

A similar report must also be filed in respect of any subsequent change of 1% or more in any such holding ratio or any change in material matters set out in reports previously filed, with certain exceptions. For this purpose, share issuable to such person upon exchange of exchangeable securities, conversion of convertible securities or exercise of share subscription warrants or stock acquisition rights (including those incorporated in bonds with stock acquisition rights) are taken into account in determining both the number of shares held by such holder and the issuer's total issued shares of capital stock. Copies of such report must also be furnished to the issuer of such shares and all Japanese stock exchanges on which the shares are listed or (in the case of shares traded over-the-counter) the Japan Securities Dealers Association.

E. Taxation

Japanese Taxation

The following sets forth the material Japanese tax consequences to owners of shares or ADSs who are non-resident individuals or non-Japanese corporations without a permanent establishment in Japan to which the relevant income is attributable, which we refer to as "non-resident holders" in this section. The statements regarding Japanese tax laws below are based on the laws in force and as interpreted by the Japanese taxation authorities as at the date of this Annual Report and are subject to changes in the applicable Japanese laws, double taxation treaties, conventions or agreements or interpretations thereof occurring after that date. This summary is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations that may apply to a particular investor, and potential investors are advised to satisfy themselves as to the overall tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs, including specifically the tax consequences under Japanese law, the laws of the jurisdiction of which they are resident and any tax treaty between Japan and their country of residence, by consulting their own tax advisers.

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

Generally, a non-resident holder of shares or ADSs is subject to Japanese withholding tax on dividends paid by us. In the absence of any applicable tax treaty, convention or agreement reducing the maximum rate of withholding tax, the rate of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by us to non-resident holders is 7% for dividends to be paid on or before March 31, 2008 pursuant to Japanese tax law. After such date, the maximum withholding rate for U.S. holders (as defined below), which is generally set at 10% of the gross amount distributed, shall be applicable pursuant to the Tax Convention (as defined below).

On March 30, 2004, the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (the "Tax Convention"), has been signed to replace its predecessor, which was signed on March 8, 1971 (the "Prior Treaty"). The Tax Convention establishes the maximum rate of Japanese withholding tax which may be imposed on dividends paid to a United States resident not having a permanent establishment in Japan. Under the Tax Convention, the maximum withholding rate for U.S. holders (as defined below) is generally set at 10% of the gross amount distributed. However, the maximum rate is 5% of the gross amount distributed if the recipient is a corporation and owns directly or indirectly, on the date on which entitlement to the dividends is determined, at least 10% of the voting shares of the paying corporation. Furthermore, the amount distributed shall not be taxed if the recipient is (i) a pension fund which is a United States resident, provided that such dividends are not derived from the carrying on of a business, directly or indirectly, by such pension fund or (ii) a parent company with a controlling interest in the paying company. In situations where an Eligible U.S. holder (as defined below) would be entitled to greater benefits under the Prior Treaty than under the Tax Convention, at the election of such Eligible U.S. holder, the Prior Treaty shall continue to have effect for a period of twelve months after the relevant provisions of the Tax Convention would otherwise have gone into effect. U.S. holders (as defined below) are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to their eligibility for benefits under the Prior Treaty and the Tax Convention.

Japanese tax law provides in general that if the Japanese statutory rate is lower than the maximum rate applicable under tax treaties, conventions or agreements, the Japanese statutory rate shall be applicable. The rate

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of Japanese withholding tax applicable to dividends paid by us to non-resident holders is 7% for dividends to be paid on or before March 31, 2008 and 15% thereafter, except for dividends paid to any individual non-resident holder who holds 5% or more of our issued shares for which the applicable rate is 20%.

Non-resident holders of shares who are entitled to a reduced rate of Japanese withholding tax on payments of dividends on the shares or ADSs by us are required to submit an Application Form for the Income Tax Convention regarding Relief from Japanese Income Tax on Dividends in advance through us to the relevant tax authority before the payment of dividends. A standing proxy for non-resident holders may provide this application service for the non-resident holders. Non-resident holders who do not submit an application in advance will generally be entitled to claim a refund from the relevant Japanese tax authority of withholding taxes withheld in excess of the rate of an applicable tax treaty.

Gains derived from the sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs within or outside Japan by a non-resident holder are not, in general, subject to Japanese income or corporation taxes or other Japanese taxes.

Any deposits or withdrawals of shares by a non-resident holder in exchange for ADSs are not subject to Japanese income or corporation tax.

Japanese inheritance and gift taxes, at progressive rates, may be payable by an individual who has acquired shares or ADSs as legatee, heir or donee, even if none of the individual, the decedent or the donor is a Japanese resident.

U.S. Taxation

The following sets forth the material United States federal income tax consequences of the ownership of shares and ADSs by a U.S. holder, as defined below. This summary is based on United States federal income tax laws, including the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed Treasury regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, and on the Tax Convention, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

The following summary is not a complete analysis or description of all potential United States federal income tax consequences to a particular U.S. holder. It does not address all United States federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to all categories of potential purchasers, certain of which (such as banks or other financial institutions, insurance companies, dealers in securities, tax-exempt entities, non-U.S. persons, persons holding a share or an ADS as part of a "straddle," "hedge," conversion or integrated transaction, holders whose "functional currency" is not the US dollar, holders liable for alternative minimum tax and holders of 10% or more of our voting shares) are subject to special tax treatment. This summary does not address any foreign, state, local or other tax consequences of investments in our shares or ADSs.

This summary addresses only shares or ADSs that are held as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code.

