

MITSUBISHI TOKYO FINANCIAL GROUP INC  
Form 6-K  
November 24, 2004

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**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

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**Form 6-K**

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**Report of Foreign Issuer**  
**Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of**  
**the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the month of November, 2004

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**MITSUBISHI TOKYO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.**

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

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4-1, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo 100-6326, Japan

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Form 20-F  Form 40-F

[Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information  
contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission  
pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.]

Yes  No

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SIGNATURES

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

Date: November 24, 2004

MITSUBISHI TOKYO FINANCIAL GROUP, INC.

By: /S/ Ryutaro Kusama

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Name: Ryutaro Kusama

Title: Chief Manager, General Affairs

Corporate Administration Division

**Interim Consolidated Summary Report**

&lt;under Japanese GAAP&gt;

for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2005

Date: November 24, 2004  
Company name (code number): Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (8306)  
(URL <http://www.mtfg.co.jp>)  
Stock exchange listings: Tokyo, Osaka, New York, London  
Headquarters: Tokyo  
Representative: Nobuo Kuroyanagi, President & CEO  
For inquiry: Katsuhiko Ishizuka, Chief Manager Financial Policy Division  
(PHONE) +81-3-3240-8211

Date of resolution of Board of Directors with respect to the interim consolidated financial statements: November 24, 2004  
Trading accounts: Established

**1. Consolidated financial data for the six months ended September 30, 2004****(1) Operating results**

(in millions of yen except per

share data and percentages)

	For the six months ended September 30,		For the year ended
	2004	2003	March 31, 2004
Ordinary income	<b>1,258,164</b>	1,360,929	2,555,183
Change from the previous year	<b>(7.6)%</b>	(4.5)%	
Ordinary profit	<b>310,306</b>	273,432	578,371
Change from the previous year	<b>13.5%</b>		
Net income	<b>171,678</b>	301,877	560,815
Change from the previous year	<b>(43.1)%</b>		
Net income per common share	<b>25,924.96</b>	47,619.95	87,156.63
Net income per common and common equivalent share		45,810.42	85,017.34

*Notes:**1. Equity in earnings of affiliates:*

<i>For the six months ended September 30, 2004:</i>	<i>7,573 million yen</i>
<i>For the six months ended September 30, 2003:</i>	<i>1,232 million yen</i>
<i>For the year ended March 31, 2004:</i>	<i>3,595 million yen</i>

2. *Average number of shares outstanding:*

<i>For the six months ended September 30, 2004:</i>	
<i>(common stock)</i>	<i>6,492,611 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 1)</i>	<i>81,022 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 2)</i>	<i>8,196 shares</i>
<i>For the six months ended September 30, 2003:</i>	
<i>(common stock)</i>	<i>6,259,246 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 1)</i>	<i>81,022 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 2)</i>	<i>89,614 shares</i>
<i>For the year ended March 31, 2004:</i>	
<i>(common stock)</i>	<i>6,349,929 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 1)</i>	<i>81,022 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 2)</i>	<i>58,039 shares</i>

3. *Changes in accounting policy: No*

**(2) Financial condition**

(in millions of yen except per share data and percentages)

	For the six months ended		
	September 30,		For the year ended
	2004	2003	March 31, 2004
Total assets	<b>113,408,478</b>	104,711,005	106,615,487
Shareholders' equity	<b>4,306,432</b>	3,742,207	4,295,243
Shareholders' equity as a percentage of total liabilities, minority interest and shareholders' equity	<b>3.8%</b>	3.6%	4.0%
Shareholders' equity per common share	<b>623,070.24</b>	532,290.28	620,797.48
Risk-adjusted capital ratio (based on the standards of the Bank for International Settlements, the BIS )	<b>(preliminary basis) 10.92 %</b>	12.44%	12.95%

Note:

Number of shares outstanding as of:

<i>September 30, 2004:</i>	
<i>(common stock)</i>	<i>6,516,155 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 1)</i>	<i>81,022 shares</i>
<i>September 30, 2003:</i>	
<i>(common stock)</i>	<i>6,355,414 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 1)</i>	<i>81,022 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 2)</i>	<i>56,200 shares</i>
<i>March 31, 2004</i>	
<i>(common stock)</i>	<i>6,473,306 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 1)</i>	<i>81,022 shares</i>
<i>(preferred stock class 2)</i>	<i>15,000 shares</i>

**(3) Cash flows**

(in millions of yen)

	For the six months ended		
	September 30,		For the year ended
	2004	2003	March 31, 2004
Net cash provided by operating activities	<b>6,106,171</b>	700,148	2,999,790
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<b>(5,490,858)</b>	1,096,071	(3,893,910)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<b>(30,770)</b>	106,895	(71,269)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of (interim) fiscal year	<b>3,625,125</b>	5,955,417	3,034,525

**(4) Scope of consolidation and application of the equity method**

Consolidated subsidiaries: 154      Affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method: 25

**(5) Change in the scope of consolidation and application of the equity method**

Consolidated subsidiaries:	Newly included: 6	Excluded: 4
Affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method:	Newly included: 1	Excluded: 0

**2. Earning projections for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2005**

(in millions of yen)

Ordinary income	Ordinary profit	Net income
<b>2,450,000</b>	<b>640,000</b>	<b>340,000</b>

Projected net income per common share for the year ending March 31, 2005 (yen): 51,405.06

(Reference)

Formulas for computing ratios for the six months ended September 30, 2004 are as follows.

**Net income per common share**

$$\frac{\text{Net income} - \text{Total dividends on preferred stock}}{\text{Average number of common stock during the period}^*}$$

**Net income per common and common equivalent share**

$$\frac{\text{Net income} - \text{Total dividends on preferred stock} + \text{Adjustments in net income}}{\text{Average number of common stock during the period}^* + \text{Common equivalent share}}$$

**Shareholders' equity per common share**

$$\frac{\text{Shareholders' equity at end of period} - \text{Deduction from shareholders' equity}^{**}}{\text{Number of common stock at end of period}^*}$$

Formula for computing projected earning ratio for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2005 is as follows.

**Projected net income per common share**

$$\frac{\text{Projected net income} - \text{Projected total dividends on preferred stock}}{\text{Number of common stock at end of period}^*}$$

\* excluding treasury stock

\*\* number of preferred stock at end of period × issue price + total dividends on preferred stock



This financial summary report and the accompanying financial highlights contain forward-looking statements and other forward-looking information relating to the company and/or the group as a whole (the "forward-looking statements"). The forward-looking statements are not historical facts and include, reflect or are otherwise based upon, among other things, the company's current estimations, projections, views, policies, business strategies, targets, expectations, assumptions and evaluations with respect to general economic conditions, its results of operations, its financial condition, its management in general and other future events. Accordingly, they are inherently susceptible to uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances and are not guarantees of future performance.

Some forward-looking statements represent targets that the company's management will strive to achieve through the

successful implementation of the company's business strategies. The company may not be successful in implementing its business strategy, and actual results may differ materially, for a wide range of possible reasons. Other forward-looking statements reflect the assumptions and estimations upon which the calculation of deferred tax assets has been based and are themselves subject to the full range of uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances outlined above.

In light of the many risks, uncertainties and possible changes, you are advised not to put undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. The company is under no obligation and expressly disclaims any obligation to update or alter the forward-looking statements, except as may be required by any applicable laws and regulations or stock exchange rules.

For detailed information relating to uncertainties, risks and changes regarding the forward-looking statements, please see the company's latest annual report and other disclosures.

**1. Information on MTFG**

MTFG is engaged primarily in the banking business and also conducts trust business, securities business, asset management business and other related financial businesses.

The following is an illustration of the Company's corporate governance structure and major subsidiaries.

## 2. Management Policy

### (1) Principal management policy

MTFG's management philosophy set forth below represents the core set of principles that forms the foundation for our strategies and decision-making process.

#### Group Management Philosophy

Founded on the key principles of trust and reliability,

Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group

contributes to the prosperity of its customers at home and abroad

and of the communities it serves, and

continuously creates social and economic value,

by providing comprehensive financial services.

### (2) Basic policy regarding profit distribution

Given the public nature of a bank holding company, it is the Company's policy to endeavor to maintain stable dividends while improving the Company's overall strength in order to bolster its financial health and continued sound management.

With respect to interim dividends for the six months ended September 30, 2004, the Company has decided not to pay any dividends on its common stock and to pay ¥41,250 per share of class 1 preferred stock.

With respect to annual dividends for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2005, the Company plans to pay ¥6,000 per share of common stock and ¥41,250 per share of class 1 preferred stock (in addition to the interim dividend, for a total of ¥82,500 per share).

**(3) Basic policy relating to the possible lowering of the minimum investment amount**

With regard to the possible lowering of the minimum investment amount of the Company's common stock, the Company does not believe that it needs to make any actions immediately, after taking into account such factors as the stock price, the number of shareholders, liquidity issues and the transaction costs and potential benefits. The Company, however, will continue to consider, as appropriate, the possibility of lowering the minimum purchase price while taking into account investor needs and the above-described factors.

**(4) Management targets**

On August 12, 2004, the Company and UFJ Group concluded, subject to the approval of the shareholders and the relevant authorities, a basic agreement with regard to the management integration of the holding companies, banks, trust banks and securities companies of the two groups. The new group aims to become one of the top five global financial institutions in terms of market value by the end of fiscal year 2008.

**(5) Medium term management strategy**

MTFG has drawn up a new 3-year plan, the First Medium-Term Strategic Plan and Medium-Term Business Plan (2004) starting from fiscal 2004, and has set an aspiration of becoming one of the world's top ten financial institutions by market capitalization.

To realize our aspiration, we have positioned our retail, corporate and trust assets (asset management and administration) businesses as our three core businesses. In April 2004 we introduced an integrated business group system encompassing these three businesses to promote unified group management, and we are shifting to a profit structure in which these three businesses form the core.

In our integrated business group system, the holding company formulates strategy for the Group on an integrated basis, which is then executed by Group banks. Through a customer-first approach, MTFG aims to fulfill the latent needs of its customers through delivering high-quality, comprehensive financial services. Through speedy and unified decision-making, reorganization of our Group's business portfolio, a more dynamic reallocation of Group's operational resources and unified risk management, we aim to enhance our corporate value.

In July 2004, to aggressively promote the strategy described above and create a premier comprehensive global financial group, MTFG commenced discussions regarding a proposed management integration with UFJ Group. In August 2004, the two groups concluded a basic agreement with regard to the management integration of the two groups. Subsequently, in September 2004, we formulated our basic integration strategy and we have set a new aspiration of becoming one of the top five global financial institutions by market capitalization by the end of fiscal 2008. This new aspiration signals a further advance from our earlier aspiration of joining the global top ten. In addition MTFG cooperated in the strengthening of UFJ Bank's capital to further its aim of management integration with UFJ Group.

The new group will be the first comprehensive, integrated financial group in Japan comprising commercial banks, trust banks and securities companies, as well as top-class credit card companies, consumer finance companies, investment trust companies, lease companies and foreign banks (including Union Bank of California). We aim to integrate the two groups' holding companies, banks, trust banks and securities companies by October 1, 2005, subject to approval by shareholders and the relevant authorities.

In order to fully leverage the strengths of the new group, its operational framework will be based on the framework provided by MTFG's integrated business group system. Each company in the new group, including the banks, trust banks and securities companies, as well as the credit card and other companies, will collaborate to aggressively implement the group's integration strategy in order to offer financial services that meet the true needs of customers in a unified, flexible manner.

**(6) Issues facing the company**

MTFG will rapidly and boldly deal with its key business challenges based on the strategy outlined above.

Specifically:

In our retail business we will strengthen sales and marketing capabilities through a significant increase in sales staff numbers and improvement of the quality of sales staff through training at our new Retail Academy facility. We will also drastically strengthen our consumer finance business through expanding use of our multifunctional IC cards incorporating biometric recognition functions, and through consolidation and reorganization of functions in the consumer finance business with ACOM Co., Ltd, with which we have a business and capital alliance.

In our corporate banking business, from October 2004, we have been strengthening our investment banking capabilities particularly in market-driven business areas. We also aim to expand our business base by extending to our medium- and smaller-sized corporate customers the expertise and product strengths that we have developed through our business with large and listed companies.

In our trust assets business (asset management and administration) we aim to shift to common use of existing infrastructure such as operations and systems and reduce costs rapidly as a unified Group. We also plan to develop the common use within the Group of our asset management platform, thus efficiently strengthening our asset management capabilities.

Our preparations for integration with UFJ Group are progressing smoothly and we intend to move rapidly to leverage the complementary branch networks and customer bases of the two groups in order to maximize integration synergies. We have already eliminated cross-use fees between the ATMs of Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, UFJ Bank, Mitsubishi Trust and Banking and UFJ Trust Bank. We also plan to establish further operational tie-ups between the two groups in various business areas and achieve integration benefits before the formal integration date. Through integration, we will seek to achieve rationalization efficiencies, streamline headquarters functions, increase convenience and efficiency in our branch network, efficiently relocate staff, and integrate operations and systems.

In these ways, throughout MTFG we are actively promoting an integrated Group strategy, while through management integration with the UFJ Group we aim to create a premier global comprehensive financial group and raise corporate value.

**(7) Corporate governance principles and status of implementation of corporate governance changes**

**<Corporate Governance Principles>**

The Group Management Philosophy is the basic policy for forming management strategies and all activities relating to the business decisions the Company makes. The Company also established the MTFG Code of Ethics which is a set of common values and ethical principles to be shared by the employees of the Company.

In order to realize the principles of the Group Management Philosophy and MTFG Code of Ethics we are working to strengthen our corporate governance.

<MTFG Code of Ethics>

Establishment of Trust

Fully cognizant of the importance of the Group's social responsibilities and public role, we strive to maintain unwavering trust from society through the sound and proper management of our business activities, based on the principle of accountability.

Serving Our Clients First

We recognize that the satisfaction of our clients and their confidence in MTFG form the foundation of the Group's very existence. As such, we endeavor to always provide our clients with the highest quality products and services best suited to their needs.

Sound and Transparent Management

We endeavor to manage our affairs in a sound and transparent manner by maintaining appropriate and balanced relationships with all stakeholders, including clients, shareholders and others, while assuring fair, adequate and timely disclosure of corporate information.

Strict Observance of Laws, Regulations, and Internal Rules

We are committed to strictly observing relevant laws, regulations, and internal rules and to acting with fairness and integrity in conformity with the common values of society at large. As a diversified global financial services group, we also make continuous efforts to operate in ways that reflect internationally accepted standards.

Respect for Human Rights and the Environment

We respect human rights and the environment and seek to co-exist in harmony with society.

Disavowal of Anti-Social Elements

We stand firmly against supporting the activities of any group or individual that unlawfully threatens public order and safety.

<Status of Implementation of Corporate Governance Changes>

- i. Corporate governance structures for decision making, administration and supervision

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The Board of Directors of the Company is comprised of eleven directors, two of whom are outside directors. The Board of Directors decides the administration of the affairs of the Company and supervises the execution of duties of the directors.

The Company has a Board of Corporate Auditors pursuant to the Japanese Commercial Code. The Board of Corporate Auditors of the Company is comprised of five corporate auditors, two of whom are from outside the Company. Pursuant to the audit policies and plans adopted by the Board of Corporate Auditors, each corporate auditor oversees the execution of duties by the directors by attending meetings, including meetings of the Board of Directors, and by reviewing the business performance and financial conditions of the Company.

The Corporate Administration Division provides staffing support to all directors and corporate auditors, including the outside directors and outside corporate auditors.

From the perspective of strengthened corporate governance, in order to clearly separate the functions of the oversight of business and the execution of business, an executive officer system has been introduced. The Heads and Deputy Heads of the integrated business groups and heads of the major business lines are executive officers, and the seven managing officers and fourteen executive officers engage in executing business as decided by the Board of Directors. Pursuant to the basic policies adopted by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee comprised of seven members, the Chairman, President, Deputy President, two Senior Managing Directors, and two directors nominated by the President, deliberates on and decides important management affairs of the Company.

The Company has also set up the Compliance Advisory Committee comprised of external lawyers and accountants and in addition has established the Advisory Board comprised of outside experts, and various committees and the Corporate Policy Meeting that serve as advisory bodies to the Executive Committee.

The main committees are as follows:

Management Planning Committee: The Management Planning Committee deliberates on and follows up on overall group policies, capital policies and financial planning. The committee convenes on a quarterly basis.

Internal Audit Committee: (Formerly the Audit & Compliance Committee): The Internal Audit Committee deliberates on important matters relating to internal audits of the Group overall. The committee convenes on a quarterly basis. (From October 2004 a separate Compliance Committee has been established that deliberates on matters related to legal compliance of the Group overall)



Disclosure Committee: The Disclosure Committee deliberates on the accuracy of disclosure and internal disclosure standards. The committee convenes at least four times a year.

Corporate Risk Management Committee: The Corporate Risk Management Committee deliberates on important matters relating to all types of risks across the entire Group. The committee convenes on a quarterly basis.

Credit & Investment Committee: The Credit & Investment Committee deliberates on important aspects of credit risk management across the entire Group. The committee convenes semi-annually.

Personnel Committee: The Personnel Committee deliberates with respect to personnel measures necessary to the management of the integrated business system. The committee convenes as needed.

Asset & Liability Management Committee: The Asset & Liability Management Committee deliberates on important aspects of investment and funding activities across the entire Group. The committee convenes semi-annually.

Operations & Systems Integration Committee: The Operations & Systems Integration Committee deliberates on the integration of Group operations and IT systems. The committee convenes semi-annually.

