

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To prospectus dated February 10, 2016)



Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

\$900,000,000 Floating Rate Senior Notes due March 1, 2021

\$3,100,000,000 2.95% Senior Notes due March 1, 2021

\$3,000,000,000 3.85% Senior Notes due March 1, 2026

\$1,000,000,000 Floating Rate Senior Notes due September 13, 2021

\$1,500,000,000 2.190% Senior Notes due September 13, 2021

\$500,000,000 2.527% Senior Notes due September 13, 2023

\$1,000,000,000 2.757% Senior Notes due September 13, 2026

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., or MUFG, has issued the above-listed senior notes, collectively the Notes, pursuant to a senior indenture, dated March 1, 2016, or the Indenture. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus is being prepared for the listing of the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the admission to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market.

The floating rate senior notes due March 1, 2021, or the floating rate notes due March 2021, bears interest commencing March 1, 2016 at a per annum rate equal to three-month U.S. dollar LIBOR plus 1.88%, payable quarterly in arrears on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year, subject to adjustments. Each of the fixed rate senior notes due March 1, 2021, or the fixed rate notes due March 2021, and the fixed rate senior notes due March 1, 2026, or the fixed rate notes due March 2026, bear interest commencing March 1, 2016 at a per annum rate listed above, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year.

The floating rate senior notes due September 13, 2021, or the floating rate notes due September 2021, bears interest commencing September 13, 2016 at a per annum rate equal to three-month U.S. dollar LIBOR plus 1.06%, payable quarterly in arrears on March 13, June 13, September 13 and December 13 of each year, subject to adjustments. Each of the fixed rate senior notes due September 13, 2021, or the fixed rate notes due September 2021, the fixed rate senior notes due September 13, 2023, or the fixed rate notes due September 2023, and the fixed rate senior notes due September 13, 2026, or the fixed rate notes due September 2026, bear interest commencing September 13, 2016 at a per annum rate listed above, payable semi-annually in arrears on March 13 and September 13 of each year.

The Notes are intended to qualify as total loss-absorbing capacity, or TLAC, debt upon the implementation of applicable TLAC regulations in Japan. The Notes are our senior unsecured obligations and rank senior to all of our existing and future subordinated debt, rank equally in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated debt (except for statutorily preferred exceptions) and are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness we incur, to the extent of the value of the assets securing the same. See "Risk Factors—Risk Related to the Senior Debt Securities—The senior debt securities will be structurally subordinated to the liabilities of MUFG's subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB." and other risk factors in the same section included in the accompanying prospectus, and "Description of Senior Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.

We may at our option redeem a series of Notes in whole, but not in part, at 100% of their principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the date of redemption upon the occurrence of certain tax events, subject to certain conditions. See "Description of Senior Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.

We have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market is not a regulated market for the purposes of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments. This prospectus supplement with the accompanying prospectus constitutes the listing prospectus for purposes of Part IV of the Luxembourg law on prospectus for securities dated July 10, 2005, as amended. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus may be used only for the purposes for which it has been published, and does not constitute a prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive (Directive 2003/71/EC).

The Notes are eligible for clearing and settlement through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company, or DTC, Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking S.A.

Investing in the Notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 6 of the accompanying prospectus and as incorporated by reference herein.

These securities are not deposits or savings accounts. These securities are not insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency or instrumentality.

The date of this prospectus supplement is March 21, 2017

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

In making an investment decision, you should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus that we prepare or authorize. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or any related free-writing prospectus that we prepare or authorize or in any document incorporated by reference herein or therein is accurate as of any date after its date.

The distribution of this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and any related free-writing prospectus that we prepare or authorize and the offering of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus that we prepare or authorize do not constitute an offer, or an invitation on our behalf, to subscribe to or purchase any of the Notes, and may not be used for or in connection with an offer or solicitation by anyone, in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors and you must determine on your own or with the assistance of a financial adviser the suitability of an investment in the Notes in light of your own circumstances. You should not invest in the Notes unless you have the knowledge and expertise, either on your own or with the assistance of a financial adviser, to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the effect on the value of the Notes of the uncertainty relating to whether and how the Notes will be qualified or treated under applicable regulatory capital or TLAC requirements, the impact this investment will have on your overall investment portfolio, and the use of proceeds from the sale of the Notes. Prior to making an investment decision, you should consider carefully, in light of your own financial circumstances and investment objectives, all the information contained in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus that we prepare or authorize and in any document incorporated by reference herein and therein and in any applicable supplement to this prospectus supplement.

As used in this prospectus supplement, the terms “MUFG,” “we,” the “Company” and the “Group” generally refer to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries but, from time to time as the context requires, refers to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. as an individual legal entity.

In this prospectus supplement, references to “yen” or “¥” are to Japanese yen, references to “U.S. dollars,” “U.S. dollar,” “dollars,” “U.S.\$” or “\$” are to United States dollars, references to “AU\$” are to Australian dollars, and references to “euro” or “€” refer to the currency of those member states of the European Union which are participating in the European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty of the European Union.

Unless otherwise specified, the financial information presented in this prospectus supplement and our consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Our fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year.

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended; the “Financial Instruments and Exchange Act”) and are subject to the Special Taxation Measures Act of Japan (Act No. 26 of 1957, as amended; the “Special Taxation Measures Act”). The Notes may not be offered or sold in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used in this sentence means any person resident of Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan) or to others for reoffering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and any other applicable laws, regulations and governmental guidelines of Japan. The Notes are not, as part of the distribution by any underwriters pursuant to the relevant underwriting agreement at any time, to be directly or indirectly offered or sold to, or for the benefit of, any person other than a beneficial owner that is, (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a person having a special relationship with the Company as described in Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (a “specially-related person of the Company”) or (ii) a Japanese financial institution, designated in Article 6, Paragraph 9 of the Special Taxation Measures Act, except as specifically permitted under the Special Taxation Measures Act. BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE NOTES, AN INVESTOR WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED THAT IT IS A PERSON WHO FALLS INTO THE CATEGORY OF (i) OR (ii) ABOVE.

Interest payments on the Notes generally will be subject to Japanese withholding tax unless it is established that such Notes are held by or for the account of a beneficial owner that is (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of the Company, (ii) a Japanese designated financial institution described in Article 6, Paragraph 9 of the Special Taxation Measures Act which complies with the requirement for tax exemption under that paragraph or (iii) a Japanese public corporation, financial institution or financial instruments business operator described in Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of the Special Taxation Measures Act which complies with the requirement for tax exemption under that paragraph.

Interest payments on the Notes to an individual resident of Japan, to a Japanese corporation not described in the preceding paragraph, or to an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of the Company will be subject to deduction in respect of Japanese income tax at a current rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and include statements regarding our current intent, belief, targets or expectations or the current intent, belief, targets or expectations of our management with respect to, among others:

- changes in banking and other regulations, including those affecting whether and how the Notes will be qualified or treated under applicable capital or TLAC requirements and resolution measures to be implemented in Japan,
- our financial condition,
- our results of operations,
- our business plans and other management objectives,
- our business strategies, competitive positions and growth opportunities,
- the financial and regulatory environment in which we operate,
- our problem loan levels and loan losses,
- the equity, interest and foreign exchange markets, and
- the benefits of recently completed or announced transactions and realization of related financial and operating synergies and efficiencies, including estimated cost savings and revenue enhancement.

In many, but not all, cases, we use words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “hope,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “predict,” “probability,” “risk,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those which are anticipated, aimed at, believed, estimated, expected, intended or planned.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from those in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or forecasts contained in the forward-looking statements include those which are discussed in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and our most recent annual report on Form 20-F and other documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their respective dates. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or developments, or otherwise.

WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

We file reports and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. You may read and copy any document filed with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E.,

Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. Documents filed with the SEC are also available to the public on the SEC's internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

This prospectus supplement is part of a registration statement on Form F-3 that we filed with the SEC. The registration statement, including the attached exhibits, contains additional relevant information about us and the securities that may be offered from time to time.

INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus some or all of the documents we file with the SEC. This means:

- the information in a document that is incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus;
- we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents; and
- information that we file with the SEC will automatically update and modify or supersede some of the information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.

This means that you must look at all of the SEC filings that we incorporate by reference to determine if any of the statements in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus or in any document incorporated by reference herein or therein have been modified or superseded. The accompanying prospectus describes documents that are incorporated by reference into the accompanying prospectus and this prospectus supplement. See "Incorporation of Documents by Reference" in the accompanying prospectus.

The documents incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus include:

- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our unaudited financial information under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, or Japanese GAAP, as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, dated May 16, 2016, except for the forward-looking statements which were made as of the date thereof,
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our additional audited financial information under Japanese GAAP as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, and certain other additional information, dated June 29, 2016,
- our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, filed on July 15, 2016,
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to changes in our domestic stock compensation plans for eligible directors, corporate executive officers and other individuals, dated November 14, 2016,
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our unaudited financial information under U.S. GAAP as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2016, and certain other additional information, dated January 30, 2017,
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our unaudited financial information under Japanese GAAP as of and for the nine months ended December 31, 2016, dated February 3, 2017, except for the forward-looking statements which were made as of the date thereof,
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our additional unaudited financial information under Japanese GAAP as of and for the nine months ended December 31, 2016, dated February 14, 2017, and
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our regulatory capital ratios as of December 31, 2016, dated February 14, 2017.

In addition, we incorporate by reference in this prospectus supplement all subsequent annual reports filed on Form 20-F and any future filings made with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the U.S. Exchange Act, and certain reports on Form 6-K, which we furnish to the SEC, if they state that they are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, after the date of this prospectus supplement until the offering contemplated in this prospectus supplement is completed. Reports on Form 6-K we may furnish to the SEC after the date of this prospectus supplement (or portions thereof) are

incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement only to the extent that the report expressly states that it is (or such portions are) incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

We will provide you without charge upon written or oral request a copy of any of the documents that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. If you would like us to provide you with any of these documents, please contact us at the following address or telephone number: 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8330, Japan, Attention: Public Relations Office (telephone: +81-3-3240-8111).

Copies of documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement may be inspected, free of charge, at the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at www.bourse.lu.

Selected Financial Data

For certain selected financial data relating to us, see “Item 3.A. Key Information—Selected Financial Data” in our annual report on Form 20-F on file with the SEC incorporated by reference herein.

SUMMARY

This summary highlights some of the information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein. Because this is only a summary, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein carefully, including the section entitled “Risk Factors” and our financial statements and related notes to those statements included in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F and the sections entitled “Risk Factors,” “Description of the Senior Debt Securities” and “Use of Proceeds” and other information included elsewhere, or incorporated by reference, in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, prior to making an investment decision. This summary also includes information on our funding and business strategies.

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

We are a bank holding company incorporated on October 1, 2005 as a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) under the Company Law of Japan. We are one of the world’s largest and most diversified financial groups with total assets of ¥288.91 trillion and total deposits of ¥177.64 trillion as of September 30, 2016. We are the holding company for The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd., or MUMSS, (through Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., or MUSHD, an intermediate holding company), Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd., and other subsidiaries. For a more detailed description of our history, see “Item 4.A. Information on the Company—History and Development of the Company” in our annual report on Form 20-F on file with the SEC incorporated by reference herein.

Through our subsidiaries and affiliated companies, we engage in a broad range of financial businesses and services, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and asset management services, securities businesses, and credit card businesses, and provide related services to individuals and corporate customers in Japan and abroad. In Japan, we had approximately 1,100 branches and offices as of September 30, 2016. As of the same date, we had the largest overseas network among Japanese banks, consisting of approximately 1,200 branches and other offices, including those of MUFG Union Bank, N.A., or MUB, Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited, known as Krungsri, and other subsidiaries, in more than 50 countries and regions.

Updates Relating to Listing of the Notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

To provide information relating to the expected listing of the Notes on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, updates are made to the section “Description of Senior Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus as follows:

- The final paragraph of the sub-section under the sub-heading “Book-Entry; Delivery and Form— Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes” is deleted in its entirety; and
- The sub-section under the sub-heading “Minimum Board Lot Size on the SGX-ST” is deleted in its entirety, together with such sub-heading.

In addition, an update is made to the first sentence of “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Senior Debt Securities—There is no established trading market for the senior debt securities and one may not develop.” in the accompanying prospectus by replacing the phrase “although we expect to list the senior debt securities on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, or SGX-ST,” with “although we expect to list the senior debt securities on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange’s Euro MTF Market.”.

See “Listing and General Information.”

Our Funding and Business Strategies

We are taking pro-active steps to adjust our funding strategy to meet the requirements expected due to the future implementation of TLAC regulations in Japan.

We are the holding company for one of the world's largest and most diversified financial groups, providing a broad range of financial services in Japan and around the world. Among our operating subsidiaries, BTMU and MUTB make significant contributions to our business in terms of profits and total assets. Our businesses are well diversified to cover a full range of financial services, including commercial banking, trust banking, securities brokerage, credit cards and leasing. Further, our business portfolio is geographically diversified across the globe, including MUB, our primary operating subsidiary in the United States, and Krungsri, our primary operating subsidiary in Thailand.

We have been designated as a global systemically important bank, or G-SIB, by the Financial Stability Board, or the FSB, and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, and further by the Financial Services Agency of Japan, or the FSA, based on international agreements pursuant to the Basel III G-SIB capital surcharge rules. The relevant rules took effect in Japan on March 31, 2016 and will be phased in through 2019. In November 2015, as part of its agenda to address risks arising from G-SIBs, the FSB published its final TLAC standard for G-SIBs. The FSB TLAC standard seeks to ensure that a G-SIB will have sufficient loss-absorbing and recapitalization capacity available if it fails and that it can be resolved in an orderly manner so as to minimize the potential impact on financial stability, maintain the continuity of critical functions and avoid exposing public funds to loss. The FSB's TLAC standard defines certain minimum requirements for instruments and liabilities subject to loss absorption for G-SIBs in resolution, including a minimum external TLAC. The FSB's TLAC standard is subject to regulatory implementation in Japan. On April 15, 2016, the FSA published an explanatory paper outlining its approach for the introduction of the TLAC framework in Japan, pursuant to which the FSA plans to require bank holding companies of G-SIBs in Japan to meet the minimum external TLAC requirements under the FSB's TLAC standard mainly through amendments to the existing laws and regulations relating to capital adequacy requirements applicable to bank holding companies in Japan. Although the FSA's approach remains subject to change in line with ongoing international discussions, we are preparing to satisfy such requirements in advance of implementation by issuing senior debt securities as a bank holding company. Although there are many relevant regulatory and market factors that remain subject to change, based on our current estimate, we will need to continue to issue TLAC eligible instruments, to meet the anticipated minimum external TLAC requirement. See "Supervision and Regulation in Japan—Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity" and "Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Senior Debt Securities—The Japanese regulations relating to external TLAC have not yet been finalized, and the circumstances surrounding or triggering orderly resolution are unpredictable." in the accompanying prospectus.

Under the FSA's approach, as a Japanese banking group subject to the FSB TLAC standard, we expect to be subject to a Single Point of Entry, or SPE, resolution regime where resolution powers are applied to the top-level entity of a banking group by a single national resolution authority. In addition to the external TLAC requirements to be applied at the bank holding company level, a key element of the effectiveness of the SPE resolution regime is to require the bank holding company of a G-SIB in Japan to cause its material subsidiaries or material sub-groups that are designated as systemically important by the FSA to maintain a certain level of capital and debt recognized as having loss-absorbing and recapitalization capacity, or internal TLAC. Under the FSA's approach, when we, as a bank holding company, become subject to the TLAC requirements, we may need to restructure loans to, and investments in, our material subsidiaries or material sub-groups to meet such internal TLAC requirements. Upon implementation of the applicable TLAC requirements for G-SIBs in Japan, we expect the Notes to qualify as external TLAC due in part to their structural subordination to the liabilities of our subsidiaries, including our regulated banking subsidiaries. We intend to use the proceeds from the sale of the Notes to fund the operations of BTMU through loans. See "Use of Proceeds."

In light of the currently anticipated TLAC regulations in Japan under the FSA's approach, including the expected SPE resolution strategy, we expect that MUFG, as the group holding company, will become the primary funding entity for the issuance of TLAC eligible debt securities, while BTMU, MUTB, MUSHD and other subsidiaries will continue to issue certain unsecured bonds, structured bonds and collateralized bonds which will not carry TLAC eligibility or will be denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars, yen and euro.

We intend to access capital markets both domestically and overseas in order to achieve the best capital mix, including for refinancing with a view to maintaining sufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, as contemplated by the Basel III capital standard, as well as satisfying the anticipated minimum TLAC requirement.

We believe our current capital structure contains significant buffers before the Notes become subject to loss absorption. In addition, there are multiple measures that may be implemented, including measures in response to a financial crisis, before a financial institution reaches a point of non-viability, such as limitations or restrictions on capital distributions, prompt corrective action, provision of financial liquidity and capital injection. As of

December 31, 2016, our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, which is calculated based on financial information prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP, was 11.2%. Based on our Common Equity Tier 1 capital as of December 31, 2016, excluding the impact of net unrealized gains on securities available for sale, we estimate that our Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio would be 9.4% under the Japanese regulatory capital standard that is expected to be applicable to us as of March 31, 2019.

Under the current Japanese laws and regulations, we are required to maintain a recovery plan and, if our financial condition or liquidity deteriorates to trigger levels specified in the recovery plan, we will implement the recovery plan to restore our financial strength and viability. In addition, if our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio declines below the required minimum level, then we will become subject to restrictions on capital distributions and further to prompt corrective action under the banking regulations, and if our Common Equity Tier 1 ratio declines below 5.125%, then our Additional Tier 1 instruments will become subject to loss absorption. According to the FSA's approach for the introduction of the TLAC framework in Japan published on April 15, 2016, when our financial condition further deteriorates to a point where our liabilities exceed, or are deemed likely to exceed, our assets, or where we have suspended, or are deemed likely to suspend, payments on our obligations, as a result of loans extended by us to, or investments made by us in, any of our material subsidiaries being subject to loss absorption prior to the failure of such material subsidiaries, and, if our failure may cause a significant disruption to the financial market or system in Japan, measures under the Japanese statutory orderly resolution regime may be applied to us. The application of such measures will result in our then outstanding Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments becoming subject to loss absorption, and will likely lead to a transfer of certain assets, including shares of our material subsidiaries, and liabilities to a bridge financial institution established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation and subsequent liquidation of our remaining assets and liabilities which are expected to include the TLAC-eligible senior debt securities, including the Notes. During the liquidation process, the Notes will participate in the liquidation of any residual assets of MUFG in priority to our Basel II Tier 1 instruments. We intend to further strengthen our capital structure. See "Supervision and Regulation in Japan."

We have taken measures to enhance our financial soundness.

Our primary funding source for loans is deposits. We have maintained a low loan-to-deposit ratio, which we believe allows us to secure higher liquidity and a sound balance sheet. As of December 31, 2016, on a Japanese GAAP basis, our total loans in the banking account and the trust account were ¥109.0 trillion, consisting of ¥44.6 trillion of domestic corporate loans, ¥15.6 trillion of domestic housing loans, ¥5.0 trillion of loans to Japanese government institutions, ¥1.3 trillion of other domestic loans, and ¥42.4 trillion of overseas loans. As of the same date, on a Japanese GAAP basis, our total deposits were ¥166.4 trillion, consisting of ¥73.2 trillion of deposits from domestic individual customers, ¥56.8 trillion of deposits from domestic corporate customers and ¥36.2 trillion of deposits from overseas and other customers. On a U.S. GAAP basis, as of September 30, 2016, our total net loans were ¥112.42 trillion, and our total deposits were ¥177.64 trillion.

The average balance of domestic corporate loans under Japanese GAAP, excluding loans to government institutions, on a managerial accounting basis, has increased in recent periods. The average balance of overseas loans under Japanese GAAP on a managerial accounting basis, has also been on a generally increasing trend in recent periods.

Our risk-monitored loan ratio, or the ratio of our total risk-monitored loans, as classified under Japanese banking regulations, to our total loans and bills discounted in the banking account on a Japanese GAAP basis, has declined to below 1.5% in recent periods, reflecting our disciplined approach to risk management. We have recently reduced our risk-monitored loans, as classified under Japanese banking regulations, to domestic borrowers, although our risk-monitored loans to overseas borrowers have increased. Our credit costs, net of gains on loans written off, on a Japanese GAAP basis were ¥255.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 and ¥50.9 billion for the nine months ended December 31, 2016.

On a Japanese GAAP basis, 38.5% of our available-for-sale securities with fair value consisted of Japanese government bonds as of December 31, 2016. On a U.S. GAAP basis, our holding of available-for-sale Japanese government bonds to our total investment securities was 62.9% as of September 30, 2016. We manage the maturity profile of our holding of Japanese government bonds as part of our asset and liability management measures. On a Japanese GAAP basis, of the simple sum of the available-for-sale and held-to-maturity Japanese government bonds held by BTMU on a non-consolidated basis and MUTB on a non-consolidated basis, as of December 31, 2016, ¥8.3 trillion had maturities within one year, ¥6.3 trillion had maturities between one year and five years, ¥4.7 trillion had maturities between five years and ten years, and ¥2.1 trillion had maturities longer than ten years, with the average remaining maturity of such available-for-sale Japanese government bonds being 3.7 years as of the same date. On a Japanese GAAP basis, 37.8% of our available-for-sale securities with fair value consisted of foreign bonds as of December 31, 2016. Given the significance of our bond holdings to the overall portfolio, we intend to manage interest rate risk in a flexible manner in response to changes in the market environment. For the

maturities of our holdings of Japanese government bonds on a U.S. GAAP basis, see our most recent annual report on Form 20-F.

We have recently reduced our holdings of domestic equity securities. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2016, our equity holdings on an acquisition price basis under Japanese GAAP represented 28.6% of our Tier 1 capital on a Basel II basis and 17.4% of our Tier 1 capital on a Basel III basis, respectively. We have set a basic policy to reduce such equity holdings to approximately 10% of our Tier 1 capital over the five-year period ending March 31, 2021, in light of the investment risk, our aim to enhance capital efficiency and developments in global financial regulation. As we reduce these equity holdings, there are two important considerations. First, we must consider the economic rationale for maintaining equity stakes in customers. Second, even where there is sufficient economic rationale, we may decide to sell equity holdings in accordance with our basic risk reduction policy, taking into account market conditions, the business environment and our financial strategy. We expect a further reduction in our equity holdings will contribute to enhancing our capital ratios.

We have achieved a sustainable earnings trend supported by our basic policy and strategies despite the current low interest rate environment.

Interest rates remain at historically low levels, particularly in Japan, where the Bank of Japan adopted a “quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with negative interest rates” policy in February 2016. Under this policy, the Bank of Japan maintained its policy to increase its aggregate holding of Japanese government bonds by approximately ¥80 trillion each year and applied a negative interest rate of minus 0.1% to “Policy-Rate Balances,” which are a part of current account amounts held by financial institutions at the Bank of Japan, aiming to achieve a price stability target of 2%. In September 2016, the Bank of Japan announced a new “quantitative and qualitative monetary easing with yield curve control” policy, adding to its monetary policy a Japanese government bond purchase program intended to keep the yield of 10-year Japanese government bonds around zero percent. In this interest rate environment, the domestic loan-deposit interest rate spread of BTMU and MUTB combined on a simple sum basis based on their respective non-consolidated managerial accounting data, excluding loans to government institutions, declined to 0.86% for the three months ended December 31, 2016. Our domestic lending spreads on the loans to large corporations and loans to small and medium-sized enterprises of BTMU and MUTB combined on the same basis have remained at around 0.68% and 0.45%, respectively, in recent periods.

The lending spread on our overseas loans, excluding loans booked at MUB and Krungsri, on a managerial accounting basis, has declined to below 1% in recent periods. Interest rates in overseas markets also remained low, although there have recently been developments that could cause them to rise, including the increases in the FRB’s target range for the U.S. federal funds rate to between 0.25% and 0.5% in December 2015 and to between 0.5% to 0.75% in December 2016. We seek to implement measures to mitigate the impact of the extremely low domestic interest environment on our results of operations, which may include those designed to expand our business particularly in the Americas and Southeast Asia and diversify our business portfolio in the domestic and overseas markets. However, our efforts to expand our business, especially through expansion of business in the United States and other markets, may not be effective or feasible due to monetary policies in those markets, operational limitations, regulatory restrictions, or other reasons.

Despite the negative impact of declining lending spreads on our results of operations, we have achieved a sustainable earnings trend in recent periods. Our profits attributable to owners of parent on a Japanese GAAP basis were ¥951.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016. For the nine months ended December 31, 2016, our profits attributable to owners of parent on a Japanese GAAP basis was ¥786.9 billion, to which BTMU and MUTB, each on a stand-alone basis, contributed 57% and 14%, while each of MUSHD, MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation, or MUAH, and Krungsri on a consolidated basis contributed around 5%. On a U.S. GAAP basis, we recorded net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group of ¥802.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 and ¥750.9 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2016.

Our consolidated expense ratio, or the ratio of general and administrative expenses to gross profits before credit costs for trust accounts, for the nine months ended December 31, 2016, on a Japanese GAAP basis, was 63.7%, almost at the same level as the ratio for the nine months ended December 31, 2015, which was 62.2%. For the nine months ended December 31, 2016, the expense ratio of BTMU and MUTB, based on the simple sums of non-consolidated general and administrative expenses and gross profits of BTMU and MUTB under Japanese GAAP, was 59.0%. For the six months ended September 30, 2016, the expense ratio of BTMU and MUTB on the same basis was 56.2%. The expenses associated with our global banking operations included substantial regulatory and system infrastructure improvement costs. With a management target of a consolidated expense ratio of approximately 60% under our current medium-term business plan for the three years ending March 31, 2018, we have implemented measures designed to improve productivity, including integrating the securities sales and trading operations of BTMU and MUMSS and merging Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd. and KOKUSAI Asset Management Co., Ltd., our two major asset management subsidiaries in Japan. We also intend to maintain prudent cost management while continuing and enhancing initiatives for productivity improvements,

including rationalizing human, operations and financial resource allocations in the Americas, streamlining BTMU's offices in Central Europe by transferring them gradually under MUFG Bank (Europe) N.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of BTMU in the Netherlands, and strategically reallocating human resources and centralizing administrative operations in Asia. In addition, in order to respond to regulatory capital and TLAC requirements while enhancing our operating efficiency, we plan to pursue the optimal capital mix and continue to improve productivity.

