2015 CCAR Results and Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test Disclosure

SEVERELY ADVERSE SCENARIO
MARCH 13, 2015

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About MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation

- Headquartered in New York City, MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation (MUAH or the Company) is a financial holding company and bank holding company with assets of $113.7 billion at December 31, 2014. Its principal subsidiary, MUFG Union Bank, N.A. (MUB or the Bank), provides an array of financial services to individuals, small businesses, middle-market companies, and major corporations. As of December 31, 2014, MUB operated 414 branches, comprised primarily of retail banking branches in the West Coast states, along with commercial branches in Texas, Illinois, New York and Georgia, as well as two international offices.

- MUAH is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., one of the world's largest and most diversified financial groups.

- Effective July 1, 2014, UnionBanCal Corporation was renamed MUFG Americas Holdings Corporation (and Union Bank, N.A. changed its legal name to MUFG Union Bank, N.A.). In addition, the U.S. branch banking operations of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (BTMU) were integrated under the Bank's operations. As part of the integration, all of BTMU's U.S. employees in its branch, agency and representative offices became Bank employees. The changes position the Bank to better leverage the strength and global reach of its parent company, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc., to provide a broad array of products and services to address our customers' financial needs.

Overview
CCAR and Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing

- As a large bank holding company (BHC), MUAH is subject to the Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review (CCAR) requirements under the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's (FRB's) rule regarding capital planning (the Capital Plan Rule) and the stress testing requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act).
- CCAR requires the FRB to annually assess the capital adequacy of U.S.-domiciled, top-tier BHCs with total consolidated assets of $50 billion or more.
  - ✓ BHCs are required to submit a Capital Plan with projections of PPNR, loan and other losses, net income before taxes, and pro forma capital ratios over a nine-quarter period from Q4 2014 through Q4 2016 under hypothetical baseline and stressed scenarios.
- Additional Dodd-Frank Act stress testing requirements:
  - ✓ Mandates annual stress testing under a set of supervisory scenarios provided by the FRB, including the Severely Adverse Scenario.
  - ✓ Requires the FRB and BHCs participating in CCAR to publish a summary of stress test results under Dodd-Frank Act rules and post-stress capital analysis.[1]
  - ✓ Sets forth a definition of "Dodd-Frank Capital Actions"[2] to be used by the FRB and BHCs under the Severely Adverse Scenario.
  - ✓ Requires an explanation of changes in capital ratios for an insured depository institution subsidiary of the BHC.

[1] BHCs are required to disclose their results for the Severely Adverse scenario; the FRB is required to disclose their results for the Severely Adverse and Adverse scenarios.
[2] A BHC is required to calculate for the company-run test its pro forma capital ratios using a set of capital action assumptions based on historical distributions, contracted payments, and a general assumption of no redemptions, repurchases, or issuances of capital instruments.

Overview
CCAR and Dodd-Frank Act Stress Testing (continued)

- Contained in this report are the results of MUAH's 2015 annual company-run Dodd-Frank Act stress test (DFAST) for the Severely Adverse scenario, which uses Dodd-Frank Capital Action assumptions for the Company.
- Under the Company's proposed capital actions:
  - ✓ MUAH and MUB have no planned capital actions in this submission.
  - ✓ The FRB has informed MUAH that it does not object to MUAH's planned CCAR capital actions.
  - ✓ The Company did not seek approval for the payment of any shareholder dividends through Q4 2016.
  - ✓ Under Dodd-Frank Capital Actions both minimum and ending projected capital ratios exceed regulatory minimums.
- In December 2014, the FRB approved the Company's request to opt-out of the advanced approaches methodology under U.S. Basel III regulatory capital rules. As required, the Company will calculate its regulatory capital ratios under the standardized approach of the U.S. Basel III rules beginning in Q1 2015, with certain provisions subject to phase-in periods. The Bank will continue to be subject to the advanced approaches rules.