Credit Committee: The Credit Committee deliberates on important matters relating to the concentration of credit across the entire Group's portfolio. The committee convenes monthly.

Compliance Committee: The Compliance Committee deliberates on matters related to legal compliance of the Group overall. (Formerly the Audit & Compliance Committee deliberated on these matters but its role in this respect has been succeeded by the Compliance Committee as of October 2004).

Corporate Policy Meeting: The Corporate Policy Meeting deliberates and exchanges opinions from a broad perspective on fundamental policy with respect to matters of major importance regarding the integrated management and integrated business of the group. The meeting convenes as needed.

Compliance Advisory Committee: The Compliance Advisory Committee makes compliance related proposals and provides advice to the Board of Directors from an independent standpoint to improve the effectiveness of the Group's compliance activities. The committee convenes on a quarterly basis.

Advisory Board: The Advisory Board advises the Executive Committee on all aspects of management from an independent standpoint. The board convenes semi-annually.

The Company's framework of operation and audit and the framework of internal control are as follows:

The Company receives advice from external lawyers and accountants, if needed for the execution of its duties.



**ii. Summary of related party transactions between the company and outside corporate auditors and outside directors**

The outside directors and outside corporate auditors have no personal ties with other directors and corporate auditors, and do not have related party transactions with the Company which are material or that are unusual in their nature or conditions.

Ryotaro Kaneko, an outside director, also serves as President of Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company, with which the Company has a business relationship. Takuma Ootoshi, an outside director, also serves as President of IBM Japan, Ltd., with which the Company has a business relationship.

**iii. Implementation of measures to strengthen the corporate governance structure in the interim period ended September 2004**

During the first half of fiscal year 2004, the Board of Directors met 16 times to decide the administration of affairs of the Group, and the Executive Committee met 27 times to deliberate on and decide important management affairs.

The Board of Corporate Auditors met 11 times and decided audit policies and plans. Pursuant to the audit policies and plans, each corporate auditor oversaw the execution of duties by the directors by attending key meetings, including meetings of the Board of Directors, and by reviewing the business performance and financial conditions of the Company. The Management Planning Committee and the Audit & Compliance Committee each met twice and the Disclosure Committee met 3 times. The Corporate Risk Management Committee met twice and the Personnel Committee, the Asset & Liability Management Committee and the Operations & Systems Integration Committee each met once. The Credit Committee met three times and the Corporate Policy Meeting met six times. The Compliance Advisory Committee met twice and provided proposals and advice to the Board of Directors. The Advisory Board met twice and provided advice to the Executive Committee.

With respect to the disclosure of corporate information, during the first half of the fiscal year Consolidated Financial Information with respect to the first quarter of fiscal 2004 (April to June) was for the first time provided to shareholders and customers. In addition, a Japanese-language 2004 Disclosure Report and a 2004 Mini-Disclosure Report for individual investors and customers was published and information on MTFG and group companies was regularly disclosed on the respective websites. Similarly, in the English-language, a 2004 Annual Report was published and information on MTFG and group companies was regularly disclosed on the respective websites.

**3. Results of Operations and Financial Condition**

**(1) Results of operations**

With respect to the financial and economic environment for the six months ended September 30, 2004, overseas economies moved toward recovery in the early part of the current period, particularly in the United States where the recovery was driven by large-scale tax cuts, and in China where domestic demand continued to expand. In the latter part of the current period, however, a degree of uncertainty returned to overseas economies as a result of the passing of the initial effect of the tax cut in the United States, measures to restrain investment in China and a sharp increase in crude oil prices.

In the Japanese economy, exports and capital expenditures rose due to increased overseas demand in the early part of the current period. Private consumption also steadily increased due to an improvement in consumer confidence. Nevertheless, the Japanese economy began slowing down again in the latter part of the current period. Consumer prices continued to decline.

Regarding the interest rate environment, in the EU, the European Central Bank's policy rate remained at 2%. On the other hand, in the United States, the federal funds rate was raised from 1% to 1.75% between June and September. In Japan, the Bank of Japan continued its current easy monetary policy and kept short-term interest rates at near zero percent. On the other hand, the yield on ten-year Japanese government bonds soared temporarily, reflecting bullish views about an expected economic recovery, before declining again.

In the foreign exchange markets, although the yen initially depreciated against the US dollar due to the increases in the federal funds rate, the exchange rate subsequently stabilized and remained within a narrow range.

Amidst this economic environment, net income for the six months ended September 30, 2004 was ¥171.6 billion, a decrease of ¥130.1 billion from ¥301.8 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2003. This decrease was primarily due to a number of factors. The first factor was a ¥119.6 billion increase in total credit costs, from a ¥63.2 billion reversal of total credit costs for the six months ended September 30, 2003 to ¥56.3 billion in total credit costs for the six months ended September 30, 2004. The second factor was a ¥28.9 billion decrease in net business profits before credit costs for trust accounts and provision for formula allowance for loan losses, from ¥417.8 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2003 to ¥388.9 billion for the six months ended September 30, 2004. The third factor was the absence of two special gains that were recorded in the six months ended September 30, 2003, ¥41.9 billion in refunded enterprise taxes by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and special gains of ¥26.5 billion resulting from gains on the transfer of the substitutional portion of future pension obligations. As a result, for the six months ended September 30, 2004, ordinary profit was ¥310.3 billion and net income was ¥171.6 billion.

Ordinary profit by business segment was ¥235.7 billion for the banking segment, ¥57.7 billion for the trust banking segment and ¥6.4 billion for the securities segment. Ordinary profit (loss) by geographic segment was ¥221.8 billion in Japan, ¥74.3 billion in North America, ¥9.7 billion in Europe and the Middle East, ¥16.3 billion in Asia and Oceania excluding Japan, and an ordinary loss of ¥4.6 billion in Latin America.

The Company has the following earning projections for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2005.

Consolidated ordinary income	Consolidated ordinary profit	Consolidated net income
¥2,450,000 million	¥640,000 million	¥340,000 million

(Reference)

1. Projected net income per common share (consolidated)		¥ 51,405.06
2. Projected net income per common share (non-consolidated)		¥ 30,838.19
3. Projected dividend per share (non-consolidated)	Common stock	¥ 6,000
	Preferred stock class1	¥ 82,500

The Company's business and results of operations may be materially affected for a wide range of possible reasons (which may include those material to investors), including:

Increase of problem loans and credit-related expenses;

Risk that the proposed management integration with UFJ Group may be delayed, materially altered or abandoned and possible difficulties the Company may face in integrating operations of the UFJ Group;

Possible negative effects to our equity portfolio;

Risks relating to trading and investment activities;

Changes in interest rates in Japan or elsewhere in the world;

Inability to maintain BIS capital ratios above minimum levels;

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Downgrade of the Company's credit ratings and the negative effect on the Company's treasury operations;

Ineffectiveness or failure of the Company's business strategies;

Risks accompanying the expansion of the Company's operation and the range of products and services;

Decline in the results of operations and financial conditions of the Company's subsidiaries;

Deterioration of economic conditions in Japan or elsewhere in the world (especially in Asian and Latin American countries);

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;

Risks relating to the increase of the Company's pension obligations;

Events that obligate the Company to compensate for losses in loan trusts and jointly operated designated money in trusts;

Disruption or impairment of the Company's business or operations due to external circumstances or events (such as the destruction or impairment of the Company's business sites and terrorist attacks);

Risks relating to the Company's capabilities to protect confidential information;

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

Increase in competitive pressures;

Risks inherent in the Company's holding company structure; and

Possible negative effects related to owning our shares.

For a detailed discussion of these risks and other risks, uncertainties, possible changes and others, please see the Company's most recent public filings.

## (2) Financial condition

Loans and bills discounted increased by ¥830.8 billion from ¥46,590.1 billion at March 31, 2004 to ¥47,420.9 billion at September 30, 2004. This change consisted mainly of an increase of ¥246.8 billion in domestic loans, an increase of ¥223.0 billion in loans made by overseas subsidiaries (UnionBanCal Corporation and Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Trust Company) and an increase of ¥238.9 billion in domestic housing loans.

Investment securities increased by ¥5,360.8 billion, from ¥28,329.5 billion at March 31, 2003 to ¥33,690.3 billion at September 30, 2004.

Total shareholders' equity increased by ¥11.1 billion, from ¥4,295.2 billion at March 31, 2003 to ¥4,306.4 billion at September 30, 2004.

For the six months ended September 30, 2004, net cash provided by operating activities was ¥6,106.1 billion, net cash used in investing activities was ¥5,490.8 billion and net cash used in financing activities was ¥30.7 billion. As a result, the balance of cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2004 was ¥3,625.1 billion.

The Company's consolidated risk adjusted capital ratio (based on applicable regulatory standards) was 10.92% at September 30, 2004.

The following table shows the Company's consolidated risk adjusted capital ratio at September 30, 2003, March 31, 2004 and September 30, 2004.

(in billions, except for percentages)

	At September 30, 2003	At March 31, 2004	At September 30, 2004 (Preliminary basis)
Tier I capital	¥ 3,683.7	¥ 3,859.4	¥ 4,025.9
Tier II capital	¥ 3,127.2	¥ 3,157.8	¥ 2,818.0
Tier III capital	¥ 29.9	¥ 30.0	
Deduction from total qualifying capital	¥ 51.0	¥ 54.5	¥ 894.3
Total qualifying capital	¥ 6,789.7	¥ 6,992.7	¥ 5,949.6

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Risk-adjusted assets	¥ 54,543.3	¥ 53,996.7	¥ 54,457.1
Consolidated risk-adjusted capital ratio (based on applicable regulatory standards)	12.44%	12.95%	10.92%

Note) Tier II and Tier III capital represent amounts includable as qualifying capital.

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(Japanese GAAP)

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	As of September 30,		As of March 31,				
	2004 (A)	2003 (B)	(A)	(B)	2004 (C)	(A)	(C)
(in millions of yen)							
<b>Assets:</b>							
Cash and due from banks	7,641,687	9,912,534	(2,270,847)		6,511,422	1,130,264	
Call loans and bills bought	343,348	937,576	(594,227)		893,805	(550,456)	
Receivables under resale agreements	951,074	521,366	429,708		1,336,995	(385,921)	
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	4,637,860	5,763,393	(1,125,532)		5,572,154	(934,294)	
Commercial paper and other debt purchased	1,633,157	1,167,667	465,490		1,338,092	295,064	
Trading assets	7,626,950	6,460,498	1,166,452		6,572,110	1,054,840	
Money held in trust	451,935	470,220	(18,284)		469,377	(17,441)	
Investment securities	33,690,393	22,265,644	11,424,748		28,329,543	5,360,849	
Allowance for losses on investment securities	(1,262)	(2,937)	1,675		(1,948)	686	
Loans and bills discounted	47,420,986	46,420,701	1,000,284		46,590,131	830,854	
Foreign exchanges	653,654	589,994	63,659		559,382	94,272	
Other assets	2,997,373	4,394,439	(1,397,065)		3,217,991	(220,617)	
Premises and equipment	863,350	942,775	(79,425)		889,580	(26,229)	
Deferred tax assets	719,396	1,055,185	(335,789)		711,680	7,716	
Deferred tax assets on land revaluation loss		1,803	(1,803)				
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	4,580,375	4,853,440	(273,065)		4,457,806	122,569	
Allowance for loan losses	(801,804)	(1,043,299)	241,494		(832,638)	30,834	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>113,408,478</b>	<b>104,711,005</b>	<b>8,697,473</b>		<b>106,615,487</b>	<b>6,792,991</b>	
<b>Liabilities:</b>							
Deposits	67,082,418	65,186,659	1,895,759		66,097,591	984,826	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,896,695	3,729,540	167,155		2,819,588	1,077,106	
Debentures	30,752	516,603	(485,851)		265,056	(234,304)	
Call money and bills sold	9,083,330	4,334,966	4,748,363		6,879,141	2,204,189	
Payables under repurchase agreements	5,182,015	3,536,865	1,645,150		3,316,268	1,865,747	
Payables under securities lending transactions	4,221,383	4,558,290	(336,906)		3,415,952	805,431	
Commercial paper	632,079	717,989	(85,909)		637,006	(4,927)	
Trading liabilities	2,933,887	1,634,106	1,299,780		2,824,399	109,487	
Borrowed money	1,304,542	1,446,930	(142,388)		1,342,691	(38,148)	
Foreign exchanges	1,134,219	920,205	214,013		1,081,271	52,948	
Short-term corporate bonds	368,900	213,500	155,400		340,200	28,700	
Bonds and notes	3,818,578	3,830,193	(11,615)		3,734,610	83,967	
Bonds with warrants	49,165	50,528	(1,363)		50,000	(835)	
Due to trust account	1,367,460	1,336,541	30,919		1,380,268	(12,808)	
Other liabilities	2,794,984	3,517,798	(722,813)		3,079,852	(284,867)	
Reserve for employees' bonuses	19,727	17,231	2,495		16,881	2,846	
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	38,320	32,473	5,846		34,932	3,388	
Reserve for expenses related to EXPO 2005 Japan	211	103	107		158	53	
Reserves under special laws	1,305	1,049	256		1,160	144	
Deferred tax liabilities	65,440	65,638	(197)		56,131	9,309	
Deferred tax liabilities on land revaluation excess	134,023	128,396	5,626		138,926	(4,902)	
Acceptances and guarantees	4,580,375	4,853,440	(273,065)		4,457,806	122,569	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>108,739,818</b>	<b>100,629,052</b>	<b>8,110,766</b>		<b>101,969,895</b>	<b>6,769,922</b>	

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Minority interest	<b>362,227</b>	339,745	22,481	350,347	11,880
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>					
Capital stock	<b>1,258,052</b>	1,258,052		1,258,052	
Capital surplus	<b>931,154</b>	931,304	(149)	931,309	(155)
Retained earnings	<b>1,659,442</b>	1,244,197	415,244	1,506,576	152,866
Land revaluation excess	<b>151,260</b>	186,364	(35,104)	158,044	(6,784)
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale	<b>422,926</b>	186,295	236,631	560,316	(137,390)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	<b>(112,955)</b>	(60,670)	(52,284)	(115,424)	2,468
Less treasury stock	<b>(3,447)</b>	(3,335)	(111)	(3,631)	183
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>4,306,432</b>	3,742,207	564,225	4,295,243	11,188
<b>Total liabilities, minority interest and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>113,408,478</b>	104,711,005	8,697,473	106,615,487	6,792,991

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(Japanese GAAP)

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	For the six months				For the year ended March 31, 2004
	ended				
	September 30,				
	2004 (A)	2003 (B)	(A) (B)		
(in millions of yen)					
Ordinary income:					
Interest income:					
Interest on loans and discounts	414,602	454,784	(40,182)		873,427
Interest and dividends on securities	165,661	178,509	(12,848)		340,494
Other interest income	109,401	123,071	(13,670)		203,802
Total interest income	689,664	756,365	(66,700)		1,417,724
Trust fees	46,115	36,452	9,662		86,461
Fees and commissions	273,568	234,025	39,542		487,786
Trading profits	51,609	76,177	(24,567)		135,647
Other business income	103,940	169,633	(65,693)		243,377
Other ordinary income	93,266	88,275	4,990		184,186
Total ordinary income	1,258,164	1,360,929	(102,765)		2,555,183
Ordinary expenses:					
Interest expense:					
Interest on deposits	87,029	84,492	2,536		161,921
Interest on debentures	348	2,310	(1,962)		4,030
Other interest expense	96,628	137,472	(40,843)		224,543
Total interest expense	184,006	224,276	(40,269)		390,496
Fees and commissions	32,249	38,224	(5,975)		66,102
Trading losses	1,362	4,136	(2,773)		
Other business expenses	62,232	108,115	(45,882)		152,803
General and administrative expenses	526,211	523,123	3,088		1,047,735
Other ordinary expenses	141,793	189,621	(47,827)		319,674
Total ordinary expenses	947,857	1,087,497	(139,639)		1,976,811
Ordinary profit	310,306	273,432	36,874		578,371
Special gains:					
Gains on sales of premises and equipment	2,584	2,316	268		4,376
Gains on loans charged-off	12,358	15,348	(2,990)		26,425
Reduction in reserve for contingent liabilities from brokering of financial futures transactions		26	(26)		26
Reversal of allowance for loan losses	11,340	163,548	(152,208)		239,965
Refund of enterprise taxes by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government		41,958	(41,958)		41,989
Gains on transfer of the substitutional portion of future pension obligations		26,503	(26,503)		26,503
Other special gains	512		512		

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Total Special gains	<b>26,795</b>	249,702	(222,906)	339,286
<b>Special losses:</b>				
Losses on sales of premises and equipment	<b>5,107</b>	9,572	(4,465)	15,773
Losses on impairment of fixed assets	<b>3,978</b>		3,978	21,586
Provision for reserve for contingent liabilities from brokering of securities transactions	<b>144</b>	276	(131)	387
Other special losses		4,952	(4,952)	7
Total Special losses	<b>9,230</b>	14,800	(5,570)	37,754
Income before income taxes and others	<b>327,872</b>	508,334	(180,461)	879,903
Income taxes-current	<b>39,605</b>	25,503	14,101	45,956
Income taxes-deferred	<b>95,687</b>	159,516	(63,829)	230,650
Minority interest	<b>20,901</b>	21,436	(534)	42,480
Net income	<b>171,678</b>	301,877	(130,199)	560,815

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(Japanese GAAP)