The Notes

Floating Rate Notes due March 2021

Notes issued	\$900,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior notes due March 1, 2021, or the floating rate notes due March 2021.
Issue price	In respect of the \$400,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate notes due March 2021 issued on March 1, 2016, the issue price was 100% of the principal amount.
	In respect of the \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of additional floating rate notes due March 2021 issued on April 26, 2016, the issue price was 102.781% of the principal amount plus accrued interest from (and including) March 1, 2016 to (but excluding) April 26, 2016, in the amount of \$3.91 per \$1,000 principal amount of the floating rate notes due March 2021.
Issue date	\$400,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate notes due March 2021 were issued on March 1, 2016.
	\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of additional floating rate notes due March 2021 were issued on April 26, 2016.
Maturity	March 1, 2021.
	In the event March 1, 2021 or any other date fixed for redemption is not both a Business Day and London Banking Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the floating rate notes due March 2021 will be made on the next succeeding day that is both a Business Day and London Banking Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after March 1, 2021 or any such other date fixed for redemption.
Interest	The floating rate notes due March 2021 bear interest at a floating rate, payable quarterly in arrears on March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1 of each year, subject to adjustments. The interest rate on the floating rate notes due March 2021 for each interest period is a per annum rate equal to the London interbank offered rate for three-month deposits in U.S. dollars, or three-month U.S. dollar LIBOR, plus 1.88%. Interest on the floating rate notes due March 2021 is computed on the basis of the actual number of days and a 360-day year.
	For purposes of the interest payment on the maturity date, the Interest Period will end on (and exclude) March 1, 2021.
	See “Description of the Senior Debt Securities—Floating Rate Interest” in the accompanying prospectus.
Use of proceeds.....	We used the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes to fund the operations of BTMU through loans and for general corporate purposes. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Other terms	For more information on the terms of the floating rate notes due March 2021, including redemption, covenants and events of default, see “Description of Senior Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.
Calculation agent	The Bank of New York Mellon
Security codes	CUSIP: 606822 AB0 ISIN: US606822AB07 Common Code: 137389053

Fixed Rate Notes due March 2021

Notes issued	\$3,100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.95% senior notes due March 1, 2021, or the fixed rate notes due March 2021.
Issue price	In respect of the \$2,100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of fixed rate notes due March 2021 issued on March 1, 2016, the issue price was 99.792% of the principal amount.
	In respect of the \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of additional fixed rate notes due March 2021 issued on April 26, 2016, the issue price was 102.017% of the principal amount plus accrued interest from (and including) March 1, 2016 to (but excluding) April 26, 2016, in the amount of \$4.51 per \$1,000 principal amount of the fixed rate notes due March 2021.
Issue date	\$2,100,000,000 aggregate principal amount of fixed rate notes due March 2021 were issued on March 1, 2016.
	\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of additional fixed rate notes due March 2021 were issued on April 26, 2016.
Maturity	March 1, 2021.
	In the event March 1, 2021 or any other date fixed for redemption is not a Business Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the fixed rate notes due March 2021 will be made on the next succeeding Business Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after March 1, 2021 or any such other date fixed for redemption.
Interest	The fixed rate notes due March 2021 bear interest from March 1, 2016 at the rate of 2.95% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year. Interest on the fixed rate notes due March 2021 is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.
Use of proceeds.....	We used the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes to fund the operations of BTMU through loans and for general corporate purposes. See "Use of Proceeds."
Other terms	For more information on the terms of the fixed rate notes due March 2021, including redemption, covenants and events of default, see "Description of Senior Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.
Security codes.....	CUSIP: 606822 AA2 ISIN: US606822AA24 Common Code: 137389100

Fixed Rate Notes due March 2026

Notes issued	\$3,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.85% senior notes due March 1, 2026, or the fixed rate notes due March 2026.
Issue price	In respect of the \$2,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of fixed rate notes due March 2026 issued on March 1, 2016, the issue price was 99.860% of the principal amount.
	In respect of the \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of additional fixed rate notes due March 2026 issued on April 26, 2016, the issue price was 104.272% of the principal amount plus accrued interest from (and including) March 1, 2016 to (but excluding) April 26, 2016, in the amount of \$5.88 per \$1,000 principal amount of the fixed rate notes due March 2026.
Issue date	\$2,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of fixed rate notes due March 2026 were issued on March 1, 2016.
	\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of additional fixed rate notes due March 2026 were issued on April 26, 2016.
Maturity	March 1, 2026.
	In the event March 1, 2026 or any other date fixed for redemption is not a Business Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the fixed rate notes due March 2026 will be made on the next succeeding Business Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after March 1, 2026 or any such other date fixed for redemption.
Interest	The fixed rate notes due March 2026 bear interest from March 1, 2016 at the rate of 3.85% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on March 1 and September 1 of each year. Interest on the fixed rate notes due March 2026 is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.
Use of proceeds.....	We used the net proceeds from the sale of the Notes to fund the operations of BTMU through loans and for general corporate purposes. See "Use of Proceeds."
Other terms	For more information on the terms of the fixed rate notes due March 2026, including redemption, covenants and events of default, see "Description of Senior Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.
Security codes.....	CUSIP: 606822 AD6 ISIN: US606822AD62 Common Code: 137389118

Floating Rate Notes due September 2021

Notes issued	\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of floating rate senior notes due September 13, 2021, or the floating rate notes due September 2021.
Issue price	100% of the principal amount.
Issue date	September 13, 2016
Maturity	September 13, 2021.
	In the event September 13, 2021 or any other date fixed for redemption is not both a Business Day and London Banking Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the floating rate notes due September 2021 will be made on the next succeeding day that is both a Business Day and London Banking Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after September 13, 2021 or any such other date fixed for redemption.
Interest	The floating rate notes due September 2021 bear interest at a floating rate, payable quarterly in arrears on March 13, June 13, September 13 and December 13 of each year, subject to adjustments. The interest rate on the floating rate notes due September 2021 for each interest period is a per annum rate equal to the London interbank offered rate for three-month deposits in U.S. dollars, or three-month U.S. dollar LIBOR, plus 1.06%. Interest on the floating rate notes due September 2021 is computed on the basis of the actual number of days and a 360-day year. For purposes of the interest payment on the maturity date, the Interest Period will end on (and exclude) September 13, 2021.
	See “Description of the Senior Debt Securities—Floating Rate Interest” in the accompanying prospectus.
Use of proceeds.....	We used the net proceeds from the sale of the floating rate notes due September 2021 to fund the operations of BTMU and MUTB through loans. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Other terms	For more information on the terms of the floating rate notes due September 2021, including redemption, covenants and events of default, see “—General Terms of the Notes” in this prospectus supplement and “Description of Senior Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.
Calculation agent	The Bank of New York Mellon
Security codes	CUSIP: 606822 AF1 ISIN: US606822AF11 Common Code: 148970394

Fixed Rate Notes due September 2021

Notes issued	\$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.190% senior notes due September 13, 2021, or the fixed rate notes due September 2021.
Issue price	100% of the principal amount.
Issue date	September 13, 2016
Maturity	September 13, 2021.
	In the event September 13, 2021 or any other date fixed for redemption is not a Business Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the fixed rate notes due September 2021 will be made on the next succeeding Business Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after September 13, 2021 or any such other date fixed for redemption.
Interest	The fixed rate notes due September 2021 bear interest from September 13, 2016 at the rate of 2.190% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on March 13 and September 13 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on March 13, 2017. Interest on the fixed rate notes due September 2021 is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.
Use of proceeds.....	We used the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2021 to fund the operations of BTMU and MUTB through loans. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Other terms	For more information on the terms of the fixed rate notes due September 2021, including redemption, covenants and events of default, see “—General Terms of the Notes” in this prospectus supplement and “Description of Senior Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.
Security codes	CUSIP: 606822 AG9 ISIN: US606822AG93 Common Code: 149013911

Fixed Rate Notes due 2023

Notes issued	\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.527% senior notes due September 13, 2023, or the fixed rate notes due September 2023.
Issue price	100% of the principal amount.
Issue date	September 13, 2016
Maturity	September 13, 2023.
	In the event September 13, 2023 or any other date fixed for redemption is not a Business Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the fixed rate notes due September 2023 will be made on the next succeeding Business Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after September 13, 2023 or any such other date fixed for redemption.
Interest	The fixed rate notes due September 2023 bear interest from September 13, 2016 at the rate of 2.527% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on March 13 and September 13 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on March 13, 2017. Interest on the fixed rate notes due September 2023 is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.
Use of proceeds.....	We lent the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023 to BTMU and BTMU has allocated an amount equal to such net proceeds to loans to existing and future renewable energy projects. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Other terms	For more information on the terms of the fixed rate notes due September 2023, including redemption, covenants and events of default, see “—General Terms of the Notes” in this prospectus supplement and “Description of Senior Debt Securities” in the accompanying prospectus.
Security codes	CUSIP: 606822 AH7 ISIN: US606822AH76 Common Code: 148970416

Fixed Rate Notes due 2026

Notes issued	\$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 2.757% senior notes due September 13, 2026, or the fixed rate notes due September 2026.
Issue price	100% of the principal amount.
Issue date	September 13, 2016
Maturity	September 13, 2026.
	In the event September 13, 2026 or any other date fixed for redemption is not a Business Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the fixed rate notes due September 2026 will be made on the next succeeding Business Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after September 13, 2026 or any such other date fixed for redemption.
Interest	The fixed rate notes due September 2026 bear interest from September 13, 2016 at the rate of 2.757% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on March 13 and September 13 of each year, with the first interest payment to be made on March 13, 2017. Interest on the fixed rate notes due September 2026 is computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.
Use of proceeds.....	We used the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2026 to fund the operations of BTMU and MUTB through loans. See "Use of Proceeds."
Other terms	For more information on the terms of the fixed rate notes due September 2026, including redemption, covenants and events of default, see "—General Terms of the Notes" in this prospectus supplement and "Description of Senior Debt Securities" in the accompanying prospectus.
Security codes	CUSIP: 606822 AJ3 ISIN: US606822AJ33 Common Code: 148970408

General Terms of the Notes

Issuer.....	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.
Notes issued	The Company issued the series of Notes set forth on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and in accordance with the terms set forth elsewhere in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus.
Ranking of the Notes	Each series of Notes constitutes direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Company and rank senior to all of the existing and future subordinated debt of the Company and equally in right of payment with all of the existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated debt of the Company (except for statutorily preferred exceptions). Each series of Notes are effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness incurred by the Company to the extent of the value of the assets securing the same. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Senior Debt Securities—The senior debt securities will be structurally subordinated to the liabilities of MUFG’s subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB.” in the accompanying prospectus.
Minimum denomination.....	Each series of Notes is in denominations of \$200,000 or integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof. No Notes have been sold to any purchaser unless the purchaser purchases at least \$200,000 in principal amount of a series of Notes.
Additional amounts.....	All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes are and will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of withholding taxes imposed by or within Japan, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. Interest payments on the Notes generally are and will be subject to Japanese withholding tax with certain exceptions. See “Taxation—Japanese Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus. If the payments are subject to Japanese withholding tax, the Company will pay such additional amounts (subject to certain exceptions) in respect of Japanese taxes as will result in the payment of amounts otherwise receivable absent any deduction or withholding on account of such Japanese taxes. See “Description of the Senior Debt Securities—Payment of Additional Amounts” in the accompanying prospectus.
Redemption for tax reasons	References to principal or interest in respect of the Notes shall be deemed to include any additional amounts which may be payable as set forth in the Indenture.
	A series of Notes may, subject to prior confirmation of the FSA (if such confirmation is required under Japanese banking laws and regulations then in effect), be redeemed at any time, at the option of the Company, in whole, but not in part, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days’ prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the relevant series of Notes then outstanding plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the redemption date, if the Company has or will become obligated to pay additional amounts as described under “Description of the Senior Debt Securities—Payment of Additional Amounts” in the accompanying prospectus as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws, regulations or rulings of Japan (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein) affecting taxation, or any change in the official application or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after (i) February 23, 2016 in the case of the floating rate notes due March 2021, the fixed rate notes due March 2021 and the fixed rate notes due March 2026, and (ii) September 6, 2016 in

the case of the floating rate notes due September 2021, the fixed rate notes due September 2021, the fixed rate notes due September 2023 and the fixed rate notes due September 2026, and the obligation cannot be avoided by the Company taking reasonable measures available to it.

No notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Company would be obligated to pay the additional amounts if a payment in respect of such series of Notes were then due. See “Description of Senior Debt Securities—Optional Tax Redemption” in the accompanying prospectus.

Limitations on the right to obtain attachment under specified circumstances

Each holder of the Notes is and will be deemed to have acknowledged, accepted, consented and agreed that, for a period of 30 days from the time the Prime Minister confirms that any measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) set forth in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan (Act No. 34 of 1971, as amended), or the Deposit Insurance Act, (or any successor provision thereto) need to be applied to the Company, the ability of holders of the Notes and the trustee to enforce the rights under the Indenture and the Notes shall be subject to the limitations on the right to obtain attachment against the Company’s assets set forth in Article 126-16 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto).

Agreement with respect to certain transfers of business under specified circumstances

Each holder of the Notes is and will be deemed to have acknowledged, accepted, consented and agreed that the Indenture does not and will not limit any sales, assignments, transfers or conveyances of business made with the permission of a Japanese court in accordance with Article 126-13 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto), including any such sales, assignments, transfers or conveyances made pursuant to the authority of the Deposit Insurance Corporation to represent and manage and dispose of the Company’s assets under Article 126-5 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto) with the permission of a Japanese court in accordance with Article 126-13 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto), which permission may be granted by a Japanese court in accordance therewith if (i) the Company is under special supervision by, or under special control of, the Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to the Deposit Insurance Act, and (ii) the Company’s liabilities exceed, or are likely to exceed, its assets, or the Company has suspended, or is likely to suspend, payment of its obligations.

Limited right of set-off.....

Each holder of the Notes agrees and will agree, by the acceptance of any interest in a debt security, that, if (a) the Company shall institute proceedings seeking adjudication of its bankruptcy or seeking reorganization under the Bankruptcy Law, the Civil Rehabilitation Law, the Corporate Reorganization Law, the Company Law or any other similar applicable law of Japan, and so long as such proceedings shall have continued, or a decree or order by any court having jurisdiction shall have been issued adjudging the Company bankrupt or insolvent or approving a petition seeking reorganization under any such laws, and as long as such decree or order shall have continued undischarged or unstayed, or (b) the Company’s liabilities exceed, or may exceed, its assets, or the Company suspends, or may suspend, repayment of its obligations, the holders of the Notes shall not be entitled to exercise any right to set off any of the Company’s liabilities under

	the Notes against any liabilities of the relevant holder owed to the Company.
Settlement	The Notes have initially been issued to investors only in book-entry form. Fully-registered global notes, or the Global Notes, without coupons, representing the total aggregate principal amount of Notes of each series have been issued and registered in the name of a nominee for DTC, securities depositary for the Notes. Unless and until the Notes in definitive certificated form, or definitive Notes, are issued, the only holder of the Notes is the nominee of DTC, or the nominee of a successor depositary. Except as described in the accompanying prospectus, a beneficial owner of any interest in a Global Note is not entitled to receive physical delivery of definitive Notes. Accordingly, each beneficial owner of any interest in a Global Note must rely on the procedures of DTC to exercise any rights under the Notes.
Governing law.....	The Notes and the Indenture related thereto are governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York.
Listing and trading	We have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market.
Trustee, paying agent and registrar	The Bank of New York Mellon.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the sale of the floating rate notes due March 2021, the fixed rate notes due March 2021 and the fixed rate notes due March 2026 issued on March 1, 2016, were approximately \$4,967 million after deduction of the underwriting compensation and expenses payable by us in connection with the sale of such notes. We used the net proceeds from the sale of such notes to fund the operations of BTMU through loans.

The net proceeds from the sale of the floating rate notes due March 2021, the fixed rate notes due March 2021 and the fixed rate notes due March 2026 issued on April 26, 2016, were approximately \$2,046 million after deduction of the underwriting compensation and expenses payable by us in connection with the sale of such notes and excluding accrued interest from (and including) March 1, 2016 to (but excluding) April 26, 2016 which was paid by purchasers of the Notes. We used approximately \$2,000 million of the net proceeds from the sale of such notes to fund the operations of BTMU through loans and the remainder for general corporate purposes.

The net proceeds from the sale of the floating rate notes due September 2021, the fixed rate notes due September 2021 and the fixed rate notes due September 2026 were approximately \$3,485 million after deduction of the underwriting compensation and expenses payable by us in connection with the sale of these notes. We used the net proceeds from the sale of these series of notes to fund the operations of BTMU and MUTB through loans.

The net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023 were approximately \$497 million after deduction of the underwriting compensation and expenses payable by us in connection with the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023. We lent the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023 to BTMU and BTMU has allocated an amount equal to such net proceeds to loans to existing and future Eligible Green Projects.

“Eligible Green Project” means the development, construction, operation or expansion of facilities for renewable energy generation, such as solar thermal power generation, solar photovoltaic power generation and wind power generation, which falls under either Category B or C under the Equator Principles as published by the Equator Principles Association and described below:

- Category B—projects with potential limited adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures; and
- Category C—projects with minimal or no adverse environmental and social risks and/or impacts.

Eligible Green Projects include existing projects which BTMU agreed to lend to during the 24-month period ending on the issue date of the fixed rate notes due September 2023.

We have established and implemented systems designed to monitor and account for an amount equal to the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023 in order to ensure the allocation of such amount to Eligible Green Projects by BTMU.

Payment of principal and interest on the fixed rate notes due September 2023 has been and will be made from our general funds and has not been and will not be directly linked to the performance of any Eligible Green Project.

So long as the fixed rate notes due September 2023 are outstanding, or, at our discretion, until the net proceeds from the fixed rate notes due September 2023 have been fully allocated, we plan to disclose annually on our website updates relating to the allocation of amounts equal to the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023, accompanied by assertions by management that amounts equal to the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023 have been allocated to Eligible Green Projects or invested in cash, cash equivalents and/or marketable securities. In connection with these updates, we plan to obtain a report from Sustainalytics B.V., or any successor we may appoint, with respect to its confirmation on MUFG’s compliance with intended allocation of amounts equal to the net proceeds from the sale of the fixed rate notes due September 2023 described above, so long as the fixed rate notes due September 2023 are outstanding, or, at our discretion, until the net proceeds from the fixed rate notes due September 2023 have been fully allocated. Separately, we plan to publish annually on our website information and assessments relating to the environmental impacts of funded Eligible Green Projects, where feasible, including a quantitative comparison of the environmental outcomes in light of the funding and implementation of the relevant Eligible Green Projects and the environmental outcomes had the relevant projects not been funded and implemented. The environmental impacts of funded Eligible Green Projects, where reported, may be calculated on a collective basis.

See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Senior Debt Securities—The senior debt securities will be structurally subordinated to the liabilities of MUFG’s subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB.” in the accompanying prospectus.

CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The table below sets forth our capitalization and indebtedness as of September 30, 2016:

	At September 30, 2016 ⁽¹⁰⁾
	(in millions)
Total short-term borrowings ⁽¹⁾	¥38,029,104
Long-term debt:	
Obligations under capital leases	15,222
Unsubordinated debt ⁽²⁾	19,352,374
Subordinated debt ⁽³⁾	4,345,136
Obligations under loan securitization transactions	624,329
Notes offered hereby	
Debt issuance cost	(13,363)
Total long-term debt	24,323,698
Shareholders' equity:	
Capital stock, with no stated value (common stock authorized: 33,000,000,000 shares; common stock issued: 14,168,853,820 shares) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	2,090,270
Capital surplus	5,957,648
Retained earnings: ⁽⁹⁾	
Appropriated for legal reserve	239,571
Unappropriated retained earnings	4,602,171
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	1,480,693
Treasury stock, at cost: 585,932,798 common shares ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	(406,289)
Total shareholders' equity	13,964,064
Noncontrolling interests	740,905
Total equity	14,704,969
Total capitalization and indebtedness	¥39,028,667

Notes:

- (1) Total short-term borrowings consists of call money and funds purchased, payables under repurchase agreements, payables under securities lending transactions, due to trust account and other short-term borrowings.
- (2) MUFG issued ¥22.7 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated bonds between October 1, 2016 and January 31, 2017. BTMU, which is MUFG's most active subsidiary in terms of issuing bonds and obtaining loans, issued ¥34.0 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated bonds and obtained ¥14.2 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated loans between October 1, 2016 and January 31, 2017. During the same period, BTMU redeemed ¥135.2 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated bonds and repaid ¥17.9 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated loans. On February 13, 2017, MUFG issued ¥20.2 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated bonds in Japan. MUFG issued ¥252.8 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated bonds on February 22, 2017.
- (3) MUFG issued ¥400.0 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated bonds and MUFG's special purpose companies redeemed ¥128.7 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated debt between October 1, 2016 and January 31, 2017. During the same period, BTMU's special purpose companies redeemed ¥50.0 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated bonds and repaid ¥5.0 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated loans. A special purpose company of BTMU redeemed ¥152.0 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated bonds on February 22, 2017. On March 2, 2017, MUFG issued ¥150.0 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated bonds in Japan.
- (4) All of the issued common shares are fully paid.
- (5) Between October 1, 2016 and January 31, 2017, MUFG repurchased 19,388 shares of its common stock upon request of holders of less than one unit of shares, and MUFG delivered 100 shares of its common stock upon request of any holder of less than one unit of shares to make such holder's holding one full unit of shares.
- (6) During November and December 2016, MUFG repurchased 142,238,800 shares of its common stock for ¥99,999,993,960 under a share repurchase program that was adopted by MUFG's board of directors on November 14, 2016.
- (7) In November 2016, 11,753,100 shares of MUFG common stock were purchased on the open market for the board incentive plan trust established for the performance-based stock compensation plan which was rolled out on December 1, 2016. The shares purchased for and held in the trust are treated as treasury shares.
- (8) Between October 1, 2016 and January 31, 2017, an aggregate of 74,800 shares of MUFG common stock held in treasury were transferred out of treasury to grantees of stock acquisition rights under MUFG's stock-based compensation plans upon the exercise of their stock acquisition rights.
- (9) In November 2016, MUFG paid cash dividends of ¥9 per share of its common stock, totalling ¥122.4 billion, to the shareholders of record as of September 30, 2016.
- (10) The following foreign currency exchange rates as of September 30, 2016 are used in the table and the notes to the table: ¥101.12 = U.S.\$1.00; ¥131.00 = £1.00; ¥113.36 = €1.00.

Except as described in the notes above and for the effect of net income earned since October 1, 2016, there has been no material change in our capitalization and indebtedness since September 30, 2016.

BUSINESS SEGMENT INFORMATION

The business segment information, set forth below, is derived from the internal management reporting system used by management to measure the performance of our business segments. In addition, the business segment information is primarily based on the financial information prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP as adjusted in accordance with internal management accounting rules and practices. Accordingly, the format and information are not consistent with our consolidated financial statements prepared on the basis of U.S. GAAP.

Management does not use information on segments' total assets to allocate resources and assess performance. Accordingly, business segment information on total assets is not presented.

Effective April 1, 2016, we made modifications to our internal management accounting rules and practices for MUAH and Krungsri to eliminate the presentation of operating profits for MUAH and Krungsri as sub-categories of the Global Business Group. In prior periods, the presentation of the Global Business Group's operating profit was broken down into the operating profit attributable to each of MUAH, Krungsri and Other than MUAH/Krungsri. However, management no longer considers the breakdown to reflect the responsibility for profits among MUAH, Krungsri and Other than MUAH/Krungsri, particularly in light of the recent changes to the group company structure in the United States to comply with U.S. Enhanced Prudential Standards.

Effective April 1, 2016, we also made modifications to our internal management accounting rules and practices to clarify the responsibility for profits of each business segment. Net revenues, operating expenses and operating profits (losses) relating to the overseas Japanese corporate business are recorded in both the Corporate Banking Business Group and the Global Business Group. The double-counting of these amounts is eliminated in aggregating the amounts of net revenues, operating expenses and operating profits (losses) of the Retail Banking Business Group, the Corporate Banking Business Group, the Global Business Group and the Trust Assets Business Group, which amounts are shown in the Total of Customer Business column in the tables below. Net revenues, operating expenses and operating profits (losses) relating to the overseas Japanese corporate business were previously recorded only in the Global Business Group. This modification reflected management's determination that, given the operations of the Corporate Banking Business Group servicing Japanese corporate clients, the Corporate Banking Business Group's responsibility should be clarified to extend beyond the businesses with Japanese corporate clients in Japan to the businesses with Japanese corporate clients in overseas markets. Effective October 1, 2016, we made additional modifications to refine the definition of the overseas Japanese corporate business. These modifications had the impact of increasing the operating profit of the Corporate Banking Business Group for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016 by ¥52.1 billion, ¥53.8 billion and ¥26.0 billion, respectively.

We made other modifications to our internal management accounting rules and practices to clarify the responsibility for profits of each business segment, effective April 1, 2016, and made additional modifications for similar purposes, effective October 1, 2016. These modifications had the following impact:

- for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, increasing the operating profit of Other by ¥4.8 billion and reducing the operating profits of the Global Business Group and the Global Markets Business Group by ¥3.4 billion and ¥1.4 billion, respectively;
- for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, increasing the operating profits of the Global Markets Business Group and Other by ¥1.0 billion and ¥2.5 billion, respectively, and reducing the operating profit of the Global Business Group by ¥3.5 billion; and
- for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, increasing the operating profits of the Global Markets Business Group and Other by ¥0.8 billion and ¥5.4 billion, respectively, and reducing the operating profit of the Global Business Group by ¥6.2 billion.

The impact of the additional modifications made effective October 1, 2016 on our business segment information for the six months ended September 30, 2015 and 2016 are not material.