As used herein, a "U.S. holder" is a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs, as the case may be, that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the United States,
- a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof,
- an estate, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or
- a trust
 - the administration of which is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more United States persons as described in Section 7701(a)(30) of the Code; or
 - that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

An “Eligible U.S. holder” is a U.S. holder that:

- is a resident of the United States for purposes of the Prior Treaty or the Tax Convention, as applicable from time to time,
- does not maintain a permanent establishment or fixed base in Japan to which the shares or ADSs are attributable and through which the U.S. holder carries on or has carried on business (or, in the case of an individual, performs or has performed independent personal services), and
- is otherwise eligible for benefits under the Prior Treaty or the Tax Convention, as applicable, with respect to income and gain derived in connection with the shares or ADSs.

A “Non-U.S. holder” is any beneficial holder of shares or ADSs that is not a U.S. holder.

If a partnership holds shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding shares or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisor.

We urge U.S. holders to consult their own tax advisors concerning the United States federal, state and local and other tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs.

This summary is based in part on representations by the depository and assumes that each obligation under the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with their respective terms. For United States federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the shares represented by the ADSs. The U.S. Treasury has expressed concerns that parties to whom ADSs are pre-released may be taking actions that are inconsistent with the claiming of foreign tax credits by U.S. holders of ADSs. Accordingly, the discussion on the creditability of Japanese taxes described below could be affected by future actions that may be taken by the U.S. Treasury.

Special adverse United States federal income tax rules apply if a U.S. holder holds shares or ADSs of a company that is treated as a “passive foreign investment company” (a “PFIC”) for any taxable year during which the U.S. holder held shares or ADSs. Based upon proposed Treasury regulations which are not yet in effect but are proposed to become effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1994 or, for electing taxpayers, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, and upon certain management estimates, we do not expect MUFG to be a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes in the current year or in future years. However, there can be no assurance that the described proposed regulations will be finalized in their current form, and the determination of whether MUFG is a PFIC is based upon, among other things, the composition of our income and assets and the value of our assets from time to time. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors as to the potential application of the PFIC rules to their ownership and disposition of shares or ADSs.

Taxation of Dividends

U.S. holders will include the gross amount of any distribution received with respect to shares or ADSs (before reduction for Japanese withholding taxes), to the extent paid out of the current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes) of MUFG, as ordinary income in their gross income. The amount of distribution of property other than cash will be the fair market value of such property on the date of the distribution. Dividends received by a U.S. holder will not be eligible for the “dividends-received deduction” allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. To the extent that an amount received by a U.S. holder exceeds such holder’s allocable share of our current earnings and profits, such excess will be applied first to reduce such holder’s tax basis in its shares or ADSs, thereby increasing the amount of gain or decreasing the amount of loss recognized on a subsequent disposition of the shares or ADSs. Then, to the extent such distribution exceeds such U.S. holder’s tax basis, such excess will be treated as capital gain. The amount of the dividend will be the US dollar value of the Japanese yen payments received. This value will be determined at the spot Japanese yen/US dollar rate on the

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date the dividend is received by the depository in the case of U.S. holders of ADSs, or by the shareholder in the case of U.S. holders of shares, regardless of whether the dividend payment is in fact converted into US dollars at that time. If the Japanese yen received as a dividend are not converted into US dollars on the date of receipt, a U.S. holder will have basis in such Japanese yen equal to their US dollar value on the date of receipt, and any foreign currency gains or losses resulting from the conversion of the Japanese yen will generally be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Subject to certain limitations, the Japanese tax withheld will be creditable against the U.S. holder's United States federal income tax liability or may be claimed as a deduction from the U.S. holder's federal adjusted gross income provided that the U.S. holder elects to deduct all foreign taxes paid on the same taxable year. For foreign tax credit limitation purposes, the dividend will be income from sources outside the United States. The limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends we pay will constitute "passive income" or, in the case of certain U.S. holders, "financial services income." The rules governing U.S. foreign tax credits are very complex and U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of foreign tax credits under their particular circumstances.

The Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (the "Act") affects the taxation of dividends. The Act eliminates the tax rate difference between "qualified dividends" and capital gains for United States individual investors. Qualified dividends include dividends received from both domestic corporations and "qualified foreign corporations." Qualified foreign corporations include those corporations eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the U.S.; both the Prior Treaty and the Tax Convention are such treaties. Dividends received by U.S. investors from a foreign corporation that was a PFIC in either the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year are not qualified dividends. We believe that MUFG is a qualified foreign corporation and that dividends received by U.S. investors with respect to shares or ADSs of MUFG will be qualified dividends. Note that these provisions do not affect dividends received by Non-U.S. holders.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Upon a sale or other disposition of shares or ADSs, a U.S. holder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount realized and the U.S. holder's tax basis, determined in US dollars, in such shares or ADSs. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period for such shares or ADSs exceeds one year. A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares or ADSs will generally be the cost to the holder of such shares or ADSs. Any such gain or loss realized by a U.S. holder upon disposal of the shares or ADSs will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Any deposits and/or withdrawals of shares made with respect to ADSs are not subject to United States federal income tax.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividends paid on shares or ADSs to a U.S. holder, or proceeds from a U.S. holder's sale or other disposition of shares or ADS, may be subject to information reporting requirements. Those dividends or proceeds from sale or disposition may also be subject to backup withholding unless the U.S. holder:

- is a corporation or comes within some other categories of exempt recipients, and, when required, demonstrates this fact, or
- provides a correct taxpayer identification number on a properly completed U.S. Internal Revenue Service Form W-9 or substitute form, certifies that the U.S. holder is not subject to backup withholding, and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Any amount withheld under these rules will be creditable against the U.S. holder's United States federal income tax liability or refundable to the extent that it exceeds such liability if the U.S. holder provides the