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Severely Adverse Scenario

- The Severely Adverse scenario is a hypothetical scenario designed by the FRB to assess a BHC's strength and resilience in a severely adverse economic environment. The scenario is characterized by:[1]
  - ✓ A substantial weakening in global economic activity, accompanied by large reductions in asset prices.
  - ✓ A deep and prolonged recession and a low interest rate environment in the U.S.
- MUAH's results presented herein should not be viewed as either expected or likely outcomes, or indicative of future performance, but rather as possible results under severely stressed economic conditions.
- The company-run stress tests use internally-developed models and methodologies. Consequently, MUAH's results may be materially different from results the FRB generates under its own methodologies and models.

[1] Source: Federal Reserve Board. For a complete description of scenarios and macroeconomic factors released by the FRB for the 2015 Dodd-Frank Act stress tests, please see the FRB website.

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Severely Adverse Scenario Results
MUAH Capital Ratios and Risk-Weighted Assets

MUAH Actual and Projected Capital Ratios Using Dodd-Frank Capital Actions

	September 30, 2014		Stressed Capital Ratios		Regulatory Minimum[2]
	Actual	Revised	December 31, 2016	Minimum	
Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio[1]	12.6%	12.6%	12.5%	12.1%	5.0%
Common Equity Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio	12.7%	N/A	12.3%	11.9%	4.5%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio	12.7%	12.7%	12.3%	12.0%	6.0%
Total Risk-based Capital Ratio	14.6%	14.7%	14.5%	14.2%	8.0%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	11.4%	N/A	11.4%	10.7%	4.0%

MUAH Actual and Projected Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

($ in Billions)	September 30, 2014		Projected December 31, 2016	
	Actual	Revised	General Approach	Basel III Standardized
Risk-Weighted Assets	$96.2	$96.0	$91.0	$92.6

Note: At September 30, 2014, MUAH was subject to the U.S. Basel III advanced approaches capital rules as a result of its status as an opt-in bank holding company. In December 2014, the FRB approved the Company's request to opt-out of the advanced approaches methodology. Accordingly, for all projected quarters included in this DFAST 2015 annual submission, the Company is considered to be a non-advanced approaches bank holding company for purposes of calculating capital levels and ratios. The revised capital ratios at September 30, 2014 were calculated as if the Company has been granted its request to opt-out of the advanced approaches methodology at the time its third quarter 2014 consolidated regulatory capital schedules were filed with the FRB. The Bank will continue to be subject to the advanced approaches rules.

[1] The Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio for all periods is calculated under U.S. Basel I rules. This ratio is a non-GAAP measure that facilitates the understanding of the Company's capital structure and is used to assess and compare the quality and composition of the Company's capital structure to other financial institutions.

[2] 2015-2016 minimum ratios as defined in the Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review 2015 Summary Instructions and Guidance, October 2014.

Severely Adverse Scenario Results
MUAH PPNR and Net Income Before Taxes

In the Severely Adverse scenario, the Company's PPNR is lower and its provision for loan and lease losses is sharply higher than would be expected under a baseline scenario.

PPNR

- Unfavorable GDP trend
- Declining real estate prices
- Low interest rate environment

- Low loan balances
- Lower interest income

Provision for Loan and Lease Losses

- Unfavorable GDP trend
- High unemployment
- Declining real estate prices

- Significant credit losses
- High loan provisions

MUAH Projected Cumulative Revenue, Losses, and Net Income before Taxes through Q4 2016

	$ in Billions	% of 9Q Average Assets
Pre-Provision Net Revenue	$1.7	1.5%
Other Revenue	$0.0	
Less:		
Provisions	$3.1	2.9%
Realized Losses/(Gains) on Securities	$0.1	
Trading and Counterparty Losses	$0.1	
Other Losses/(Gains)	$0.1	
Equals:		
Net Income/(Loss) before Taxes	($1.7)	(1.6%)

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Severely Adverse Scenario Results
MUAH Projected Loan Losses

In the Severely Adverse scenario, the Company estimates a total of $2.1 billion of loan losses, concentrated mostly in Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and Commercial Real Estate (CRE).