The table set forth below has been reclassified to enable comparisons between the relevant amounts for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively:

Retail Banking Business Group	Corporate Banking Business Group ⁽¹⁾	Global Business Group ⁽¹⁾	Trust Assets Business Group	Total ⁽¹⁾	Global Markets Business Group	Other	Total
(in billions)							
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014:							
Net revenue:.....	¥1,283.6	¥1,084.8	¥912.2	¥159.0	¥3,267.4	¥605.1	¥(9.1) 3,863.4
BTMU and MUTB:	573.7	897.9	417.9	66.1	1,844.7	438.4	11.3 2,294.4
Net interest income	403.5	407.6	210.6	—	974.0	245.0	96.5 1,315.5
Net fees	161.9	353.8	164.7	66.1	719.4	(23.2)	(50.1) 646.1
Other	8.3	136.5	42.6	—	151.3	216.6	(35.1) 332.8
Other than BTMU and MUTB ⁽²⁾	709.9	186.9	494.3	92.9	1,422.7	166.7	(20.4) 1,569.0
Operating expenses.....	952.2	564.8	559.0	95.4	2,051.3	186.8	161.9 2,400.0
Operating profit (loss)	<u>¥331.4</u>	<u>¥520.0</u>	<u>¥353.2</u>	<u>¥63.6</u>	<u>¥1,216.1</u>	<u>¥418.3</u>	<u>¥(171.0)</u> <u>¥1,463.4</u>
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015:							
Net revenue:.....	¥1,299.4	¥1,148.5	¥1,289.8	¥171.5	¥3,710.0	¥664.3	¥(9.8) 4,364.5
BTMU and MUTB:	577.5	946.2	478.2	71.0	1,944.7	497.7	39.7 2,482.1
Net interest income	374.9	404.9	233.9	—	958.2	278.2	172.2 1,408.6
Net fees	190.7	393.3	190.6	71.0	811.5	(34.8)	(78.8) 697.9
Other	11.9	148.0	53.7	—	175.0	254.3	(53.7) 375.6
Other than BTMU and MUTB ⁽²⁾	721.9	202.3	811.6	100.5	1,765.3	166.6	(49.5) 1,882.4
Operating expenses.....	958.8	599.9	793.7	103.2	2,310.2	206.0	184.9 2,701.1
Operating profit (loss)	<u>¥340.6</u>	<u>¥548.6</u>	<u>¥496.1</u>	<u>¥68.3</u>	<u>¥1,399.8</u>	<u>¥458.3</u>	<u>¥(194.7)</u> <u>¥1,663.4</u>
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2016:							
Net revenue:.....	¥1,259.2	¥1,090.1	¥1,273.1	¥172.2	¥3,615.7	¥636.1	¥(5.6) 4,246.2
BTMU and MUTB:	534.9	872.3	446.9	74.3	1,825.5	453.6	116.9 2,396.0
Net interest income	355.7	366.7	207.9	—	884.8	248.3	193.4 1,326.5
Net fees	171.8	387.8	187.1	74.3	791.2	(23.9)	(73.6) 693.7
Other	7.4	117.8	51.9	—	149.5	229.2	(2.9) 375.8
Other than BTMU and MUTB ⁽²⁾	724.3	217.8	826.2	97.9	1,790.2	182.5	(122.5) 1,850.2
Operating expenses.....	972.6	603.8	815.1	102.0	2,340.6	208.6	146.0 2,695.2
Operating profit (loss)	<u>¥286.6</u>	<u>¥486.3</u>	<u>¥458.0</u>	<u>¥70.2</u>	<u>¥1,275.1</u>	<u>¥427.5</u>	<u>¥(151.6)</u> <u>¥1,551.0</u>

Notes:

(1) Net revenue, operating expenses, and operating profit from the overseas Japanese corporate business were ¥172.2 billion, ¥120.1 billion, and ¥52.1 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, ¥199.2 billion, ¥145.4 billion, and ¥53.8 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, and ¥178.9 billion, ¥152.9 billion, and ¥26.0 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016, respectively. To eliminate the double-counting of these amounts, adjustments have been made to the Total of Customer Business.

(2) Includes MUFG and its subsidiaries other than BTMU on a stand-alone basis and MUTB on a stand-alone basis.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION IN JAPAN

The following summarizes the Japanese deposit insurance system and government measures for troubled financial institutions as well as other related banking regulatory measures:

Deposit insurance system and government measures for troubled financial institutions

The Deposit Insurance Act is intended to protect depositors if a financial institution fails to meet its obligations. The Deposit Insurance Corporation was established in accordance with the Deposit Insurance Act.

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

Under the Deposit Insurance Act, the maximum amount of protection is ¥10 million per customer within one bank. The ¥10 million maximum applies to all deposits except for non-interest bearing deposits, which are non-interest bearing deposits redeemable on demand and maintained by depositors primarily in settlement accounts for payment and settlement purposes. Deposits in settlement accounts are fully protected without a maximum amount limitation. Certain types of deposits are not covered by the deposit insurance system, such as foreign currency deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit. As of April 1, 2016, the Deposit Insurance Corporation charged an insurance premium equal to 0.054% per year on the deposits in the settlement accounts, and a premium equal to 0.041% per year on the deposits in other accounts.

Under the Deposit Insurance Act, a Financial Reorganization Administrator can be appointed by the Prime Minister if a bank's liabilities exceed its obligations or has suspended, or is likely to suspend, repayment of deposits. The Financial Reorganization Administrator will take control of the assets of the troubled bank, dispose of the assets and search for another institution willing to take over the troubled bank's business. The troubled bank's business may also be transferred to a "bridge bank" established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation to enable the troubled bank's operations to be maintained and continue temporarily, and the bridge bank will seek to transfer the troubled bank's assets to another financial institution or dissolve the troubled bank. The Deposit Insurance Corporation protects deposits, as described above, either by providing financial aid for costs incurred by the financial institution succeeding the insolvent bank or by paying insurance money directly to depositors. The financial aid provided by the Deposit Insurance Corporation may take the form of a monetary grant, loan or deposit of funds, purchase of assets, guarantee or assumption of debt, subscription for preferred stock, or loss sharing.

The Deposit Insurance Act also provides for exceptional measures to cope with systemic risk in the financial industry. Where the Prime Minister recognizes that the failure of a bank which falls into any of (i) through (iii) below may cause an extremely grave problem to the maintenance of the financial order in Japan or the region where such bank is operating, or systemic risk, if none of the measures described in (i) through (iii) below is implemented, the Prime Minister may, following deliberation by the Financial Crisis Response Council, confirm (*nintei*) the need to take any of the following measures: (i) if the bank does not fall into either of the categories described in (ii) or (iii) below, the Deposit Insurance Corporation may subscribe for shares or subordinated bonds of, or extend subordinated loans to the bank, or subscribe for shares of the bank holding company of the bank, in order to enhance the bank's regulatory capital ("Item 1 measures" (*dai ichigo sochi*)); (ii) if the bank has suspended, or is likely to suspend, repayment of deposits, or its liabilities exceed its assets, financial aid exceeding the pay-off cost may be made available to such bank ("Item 2 measures" (*dai nigo sochi*)); and (iii) if the bank has suspended, or is likely suspend, repayment of deposits, and its liabilities exceed its assets, and the systemic risk cannot be avoided by the measures mentioned in (ii) above, the Deposit Insurance Corporation may acquire all of the bank's shares ("Item 3 measures" (*dai sango sochi*)). The expenses for the implementation of the above measures will be borne by the banking industry, with an exception under which the Japanese government may provide partial subsidies for such expenses.

Under the new orderly resolution regime established by amendments to the Deposit Insurance Act that were promulgated in June 2013 and became effective on March 6, 2014, financial institutions, including banks, insurance companies and securities companies and their holding companies, are subject to the regime. Further, where the Prime Minister recognizes that the failure of a financial institution which falls into either of (a) or (b) below may cause a significant disruption to the Japanese financial market or system in Japan if measures described in (a) or measures described in (b) are not taken, the Prime Minister may, following deliberation by the Financial Response Crisis Council, confirm (*nintei*) that any of the following measures need to be applied to the financial institution:

- (a) if the financial institution is not a financial institution whose liabilities exceed its assets, the financial institution shall be placed under the special supervision by the Deposit Insurance Corporation over the financial institution's business operations and management and the disposal of the financial institution's assets, and the Deposit Insurance Corporation may provide the financial institution with loans or

guarantees necessary to avoid the risk of significant disruption to the financial system in Japan, or subscribe for shares or subordinated bonds of, or extend subordinated loans to, the financial institution, taking into consideration the financial condition of the financial institution (“Specified Item 1 measures” (*tokutei dai ichigo sochi*) under Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Deposit Insurance Act);

- (b) if the financial institution is a financial institution whose liabilities exceed, or are likely to exceed, its assets or which has suspended, or is likely to suspend, payments on its obligations, the financial institution shall be placed under the special supervision by the Deposit Insurance Corporation over the financial institution’s business operations and management and the disposal of the financial institution’s assets, and the Deposit Insurance Corporation may provide financial aid necessary to assist a merger, business transfer, corporate split or other reorganization in respect of such failed financial institution (“Specified Item 2 measures” (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) under Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act).

If the Prime Minister confirms that any of the measures set out in (b) above needs to be applied to a failed financial institution, the Prime Minister may order that the failed financial institution’s business operations and management and the disposal of the failed financial institution’s assets be placed under the special control of the Deposit Insurance Corporation under Article 126-5 of the Deposit Insurance Act. The business or liabilities of the financial institution subject to the special supervision or the special control of the Deposit Insurance Corporation as set forth above may also be transferred to a “bridge financial institution” established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation to enable the financial institution’s operations to be maintained and continue temporarily, or the financial institution’s liabilities to be repaid, and the bridge financial institution will seek to transfer the financial institution’s business or liabilities to another financial institution or dissolve the financial institution. The financial aid provided by the Deposit Insurance Corporation to assist a merger, business transfer, corporate split or other reorganization in respect of the failed financial institution set out in (b) above may take the form of a monetary grant, loan or deposit of funds, purchase of assets, guarantee or assumption of debts, subscription for preferred stock or subordinated bonds, subordinated loan, or loss sharing. If the Deposit Insurance Corporation has provided such financial assistance, the Prime Minister may designate the movable assets and claims of the failed financial institution as not subject to attachment under Article 126-16 of the Deposit Insurance Act, and such merger, business transfer, corporate split or other reorganization may be conducted outside of the court-administrated insolvency proceedings. If the financial institution subject to the special supervision or the special control by the Deposit Insurance Corporation as set forth above has liabilities that exceed, or are likely to exceed, its assets, or has suspended, or is likely to suspend, payments on its obligations, the financial institution may transfer all or a material portion of its business or all or a material portion of shares of its subsidiaries or implement corporate split or certain other corporate actions with court permission in lieu of any shareholder resolutions under Article 126-13 of the Deposit Insurance Act. In addition, the Deposit Insurance Corporation must request other financial institution creditors of the failed financial institution to refrain from exercising their rights against the failed financial institution until measures necessary to avoid the risk of significant disruption to the financial system in Japan have been taken, if it is recognized that such exercise of their rights is likely to make the orderly resolution of the failed financial institution difficult.

The expenses for implementation of the measures under this regime will be borne by the financial industry, with an exception under which the Japanese government may provide partial subsidies for such expenses within the limit to be specified in the government budget in cases where it is likely to cause extremely serious hindrance to the maintenance of the credit system in Japan or significant turmoil in the Japanese financial market or system if such expenses are to be borne only by the financial industry.

According to the announcement made by the FSA in March 2014, (i) Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments under Basel III issued by a bank must be written down or converted into common shares when the Prime Minister confirms (*nintei*) that Item 2 measures (*dai nigo sochi*), Item 3 measures (*dai sango sochi*), or Specified Item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) need to be applied to the bank and (ii) Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments under Basel III issued by a bank holding company must be written down or converted into common shares when the Prime Minister confirms (*nintei*) that Specified Item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) need to be applied to the bank holding company.

See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Senior Debt Securities—The senior debt securities may become subject to loss absorption if MUFG becomes subject to orderly resolution measures under the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan and Japanese insolvency laws. As a result, the value of the senior debt securities could be materially adversely affected, and you may lose all or a portion of your investments.” in the accompanying prospectus.

Recovery and Resolution Plan

In November 2016, the FSB published the latest list of G-SIBs, which includes us. The list is annually updated by the FSB each November. A recovery plan and a resolution plan must be put in place for each G-SIB, and the

plans must be regularly reviewed and updated. In Japan, under the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Financial Instruments Business Operators, etc., financial institutions identified as G-SIBs must, as part of their crisis management, prepare and submit a recovery plan, including triggers for the implementation of the recovery plan and an analysis of recovery options, to the FSA, and the FSA must prepare a resolution plan for each G-SIB.

Prompt Corrective Action

Under the prompt corrective action system, the FSA may take corrective action, if a bank or a bank holding company fails to meet the minimum capital adequacy ratio. These actions include requiring such bank or bank holding company to formulate and implement capital improvement measures, requiring it to reduce assets or take other specific actions, and issuing an order to suspend all or part of its business operations.

Prompt Warning System

Under the prompt warning system, the FSA may take precautionary measures to maintain and promote the sound operations of financial institutions, even before those financial institutions become subject to prompt corrective actions. These measures require a financial institution to enhance profitability, credit risk management, stability and cash flows.

Regulatory Capital Buffers

In November 2015, the FSA published revised capital adequacy guidelines and related ordinances, which took effect on March 31, 2016, in order to implement Basel III rules regarding requirements for capital conservation buffers, countercyclical capital buffers and additional loss absorption capacity requirements for G-SIBs and domestic systemically important banks, or D-SIBs. These requirements for G-SIBs and D-SIBs must be met with Common Equity Tier 1 capital under the revised guidelines, and if a bank or bank holding company fails to meet such requirements, the FSA may require such bank or bank holding company to submit and implement a capital distribution constraints plan. The capital conservation buffer requirement has been phased in starting in March 2016 at 0.625% and will be increased to 2.5% when fully effective in March 2019. In addition, subject to national discretion by the respective regulatory authorities, if the relevant national authority determines that a period of excess credit growth will lead to a build-up of system-wide risk, a countercyclical capital buffer ranging from 0% to 2.5% may also be imposed on banking organizations. The countercyclical capital buffer will be a weighted average of the buffers deployed across all of the jurisdictions to which the relevant banking organization has credit exposures.

In December 2015, the FSA designated us as a G-SIB and D-SIB, and an additional loss absorption capacity requirement of 1.5% will be applied to us. The additional loss absorption capacity requirement has been phased in starting in March 2016 at 0.375% and will be increased to 1.5% when fully effective in March 2019.

Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity

Following the publication of the final TLAC standards for G-SIBs by the FSB in November 2015, the FSA published an explanatory paper outlining its approach for the introduction of the TLAC framework in Japan on April 15, 2016. According to the FSA's approach, which is subject to change based on future international discussions, the preferred resolution strategy for G-SIBs in Japan is SPE resolution, in which resolution powers are applied to the top-level entity of a banking group by a single national resolution authority. To implement this SPE resolution strategy effectively, the FSA plans to require bank holding companies of Japanese G-SIBs, which will be the resolution entities, to (i) meet the minimum external TLAC requirements provided under the FSB's TLAC standard, and (ii) cause their material subsidiaries that are designated as systemically important by the FSA, including but not limited to certain material sub-groups as provided in the FSB's TLAC standard, to maintain a certain level of capital and debt recognized by the FSA as having internal TLAC. In addition, under the approach, Japanese G-SIBs would be allowed to count the Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves in an amount equivalent to 2.5% of their consolidated risk-weighted assets from 2019 and 3.5% of their consolidated risk-weighted assets from 2022 as external TLAC.

Furthermore, under the SPE resolution strategy provided for in the approach, while the actual measures to be taken will be determined on a case-by-case basis considering the actual condition of the relevant Japanese G-SIB in crisis, a possible model of Japanese G-SIB resolution will be:

- (i) Certain measures are taken with the involvement of the relevant authority with respect to the internal TLAC obligations that the relevant material subsidiaries of the bank holding company of the relevant Japanese G-SIB owe to the bank holding company so as to cause the bank holding company to absorb the losses incurred by such material subsidiaries.

- (ii) After the bank holding company absorbs the losses of its material subsidiaries, if it fulfills the requirements for the application of Specified Item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) set forth in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act, the Prime Minister confirms that Specified Item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) need to be applied to the bank holding company and orders its operations and assets to be placed under the special control of the Deposit Insurance Corporation. At this point, Basel III-eligible Additional Tier 1 instruments and Tier 2 instruments issued by the bank holding company are written off or converted into equity under the terms of such instruments prior to the loss absorption of external TLAC-eligible senior debt liabilities issued by the bank holding company. In addition, the Prime Minister prohibits by its designation creditors of the bank holding company from attaching any of its movable assets and claims which are to be transferred to a bridge financial institution established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to Article 126-16 of the Deposit Insurance Act.
- (iii) The bank holding company transfers its systemically important assets and liabilities (including shares of its material subsidiaries) to such bridge financial institution with court permission in lieu of any shareholder resolutions under Article 126-13 of the Deposit Insurance Act, under a decision by the Prime Minister that the bridge financial institution succeed to the business of the bank holding company. On the other hand, it is expected that the bank holding company's obligations with respect to external TLAC-eligible senior notes would not be transferred to the bridge financial institution and would remain as the bank holding company's liabilities.
- (iv) After transferring its systemically important assets and liabilities, the Deposit Insurance Corporation files a petition for the commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding against the bank holding company through which it will be dissolved, and the creditors of the bank holding company, including the holders of external TLAC-eligible senior notes, will receive liquidation distributions out of the residual assets of the bank holding company, as a result of which they may absorb losses.

See “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Senior Debt Securities—The senior debt securities may become subject to loss absorption if MUFG becomes subject to orderly resolution measures under the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan and Japanese insolvency laws. As a result, the value of the senior debt securities could be materially adversely affected, and you may lose all or a portion of your investments.” in the accompanying prospectus.

JAPANESE TAXATION

The following is a general description of certain Japanese tax aspects of the Notes and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax aspects of the Notes. Prospective purchasers should note that, although the general tax information on Japanese taxation is described hereunder for convenience, the statements below are general in nature and not exhaustive. Prospective purchasers are advised to consult their own legal, tax, accountancy or other professional advisors in order to ascertain their particular circumstances regarding taxation.

The statements below are based on current tax laws and regulations in Japan and current tax treaties executed by Japan all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). Neither such statements nor any other statements in this document are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any beneficial owner of the Notes or any person purchasing, selling or otherwise dealing in the Notes or any tax implication arising from the purchase, sale or other dealings in respect of the Notes.

The Notes

The Notes do not fall under the concept of so-called “taxable linked notes” as described in Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act, i.e., notes of which the amount of interest is to be calculated by reference to certain indexes (as prescribed by the Cabinet Order under the Special Taxation Measures Act) relating to the Company or a specially-related person of the Company.

Capital Gains, Stamp Tax and Other Similar Taxes, Inheritance and Gift Taxes

Gains derived from the sale of Notes outside Japan by an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan are, in general, not subject to Japanese income tax or corporate tax.

No stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties will, under current Japanese law, be payable in Japan by holders of the Notes in connection with the issue of the Notes, nor will such taxes be payable by holders of the Notes in connection with their transfer if such transfer takes place outside Japan.

Japanese inheritance tax or gift tax at progressive rates may be payable by an individual, wherever resident, who has acquired Notes from another individual as legatee, heir or donee.

Representation by Investor upon Distribution of Notes

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE NOTES, AN INVESTOR WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED THAT IT IS A PERSON WHO FALLS INTO THE CATEGORY OF (i) OR (ii) BELOW. The Notes are not, as part of the distribution under the applicable underwriting agreement by any underwriters at any time, to be directly or indirectly offered or sold to, or for the benefit of, any person other than a beneficial owner that is, (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below) or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution (as defined below), except as specifically permitted under the Special Taxation Measures Act.

Payments of Interest and Redemption Gain on Notes

The following description of Japanese taxation (limited to national taxes) applies exclusively to interest on the Notes and the redemption gain, meaning any difference between the acquisition price of the interest-bearing Notes of the holder and the amount which the holder receives upon redemption of such interest-bearing Notes (the “Redemption Gain”), where such Notes are issued by the Company outside Japan and payable outside Japan. In addition, the following description assumes that only global notes are issued for the Notes, and no definitive bonds and coupons that are independently traded are issued, in which case different tax consequences may apply. It is not intended to be exhaustive and prospective purchasers are recommended to consult their tax advisers as to their exact tax position.

1. Non-resident Investors

If the recipient of interest on the Notes or of the Redemption Gain with respect to interest-bearing Notes is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation for Japanese tax purposes, as described below, the Japanese tax consequences on such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation are significantly different depending upon whether such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation is a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below). Most importantly, if such individual non-resident of Japan or

non-Japanese corporation is a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below), income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Company under Japanese tax law.

1.1. Interest

- (1) If the recipient of interest on the Notes is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan or having a permanent establishment within Japan but where the receipt of the interest on the Notes is not attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, no Japanese income tax or corporate tax is payable with respect to such interest whether by way of withholding or otherwise, if such recipient complies with certain requirements, *inter alia*:
 - (i) if the relevant Notes are held through a participant in an international clearing organization such as DTC or a financial intermediary prescribed by the Special Taxation Measures Act and the relevant cabinet order thereunder (the "Cabinet Order," together with the Special Taxation Measures Act and the ministerial ordinance and other regulations thereunder, the "Act") (each, a "Participant"), the requirement to provide, at the time of entrusting a Participant with the custody of the relevant Notes, certain information prescribed by the Act to enable the Participant to establish that the recipient is exempt from the requirement for Japanese tax to be withheld or deducted (the "Interest Recipient Information"), and to advise the Participant if such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation ceases to be so exempted (including the case where it became a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below)); and
 - (ii) if the relevant Notes are not held by a Participant, the requirement to submit to the relevant Paying Agent a written application for tax exemption (*Hikazei Tekiyo Shinkokusho*) (the "Written Application for Tax Exemption"), together with certain documentary evidence.

Failure to comply with such requirements described above (including the case where the Interest Recipient Information is not duly communicated as required under the Act) will result in the withholding by the Company of income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest.

- (2) If the recipient of interest on the Notes is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having a permanent establishment within Japan and the receipt of interest is carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, such interest will not be subject to a 15.315% withholding tax by the Company, if the recipient provides the Interest Recipient Information or submits the Written Application for Tax Exemption as set out in paragraph 1.1(1) above. Failure to do so will result in the withholding by the Company of income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest. The amount of such interest will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs 1.1(1) and (2) above, if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation mentioned above is a person who has a special relationship with the Company (that is, in general terms, a person who directly or indirectly controls or is directly or indirectly controlled by, or is under direct or indirect common control with, the Company) within the meaning prescribed by the Cabinet Order under Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (such person is referred to as a "specially-related person of the Company") as of the beginning of the fiscal year of the Company in which the relevant interest payment date falls, the exemption from Japanese withholding tax on interest mentioned above will not apply, and income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Company. If such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation has a permanent establishment within Japan, regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, collected otherwise by way of withholding, could apply to such interest under Japanese tax law.
- (4) If an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation (regardless of whether it is a specially-related person of the Company) is subject to Japanese withholding tax with respect to interest on the Notes under Japanese tax law, a reduced rate of withholding tax or exemption from such withholding tax may be available under the relevant income tax treaty between Japan and the country of tax residence of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation. As of the date of this document, Japan has income tax treaties, conventions or agreements whereby the above-mentioned withholding tax rate is reduced, generally to 10% with, *inter alia*, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America. Under the tax treaties between Japan and the United Kingdom, Germany or Sweden, interest paid to qualified United

Kingdom, German or Swedish residents is generally exempt from Japanese withholding tax. Japan and the United States of America or Austria have also signed an amendment to the existing tax treaty generally exempting interest from Japanese withholding tax; however, this amendment has not yet entered into force. Under the current income tax treaty between Japan and the United States of America, certain limited categories of qualified United States residents receiving interest on the Notes may, subject to compliance with certain procedural requirements under Japanese law, be fully exempt from Japanese withholding tax for interest on the Notes. Under the income tax treaties with France, Australia, the Netherlands and Switzerland, similar exemptions to those provided in the current income tax treaty between Japan and the United States of America will be available (provided that no exemption will apply to pension funds in the case of Australia). In order to enjoy such reduced rate of, or exemption from, Japanese withholding tax under any applicable income tax treaty, individual non-residents of Japan or non-Japanese corporations which are entitled, under any applicable income tax treaty, to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, Japanese withholding tax on payment of interest by the Company are required to submit an Application Form for Income Tax Convention regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax and Special Income Tax for Reconstruction on Interest (as well as any other required forms and documents) in advance through the Company to the relevant tax authority before payment of interest.

- (5) Under the Act, (a) if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that is a beneficial owner of the Notes becomes a specially-related person of the Company, or an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that is a specially-related person of the Company becomes a beneficial owner of the Notes, and (b) if such Notes are held through a Participant, then such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation should notify the Participant of such change in status by the immediately following interest payment date of the Notes. As described in paragraph 1.1(3) above, as the status of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation as a specially-related person of the Company for Japanese withholding tax purposes is determined based on the status as of the beginning of the fiscal year of the Company in which the relevant interest payment date falls, such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation should, by such notification, identify and advise the Participant of the specific interest payment date on which Japanese withholding tax starts to apply with respect to such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation as being a specially-related person of the Company.

1.2. Redemption Gain

- (1) If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan or having a permanent establishment within Japan but where the receipt of such Redemption Gain is not attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, no income tax or corporate tax is payable by way of withholding or otherwise with respect to such Redemption Gain.
- (2) If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having a permanent establishment within Japan and the receipt of such Redemption Gain is attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, such Redemption Gain will not be subject to any withholding tax but will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs 1.2(1) and (2) above, if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation mentioned above is a specially-related person of the Company as of the beginning of the fiscal year of the Company in which such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation acquired such Notes, the Redemption Gain will not be subject to withholding tax but will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, under Japanese tax law, regardless of whether such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation has a permanent establishment within Japan, provided that exemption may be available under the relevant income tax treaty.

2. Resident Investors

If the recipient of interest on the Notes is an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation for Japanese tax purposes, as described below, regardless of whether such recipient is a specially-related person of the Company, in addition to any applicable local tax, income tax will be withheld at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest, if such interest is paid to an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for (i) a Designated Financial Institution (as defined below) which complies with the requirement for tax exemption under Article 6, Paragraph 9 of the Special Taxation Measures Act or (ii) a Public Corporation (as defined below)

or a Specified Financial Institution (as defined below) to which such interest is paid through the Japanese Custodian (as defined below) in compliance with the requirement for tax exemption under Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of Special Taxation Measures Act.) In addition to the withholding tax consequences upon resident investors as explained in this section 2, resident investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding their regular income tax or corporate tax consequences other than by way of withholding, bearing in mind, especially for individual residents of Japan, the change to the taxation regime of Notes that took effect on January 1, 2016.