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings**

	For the six months			
	ended			
	September 30,		For the year ended	
	2004 (A)	2003 (B)	(A)	(B)
				March 31, 2004
(in millions of yen)				
<b>Consolidated Statements of Capital Surplus</b>				
Balance of capital surplus at beginning of fiscal year	931,309	932,016	(707)	932,016
Decrease:	(155)	(712)	557	(707)
Losses on sales of treasury stock, net of income taxes	(155)	(712)	557	(707)
Balance of capital surplus at end of (interim) fiscal year	931,154	931,304	(149)	931,309
<b>Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings</b>				
Balance of retained earnings at beginning of fiscal year	1,506,576	962,347	544,228	962,347
Increase:	195,262	310,932	(115,669)	577,123
Net income	171,678	301,877	(130,199)	560,815
Reduction in land revaluation excess	6,782	9,054	(2,271)	16,286
Decrease in consolidated subsidiaries				22
Increase in companies accounted for by the equity method	16,802		16,802	
Decrease:	(42,396)	(29,082)	(13,314)	(32,895)
Cash dividends	(42,316)	(29,078)	(13,237)	(32,891)
Bonuses to directors of consolidated subsidiaries	(80)	(3)	(76)	(3)
Balance of retained earnings at end of (interim) fiscal year	1,659,442	1,244,197	415,244	1,506,576

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(Japanese GAAP)

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	For the six months ended September 30,			For the year ended
	2004 (A)	2003 (B)	(A) (B)	March 31, 2004
(in millions of yen)				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Income before income taxes and others	327,872	508,334	(180,461)	879,903
Depreciation	53,131	46,061	7,070	106,495
Impairment losses	3,978		3,978	21,586
Goodwill amortization	1,586	(599)	2,186	551
Equity in loss (earnings) of affiliates	(7,573)	(1,232)	(6,340)	(3,595)
Increase (decrease) in allowance for loan losses	(30,563)	(253,853)	223,289	(455,972)
Increase (decrease) in allowance for losses on investment securities	(512)	1,121	(1,633)	1,194
Increase (decrease) in reserve for employees' bonuses	2,846	202	2,643	(147)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for employees' retirement benefits	3,110	(4,502)	7,613	(1,467)
Increase (decrease) in reserve for expenses related to EXPO 2005 Japan	53	53	0	107
Interest income recognized on statement of operations	(689,664)	(756,365)	66,700	(1,417,724)
Interest expenses recognized on statement of operations	184,006	224,276	(40,269)	390,496
Investment securities losses (gains)	(23,933)	10,035	(33,969)	20,149
Losses (gains) on money held in trust	918	(3,895)	4,813	(6,992)
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	(270,271)	302,701	(572,972)	495,113
Losses (gains) on sales of premises and equipment	2,522	7,721	(5,199)	11,395
Net decrease (increase) in trading assets	(1,043,781)	(831,976)	(211,805)	(966,983)
Net increase (decrease) in trading liabilities	101,583	53,836	47,747	1,260,653
Adjustment of unsettled trading accounts	46,792	(44,595)	91,388	140,034
Net decrease (increase) in loans and bills discounted	(787,427)	587,495	(1,374,922)	(41,889)
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	937,980	2,511,203	(1,573,223)	3,894,086
Net increase (decrease) in negotiable certificates of deposit	1,077,314	(317,583)	1,394,897	(1,224,926)
Net increase (decrease) in debentures	(234,304)	(119,456)	(114,847)	(371,003)
Net increase (decrease) in borrowed money (excluding subordinated borrowings)	(52,776)	(54,327)	1,551	(89,963)
Net decrease (increase) in due from banks (excluding cash equivalents)	(536,777)	244,440	(781,217)	597,067
Net decrease (increase) in call loans and bills bought and others	675,893	(589,857)	1,265,750	(1,592,137)
Net decrease (increase) in receivables under securities borrowing transactions	945,922	(3,284,170)	4,230,092	(3,152,785)
Net increase (decrease) in call money and bills sold and others	4,041,454	961,881	3,079,572	3,315,174
Net increase (decrease) in commercial paper	(6,196)	(54,575)	48,379	(117,078)
Net increase (decrease) in payables under securities lending transactions	791,198	667,873	123,324	(399,401)
Net decrease (increase) in foreign exchanges (assets)	(94,272)	19,949	(114,222)	50,562
Net increase (decrease) in foreign exchanges (liabilities)	52,948	387,258	(334,310)	548,324
Net increase (decrease) in issuance and redemption of short-term corporate bonds	28,700	203,500	(174,800)	330,200
Net increase (decrease) in issuance and redemption of unsubordinated bonds and notes	50,569	127,506	(76,937)	255,847
Net increase (decrease) in due to trust account	(12,808)	(65,076)	52,268	(21,349)
Interest income (cash basis)	722,444	810,788	(88,344)	1,466,611
Interest expenses (cash basis)	(193,029)	(272,624)	79,594	(442,499)
Other	64,899	(301,910)	366,809	(428,749)
Sub-total	6,133,834	719,638	5,414,196	3,050,886
Income taxes	(27,662)	(19,489)	(8,172)	(51,096)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	6,106,171	700,148	5,406,023	2,999,790
Cash flows from investing activities:				

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Purchases of investment securities	(41,117,087)	(23,411,837)	(17,705,249)	(47,839,599)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	19,947,002	17,576,271	2,370,731	29,004,862
Proceeds from maturities of investment securities	15,664,556	6,969,299	8,695,256	14,981,518
Increase in money held in trust	(29,075)	(61,595)	32,520	(65,949)
Decrease in money held in trust	48,374	5,043	43,330	9,349
Purchases of premises and equipment	(17,770)	(15,173)	(2,596)	(49,867)
Proceeds from sales of premises and equipment	14,460	32,040	(17,580)	59,827
Proceeds from sales of equity of subsidiaries resulting exclusion from consolidation		2,022	(2,022)	5,948
Additional purchases of equity of consolidated subsidiaries	(1,319)		(1,319)	
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>(5,490,858)</b>	<b>1,096,071</b>	<b>(6,586,929)</b>	<b>(3,893,910)</b>
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Increase in subordinated borrowings	85,200	104,345	(19,145)	112,499
Decrease in subordinated borrowings	(77,150)	(139,845)	62,694	(174,999)
Increase in subordinated bonds and notes and bonds with warrants	67,306	191,642	(124,335)	304,155
Decrease in subordinated bonds and notes and bonds with warrants	(49,607)	(17,057)	(32,549)	(323,285)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	4,581		4,581	10,000
Proceeds from issuance of common stock to minority shareholders		9,422	(9,422)	38,407
Dividend paid by the parent	(42,264)	(29,010)	(13,254)	(32,850)
Dividend paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders	(11,607)	(13,372)	1,764	(5,678)
Purchases of treasury stock	(416)	(139)	(276)	(467)
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock	1,105	910	194	949
Purchases of treasury stock by consolidated subsidiaries	(8,176)		(8,176)	
Proceeds from sales of treasury stock by consolidated subsidiaries	259		259	
<b>Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>(30,770)</b>	<b>106,895</b>	<b>(137,665)</b>	<b>(71,269)</b>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	6,057	2,772	3,285	(49,616)
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>590,600</b>	<b>1,905,887</b>	<b>(1,315,287)</b>	<b>(1,015,005)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of fiscal year	3,034,525	4,049,530	(1,015,005)	4,049,530
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of (interim) fiscal year</b>	<b>3,625,125</b>	<b>5,955,417</b>	<b>(2,330,292)</b>	<b>3,034,525</b>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes related to the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2004 are as follows:

### 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. ( MTFG ) and its subsidiaries is compiled as required by the Banking Law and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as compared to the application and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards. For the convenience of readers, the presentation is modified in certain respects from the original Japanese report. The amounts are presented in millions of yen and are rounded down to the nearest million.

### 2. Trading Assets and Liabilities

Transactions for trading purposes (for purposes of seeking to capture gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates or market prices of securities and other market-related indices or from gaps among markets) are included in Trading assets and Trading liabilities on a trade date basis.

Trading assets and Trading liabilities are stated at market value at interim fiscal year end.

### 3. Investment Securities

Debt securities being held to maturity are stated at amortized cost computed by the moving-average method (straight-line amortization). Other securities (securities available for sale) whose current value can be estimated are stated at market value at interim fiscal year end (sale cost is calculated by the moving-average method) and other non-marketable securities are stated at cost or amortized cost computed by the moving-average method. Unrealized gains and losses on securities available for sale are included in shareholders' equity, net of income taxes, other than the case that the securities embedding derivatives are measured at fair value in their entirety and the change in the fair value is recognized in current earnings.

### 4. Securities in Money Held in Trust

Securities included in Money held in trust of sole investment mainly for the purpose of security investment are stated at the same method as described in notes 2. and 3.

### 5. Derivatives



Derivatives for purposes other than trading are stated at market value in principle.

## 6. Premises and Equipment

Depreciation for buildings and equipment of MTFG and its domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary is computed using the declining-balance method.

Principal estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	15 years to 50 years
Equipment and furniture	4 years to 15 years

Depreciation for buildings and equipment of other consolidated subsidiaries is computed principally using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives.

## **7. Software**

Costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use are deferred and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 5 to 10 years.

## **8. Bond Discount and Bond Issuance Cost**

Bond discount is amortized over the remaining life of the bond.

Bond issuance cost is charged to expenses when incurred.

## **9. Translation of Foreign Currency Items**

Foreign currency assets and liabilities and overseas branches' accounts of MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary are principally translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing at interim fiscal year end, except equity securities of affiliated companies which are translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing at the acquisition date for those securities.

Foreign currency assets and liabilities of other consolidated subsidiaries are principally translated into yen equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing at interim fiscal year end of each company.

## **10. Allowance for Loan Losses**

An allowance for loan losses of MTFG's primary domestic consolidated subsidiaries is provided as detailed below, pursuant to the internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality and the internal rules for providing allowances for credit losses:

For claims to debtors who are legally bankrupt (due to bankruptcy, special liquidation, suspension of transactions with banks by the rules of clearing houses, etc.) or virtually bankrupt, an allowance is provided based on the amount of claims, after the charge-off as stated below, net of amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees.

For claims to debtors who are likely to become bankrupt for which future cash flows could not be reasonably estimated, an allowance is provided for the amount considered to be necessary based on an overall solvency assessment performed for the amount of claims, net of amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees.

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For claims to debtors who are likely to become bankrupt and to be closely watched for which future cash flows could be reasonably estimated, an allowance is provided for the difference between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contracted interest rate and the carrying value of the claim.

For other claims, an allowance is provided based on historical loan loss experience.

The allowance for loans to specific foreign borrowers is provided based on the amount of expected losses due to the political and economic situation of their respective countries.

All claims are assessed by the branches and credit supervision divisions based on the internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality. The credit examination divisions, which are independent from branches and credit supervision divisions, subsequently conduct audits of their assessments, and an allowance is provided based on audit results.

For collateralized or guaranteed claims to debtors who are legally bankrupt or virtually bankrupt, the amount of claims exceeding the estimated value of collateral or guarantees, which is deemed uncollectible, has been charged-off and the amount was ¥482,508 million.

An allowance for loan losses of other consolidated subsidiaries is provided based on historical loan losses experience or estimated collectibility of specific claims.

### **11. Allowance for Losses on Investment Securities**

An allowance for losses on investment securities is provided based on the estimated losses on non-marketable debt securities.

## **12. Reserve for Employees Bonuses**

A reserve for employees bonuses is provided for the payment of employees bonuses based on estimated amounts of the future payments attributed to the current interim fiscal year.

## **13. Reserve for Employees Retirement Benefits**

A reserve for employees retirement benefits is provided for the payment of employees retirement benefits based on estimated amounts of the actuarial retirement benefit obligation and the related pension assets. Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over 10 years. Net actuarial gain (loss) is amortized using the straight-line method over 10 years commencing from the next fiscal year of incurrence. The unrecognized net retirement benefit obligation at the adoption of new accounting standard is being amortized using the straight-line method over 5 years.

## **14. Equipment Used under Finance Lease Agreements**

Equipment used under finance lease agreements is accounted for as equipment leased under operating leases, except for those leases which transfer ownership of leased equipment to the lessee, in which case the equipment is capitalized.

## **15. Hedge Accounting for Interest Rate Risks**

With respect to hedge accounting for interest rate risks arising from financial assets and liabilities, MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary have principally adopted portfolio hedges or individual hedges prescribed in the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 and the Accounting Committee Report No. 14, "Practical Guidelines for Accounting for Financial Instruments" issued by the JICPA on January 31, 2000. The method of the hedge accounting is the deferral method.

In hedging activities to offset changes in the fair value of fixed rate deposits and loans etc., MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary distinguish hedged items by grouping the hedged items by their maturities and designate interest rate swap transactions etc. as hedging instruments individually or in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24. In hedging activities offsetting changes in the fair value of fixed rate bonds, they distinguish hedged items by individual bond or identical type of bonds and designate interest rate swap transactions etc. as hedging instruments.

In hedging activities to fix forecasted cash flows on variable rate or short-term fixed rate deposits and loans etc., MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary distinguish hedged items by grouping the hedged items by their index interest rates and repricing terms and designate interest rate swap transactions etc. as hedging instruments in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24. Since material terms related to the hedged items and hedging instruments are substantially identical, hedge relationship is deemed to be highly effective and the hedge effectiveness testing is substituted. Effectiveness is also tested by correlation of fluctuation factors in interest rates.

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Deferred hedge losses and deferred hedge gains recorded on the balance sheet as of March 31, 2003 as a result of the macro hedge accounting are realized as expenses or income over the remaining lives of the hedging instruments (at most 15 years from 2003). Deferred hedge losses and deferred hedge gains attributable to the macro hedge accounting as of September 30, 2004 were ¥140,550 million and ¥174,476 million, respectively.

### **16. Hedge Accounting for Foreign Exchange Risks**

With respect to hedge accounting for foreign exchange risks attributable to foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities, MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary have applied the deferral hedge accounting by distinguishing hedged items by grouping the foreign-currency-denominated financial assets and liabilities by currencies and designating currency swap transactions and forward exchange contracts (funds swap transactions) as hedging instruments, pursuant to the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25.

They also engage in portfolio hedge to hedge foreign exchange risk attributable to foreign-currency-denominated investments in affiliated companies and foreign-currency-denominated securities available for sale (other than bonds), using foreign-currency-denominated liabilities and forward exchange contracts under identical currency as hedging instruments. They apply the deferral hedge method to foreign-currency-denominated investments in affiliated companies and the fair value hedge method to foreign-currency-denominated securities available for sale (other than bonds).

#### **17. Intercompany and Intracompany Swap Transactions**

With respect to the intercompany and intracompany derivative transactions, realized gains (losses) or valuation gains (losses) on the interest rate swap transactions and currency swap transactions are reported in current earnings or deferred as assets or liabilities without elimination if mirror transactions with the third parties against these swap transactions designated as hedging instruments are appropriately conducted in conformity with the non-arbitrary and strict hedging policy in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 and No. 25.

#### **18. Consumption Taxes**

The National Consumption Tax and the Local Consumption Tax are excluded from transaction amounts. The portion of the National Consumption Tax and the Local Consumption Tax, which were paid on the purchase of premises and equipment and which are not deductible as a tax credit, are charged to expenses when incurred.

#### **19. Reserve for Expenses Related to EXPO 2005 Japan**

A reserve for expenses related to EXPO 2005 Japan is provided for the expenses related to the participation in the EXPO 2005 Japan scheduled to be held in 2005 based on the estimated contractual participation expenses allocated over the period. The reserve is provided pursuant to Article 43 of the Commercial Code and includes the allowance provided pursuant to Article 68-52 of the Special Taxation Measures Law.

#### **20. Reserves under Special Laws**

Pursuant to Article 82 of the Financial Futures Transactions Law, a reserve for contingent liabilities from brokering of financial futures transactions of ¥31 million was provided.

Pursuant to Article 51 of the Securities and Exchange Law, a reserve for contingent liabilities from brokering of securities transactions of ¥1,274 million was provided.

#### **21. Consolidated Corporate-tax System**

MTFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries adopt consolidated corporate-tax system, with MTFG being a parent company under the system.

## **22. Impairment of Fixed Assets**

Effective April 1, 2003, the MTFG Group adopted Accounting Standards for Impairment of Fixed Assets issued by the Business Accounting Council on August 9, 2002 and Financial Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No. 6, Implementation Guidance for Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan, ASBJ on October 31, 2003, because their early adoption in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 was permitted.

### **23. Due from Directors of MTFG**

Due from directors of MTFG was ¥89 million.

### **24. Accumulated Depreciation**

Accumulated depreciation on premises and equipment was ¥622,588 million.

### **25. Accumulated Deferred Gains on Sales of Real Estate**

Accumulated deferred gains on sales of real estate of ¥45,484 million were deducted from the acquisition cost of newly acquired premises and equipment.

### **26. Nonaccrual Loans**

Loans to customers in bankruptcy and past due loans are included in Loans and bills discounted, and the amounts were ¥33,746 million and ¥1,173,309 million, respectively. The amount of past due loans included loans of ¥610 million entrusted to the Resolution and Collection Corporation, which facilitates the removal of problem loans from balance sheet.

Loans are generally placed on nonaccrual status when substantial doubt is judged to exist as to ultimate collectibility of either principal or interest if they are past due for a certain period or for other reasons. Loans to customers in bankruptcy represent nonaccrual loans, after the partial charge-off of claims deemed uncollectible, to debtors who are legally bankrupt, which are defined in Article 96, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 3 and 4 of Enforcement Ordinance for the Corporation Tax Law. Past due loans are nonaccrual loans other than loans to customers in bankruptcy and loans for which interest payments are deferred in order to assist the financial recovery of debtors in financial difficulties.