MUAH Projected Loan Losses by Type of Loan From Q4 2014 Through Q4 2016

	$ in Billions	Portfolio Loss Rates (%)[1]
First-lien Mortgages, Domestic	$0.1	0.4%
Junior Liens and HELOCs[2], Domestic	$0.0	1.3%
Commercial and Industrial	$1.3	6.7%
Commercial Real Estate, Domestic	$0.5	3.6%
Credit Cards	$0.0	N/A
Other Consumer	$0.0	4.2%
Other Loans	$0.2	2.4%
Projected Loan Losses	$2.1	3.0%

[1] Portfolio loss rate is calculated by dividing the nine-quarter cumulative loan losses by the average loan balances for each portfolio over the same time period.
[2] HELOCs: Home equity lines of credit, includes lines secured by first-liens.

Severely Adverse Scenario Results
MUB Capital Ratios and Risk-Weighted Assets

- MUB is subject to annual stress test requirements under the rules and guidance provided by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). The stress test parameters were consistent with those released by the FRB under the Dodd-Frank Act.
- There are minimal differences between the balance sheet and income statement of MUB and MUAH. Both entities also leverage common data collection, processes and models. Given the similarities between MUB and MUAH, the stress test analysis and losses are applicable to both.

MUB Actual and Projected Capital Ratios Using Planned Capital Actions[1]

	Actual	Stressed Capital Ratios[2]		Regulatory Minimum[3]
	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2016	Minimum	
Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio	13.1%	13.1%	12.5%	5.0%
Common Equity Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio	13.1%	11.7%	11.5%	4.5%
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio	13.1%	11.7%	11.5%	6.0%
Total Risk-based Capital Ratio	14.8%	13.8%	13.6%	8.0%
Tier 1 Leverage Ratio	11.3%	10.6%	10.1%	4.0%

MUB Actual and Projected Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

($ in Billions)	September 30, 2014	Projected December 31, 2016	
	Actual	General Approach	Basel III Standardized
Risk-Weighted Assets	$91.6	$86.3	$89.6

[1] The Tier 1 Common Capital Ratio for all periods is calculated under U.S. Basel I rules. This ratio is a non-GAAP measure that facilitates the understanding of the Bank's capital structure and is used to assess and compare the quality and composition of the Bank's capital structure to other financial institutions. All other ratios are calculated in accordance with the transition guidelines set forth in the U.S. federal banking agencies' revised capital framework for implementing the final U.S. Basel III regulatory capital rules.
[2] Depository institutions that are mandatorily required to adopt the U.S. Basel III advanced approaches rules, such as MUB, must include certain components of AOCI in their stressed capital ratio computations.
[3] 2015-2016 minimum ratios as defined in the Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review 2015 Summary Instructions and Guidance, October 2014.

Types of Risks

- The Company's *Risk Inventory* is used in the stress test process and comprehensively captures all relevant risks and their associated measurement characteristics across all corporate functions and business units.
- The *Risk Inventory* assessment and review process is designed to ensure that all risks across the Company are identified and evaluated for their relevance, materiality, mitigation, management and capital considerations.
- Major material risks and idiosyncratic risk factors are captured within the design of stress test scenarios.
- Primary and secondary risks, as well as the Company's idiosyncratic risk factors, are identified for all quantitative analyses conducted for CCAR.

Primary Risk Inventory		
Credit	Market (Price)	Market (Interest Rate)
Liquidity	Operational	Compliance
Reputation	Strategic / Business	Other

Stress Test Methodologies
CAP Framework

MUAH maintains a Capital Adequacy Process (CAP) to assess and manage capital requirements and capital adequacy.

- MUAH's CAP includes oversight by its Board of Directors and senior management and is conducted in accordance with the Company's capital, risk, and stress testing policies.
- MUAH received approval from the FRB to opt-out of advanced approaches methodology under Basel III in Q4 2014. MUB remains subject to advanced approaches rules.
- In addition to meeting internal management objectives, the CAP fulfills the FRB's Capital Plan Rule and CCAR supervisory process, and regulatory DFAST requirements. It is also designed to achieve continued MUB compliance with advanced approaches internal capital adequacy assessment process requirements.
- The Company's Annual Capital Plan Reporting process is a subset of the overall CAP and utilizes the same processes and controls as CAP.
- Stress testing is a core component of the Company's CAP. The Company's DFAST mid-cycle submissions are also conducted within the CAP.