2.1. Interest

- (1) If an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (other than a Specified Financial Institution (as defined below) or a Public Corporation (as defined below), who complies with the requirement as referred to in paragraph 2.1(2) below) receives payments of interest on the Notes through certain Japanese payment handling agents as defined in Article 2-2, Paragraph 2 of the Cabinet Order (each a “Japanese Payment Handling Agent”), income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Japanese Payment Handling Agent rather than by the Company. As the Company is not in a position to know in advance the recipient’s status, the recipient of interest falling within this category should inform the Company through a Paying Agent of its status in a timely manner. Failure to so inform may result in double withholding.
- (2) If the recipient of interest on the Notes is a Japanese public corporation or a Japanese public-interest corporation designated by the relevant law (*kokyohojin tou*) (a “Public Corporation”) or a Japanese bank, a Japanese insurance company, a Japanese financial instruments business operator or other Japanese financial institution falling under certain categories prescribed by the relevant Cabinet Order under Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (each, a “Specified Financial Institution”) that keeps its Notes deposited with, and receives the interest through, a Japanese Payment Handling Agent with custody of the Notes (the “Japanese Custodian”) and such recipient submits through such Japanese Custodian to the competent tax authority the report prescribed by the Act, no withholding tax is levied on such interest. However, since the Company is not in a position to know in advance the recipient’s such tax exemption status, the recipient of interest falling within this category should inform the Company through a Paying Agent of its status in a timely manner. Failure to so notify the Company may result in the withholding by the Company of a 15.315% income tax.
- (3) If an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for a Designated Financial Institution (as defined below) which complies with the requirements described in paragraph 2.1(4) below) receives interest on the Notes not through a Japanese Payment Handling Agent, income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Company.
- (4) If a Japanese bank, Japanese insurance company, Japanese financial instruments business operator or other Japanese financial institution falling under certain categories prescribed by the Cabinet Order under Article 6, Paragraph 9 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (each, a “Designated Financial Institution”) receives interest on the Notes not through a Japanese Payment Handling Agent and such recipient complies with the requirement, *inter alia*, to provide the Interest Recipient Information or to submit the Written Application for Tax Exemption as referred to in paragraph 1.1(1) above, no withholding tax will be imposed.

2.2. Redemption Gain

If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, such Redemption Gain will not be subject to any withholding tax.

3. Special Additional Tax for Reconstruction From the Great East Japan Earthquake

Due to the imposition of a special additional withholding tax of 0.315% (or 2.1% of 15%) to secure funds for reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the withholding tax rate has been effectively increased to 15.315% during the period beginning on January 1, 2013 and ending on December 31, 2037. There will also be certain special additional tax imposed upon regular income tax due other than by way of withholding for individual non-residents of Japan, as referred to in the foregoing descriptions, for the period described above.

LISTING AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Listing Application

We have made an application to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange to list the Notes on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and for such Notes to be admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market.

Documents Available

So long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market, copies of the following documents will, when published, be available during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted), without charge, from the offices of our Luxembourg listing agent, being Clifford Chance, société en commandite simple, inscrite au barreau de Luxembourg, located at 10 Boulevard G.D. Charlotte, B.P. 1147, L-1011 Luxembourg:

- (i) Our Articles of Incorporation and our Board of Directors Regulations;
- (ii) Our latest audited consolidated financial statements, including the audit report in respect thereof, prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, included in our annual report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC;
- (iii) Our current report on Form 6-K filed with the SEC which contains our unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2016 prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP; and
- (iv) The Indenture.

Authorization

We have obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in connection with the issuance and performance of the Notes. Each issue of the Notes was duly authorized by a resolution of our board of directors dated March 31, 2015 or June 25, 2015 and decisions by the President and Group Chief Executive Officer dated January 20, 2016 and March 23, 2016.

No Material Adverse Change

Except as disclosed in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus or the documents incorporated by reference herein or therein, there has been no material adverse change in the prospects of us and our subsidiaries taken as a whole since March 31, 2016.

Prescription

Under New York's statute of limitations, any legal action to enforce MUFG's payment obligations evidenced by the Notes must be commenced within six years after payment is due. Thereafter, MUFG's payment obligations will generally become unenforceable.

Notices

So long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange so require, notices to holders of the Notes will also be published either on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) or in a leading newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be *Luxemburger Wort*).

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The consolidated financial statements incorporated in this prospectus supplement by reference from our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2016, and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The address of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC is Shinagawa Intercity, 2-15-3 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-6221, Japan.

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PROSPECTUS



Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.

Senior Debt Securities

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., or MUFG, may offer, from time to time, senior debt securities.

We will provide the specific terms of the securities, and the manner in which they will be offered, in one or more supplements to this prospectus. You should read this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you make a decision to invest.

In a supplement to this prospectus, we will provide the specific terms of the securities we offer. The prospectus supplement will further describe the manner in which the securities will be offered and will also contain the names of any underwriters, dealers or agents involved in the offering of the securities, together with any applicable commissions or discounts. You should read this prospectus and any prospectus supplement carefully before you make a decision to invest.

This prospectus may not be used to sell securities unless it is accompanied by a prospectus supplement.

Investing in the securities involves risks. See the “Risk Factors” section in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement and in our annual report and other reports incorporated by reference herein and therein.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities regulators has approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

These securities are not deposits or savings accounts. These securities are not insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the FDIC, or any other governmental agency or instrumentality.

The date of this prospectus is February 10, 2016.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, using the “shelf” registration process. Under the shelf registration process, we may sell any combination of, or multiple tranches of, the securities described in this prospectus from time to time in the future in one or more offerings.

This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities that can be offered. Each time securities are offered under this prospectus, we will provide prospective investors with a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of the securities. The prospectus supplement may also add to or update or change information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with the additional information described under the heading “Where You Can Obtain More Information.”

You should rely only on the information provided or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different or additional information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement, or in any document incorporated by reference, is accurate as of any date after its respective date.

As used in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, the terms “MUFG,” “we,” the “Company” and the “Group” generally refer to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries but, from time to time as the context requires, refers to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. as an individual legal entity.

In this prospectus and any prospectus supplement, references to “yen” or “¥” are to Japanese yen, references to “U.S. dollars,” “U.S. dollar,” “dollars,” “U.S.¥” or “\$” are to United States dollars, and references to “AU\$” are to Australian dollars.

Unless otherwise specified, the financial information presented in this prospectus and our consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus, are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Our fiscal year ends on March 31 of each year.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus, the accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and include statements regarding our current intent, belief, targets or expectations or the current intent, belief, targets or expectations of our management with respect to, among others:

- changes in banking and other regulations, including those affecting whether and how the senior debt securities will be qualified or treated under capital requirements and resolution measures to be implemented in Japan,
- our financial condition,
- our results of operations,
- our business plans and other management objectives,
- our business strategies, competitive positions and growth opportunities,
- the financial and regulatory environment in which we operate,
- our problem loan levels and loan losses,
- the equity, interest and foreign exchange markets, and
- the benefits of recently completed or announced transactions and realization of related financial and operating synergies and efficiencies, including estimated cost savings and revenue enhancement.

In many, but not all, cases, we use words such as “aim,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “hope,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “predict,” “probability,” “risk,” “should,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions, as they relate to us or our management, to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those which are anticipated, aimed at, believed, estimated, expected, intended or planned.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from those in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates or forecasts contained in the forward-looking statements include those which are discussed in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F and other documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their respective dates. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or developments, or otherwise.

MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

We are incorporated as a joint stock company (*kabushiki kaisha*) under the Company Law of Japan, and one of the world's largest and most diversified financial groups with total assets of ¥283.98 trillion and total deposits of ¥172.37 trillion as of September 30, 2015. We are the holding company for The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd., or BTMU, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation, or MUTB, Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. (through Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holdings Co., Ltd., an intermediate holding company), Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd., and other subsidiaries. Through our subsidiaries and affiliated companies, we engage in a broad range of financial businesses and services, including commercial banking, investment banking, trust banking and asset management services, securities businesses, and credit card businesses, and provide related services to individuals and corporate customers in Japan and abroad. We have the largest overseas network among Japanese banks, consisting of branches and other offices and subsidiaries, including MUFG Union Bank, N.A. and Bank of Ayudhya Public Company Limited, or Krungsri, in more than 50 countries.

Our head office is located at 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8330, Japan and our telephone number is +81-3-3240-8111.

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below as well as all the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement prior to making an investment in our securities.

Our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected by any of the factors discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein. The trading price and liquidity of our securities could decline due to any of these factors. This prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference herein or therein also contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risks described below and elsewhere in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement and the documents incorporated by reference herein and therein. See “Forward-Looking Statements.”

We have described the risks and uncertainties that our management believes are material, but these risks and uncertainties may not be the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those that we currently are not aware of or do not currently appear to be material, may also result in decreased revenues or increased expenses or have other consequences that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations, in which case your investment in our securities may be negatively impacted.

Risks Related to Our Business

For information on risks relating to our business, see “Risk Factors” in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and similar disclosure in subsequent filings incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

Risks Related to the Senior Debt Securities

The senior debt securities will be structurally subordinated to the liabilities of MUFG’s subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB.

Your claim as a holder of senior debt securities is structurally subordinated to the liabilities of MUFG’s banking and other subsidiaries, including the subsidiaries’ liabilities for deposits, borrowed money, derivative transactions and trade payables. As a holder of senior debt securities, you will only be entitled to assert a claim as a creditor of MUFG and to be paid out of MUFG’s assets. If any subsidiary of MUFG becomes subject to insolvency or liquidation proceedings, you will have no right to proceed against the subsidiary’s assets.

MUFG is a holding company that currently has no significant assets other than its investments in, or loans to, its subsidiaries, and MUFG’s ability to service its debt obligations, including its obligations under the senior debt securities, depends on the dividends, loan payments and other funds MUFG receives from its subsidiaries and affiliates. MUFG may not be able to receive such funds from a subsidiary or affiliate due to adverse changes in its financial performance or material deterioration in its financial condition, restrictions imposed as a result of such deterioration by relevant laws and regulations, including general corporate law limitations as well as banking and other regulations, or any contractual obligations applicable to the subsidiary or affiliate. Furthermore, if a subsidiary becomes subject to insolvency or liquidation proceedings, MUFG’s right to participate in the subsidiary’s assets will be subject to the prior claims of the creditors and any preference shareholders of the subsidiary, except where MUFG is a creditor or preference shareholder with claims that are recognized to be ranked ahead of, or *pari passu* with, such claims. As a result, you may not recover in full your investment in the senior debt securities even though other investors in or creditors of our subsidiaries may recover their investments in full.

MUFG has in the past made, and with the net proceeds from the sale of the senior debt securities and other debt instruments, may make, loans to its subsidiaries that rank *pari passu* with their other unsecured senior creditors in insolvency or liquidation proceedings, in addition to other investments in its subsidiaries. However, MUFG may discharge, extinguish or restructure its loans to, and any other investments in, its subsidiaries at any time and for any purposes. For example, MUFG may take any of these actions to meet banking and other regulatory requirements, including loss absorption requirements. A restructuring of MUFG's loans to, or investments in, a subsidiary may include changes to any or all terms or features of such loans or investments, including their legal or regulatory form and how they would rank as a claim in the subsidiary's insolvency or liquidation proceedings. Any restructuring of MUFG's loans to, and investments in, its subsidiaries may be implemented by MUFG without prior notification to, or consent of, the holders of the senior debt securities.

In addition, MUFG's loans to, or investments in capital instruments issued by, its subsidiaries to be made with the net proceeds from the sale of the senior debt securities may contain contractual mechanisms that, upon the occurrence of a trigger event relating to prudential or financial condition or other events applicable to MUFG or its subsidiaries under regulatory requirements, will result in a write-down, write-off or conversion into equity of such loans or investments, or other changes in the legal or regulatory form or the ranking of the claims MUFG has against the subsidiaries. Any such changes could adversely affect MUFG's ability to obtain repayment of such loans and investments and to meet its obligations under the senior debt securities as well as the value of the senior debt securities.

The senior debt securities may become subject to loss absorption if MUFG becomes subject to orderly resolution measures under the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan and Japanese insolvency laws. As a result, the value of the senior debt securities could be materially adversely affected, and you may lose all or a portion of your investments.

In November 2015, the Financial Stability Board, or the FSB, issued the final Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity, or TLAC, standard for global systemically important banks, or G-SIBs, including us. The FSB's TLAC standard is designed to ensure that if a G-SIB fails, it has sufficient loss-absorbing and recapitalization capacity available in resolution to implement an orderly resolution that minimizes impacts on financial stability, ensures the continuity of critical functions, and avoids exposing public funds to loss. The FSB's TLAC standard defines a minimum requirement for the instruments and liabilities that should be readily available to absorb losses in resolution. Although the FSB's TLAC standard remains subject to regulatory implementation in Japan, the senior debt securities are intended to qualify as external TLAC debt due in part to their structural subordination.

The senior debt securities are expected to become subject to loss absorption if MUFG becomes subject to orderly resolution measures under the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan and Japanese insolvency laws. The resolution framework for financial institutions under the current Japanese laws and regulations includes (i) measures applied to financial institutions that are solvent on a balance sheet basis and (ii) orderly resolution measures for financial institutions that have failed or are deemed likely to fail. The framework applies to banks and certain other financial institutions as well as financial holding companies, such as MUFG. It is uncertain which measure is to be taken in a given case, and orderly resolution measures may be applied without implementing any of the measures described in (i) above. If the Prime Minister recognizes that a financial institution's liabilities exceed, or are likely to exceed, its assets, or that it has suspended, or is likely to suspend, payments on its obligations, as a result of the financial institution's loans to, or other investment in, its subsidiaries becoming subject to loss absorption or otherwise, and further recognizes that the failure of such financial institution is likely to cause a significant disruption to the Japanese financial market or system, the Prime Minister may, following deliberation by the Financial Crisis Response Council, confirm that measures set forth in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act, generally referred to as Specified Item 2 Measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*), need to be applied to the financial institution for its orderly resolution. Any such confirmation by the Prime Minister also triggers the point of non-viability clauses of Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments issued by the financial institution, causing such instruments to be written off or, if applicable, converted into equity.

Under the current Japanese laws and regulations, upon the application of Specified Item 2 Measures, a financial institution will be placed under the special supervision by, or if the Prime Minister so orders, under the special control of, the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan. In an orderly resolution, the Deposit Insurance Corporation would control the operation and management of the financial institution's business, assets and liabilities, including the potential transfer to a bridge financial institution established by the Deposit Insurance Corporation as its subsidiary, or such other financial institution as the Deposit Insurance Corporation may determine, of the financial institution's systemically important assets and liabilities, which we expect in the case of MUFG would include the shares of BTMU and other subsidiaries. The Prime Minister may prohibit creditors of the financial institution from attaching any of our assets and claims which are to be transferred to a bridge financial institution or another financial institution pursuant to Article 126-16 of the Deposit Insurance Act. In a similar manner, the senior debt securities will limit the ability of holders of the senior debt securities to obtain attachment against our assets set forth in Article 126-16 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto) for a period of 30 days following the date upon which the Prime Minister confirms that Specified Item 2 Measures need to be applied to MUFG. The Deposit Insurance Corporation would also control the repayment of liabilities of the financial institution, and, ultimately, facilitate the orderly resolution of the financial institution through court-administrated insolvency proceedings. The Deposit Insurance Corporation has broad discretion in its application of these measures in accordance with the Deposit Insurance Act, Japanese insolvency laws and other relevant laws.

Under the current Japanese laws and regulations, if MUFG becomes subject to Specified Item 2 Measures, the application of the Specified Item 2 Measures or other measures by, or any decision of, the Prime Minister, the Deposit Insurance Corporation or a Japanese court may result in your rights as a holder of senior debt securities or the value of your investment in the senior debt securities being adversely affected. It is currently expected that the senior debt securities will not be transferred to a bridge financial institution or other transferee in the orderly resolution process but will remain as MUFG's liabilities subject to court-administered insolvency proceedings. On the other hand, in an orderly resolution process, the shares of MUFG's subsidiaries may be transferred to a bridge financial institution or other transferee, and MUFG would only be entitled to receive consideration representing the fair values of such shares, which could be significantly less than the book values of such shares. With respect to such transfer, holders of the senior debt securities will be deemed to have acknowledged, accepted, consented and agreed that the Indenture will not limit any sales, assignments, transfers or conveyances of business made with the permission of a Japanese court in accordance with Article 126-13 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto). Following such business transfer, the recoverable value of MUFG's residual assets in court-administered insolvency proceedings may not be sufficient to fully satisfy any payment obligations that MUFG may have under its liabilities, including the senior debt securities. Moreover, the senior debt securities will not be insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, the Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency or insurer. Accordingly, the holders of the senior debt securities may lose all or a portion of their investments in the senior debt securities in court-administered insolvency proceedings.

The Japanese regulations relating to external TLAC have not yet been finalized, and the circumstances surrounding or triggering orderly resolution are unpredictable.

The application of orderly resolution under the Deposit Insurance Act is inherently unpredictable and depends on a number of factors that may be beyond MUFG's control. The commencement of the orderly resolution process depends on, among other things, a determination by the Prime Minister, following deliberation by the Financial Crisis Response Council, regarding MUFG's viability, or the viability of one or more of MUFG's subsidiaries, and the risk that their failures may cause a significant disruption to the financial market or systems in Japan. It is difficult to predict when, if at all, MUFG may become subject to an orderly resolution process. Accordingly, the market value of the senior debt securities may not necessarily be evaluated in a manner similar to other types of senior debt securities issued by non-financial institutions or by financial institutions subject to different regulatory regimes. Any indication that MUFG is approaching circumstances that could result in MUFG becoming subject to an orderly resolution process could also have an adverse effect on the market price and liquidity of the senior debt securities.

In addition, there has been no implementation of the orderly resolution measures under the Deposit Insurance Act described in this prospectus to date. Such measures are untested and will be subject to interpretation and application by the relevant authorities in Japan. It is uncertain how and under what standards the relevant authorities would determine that MUFG's liabilities exceed, or are deemed likely to exceed, its assets, or that MUFG has suspended, or is deemed likely to suspend, payment on its obligations in determining whether to commence an orderly resolution process, and it is possible that particular circumstances which seem similar may lead to different results. In addition, the sequence and specific actions that will be taken in connection with orderly resolution measures and their impact on each series of senior debt securities are uncertain. It is also uncertain whether a sufficient amount of assets will ultimately be available to the holders of the senior debt securities. MUFG's creditors, including the holders of the senior debt securities, may encounter difficulty in challenging the application of orderly resolution measures to MUFG.

Although MUFG expects the senior debt securities to qualify as external TLAC due in part to their structural subordination, there is no assurance that the senior debt securities will qualify as such, and we may have difficulty meeting the TLAC requirements and may become subject to adverse regulatory action. The FSB's TLAC standard requires each G-SIB to hold TLAC debt in an amount not less than 16% of its risk-weighted assets and six percent of the applicable Basel III leverage ratio denominator by January 1, 2019, and not less than 18% of its risk-weighted assets and 6.75% of the applicable Basel III leverage ratio denominator by January 1, 2022. The FSB's standard is subject to regulatory implementation in each jurisdiction, including Japan, and specific requirements as implemented in Japan may not be the same as the FSB's TLAC standard. Such specific requirements, when and as implemented in Japan, may require us to modify the terms of debt securities to be issued by MUFG in the future, which in turn could adversely affect the values of the senior debt securities.

The senior debt securities may not be a suitable investment for all investors.

Each potential investor of the senior debt securities should determine the suitability of such investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the senior debt securities, the merits and risks of investing in the senior debt securities and the information contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement;
- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the senior debt securities and the impact the senior debt securities will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the senior debt securities;
- understand thoroughly the characteristic of the senior debt securities, such as the structural subordination and loss absorption mechanism; and
- be able to evaluate, either alone or with the assistance of a financial adviser, possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the corresponding risks.

Prior to making an investment decision, potential investors should consider carefully, in light of their own financial circumstances and investment objectives, all the information contained in this prospectus and the accompanying prospectus supplement.

The Indenture contains no restrictions on our ability to incur future indebtedness, pledge or dispose of our assets, or make dividend or other payments and provides limited protection against significant corporate events and other actions we may take that could adversely impact your investment in the senior debt securities.

The indenture under which the senior debt securities will be issued, or Indenture, contains no restriction on the amount of securities or other liabilities which we may issue, incur or guarantee, including secured obligations and unsecured obligations ranking *pari passu* with the senior debt securities. The senior debt securities will be unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of MUFG, and if there is a default under our secured indebtedness or other unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness, our assets may not be sufficient to pay amounts due on any of the senior debt securities.

The Indenture also contains no restriction on our ability to pledge or dispose of our assets, make investments, or repurchase shares or pay dividends or make other payments in respect of our common stock or other securities, any of which could adversely affect our ability to pay our obligations under the senior debt securities.

In addition, the Indenture contains no financial covenants, including those requiring us to maintain any financial ratios or specific levels of net worth, revenues, income, cash flow or liquidity. You are not protected under the Indenture in a merger or other change of control event, except to the extent described under “Description of the Senior Debt Securities—Covenants” in this prospectus.

There is no established trading market for the senior debt securities and one may not develop.

The senior debt securities will have no established trading market when issued, and although we expect to list the senior debt securities on the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, or SGX-ST, one may never develop. Even if a market does develop, it may not be liquid and may not continue for the term of the senior debt securities. Although underwriters may make a market in the senior debt securities after the relevant offering is completed, such underwriters are under no obligation to do so and may discontinue any market-making activities at any time without notice. If the secondary market for the senior debt securities is limited, there may be few or no buyers if you choose to sell your senior debt securities prior to maturity and this may reduce the price you receive or your ability to sell the senior debt securities at all.

A downgrade of any credit rating assigned to the senior debt securities may adversely affect the market value of the senior debt securities.

We intend to seek ratings on the senior debt securities. Credit ratings may also be assigned to the senior debt securities by rating agencies without solicitation from, or provision of information by, us. A rating is based on information furnished by us or obtained by the rating agency from its own sources and is subject to revisions, suspension or withdrawal by the rating agency at any time. A credit rating may not reflect the potential impact of all risks relating to the senior debt securities and is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any securities.

Any rating assigned to us or the senior debt securities may be withdrawn entirely by a credit rating agency, may be suspended or may be lowered, if, in that credit rating agency’s judgment, circumstances relating to the basis of the rating so warrant. Ratings may be impacted by a number of factors which can change over time, including the credit rating agency’s assessment of us or the economic, political or regulatory environment in which we operate. For example, changes in credit rating agencies’ views of the level of implicit sovereign support for Japanese banks and their groups are likely to lead to rating downgrades. The credit rating agencies may also revise the ratings methodologies applicable to issuers within a particular industry, or political or economic region. If credit rating agencies perceive there to be adverse changes in the factors affecting an issuer’s credit rating, including by virtue of changes to applicable ratings methodologies, the credit rating agencies may downgrade, suspend or withdraw the ratings assigned to an issuer and/or its securities.

For example, Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch each published revised methodologies applicable to bank ratings, including our ratings, during 2015. Further revisions to ratings methodologies and actions on our ratings or ratings of our subsidiaries, including but not limited to BTMU and MUTB, by the credit rating agencies may occur in the future, which may result in downgrading of our credit ratings.

If we determine to no longer maintain one or more ratings, or if any credit rating agency withdraws, suspends or downgrades the credit ratings of us or the senior debt securities, or if such a withdrawal, suspension or downgrade is anticipated, or any credit rating agency places the credit ratings of us or the senior debt securities on "credit watch" status in contemplation of a downgrade, suspension or withdrawal, whether as a result of the factors described above or otherwise, such event could adversely affect the liquidity or market value of the senior debt securities, whether or not the senior debt securities had an assigned rating prior to such event.

A FATCA withholding may become applicable.

Provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and Treasury regulations thereunder, commonly referred to as "FATCA," generally impose a 30% withholding tax on certain U.S. source or U.S. related payments to foreign financial institutions, such as MUFG and certain of its subsidiaries as well as financial intermediaries through which investors may hold debt securities, unless such financial institutions perform certain due diligence, reporting and withholding functions pursuant to an agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department or an intergovernmental agreement (as described below). A participating foreign financial institution will be required to obtain and report certain information relating to financial accounts held by U.S. persons or entities owned by U.S. persons and to withhold 30% from "foreign passthru payments" that it makes.

The term "foreign passthru payment" is not defined under current Treasury guidance, and it is not clear whether or to what extent payments on the senior debt securities would be considered foreign passthru payments. Withholding on foreign passthru payments will be required on or after the later of January 1, 2019 and the date of publication of final Treasury regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payments" to "recalcitrant" accountholders or to foreign financial institutions that are not participating foreign financial institutions or otherwise exempt from FATCA. No such withholding would be required to any payments made on debt obligations that are issued and are not materially modified on or after the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payments" are published in the Federal Register.

The FATCA framework has been expanded with the introduction of intergovernmental agreements between the U.S. Treasury and foreign governments, which pursue a framework for intergovernmental cooperation to facilitate the implementation of FATCA. In June 2013, the United States and Japan entered into an intergovernmental agreement pursuant to which Japanese financial institutions, including MUFG and certain of its subsidiaries, will be directed by Japanese authorities to register with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and perform obligations consistent with those required under an agreement with the U.S. Treasury Department. The United States has also entered into intergovernmental agreements with other jurisdictions in which intermediaries may be resident. These intergovernmental agreements (including the intergovernmental agreement with Japan) do not address how the United States and the relevant jurisdiction (including Japan) will address foreign passthru payments or whether withholding on such payments will be required by financial instruments that are subject to an intergovernmental agreement.

It is not clear whether withholding under FATCA will be applicable to payments on the senior debt securities. If any amount of withholding is required from payments on the senior debt securities under FATCA or any applicable intergovernmental agreement, no additional amounts will be payable by us and withheld amounts will be treated as paid for all purposes under the senior debt securities. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the consequences of FATCA, any applicable intergovernmental agreement or relevant local legislation implementing FATCA to their investments in the senior debt securities.

CONSOLIDATED RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

The following table shows our consolidated ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended March 31,					Six Months Ended Sep. 30,
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2015
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges:						
Excluding interest on deposits	3.2	4.2	4.8	4.8	6.6	3.1
Including interest on deposits	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.1	2.1

The ratios of earnings to fixed charges are computed by dividing earnings by fixed charges. Earnings consist primarily of income (loss) before taxes and the cumulative effect of changes in accounting standards, as adjusted for some equity method investments and for fixed charges. Fixed charges consist primarily of interest expense on deposits, debentures and short-term and long-term debt, amortization of debt expense and discount and the portion deemed representative of the interest factor of net rental expense under long-term leases. For the figures used to calculate the ratios, see Exhibit 12.1 to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless otherwise disclosed in the applicable prospectus supplement, we will use the proceeds from the sale of securities to fund our operations and the operations of our operating subsidiaries.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected statement of income data and selected balance sheet data set forth below have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

Except for risk-adjusted capital ratios, which are calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations based on information derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, or Japanese GAAP, the selected financial data set forth below are derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

You should read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with financial and other information included in our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, filed on July 27, 2015, and our current report on Form 6-K relating to our unaudited U.S. GAAP financial condition and results of operations as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2015, submitted on January 29, 2016, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. These data are qualified in their entirety by reference to all of that information.

