nonconsolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the nonconsolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with it all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the nonconsolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Interest Required to Be Disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

Our firm and its designated engagement partners do not have any interest in the Company which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

Notes to the Readers of Independent Auditor's Report

This is an English translation of the independent auditor's report as required by the Companies Act of Japan for the conveniences of the reader. "The accompanying supplemental schedules" referred to in the "Opinion" section of this English translation are not included in the attached financial documents. The other information in "the accompanying supplemental schedules" referred to in the "Other Information" section of this English translation is not translated.

Audit Report

We, as the Company's Audit Committee, have audited the performance of duties of the Company's Directors and Corporate Executive Officers during the Company's fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026, and hereby report our audit method and results of the audit as follows:

1. Audit Method Applied by the Audit Committee and Details Thereof

   We established the audit policy and audit plans, and received from the Directors, Corporate Executive Officers and other appropriate persons, as well as the Independent Auditor, reports on the performance of their duties, and, when necessary, requested explanations regarding such reports.

   In accordance with the audit policy, audit plans and other appropriate policies or plans established by the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee endeavored to gather necessary information and create an improved environment for auditing by taking steps to facilitate communication with the Directors, Corporate Executive Officers and the Internal Audit Division as well as with employees from various sections, including the division responsible for internal control systems and the relevant sections supervising the Company's group businesses, and to utilize internal audit by the Internal Audit Division. The members of the Audit Committee also attended important meetings, received from the Directors, Corporate Executive Officers, employees and other related persons reports on the performance of their duties (including reports relating to the Company's subsidiaries), requested explanations regarding such reports when necessary, and reviewed the documents related to important decisions in order to examine the status of the Company's business and assets. The Audit Committee also received reports from the Directors, Corporate Executive Officers, employees and other related persons, requested explanations when necessary, and expressed opinions, on the contents of resolutions by the Board of Directors regarding the matters listed in Items (b) and (e) of Paragraph 1, Article 416 of the Company Law, and on the status of the development and implementation of the systems established by such resolutions (internal control systems).

   With respect to the internal control over financial reporting, the Audit Committee received reports from the Directors, Corporate Executive Officers and other related persons on their self-assessment and from Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC on the status of their audit, and requested explanations regarding such reports when necessary.

   The Audit Committee took steps to facilitate communication with the Directors and other related persons, Audit and Supervisory Committees and Corporate Auditors of the Company's subsidiaries and to exchange information with them. When necessary, the Audit Committee received reports from subsidiaries on their respective businesses.

   Based on the foregoing method, we examined the Business Report and the supplementary schedules for this fiscal year.

   In addition, the Audit Committee oversaw and verified whether the Independent Auditor maintained its independence and conducted its audit in a reasonable manner. The Audit Committee also received from the Independent Auditor reports on the performance of its duties as well as key audit matters, and requested explanations and discussed regarding those reports when necessary. The Audit Committee received notices from the Independent Auditor that it has taken appropriate steps to establish and implement the "system for ensuring appropriate execution of its duties" (as enumerated in Article 131 of the Company Accounting Regulation Ordinance), and when necessary requested explanations regarding such notices.

   Based on the foregoing method, the Audit Committee reviewed the

non-consolidated financial statements (namely, the balance sheet, the statements of income, the statements of changes in net assets and the explanatory notes to the non-consolidated financial statements) and accompanying notes, and the consolidated financial statements (namely, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statements of income, the consolidated statements of changes in net assets and the explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements) for the 21st fiscal year from April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026.

2. Results of Audit
   (1) Results of Audit of the Business Report and others
      A. In our opinion, the Business Report and the supplementary schedules present fairly the conditions of the Company in conformity with the applicable laws and regulations of Japan as well as the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.
      B. In our opinion, there are no fraudulent acts or material facts that violated the applicable laws and regulations or the Articles of Incorporation of the Company in the course of the Directors' and Corporate Executive Officers' performance of their duties.
      C. In our opinion, the details of the resolutions of the Board of Directors regarding the internal control systems are appropriate. Furthermore, we believe that no material issues have been raised concerning the items described in the Business Report, as well as the performance of the Directors' and Corporate Executive Officers' duties, each with regard to the internal control systems, including those over financial reporting. In addition, with respect to the series of incidents related to, among other things, the business collaboration among the bank and securities companies and the incidents of theft of customer assets from safe deposit boxes, each described in the Business Report, the Audit Committee will continue to closely monitor the thoroughness of implementation and institutionalization of the remediation measures.
   (2) Results of Audit of the Non-consolidated Financial Statements and the Accompanying Supplemental Schedules
   In our opinion, the method and the results of the audit conducted by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, the Independent Auditor, are appropriate.
   (3) Results of Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
   In our opinion, the method and the results of the audit conducted by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, the Independent Auditor, are appropriate.

May 15, 2026

Members of the Audit Committee of
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Koichi Tsuji

Keiko Honda

David Sneider

Ryoichi Shinke

Takayuki Yasuda

Note: Koichi Tsuji, Keiko Honda and David Sneider are outside directors as provided in Item 15, Article 2, and Paragraph 3, Article 400, of the Company Law.

-End-