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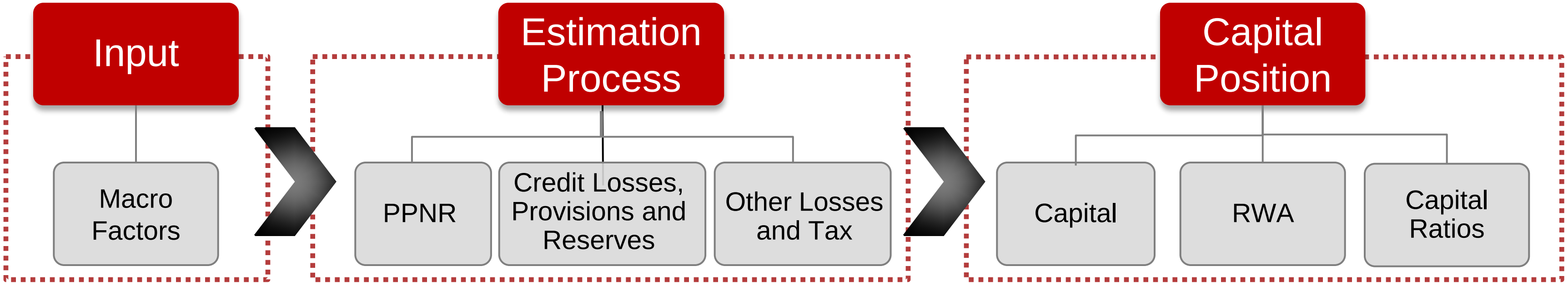
Stress Test Methodologies
Overview

- Using the macroeconomic factors provided by the FRB, the Company produced capital position estimates using models and other projection methodologies (analytical tools and subject matter expert judgment).
- The Company's primary model inventory includes, but is not limited to:
  - ✓ Credit loss models
  - ✓ Balance Sheet and PPNR models.
- MUAH manages model risk through a comprehensive model governance program that includes activities such as rigorous model development, model validation and performance monitoring.
- The Company incorporated a robust review and challenge process that leverages independent analysis to confirm/contest the assumptions and scenario results.



Stress Test Methodologies
Pre-Provision Net Revenue (PPNR)

General	▪ PPNR can be segmented into three components: 1. Net Interest Income (NII) 2. Noninterest income 3. Noninterest expense ▪ These components are calculated using the macroeconomic variables provided by the FRB in the scenario as inputs to models, analytical tools and expert judgment.
Net Interest Income	▪ NII is composed of interest income (primarily generated from portfolio loans and investment securities) partially offset by interest expense (driven by interest-bearing deposits and borrowings). ▪ The balance forecast of loans, investment securities, interest-bearing deposits and borrowings combined with interest rate projections are used to arrive at NII.
Noninterest Income	▪ Noninterest income is principally composed of fees and commissions from client activities and is sensitive to the economic environment and consequent business demand.
Noninterest Expense	▪ Noninterest expense is derived using projections of asset and liability balances and other specific expense drivers. ▪ Management actions with respect to expense management initiatives, such as outsourcing, staff reductions, and variable compensation are considered in projecting noninterest expense.

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Stress Test Methodologies
Credit Losses, Provision for Loan and Lease Losses and Reserves

General	▪ Credit losses and the provision for loan and lease losses materially contribute to the outcome of stress test results. ▪ High provision for loan and lease losses is due to high credit losses, as well as provision builds that factor in our quantitative and qualitative reserving methodology.
Credit Losses	▪ The Company employs credit loss models for projecting future losses under the scenario including estimations for probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. ▪ The macroeconomic variables provided by the FRB, together with factors developed internally by MUAH to address idiosyncratic risks, are inputs to scenario financial statement items and property conditions, as well as loan and borrower characteristics that drive loss results.
Provision for Loan and Lease Losses	▪ Provision for Loan and Lease Losses represents the replenishment of the Allowance for Loan and Lease Losses (ALLL), which is reduced by credit losses and accommodates expectations for loan growth and credit quality changes within all portfolios. ▪ Projections of the provision for loan and lease losses are based on loss rates and/or balances from the prior year resulting from organic growth, acquisitions and changes in reserves.
Reserves	▪ The ALLL process consists of a quantitative approach augmented by qualitative adjustments and management judgment. ▪ The ALLL is comprised of allocated and unallocated reserves: ✓ Allocated reserves are based on quantitative and empirically-driven loss factors, qualitative adjustments, segment attributions and forecasted credit losses. ✓ The unallocated allowance contains reserves based on management's evaluation of conditions that are not directly measured in the determination of the allocated reserves. ✓ The ALLL reserve does not include the allowance for unfunded credit commitments.