	Fiscal years ended March 31,					Six months ended September 30,		
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015	
	(in millions, except per share data and number of shares)							
Statement of income data:								
Interest income ⁽¹⁾	¥ 2,550,144	¥ 2,595,956	¥ 2,427,521	¥ 2,522,283	¥ 2,894,645	¥ 1,433,209	¥ 1,484,282	
Interest expense	670,673	640,139	556,418	560,972	663,184	331,824	353,683	
Net interest income	1,879,471	1,955,817	1,871,103	1,961,311	2,231,461	1,101,385	1,130,599	
Provision (credit) for credit losses	292,035	223,809	144,542	(106,371)	86,998	(68,138)	(7,204)	
Net interest income after provision (credit) for credit losses	1,587,436	1,732,008	1,726,561	2,067,682	2,144,463	1,169,523	1,137,803	
Non-interest income	1,694,822	1,440,576	2,067,909	1,821,081	2,845,078	1,432,782	756,075	
Non-interest expense	2,460,446	2,322,642	2,378,599	2,468,320	2,726,885	1,328,346	1,383,685	
Income before income tax expense	821,812	849,942	1,415,871	1,420,443	2,262,656	1,273,959	510,193	
Income tax expense	433,625	429,191	296,020	337,917	666,020	409,999	97,073	
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	388,187	420,751	1,119,851	1,082,526	1,596,636	863,960	413,120	
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(64,458)	4,520	50,727	67,133	65,509	25,664	31,813	
Net income attributable to Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 452,645	¥ 416,231	¥ 1,069,124	¥ 1,015,393	¥ 1,531,127	¥ 838,296	¥ 381,307	
Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 431,705	¥ 398,291	¥ 1,051,184	¥ 994,152	¥ 1,522,157	¥ 829,326	¥ 381,307	
Amounts per share:								
Basic earnings per common share—Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	¥ 30.55	¥ 28.17	¥ 74.30	¥ 70.21	¥ 107.81	¥ 58.55	¥ 27.34	
Diluted earnings per common share—Earnings applicable to common shareholders of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	30.43	28.09	74.16	69.98	107.50	58.35	27.19	
Number of shares used to calculate basic earnings per common share (in thousands)	14,131,567	14,140,136	14,148,060	14,158,698	14,118,469	14,163,257	13,947,620	
Number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings per common share (in thousands) ⁽²⁾	14,144,737	14,156,820	14,169,080	14,180,080	14,137,645	14,182,387	13,965,264	
Cash dividends per share paid during the fiscal year:								
—Common stock	¥ 12.00	¥ 12.00	¥ 12.00	¥ 14.00	¥ 18.00	¥ 9.00	¥ 9.00	
	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.07	
—Preferred stock (Class 3)	¥ 30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	\$ 0.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—Preferred stock (Class 5) ⁽³⁾	¥ 115.00	¥ 115.00	¥ 115.00	¥ 115.00	¥ 57.50	¥ —	¥ —	
	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.42	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.57	\$ —	—	
—Preferred stock (Class 11) ⁽⁴⁾	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 5.30	¥ 2.65	¥ —	—	
	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.03	\$ —	—	

	As of March 31,					As of September 30,	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2014	2015
	(in millions)						
Balance sheet data:							
Total assets	¥202,850,243	¥215,202,514	¥230,559,276	¥253,661,077	¥280,886,326	¥260,014,355	¥283,978,815
Loans, net of allowance for credit losses	86,261,519	91,012,736	97,254,242	109,181,991	117,209,723	110,253,319	119,718,091
Total liabilities	194,187,331	206,344,067	219,617,296	240,909,633	265,604,985	246,503,844	268,947,676
Deposits	136,631,704	139,493,730	148,209,739	162,517,786	171,991,267	163,642,647	172,366,271
Long-term debt	13,356,728	12,593,062	12,182,358	14,498,678	19,968,735	17,945,900	20,751,691
Total equity	8,662,912	8,858,447	10,941,980	12,751,444	15,281,341	13,510,511	15,031,139
Capital stock	2,086,232	2,087,244	2,088,135	2,089,245	2,090,270	2,090,206	2,090,270
Other financial data:							
Average balances:						Six months ended September 30,	
Interest-earning assets	¥180,260,385	¥184,179,147	¥193,824,256	¥212,176,348	¥237,247,664	¥226,578,880	¥254,271,058
Interest-bearing liabilities	161,344,664	165,420,569	173,399,441	189,413,309	210,101,348	201,579,170	222,698,990
Total assets	204,781,984	211,835,389	225,682,785	247,729,744	277,557,493	263,996,918	299,979,010
Total equity	8,987,129	8,594,310	9,244,530	10,683,098	13,002,955	12,464,354	14,979,030
Return on equity and assets:							
Earnings applicable to common shareholders as a percentage of average total assets	0.21%	0.19%	0.47%	0.40%	0.55%	0.34%	0.14%
Earnings applicable to common shareholders as a percentage of average total equity	4.80%	4.63%	11.37%	9.31%	11.71%	7.66%	3.06%
Dividends per common share as a percentage of basic earnings per common share	39.28%	42.60%	16.15%	19.94%	16.70%	15.37%	32.92%
Average total equity as a percentage of average total assets	4.39%	4.06%	4.10%	4.31%	4.68%	4.47%	4.72%
Net interest income as a percentage of average total interest-earning assets	1.04%	1.06%	0.97%	0.92%	0.94%	0.53%	0.50%
Credit quality data:							
Allowance for credit losses	¥ 1,240,456	¥ 1,285,507	¥ 1,335,987	¥ 1,094,420	¥ 1,055,479	¥ 940,888	¥ 947,346
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of loans	1.42%	1.39%	1.36%	0.99%	0.89%	0.84%	0.78%
Impaired loans	¥ 1,893,098	¥ 2,031,868	¥ 2,200,766	¥ 1,861,027	¥ 1,686,806	¥ 1,696,920	¥ 1,562,120
Impaired loans as a percentage of loans	2.16%	2.20%	2.23%	1.69%	1.43%	1.53%	1.29%
Allowance for credit losses related to impaired loans as a percentage of impaired loans	39.30%	42.92%	43.39%	40.32%	36.00%	35.70%	35.24%
Net loan charge-offs	¥ 342,100	¥ 173,370	¥ 112,862	¥ 153,748	¥ 150,666	¥ 86,407	¥ 98,702
Net loan charge-offs as a percentage of average loans	0.39%	0.20%	0.12%	0.15%	0.13%	0.08%	0.08%
Average interest rate spread	0.99%	1.02%	0.93%	0.89%	0.90%	0.93%	0.84%
Risk-adjusted capital ratio calculated under Japanese GAAP ⁽⁵⁾	14.89%	14.72%	16.53%	15.43%	15.62%	15.31%	15.69%

Notes:

- (1) Interest income for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes a gain of ¥139,320 million on the conversion rate adjustment of Morgan Stanley's convertible preferred stock. Exclusive of the one-time gain associated with the conversion, interest income would have been lower for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012.
- (2) Includes the common shares that were potentially issuable upon conversion of the Class 11 Preferred Stock.
- (3) Preferred dividends were ¥57.5 per share and paid semi-annually. In April 2014, we acquired and cancelled all of the issued shares of First Series of Class 5 Preferred Stock. As a result, there is currently no issued Class 5 Preferred Stock. See Note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, filed on July 27, 2015, which is incorporated by reference herein.

- (4) Preferred dividends were ¥2.65 per share and paid semi-annually. In August 2014, we acquired all of the issued shares of Class 11 Preferred Stock in exchange for 1,245 shares of our common stock held in treasury, and cancelled the acquired shares. See Note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included in our most recent annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, filed on July 27, 2015, which is incorporated by reference herein.
- (5) Risk-adjusted capital ratios have been calculated in accordance with Japanese banking regulations as applicable on the relevant calculation date, based on information derived from our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP. The revisions reflect corrections of errors in the risk weighting applied to certain assets, mostly residential mortgage loans, and certain other adjustments made under Basel I standards to obtain amounts that were used for floor adjustments in determining the amounts of risk-weighted assets under Basel III standards. The risk-adjusted capital ratios as of March 31, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, and as of September 30, 2014 and 2015, have been revised from 14.91% to 14.72%, from 16.68% to 16.53%, from 15.53% to 15.43%, from 15.68% to 15.62%, from 15.39% to 15.31%, and from 15.68% to 15.69%, respectively.

Business Segment Information

The business segment information, set forth below, is derived from the internal management reporting system used by management to measure the performance of our business segments. In addition, the business segment information is primarily based on the financial information prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP as adjusted in accordance with internal management accounting rules and practices. Accordingly, the format and information are not consistent with the consolidated financial statements prepared on the basis of U.S. GAAP, which are included in our annual report on Form 20-F filed on July 27, 2015.

Management does not use information on segments' total assets to allocate resources and assess performance. Accordingly, business segment information on total assets is not presented.

Effective April 1, 2015, the Integrated Retail Banking Business Group, the Integrated Corporate Banking Business Group, the Integrated Trust Assets Business Group, the Integrated Global Business Group and the Integrated Global Markets Business Group were renamed the Retail Banking Business Group, the Corporate Banking Business Group, the Trust Assets Business Group, the Global Business Group and the Global Markets Business Group, respectively.

Effective April 1, 2015, we began to include Krungsri as part of the Global Business Group, as shown in the table below.

In addition, effective April 1, 2015, we made modifications to our management accounting rules and practices to clarify the responsibility for profits of each business segment. The modifications had the following impact:

- for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, reducing the operating profits of the Retail Banking Business Group, the Corporate Banking Business Group and the Trust Assets Business Group by ¥6.5 billion, ¥22.3 billion and ¥1.8 billion, respectively, and increasing the operating profits of the Global Business Group, the Global Markets Business Group and Other by ¥27.7 billion, ¥39.2 billion and ¥68.3 billion;
- for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, reducing the operating profits of the Retail Banking Business Group, the Corporate Banking Business Group, the Trust Assets Business Group and the Global Business Group by ¥3.0 billion, ¥17.6 billion, ¥1.3 billion and ¥20.4 billion, respectively, and increasing the operating profits of the Global Markets Business Group and Other by ¥33.0 billion and ¥9.6 billion; and
- for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, reducing the operating profits of the Retail Banking Business Group, the Corporate Banking Business Group, the Trust Assets Business Group and the Global Business Group by ¥1.7 billion, ¥17.6 billion, ¥1.3 billion and ¥13.7 billion, respectively, and increasing the operating profits of the Global Markets Business Group and Other by ¥29.9 billion and ¥6.4 billion.

The table set forth below has been reclassified to enable comparisons between the relevant amounts for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively:

	Global Business Group										Global Markets Business Group	Other	Total		
	Retail Banking Business Group	Corporate Banking Business Group	Trust Assets Business Group	Other than MUAH/Krungsri	MUAH	Krungsri ⁽²⁾	Total	(in billions)							
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013:															
Net revenue:	¥1,200.7	¥851.7	¥139.0	¥448.1	¥288.5	¥ —	¥ 736.6	¥796.0	¥ (15.8)	¥3,708.2					
BTMU and MUTB:	563.2	755.4	56.3	340.4	—	—	340.4	680.2	(5.2)	2,390.3					
Net interest income	431.1	378.5	—	163.6	—	—	163.6	283.7	61.1	1,318.0					
Net fees	123.5	308.3	56.3	141.6	—	—	141.6	(19.4)	(27.9)	582.4					
Other	8.6	68.6	—	35.2	—	—	35.2	415.9	(38.4)	489.9					
Other than BTMU and MUTB ⁽¹⁾	637.5	96.3	82.7	107.7	288.5	—	396.2	115.8	(10.6)	1,317.9					
Operating expenses	908.5	440.4	89.5	243.2	205.4	—	448.6	148.7	162.9	2,198.6					
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 292.2	¥411.3	¥ 49.5	¥204.9	¥ 83.1	¥ —	¥ 288.0	¥647.3	¥(178.7)	¥1,509.6					
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014:															
Net revenue:	¥1,283.6	¥912.5	¥159.0	¥540.5	¥375.9	¥ —	¥ 916.4	¥604.7	¥ (12.8)	¥3,863.4					
BTMU and MUTB:	573.7	786.9	66.1	419.9	—	—	419.9	440.0	0.1	2,286.7					
Net interest income	403.5	359.9	—	212.2	—	—	212.2	243.9	88.3	1,307.8					
Net fees	161.9	338.9	66.1	164.7	—	—	164.7	(23.2)	(62.3)	646.1					
Other	8.3	88.1	—	43.0	—	—	43.0	219.3	(25.9)	332.8					
Other than BTMU and MUTB ⁽¹⁾	709.9	125.6	92.9	120.6	375.9	—	496.5	164.7	(12.9)	1,576.7					
Operating expenses	952.2	444.6	95.4	292.9	266.9	—	559.8	185.0	163.0	2,400.0					
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 331.4	¥467.9	¥ 63.6	¥247.6	¥109.0	¥ —	¥ 356.6	¥419.7	¥(175.8)	¥1,463.4					
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015:															
Net revenue:	¥1,299.4	¥949.3	¥171.5	¥611.6	¥442.4	¥240.3	¥1,294.3	¥661.7	¥ (11.7)	¥4,364.5					
BTMU and MUTB:	577.5	818.1	71.0	480.9	—	—	480.9	496.3	30.7	2,474.5					
Net interest income	374.9	349.4	—	236.1	—	—	236.1	276.7	163.9	1,401.0					
Net fees	190.7	375.4	71.0	190.6	—	—	190.6	(34.8)	(95.0)	697.9					
Other	11.9	93.3	—	54.2	—	—	54.2	254.4	(38.2)	375.6					
Other than BTMU and MUTB ⁽¹⁾	721.9	131.2	100.5	130.7	442.4	240.3	813.4	165.4	(42.4)	1,890.0					
Operating expenses	958.8	454.5	103.2	365.0	306.0	123.7	794.7	204.4	185.5	2,701.1					
Operating profit (loss)	¥ 340.6	¥494.8	¥ 68.3	¥246.6	¥136.4	¥116.6	¥ 499.6	¥457.3	¥(197.2)	¥1,663.4					

Notes:

- (1) Includes MUFG and its subsidiaries other than BTMU and MUTB.
- (2) In January 2015, we integrated the former BTMU Bangkok branch with Krungsri. In the above table, the net revenue, operating expenses and operating profit of the former BTMU Bangkok branch for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 are included in the Global Business Group, but not in Krungsri. The net revenue, operating expenses and operating profit of the former BTMU Bangkok branch were ¥21.9 billion, ¥7.5 billion and ¥14.4 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, respectively. For our business segment information for the six months ended September 30, 2014 and 2015, see our current report on Form 6-K submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on January 29, 2016, which is incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

CAPITALIZATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

The following table presents our capitalization and indebtedness at September 30, 2015:

	At September 30, 2015 ⁽⁶⁾
	(in millions)
Total short-term borrowings	¥ 48,091,031
Long-term debt:	
Obligations under capital leases	15,344
Unsubordinated debt ⁽¹⁾	15,684,670
Subordinated debt ⁽²⁾	4,261,376
Obligations under loan securitization transaction	790,301
Total long-term debt	20,751,691
Noncontrolling interests	645,903
Shareholders' equity:	
Capital stock, with no stated value (common stock authorized: 33,000,000,000 shares; common stock issued: 14,168,853,820) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2,090,270
Capital surplus	5,955,148
Retained earnings: ⁽⁵⁾	
Appropriated for legal reserve	239,571
Unappropriated retained earnings	3,678,834
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes	2,621,293
Treasury stock, at cost: 259,193,202 common shares ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	(199,880)
Total shareholders' equity	15,031,139
Total capitalization and indebtedness	¥ 35,782,830

Notes:

- (1) BTMU and MUTB, which are MUFG's most active subsidiaries with respect to the issuance of bonds, issued ¥174.7 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated bonds and ¥195.8 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated loans between October 1, 2015 and January 31, 2016. During the same period, BTMU redeemed ¥134.3 billion aggregate principal amount of unsubordinated bonds and repaid ¥134.4 billion aggregate principal unsubordinated loans.
- (2) MUFG issued ¥150.0 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated bonds between October 1, 2015 and January 31, 2016. During the same period, BTMU repaid ¥17.1 billion aggregate principal amount of subordinated loans.
- (3) Between October 1, 2015 and January 31, 2016, MUFG repurchased 23,509 shares of its common stock upon request of holders of less than one unit of shares, and MUFG delivered 854 shares of its common stock upon request of any holder of less than one unit of shares to make such holder's holding one full unit of shares.
- (4) During November and December 2015, MUFG repurchased 121,703,700 shares of its common stock for ¥99,999,982,169 under a share repurchase program that was adopted by MUFG's board of directors in November 2015 and was completed in December 2015.
- (5) On November 13, 2015, MUFG's board of directors approved the appropriation of retained earnings totaling ¥125.2 billion for the payment of semi-annual interim dividends of ¥9 per share of common stock.
- (6) The following foreign currency exchange rates as of September 30, 2015 are used in the table and notes above: ¥119.96 = U.S.\$1.00; ¥84.06 = AU\$1.00.

Except as described in the notes above and for the effect of net income earned since October 1, 2015, there has been no material change in our capitalization and indebtedness since September 30, 2015.

DESCRIPTION OF SENIOR DEBT SECURITIES

The following description of the terms of the senior debt securities contains certain general terms that may apply to the senior debt securities. The specific terms of any senior debt securities will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to such senior debt securities.

The following description summarizes only those terms of the senior debt securities that the Company believes will be most important to your decision to invest in any senior debt securities and may not discuss other terms that are also important to you. If you invest in any senior debt securities, your rights as a securityholder will be determined by the senior debt securities, the Indenture, and the U.S. Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the “Trust Indenture Act”), under which the relevant indenture will be qualified. The terms of the senior debt securities will include those expressly set forth in the relevant indenture and those made part of such indenture by reference to the Trust Indenture Act. You can read the form of indenture and the form of senior debt securities at the location listed under “Where You Can Obtain More Information.” The following description does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the senior debt securities and the form of indenture, including the definitions contained in the form of indenture of certain terms.

General

The applicable prospectus supplement will set forth the aggregate principal amount, maturity dates, interest payment dates and other terms of each series of senior debt securities on its cover page and in the description of the senior debt securities contained therein. Each series of senior debt securities, when issued, will constitute direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Company and rank senior to all of the existing and future subordinated debt of the Company and equally in right of payment with all of the existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated debt of the Company (except for statutorily preferred exceptions). Each series of senior debt securities will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness incurred by the Company to the extent of the value of the assets securing the same. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Related to the Senior Debt Securities—The Senior Debt Securities will be structurally subordinated to the liabilities of MUFG’s subsidiaries, including BTMU and MUTB.”

The senior debt securities will be repaid at maturity at a price of 100% of the principal amount thereof. The Indenture will provide that a series of senior debt securities may be redeemed at any time prior to maturity in the circumstances described under “—Optional Tax Redemption.” The senior debt securities may be denominated and payable in U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies. The senior debt securities do not provide for any sinking fund. Temporary documents of title will not be issued.

Payments on the senior debt securities will be made in accordance with any laws, regulations or administrative practices applicable to the Company and its agents in respect thereof, including the requirements under Japanese tax law.

The term “Business Day” means a day which is not a day on which banking institutions in New York and Tokyo are authorized by law or regulation to close.

Floating Rate Interest

Any series of senior debt securities with floating rate interest that may be issued will bear interest at the relevant floating interest rate, payable quarterly in arrears, as described in the applicable prospectus supplement with respect to the relevant series of floating rate debt securities (the “Floating Interest Rate”). Interest on such floating rate debt securities will be paid on each interest payment date to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such interest payment date.

If any date on which interest is payable, other than the maturity date, would otherwise fall on a day that is not both a Business Day and London Banking Day, the interest payment date will be adjusted to be the next succeeding day that is both a Business Day and London Banking Day, except that if such day is in the next succeeding calendar month, the interest payment date will be adjusted to be the immediately preceding day that is both a Business Day and London Banking Day. In any case where the stated maturity of floating rate debt securities is not both a Business Day and London Banking Day, the payment of interest and principal in respect of the floating rate debt securities will be made on the next succeeding day that is both a Business Day and London Banking Day, and no interest on such payment shall accrue for the period from and after the stated maturity date. The term “London Banking Day” means a day on which commercial banks are open for business, including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits, in London.

Each period beginning on (and including) an interest payment date (after any adjustments to make such date a Business Day and London Banking Day) and ending on (but excluding) the next interest payment date (after any adjustments to make such date a Business Day and London Banking Day) is referred to as an “Interest Period.” For purposes of the first interest payment, the interest period will begin on (and include) the issue date of the floating rate debt securities.

The Floating Interest Rate for each Interest Period in respect of each series of floating rate debt securities will be determined by the calculation agent on the following basis:

- (i) The calculation agent for such series of debt securities will determine the rate for deposits in U.S. dollars for a period equal or comparable to the relevant Interest Period which appears on the display page designated LIBOR01 on the Reuters service (or any such other page as may replace that page on that service, or such other service as may be nominated by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, or ICE, or its successor, or such other entity assuming the responsibility of ICE or its successor in the event ICE or its successor no longer does so, as the successor service, for the purpose of displaying comparable rates) as of 11:00 a.m., London time, on the second London Banking Day before the first day of the relevant Interest Period (the “Interest Determination Date”).
- (ii) If such rate does not appear on that page, the calculation agent will:
 - (A) request the principal London office of each of four major banks selected by the calculation agent in the London interbank market to provide a quotation of the rate at which deposits in U.S. dollars are offered by it at approximately 11:00 a.m., London time, on the Interest Determination Date to prime banks in the London interbank market for a period equal or comparable to the relevant Interest Period and in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time; and
 - (B) determine the arithmetic mean (rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point, 0.000005 being rounded upwards) of such quotations.
- (iii) If fewer than two such quotations are provided as requested, the calculation agent will determine the arithmetic mean (rounded, if necessary as aforesaid) of the rates quoted by major banks in New York City, selected by the calculation agent, at approximately 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the first day of the relevant Interest Period for loans in U.S. dollars to leading European banks for a period equal or comparable to the relevant Interest Period and in an amount that is representative for a single transaction in that market at that time.

The Floating Interest Rate for such Interest Period will be a per annum rate equal to the sum of the rate set forth on the cover page of the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the relevant series of floating rate debt securities (such rate, the “Spread”) and the rate or the arithmetic mean, as the case may be, determined by one of the methodologies set forth in clauses (i) through (iii) hereof; *provided, however*, that if the calculation agent is unable to determine a rate or an arithmetic mean, as the case may be, in accordance with the above provisions in relation to any Interest Period, the Floating Interest Rate applicable to the floating rate debt

securities during such Interest Period will be a per annum rate equal to the Spread and the rate or the arithmetic mean, as the case may be, applicable in relation to the relevant series of floating rate debt securities in respect of the immediately preceding Interest Period.

The calculation agent will, as soon as practicable after the determination of the Floating Interest Rate for each Interest Period in respect of the floating rate debt securities, calculate the amount of interest (the "Interest Amount") payable in respect of each floating rate debt security for such Interest Period. The Interest Amount will be calculated by applying the Floating Interest Rate for such Interest Period to the principal amount of such floating rate debt security, multiplying the product by the actual number of days in such Interest Period (the "Number of Days") divided by 360 and rounding the resulting figure to the nearest cent (half a cent being rounded upwards).

All determinations, calculations and quotations made or obtained for the purposes of calculating the Floating Interest Rate and the Interest Amount, whether by the calculation agent or the relevant banks in the London interbank market (or any of them) will, in the absence of willful misconduct or manifest error, be binding on the Company and all holders of the floating rate debt securities.

The calculation agent will cause the Floating Interest Rate, the Number of Days, the Interest Amount for each Interest Period in respect of each series of floating rate debt securities and the relevant record date and interest payment date to be notified to us, the trustee, and DTC, and such information will be notified or published to the holders of the floating rate debt securities through DTC or through another reasonable manner as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than the first day of the relevant interest period. The interest payment date so notified or published may subsequently be amended.

Fixed Rate Interest

Each series of fixed rate debt securities will bear interest at the fixed rate set forth on the cover page of the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the relevant series of fixed rate debt securities, payable semi-annually in arrears as described under the caption "Summary" in the applicable prospectus supplement with respect to the relevant series. Interest will be paid on each interest payment date to the holders of record as at 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the day five Business Days immediately preceding such interest payment date. In any case where the date of payment of interest, redemption or stated maturity of such fixed rate debt securities is not a Business Day, the payment of principal and interest may be made on the next succeeding Business Day with the same force and effect as if made on such date of payment, provided that no interest shall accrue for the period from and after such date of payment.

Further Issuances

We reserve the right, from time to time, without the consent of the holders of the senior debt securities, to issue additional senior debt securities on terms and conditions identical to those of the senior debt securities of a series offered by this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, which additional senior debt securities shall increase the aggregate principal amount of, and shall be consolidated and form a single series with, the relevant series of the senior debt securities. We may also issue other securities under the relevant indenture as part of a separate series that have different terms from the senior debt securities.

Optional Tax Redemption

A series of senior debt securities may, subject to prior confirmation of the Financial Services Agency of Japan (the "FSA") (if such confirmation is required under Japanese banking laws and regulations then in effect), be redeemed at the option of the Company, in whole but not in part, at any time, on not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' prior notice, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the relevant series of senior debt securities then outstanding (plus accrued and unpaid interest to (but excluding) the date fixed for

redemption and “additional amounts” (as described below), if any), if the Company determines and certifies to the trustee prior to giving notice of redemption that, as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws (or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder) of Japan (or any political subdivision or taxing authority of Japan) affecting taxation, or any change in the official position regarding the application or interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings (including a holding, judgment, or order by a court of competent jurisdiction), which change, amendment, application or interpretation becomes effective on or after the date of the applicable prospectus supplement, the Company is, or on the next interest payment date would be, required to pay any additional amounts in respect of Japanese taxes which cannot be avoided by measures reasonably available to the Company; *provided* that, no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Company would be obligated to make such payment of additional amounts if a payment in respect of the relevant series of senior debt securities were then due. Additional amounts are payable by the Company under the circumstances described below under “—Payment of Additional Amounts.” Prior to the mailing of any notice of redemption of a series of senior debt securities pursuant to the foregoing, the Indenture will require that the Company deliver to the trustee a certificate signed by a responsible officer of the Company stating that the conditions precedents to such redemption have been fulfilled and an opinion of an independent tax counsel or tax consultant of recognized standing reasonably satisfactory to the trustee to the effect that the circumstances referred to above exist. The trustee shall accept such certificate and opinion as sufficient evidence of the satisfaction of the conditions precedent described above, in which event it shall be conclusive and binding on the relevant securityholders.