### **27. Accruing Loans Contractually Past Due 3 Months or More**

Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more are included in Loans and bills discounted, and the amount was ¥11,898 million. Loans classified as loans to customers in bankruptcy or past due loans are excluded.

### **28. Restructured Loans**



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Restructured loans are included in Loans and bills discounted, and the amount was ¥325,637 million. Such restructured loans are loans on which concessions (e.g., reduction of the stated interest rate, deferral of interest payment, extension of maturity date, reduction of the face amount or maturity amount of the debt or accrued interest) have been granted to debtors in financial difficulties to assist them in their financial recovery and eventually to be able to repay to creditors. Loans classified as loans to customers in bankruptcy, past due loans or accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more are excluded.

### **29. Nonaccrual Loans, Accruing Loans Contractually Past Due 3 Months or More and Restructured Loans**

Total amount of nonaccrual loans, accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more and restructured loans was ¥1,544,591 million. The amount of past due loans included loans of ¥610 million entrusted to the Resolution and Collection Corporation, which facilitates the removal of problem loans from balance sheet.

The amounts reflected in Notes 26. to 29. represent the gross receivable amounts prior to reduction for the allowance for loan losses.

### **30. Bills Discounted**

Bills discounted are accounted for as secured lending transactions in conformity with the Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. Bills accepted by other banks, commercial bills, bills of exchange, and foreign bills bought discounted by MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary are permitted to be sold or pledged and the total face value was ¥743,000 million.

**31. Assets Pledged**

Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:

Cash and due from banks	¥	1,876 million
Commercial paper and other debt purchased	¥	4,792 million
Trading assets	¥	177,297 million
Investment securities	¥	2,782,097 million
Loans and bills discounted	¥	4,528,666 million
Premises and equipment	¥	28,569 million

Liabilities related to the pledged assets were as follows:

Deposits	¥	232,475 million
Call money and bills sold	¥	6,969,200 million
Borrowed money	¥	28,898 million
Bonds and notes	¥	79,491 million
Other liabilities	¥	8,066 million
Acceptances and guarantees	¥	1,796 million

In addition, Cash and due from banks of ¥288,174 million, Commercial paper and other debt purchased of ¥17 million, Trading assets of ¥26,665 million, Investment securities of ¥5,176,425 million, Loans and bills discounted of ¥1,106,569 million and Other assets of ¥4,184 million were pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange or derivatives transactions or as valuation margin.

Commercial paper and other debt purchased of ¥28,189 million, Trading assets of ¥3,223,757 million and Investment securities of ¥3,569,278 million were sold under repurchase agreements or lent under secured lending transactions, and Payables under repurchase agreements of ¥4,196,452 million and Payables under securities lending transactions of ¥2,997,813 million were corresponding.

Bills rediscounted are accounted for secured borrowing transactions in conformity with the Industry Audit Committee Report No.24. The total face value of bills accepted by other banks, commercial bills, and bills of exchange rediscounted by MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary was ¥18,727 million.

**32. Land Revaluation Excess**

Pursuant to the Law concerning Revaluation of Land, March 31, 1998, land used for business operations of domestic subsidiaries has been revalued as of the following dates. Land revaluation excess is included in Shareholders' equity, net of income taxes. The land revaluation excess includes MTFG's ownership percentage of affiliated companies' land revaluation excess.

Date of the revaluation:

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Domestic banking subsidiary	March 31, 1998
Domestic trust banking subsidiary	March 31, 2002
Other domestic subsidiaries	December 31, 2001

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

Pursuant to Article 2, Subparagraph 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance for the Law concerning Revaluation of Land, the

land price for the revaluation is determined based on the method established and published by the Director General of National Tax Agency in order to calculate the land value for a basis of determining the taxable amount subject to land value tax prescribed by Article 16 of the Land Value Tax Law, reflecting appropriate adjustments for land shape and timing of the assessment and based on real estate appraisal information defined by Paragraph 5 of the Law.

Land used for business operations of a certain affiliated company has been revalued as of March 31, 2002.

### **33. Subordinated Borrowings**

Subordinated borrowings of ¥716,290 million were included in Borrowed money.

### **34. Subordinated Bonds**

Subordinated bonds of ¥1,525,593 million were included in Bonds and notes.

### **35. Guaranteed Trusts**

Principal amounts of Jointly operated designated money trusts and Loan trusts of MTFG's trust banking subsidiary, for which repayment of the principal to the customers is guaranteed, were ¥915,281 million and ¥1,004,308 million, respectively.

### **36. Net Assets per Common Share**

Net assets per common share were ¥623,070.24.

### **37. Write Down of Investment Securities**

Marketable securities other than trading securities are written down when a decline in the market value below the cost of the securities is substantial and the valuation differences are recognized as losses, based upon the judgment that the decline in market value is other than

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temporary at the current interim fiscal year-end. A substantial decline in the market value is recognized based on the classification of issuers as follows, pursuant to the internal rules for self-assessment of asset quality:

Issuers who are legally bankrupt, virtually bankrupt or likely to become bankrupt: Market value is lower than cost

Issuers who are to be closely watched: Market value is 30% or more lower than cost

Other issuers: Market value is 50% or more lower than cost

### 38. Market Value of Securities

Market value and valuation differences of securities were as follows. Securities below include trading securities, trading commercial paper and trading short-term corporate bonds classified as Trading assets, negotiable certificates of deposits classified as Cash and due from banks and investments in commodity investment trusts classified as Commercial paper and other debt purchased. The same definition is applied in Notes 39. to 41.

Trading securities

Balance sheet amount	¥ 6,805,250 million
Valuation profits included in Income before income taxes and others	¥ 8,428 million

Marketable debt securities being held to maturity

	(in millions of yen)				
	Balance sheet amount	Market value	Differences	Gains	Losses
Domestic bonds	1,792,718	1,806,309	13,590	13,590	
Government bonds	1,648,689	1,656,678	7,989	7,989	
Municipal bonds	100,005	103,744	3,738	3,738	
Corporate bonds	44,024	45,886	1,862	1,862	
Other securities	368,615	370,357	1,741	1,954	212
Foreign bonds	69,355	71,097	1,741	1,954	212
Other	299,259	299,259			
	2,161,334	2,176,667	15,332	15,544	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,161,334</b>	<b>2,176,667</b>	<b>15,332</b>	<b>15,544</b>	<b>212</b>

## Marketable securities available for sale

(in millions of yen)

	Cost	Balance sheet amount	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
Domestic equity securities	2,508,010	3,142,643	634,632	744,276	109,644
Domestic bonds	20,192,100	20,216,217	24,116	45,435	21,318
Government bonds	18,272,652	18,288,827	16,175	35,779	19,604
Municipal bonds	210,303	211,565	1,262	2,137	874
Corporate bonds	1,709,145	1,715,823	6,678	7,518	839
Other securities	7,642,773	7,689,726	46,952	100,044	53,091
Foreign equity securities	20,434	34,436	14,001	14,520	519
Foreign bonds	5,821,554	5,849,643	28,089	52,886	24,797
Other	1,800,783	1,805,646	4,862	32,637	27,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,342,884</b>	<b>31,048,586</b>	<b>705,702</b>	<b>889,757</b>	<b>184,054</b>

Among the valuation differences above, the amounts of shareholders' equity, net of income taxes were ¥705,558 million as a result of recognizing ¥143 million profits, which were related to the securities embedding derivatives and measured in their entirety, in current earnings. Those amounts, net of ¥285,590 million of related deferred tax liabilities, were ¥419,968 million. Net valuation differences, excluding minority interest of ¥700 million and adding MTFG's ownership percentage of affiliates' unrealized gains on securities available for sale of ¥2,257 million, were ¥422,926 million which were included in Unrealized gains on securities available for sale.

**39. Securities Available for Sale Sold**

Securities available for sale sold during the interim fiscal year were as follows:

(in millions)

Proceeds from sales	Gains	Losses
¥19,986,193	¥ 116,337	¥ 59,596

**40. Securities Not Stated at Market Value**

The balance sheet amounts of principal securities not stated at market value were as follows:

	Balance sheet amount
Debt Securities being held to maturity	

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Foreign bonds	¥ 13,574 million
Securities available for sale	
Domestic equity securities	¥ 1,015,921 million
Domestic corporate bonds	¥ 528,431 million
Foreign bonds	¥ 48,548 million

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**41. Redemption Schedule of Bonds**

Redemption schedule of bonds classified as securities available for sale and being held to maturity was as follows:

	(in millions of yen)			
	Due within	Due after 1 year	Due after 5 years	Due after
	1 year	through 5 years	through 10 years	10 years
Domestic bonds	12,023,151	7,842,279	1,631,717	1,044,415
Government bonds	11,356,231	6,120,586	1,427,602	1,033,095
Municipal bonds	69,242	158,562	87,967	
Corporate bonds	597,677	1,563,130	116,147	11,319
Other bonds	853,966	3,926,149	1,135,135	1,573,466
Foreign bonds	477,799	3,699,398	921,674	844,105
Other	376,167	226,750	213,460	729,361
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,877,118</b>	<b>11,768,428</b>	<b>2,766,852</b>	<b>2,617,882</b>

**42. Money Held in Trust**

Classification of Money held in trust was as follows:

Money held in trust for trading purposes

Balance sheet amount	¥ 335,105 million
Valuation gains included in Income before income taxes and others	¥ 11 million

Other Money held in trust

(in millions)				
Cost	Balance sheet amount	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
¥116,830	¥116,830			

**43. Securities Lent/Borrowed**



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Unsecured securities lent for which borrowers have rights of sale or pledge were included in Trading assets and Investment securities. The amount was ¥128 million and ¥733 million, respectively.

With respect to borrowed securities, received securities as collateral for call loans and purchased securities under resale agreements that are permitted to be sold or pledged, ¥2,625,073 million were pledged, ¥483,146 million were lent and ¥4,579,774 million were held at hand at this interim fiscal year end.

### **44. Loan Commitments**

Contracts of overdraft facilities and loan commitment limits are contracts under which customers are lent to up to the prescribed limits in response to the customers' application for a loan as long as there is no violation of any condition in the contracts. The unused amount within the limits relating to these contracts was ¥30,979,116 million.

Since many of these commitments expire without being drawn, the unused amount does not necessarily represent a future cash requirement. Most of these contracts have conditions that allow MTFG and its consolidated subsidiaries to refuse the customers' application for a loan or decrease the contract limits with proper reasons (e.g., changes in financial situation, deterioration in customers' creditworthiness, etc.). At the inception of contracts, MTFG and its consolidated subsidiaries obtain real estate, securities, etc. as collateral if considered to be necessary. Subsequently, MTFG and its consolidated subsidiaries perform periodic reviews of the customers' business results based on internal rules, and take necessary measures to reconsider conditions in contracts and/or require additional collateral and guarantees.

Notes related to the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the six months ended September 30, 2004 are as follows:

### **1. Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations is compiled as required by the Banking Law and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as compared to application and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards. For the convenience of readers, the presentation is modified in certain respects from the original Japanese report. The amounts are presented in millions of yen and are rounded down to the nearest million.

### **2. Net Income per Common Share**

Net income per common share was ¥25,924.96.

### **3. Trading Profits and Losses**

Profits and losses on trading transactions (dividends and interest, gains or losses on sales, and valuation gains or losses) are shown as Trading profits or Trading losses on a trade date basis.

### **4. Other Ordinary Income**

Other ordinary income included gains on sales of equity securities of ¥42,943 million.

### **5. Other Ordinary Expenses**

Other ordinary expenses included losses on sales or exchange of loans and other claims of ¥38,182 million, losses on equity securities charge-offs of ¥33,549 million, losses on loan charge-offs of ¥28,597 million and losses on sales of equity securities of ¥14,121 million .

### **6. Enterprise Taxes**

With the implementation of the Revision of the Local Tax Law (Legislation No.9, March, 2003) on March 31, 2003, a part of tax basis of enterprise taxes was changed to amount of value-added and amount of capital in the fiscal year started April 1, 2004. MTFG and certain domestic consolidated subsidiaries have presented enterprise taxes computed based on amount of value-added and amount of capital in general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations based on Practical Treatment of Presentation in Income Statement for



Note related to the Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings for the six months ended September 30, 2004 is as follows:

**1. Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying Consolidated Statement of Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings is compiled as required by the Banking Law and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as compared to application and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards. For the convenience of readers, the presentation is modified in certain respects from the original Japanese report. The amounts are presented in millions of yen and are rounded down to the nearest million.

Notes related to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended September 30, 2004 are as follows:

### 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is compiled as required by the Banking Law and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as compared to application and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards. For the convenience of readers, the presentation is modified in certain respects from the original Japanese report. The amounts are presented in millions of yen and are rounded down to the nearest million.

### 2. Definition of Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in Cash and due from banks excluding time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposits in other banks.

### 3. Reconciliation to the Cash and Cash Equivalents

The reconciliation of the Cash and due from banks in the Consolidated Balance Sheet to the Cash and cash equivalents at end of interim fiscal year is as follows:

	(in millions)
Cash and due from banks	¥ 7,641,687
Time deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit in other banks	(4,016,561)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of interim fiscal year	¥ 3,625,125

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., and Subsidiaries**

Significant Policies in Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of Consolidation

- (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 154

Significant companies

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.

The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation

- (2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries

Companies

KOKUSAI Europe Limited

KOKUSAI America Incorporated

Non-consolidated subsidiaries are excluded from the scope of consolidation since their assets, ordinary income, and our ownership percentage of their net income or retained earnings do not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

2. Application of the Equity Method

- (1) Number of affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method: 25

Significant companies

ACOM Co., Ltd.

Diamond Lease Co., Ltd.

The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd.

Diamond Computer Service Co., Ltd.

M&T Information Technology Co., Ltd.

BOT Lease Co., Ltd.

MTBC Bank Deutschland GmbH

ACOM Co., Ltd. is included in affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method due to acquirement of shares from this fiscal year.

- (2) Non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies not accounted for by the equity method

Companies

KOKUSAI Europe Limited

KOKUSAI America Incorporated

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Non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies not accounted for by the equity method are excluded from the scope of the equity method since our ownership percentage of their net income or retained earnings do not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Interim Fiscal Year Ends of Consolidated Subsidiaries

- (1) Interim fiscal year ends of consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

April 30	:	2 subsidiaries	August 31	:	1 subsidiary
June 30	:	100 subsidiaries	September 30	:	51 subsidiaries

- (2) Subsidiaries whose interim fiscal year ends are April 30 are consolidated based on their financial statements ended on July 31. Other subsidiaries are consolidated based on financial statements for their respective interim fiscal year ends. Significant transactions occurred during the intervening periods are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

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**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries**
**Segment Information**

## I. Business segment information

&lt;For the six months ended September 30, 2004&gt;

(in millions of yen)

	Banking	Trust Banking	Securities	Other	Total	(Elimination)	Consolidated
<b>Ordinary income:</b>							
(1) Ordinary income from customers	881,408	223,290	83,743	69,721	1,258,164		1,258,164
(2) Internal ordinary income among segments	13,127	7,037	8,867	190,934	219,967	(219,967)	
<b>Total ordinary income</b>	<b>894,535</b>	<b>230,327</b>	<b>92,611</b>	<b>260,656</b>	<b>1,478,131</b>	<b>(219,967)</b>	<b>1,258,164</b>
<b>Ordinary expenses</b>	<b>658,774</b>	<b>172,558</b>	<b>86,154</b>	<b>65,779</b>	<b>983,266</b>	<b>(35,409)</b>	<b>947,857</b>
<b>Ordinary profit</b>	<b>235,761</b>	<b>57,769</b>	<b>6,456</b>	<b>194,876</b>	<b>494,864</b>	<b>(184,557)</b>	<b>310,306</b>

## Notes:

- Other primarily includes credit card and leasing businesses.
- Ordinary profit for Other includes dividend of 183,257 million yen from MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary.

&lt;For the six months ended September 30, 2003&gt;

(in millions of yen)

	Banking	Trust Banking	Securities	Other	Total	(Elimination)	Consolidated
<b>Ordinary income:</b>							
(1) Ordinary income from customers	937,791	262,566	92,013	68,557	1,360,929		1,360,929
(2) Internal ordinary income among segments	11,140	9,811	6,063	45,841	72,857	(72,857)	
<b>Total ordinary income</b>	<b>948,932</b>	<b>272,378</b>	<b>98,077</b>	<b>114,398</b>	<b>1,433,786</b>	<b>(72,857)</b>	<b>1,360,929</b>



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Ordinary expenses	774,880	206,952	75,610	66,289	1,123,732	(36,235)	1,087,497
Ordinary profit	174,051	65,426	22,467	48,108	310,054	(36,621)	273,432

Notes:

1. Other primarily includes credit card and leasing businesses.
2. The derivatives, which were embedded in hybrid financial instruments and not required to be accounted separately from the host contracts, had been accounted for on an accrual basis together with the host contracts. Since the beginning of the current interim fiscal year, such embedded derivatives have been measured at market value and their valuation gains (losses) have been reported in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts.

Such hybrid financial instruments had been risk adjusted in the macro hedge accounting. Since the beginning of the current interim fiscal year, MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary have adopted the standard treatments of the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 and, therefore, valuation gains (losses) on the derivatives which used to be risk adjusting instruments in the macro hedge accounting are reported in current earnings. In response to this change, they changed the accounting for the embedded derivatives, which had been accounted together with the host contracts, and measured them at market value and reported their valuation gains (losses) in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts.