Stress Test Methodologies
Other

General	Losses from other sources such as net losses on securities or trading and counterparty losses are less impactful for MUAH's results due to their relative small proportion of the Company's balance sheet.
Realized Losses / Gains on Securities (AFS/HTM)	▪ The Company conducts analysis to project other-than-temporary impairments for its available-for-sale (AFS) and held-to-maturity (HTM) securities at the CUSIP level for each scenario. ▪ AFS securities include Direct Purchase Bonds (DPB) which are securities purchased directly from an issuer/borrower through private placement but underwritten as loans in accordance with MUAH's loan underwriting standards. For DPB, an implied Probability of Default Risk Rating (PD RR) is assigned to each security. The securities are flagged for OTTI upon triggering a predetermined threshold PD RR.
Trading and Counterparty Losses	▪ MUAH has limited trading activity which is predominantly focused on offering products designed to mitigate market risks such as interest rates, energy prices, foreign exchange rates and equity prices for the Company's customers. ▪ The market risk arising from customer trades is managed by entering into substantially offsetting transactions with counterparties. Losses are calculated by applying macroeconomic factors to trading positions. ▪ Counterparty Credit MTM Losses (CVA Losses) stress forecasts are produced by utilizing stressed credit default swap spreads selected to reflect the credit environment embodied in the scenario's Baa credit spread factors and applying them to counterparty exposure profiles.
Taxes	Pre-tax revenue/loss and tax credit projections are compiled in determining the Company's tax expense/benefit and net deferred tax assets. Net deferred tax assets are tested for disallowance in Capital.

Significant Causes for Changes in Capital Position and Ratios

- Projections of MUAH's capital position are based on macroeconomic variables released by the FRB that are used as inputs to the Company's models and methodologies.
- The drivers of the changes in the Company's capital position over the nine-quarter planning horizon reflect the combined impact of:
  - ✓ The projected net loss over the planning horizon
  - ✓ Standardized partial phase-in rules.
- The net loss results from high loan loss provisions and other losses that are partially offset by PPNR and a tax benefit.
- RWA decreases from Q3 2014 are due to projected balance sheet contraction over the planning horizon.
- Standardized partial phase-in decreases in capital ratios are primarily driven by decreases in capital associated with projected losses.

Cautionary Statements

The stress test results included in this report have not been prepared under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The stress test results present certain projected financial measures for MUAH and MUB under the hypothetical economic and market scenarios and assumptions described in this report. The stress test results are not forecasts or actual financial results for MUAH and MUB. Investors in any securities issued by MUAH and MUB should not rely on the stress test results as being indicative of expected future results. Financial information relating to MUAH, prepared under GAAP, is available in reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) by MUAH, including MUAH's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The stress testing of financial institutions conducted by the FRB is based on models and methodologies developed or employed by the FRB which does not disclose the details of its models and methodologies. Therefore, MUAH and MUB may not be able to explain certain variances between the FRB's projections and MUAH's and MUB's stress test results included in this report.

The following appears in accordance with the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. This report includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements contained in this report include projections of our financial results and conditions under a hypothetical scenario incorporating a set of assumed economic and financial conditions prescribed by our federal banking regulators. These projections are not intended to be our forecast of expected future economic or financial conditions or a forecast of our expected future financial results or conditions, but rather reflect possible results under the prescribed hypothetical scenarios. The future financial results and conditions of the Company will be influenced by actual economic and financial conditions and various other factors. Information concerning these factors is described in our reports filed with the SEC and available on its website at www.sec.gov. Any factor described in our SEC reports could, by itself or together with one or more other factors, adversely affect our financial results and condition.