Payment of Additional Amounts

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the senior debt securities by the Company shall be made without withholding or deduction for, or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of Japan, or any political subdivision of, or any authority in, or of, Japan having power to tax (“Japanese taxes”), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Company shall pay to the holder of each senior debt security such additional amounts (all such amounts being referred to herein as “additional amounts”) as may be necessary so that the net amounts received by it after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts which would have been receivable in respect of such senior debt security in the absence of such withholding or deduction.

However, no such additional amounts shall be payable in relation to any such withholding or deduction in respect of any senior debt security:

- (i) to or on behalf of a securityholder or beneficial owner of a senior debt security who is liable for such Japanese taxes in respect of such senior debt security by reason of its having some connection with Japan other than the mere holding of such senior debt security and the receipt of any payments in respect thereof; or
- (ii) to or on behalf of a securityholder or beneficial owner of a senior debt security (a) who would otherwise be exempt from any such withholding or deduction but who fails to comply with any applicable requirement to provide certification, information, documents or other evidence concerning its nationality, residence, identity or connection with Japan, including any requirement to provide Interest Recipient Information (as defined below) or to submit a Written Application for Tax Exemption (as defined below) to the Company, the trustee or a paying agent, as appropriate, or (b) whose Interest Recipient Information is not duly communicated through the Participant (as defined below) and the relevant international clearing organization to the trustee or a paying agent, as appropriate; or
- (iii) to or on behalf of a securityholder or beneficial owner of a senior debt security who is for Japanese tax purposes treated as a resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for (A) a Designated Financial Institution (as defined below) who complies with the requirement to provide Interest

Recipient Information or to submit a Written Application for Tax Exemption and (B) a resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation who duly notifies (directly or through the Participant or otherwise) the trustee or a paying agent, as appropriate, of its status as not being subject to Japanese taxes to be withheld or deducted by the Company, by reason of such individual resident of Japan or Japanese corporation receiving interest on the relevant senior debt security through a payment handling agent in Japan appointed by it); or

- (iv) to or on behalf of a securityholder or beneficial owner of a senior debt security who is a non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that is a specially related person of the Company as described in Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act of Japan (Act No. 26 of 1957, as amended; the “Special Taxation Measures Act”); or
- (v) to or on behalf of a securityholder or beneficial owner of a senior debt security who presents a senior debt security for payment (where presentation is required) more than 30 days after the Relevant Date (as defined below), except to the extent that such securityholder or beneficial owner of a senior debt security would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting the same on any date during such 30-day period; or
- (vi) to or on behalf of a securityholder who is a fiduciary or partnership or is not the sole beneficial owner of the payment of the principal of, or any interest on, any senior debt security, and Japanese law requires the payment to be included for tax purposes in the income of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner, in each case, who would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of such senior debt security; or
- (vii) in any case that is a combination of any of (i) through (vi) above.

In addition, no additional amounts will be payable for or on account of any deduction or withholding imposed pursuant to Sections 1471-1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, FATCA, any agreement (including any intergovernmental agreement) entered into with respect to FATCA, or any law, regulation or other official guidance enacted in any jurisdiction implementing, or relating to, FATCA, similar legislation under the laws of any other jurisdiction, or any such intergovernmental agreement.

Where a senior debt security is held through a participant of a clearing organization or a financial intermediary (each, a “Participant”), in order to receive payments free of withholding or deduction by the Company for, or on account of, Japanese taxes, if the relevant beneficial owner of a senior debt security is (i) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is not a specially-related person of the Company or (ii) a Japanese financial institution (a “Designated Financial Institution”) falling under certain categories prescribed by Article 6, Paragraph 9 of the Special Taxation Measures Act and the cabinet order thereunder (Cabinet Order No. 43 of 1957, as amended) (together with the ministerial ordinance and other regulations thereunder, the “Act”), all in accordance with the Act, such beneficial owner of a senior debt security must, at the time of entrusting a Participant with the custody of the relevant senior debt security, provide certain information prescribed by the Act to enable the Participant to establish that such beneficial owner of a senior debt security is exempted from the requirement for Japanese taxes to be withheld or deducted (the “Interest Recipient Information”) and advise the Participant if such beneficial owner of a senior debt security ceases to be so exempted, including the case where the relevant beneficial owner of the senior debt security who is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation becomes a specially-related person of the Company.

Where a senior debt security is not held by a Participant, in order to receive payments free of withholding or deduction by the Company for, or on account of, Japanese taxes, if the relevant beneficial owner of a senior debt security is (i) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is not a specially-related person of the Company or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution, all in accordance with the Act, such beneficial owner of a senior debt security must, prior to each date on which it receives interest, submit to the Company, the trustee or a paying agent, as appropriate, a written application for tax exemption (*hikazei tekiyo*

shinkokusho) (a “Written Application for Tax Exemption”) in the form obtainable from the Company, the trustee or any paying agent, as appropriate, stating, among other things, the name and address (and, if applicable, the Japanese individual or corporation ID number) of such beneficial owner of a senior debt security, the title of the senior debt securities, the relevant interest payment date, the amount of interest payable and the fact that such beneficial owner of a senior debt security is qualified to submit the Written Application for Tax Exemption, together with documentary evidence regarding its identity and residence.

By subscribing for the senior debt securities, a securityholder will be deemed to have represented that it is a beneficial owner who is, (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially related person of the Company or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution.

If (i) subsequent to making a payment on the senior debt securities without withholding or deduction of Japanese taxes, the Company is required to remit to the Japanese taxing authority any amount in respect of Japanese taxes that should have been withheld or deducted from such payment (together with any interest and penalties) due to the failure of the beneficial owner to provide accurate Interest Recipient Information or to otherwise properly claim an exemption from Japanese taxes imposed with respect to such payment, and (ii) such beneficial owner would not have been entitled to receive additional amounts with respect to such payment had Japanese taxes been withheld from the payment when it was made, such beneficial owner (but not any subsequent beneficial owner of the debt securities) shall be required to reimburse the Company, in Japanese yen, for the amount remitted by the Company to the Japanese taxing authority.

As used in this section, the “Relevant Date” means the date on which any payment in respect of a senior debt security first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of the moneys payable has not been duly received by the trustee on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the securityholders in accordance with the Indenture.

The obligation to pay additional amounts shall not apply to (i) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property or any similar tax, assessment or other governmental charge or (ii) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge that is payable otherwise than by deduction or withholding from payments of principal or interest on the senior debt securities; *provided* that, except as otherwise set forth in the senior debt securities and the Indenture, the Company shall pay all stamp and other duties, if any, which may be imposed by Japan, the United States or any respective political subdivision or any taxing authority thereof or therein, with respect to the Indenture or as a consequence of the issuance of the senior debt securities.

References to principal or interest in respect of the senior debt securities shall be deemed to include any additional amounts due in respect of Japanese taxes which may be payable as set forth in the senior debt securities and the Indenture.

Events of Default

An event of default will be defined under the Indenture as any one or more of the following events, subject to modification in a supplemental indenture, each of which we refer to in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement as an event of default with respect to any series of senior debt securities, having occurred and be continuing:

- (i) default by the Company in the payment when due of the interest or principal in respect of any such series of senior debt securities and the continuance of any such default for a period of 30 days after the date when due, unless the Company shall have cured such default by payment within such period; or
- (ii) the Company shall fail duly to perform or observe any other term, covenant or agreement contained in any such series of senior debt securities or in the Indenture in respect of such series of senior debt securities for a period of 90 days after the date on which written notice of such failure, requiring the

Company to remedy the same, shall have been given first to the Company (and to the trustee in the case of notice by the holders referred to below) by the trustee or holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the then outstanding senior debt securities of such series (such notification must specify the Event of Default, demand that it be remedied and state that the notification is a “Notice of Default” hereunder); or

- (iii) a decree or order by any court having jurisdiction shall have been issued adjudging the Company bankrupt or insolvent or approving a petition seeking reorganization under the Bankruptcy Law of Japan (Law No. 75 of 2004, as amended; the “Bankruptcy Law”), the Civil Rehabilitation Law of Japan (Law No. 225 of 1999, as amended; the “Civil Rehabilitation Law”), the Corporate Reorganization Law of Japan (Law No. 154 of 2002, as amended; the “Reorganization Law”), the Company Law of Japan (Law No. 86 of 2005, as amended; the “Company Law”) or any other similar applicable law of Japan, and such decree or order shall have continued undischarged or unstayed for a period of 60 days; or a decree or order of a court having jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver or liquidator or trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency of the Company or of all or substantially all of its property or for the winding-up or liquidation of its affairs, shall have been issued, and such decree or order shall have continued undischarged or unstayed for a period of 60 days; or
- (iv) the Company shall institute proceedings seeking adjudication of bankruptcy or seeking reorganization under the Bankruptcy Law, the Civil Rehabilitation Law, the Reorganization Law, the Company Law or any other similar applicable law of Japan, or shall consent to the institution of any such proceedings or shall consent to the appointment of a receiver or liquidator or trustee or assignee in bankruptcy or insolvency of itself or of all or substantially all of its property, or an effective resolution shall have been passed by the Company for the winding up or dissolution of its affairs, other than for the purpose of an amalgamation or merger, *provided* that the continuing or successor corporation has effectively assumed the obligations of the Company under such series of senior debt securities of such series and the Indenture.

Provision and Withholding of Notice of Default. Pursuant to the Indenture, the trustee shall give notice by mail to the securityholders of all defaults known to the trustee which have occurred. The trustee shall transmit the notice within 90 days after the occurrence of an event of default, unless the defaults have been cured before the transmission of such notice. However, except in the case of default in the payment of principal of or interest on the senior debt securities, the trustee may withhold notice of default if and so long as the board of directors, the executive committee, or a trust committee of directors or trustees and/or responsible officers of the trustee determines in good faith that the withholding of the notice is in the interests of the securityholders.

Acceleration Upon an Event of Default

The Indenture will provide that, unless otherwise set forth in a supplemental indenture, if any event of default occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of a series, by notice in writing to the Company (and to the trustee if given by the securityholders), may declare the entire principal of and interest accrued thereon to be due and payable immediately.

Annulment of Acceleration and Waiver of Defaults

In some circumstances, if any or all of the events leading to acceleration under the Indenture, other than the non-payment of the principal of the senior debt securities that has become due as a result of an acceleration, have been cured, waived or otherwise remedied, then the securityholders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of a series of senior debt securities may (if certain conditions are satisfied) annul past declarations of acceleration or waive past defaults of such series of senior debt securities.

Application of Proceeds

Any money collected from the Company by a trustee under the Indenture upon an event of default shall be applied in the order described below:

- (i) first, to the payment of costs and expenses (including indemnity payments) applicable to the series of senior debt securities for which money was collected, including reasonable compensation to the applicable trustee and any paying agent;
- (ii) second, if payment is not due on the principal of the series of senior debt securities for which money was collected, to the payment of interest on the series in default;
- (iii) third, if payment is due on the principal of the series of senior debt securities for which money was collected, to the payment of the whole amount then owing and unpaid upon all of the series of senior debt securities for principal and interest, with interest on the overdue principal; and in case the money collected shall be insufficient to pay in full the whole amount so due and unpaid upon the series of senior debt securities, then to the payment of principal and interest without preference or priority of principal over interest, ratably to the aggregate of such principal and accrued and unpaid interest; and
- (iv) finally, to the payment of the remainder, if any, to the Company or any other person lawfully entitled thereto.

Indemnification of Trustee for Actions Taken on Your Behalf

The Indenture will provide that the trustee shall not be liable with respect to any action taken or omitted to be taken by it in good faith in accordance with the direction of the securityholders relating to the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred upon the trustee. In addition, the Indenture will contain a provision entitling the trustee, to be indemnified and/or secured to its satisfaction by the securityholders under the Indenture before proceeding to exercise any right or power at the request of holders. Subject to these provisions and specified other limitations, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the senior debt securities of the relevant series outstanding may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee.

Limitation on Suits by You as an Individual Securityholder

The Indenture will provide that no individual securityholder may institute any action against the Company under the Indenture, except actions for payment of overdue principal and interest, unless the following actions have occurred:

- (i) the holder must have previously given written notice to the trustee of the continuing default;
- (ii) the holders of not less than 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of each affected series, with each such series treated as a single class, must have:
 - (a) made written request to the trustee to institute that action; and
 - (b) offered the trustee indemnity and/or security to its satisfaction;
- (iii) the trustee must have failed to institute that action within 60 days after receipt of the request referred to above; and
- (iv) the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding senior debt securities of each affected series, voting as one class, must not have given directions to the trustee inconsistent with those of the holders referred to above.

In addition, each securityholder will be deemed to have acknowledged, accepted, consented and agreed that, for a period of 30 days from the time the Prime Minister confirms that any measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*) set

forth in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Deposit Insurance Act of Japan (Act No. 34 of 1971, as amended; the “Deposit Insurance Act”) (or any successor provision thereto) need to be applied to the Company, the ability of securityholders and the trustee to enforce the rights under the Indenture and the senior debt securities shall be subject to the limitations on the right to obtain attachment against the Company’s assets set forth in Article 126-16 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto).

Repurchases

We, or any subsidiary of ours, may, at any time, subject to prior confirmation of the FSA (if such confirmation is required under applicable Japanese banking laws and regulations then in effect), purchase any or all of the senior debt securities in the open market or otherwise at any price in accordance with any applicable law or regulation. Subject to applicable law, neither we nor any subsidiary of ours shall have any obligation to offer to purchase any debt securities held by any holder as result of our or its purchase or offer to purchase senior debt securities held by any other holder in the open market or otherwise. Senior debt securities so purchased by us or our subsidiaries may, at the discretion of us or our subsidiaries, as the case may be, be held or resold or surrendered to the relevant trustee for cancellation.

Limited Right of Set-Off

Each holder of the debt securities will agree, by the acceptance of any interest in a debt security, that, if (a) the Company shall institute proceedings seeking adjudication of its bankruptcy or seeking reorganization under the Bankruptcy Law, the Civil Rehabilitation Law, the Corporate Reorganization Law, the Company Law or any other similar applicable law of Japan, and so long as such proceedings shall have continued, or a decree or order by any court having jurisdiction shall have been issued adjudging the Company bankrupt or insolvent or approving a petition seeking reorganization under any such laws, and as long as such decree or order shall have continued undischarged or unstayed, or (b) the Company’s liabilities exceed, or may exceed, its assets, or the Company suspends, or may suspend, repayment of its obligations, the holders of the debt securities shall not be entitled to exercise any right to set off any of the Company’s liabilities under the debt securities against any liabilities of the relevant holder owed to the Company.

Covenants

Consolidation, Merger, Sale or Conveyance. The Indenture will contain provisions permitting the Company, without the consent of the holders of the debt securities, to merge or consolidate with or merge into, or sell, assign, transfer, lease or convey all or substantially all of its properties or assets to any person or persons, provided that the successor corporation or corporations, if an entity other than the Company is a joint stock company organized and existing under the laws of Japan, assumes the Company’s obligations on the debt securities and under the Indenture and certain other conditions are met, including that, immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no event of default under the Indenture has occurred and is continuing. As an exception to the foregoing, each securityholder will be deemed to have acknowledged, accepted, consented and agreed that the Indenture will not limit any sales, assignments, transfers or conveyances of business made with the permission of a Japanese court in accordance with Article 126-13 of the Deposit Insurance Act (or any successor provision thereto), which permission may be granted by such court in accordance therewith if (i) the Company is under special supervision by, or under special control of, the Deposit Insurance Corporation pursuant to the Deposit Insurance Act, and (ii) the Company’s liabilities exceed, or are likely to exceed, its assets, or the Company has suspended, or are likely to suspend, payment of its obligations.

Evidence of the Company’s Compliance. There will be provisions in the Indenture requiring the Company to furnish to the trustee each year a brief certificate from the Company’s principal executive, financial or accounting officer as to his or her knowledge of the Company’s compliance with all conditions and covenants under the Indenture.

Discharge

Unless otherwise set forth in a supplemental indenture and disclosed in the applicable prospectus supplement, the Company may discharge all of its obligations, other than as to transfers and exchanges, under the Indenture after it has:

- (i) paid or caused to be paid the principal of and interest on all of the outstanding senior debt securities in accordance with their terms; or
- (ii) delivered to the trustee for cancellation all of the outstanding senior debt securities.

Modification of the Indenture

Modification without Consent of Holders. The Company and the trustee may enter into supplemental indentures without the consent of the holders of senior debt securities issued under the Indenture to:

- (i) evidence the assumption by a successor corporation of the Company's obligations;
- (ii) add covenants for the protection of the holders of senior debt securities;
- (iii) cure any ambiguity or correct any inconsistency;
- (iv) add to, change or eliminate any of the provisions of the Indenture (*provided* that such addition, change or elimination shall not adversely affect the interests of the holders of any outstanding series of debt securities in any material respect);
- (v) establish the forms or terms of any series of senior debt securities; or
- (vi) evidence the acceptance of appointment by a successor trustee.

Modification with Consent of Holders. Each of the Company and the trustee, with the consent of the holders of not less than a majority in aggregate principal amount of each affected series of outstanding senior debt securities, with each such series voting as one class, may add any provisions to, or change in any manner or eliminate any of the provisions of, the Indenture or modify in any manner the rights of the holders of the senior debt securities issued pursuant to the Indenture. However, the Company and the trustee may not make any of the following changes to any outstanding senior debt security without the consent of each holder that would be affected by the change:

- (i) extend the final maturity of the security or of any installment of principal of any such security;
- (ii) reduce the principal amount;
- (iii) reduce the rate or extend the time of payment of interest;
- (iv) reduce any amount payable on redemption;
- (v) change the currency or other terms in or under which the principal, including any amount of original issue discount, premium, or interest on the security is payable;
- (vi) change any of the Company's obligations to pay any additional amounts on senior debt securities for any tax, assessment or governmental charge withheld or deducted (if any);
- (vii) impair the right of any holder to institute suit for any payment on any senior debt security when due; or
- (viii) reduce the percentage of senior debt securities the consent of whose holders is required for modification of the Indenture.

Concerning the Trustee

Any trustee appointed pursuant to the Indenture will have and will be subject to all of the duties and responsibilities under the Indenture and those with respect to an indenture trustee under the Trust Indenture Act.

The Indenture will provide that upon the occurrence of an event of default, the trustee will exercise the rights and powers vested in it by the Indenture, using the same degree of care and skill as a prudent person would exercise or use under the circumstances in the conduct of its own affairs. In the absence of such event of default, the trustee need only perform those duties that are specifically set forth in the applicable indenture or are applicable pursuant to the Trust Indenture Act.

Subject to the Indenture and the provisions of the Trust Indenture Act, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any rights, trusts or powers conferred under the Indenture or the debt securities for the benefit of the holders of the senior debt securities, unless the holders have offered to the trustee indemnity and/or security satisfactory to the trustee against any loss, cost, liability or expense which might be incurred by it in exercising any such rights, trusts or powers.

The Indenture will contain, and the Trust Indenture Act contains, limitations on the rights of the trustee thereunder, should it become a creditor of ours or any of our subsidiaries, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases or to realize on certain property received by it in respect of any such claims, as security or otherwise. The trustee is permitted to serve as trustee under the Indenture and to engage in other transactions, provided that if it acquires any conflicting interest (as defined in Section 310(b) of the Trust Indenture Act), it must eliminate such conflict or resign.

We and our subsidiaries and affiliates may maintain ordinary banking relationships and custodial facilities with any trustee or its affiliates.

Successor Trustee

The Indenture will provide that the trustee with respect to a series of senior debt securities may resign or be removed by us, effective upon acceptance by a successor trustee of its appointment. The Indenture will require that any successor trustee shall be a corporation with a combined capital and surplus of not less than U.S.\$50,000,000. The Indenture will also require, and the Trust Indenture Act requires, that any successor trustee shall be a corporation, association, company or business trust organized and doing business under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction thereof or any state or territory or of the District of Columbia. No person may accept its appointment as a successor trustee unless at the time of such acceptance such successor trustee is qualified and eligible under the Indenture and the applicable provisions of the Trust Indenture Act.

Repayment of Funds

The Indenture will provide that all monies paid by the Company to the trustee or paying agent for a particular series of debt securities for payment of principal or interest on any Note which remains unclaimed at the end of two years after such payment shall become due and payable will be repaid to the Company and all liability of the trustee or paying agent with respect thereto will cease, and to the extent permitted by law, the holder of such Note shall thereafter look only to the Company for any payment which such holder may be entitled to collect.

New York Law to Govern

The Indenture and the senior debt securities will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Consent to Service of Process and Submission to Jurisdiction

Under the Indenture, the Company will irrevocably designate Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., Attention: General Manager, with offices currently at 1251 Avenue of the Americas, 43rd Floor, New York, NY 10020 as its authorized agent for service of process in any legal action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Indenture or the senior debt securities brought in any federal or state court in the County of New York, and the Company irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of those courts.

Senior Debt Securities Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Whenever the applicable indenture provides for an action by, or the determination of, any of the rights of, or any distribution to, holders of debt securities, in the absence of any provision to the contrary, any amount in respect of any debt security denominated in a currency or currency unit other than U.S. dollars may be treated for purposes of taking any such action or distribution as the amount of U.S. dollars that could reasonably be exchanged for such non-U.S. dollar amount. This amount will be calculated as of a date that we specify to the paying agent or, if we fail to specify a date, on a date that the paying agent may determine.

Book-Entry; Delivery and Form

DTC

The senior debt securities will initially be issued to investors only in book-entry form. Each series of senior debt securities will initially be in the form of one or more fully registered Global Notes. The Global Notes will be issued and registered in the name of Cede & Co., acting as nominee for DTC, which will act as securities depositary for the senior debt securities. The Global Notes will initially be deposited with a custodian for DTC.

Any beneficial interest in one of the Global Notes that is transferred to an entity that takes delivery in the form of an interest in another Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be an interest in such Global Note and become an interest in the other Global Note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions, if any, and other procedures applicable to beneficial interests in such other Global Note for as long as it remains such an interest.

Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be limited to persons who have accounts with DTC (“participants”), or persons who hold interests through participants (including Euroclear and Clearstream). Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to interests of participants) and the records of participants (with respect to interests of persons other than participants). Unless and until senior debt securities in certificated form are issued, the only holder of the senior debt securities will be Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, or the nominee of a successor depositary.

DTC advises that it is a limited purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “Clearing Agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC holds securities for its participants and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. Indirect access to the DTC system is available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly (“indirect participants”).

Euroclear

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear participants, and between Euroclear participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear participants, among other things, with safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services. Euroclear participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations. Non-participants in the Euroclear system may hold and transfer book-entry interests in the senior debt securities

through accounts with a participant in the Euroclear system or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in the securities through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Investors electing to acquire, hold or transfer senior debt securities through an account with Euroclear or some other securities intermediary must follow the settlement procedures of such intermediary with respect to the settlement of secondary market transactions in senior debt securities. Euroclear will not monitor or enforce any transfer restrictions with respect to the senior debt securities. Investors that acquire, hold and transfer interests in the senior debt securities by book-entry through accounts with Euroclear or any other securities intermediary are subject to the laws and contractual provisions governing their relationship with their intermediary, as well as the laws and contractual provisions governing the relationship between such intermediary and each other intermediary, if any, standing between themselves and the individual senior debt securities.

Euroclear has advised that, under Belgian law, investors that are credited with securities on the records of Euroclear have a co-property right in the fungible pool of interests in securities on deposit with Euroclear in an amount equal to the amount of interests in securities credited to their accounts. In the event of the insolvency of Euroclear, Euroclear participants would have a right under Belgian law to the return of the amount and type of interests in securities credited to their accounts with Euroclear. If Euroclear did not have a sufficient amount of interests in securities on deposit of a particular type to cover the claims of all participants credited with such interests in securities on Euroclear's records, all participants having an amount of interests in securities of such type credited to their accounts with Euroclear would have the right under Belgian law to the return of their pro rata share of the amount of interests in securities actually on deposit. Under Belgian law, Euroclear is required to pass on the benefits of ownership in any interests in senior debt securities on deposit with it (such as dividends, voting rights and other entitlements) to any person credited with such interests in securities on its records.

Distributions with respect to the senior debt securities held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear participants in accordance with the Euroclear terms and conditions.

Clearstream

Clearstream advises that it is incorporated under the laws of Luxembourg and licensed as a bank and professional depositary. Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to its participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with the Euroclear operator to facilitate the settlement of trades between Clearstream and Euroclear. As a registered bank in Luxembourg, Clearstream is subject to regulation by the Luxembourg Commission for the Supervision of the Financial Sector. Clearstream customers are recognized financial institutions around the world, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. In the United States, Clearstream customers are limited to securities brokers and dealers and banks, and may include the underwriters of an offering of senior debt securities. Other institutions that maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream customer may obtain indirect access to Clearstream. Clearstream is an indirect participant in DTC.

Distributions with respect to senior debt securities held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream participants in accordance with its rules and procedures.

Transfers

Purchases of senior debt securities within the DTC system must be made by or through DTC participants, which will receive a credit for the senior debt securities on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual

purchaser of senior debt securities, a beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Note, is in turn to be recorded on the DTC participants' and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchases, but they are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transactions, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the DTC participants or indirect participants through which they purchased the senior debt securities. Transfers of ownership interests in the senior debt securities are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of DTC participants and indirect participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. Beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will not receive senior debt securities in certificated form representing their ownership interests in the senior debt securities unless use of the book-entry system for the senior debt securities is discontinued.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in same-day funds. Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the senior debt securities, cross-market transfers between persons holding, directly or indirectly through DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Euroclear or Clearstream participants, on the other, will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of the relevant European international clearing system by the relevant European depositary; however, those cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to the relevant European international clearing system by the counterparty in that system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (European time). The relevant European international clearing system will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to the relevant European depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving securities in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear and Clearstream participants may not deliver instructions directly to the European depositaries.