As a result, ordinary profit increased by 7,442 million yen, and its effect in the Banking segment and the Trust Banking segment was 4,519 million yen and 2,923 million yen, respectively.

<For the year ended March 31, 2004>

	(in millions of yen)						
	Banking	Trust Banking	Securities	Other	Total	(Elimination)	Consolidated
Ordinary income:							
(1) Ordinary income from customers	1,758,067	483,201	179,776	134,137	2,555,183		2,555,183
(2) Internal ordinary income among segments	26,576	15,920	16,177	73,836	132,510	(132,510)	
Total ordinary income	1,784,643	499,122	195,954	207,973	2,687,694	(132,510)	2,555,183
Ordinary expenses	1,392,766	368,205	152,144	129,868	2,042,984	(66,173)	1,976,811
Ordinary profit	391,877	130,916	43,810	78,104	644,709	(66,337)	578,371

Notes:

1. Other primarily includes credit card and leasing businesses.
2. The derivatives, which were embedded in hybrid financial instruments and not required to be accounted separately from the host contracts, had been accounted for on an accrual basis together with the host contracts. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, such embedded derivatives have been measured at market value and their valuation gains (losses) have been reported in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts.

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Such hybrid financial instruments had been risk adjusted items in the macro hedge accounting. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary have adopted the standard treatments of the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 and, therefore, valuation gains (losses) on the derivatives which used to be risk adjusting instruments in the macro hedge accounting are reported in current earnings. In response to this change, they changed the accounting for the embedded derivatives, which had been accounted together with the host contracts, and measured them at market value and reported their valuation gains (losses) in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts. As a result, ordinary profit increased by 10,435 million yen, and its effect in the Banking segment and the Trust Banking segment was 8,885 million yen and 1,550 million yen, respectively.

3. In the current fiscal year, a part of derivative business for trading purpose of MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary is transplanted to Mitsubishi Securities Co., Ltd.. Therefore, ordinary profit and expenses for Securities includes that for the transplanted business.

## Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

## 2. Geographic segment information

&lt;For the six months ended September 30, 2004&gt;

(in millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Latin America	Europe/ Mid. East	Asia/Oceania excl. Japan	Total	(Elimination)	Consolidated
<b>Ordinary income:</b>								
(1) Ordinary income from customers	884,694	227,208	5,739	94,441	46,079	1,258,164		1,258,164
(2) Internal ordinary income among segments	20,610	7,135	9,112	14,849	9,188	60,895	(60,895)	
<b>Total ordinary income</b>	<b>905,304</b>	<b>234,343</b>	<b>14,852</b>	<b>109,291</b>	<b>55,267</b>	<b>1,319,059</b>	<b>(60,895)</b>	<b>1,258,164</b>
<b>Ordinary expenses</b>	<b>683,475</b>	<b>159,968</b>	<b>19,471</b>	<b>99,570</b>	<b>38,903</b>	<b>1,001,389</b>	<b>(53,532)</b>	<b>947,857</b>
<b>Ordinary profit (loss)</b>	<b>221,828</b>	<b>74,375</b>	<b>(4,618)</b>	<b>9,720</b>	<b>16,364</b>	<b>317,670</b>	<b>(7,363)</b>	<b>310,306</b>

Note:

1. North America includes United States and Canada. Latin America primarily includes the Caribbean, Panama and Brazil. Europe/Middle East primarily includes United Kingdom, Germany and Netherlands. Asia/Oceania excluding Japan primarily includes Hong Kong, Singapore and China.

&lt;For the six months ended September 30, 2003&gt;

(in millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Latin America	Europe/ Mid. East	Asia/Oceania excl. Japan	Total	(Elimination)	Consolidated
<b>Ordinary income:</b>								
(1) Ordinary income from customers	933,034	249,995	10,283	117,722	49,893	1,360,929		1,360,929
(2) Internal ordinary income among segments	33,041	1,780	10,000	21,139	4,760	70,722	(70,722)	

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Total ordinary income	966,076	251,776	20,283	138,861	54,653	1,431,652	(70,722)	1,360,929
Ordinary expenses	807,681	176,443	21,189	107,988	35,976	1,149,280	(61,783)	1,087,497
Ordinary profit (loss)	158,394	75,333	(906)	30,873	18,676	282,371	(8,938)	273,432

Notes:

1. North America includes United States and Canada. Latin America primarily includes the Caribbean, Panama and Brazil. Europe/Middle East primarily includes United Kingdom, Germany and Netherlands. Asia/Oceania excluding Japan primarily includes Hong Kong, Singapore and China.
2. The derivatives, which were embedded in hybrid financial instruments and not required to be accounted separately from the host contracts, had been accounted for on an accrual basis together with the host contracts. Since the beginning of the current interim fiscal year, such embedded derivatives have been measured at market value and their valuation gains (losses) have been reported in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts.

Such hybrid financial instruments had been risk adjusted in the macro hedge accounting. Since the beginning of the current interim fiscal year, MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary have adopted the standard treatments of the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 and, therefore, valuation gains (losses) on the derivatives which used to be risk adjusting instruments in the macro hedge accounting are reported in current earnings. In response to this change, they changed the accounting for the embedded derivatives, which had been accounted together with the host contracts, and measured them at market value and reported their valuation gains (losses) in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts.

As a result, ordinary profit increased by 7,442 million yen, and its effect in Japan and North America was 7,138 million yen and 304 million yen, respectively.

<For the year ended March 31, 2004>

(in millions of yen)

	Japan	North America	Latin America	Europe/ Mid. East	Asia/Oceania excl. Japan	Total	(Elimination)	Consolidated
Ordinary income:								
(1) Ordinary income from customers	1,791,099	445,309	12,734	212,057	93,982	2,555,183		2,555,183
(2) Internal ordinary income among segments	75,041	8,111	21,897	39,537	11,193	155,780	(155,780)	
Total ordinary income	1,866,140	453,420	34,632	251,594	105,176	2,710,964	(155,780)	2,555,183
Ordinary expenses	1,480,462	316,804	40,581	198,885	75,377	2,112,111	(135,299)	1,976,811
Ordinary profit (loss)	385,678	136,616	(5,949)	52,709	29,798	598,853	(20,481)	578,371

Notes:

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1. North America includes United States and Canada. Latin America primarily includes the Caribbean, Panama and Brazil. Europe/Middle East primarily includes United Kingdom, Germany and Netherlands. Asia/Oceania excluding Japan primarily includes Hong Kong, Singapore and China.
2. The derivatives, which were embedded in hybrid financial instruments and not required to be accounted separately from the host contracts, had been accounted for on an accrual basis together with the host contracts. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, such embedded derivatives have been measured at market value and their valuation gains (losses) have been reported in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts.

Such hybrid financial instruments had been risk adjusted items in the macro hedge accounting. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary have adopted the standard treatments of the Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24 and, therefore, valuation gains (losses) on the derivatives which used to be risk adjusting instruments in the macro hedge accounting are reported in current earnings. In response to this change, they changed the accounting for the embedded derivatives, which had been accounted together with the host contracts, and measured them at market value and reported their valuation gains (losses) in current earnings if they are managed separately from the host contracts. As a result, ordinary profit increased by 10,435 million yen, and its effect in Japan and North America was 9,974 million yen and 461 million yen, respectively.

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries**

## 3. Ordinary income from overseas operations

(in millions of yen)

	Ordinary income from overseas operations	Consolidated ordinary income	Ordinary income from overseas operations as a percentage of consolidated ordinary income
For the six months ended September 30, 2004	373,469	1,258,164	29.6%
For the six months ended September 30, 2003	427,894	1,360,929	31.4%
For the year ended March 31, 2004	764,083	2,555,183	29.9%

## Note:

1. Ordinary income from overseas operations consists of income from transactions of the overseas branches of MTFG's domestic banking subsidiary and trust banking subsidiary, and MTFG's overseas subsidiaries (excluding internal ordinary income among consolidated companies).

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries****Investment securities**

Following tables include:

*Investment securities*

*Trading securities, trading commercial paper and trading short-term corporate bonds in Trading assets*

*Negotiable certificates of deposits in Cash and due from banks*

*Beneficiary certificates of commodity investment trusts in Commercial Paper and other debt purchased .*

## 1. Marketable debt securities being held to maturity

( in millions of yen)

---

As of September 30, 2003

---

	amount	Market value	Differences	Gains	Losses
Balance sheet					
Domestic bonds	180,862	187,271	6,408	6,411	2
Government bonds	3,269	3,408	138	138	
Municipal bonds	116,762	120,589	3,826	3,828	2
Corporate bonds	60,829	63,273	2,444	2,444	
Foreign bonds	74,926	78,892	3,966	3,967	0
Other	182,338	182,338			
<b>Total</b>	<b>438,127</b>	<b>448,502</b>	<b>10,375</b>	<b>10,378</b>	<b>3</b>

## 2. Marketable securities available for sale

( in millions of yen)

As of September 30, 2003

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	Balance sheet				
	Cost	amount	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
Domestic equity securities	3,023,771	3,277,796	254,024	494,697	240,672
Domestic bonds	11,144,886	11,110,315	(34,570)	28,869	63,440
Government bonds	9,354,067	9,315,897	(38,169)	18,519	56,689
Municipal bonds	390,704	393,589	2,885	4,415	1,530
Corporate bonds	1,400,114	1,400,828	713	5,934	5,220
Foreign equity securities	16,764	34,512	17,748	18,089	340
Foreign bonds	6,162,404	6,252,956	90,552	121,124	30,571
Other	1,547,968	1,534,812	(13,155)	14,923	28,078
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,895,795</b>	<b>22,210,394</b>	<b>314,599</b>	<b>677,703</b>	<b>363,104</b>

3. Principal securities not stated at market value

( in millions of yen)	
As of September 30, 2003	
Balance sheet amount	
Debt securities being held to maturity	
Foreign bonds	20,442
Securities available for sale	
Domestic equity securities	170,093
Domestic corporate bonds	339,304
Foreign bonds	65,148

**Money held in trust**

Money held in trust other than trading purpose and being held to maturity

( in millions of yen)				
As of September 30, 2003				
Cost	Balance sheet amount	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
134,190	134,508	317	317	

**Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale**



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The classification of unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	( in millions of yen)
	As of September 30, 2003
Valuation differences	314,917
Securities available for sale	314,599
Money held in trust other than trading purpose and being held to maturity	317
Deferred tax liabilities	(127,093)
Net valuation differences	187,823
Minority interest	(2,528)
MTFG's ownership percentage of affiliates unrealized gains on securities available for sale	1,000
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale	186,295

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries**

**Investment securities**

*Following tables include:*

*Investment securities*

*Trading securities, trading commercial paper and trading short-term corporate bonds in Trading assets*

*Negotiable certificates of deposits in Cash and due from banks*

*Securities and beneficiary certificates of merchandise investment in Commercial Paper and other debt purchased .*

1. Trading securities

( in millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2004	
Balance sheet amount	Valuation losses recognized on statement of operations
5,655,999	(3,823)

2. Marketable debt securities being held to maturity

( in millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2004				
Balance sheet amount	Market value	Differences	Gains	Losses
Domestic bonds	1,159,458	1,165,842	6,383	1,218

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Government bonds	998,942	999,449	507	1,724	1,217
Municipal bonds	108,526	112,230	3,703	3,704	0
Corporate bonds	51,988	54,162	2,173	2,173	
Foreign bonds	74,239	76,825	2,586	2,592	5
Other	168,118	168,152	34	34	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,401,815</b>	<b>1,410,820</b>	<b>9,004</b>	<b>10,228</b>	<b>1,224</b>

3. Marketable securities available for sale

( in millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2004

	Balance sheet				
	Cost	amount	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
Domestic equity securities	2,768,443	3,553,772	785,328	891,328	105,999
Domestic bonds	15,703,795	15,707,190	3,394	40,723	37,328
Government bonds	13,989,184	13,986,921	(2,263)	31,617	33,880
Municipal bonds	243,459	244,981	1,522	2,734	1,212
Corporate bonds	1,471,150	1,475,286	4,136	6,371	2,235
Foreign equity securities	15,012	29,518	14,506	14,827	321
Foreign bonds	6,316,837	6,424,133	107,296	115,867	8,570
Other	1,475,136	1,512,124	36,987	51,846	14,858
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,279,224</b>	<b>27,226,739</b>	<b>947,514</b>	<b>1,114,592</b>	<b>167,078</b>

4. Securities available for sale sold

( in millions of yen)

For the year ended March 31, 2004

Proceeds	Gains	Losses
from sales	on sales	on sales
28,653,515	224,278	211,230

5. Principal securities not stated at market value

( in millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2004

Balance sheet amount

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Debt securities being held to maturity	
Foreign bonds	13,749
Securities available for sale	
Domestic equity securities	182,534
Domestic corporate bonds	410,366
Foreign bonds	18,935

6. Redemption schedules of bonds

( in millions of yen)

As of March 31, 2004				
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years through 10 years	Due after 10 years
Domestic bonds	8,211,601	6,917,038	1,020,579	1,132,321
Government bonds	7,818,442	5,246,113	793,757	1,127,550
Municipal bonds	92,371	168,187	97,475	
Corporate bonds	300,787	1,502,737	129,346	4,771
Foreign bonds	1,047,316	4,350,417	447,576	653,007
Other	261,669	232,304	188,395	501,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,520,586</b>	<b>11,499,760</b>	<b>1,656,551</b>	<b>2,286,875</b>

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries****Money held in trust**

## 1. Money held in trust for trading purpose

( in millions of yen)	
As of March 31, 2004	
Balance sheet amount	Valuation gains recognized on statement of operations
334,316	8,247

## 2. Money held in trust other than trading purpose and being held to maturity

( in millions of yen)				
As of March 31, 2004				
Cost	Balance sheet amount	Valuation differences	Gains	Losses
134,664	135,061	396	396	

**Unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale**

The classification of unrealized gains (losses) on securities available for sale on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

	(in millions of yen)
	As of March 31, 2004
Valuation differences	947,719
Securities available for sale	947,322
Money held in trust other than trading purpose and being held to maturity	396
Deferred tax liabilities	(386,457)
<b>Net valuation differences</b>	<b>561,261</b>

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Minority interest	(3,001)
MTFG's ownership percentage of affiliates unrealized gains on securities available for sale	2,056
	<hr/>
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale	560,316
	<hr/>

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**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries**

Notional principal or contract amount, market value and valuation gains (losses) on derivatives

The publication is omitted in order to be disclosed by EDINET.

<Reference>

1. Derivatives qualified for hedge-accounting

	(in billions of yen)	
	As of September 30, 2004	
	Notional principal or contract amount	Market value
Interest rate futures	5,839.2	(1.2)
Interest rate swaps	30,054.3	104.8
Currency swaps	5,044.2	(37.0)
Other interest rate-related transactions	797.3	3.1
Others	0.8	(0.0)
<b>Total</b>		<b>69.6</b>

*Note: Derivatives which are accounted for on an accrual basis based on Accounting standard for financial instruments are not included in the table above.*

Notional principal by the remaining life of the interest rate swaps above is as follows.

	(in billions of yen)			
	As of September 30, 2004			
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Receive-fix/pay-floater	6,597.0	14,624.9	1,357.3	22,579.3
Receive-floater/pay-fix	3,373.1	2,462.2	1,629.5	7,464.9

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Receive-floater/pay-floater		10.0		10.0
Total	9,970.2	17,097.2	2,986.8	30,054.3

2. Deferred gains (losses)

(in billions of yen)

As of September 30, 2004

	Deferred gains	Deferred losses	Net gains (losses)	
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
Interest rate futures	10.5	11.0		(0.5)
Interest rate swaps	252.0	229.1		22.8
Currency swaps	23.2	21.0		2.2
Other interest rate-related transactions	1.2	0.2		0.9
Others	2.3	2.4		(0.1)
Total	289.3	263.9		25.4

Note: Deferred gains (losses) attributable to the macro hedge accounting as of September 30, 2004 are included in the above table.



## Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

&lt;Reference&gt;

## 1. Derivatives qualified for hedge-accounting

	(in billions of yen)	
	As of September 30, 2003	
	Notional principal	
	or contract amount	Market value
Interest rate futures	4,268.8	(6.4)
Interest rate swaps	26,448.7	81.5
Currency swaps	4,734.3	96.6
Other interest rate-related transactions	3.9	0.0
Others	350.7	(0.0)
<b>Total</b>		<b>171.7</b>

Note: Derivatives which are accounted for on an accrual basis based on Accounting standard for financial instruments are not included in the table above.

Notional principal by the remaining life of the interest rate swaps above is as follows.

	(in billions of yen)			
	As of September 30, 2003			
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
Receive-fix/pay-floater	7,456.0	11,388.1	986.7	19,831.0
Receive-floater/pay-fix	2,763.3	2,662.7	1,167.2	6,593.3
Receive-floater/pay-floater	14.3		10.0	24.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,233.8</b>	<b>14,050.8</b>	<b>2,164.0</b>	<b>26,448.7</b>

## 2. Deferred gains (losses)

(in billions of yen)

---

As of September 30, 2003

---

	Deferred gains	Deferred losses	Net gains (losses)	
	(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
Interest rate futures	31.5	29.9	1.5	
Interest rate swaps	448.3	445.2	3.1	
Currency swaps	41.4	35.8	5.5	
Other interest rate-related transactions	3.7	3.5	0.1	
Others	23.0	25.4	(2.4)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>548.0</b>	<b>540.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	

*Note: Deferred gains (losses) attributable to the macro hedge accounting as of September 30, 2003 are included in the above table.*

## Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and Consolidated Subsidiaries

&lt;Reference&gt;

## 1. Derivatives qualified for hedge-accounting

	(in billions of yen)	
	As of March 31, 2004	
	Notional principal or contract amount	Market value
Interest rate futures	5,921.2	2.4
Interest rate swaps	26,922.0	91.4
Currency swaps	3,994.9	17.9
Other interest rate-related transactions	3.8	0.0
Others	0.6	0.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>112.5</b>

*Note: Derivatives which are accounted for on an accrual basis based on Accounting standard for financial instruments are not included in the table above.*

Notional principal by the remaining life of the interest rate swaps above is as follows.

	(in billions of yen)			
	As of March 31, 2004			
	Due within 1 year	Due after 1 year		Total
through 5 years		Due after 5 years		
Receive-fix/pay-floater	6,089.5	12,283.2	1,318.4	19,691.2
Receive-floater/pay-fix	3,042.5	2,685.5	1,492.7	7,220.8
Receive-floater/pay-floater		10.0		10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,132.0</b>	<b>14,978.7</b>	<b>2,811.2</b>	<b>26,922.0</b>

## 2. Deferred gains (losses)

(in billions of yen)

As of March 31, 2004			
	Deferred gains	Deferred losses	Net gains (losses)
	(A)	(B)	(A) (B)
Interest rate futures	17.7	13.8	3.8
Interest rate swaps	325.2	305.1	20.0
Currency swaps	37.2	39.1	(1.9)
Other interest rate-related transactions	0.1	0.1	
Others	4.0	4.4	(0.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>384.3</b>	<b>362.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>

*Note: Deferred gains (losses) attributable to the macro hedge accounting as of March 31, 2004 are included in the above table.*

**Interim Non-Consolidated Summary Report****<under Japanese GAAP>**

for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2005

Date:	November 24, 2004
Company name (code number):	Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (8306) (URL <a href="http://www.mtfg.co.jp">http://www.mtfg.co.jp</a> )
Stock exchange listings:	Tokyo, Osaka, New York, London
Headquarters:	Tokyo
Representative:	Nobuo Kuroyanagi, President & CEO
For inquiry:	Katsuhiko Ishizuka, Chief Manager Financial Policy Division (Phone) +81-3-3240-8211
Date of resolution of Board of Directors with respect to the interim non-consolidated financial statements:	November 24, 2004
Interim dividends policy:	Yes
Unit share system:	No

**1. Non-consolidated financial data for the six months ended September 30, 2004****(1) Operating results**

(in millions of yen except per  
share data and percentages)

	For the six months ended September 30,		For the year ended March 31, 2004
	2004	2003	
Operating income	<b>187,924</b>	42,493	69,321
Change from the previous year	<b>342.2%</b>	76.1%	
Operating profit	<b>184,170</b>	40,429	64,735
Change from the previous year	<b>355.5%</b>	80.4%	
Ordinary profit	<b>183,263</b>	40,269	64,426
Change from the previous year	<b>355.1%</b>	80.4%	
Net income	<b>183,200</b>	40,304	64,474
Change from the previous year	<b>354.5%</b>	82.8%	
Net income per common share	<b>27,696.42</b>	5,828.98	9,003.89

Notes:

1. Average number of shares outstanding:

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*For the six months ended September 30, 2004:*

*(common stock) 6,493,370 shares*

*(preferred stock class 1) 81,400 shares*

*(preferred stock class 2) 8,196 shares*

*For the six months ended September 30, 2003:*

*(common stock) 6,260,288 shares*

*(preferred stock class 1) 81,400 shares*

*(preferred stock class 2) 89,614 shares*

*For the year ended March 31, 2004:*

*(common stock) 6,350,814 shares*

*(preferred stock class 1) 81,400 shares*

*(preferred stock class 2) 58,039 shares*

2. *Changes in accounting policy: No*

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**(2) Payment of dividends**

(in yen)

	For the six months ended September 30,					For the year ended March 31,		
	2004		2003			2004		
	Preferred		Preferred	Preferred		Preferred	Preferred	
	Common stock	stock class 1	Common stock	stock class 1	stock class 2	Common stock	stock class 1	stock class 2
Interim dividends per share	0	41,250	0	41,250	8,100			
Total dividends per share paid for the fiscal year						6,000	82,500	16,200

**(3) Financial condition**

(in millions of yen except per share data and percentages)

	As of September 30,		As of March 31,
	2004	2003	2004
	Total assets	5,129,492	4,284,607
Shareholders' equity	4,423,039	4,262,486	4,282,547
Shareholders' equity as a percentage of total liabilities and shareholders' equity	86.2%	99.5%	99.1%
Shareholders' equity per common share	640,735.04	613,905.15	618,015.33

*Notes:*1. *Number of shares outstanding as of:**September 30, 2004:**(common stock) 6,516,705 shares**(preferred stock-class 1) 81,400 shares**September 30, 2003:**(common stock) 6,356,150 shares**(preferred stock-class 1) 81,400 shares**(preferred stock-class 2) 56,200 shares*

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March 31, 2004:

(common stock)	6,474,038 shares
(preferred stock-class 1)	81,400 shares
(preferred stock-class 2)	15,000 shares

2. Number of treasury stocks outstanding as of:

September 30, 2004:	2,442 shares
September 30, 2003:	1,711 shares
March 31, 2004:	2,061 shares

2. Earning projections for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2005

(in millions of yen)

Operating income	Ordinary profit	Net income
227,000	206,000	206,000

(in yen)

	For the six months ending March 31, 2005	For the year ending March 31, 2005
Dividends per share: Common stock	6,000	6,000
Preferred stock class 1	41,250	82,500

Projected net income per common share for the year ending March 31, 2005 (yen): 30,838.19



(Reference)

Formulas for computing ratios for the six months ended September 30, 2004 are as follows.

**Net income per common share**

$$\frac{\text{Net income} - \text{Total dividends on preferred stock}}{\text{Average number of common stock during the period}^*}$$

**Shareholders' equity per common share**

$$\frac{\text{Shareholders' equity at end of period} - \text{Deduction from shareholders' equity}^{**}}{\text{Number of common stock at end of period}^*}$$

Formula for computing projected earning ratio for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2005 is as follows.

**Projected net income per common share**

$$\frac{\text{Projected net income} - \text{Projected total dividends on preferred stock}}{\text{Number of common stock at end of period}^*}$$

\* excluding treasury stock

\*\* number of preferred stock at end of period × issue price + total dividends on preferred stock

This financial summary report and the accompanying financial highlights contain forward-looking statements and other forward-looking information relating to the company and/or the group as a whole (the "forward-looking statements"). The forward-looking statements are not historical facts and include, reflect or are otherwise based upon, among other things, the company's current estimations, projections, views, policies, business strategies, targets, expectations, assumptions and evaluations with respect to general economic conditions, its results of operations, its financial condition, its management in general and other future events. Accordingly, they are inherently susceptible to uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances and are not guarantees of future performance.

Some forward-looking statements represent targets that the company's management will strive to achieve through the successful implementation of the company's business strategies. The company may not be successful in implementing its business strategy, and actual results may differ materially, for a wide range of possible reasons. Other forward-looking statements reflect the assumptions and estimations upon which the calculation of deferred tax assets has been based and are themselves subject to the full range of uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances outlined above.

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In light of the many risks, uncertainties and possible changes, you are advised not to put undue reliance on the forward-looking statements. The company is under no obligation and expressly disclaims any obligation to update or alter the forward-looking statements, except as may be required by any applicable laws and regulations or stock exchange rules.

For detailed information relating to uncertainties, risks and changes regarding the forward-looking statements, please see the company's latest annual report and other disclosures.

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## Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.

## Non-Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in millions of yen)	As of September 30,		As of March 31,		
	2003	2004	2004		
<b>Assets:</b>					
<b>Current assets:</b>					
Cash and bank deposits	41,721	<b>36,867</b>		57,571	
Accounts receivable	29,844	<b>41,449</b>		51,315	
Other	400	<b>961</b>		36	
Total current assets	71,966	<b>79,278</b>	1.7%	108,923	2.5%
<b>Fixed assets:</b>					
Premises and equipment	339	<b>466</b>		308	
Intangible assets	529	<b>484</b>		554	
Investments and other assets	4,210,912	<b>5,048,746</b>		4,210,914	
Investments in subsidiaries	4,210,347	<b>4,348,217</b>		4,210,347	
Investments securities		<b>700,000</b>			
Other	564	<b>528</b>		566	
Total fixed assets	4,211,781	<b>5,049,697</b>	98.3%	4,211,778	97.5%
Deferred charges	859	<b>515</b>	0.0%	687	0.0%
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,284,607</b>	<b>5,129,492</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,321,389</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
<b>Current liabilities:</b>					
Short-term borrowings		<b>400,000</b>			
Accounts payable	21,873	<b>5,576</b>		38,703	
Reserve	73	<b>137</b>		74	
Other	174	<b>739</b>		64	
Total current liabilities	22,121	<b>406,453</b>	0.5%	38,842	0.9%
<b>Long-term liabilities:</b>					
Long-term liabilities		<b>300,000</b>			
Total long-term liabilities		<b>300,000</b>			<b>5.9%</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>22,121</b>	<b>706,453</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>38,842</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity:</b>					
Capital stock	1,258,052	<b>1,258,052</b>	29.3%	1,258,052	29.1%
<b>Capital surplus:</b>					
Legal capital surplus	2,350,244	<b>2,350,244</b>		2,350,244	
Other capital surplus	599,960	<b>599,968</b>		599,962	
Total capital surplus	2,950,205	<b>2,950,212</b>	68.9%	2,950,207	68.3%
<b>Retained earnings:</b>					
Unappropriated	55,519	<b>216,754</b>		75,876	
Total retained earnings	55,519	<b>216,754</b>	1.3%	75,876	1.7%
Less treasury stock	(1,291)	<b>(1,980)</b>	(0.0)%	(1,589)	(0.0)%
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>4,262,486</b>	<b>4,423,039</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>4,282,547</b>	<b>99.1%</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>4,284,607</b>	<b>5,129,492</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4,321,389</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



See Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.

## Non-Consolidated Statements of Income

(in millions of yen)	For the six months ended				For the year ended	
	September 30,				March 31, 2004	
	2003		2004			
Operating income	42,493	100.0%	<b>187,924</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	69,321	100.0%
Operating expenses	2,064	4.9%	<b>3,754</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	4,585	6.6%
Operating profit	40,429	95.1%	<b>184,170</b>	<b>98.0%</b>	64,735	93.4%
Non-operating income	12	0.0%	<b>36</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	35	0.0%
Non-operating expenses	172	0.4%	<b>943</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	344	0.5%
Ordinary profit	40,269	94.7%	<b>183,263</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	64,426	92.9%
Income before income taxes	40,269	94.7%	<b>183,263</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	64,426	92.9%
Income taxes-current	(75)		<b>(54)</b>		(84)	
Income taxes-deferred	40		<b>116</b>		36	
Total income taxes	(35)	(0.1)%	<b>62</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	(47)	(0.1)%
Net income	40,304	94.8%	<b>183,200</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	64,474	93.0%
Unappropriated retained earnings brought forward	15,215		<b>33,553</b>		15,215	
Interim cash dividends					3,812	
Unappropriated retained earnings at end of (interim) fiscal year	55,519		<b>216,754</b>		75,876	

See Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements.

**Notes to the Non-Consolidated Financial Statements for the six months ended September 30, 2004**

The accompanying Non-Consolidated Financial Statements are compiled as required by the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as compared to the application and disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standards. For the convenience of readers, the presentation is modified in certain respects from the original Japanese report. The amounts are presented in millions of yen and are rounded down to the nearest million.

Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, affiliates and securities not stated at market value are stated at cost determined by the moving-average method.

2. Depreciation for fixed assets

Depreciation for premises and equipment is computed using the declining-balance method based on the following estimated useful lives. The range of estimated useful lives is principally as follows:

Leasehold improvements	10 years to 50 years
Equipment and furniture	4 years to 15 years

Amortization for intangible assets is computed by the straight-line method over estimated useful lives. Costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use are deferred and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 5 years.

3. Reserve

A reserve for employees' bonuses is provided for the payment of employees' bonuses based on estimated amounts of the future payments attributed to the current term.

4. Consumption taxes

National Consumption Tax and the Local Consumption Tax are excluded from transaction amounts.

5. Consolidated Corporate-tax System

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MTFG has adopted consolidated corporate-tax system.

A note related to the Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2004 is as follows:

1.	Accumulated depreciation on premises and equipment	¥ 277 million
2.	MTFG indemnifies the Bankers Association of Deutschland for the deposit liability of the German branches of Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi pursuant to regulation of the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Deutschland.	¥ 98,916 million

A note related to the Non-Consolidated Statement of Income for the six months ended September 30, 2004 is as follows:

1.	Principal item in Non-operating expenses is as follows:	
	Interest on borrowed money	¥ 771 million
2.	Depreciation expense	
	Depreciation expense for premises and equipment	¥ 62 million
	Amortization expense for intangible assets	¥ 76 million

A note related to securities is as follows:

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates stated at market value

	<u>Balance sheet amount</u>	<u>Market value</u>	<u>Difference</u>
Investments in affiliates	¥ 137,870 million	¥ 141,394 million	¥ 3,524 million

Note: Fair value is based on market value as of September 30, 2004.

Fair value is not readily determinable for Investments in subsidiaries.

Additional information

1. Impairment of Fixed Assets

Effective April 1, 2003, the MTFG adopted Accounting Standards for Impairment of Fixed Assets issued by the Business Accounting Council on August 9, 2002 and Financial Accounting Standard Implementation Guidance No. 6, Implementation Guidance for Accounting Standard for Impairment of Fixed Assets issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Japan, ASBJ on October 31, 2003, because their early adoption in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 was permitted.

2. Enterprise Taxes

With the implementation of the Revision of the Local Tax Law (Legislation No.9, March, 2003) on March 31, 2003, a part of tax basis of enterprise taxes was changed to amount of value-added and amount of capital in the fiscal year started April 1, 2004. MTFG has presented enterprise taxes computed based on amount of value-added and amount of capital in operating expenses in the Statement of Operations based on Practical Treatment of Presentation in Income Statement for Enterprise Taxes through External Standards Taxation (February 13, 2004, ASBJ-Report of Practical Issues No.12).



Selected Interim Financial Information

under Japanese GAAP

For the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2005

**Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.**

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Note: \* Total of the 2 Banks stands for the aggregated non-consolidated figures of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. and The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation.

## 1 Interim Consolidated Financial Highlights under Japanese GAAP for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2005

## 1. Financial Results

	(in millions of yen)		
	Six months ended September 30, 2003 (A)	Six months ended September 30, 2004 (B)	Increase/ (Decrease)  (B) (A)
Gross profits	898,929	<b>885,955</b>	(12,973)
Net interest income	533,116	<b>506,567</b>	(26,549)
Trust fees	36,452	<b>46,115</b>	9,662
Credit costs for trust accounts (1)	(8,432)	<b>(2,336)</b>	6,096
Net fees and commissions	195,801	<b>241,318</b>	45,517
Net trading profits	72,040	<b>50,246</b>	(21,793)
Net other business income	61,518	<b>41,707</b>	(19,810)
Net gains (losses) on debt securities	(2,701)	<b>27,836</b>	30,538
General and administrative expenses	489,543	<b>499,388</b>	9,845
Net business profits before credit costs for trust accounts and provision for formula allowance for loan losses	417,818	<b>388,903</b>	(28,915)
Provision for formula allowance for loan losses (2)			
Net business profits*	409,386	<b>386,566</b>	(22,819)
Net non-recurring losses	(135,953)	<b>(76,260)</b>	59,693
Credit related costs (3)	(91,889)	<b>(65,402)</b>	26,487
Losses on loan charge-offs	(49,840)	<b>(28,597)</b>	21,242
Provision for specific allowance for loan losses			
Losses on sales of loans to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	(13,878)	<b>(852)</b>	13,026
Provision for allowance for loans to specific foreign borrowers			
Other credit related costs	(28,171)	<b>(35,953)</b>	(7,781)
Net losses on equity securities	(9,070)	<b>(4,728)</b>	4,342
Gains on sales of equity securities	48,009	<b>42,943</b>	(5,065)
Losses on sales of equity securities	(53,429)	<b>(14,121)</b>	39,307
Losses on write down of equity securities	(3,649)	<b>(33,549)</b>	(29,899)
Equity in profit of affiliates	1,232	<b>7,573</b>	6,340
Other	(36,226)	<b>(13,702)</b>	22,523
Ordinary profit	273,432	<b>310,306</b>	36,874
Net special gains	234,901	<b>17,565</b>	(217,336)
Gain on loans charged-off (4)	15,348	<b>12,358</b>	(2,990)
Reversal of allowance for loan losses (5)	163,548	<b>11,340</b>	(152,208)
Losses on impairment of fixed assets		<b>(3,978)</b>	(3,978)
Income before income taxes and others	508,334	<b>327,872</b>	(180,461)
Income taxes-current	25,503	<b>39,605</b>	14,101
Income taxes-deferred	159,516	<b>95,687</b>	(63,829)
Minority interest	21,436	<b>20,901</b>	(534)

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Net income	301,877	<b>171,678</b>	(130,199)
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Note:

\* Net business profits = The 2 Banks non-consolidated net business profits + Other consolidated entities gross profits - Other consolidated entities general and administrative expenses - Other consolidated entities provision for formula allowance for loan losses - Inter-company transactions

(Reference)

Total credit costs (1)+(2)+(3)+(5)	63,226	<b>(56,398)</b>	(119,625)
Total credit costs + Gain on loans charged-off (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)	78,575	<b>(44,040)</b>	(122,615)
Number of consolidated subsidiaries	176	<b>154</b>	(22)
Number of affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method	31	<b>25</b>	(6)

## 2. Valuation Differences on Securities

## (1) Valuation method of securities

Trading securities	Market value (valuation differences are recorded as profits or losses)
Debt securities being held to maturity	Amortized cost
Securities available for sale	Market value (valuation differences are included in shareholders' equity, net of income taxes)

## (Reference) Securities in money held in trust

Trading purposes	Market value (valuation differences are recorded as profits or losses)
Being held to maturity	Amortized cost
Other	Market value (valuation differences are included in shareholders' equity, net of income taxes)

## (2) Valuation differences

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004						As of September 30, 2003			As of March 31, 2004			
	Valuation differences						Valuation differences			Valuation differences			
	(A)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)	Gains	Losses	(B)	Gains	Losses	(C)	Gains	Losses
Debt securities being held to maturity	15,332	4,957	6,328	15,544	212	10,375	10,378	3	9,004	10,228	1,224		
Securities available for sale	705,702	391,102	(241,812)	889,757	184,054	314,599	677,703	363,104	947,514	1,114,592	167,078		
Domestic equity securities	634,632	380,607	(150,696)	744,276	109,644	254,024	494,697	240,672	785,328	891,328	105,999		
Domestic bonds	24,116	58,687	20,721	45,435	21,318	(34,570)	28,869	63,440	3,394	40,723	37,328		
Other	46,952	(48,192)	(111,837)	100,044	53,091	95,145	154,136	58,991	158,790	182,541	23,750		
Total	721,034	396,059	(235,484)	905,301	184,267	324,974	688,082	363,107	956,518	1,124,821	168,302		
Domestic equity securities	634,632	380,607	(150,696)	744,276	109,644	254,024	494,697	240,672	785,328	891,328	105,999		
Domestic bonds	37,707	65,869	27,928	59,025	21,318	(28,161)	35,281	63,443	9,778	48,325	38,546		
Other	48,694	(50,416)	(112,716)	101,999	53,304	99,111	158,103	58,991	161,411	185,167	23,755		

## (3) Market Value Information for Securities in Trusts with Contracts for Compensating the Principal

Money Trusts (jointly operated designated money in trust)

A. Market Value of Securities

(in millions of yen)

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September 30, 2004

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Trust Assets at interim-period end	Market Value	Valuation Gains
228,883	234,699	5,815

Note : A fair value is given where a fair value can be calculated for a market-value equivalent.

B. Valuation Gains of Derivative Transaction : 4,444 millions of yen

Loan Trusts

A. Market Value of Securities

(in millions of yen)

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September 30, 2004

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Trust Assets at interim-period end	Market Value	Valuation Gains
8,764	9,384	620

Note : A fair value is given where a fair value can be calculated for a market-value equivalent.

B. Valuation Gains of Derivative Transaction : 10,155 millions of yen

## 3. Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratio Based on the Standards of the BIS

(in billions of yen except percentages)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A) (Preliminary basis)	Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
(1) Risk-adjusted capital ratio	10.92%		(1.52)%		(2.02)%	12.44%	12.95%
(2) Tier 1 capital	4,025.9		342.1		166.4	3,683.7	3,859.4
(3) Tier 2 capital includable as qualifying capital	2,818.0		(309.1)		(339.8)	3,127.2	3,157.8
i) The amount of unrealized gains on investment securities, includable as qualifying capital	319.2		176.7		(108.8)	142.4	428.0
ii) The amount of land revaluation excess includable as qualifying capital	128.3		(12.4)		(5.2)	140.8	133.6
iii) Subordinated debt	2,004.4		(157.7)		10.4	2,162.1	1,993.9
(4) Tier 3 capital includable as qualifying capital			(29.9)		(30.0)	29.9	30.0
(5) Deductions from total qualifying capital	894.3		843.2		839.7	51.0	54.5
(6) Total qualifying capital (2)+(3)+(4)-(5)	5,949.6		(840.0)		(1,043.0)	6,789.7	6,992.7
(7) Risk-adjusted assets	54,457.1		(86.2)		460.3	54,543.3	53,996.7

## 4. Return on Equity

(%)

	Six months ended September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		Six months ended September 30, 2003 (B)
		(A)	(B)	
ROE *	9.86		(10.17)	20.04

Note: \* ROE is computed as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{Net income} - \text{Dividends on preferred stocks}) \times 2}{\left\{ (\text{Shareholders' equity at beginning of period} - \text{Number of preferred stocks at beginning of period} \times \text{Issue price} - \text{Land revaluation excess at beginning of period} - \text{Unrealized gains on securities available for sale at beginning of period}) + (\text{Shareholders' equity at end of period} - \text{Number of preferred stocks at end of period} \times \text{Issue price} - \text{Land revaluation excess at end of period} - \text{Unrealized gains on securities available for sale at end of period}) \right\} / 2} \times 100$$





## 2 Loan Portfolio and Other

## 1. Risk-Monitored Loans

(Non-accrual loans, accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more and restructured loans)

[Consolidated]

(in millions of yen)

	As of	Increase/		As of	As of
	September 30, 2004 (A)	(Decrease) (A) (B)	(Decrease) (A) (C)	September 30, 2003 (B)	March 31, 2004 (C)
Loans to customers in bankruptcy	33,746	(40,799)	(12,392)	74,545	46,138
Past due loans	1,173,309	239,839	479,831	933,469	693,477
Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more	11,898	(5,784)	(362)	17,682	12,260
Restructured loans	325,637	(561,703)	(376,010)	887,341	701,648
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544,591</b>	<b>(368,448)</b>	<b>91,066</b>	<b>1,913,039</b>	<b>1,453,524</b>
Amount of direct reduction	482,508	(122,864)	(45,830)	605,373	528,339
Loans and bills discounted	47,420,986	1,000,284	830,854	46,420,701	46,590,131

## Percentage of total loans and bills discounted

Loans to customers in bankruptcy	0.07%	(0.08)%	(0.02)%	0.16%	0.09%
Past due loans	2.47%	0.46%	0.98%	2.01%	1.48%
Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more	0.02%	(0.01)%	(0.00)%	0.03%	0.02%
Restructured loans	0.68%	(1.22)%	(0.81)%	1.91%	1.50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.25%</b>	<b>(0.86)%</b>	<b>0.13%</b>	<b>4.12%</b>	<b>3.11%</b>

[Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

	As of	Increase/		As of	As of
	September 30, 2004 (A)	(Decrease) (A) (B)	(Decrease) (A) (C)	September 30, 2003 (B)	March 31, 2004 (C)

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Loans to customers in bankruptcy	1,386	(1,790)	(201)	3,177	1,588
Past due loans	664	(846)	(627)	1,511	1,292
Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more	837	236	466	601	370
Restructured loans	24,944	(4,800)	(7,623)	29,745	32,568
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,833</b>	<b>(7,201)</b>	<b>(7,985)</b>	<b>35,035</b>	<b>35,819</b>
<b>Loans and bills discounted</b>	<b>551,236</b>	<b>(211,816)</b>	<b>(70,739)</b>	<b>763,053</b>	<b>621,976</b>

[Consolidated and Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease) (A) (B)	Increase/ (Decrease) (A) (C)	As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
Loans to customers in bankruptcy	35,132	(42,590)	(12,594)	77,723	47,727
Past due loans	1,173,974	238,993	479,204	934,980	694,769
Accruing loans contractually past due 3 months or more	12,735	(5,548)	104	18,284	12,631
Restructured loans	350,582	(566,504)	(383,633)	917,086	734,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,572,425</b>	<b>(375,649)</b>	<b>83,080</b>	<b>1,948,074</b>	<b>1,489,344</b>
<b>Loans and bills discounted</b>	<b>47,972,223</b>	<b>788,467</b>	<b>760,114</b>	<b>47,183,755</b>	<b>47,212,108</b>

## 2. Classification of Risk-Monitored Loans

## Classification by geographic area

[Consolidated]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Domestic*	1,256,864	(374,480)	130,785	1,631,344	1,126,078
Overseas*	287,727	6,032	(39,719)	281,694	327,446
Asia	34,020	(2,619)	7,363	36,639	26,656
Indonesia	3,526	(6,900)	(1,052)	10,426	4,578
Thailand	2,724	(5,934)	(7,838)	8,659	10,562
Hong Kong	22,148	14,873	17,431	7,274	4,717
Other	5,621	(4,657)	(1,176)	10,279	6,798
United States of America	192,908	30,153	(37,611)	162,754	230,520
Other	60,798	(21,501)	(9,471)	82,299	70,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544,591</b>	<b>(368,448)</b>	<b>91,066</b>	<b>1,913,039</b>	<b>1,453,524</b>

Note:\* Domestic and Overseas are classified by domicile of borrowers.

[Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Domestic	27,833	(7,201)	(7,985)	35,035	35,819

Classification by type of industry of borrowers

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[Consolidated]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Domestic*	1,256,864	(374,480)	130,785	1,631,344	1,126,078
Manufacturing	180,823	(3,357)	(6,587)	184,181	187,410
Construction	54,200	(160,938)	(28,319)	215,138	82,520
Wholesale and Retail	338,767	(5,507)	109,572	344,275	229,195
Banks and other financial institutions	66,247	53,820	44,723	12,426	21,523
Real estate	373,874	(11,759)	60,901	385,634	312,973
Services	123,772	(58,781)	(23,720)	182,554	147,493
Other industries	35,528	(43,718)	(19,264)	79,247	54,793
Consumer	83,648	(144,236)	(6,520)	227,885	90,168
Overseas*	287,727	6,032	(39,719)	281,694	327,446
Banks and other financial institutions	98,375	96,287	14,646	2,087	83,728
Commercial and industrial	166,869	(106,516)	(43,707)	273,385	210,576
Other	22,482	16,261	(10,658)	6,221	33,141
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544,591</b>	<b>(368,448)</b>	<b>91,066</b>	<b>1,913,039</b>	<b>1,453,524</b>

Note:\* Domestic and Overseas are classified by domicile of borrowers.

[Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Domestic	27,833	(7,201)	(7,985)	35,035	35,819
Manufacturing	435	(1,310)	(4,030)	1,746	4,465
Construction	60	(1,175)	(3)	1,235	63
Wholesale and Retail	1,710	(323)	(487)	2,033	2,197
Banks and other financial institutions					
Real estate	4,730	(1,017)	(1,163)	5,748	5,894
Services	694	(600)	(363)	1,294	1,057
Other industries	16,868	(1,208)	(104)	18,076	16,972
Consumer	3,334	(1,564)	(1,834)	4,899	5,168
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,833</b>	<b>(7,201)</b>	<b>(7,985)</b>	<b>35,035</b>	<b>35,819</b>



Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.

## 3. Allowance for Loan Losses

[Consolidated]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Allowance for loan losses	801,804	(241,494)	(30,834)	1,043,299	832,638
Formula allowance for loan losses	366,078	(317,877)	(236,185)	683,955	602,263
Specific allowance for loan losses	430,307	80,165	206,204	350,141	224,102
Allowance for loans to specific foreign borrowers	5,419	(3,783)	(853)	9,202	6,272

[Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Special internal reserves	5,483	(1,799)	(651)	7,283	6,135
Allowance for bad debts	613	(313)	(186)	926	799

## 4. Coverage Ratio against Risk-Monitored Loans

[Consolidated]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Allowance for loan losses (I)	801,804	(241,494)	(30,834)	1,043,299	832,638

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Risk-monitored loans (II)	<b>1,544,591</b>	(368,448)	91,066	1,913,039	1,453,524
Coverage ratio (I)/(II)	<b>51.91%</b>	(2.62)%	(5.37)%	54.53%	57.28%

## 5. Disclosed Claims under the Financial Reconstruction Law (the FRL )

[Banking and Trust accounts: Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	107,873	(74,447)	(32,554)	182,320	140,428
Claims under high risk	1,168,029	422,282	626,719	745,746	541,309
Claims under close observation	356,623	(572,604)	(380,727)	929,227	737,350
<b>Total (1)</b>	<b>1,632,526</b>	<b>(224,768)</b>	<b>213,438</b>	<b>1,857,295</b>	<b>1,419,088</b>
Normal claims	48,097,849	1,673,126	1,210,414	46,424,722	46,887,434

## 6. Status of Secured Coverage on Disclosed Claims under the FRL

[Banking and Trust accounts: Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Secured coverage amount (2)	1,173,369	(220,448)	179,696	1,393,817	993,672
Allowance for loan losses	431,934	(29,973)	111,574	461,908	320,359
Reserve for financial assistance to specific borrowers					
Collateral, guarantees, etc.	741,434	(190,474)	68,122	931,909	673,312
Secured coverage ratio (2)/(1)	71.87%	(3.17)%	1.85%	75.04%	70.02%

## Secured Coverage of Each Category of Disclosed Claims under the FRL

[Banking and Trust accounts: Total of the 2 Banks]



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(in millions of yen)

Category	Disclosed amount (A)	Allowance for loan losses (B)	Reserve for financial support to specific borrowers (C)	Collectable amount by collateralized and guaranteed loans (D)	Coverage ratio [(B)+(C)] / [(A)-(D)]	Coverage ratio [(B)+(C)+(D)] / (A)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	107,873 [140,428]	11,926 [15,770]		95,947 [124,654]	100.00% [99.97]%	100.00% [99.99]%
Claims under high risk	1,168,029 [541,309]	376,083 [165,737]		441,134 [286,271]	51.73% [64.98]%	69.96% [83.50]%
Claims under close observation	356,623 [737,350]	43,924 [138,852]		204,352 [262,386]	28.84% [29.23]%	69.61% [54.41]%
Sub total (1)	1,632,526 [1,419,088]	431,934 [320,359]		741,434 [673,312]	48.47% [42.95]%	71.87% [70.02]%
Normal claims	48,097,849 [46,887,434]					
Total (2)	49,730,375 [48,306,522]					
Sub total (1) / Total (2)	3.28% [2.93]%					

Note: The upper figures are as of September 30, 2004. The lower figures with bracket are as of March 31, 2004.

7. Progress in the Disposal of Problem Assets [Banking and Trust accounts: Total of the 2 Banks]  
(excluding claims under close observation)

(1) Assets categorized as problem assets as of September 30, 2000 based on the FRL

(in billions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2000	As of March 31, 2001	As of September 30, 2001	As of March 31, 2002	As of September 30, 2002	As of March 31, 2003	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	513.6	280.6	274.1	213.9	253.7	68.7	34.9	23.0	11.4	(11.5)
Claims under high risk	1,580.2	1,400.4	1,141.3	840.1	378.5	37.4	33.2	8.7	7.7	(1.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,093.8</b>	<b>1,681.0</b>	<b>1,415.4</b>	<b>1,054.1</b>	<b>632.2</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>19.1(A)</b>	<b>(12.6)(B)</b>

Progress in the disposal of problem assets

(in billions of yen)

First half of fiscal 2004

Disposition by borrowers liquidation	0.0
Re-constructive disposition	0.1
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	
Loan sales to secondary market	0.1
Charge-off	8.3
Other	3.9
Collection of claims	3.9
Improvements in financial status	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.6(B)</b>

Above (A) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

(in billions of yen)

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	First half of fiscal 2004
Legal liquidation	4.5
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	3.6
Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8</b>

(2) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during second half of fiscal 2000 based on the FRL

(in billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2001	As of September 30, 2001	As of March 31, 2002	As of September 30, 2002	As of March 31, 2003	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004(b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	117.9	103.8	99.2	46.9	28.6	27.1	17.6	15.4	(2.1)
Claims under high risk	769.0	693.0	538.9	346.0	79.4	55.7	30.9	25.6	(5.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>887.0</b>	<b>796.8</b>	<b>638.1</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>41.1(C)</b>	<b>(7.3)(D)</b>

Progress in the disposal of problem assets

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Disposition by borrowers liquidation	
Re-constructive disposition	0.0
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	
Loan sales to secondary market	0.9
Charge-off	0.7
Other	5.6
Collection of claims	2.6
Improvements in financial status	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.3(D)</b>

Above (C) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

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(in billions of yen)

First half of fiscal 2004

Legal liquidation	1.4
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	13.8
Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>

## (3) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during first half of fiscal 2001 based on the FRL

(in billions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2001	As of March 31, 2002	As of September 30, 2002	As of March 31, 2003	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) - (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	30.2	42.1	27.9	19.3	12.3	7.3	6.1	(1.1)
Claims under high risk	337.1	170.3	101.6	53.7	31.7	19.4	14.9	(4.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>367.3</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>21.1(E)</b>	<b>(5.6)(F)</b>

## Progress in the disposal of problem assets

(in billions of yen)

	First half of fiscal 2004
Disposition by borrowers liquidation	(0.0)
Re-constructive disposition	0.0
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	
Loan sales to secondary market	1.2
Charge-off	0.4
Other	3.9
Collection of claims	2.5
Improvements in financial status	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6(F)</b>

Above (E) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

(in billions of yen)

	First half of fiscal 2004
Legal liquidation	0.6
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	5.6

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Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2</b>

(4) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during second half of fiscal 2001 based on the FRL

(in billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2002	As of September 30, 2002	As of March 31, 2003	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	63.6	44.4	22.3	17.1	6.8	6.0	(0.7)
Claims under high risk	384.0	190.9	113.7	55.2	32.0	26.3	(5.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>447.7</b>	<b>235.3</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>32.4(G)</b>	<b>(6.4)(H)</b>

Progress in the disposal of problem assets

(in billions of yen)

First half of fiscal 2004

Disposition by borrowers liquidation	0.2
Re-constructive disposition	0.0
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	
Loan sales to secondary market	0.0
Charge-off	0.4
Other	5.6
Collection of claims	2.2
Improvements in financial status	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4 (H)</b>

Above (G) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

(in billions of yen)

First half of fiscal 2004

Legal liquidation	0.9
Quasi-legal liquidation	0.2
Split-off of problem loans	

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Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	5.1
Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2</b>

## (5) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during first half of fiscal 2002 based on the FRL

	(in billions of yen)					
	As of September 30, 2002	As of March 31, 2003	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	28.9	35.2	30.1	20.4	15.0	(5.3)
Claims under high risk	369.4	179.5	98.5	58.5	44.9	(13.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>398.4</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>60.0(I)</b>	<b>(18.9)(J)</b>

## Progress in the disposal of problem assets

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Disposition by borrowers liquidation	0.0
Re-constructive disposition	1.1
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	
Loan sales to secondary market	3.8
Charge-off	0.8
Other	13.1
Collection of claims	5.9
Improvements in financial status	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.9(J)</b>

Above (I) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Legal liquidation	9.3
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	4.1



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Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.4</b>

(6) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during second half of fiscal 2002 based on the FRL

(in billions of yen)

	As of March 31, 2003	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	52.1	46.0	41.2	35.5	(5.6)
Claims under high risk	567.4	320.5	177.4	71.1	(106.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>619.6</b>	<b>366.5</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>106.7(K)</b>	<b>(111.8)(L)</b>

Progress in the disposal of problem assets

(in billions of yen)

	First half of fiscal 2004
Disposition by borrowers liquidation	0.4
Re-constructive disposition	(0.0)
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	23.7
Loan sales to secondary market	2.0
Charge-off	2.2
Other	83.5
Collection of claims	27.0
Improvements in financial status	56.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.8(L)</b>

Above (K) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

(in billions of yen)

	First half of fiscal 2004
Legal liquidation	6.1
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	8.3

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Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation

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Total	14.4
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## (7) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during first half of fiscal 2003 based on the FRL

	(in billions of yen)			
	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	14.4	9.1	6.0	(3.1)
Claims under high risk	150.7	94.1	60.8	(33.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>165.1</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>66.9(M)</b>	<b>(36.4)(N)</b>

## Progress in the disposal of problem assets

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Disposition by borrowers liquidation	0.1
Re-constructive disposition	0.5
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	
Loan sales to secondary market	2.2
Charge-off	2.8
Other	30.5
Collection of claims	15.0
Improvements in financial status	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4(N)</b>

Above (M) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Legal liquidation	1.5
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	4.3
Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9</b>

(8) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during second half of fiscal 2003 based on the FRL

	(in billions of yen)		
	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	14.7	6.9	(7.7)
Claims under high risk	120.0	59.5	(60.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>66.4(O)</b>	<b>(68.3)(P)</b>

Progress in the disposal of problem assets

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Disposition by borrowers liquidation	1.2
Re-constructive disposition	5.4
Improvements in financial status due to re-constructive disposition	
Loan sales to secondary market	19.3
Charge-off	2.7
Other	39.5
Collection of claims	32.7
Improvements in financial status	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.3(P)</b>

Above (O) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Legal liquidation	2.7
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	3.0
Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.7</b>



## (9) Assets newly categorized as problem assets during first half of fiscal 2004 based on the FRL

	(in billions of yen)
	As of
	September 30, 2004
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	5.0
Claims under high risk	856.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>861.8(Q)</b>

Above (Q) includes the following figures which facilitates the final disposal of problem assets.

	(in billions of yen)
	First half of fiscal 2004
Legal liquidation	2.3
Quasi-legal liquidation	
Split-off of problem loans	
Partial charge-off of smaller balance loans	2.6
Entrust through the managed trust method to the Resolution and Collection Corporation	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>

## (10) Historical trend of problem assets based on the FRL

	(in billions of yen)									
	As of September 30, 2000	As of March 31, 2001	As of September 30, 2001	As of March 31, 2002	As of September 30, 2002	As of March 31, 2003	As of September 30, 2003	As of March 31, 2004 (a)	As of September 30, 2004 (b)	(b) (a)
Claims to bankrupt and substantially bankrupt debtors	513.6	398.6	408.1	419.0	402.1	226.4	182.3	140.4	107.8	(32.5)
Claims under high risk	1,580.2	2,169.5	2,171.4	1,933.5	1,386.6	1,031.3	745.7	541.3	1,168.0	626.7

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Total	2,093.8	2,568.1	2,579.6	2,352.6	1,788.7	1,257.8	928.0	681.7	1,275.9	594.1
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## 8. Classification of Loans by Type of Industry

## (1) Loans by type of industry [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Domestic offices (excluding loans booked at offshore markets)	40,121,843	2,205,807	1,159,980	37,916,036	38,961,862
Manufacturing	5,187,273	(175,136)	(116,939)	5,362,409	5,304,212
Agriculture	11,663	(2,450)	(697)	14,113	12,360
Forestry	4,784	(447)	(103)	5,231	4,887
Fishery	28,825	755	314	28,070	28,511
Mining	33,227	(7,424)	(1,558)	40,651	34,785
Construction	933,027	(195,473)	(35,428)	1,128,500	968,455
Utilities	371,904	(18,061)	(11,300)	389,965	383,204
Media and Communication	1,353,290	(137,493)	(104,621)	1,490,783	1,457,911
Wholesale and Retail	4,437,568	(405,330)	(143,174)	4,842,898	4,580,742
Banks and other financial institutions	5,094,164	1,002,299	880,243	4,091,865	4,213,921
Real estate	4,605,982	138,830	88,473	4,467,152	4,517,509
Services	4,517,182	(578,003)	(80,469)	5,095,185	4,597,651
Municipal government	483,159	(123,190)	(127,597)	606,349	610,756
Other industries	13,059,787	2,706,929	812,840	10,352,857	12,246,946
Overseas offices and loans booked at offshore markets	4,526,958	(295,068)	98,991	4,822,026	4,427,966
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,648,801</b>	<b>1,910,738</b>	<b>1,258,972</b>	<b>42,738,063</b>	<b>43,389,829</b>

## (2) Domestic consumer loans [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Total domestic consumer loans	8,330,435	323,503	213,100	8,006,932	8,117,335
Housing loans	7,894,458	380,030	238,979	7,514,428	7,655,479
Others	435,977	(56,526)	(25,878)	492,503	461,855

## (3) Domestic loans to small and medium-sized companies [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)



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	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Domestic loans to small and medium-sized companies	20,472,628	277,947	372,254	20,194,680	20,100,373
Percentage to total domestic loans	51.02%	(2.23)%	(0.56)%	53.26%	51.58%

## (4) Loans by type of industry [Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Domestic offices (excluding loans booked at offshore markets)	651,019	(244,575)	(84,853)	895,594	735,872
Manufacturing	34,053	(15,372)	(6,132)	49,425	40,185
Agriculture					
Forestry	19	(7)	(3)	26	22
Fishery	1,064	(161)	(64)	1,225	1,128
Mining	34	(43)	(27)	77	61
Construction	2,010	(3,463)	(234)	5,473	2,244
Utilities	79,905	(37,566)	(13,560)	117,471	93,465
Media and Communication	61,603	(45,466)	(14,384)	107,069	75,987
Wholesale and Retail	6,825	(3,847)	(1,533)	10,672	8,358
Banks and other financial institutions	42,296	(57,931)	(19,930)	100,227	62,226
Real estate	60,850	(10,425)	(4,220)	71,275	65,070
Services	24,635	(22,020)	(1,707)	46,655	26,342
Municipal government	34,777	(2,046)	(973)	36,823	35,750
Other industries	302,941	(46,227)	(22,085)	349,168	325,026
Overseas offices and loans booked at offshore markets					
Total	651,019	(244,575)	(84,853)	895,594	735,872

## (5) Domestic consumer loans [Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)		
Total domestic consumer loans	212,215	(34,778)	(15,874)	246,994	228,089
Housing loans	210,004	(34,045)	(15,553)	244,050	225,558
Others	2,210	(733)	(320)	2,943	2,530

## (6) Domestic loans to small and medium-sized companies [Trust accounts]

(in millions of yen)

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	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>		<u>                    </u>		<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
Domestic loans to small and medium-sized companies	<b>423,058</b>	(118,301)		(49,389)		541,359	472,447
Percentage to total domestic loans	<b>64.98%</b>		4.53%		0.78%	60.44%	64.20%

## 9. Foreign Loans

## (1) Loans to specific foreign borrowers [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen except number of countries)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
Loan to specific foreign borrowers	36,540	(10,924)		(1,101)		47,464	37,641
Number of countries	7		(3)		(4)	10	11

## (2) Loans to Asian countries [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
Thailand	218,968		22,317		27,881	196,650	191,087
Indonesia	128,783		16,847		14,339	111,935	114,444
Malaysia	86,644		(26,353)		(1,198)	112,998	87,843
Philippines	56,194		(5,309)		(2,359)	61,504	58,554
South Korea	135,987		(37,248)		(24,525)	173,235	160,512
Singapore	247,730		25,377		(7,311)	222,352	255,041
Hong Kong	364,556		(14,768)		2,132	379,324	362,423
China	279,310		80,173		60,163	199,137	219,147
Taiwan	53,662		10,004		3,697	43,658	49,964
Others	46,611		6,340		4,923	40,270	41,687
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,618,449</b>		<b>77,381</b>		<b>77,742</b>	<b>1,541,068</b>	<b>1,540,707</b>

## (3) Loans to Latin American countries [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)	Increase/ (Decrease)	As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
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		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
Argentina	<b>8,716</b>	(16,700)		(11,308)		25,416	20,024
Brazil	<b>37,500</b>	(31,686)		(8,817)		69,186	46,317
Mexico	<b>73,208</b>	(13,973)		7,508		87,182	65,700
Caribbean countries	<b>399,750</b>	35,061		44,713		364,688	355,036
Others	<b>75,073</b>	(27,559)		(9,738)		102,633	84,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>594,249</b>	(54,858)		22,356		649,108	571,893

Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.

## 10. Loans and Deposits [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
Deposits (ending balance)	62,817,395	1,908,003	153,248	60,909,391	62,664,147		
Deposits (average balance)	62,076,676	2,204,808	1,823,169	59,871,867	60,253,507		
Loans (ending balance)	44,648,801	1,910,738	1,258,972	42,738,063	43,389,829		
Loans (average balance)	43,535,747	953,475	523,112	42,582,272	43,012,635		

## 11. Domestic Deposits [Total of the 2 Banks]

(in millions of yen)

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
Individuals	33,801,755	835,154	399,390	32,966,600	33,402,365		
Corporations and others	20,396,497	(514,359)	(178,651)	20,910,857	20,575,149		
Domestic deposits	54,198,253	320,795	220,738	53,877,458	53,977,514		

Note: Amounts do not include negotiable certificates of deposit, deposits of overseas offices and JOM accounts.

## 12. Number of Employees [Total of the 2 Banks]

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)		As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
		(A) - (B)	(A) - (C)		
Number of employees	20,201	(953)	(122)	21,154	20,323

## 13. Number of Offices [Total of the 2 Banks]

	As of September 30, 2004 (A)	Increase/ (Decrease)	Increase/ (Decrease)	As of September 30, 2003 (B)	As of March 31, 2004 (C)
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		(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)		
Domestic:	<b>313</b>		(10)		(2)	323	315
Head office and Branches	<b>291</b>		(11)		(5)	302	296
Sub-branches & Agencies	<b>22</b>		1		3	21	19
Overseas:	<b>81</b>					81	81
Branches	<b>47</b>				(1)	47	48
Sub-branches	<b>15</b>		1		1	14	14
Representative offices	<b>19</b>		(1)			20	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>		(10)		(2)	404	396

## 14. Status of Deferred Tax Assets

## (1) Tax Effects of the Items Comprising Net Deferred Tax Assets

(Total of the two banks)

	(in billions of yen)	
	Sep. 30, 2004	
	vs. Mar. 31, 2004	
1 <b>Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>1,020.5</b>	<b>(96.6)</b>
2 Allowance for loan losses	356.4	2.5
3 Write down of investment securities	104.1	4.5
4 Net operating loss carryforwards	561.4	(101.3)
5 Reserve for employees' retirement benefits	39.4	3.5
6 Unrealized losses on securities available for sale		
7 Other	53.4	(1.9)
8 Valuation allowance	(94.4)	(4.0)
9 Deferred tax liabilities	308.8	(95.4)
10 Gains on placing trust for retirement benefits	7.3	
11 Unrealized gains on securities available for sale	295.6	(91.7)
12 Other	5.8	(3.6)
13 <b>Net Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>711.7</b>	<b>(1.2)</b>
(Consolidated)		
14 <b>Net Deferred Tax Assets</b>	<b>653.9</b>	<b>(1.5)</b>

## (2) Balance of Net Deferred Tax Assets and % of Tier I Capital

## (3) Net Business Profits before Credit Costs and Taxable Income (Current Fiscal Years)

(Total of the two banks)

	(in billions of yen)	
	Interim FY 2004	
15 Net business profits before credit costs		320.6
16 Credit related costs		50.1
17 Income before income taxes		240.6



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18	Reconciliation to taxable income	3.1
19	Taxable income	<b>243.8</b>

(4) Net Business Profits before Credit Costs and Taxable Income (Past Five Fiscal Years)

(Total of the two banks)

		(in billions of yen)				
		FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
20	Net business profits before credit costs	578.6	552.0	619.5	689.9	654.8
21	Credit related costs	652.4	730.5	666.3	485.9	(105.7)
22	Income before income taxes	409.4	(199.0)	(359.3)	(485.2)	719.0
23	Reconciliation to taxable income	(76.3)	304.4	142.0	(1,021.4)	(443.9)
24	Taxable income	333.1	105.3	(217.2)	(1,506.7)	275.0

(5) Comparison with Past Fiscal Years

## (6) Classification Based on Prior Year Operating Results as Provided in the JICPA Audit Committee Report No. 66

Although we recorded taxable income for the six months ended September 30, 2004, we are classified as 4 described above since we have material net operating loss carryforwards. However, since we believe the net operating loss carryforwards are attributable to extraordinary factors such as changes in laws and regulations, we apply the exception to classification 4. (Five years future taxable income is estimable.)

## (7) Extraordinary Factors Such as Changes in Laws and Regulations

Our net operating loss carryforwards were incurred due to, among other things, the followings: (i) we accelerated the final disposal of nonperforming loans in response to both the Emerging Economic Package, which provided guidance to major banks to remove from their balance sheets claims to debtors classified as likely to become bankrupt or below, and the Program for Financial Revival, which urged major banks to reduce the ratio of disclosed claims to total claims by about half; and (ii) we reduced our holdings of strategic equity investments under the Law Concerning Restriction, etc. of Banks Shareholdings etc.

## (8) Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets at September 30, 2004 (Assumptions)

	(in billions of yen)
	Five year total (2004 2 <sup>nd</sup> half to 2009 1 <sup>st</sup> half)
1 Net business profits (based on our business plan) (*1)	4,940.0
2 Net business profits (basis of realizability determination) (*2)	3,990.0
3 Income before income taxes (basis of realizability determination)	3,250.0
4 Taxable income before adjustments (basis of realizability determination) (*3)	3,680.0
5 Temporary difference + net operating loss carryforwards (for which deferred tax assets shall be recognized)	2,508.0
6 Deferred tax assets at September 30, 2004 (*4)	1,023.0

(\*1) Total of the two banks, before credit costs

(\*2) Based on the scenario that current short-term interest rate level continues for the next five years

(\*3) Before reversals of existing deductible temporary differences and net operating loss carryforwards

(\*4) Line 5 multiplied by effective tax rate (consolidated corporate-tax basis)

(Reference) Assumptions for Business Plan

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
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	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> half</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____	<u>1<sup>st</sup> half</u>
S/T interest rate (3 m/s TIBOR)	0.08%	0.13%	0.50%	0.57%	0.88%	1.12%
L/T interest rate (10 year JGB)	1.78%	1.90%	2.30%	2.03%	2.58%	2.95%
Exchange rate (USD/Yen)	¥ 105	¥ 105	¥ 105	¥ 105	¥ 105	¥ 105

## 15. Employees Retirement Benefits

## (1) Benefit obligation

[Consolidated]

		(in millions of yen)
		As of
		September 30, 2004
Projected benefits obligation at beginning of the period	(A-B+C-D+E+H+K)	999,538
Discount rate:		
Domestic subsidiaries 1.1% to 2.2%, Overseas subsidiaries 5.4% to 6.25%		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the period	(A)	960,295
Prepaid pension cost at beginning of the period	(B)	189,588
Reserve for employees' retirement benefits at beginning of the period	(C)	35,095
Unrecognized plan assets at beginning of the period	(D)	57,822
Unrecognized net obligation by the change of accounting policy at beginning of the period	(E)	16,330
Amortization for the current period (Amortized period mainly 5 years)	(F)	8,164
Unrecognized net obligation at end of the interim period	(G)	8,166
Unrecognized prior service cost at beginning of the period	(H)	(37,750)
Amortization for the current period (Amortized period mainly 10 years)	(I)	(2,097)