Because of time zone differences, credits of securities received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of a transaction with a person that does not hold the senior debt securities through Euroclear or Clearstream will be made during subsequent securities settlement processing and dated the business day following the DTC settlement date. Those credits or any transactions in those securities settled during that processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream participants on that business day. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of securities by or through a Euroclear participant or a Clearstream participant to a DTC participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date, but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Limitations on Responsibilities

DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream have no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. DTC's records reflect only the identity of the DTC participants to whose accounts those senior debt securities are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. Similarly, the records of Euroclear and Clearstream reflect only the identity of the Euroclear or Clearstream participants to whose accounts those senior debt securities are credited, which also may or may not be the beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note. DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream participants and indirect participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

DTC's Procedures for Notices, Voting and Payments

So long as DTC, or its nominee, is the registered owner or holder of a Global Note, DTC or that nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the senior debt securities represented by the Global Note for all purposes under the senior debt securities and the Indenture. No beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Note will be able to transfer that interest except in accordance with DTC's applicable procedures, in addition to those provided for under the Indenture.

The Company expects that DTC will take any action permitted to be taken by a securityholder, including the presentation of senior debt securities for exchange, only at the direction of one or more of its participants to whose account DTC's interests in the Global Notes are credited and only in respect of that portion of the aggregate, principal amount of senior debt securities as to which that participant or participants has or have given the direction.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to its participants, by those participants to its indirect participants, and by participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

The trustee will send any notices in respect of the senior debt securities held in book-entry form to Cede & Co.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor such other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the senior debt securities unless authorized by a participant in accordance with DTC's procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an omnibus proxy to the Company as soon as possible after the record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those participants to whose account the senior debt securities are credited on the record date.

Payment of principal of and interest on the senior debt securities held in book-entry form will be made to Cede & Co. or another nominee of DTC by the paying agent in immediately available funds. DTC's practice is to credit its participants' accounts on the relevant payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by DTC's participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners of interests in a Global Note will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, and will be the responsibility of those participants and indirect participants and not of DTC or the Company, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements that may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal of and interest on the senior debt securities or other amounts to DTC is the responsibility of the Company, disbursement of these payments to participants is the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of those payments to the beneficial owner of an interest in a Global Note is the responsibility of participants and indirect participants.

Although DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream are expected to follow the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in a Global Note among participants of DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. Neither the Company nor the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their respective operations.

Exchange of Global Notes for Certificated Notes

If DTC is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as a depositary for the Global Notes and a successor depositary is not appointed by the Company within 90 days, or if there shall have occurred and be continuing an acceleration event with respect to the senior debt securities, the Company will issue senior debt securities in certificated form in exchange for the Global Notes. The certificated senior debt securities delivered in exchange for beneficial interests in any Global Note will be registered in the names requested by or on behalf of DTC (in accordance with its customary procedures). Any such exchange shall be made free of charge to the beneficial owners of the Global Notes, except that a person receiving certificated senior debt securities must bear the cost of insurance, postage, transportation and other related costs in the event that such person does not take delivery of such certificated senior debt securities at the offices of the trustee or the paying agent. The senior debt securities are not issuable in bearer form. Except in the limited circumstances described above, owners of interests in the Global Notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of senior debt securities in certificated form.

Payment of principal and interest in respect of the certificated senior debt securities shall be payable at the office of agency of the Company in the City of New York which shall initially be the corporate trust office of the trustee, at 101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286, USA, or at the office of the paying agent (which shall initially be The Bank of New York Mellon, *provided* that, at the option of the Company, payment may be made by wire transfer or by mailing checks for such interest payable to or upon the written order of such holders at their last addresses as they appear on the registry books of the Company (in the case of registered securities) or at such other addresses as may be specified in the written orders of the holders; and *provided further* that, payments of any interest on certificated senior debt securities (other than at maturity) may be made by the paying agent, in the case of a registered holder of at least U.S.\$10,000,000 principal amount of senior debt securities, by electronic funds transfer of immediately available funds to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee, *provided* such registered holder so elects by giving written notice to the trustee designating such account, no later than 15 days immediately preceding the relevant date for payment (or such other date as the trustee may accept in its discretion). Unless such designation is revoked, any such designation made by such holder with respect to such senior debt securities shall remain in effect with respect to any future payments with respect to such senior debt securities payable to such holder.

So long as any senior debt securities are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, in the event that a Global Note representing such series of senior debt securities is exchanged for definitive senior debt securities, we will appoint and maintain a paying agent in Singapore, where the senior debt securities may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption. In addition, in the event that any of the Global Notes of such series is exchanged for definitive senior debt securities, announcement of such exchange shall be made by us or on our behalf through the SGX-ST and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive senior debt securities, including details of the paying agent in Singapore. If any senior debt securities are listed on any other securities exchange, such senior debt securities will be subject to any applicable rules of such securities exchange.

Registration, Transfer and Exchange of Senior Debt Securities

The trustee will maintain at its corporate trust office a register with respect to the senior debt securities. The name of the registered holder of each senior debt security will be recorded in the register. The Company, the trustee, the registrar and the paying agent may treat the person in whose name any senior debt security is registered as the absolute owner of the senior debt security for all purposes and none of them shall be affected by any notice to the contrary.

At the option of the securityholder, subject to the restrictions contained in the senior debt security and in the Indenture, the senior debt security may be transferred or exchanged for a like aggregate principal amount of senior debt securities of different authorized denominations, upon surrender for exchange or registration of transfer, at the corporate trust office of the trustee. Any senior debt security surrendered for exchange or presented for registration of transfer shall be duly endorsed, or be accompanied by a written instrument of transfer or other documentation in a form identified in the Indenture. Senior debt securities issued upon exchange or transfer shall be registered in the name of the securityholder requesting the exchange or, as the case may be, the designated transferee or transferees and delivered at the trustee's office, or mailed, at the request, risk and expense of, and to the address requested by, the designated transferee or transferees. No service charge, other than any cost of delivery not made by regular mail, shall be imposed for any transfer or exchange of senior debt securities, but the Company or the trustee may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any stamp duty, tax or governmental charge or insurance charge that may be imposed in connection with any transfer or exchange of senior debt securities.

Upon the transfer, exchange or replacement of certificated senior debt securities bearing the legend, the trustee will deliver only certificated senior debt securities bearing such legend unless the Company otherwise consents.

Trustee, Paying Agent, Registrar and Calculation Agent

The Bank of New York Mellon will initially act as trustee, paying agent and registrar for the senior debt securities, and as calculation agent with respect to the floating rate notes. The Company may change the paying agent, registrar or calculation agent without prior notice to the holders of the senior debt securities, and the Company or any of its subsidiaries may act as paying agent, registrar or calculation agent. The applicable prospectus supplement will name any such successor trustee, paying agent, registrar and, if applicable, calculation agent with respect to the series of senior debt securities being offered by such prospectus supplement.

The trustee is located at 101 Barclay Street, New York, NY 10286, United States of America.

Authenticating Agent

The Indenture will permit the trustee to appoint an authenticating agent or agents with respect to the senior debt securities issued under such indenture. Such authenticating agent will be authorized to act on behalf of the trustee to authenticate the senior debt securities, and senior debt securities authenticated by such authenticating agent will be entitled to the benefits of the Indenture and valid and obligatory for all purposes as if authenticated by the trustee. The trustee may change the authenticating agent at any time, as more fully described in the Indenture.

Minimum Board Lot Size on the SGX-ST

If any series of senior debt securities are listed on the SGX-ST, such senior debt securities are expected to be traded on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of \$200,000 for so long as such senior debt securities are listed on the SGX-ST.

TAXATION

The following summaries are not intended as a complete analysis of the tax consequences under Japanese or United States federal income tax law as a result of the purchase, ownership and sale of the senior debt securities by investors. Potential investors should consult with their own tax advisers on the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, sale, and other relevant circumstances concerning the senior debt securities, including specifically the applicable tax consequences under Japanese or United States federal income tax laws, the law of the jurisdiction of their country of residence (if relevant) and any tax treaty between Japan and their country of residence.

Japanese Taxation

The following is a general description of certain Japanese tax aspects of the senior debt securities and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax aspects of the senior debt securities. Prospective purchasers should note that, although the general tax information on Japanese taxation is described hereunder for convenience, the statements below are general in nature and not exhaustive. Prospective purchasers are advised to consult their own legal, tax, accountancy or other professional advisors in order to ascertain their particular circumstances regarding taxation.

The statements below are based on current tax laws and regulations in Japan and current tax treaties executed by Japan all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). Neither such statements nor any other statements in this document are to be regarded as advice on the tax position of any beneficial owner of the senior debt securities or any person purchasing, selling or otherwise dealing in the senior debt securities or any tax implication arising from the purchase, sale or other dealings in respect of the senior debt securities.

The Senior Debt Securities

The senior debt securities do not fall under the concept of so-called “taxable linked notes” as described in Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act, i.e., notes of which the amount of interest is to be calculated by reference to certain indexes (as prescribed by the Cabinet Order under the Special Taxation Measures Act) relating to the Company or a specially-related person of the Company.

Capital Gains, Stamp Tax and Other Similar Taxes, Inheritance and Gift Taxes

Gains derived from the sale of senior debt securities outside Japan by an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan are, in general, not subject to Japanese income tax or corporate tax.

No stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties will, under current Japanese law, be payable in Japan by holders of senior debt securities in connection with the issue of the senior debt securities, nor will such taxes be payable by holders of senior debt securities in connection with their transfer if such transfer takes place outside Japan.

Japanese inheritance tax or gift tax at progressive rates may be payable by an individual, wherever resident, who has acquired senior debt securities from another individual as legatee, heir or donee.

Representation by Investor upon Distribution of Senior Debt Securities

BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE SENIOR DEBT SECURITIES, A SECURITYHOLDER WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED THAT IT IS A PERSON WHO FALLS INTO THE CATEGORY OF (i) OR (ii) BELOW. The senior debt securities are not, as part of the distribution under the applicable underwriting agreement by the underwriters at any time, to be directly or indirectly offered or sold to, or for the

benefit of, any person other than a beneficial owner that is, (i) for Japanese tax purposes, neither (x) an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, nor (y) an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that in either case is a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below) or (ii) a Designated Financial Institution, except as specifically permitted under the Special Taxation Measures Act.

Payments of Interest and Redemption Gain on Senior Debt Securities

The following description of Japanese taxation (limited to national taxes) applies exclusively to interest on the senior debt securities and the redemption gain, meaning any difference between the acquisition price of the interest-bearing senior debt securities of the holder and the amount which the holder receives upon redemption of such interest-bearing senior debt securities (the “Redemption Gain”), where such senior debt securities are issued by the Company outside Japan and payable outside Japan. In addition, the following description assumes that only global notes are issued for the senior debt securities, and no definitive bonds and coupons that are independently traded are issued, in which case different tax consequences may apply. It is not intended to be exhaustive and prospective purchasers are recommended to consult their tax advisers as to their exact tax position.

1. Non-resident Investors

If the recipient of interest on the senior debt securities or of the Redemption Gain with respect to interest-bearing senior debt securities is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation for Japanese tax purposes, as described below, the Japanese tax consequences on such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation are significantly different depending upon whether such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation is a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below). Most importantly, if such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation is a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below), income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Company under Japanese tax law.

1.1. Interest

- (1) If the recipient of interest on the senior debt securities is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan or having a permanent establishment within Japan but where the receipt of the interest on the senior debt securities is not attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, no Japanese income tax or corporate tax is payable with respect to such interest whether by way of withholding or otherwise, if such recipient complies with certain requirements, *inter alia*:
 - (i) if the relevant senior debt securities are held through a Participant, the requirement to provide, at the time of entrusting a Participant with the custody of the relevant senior debt securities, the Interest Recipient Information, and to advise the Participant if such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation ceases to be so exempted (including the case where it became a specially-related person of the Company (as defined below)); and
 - (ii) if the relevant senior debt securities are not held by a Participant, the requirement to submit to the relevant Paying Agent a Written Application for Tax Exemption, together with certain documentary evidence.

Failure to comply with such requirements described above (including the case where the Interest Recipient Information is not duly communicated as required under the Act) will result in the withholding by the Company of income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest.

- (2) If the recipient of interest on the senior debt securities is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having a permanent establishment within Japan and the receipt of interest is

carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, such interest will not be subject to a 15.315% withholding tax by the Company, if the recipient provides the Interest Recipient Information or submits the Written Application for Tax Exemption as set out in paragraph 1.1(1) above. Failure to do so will result in the withholding by the Company of income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest. The amount of such interest will be aggregated with the recipient's other Japanese source income and will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate.

- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs 1.1(1) and (2) above, if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation mentioned above is a person who has a special relationship with the Company (that is, in general terms, a person who directly or indirectly controls or is directly or indirectly controlled by, or is under direct or indirect common control with, the Company) within the meaning prescribed by the Cabinet Order under Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (such person is referred to as a "specially-related person of the Company") as of the beginning of the fiscal year of the Company in which the relevant interest payment date falls, the exemption from Japanese withholding tax on interest mentioned above will not apply, and income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Company. If such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation has a permanent establishment within Japan, regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, collected otherwise by way of withholding, could apply to such interest under Japanese tax law.
- (4) If an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation (regardless of whether it is a specially-related person of the Company) is subject to Japanese withholding tax with respect to interest on the senior debt securities under Japanese tax law, a reduced rate of withholding tax or exemption from such withholding tax may be available under the relevant income tax treaty between Japan and the country of tax residence of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation. As of the date of this document, Japan has income tax treaties, conventions or agreements whereby the above-mentioned withholding tax rate is reduced, generally to 10% with, *inter alia*, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America. Under the tax treaties between Japan and the United Kingdom or Sweden, interest paid to qualified United Kingdom or Swedish residents is generally exempt from Japanese withholding tax. Japan and the United States of America or Germany have also signed an amendment to the existing tax treaty generally exempting interest from Japanese withholding tax; however, this amendment has not yet entered into force. Under the current income tax treaty between Japan and the United States of America, certain limited categories of qualified United States residents receiving interest on the senior debt securities may, subject to compliance with certain procedural requirements under Japanese law, be fully exempt from Japanese withholding tax for interest on the senior debt securities. Under the income tax treaties with France, Australia, the Netherlands and Switzerland, similar exemptions to those provided in the current income tax treaty between Japan and the United States of America will be available (provided that no exemption will apply to pension funds in the case of Australia). In order to enjoy such reduced rate of, or exemption from, Japanese withholding tax under any applicable income tax treaty, individual non-residents of Japan or non-Japanese corporations which are entitled, under any applicable income tax treaty, to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, Japanese withholding tax on payment of interest by the Company are required to submit an Application Form for Income Tax Convention regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax and Special Income Tax for Reconstruction on Interest (as well as any other required forms and documents) in advance through the Company to the relevant tax authority before payment of interest.
- (5) Under the Act, (a) if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that is a beneficial owner of the senior debt securities becomes a specially-related person of the Company, or an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation that is a specially-related person of the Company becomes a beneficial owner of the senior debt securities, and (b) if such senior debt securities are held through a Participant, then such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese

corporation should notify the Participant of such change in status by the immediately following interest payment date of the senior debt securities. As described in paragraph 1.1(3) above, as the status of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation as a specially-related person of the Company for Japanese withholding tax purposes is determined based on the status as of the beginning of the fiscal year of the Company in which the relevant interest payment date falls, such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation should, by such notification, identify and advise the Participant of the specific interest payment date on which Japanese withholding tax starts to apply with respect to such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation as being a specially-related person of the Company.

1.2. Redemption Gain

- (1) If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having no permanent establishment within Japan or having a permanent establishment within Japan but where the receipt of such Redemption Gain is not attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, no income tax or corporate tax is payable by way of withholding or otherwise with respect to such Redemption Gain.
- (2) If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation having a permanent establishment within Japan and the receipt of such Redemption Gain is attributable to the business of such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation carried on within Japan through such permanent establishment, such Redemption Gain will not be subject to any withholding tax but will be aggregated with the recipient's other Japanese source income which is subject to Japanese taxation and subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs 1.2(1) and (2) above, if an individual non-resident of Japan or a non-Japanese corporation mentioned above is a specially-related person of the Company as of the beginning of the fiscal year of the Company in which such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation acquired such senior debt securities, the Redemption Gain will not be subject to withholding tax but will be subject to regular income tax or corporate tax, as appropriate, under Japanese tax law, regardless of whether such individual non-resident of Japan or non-Japanese corporation has a permanent establishment within Japan, *provided* that exemption may be available under the relevant income tax treaty.

2. Resident Investors

If the recipient of interest on the senior debt securities is an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation for Japanese tax purposes, as described below, regardless of whether such recipient is a specially-related person of the Company, in addition to any applicable local tax, income tax will be withheld at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest, if such interest is paid to an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for (i) a Designated Financial Institution or (ii) a Public Corporation (as defined below) or a Specified Financial Institution (as defined below) to which such interest is paid through the Japanese Custodian (as defined below) in compliance with the requirement for tax exemption under Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of Special Taxation Measures Act.) In addition to the withholding tax consequences upon resident investors as explained in this section 2, resident investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding their regular income tax or corporate tax consequences other than by way of withholding, bearing in mind, especially for individual residents of Japan, the change to the taxation regime of senior debt securities that took effect on January 1, 2016.

2.1. Interest

- (1) If an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (other than a Specified Financial Institution (as defined below) or a Public Corporation (as defined below), who complies with the requirement as

referred to in paragraph 2.1(2) below) receives payments of interest on the senior debt securities through certain Japanese payment handling agents as defined in Article 2-2, Paragraph 2 of the Cabinet Order (each a “Japanese Payment Handling Agent”), income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Japanese Payment Handling Agent rather than by the Company. As the Company is not in a position to know in advance the recipient’s status, the recipient of interest falling within this category should inform the Company through a Paying Agent of its status in a timely manner. Failure to so inform may result in double withholding.

- (2) If the recipient of interest on the senior debt securities is a Japanese public corporation or a Japanese public-interest corporation designated by the relevant law (*kokyohojin tou*) (a “Public Corporation”) or a Japanese bank, a Japanese insurance company, a Japanese financial instruments business operator or other Japanese financial institution falling under certain categories prescribed by the relevant Cabinet Order under Article 3-3, Paragraph 6 of the Special Taxation Measures Act (each, a “Specified Financial Institution”) that keeps its senior debt securities deposited with, and receives the interest through, a Japanese Payment Handling Agent with custody of the senior debt securities (the “Japanese Custodian”) and such recipient submits through such Japanese Custodian to the competent tax authority the report prescribed by the Act, no withholding tax is levied on such interest. However, since the Company is not in a position to know in advance the recipient’s such tax exemption status, the recipient of interest falling within this category should inform the Company through a Paying Agent of its status in a timely manner. Failure to so notify the Company may result in the withholding by the Company of a 15.315% income tax.
- (3) If an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation (except for a Designated Financial Institution which complies with the requirements described in paragraph 2.1(4) below) receives interest on the senior debt securities not through a Japanese Payment Handling Agent, income tax at the rate of 15.315% of the amount of such interest will be withheld by the Company.
- (4) If a Japanese bank, Japanese insurance company, Japanese financial instruments business operator or a Designated Financial Institution receives interest on the senior debt securities not through a Japanese Payment Handling Agent and such recipient complies with the requirement, *inter alia*, to provide the Interest Recipient Information or to submit the Written Application for Tax Exemption as referred to in paragraph 1.1(1) above, no withholding tax will be imposed.

2.2. Redemption Gain

If the recipient of the Redemption Gain is an individual resident of Japan or a Japanese corporation, such Redemption Gain will not be subject to any withholding tax.

3. Special Additional Tax for Reconstruction From the Great East Japan Earthquake

Due to the imposition of a special additional withholding tax of 0.315% (or 2.1% of 15%) to secure funds for reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake, the withholding tax rate has been effectively increased to 15.315% during the period beginning on January 1, 2013 and ending on December 31, 2037. There will also be certain special additional tax imposed upon regular income tax due other than by way of withholding for individual non-residents of Japan, as referred to in the foregoing descriptions, for a certain period.

U.S. Taxation

The following sets forth the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of senior debt securities. Except as provided in “—Potential FATCA Withholding After 2018” below, this discussion applies only to U.S. holders, as defined below. This summary is based upon U.S. federal income tax laws, including the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury Regulations under the Code, published rulings and court decisions, and upon the Convention between the United States of America and Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and

the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income, or the Tax Convention. All of the preceding authorities are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, which may result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. We have not requested, and will not request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, with respect to any of the U.S. federal income tax consequences described below. As a result, there can be no assurance that the IRS or a court considering these issues will not disagree with or challenge any of the conclusions we have reached and describe below.

The following summary is not a complete analysis or description of all potential U.S. federal income tax consequences to a particular U.S. holder. It does not address all U.S. federal income tax considerations that might be relevant to all categories of potential purchasers, certain of which (such as banks or other financial institutions, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, insurance companies, dealers or traders in securities, tax-exempt entities, non-U.S. persons, persons holding senior debt securities as part of a “straddle,” “hedge,” conversion or other integrated transaction, holders whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar, partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes or persons holding senior debt securities through a partnership or other pass through entity, U.S. expatriates, and holders liable for alternative minimum tax) are subject to special tax treatment. This summary does not address estate and gift tax consequences or any non-U.S., state or local tax consequences of owning our senior debt securities. In addition, this summary applies only to investors that acquire any series of senior debt securities at their issue price and without original issue discount (other than de minimis original issue discount). This summary assumes that investors will hold our senior debt securities as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. The applicable prospectus supplement may address additional U.S. federal income tax consequences related to a particular series of senior debt securities.

As used herein, a “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of a senior debt security that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any of the following:

- an individual who is a citizen or a resident alien of the United States as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and with respect to which one or more U.S. persons has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds our senior debt securities, the tax treatment of a partner in or owner of the partnership or pass-through entity will generally depend upon the status of the partner or owner and the activities of the entity. A partner in or owner of a partnership or other pass-through entity that is considering holding our senior debt securities should consult its own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of our senior debt securities.

The following discussion is for general information only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any holder or prospective holder of our senior debt securities, and no opinion or representation with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences to any such holder or prospective holder is given.

U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the application of the following rules to their particular situations, as well as the estate and gift tax consequences and the tax consequences to them under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

Certain Additional Amounts. As described above under “Description of the Senior Debt Securities—Payment of Additional Amounts,” we may be obligated to pay amounts in excess of the stated interest or principal on the senior debt securities in certain circumstances. These potential payments may implicate the provisions of Treasury Regulations relating to “contingent payment debt instruments.” According to the applicable Treasury Regulations, certain contingencies will not cause a debt instrument to be treated as a contingent payment debt instrument if such contingencies, as of the date of issuance, are remote or incidental. We intend to take the position that the payment of additional amounts is remote, and do not intend to treat the senior debt securities as contingent payment debt instruments. Our position that such contingency is remote is binding on a holder of the senior debt securities unless such holder discloses its contrary position in the manner required by applicable Treasury Regulations. Our position is not, however, binding on the IRS, and if the IRS were successfully to challenge this position, a holder might be required to accrue interest income at a rate higher than the stated interest rate on the senior debt securities, and to treat as ordinary interest income any gain realized on the taxable disposition of a senior debt security. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the senior debt securities will not be treated as contingent payment debt instruments. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the possible application of the contingent payment debt instrument rules to the senior debt securities.

Payments of Stated Interest. Qualified stated interest, or QSI, paid on our senior debt securities will generally be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued, in accordance with such U.S. holder’s regular method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, interest on a fixed rate Note is treated as QSI if it is payable at a single fixed rate and is unconditionally payable in cash or in property (other than our own debt instruments) at least annually. In addition, interest on a variable rate debt instrument is treated as QSI if (1) the issue price of the debt instrument does not exceed the original stated principal amount by more than a specified *de minimis* amount, (2) the debt instrument does not provide for any principal payments that are contingent, (3) the interest compounds or is payable at least annually at current values of (a) one or more qualified floating rates, (b) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (c) a single objective rate, or (d) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a “qualified inverse floating rate”, and (4) the interest is unconditionally payable in cash or in property (other than our own debt instruments) at least annually. We expect interest on each of our senior debt securities to be unconditionally payable in cash at least annually and either payable at a single fixed rate (on our fixed rate senior debt securities) or payable at a qualified floating rate on senior debt securities that meet the other requirements set out above, and therefore, in each case, to be treated as QSI.

In addition to QSI on our senior debt securities, a U.S. holder will be required to include in income any additional amounts and any tax withheld from QSI payments notwithstanding that such withheld tax is not in fact received by such U.S. holder. With respect to any tax withheld under Japanese law, a U.S. holder may be entitled to deduct or credit tax withheld at the rate under the Tax Convention, or such other rate as may be applicable, subject to applicable limitations in the Code, including that the choice to deduct foreign taxes must apply to all of the U.S. holder’s foreign taxes for a particular year. For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, QSI, including Japanese taxes withheld therefrom, if any, and additional amounts paid on our senior debt securities, will be income from sources outside the United States and will, with certain limitations, be treated as “passive category income” or, in the case of certain U.S. holders, “general category income.” U.S. holders will generally be denied a foreign tax credit for foreign taxes imposed with respect to the senior debt securities where such holder does not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which such holder is not protected from risk of loss. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

Sale, Exchange, Retirement or Other Taxable Disposition. A U.S. holder’s tax basis in a senior debt security will, in general, be such holder’s cost for that senior debt security. A U.S. holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss on the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of our senior debt securities in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized from such sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition, other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxed as ordinary

income to the extent not previously included in income, and the U.S. holder's tax basis in such senior debt securities. Such gain or loss will be long term capital gain or loss if the holding period for our senior debt securities exceeds one year at the time of disposition. Long term capital gain of non-corporate U.S. holders (including individuals) is eligible for reduced rates of taxation. The ability to deduct capital losses is subject to limitations. For purposes of determining a U.S. holder's allowable foreign tax credit, gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder, will generally be U.S. source income or loss. Special rules apply in determining the source of other types of loss such as loss attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, and U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the treatment of such items in their particular situations.

Additional Tax on Passive Income. Certain U.S. holders that are individuals, trusts, or estates will be required to pay a 3.8% tax on, among other things, interest and capital gain from the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of our senior debt securities. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of this tax to their ownership of our senior debt securities.

Information with Respect to Specified Foreign Financial Assets. Certain U.S. holders are required to report information relating to an interest in our senior debt securities, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for senior debt securities held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions), by attaching a completed IRS Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets, with their tax return for each year in which they hold an interest in our senior debt securities. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding information reporting requirements relating to their ownership of our senior debt securities.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Proceeds from the sale, exchange, retirement or other taxable disposition of our senior debt securities, or payments of interest on our senior debt securities, generally will be subject to information reporting requirements. Those proceeds or interest payments may also be subject to backup withholding unless the U.S. holder:

- is an exempt recipient, and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or
- provides a correct taxpayer identification number on a properly completed IRS Form W-9 certifying that the U.S. holder is not subject to backup withholding and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under these rules will be creditable against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability or refundable to the extent that it exceeds such liability if the U.S. holder timely provides the required information to the IRS. If a U.S. holder is required to and does not provide a correct taxpayer identification number, the U.S. holder may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. All U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors as to their qualification for the exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining such an exemption, if available.

Potential FATCA Withholding After 2018. To prevent U.S. tax evasion by U.S. taxpayers, Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, such sections commonly referred to as FATCA, encourage foreign financial institutions to report information about their U.S. account holders (including holders of certain equity or debt interests) to the IRS. Foreign financial institutions that fail to comply with the withholding and reporting requirements of FATCA and certain account holders that do not provide sufficient information under the requirements of FATCA will be subject to a 30% withholding tax on certain payments they receive, including "foreign passthru payments." Because we are treated as a foreign financial institution for purposes of FATCA, such withholding may be imposed on payments on the senior debt securities (to the extent such payments are considered foreign passthru payments) to any foreign financial institution (including an intermediary through which a holder may hold senior debt securities) that fails to comply with FATCA or any other investor that does not provide information sufficient to establish that the investor is not subject to withholding under FATCA, unless such foreign financial institution or investor is otherwise exempt from FATCA.

The term “foreign passthru payment” is not currently defined in U.S. Treasury Regulations. Withholding on foreign passthru payments will not be required with respect to payments made before January 1, 2019, and is not applicable to debt obligations that are issued before (and not materially modified after) the date that is six months after the date on which final U.S. Treasury Regulations defining the term “foreign passthru payments” are published. In addition, the United States has entered into intergovernmental agreements, or IGAs, with certain non-United States jurisdictions (including Japan) that will modify the FATCA withholding regime described above. It is not yet clear how the IGAs will address foreign passthru payments and whether such IGAs may relieve foreign financial institutions of any obligation to withhold on foreign passthru payments.

As discussed above, because the term “foreign passthru payment” is not defined in U.S. Treasury Regulations, the future application of FATCA withholding tax on foreign passthru payments to holders of senior debt securities is uncertain. If a holder of senior debt securities is subject to withholding, there will be no additional amounts payable by way of compensation to the holder of debt securities for the deducted and withheld amount.

Holders of senior debt securities should consult their own tax advisors regarding FATCA in light of their particular situation.

We urge U.S. holders to consult their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal, state and local and other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of our senior debt securities.

CERTAIN ERISA AND SIMILAR CONSIDERATIONS

The U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or ERISA, imposes certain requirements on “employee benefit plans” (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) which are subject to Title I of ERISA, including entities such as collective investment funds and separate accounts whose underlying assets are deemed to include the assets of such plans, or collectively, ERISA Plans, and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to ERISA Plans. Investments by ERISA Plans are subject to, among other requirements, ERISA’s general fiduciary requirements, including the requirement of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that an ERISA Plan’s investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the ERISA Plan. The prudence of a particular investment must be determined by the responsible fiduciary of an ERISA Plan by taking into account the ERISA Plan’s particular circumstances and all of the facts and circumstances of the investment including, but not limited to, the matters discussed above under “*Risk Factors*” and the fact that in the future there may be no market in which such fiduciary will be able to sell or otherwise dispose of the senior debt securities.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of an ERISA Plan (as well as those plans that are not subject to ERISA but which are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, such as individual retirement accounts, or together with ERISA Plans, Plans) and certain persons (referred to as “parties in interest” or “disqualified persons”) having certain relationships to such Plans, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is applicable to the transaction. A party in interest or disqualified person who engages in a prohibited transaction may be subject to excise taxes and other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and/or Section 4975 of the Code. In addition, a fiduciary of the Plan who engaged in such non-exempt prohibited transaction may be subject to penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code.

Prohibited transactions within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code may arise if senior debt securities are acquired with the assets of a Plan with respect to which the Company, the initial purchasers, the trustee, or any of their respective affiliates, is a party in interest or disqualified person. Certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code may be applicable, however, depending in part on the type of Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire a senior debt security and the circumstances under which such decision is made. Included among these exemptions are Prohibited Transaction Class Exemption, or PTCE, 91-38 (relating to investments by bank collective investment funds), PTCE 84-14 (relating to transactions effected by a “qualified professional asset manager”), PTCE 90-1 (relating to investments by insurance company pooled separate accounts), PTCE 95-60 (relating to investments by insurance company general accounts), and PTCE 96-23 (relating to transactions effected by in-house asset managers). There is also a statutory exemption that may be available under Section 408(b)(17) of ERISA and Section 4975(d)(20) of the Code for transactions with a person who is a party in interest or disqualified person with respect to a Plan investing in the senior debt securities for adequate consideration, *provided* such person (i) is not the fiduciary with respect to the Plan’s assets used to acquire the senior debt securities or an affiliate of such fiduciary and (ii) such person is a party in interest or disqualified person solely by reason of (x) being a service provider to the Plan or (y) having a specified relationship to such service provider. Adequate consideration, in the case of a security for which there is not a generally recognized market, means fair market value as determined in good faith by the Plan fiduciary in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the U.S. Department of Labor. There can be no assurance that any of these exemptions or any other administrative or statutory exemption will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving the senior debt securities.

Any insurance company proposing to invest assets of its general account in senior debt securities should consider the extent to which such investment would be subject to the requirements of Title I of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code in light of the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. v. Harris Trust and Savings Bank*, 510 U.S. 86 (1993) and Section 401(c) of ERISA. Such an insurance company should consider (i) the exemptive relief granted by the U.S. Department of Labor for transactions

involving insurance company general accounts in PTCE 95-60 and (ii) if such exemptive relief is not available, whether its acquisition of senior debt securities will not require an exemption because the assets used for such acquisition are not subject to Title I of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code. The final regulations provide guidance on which assets held by an insurance company constitute “plan assets” for purposes of the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code.

Governmental plans, certain church plans and non-U.S. plans, while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of Title I of ERISA or the provisions of Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to state, local, other federal laws or non-U.S. laws that are substantially similar to the foregoing provisions of ERISA and the Code, or Similar Laws.

By its acquisition of the senior debt securities (or any interest therein), each purchaser and subsequent transferee thereof will be deemed to have represented and warranted, on each day from the date on which such purchaser or transferee, as applicable, acquires its interest in such senior debt securities through and including the date on which such purchaser or transferee, as applicable, disposes of its interest in such senior debt securities, either that (a) it is neither a Plan (including, without limitation, an entity the underlying assets of which include “plan assets” by reason of a Plan’s investment in the entity or otherwise), nor a governmental, church, non-U.S. or other plan that is subject to any Similar Law or (b) its acquisition, holding and disposition of a senior debt security (or any interest therein) will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of a governmental, church, non-U.S. or other plan, a non-exempt violation under any Similar Law).

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all inclusive. Due to the complexity of these rules and the penalties that may be imposed upon persons involved in non-exempt prohibited transactions, it is particularly important that fiduciaries, or other persons considering purchasing the senior debt securities on behalf of, or with the assets of, any Plan, consult with their counsel regarding the potential applicability of ERISA, Section 4975 of the Code and any Similar Laws to such investment and whether an exemption would be applicable to the purchase and holding of the senior debt securities.

Each purchaser and holder of a senior debt security will have exclusive responsibility for ensuring that its purchase and holding of the senior debt security does not violate the fiduciary or prohibited transaction rules of ERISA or the Code or the provisions of any applicable Similar Law. Nothing herein shall be construed as a representation that an investment in the senior debt securities would meet any or all of the relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by, or is appropriate for, Plans generally or any particular Plan.

UNDERWRITING (CONFLICTS OF INTEREST)

General

We may sell senior debt securities:

- to or through underwriting syndicates represented by managing underwriters;
- through one or more underwriters without a syndicate for them to offer and sell to the public;
- through dealers or agents; and
- to investors directly.

Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of any series of the senior debt securities will be named in the prospectus supplement.

The prospectus supplement for each series of senior debt securities will describe:

- a description of the transaction and senior debt securities to be offered;
- the terms of the offering of these senior debt securities, including the name or names of any agent or agents or the name or names of any underwriter or underwriters;
- the offering price or purchase price of the senior debt securities and the use of proceeds from the sale;
- any discounts and commissions to be allowed or paid to any agents or underwriters and all other items constituting underwriting compensation;
- any securities exchanges on which the senior debt securities may be listed;
- any discounts and commissions to be allowed or paid to dealers; and
- other specific terms of the particular offering or sale.

If underwriters are used in the sale, we will execute an underwriting agreement with those underwriters relating to the senior debt securities that we will offer. Unless otherwise set forth in the prospectus supplement, the obligations of the underwriters to purchase these senior debt securities will be subject to conditions. The underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of these senior debt securities if any are purchased by them.

The senior debt securities subject to the underwriting agreement will be acquired by the underwriters for their own account and may be resold by them from time to time in one or more transactions, including negotiated transactions, at a fixed public offering price or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. Underwriters may be deemed to have received compensation from us in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions and may also receive commissions from the purchasers of these senior debt securities for whom they may act as agent. Underwriters may sell these senior debt securities to or through dealers. These dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agent. Any initial public offering price and any discounts or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to dealers may be changed from time to time.

We may authorize underwriters to solicit offers by institutions to purchase from us the senior debt securities subject to the underwriting agreement, at the public offering price stated in the prospectus supplement under delayed delivery contracts providing for payment and delivery on a specified date in the future. If we sell senior debt securities under these delayed delivery contracts, the prospectus supplement will state that as well as the conditions to which these delayed delivery contracts will be subject and the commissions payable for that solicitation.

In connection with underwritten offerings of the senior debt securities offered by this prospectus and in accordance with applicable law and industry practice, underwriters may over-allot or effect transactions that stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the senior debt securities offered by this prospectus at levels above those that might otherwise prevail in the open market, including by entering stabilizing bids, effecting syndicate covering transactions or imposing penalty bids, each of which is described below.

- A stabilizing bid means the placing of any bid, or the effecting of any purchase, for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of a security.
- A syndicate covering transaction means the placing of any bid on behalf of the underwriting syndicate or the effecting of any purchase to reduce a short position created in connection with the offering.
- A penalty bid means an arrangement that permits the managing underwriter to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member in connection with the offering when offered senior debt securities originally sold by the syndicate member are purchased in a syndicate covering transaction.

These transactions may be effected on an exchange or automated quotation system, if the senior debt securities are listed on that exchange or admitted for trading on that automated quotation system, or in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. Underwriters are not required to engage in any of these activities or to continue these activities if commenced.

Senior debt securities may be sold directly by us to one or more institutional purchasers, or through agents designated by us from time to time, at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed, or at varying prices determined at the time of sale. Any agent involved in the offer or sale of the senior debt securities in respect of which this prospectus is delivered will be named, and any commissions payable by us to the agent will be set forth, in the prospectus supplement relating to that offering. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable prospectus supplement, any agent will be acting on a best efforts basis for the period of its appointment.

Underwriters, dealers and agents may be entitled, under agreements with us, to indemnification by us relating to material misstatements or omissions. Underwriters, dealers and agents may be customers of, engage in transactions with, or perform services for, us and our subsidiaries or affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

Each series of senior debt securities offered by this prospectus will be a new issue of senior debt securities and will have no established trading market. Any underwriters to whom offered senior debt securities are sold for public offering and sale may make a market in the offered senior debt securities, but the underwriters will not be obligated to do so and may discontinue any market making at any time without notice. The senior debt securities offered by this prospectus may or may not be listed on a national securities exchange. No assurance can be given that there will be a market for any senior debt securities offered by this prospectus.

Conflicts of Interest

If Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (USA), Inc., or any other broker-dealer for which a conflict of interest exists within the meaning of Rule 5121 of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority's rules or any successor provisions, or Rule 5121, participates in the distribution of our senior debt securities, we will conduct the offering in accordance with the applicable requirements of Rule 5121.

LEGAL MATTERS

Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP, our U.S. counsel, will pass for us upon certain matters under U.S. federal law and New York law. The address of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP is Fukoku Seimei Building 2F, 2-2, Uchisaiwaicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0011, Japan. Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu, our Japanese counsel, will pass upon certain matters under Japanese laws. The address of Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu is JP Tower, 7-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-7036, Japan. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP will pass upon certain matters under U.S. federal law and New York law for the underwriters. The address of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP is Ark Hills Sengokuyama Mori Tower 41F, 9-10, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0032, Japan.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The consolidated financial statements incorporated in this prospectus by reference from our annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2015, and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their reports, which are incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements have been so incorporated in reliance upon the reports of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing. The address of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC is Shinagawa Intercity, 2-15-3 Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-6221, Japan.

WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

We file reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any document filed with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. Documents filed with the SEC are also available to the public on the SEC's internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

This prospectus is part of a registration statement on Form F-3 that we filed with the SEC. The registration statement, including the attached exhibits, contains additional relevant information about us and the securities that may be offered from time to time.

INCORPORATION OF DOCUMENTS BY REFERENCE

The SEC allows us to "incorporate by reference" in this prospectus some or all of the documents we file with the SEC. This means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information in a document that is incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this prospectus. We incorporate by reference in this prospectus the following documents or information we have filed with the SEC:

- our annual report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015, filed on July 27, 2015,
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to revisions to our previously announced regulatory capital ratios, dated January 20, 2016,
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our unaudited U.S. GAAP financial condition and results of operations as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2015, dated January 29, 2016, and
- our current report on Form 6-K relating to our unaudited financial information under Japanese GAAP as of and for the nine months ended December 31, 2015, dated February 1, 2016.

In addition, we incorporate by reference in this prospectus all subsequent annual reports filed on Form 20-F and any future filings made with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act and certain reports on Form 6-K, which we furnish to the SEC, if they state that they are incorporated by reference in this prospectus, after the date of this prospectus until the offering contemplated in this prospectus is completed. Reports on Form 6-K we may furnish to the SEC after the date of this prospectus (or portions thereof) are incorporated by reference in this prospectus only to the extent that the report expressly states that it is (or such portions are) incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this prospectus or in any subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference in this prospectus modifies or supersedes that statement. The modifying or superseding statement need not state that it has modified or superseded a prior statement or include any other information set forth in the document that it modifies or supersedes. The making of a modifying or superseding statement shall not be deemed an admission for any purposes that the modified or superseded statement, when made, constituted a misrepresentation, an untrue statement of a material fact or an omission to state a material fact that is required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances in which it was made. Any statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

We will provide you without charge upon written or oral request a copy of any of the documents that are incorporated by reference in this prospectus. If you would like us to provide you with any of these documents, please contact us at the following address or telephone number: 7-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8330, Japan, Attention: Public Relations Office (telephone: 81-3-3240-8111).

LIMITATIONS ON ENFORCEMENT OF U.S. LAWS

MUFG is a joint stock company incorporated in Japan. All of our directors and corporate executive officers, and certain experts named in this prospectus, are residents of countries other than the United States. As a result, you should note that it may be difficult or impossible to serve legal process on us or our directors and corporate executive officers, or to force us or them to appear in a U.S. court. Our legal counsel in Japan, Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu, has advised us that there is doubt as to the enforceability in Japan, in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of U.S. courts, of civil liabilities based solely on U.S. securities laws. A Japanese court may refuse to allow an original action based on U.S. securities laws. Our legal counsel has further advised that the United States and Japan do not currently have a treaty providing for reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments, other than arbitration awards, in civil and commercial matters. Therefore, if you obtain a civil judgment by a U.S. court, you will not necessarily be able to enforce it in Japan.

ANNEX A

UNAUDITED REVERSE RECONCILIATION OF SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We incorporate by reference in this prospectus certain quarterly financial information prepared in accordance with Japanese GAAP. The basis of the consolidated audited financial information incorporated by reference in this prospectus, which is presented under U.S. GAAP, is significantly different from Japanese GAAP in certain respects. We present below a reverse reconciliation from U.S. GAAP to Japanese GAAP of total equity as of March 31, 2015 and net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015.

	As of March 31, 2015 (in millions)
Total equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP	¥15,281,341
Differences arising from different accounting for:	
1. Investment securities	(112,272)
2. Loans	142,949
3. Allowance for credit losses	198,211
4. Fixed assets	416,733
5. Pension liability	(4,879)
6. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	185,939
7. Compensated absences	39,332
8. Long-term debt	(67,005)
9. Consolidation	1,314,356
10. Goodwill	(120,116)
11. Intangible assets	(160,862)
12. Investments in equity method investees	484,200
Other	(275,024)
Deferred income tax effects, when applicable	(35,370)
Net assets in accordance with Japanese GAAP	<u>¥17,287,533</u>
	For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015 (in millions)
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests in accordance with U.S. GAAP	¥ 1,596,636
Differences arising from different accounting for:	
1. Investment securities	(561,237)
2. Loans	5,577
3. Allowance for credit losses	(76,979)
4. Fixed assets	(11,058)
5. Pension liability	(14,132)
6. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities	(54,778)
7. Compensated absences	211
8. Long-term debt	1,900
9. Consolidation	15,240
10. Goodwill	(14,355)
11. Intangible assets	23,518
12. Investments in equity method investees	(23,282)
Other	61,913
Deferred income tax effects, when applicable	197,796
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests in accordance with Japanese GAAP ..	<u>¥ 1,146,970</u>

Explanation of Differences between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP

Major factors which explain the differences shown in the above table are as follows:

1. Investment securities

The cost basis of certain securities is different under Japanese GAAP and U.S. GAAP due primarily to the following:

- On October 1, 2005, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (“MTFG”) merged with UFJ Holdings, Inc. (“UFJ Holdings”), with MTFG being the surviving entity, and was renamed “Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.” Under U.S. GAAP, in accordance with the guidance on accounting for business combinations, the assets and liabilities of companies acquired in purchase transactions are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Therefore, the new cost basis of investment securities, including available-for-sale and other investment securities, of UFJ Holdings was established and they were recognized at fair value as of October 1, 2005. Under Japanese GAAP, which was effective as of October 1, 2005, the new cost basis was not established for certain investment securities and they were carried over at their historical cost basis.
- Under U.S. GAAP, other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in earnings for a debt security if an entity has intent to sell such a debt security or if it is more likely than not the entity will be required to sell such a debt security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If not, the credit component of other-than-temporary impairment on the debt security is recognized in earnings, but the noncredit component is recognized in other comprehensive income. For marketable equity securities, other-than-temporary impairment is recognized in earnings when a decline in fair value below the cost is deemed other than temporary. In determining whether a decline in fair value is other-than-temporary, in addition to the ability and positive intent to hold the investments for a period sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value, factors such as the extent of decline in fair value below cost and the length of time that the decline has continued are considered. For marketable equity securities, if a decline in fair value exceeds 20% or a decline in fair value has continued for six months or more, such decline is generally deemed as other-than-temporary. The financial condition and near-term prospects of issuers are also considered, primarily based on the credit standing of the issuers as determined by the credit rating system. These are more strict criteria than Japanese GAAP, although recognition of impairment losses of investment securities is also required under Japanese GAAP when a decline in the market value below the cost is substantial, based on the extent of decline in market value and the credit standing of the issuers.
- Exchanges of investments as part of business combinations have been accounted for at cost under Japanese GAAP, while U.S. GAAP requires accounting for the transactions at fair value when investments in acquired companies are exchanged for surviving companies in accordance with the guidance on accounting for nonmonetary exchange of cost-method investments.
- Under Japanese GAAP, a portion of changes in the fair value of foreign securities held by BTMU and MUTB which are resulted from changes other than in foreign exchange rates are recognized in other comprehensive income, while under U.S. GAAP, such changes are recognized in earnings since the fair value option was elected on these securities in accordance with the guidance on accounting for fair value options for financial assets and financial liabilities.

2. Loans

Under U.S. GAAP, loan origination fees, net of certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized over the contractual life of the loans, while under Japanese GAAP, they are primarily expensed at the time of origination.

3. Allowance for credit losses

Under U.S. GAAP, the credit loss allowance for impaired loans is calculated primarily based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent, in accordance with the guidance on accounting by creditors for the impairment of a loan. Under Japanese GAAP, an allowance is provided for certain types of impaired loans based on historical loss experience. This difference between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP generally results in a larger amount of allowance for credit losses under U.S. GAAP.

4. Fixed assets

The differences between Japanese GAAP and U.S. GAAP principally consist of (1) Premises and equipment, and (2) Land revaluation.

(1) Premises and equipment

Under U.S. GAAP, the cost of a nonmonetary asset acquired in exchange for another nonmonetary asset is booked at the fair value of the asset surrendered or that of the asset received, and a gain or loss is recognized on the exchange, unless the exchange is not essentially the culmination of an earning process in accordance with the guidance on accounting for nonmonetary transactions. Under Japanese GAAP, the cost of the asset surrendered is assigned to the newly acquired asset in certain types of exchange transactions, resulting in no gain or loss on the nonmonetary exchange.

(2) Land revaluation

Under Japanese GAAP, land used for business operations of domestic subsidiaries was revalued as of March 31, 1998 for Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, as of March 31, 2002 for The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation and as of December 31, 2001 for other domestic subsidiaries of MTG with the corresponding impact recorded directly in equity as well as related deferred tax assets/liabilities, pursuant to the Law concerning Revaluation of Land. U.S. GAAP does not allow revaluation of operating assets and requires land to be recorded at cost. Accordingly, land held on the revaluation dates are recorded at different values.

5. Pension liability

Under both U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP, the funded status of defined benefit plans is recognized as assets or liabilities in a consolidated balance sheet, and actuarial gains or losses and prior service costs or benefits that have not yet been recognized through earnings as net periodic benefit cost are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax, until they are amortized as a component of net periodic benefit cost. Actuarial gains or losses are amortized based on corridor approach under U.S. GAAP, while they are amortized over a specified number of years under Japanese GAAP.

6. Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

MUFG utilizes derivatives to manage its exposures to fluctuations in market factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates arising from mismatches in the risk profiles of assets and liabilities. Under U.S. GAAP, most derivatives used by MUFG are accounted for as trading assets or liabilities because they do not qualify for hedge accounting under the criteria prescribed in the guidance on accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities. Japanese GAAP permits hedge accounting for certain derivative hedging activities, including portfolio hedges, using less restrictive hedging criteria.

In addition, bifurcation requirements are different between U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP. Certain embedded derivatives deemed as "clearly and closely related" to the host contracts under U.S. GAAP are bifurcated from their host contracts under Japanese GAAP when such embedded derivatives are processed separately from the host contracts for internal management purposes.

7. Compensated absences

Under U.S. GAAP, in accordance with the guidance on accounting for compensated absences, an employer is required to accrue a liability for employees' rights to receive compensation for future absences such as unused vacations and holidays when certain conditions are met (for example, unexpired vacation benefits that employees have earned but have not yet taken). Under Japanese GAAP, employers are not required to recognize liabilities for such short-term employee benefits.

8. Long-term debt

Under U.S. GAAP, in accordance with the guidance on accounting business combinations, the new cost basis of long-term debt of UFJ Holdings was established and it was recognized at fair value as of October 1, 2005. As part of the new cost basis, amortization of premiums and discounts of the long-term debt are adjusted over the remaining contractual maturity. Under Japanese GAAP, which was effective as of October 1, 2005, the new cost basis was not established and the long-term debt recorded at its historical cost basis.

9. Consolidation

The scope of consolidation is different under U.S. GAAP and Japanese GAAP primarily because, under U.S. GAAP, the primary beneficiary must consolidate variable interest entities based on variable interests, which resulted in additional consolidation of certain variable interest entities. Japanese GAAP does not have a concept of variable interest entities.

On the other hand, certain variable interest entities including funding vehicles, which are consolidated under Japanese GAAP due to the majority ownership of the voting rights, are not consolidated under U.S. GAAP because MUFG and its consolidated subsidiaries are not their primary beneficiaries.

The breakdown of the impact of the difference on total equity is as follows.

	Consolidation under U.S. GAAP	Deconsolidation under U.S. GAAP (in millions)	Total
Investment securities	¥ 1,801,013	¥ (249,551)	¥ 1,551,462
Loans	(2,775,453)	785,704	(1,989,749)
Trading account assets	(2,240,629)	1,090	(2,239,539)
Short-term borrowings	2,931,669	(13,740)	2,917,929
Long-term debt	(12,879)	1,113,480	1,100,601
Others	154,171	(180,519)	(26,348)
Total	¥ (142,108)	¥ 1,456,464	¥ 1,314,356

The breakdown of the impact of the difference on net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests is as follows.

	Consolidation under U.S. GAAP	Deconsolidation under U.S. GAAP (in millions)	Total
Investment securities	¥ 53,386	¥ (15,160)	¥ 38,226
Loans	(25,905)	149,603	123,698
Trading account assets	(122,904)	(2,597)	(125,501)
Short-term borrowings	5,683	(219)	5,464
Long-term debt	3,413	72,307	75,720
Others	15,738	(118,105)	(102,367)
Total	¥ (70,589)	¥ 85,829	¥ 15,240

10. Goodwill

Under U.S. GAAP, in accordance with the guidance on accounting for business combinations, identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in an acquiree are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is the excess of the fair value of noncontrolling interest and consideration transferred, over the fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to an annual impairment test at the reporting unit level, and also reviewed more frequently if events or changes in circumstance indicate that the goodwill might be impaired. Under Japanese GAAP, goodwill is the difference between the purchase price consideration and the acquirer's share of fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is amortized by straight-line method over the estimated period not exceeding 20 years, and an impairment test is required only if indication of impairment is identified.

In addition, the acquisition of UFJ Holdings has been accounted for by a method similar to pooling-of-interests, and consequently goodwill has not been recognized in accordance with Japanese GAAP, which was effective as of October 1, 2005.

11. Intangible assets

Under U.S. GAAP, in accordance with the guidance on accounting for business combinations, all identifiable intangible assets acquired in purchase transactions are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful life and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and also reviewed more frequently if events or changes in circumstance indicate that the assets might be impaired. Under Japanese GAAP, which was effective as of October 1, 2005, intangible assets have not been recognized in connection with the acquisition of UFJ Holdings.

12. Investments in equity method investees

Under U.S. GAAP, a portion of a difference between the cost of an investment and the amount of underlying equity in net assets of an investee is not amortized. A loss in value of an investment that is other than a temporary decline is recognized as an impairment loss. Under Japanese GAAP, goodwill which is included in investments in equity method investees is amortized by straight-line method. If a decline in the market value below the cost is substantial, based on the extent of decline in market value and the credit standing of the issuers, an impairment loss is recognized within the limit of the amount of unamortized goodwill.



Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc.