



IT'S ABOUT CONTINUED SOLID GROWTH

10% 14.8% 16% 29th 14.8%
10% 16% 10 5th 16%



UnionBanCal Corporation is a commercial bank holding company incorporated in Delaware. The company provides a comprehensive array of personal and commercial financial products and services to individuals, small businesses, middle-market companies, major corporations, government agencies, and not-for-profit organizations.

As of December 31, 2004, Union Bank of California, N.A., our banking subsidiary, was ranked by deposits the third-largest commercial bank in California. Other subsidiaries include HighMark Capital Management, Inc., a registered investment advisor; UnionBanc Investment Services LLC, a registered broker/dealer offering a full line of investment products to

individuals and institutional clients; and independent insurance agencies Armstrong/Robitaille, Inc., acquired in 2001, John Burnham & Company, acquired in 2002, and Tanner Insurance Brokers, Inc., acquired in 2003.

At year-end 2004 UnionBanCal Corporation had assets of \$48.1 billion, 10,447 employees (full-time equivalent), 311 banking offices in California, four offices in Oregon and Washington, and 21 international facilities. The company also has offices in Texas, New York, and Calgary.

Common stock of UnionBanCal Corporation is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol UB.



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For the Years Ended:	2003	2004
(amounts in thousands, except per-share data)		
Net income	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534
Net income per common share—basic	3.94	4.96
Net income per common share—diluted	3.90	4.87
Dividends per common share	1.21	1.39
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic	148,917	147,767
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted	150,645	150,303
Return on average assets	1.45%	1.62%
Return on average common equity	15.33%	18.09%
Net interest margin ¹	4.29%	4.03%
Efficiency ratio	59.53%	57.73%
At Year-end:		
Total loans (gross)	\$ 25,944,628	\$ 30,716,956
Allowance for credit losses ²	532,970	489,531
Total assets	42,498,467	48,098,021
Total deposits	35,532,283	40,175,836
Stockholders' equity	3,740,436	4,292,244
Book value per common share	25.66	28.93
Risk-based capital ratios		
Tier 1	11.31%	9.71%
Total	14.14%	12.17%
Tangible common equity to assets	8.20%	7.94%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	0.68%	0.34%

1. Taxable-equivalent

2. Includes allowance for credit losses related to off-balance sheet commitments



Norimichi Kanari
President and Chief Executive Officer



TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS, CUSTOMERS AND EMPLOYEES:

Reflecting solid execution of our strategic plan and a continued commitment by our entire team of banking professionals to deliver our signature brand of superior customer service, UnionBanCal Corporation had a very good year in 2004.

The Form 10-K bound into this report provides a full accounting of results for the company, so for the sake of brevity I will say in general terms that our stock appreciated significantly, and—considering dividend increases and stock repurchases—we returned more than \$400 million to our stockholders. Other key measures, such as earnings per share, return on average assets in 2004, and return on average equity, all increased year over year.

In fact, every year since 2000, UnionBanCal has demonstrated solid growth, outperforming the KBW Banks Total Return Index.

Our results were driven by outstanding asset quality, our focus on core services and relationship banking, our decision to transition toward a less volatile loan profile and achieve a higher ratio of non-interest income to total revenue, and the expansion of our branch network throughout California.

Asset quality was a major force in our strong results for the year. We achieved significant reductions in our nonaccrual loan portfolio, net charge-offs, and provision for credit losses.

Demonstrating that we are participating in California's economic recovery, we posted three consecutive quarters of solid growth in all of our commercial lending activities, most particularly in our middle-market, specialized lending, commercial real estate, and construction portfolios. We expect our Jackson Federal Bank acquisition late in 2004 to generate growth in average commercial real estate lending. We also expect residential lending to continue to grow in 2005 although not as robustly as in 2004.

In 2004, furthering our strategy of sharpening our business focus, we sold our merchant card portfolio, realizing a gain of \$93 million.

We have continued to increase our standing in specific, fee-generating markets, achieving industry rankings disproportionate to our size. Although Union Bank is the twenty-ninth-largest U.S. bank, measured by consolidated assets, in 2004 we became the fifth-largest bank-owned 401(k) record keeper, ninth in cash management revenues, and one of the top 10 corporate trust providers in the United States.

In 2004 we completed two bank acquisitions and opened several new branches, resulting in a network of 311 branches in California and four in Oregon and Washington. As a result of these acquisitions, the creation of new branches, and organic growth, we had healthy growth of average retail and commercial core deposits in 2004. Our bank generated record deposit fees and ended the year with one of the lowest all-in cost of funds in the industry.

We have good reason to look forward to 2005 with confidence. As the California economy continues to improve, we anticipate sustained growth in commercial lending, cash management, asset management, and retail deposit services.

Still, we have many challenges going forward, in particular from increased competition, the changing payments landscape, compressed margins, and expense control.

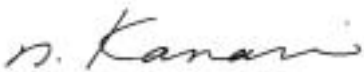
We believe that in 2004 we prudently managed through a period of historically low interest rates, and we maintained a healthy net interest margin while building a much less volatile loan portfolio, which, with its attendant lower credit provisions, will serve us well in the future.

Midway through 2004, our good friend, Robert M. Walker, retired as head of our Commercial Financial Services Group. He was succeeded by Philip B. Flynn, Vice Chairman, who joined the Board of Directors.

As this report went to press, on March 15, 2005, the company reorganized executive management. Mr. Flynn, a 25-year veteran of the company with experience in commercial lending and as Chief Credit Officer, was appointed Chief Operating Officer and assumed responsibility for oversight of all business lines of the company. The company's Chief Financial Officer, David I. Matson, was promoted to Vice Chairman and assumed additional responsibilities for the company's Treasury and Corporate Services functions. Vice Chairman Richard C. Hartnack, who headed the company's Community Banking and Investment Services Group, announced his decision to retire.

I express gratitude to the directors and my executive management team for their guidance and hard work. I am particularly grateful to the more than 10,000 employees of UnionBanCal and its subsidiaries, who in ways both big and small perpetuated our culture of superior customer service, helping us earn a unique and valuable niche in the highly competitive banking industry and contributing to the year's strong results.

My thanks to you all,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "N. Kanari".

Norimichi Kanari
President and Chief Executive Officer



IT'S ABOUT CONTINUED SOLID GROWTH

Dividend up **16%**

Total core deposits up **15%**

Operating earnings per share up **16%**

Share price up **12%**

29th Largest bank in the U.S.

5th Largest bank-owned 401(K) record keeper in the U.S.

9th Largest financial institution provider of cash management services in the U.S.

10 A “top 10” ranking corporate trust provider in the U.S.



EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

Norimichi Kanari
*President,
Chief Executive Officer
and Director*



Philip B. Flynn
*Chief Operating Officer
and Director*



Takashi Morimura
*Vice Chairman
and Director*



David I. Matson
*Vice Chairman
and Chief Financial Officer*





DIRECTORS



from left to right:

David R. Andrews
*Retired Senior Vice President,
Government Affairs,
General Counsel and
Secretary,
PepsiCo, Inc.*

Board Committees:
Finance & Capital
Corporate Governance
Trust

Carl W. Robertson
*Managing Director,
Warland Investment Company*

UBOC Director
Board Committees:
Chair, Trust
Public Policy

Aida M. Alvarez
*Former Administrator
Small Business Administration*

Board Committees:
Public Policy
Trust

from left to right:

Ronald L. Havner, Jr.
*Vice Chairman and CEO
Public Storage, Inc.*

Board Committees:
Executive Compensation
& Benefits
Finance & Capital

Stanley F. Farrar
*Of Counsel,
Sullivan and Cromwell*

Board Committees:
Chair, Finance & Capital
Corporate Governance
Trust



from left to right:

L. Dale Crandall
*Retired President and
Chief Operating Officer
Kaiser Foundation Health Plan*

Board Committees:
Chair, Audit
Executive Compensation & Benefits
Finance & Capital

Richard D. Farman
*Chairman Emeritus,
Semptra Energy*

Presiding Director
Board Committees:
Chair, Executive Compensation & Benefits
Chair, Corporate Governance
Finance & Capital

Michael J. Gillfillan
Partner, Meriturn Partners, LLC

Board Committees:
Audit
Finance & Capital
Executive Compensation & Benefits

from left to right:

Tetsuo Shimura
Chairman of the Board

J. Fernando Niebla
*President, International
Technology Partners*

Board Committees:
Chair, Public Policy
Audit
Corporate Governance

Mary S. Metz
*Retired President and CEO
SH Cowell Foundation*

Board Committees:
Audit
Public Policy

not pictured:

Shigemitsu Miki, *Chairman*, and **Takahiro Moriguchi**,
Deputy President, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.





CORPORATE INFORMATION

Common Stock

Stock Exchange Listing: NYSE: UB
Transfer Agent:
ComputerShare Investor Services LLC
2 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60602
(877) 588-4179

Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan

The UnionBanCal Corporation Dividend Reinvestment and Stock Purchase Plan provides holders of common stock a convenient method of investing cash dividends and cash payments to acquire shares of the company. Participants may reinvest cash dividends to purchase shares of common stock at the market price and may also make optional cash payments of not less than \$25 nor more than \$3,000 per quarter to purchase common stock at the current market price. For more information contact:

ComputerShare Investor Services LLC
2 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60602
(877) 588-4179

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Deloitte & Touche LLP
San Francisco, California

Dividend Policy

The UnionBanCal Corporation Board of Directors considers dividends quarterly. The current annualized dividend rate is \$1.44 per share.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held in San Francisco in the Embassy Room of the Mandarin Oriental Hotel, 222 Sansome Street, on Wednesday, April 27, 2005, at 9:30 a.m.

Additional Information

This publication is intended to provide stockholders, customers, and employees with a general description of UnionBanCal Corporation's results for 2005 and brief descriptions of selected services and products the company provides. The corporation's annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Form 10-K is also attached. Supplemental financial information is published in the corporation's quarterly report (SEC Form 10-Q).

Also, financial information and a link to the company's disclosure documents filed with the SEC are available in the Investor Relations section of Union Bank of California's home page at www.uboc.com.

Additional copies of this publication, Form 10-K and Form 10-Q are available without charge and will be mailed upon request. Direct requests to:

John A. Rice, Jr., Senior Vice President and Manager
Investor Relations Department
UnionBanCal Corporation
400 California Street, 1-001-9
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 765-2969

UnionBanCal Corporation also files corporate disclosure documents with the SEC electronically. Interested parties may also acquire financial information about the company from the SEC home page at www.sec.gov.

This publication includes forward-looking statements, which include forecasts of UnionBanCal Corporation's financial results and condition, expectations for the company's operations and business, and assumptions for those forecasts and expectations. Do not rely unduly on forward-looking statements. Actual results might differ significantly from the company's forecasts and expectations. Please refer to "Factors That May Affect Future Results" in the Form 10-K for a discussion of some factors that may cause results to differ.



FORM 10-K

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K



**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

OR



**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-15081

UnionBanCal Corporation

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State of Incorporation)

94-1234979

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

400 California Street

San Francisco, California 94104-1302

(Address and zip code of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number: (415) 765-2969

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$1 par value per share

(Title of each class)

New York Stock Exchange

(Name of each exchange on which registered)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

As of June 30, 2004, the aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$2,387,488,196. The aggregate market value was computed by reference to the last sales price of such stock.

As of January 31, 2005, the number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock was 148,441,799.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Incorporated Document

Location in Form 10-K

Portions of the Proxy Statement for our April 27, 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

Part III

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
PART I	
ITEM 1. BUSINESS	3
General	3
Banking Lines of Business	3
Employees	4
Competition	4
Monetary Policy and Economic Conditions	5
Supervision and Regulation	5
ITEM 2. PROPERTIES	8
ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	9
ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS	9
PART II	
ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES	9
ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA	10, F-1
ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	10, F-1
ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK	10, F-32
ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA	10, F-52
ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE	10
ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES	11
ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION	11
PART III	
ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT	11
ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	14
ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS	14
ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS	14
ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES	15
PART IV	
ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES	15
SIGNATURES	II-1

PART I

Item 1. Business

All reports that we file electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including the Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and current reports on Form 8-K, as well as any amendments to those reports, are accessible at no cost on our internet website at www.uboc.com as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports with, or furnish them to, the SEC. These filings are also accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

This report includes forward-looking statements, which include forecasts of our financial results and condition, expectations for our operations and business, and our assumptions for those forecasts and expectations. Do not rely unduly on forward-looking statements. Actual results might differ significantly from our forecasts and expectations. See the section entitled "Factors that May Affect Future Results" located near the end of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

General

UnionBanCal Corporation through its banking subsidiary, Union Bank of California, N.A., provides a wide range of financial services to consumers, small businesses, middle-market companies and major corporations, primarily in California, Oregon, and Washington, and nationally and internationally as well. At December 31, 2004, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. (BTM), our majority owner, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (MTFG), owned approximately 62 percent of our outstanding common stock.

Banking Lines of Business

Our operations are divided into four primary segments, which are described more fully in our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in Note 25 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Community Banking and Investment Services Group. This group offers its customers a broad spectrum of financial products under one convenient umbrella. With a broad line of checking and savings, investment, loan and fee-based banking products, individual and business clients can each have their specific needs met. These products are offered in 315 full-service branches, primarily in California, as well as in Oregon and Washington. In addition, the group offers international and settlement services, e-banking through our website, check cashing services at our Cash & Save® locations and loan and investment products tailored to our high net worth individual customers through our offices of The Private Bank. Institutional customers are offered employee benefit, 401(k) administration, corporate trust, securities lending and custody (global and domestic) services. The group also includes a registered broker-dealer and a registered investment advisor, which provide securities brokerage and investment advisory services and manage a proprietary mutual fund family.

In recent years, we have acquired several businesses in the insurance services field in order to facilitate our offering to our customers an extensive array of cost-effective risk management services and insurance products, including Armstrong/Robitaille, Inc. in 2001, John Burnham & Company in 2002 and Tanner Insurance Brokers in 2003. In addition, we acquired the trust business portfolio of CNA Trust Company and the corporate trust portfolio of BTM Trust Company, both in 2004, which have expanded our institutional trust services.

In the past two years, we have augmented our retail branch network through acquisitions of community banks, including Jackson Federal Bank in October 2004, with \$1.9 billion in assets and 14 full service branches, Business Bank of California in January 2004 with \$704 million in assets and 15 full service branches in the Southern California Inland Empire and the San Francisco Bay Area, and the Monterey Bay Bank in Watsonville, California in July 2003, with \$632 million in assets and eight full service branches.

These bank, insurance agency and trust acquisitions are consistent with our strategies to diversify earnings and broaden our branch network. For information regarding certain regulatory matters that may adversely affect our ability to expand through acquisitions, see “Regulatory Matters” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The Commercial Financial Services Group. This group offers a variety of commercial financial services, including commercial loans and project financing, real estate financing, asset-based financing, trade finance and letters of credit, lease financing, customized cash management services and selected capital markets products. The group’s customers include middle-market companies, large corporations, real estate companies and other more specialized industry customers. In addition, specialized depository services are offered to title and escrow companies, retailers, domestic financial institutions, bankruptcy trustees and other customers with significant deposit volumes.

The International Banking Group. This group primarily provides correspondent banking and trade finance-related products and services to financial institutions worldwide, primarily in Asia.

The Global Markets Group. This group is responsible for our treasury management, which encompasses wholesale funding, liquidity management, and interest rate risk management. In collaboration with our other business groups, this group also offers customers a broad range of financial services products and risk management products.

Employees

At January 31, 2005, we had 10,447 full-time equivalent employees.

Competition

Banking is a highly competitive business. We compete actively for loan, deposit, and other financial services business in California, as well as nationally and internationally. Our competitors include a large number of state and national banks, thrift institutions, credit unions, finance companies and major foreign-affiliated or foreign banks, as well as many financial and nonfinancial firms that offer services similar to those offered by us, including many large securities firms. Some of our competitors are community or regional banks that have strong local market positions. Other competitors include large financial institutions that have substantial capital, technology and marketing resources, which are well in excess of ours. Such large financial institutions may have greater access to capital at a lower cost than us, which may adversely affect our ability to compete effectively.

Technology and other changes increasingly allow parties to complete financial transactions electronically, and in many cases, without banks. For example, consumers can pay bills and transfer funds over the internet and by telephone without banks. Many non-bank financial service providers have lower overhead costs and are subject to fewer regulatory constraints. If consumers do not use banks to complete their financial transactions, we could potentially lose fee income, deposits and income generated from those deposits.

Changes in federal law have made it easier for out-of-state banks to enter and compete in the states in which we operate. The Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994 (the Riegle-Neal Act), among other things, eliminated substantially all state law barriers to the acquisition of banks by out-of-state bank holding companies. A bank holding company may acquire banks in states other than its home state, without regard to the permissibility of such acquisitions under state law, but subject to any state requirement that the acquired bank has been organized and operating for a minimum period of time (not to exceed five years), and the requirement that the acquiring bank holding company, prior to or following the proposed acquisition, controls no more than 10 percent of the total amount of deposits of the insured depository institutions in the United States and no more than 30 percent of such deposits in that state (or such lesser or greater amount as may be established by state law). The Riegle-Neal Act also permits banks to

acquire branches located in another state by purchasing or merging with a bank chartered in that state or a national banking association having its headquarters located in that state.

Banks, securities firms, and insurance companies can now combine as a “financial holding company.” Financial holding companies can offer virtually any type of financial service, including banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both agency and underwriting), and merchant banking. Many of our competitors have elected to become financial holding companies. Recently, a number of foreign banks have acquired financial holding companies in the U.S., further increasing competition in the U.S. market. Under current regulatory interpretations, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (MTFG) would be required to make a financial holding company election. We do not expect that MTFG will make such an election in the near future.

We believe that continued emphasis on enhanced services and distribution systems, an expanded customer base, increased productivity and strong credit quality, together with a substantial capital base, will position us to meet the challenges provided by this competition.

Monetary Policy and Economic Conditions

Our earnings and businesses are affected not only by general economic conditions (both domestic and international), but also by the monetary policies of various governmental regulatory authorities of the United States and foreign governments and international agencies. In particular, our earnings and growth may be affected by actions of the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) in connection with its implementation of national monetary policy through its open market operations in United States Government securities, control of the discount rate and establishment of reserve requirements against both member and non-member financial institutions' deposits. These actions have a significant effect on the overall growth and distribution of loans and leases, investments and deposits, as well as on the rates earned on securities, loans and leases or paid on deposits. It is difficult to predict future changes in monetary policies.

Supervision and Regulation

We, MTFG and BTM are subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (BHCA), as amended, which subjects us to FRB reporting and examination requirements. Generally, the BHCA restricts our ability to invest in non-banking entities, and we may not acquire more than 5 percent of the voting shares of any domestic bank without the prior approval of the FRB. Our activities are limited, with some exceptions, to banking, the business of managing or controlling banks, and other activities, which the FRB deems to be so closely related to banking as to be a proper incident thereto.

Union Bank of California, N.A. and most of its subsidiaries are regulated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC). Our subsidiaries are also subject to extensive regulation, supervision, and examination by various other federal and state regulatory agencies. In addition, Union Bank of California, N.A. and its subsidiaries are subject to certain restrictions under the Federal Reserve Act, including restrictions on affiliate transactions. As a holding company, the principal source of our cash has been dividends and interest received from Union Bank of California, N.A. Dividends payable by Union Bank of California, N.A. to us are subject to restrictions under a formula imposed by the OCC unless express approval is given to exceed these limitations. For more information regarding restrictions on loans and dividends by Union Bank of California, N.A. to its affiliates and on transactions with affiliates, see Notes 19 and 24 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (FDICIA) requires federal bank regulatory authorities to take “prompt corrective action” in dealing with inadequately capitalized banks. FDICIA established five tiers of capital measurement ranging from “well-capitalized” to “critically undercapitalized.” It is our policy to maintain capital ratios above the minimum regulatory requirements for “well-capitalized” institutions for both Union Bank of California, N.A. and us. Management believes that, at December 31, 2004, Union Bank of California, N.A. and we met the requirements for “well-capitalized” institutions.

The activities of Union Bank of California, N.A. subsidiaries, HighMark Capital Management, Inc. and UnionBanc Investment Services LLC are subject to the rules and regulations of the SEC as well as state securities regulators. UnionBanc Investment Services LLC is also subject to the rules and regulations of the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD).

Armstrong/Robitaille, Inc., John Burnham & Company, and Tanner Insurance Brokers, Inc. are indirect subsidiaries of Union Bank of California, N.A., and are subject to the rules and regulations of the California Department of Insurance, as well as insurance regulators of other states.

Deposits of Union Bank of California, N.A. are insured up to statutory limits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and, accordingly, are subjected to deposit insurance assessments to maintain the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF) and the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF) administered by the FDIC. Union Bank of California, N.A. currently pays no insurance assessments on these deposits under the FDIC's risk-related assessment system. Although we believe there are no definite plans on the part of the FDIC to raise assessment rates in 2005, we can give no assurance as to the future level of such insurance premiums.

There are additional requirements and restrictions in the laws of the United States and the states of California, Oregon, and Washington, as well as other states in which Union Bank of California, N.A. and its subsidiaries may conduct operations. These include restrictions on the levels of lending and the nature and amount of investments, as well as activities as an underwriter of securities, the opening and closing of branches and the acquisition of other financial institutions. The consumer lending and finance activities of Union Bank of California, N.A. are also subject to extensive regulation under various Federal laws, including the Truth-in-Lending, Equal Credit Opportunity, Fair Credit Reporting, Fair Debt Collection Practice and Electronic Funds Transfer Acts, as well as various state laws. These statutes impose requirements on the making, enforcement and collection of consumer loans and on the types of disclosures that need to be made in connection with such loans. Union Bank of California, N.A. is also subject to the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA). The CRA generally requires the federal banking agencies to evaluate the record of a financial institution in meeting the needs of their local communities, including low- and moderate-income neighborhoods. In addition to substantive penalties and corrective measures that may be required for a violation of certain fair lending laws, the federal banking agencies may take compliance with such laws and CRA into account when regulating and supervising other activities, and in evaluating whether to approve applications for permission to engage in new activities or acquisitions of other banks or companies.

The international activities of Union Bank of California, N.A. are subject to the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction where business is being conducted, which may change from time to time and affect Union Bank of California, N.A.'s business opportunities and competitiveness in these jurisdictions. Furthermore, due to BTM's controlling ownership of us, regulatory requirements adopted or enforced by the Government of Japan may have an effect on the activities and investments of Union Bank of California, N.A. and us in the future.

The Gramm-Leach-Bliley (GLB) Act allows "financial holding companies" (FHCs) to offer banking, insurance, securities and other financial products. Among other things, the GLB Act amended section 4 of the BHCA in order to provide a framework for the engagement in new financial activities by bank holding companies (BHCs). BHCs such as we may elect to become an FHC if all of their subsidiary depository institutions are well-capitalized and well-managed. Under current FRB interpretations, a foreign bank holding company, such as MTFG, which controls a subsidiary U.S. bank holding company, must make the election. In addition, the foreign bank holding company must be well-capitalized and well-managed in accordance with standards comparable to those required of U.S. banks as determined by the FRB and must have a "satisfactory" or better CRA rating. We do not expect that MTFG will make an FHC election in the near future.

Under the GLB Act, "financial subsidiaries" of banks may engage in some types of activities beyond those permitted to banks themselves, provided certain conditions are met. Union Bank of California, N.A., has no plans to seek to form any "financial subsidiaries" in the near future.

The terrorist attacks in September 2001, impacted the financial services industry and led to federal legislation that attempts to address certain issues involving financial institutions. On October 26, 2001, President Bush signed into law the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (the USA PATRIOT Act).

Part of the USA PATRIOT Act is the International Money Laundering Abatement and Financial Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001 (IMLAFATA). Among its provisions, IMLAFATA requires each financial institution to: (i) establish an anti-money laundering program; (ii) establish due diligence policies, procedures and controls with respect to its private banking accounts and correspondent banking accounts involving foreign individuals and certain foreign banks; and (iii) avoid establishing, maintaining, administering, or managing correspondent accounts in the United States for, or on behalf of, a foreign bank that does not have a physical presence in any country. In addition, IMLAFATA contains a provision encouraging cooperation among financial institutions, regulatory authorities and law enforcement authorities with respect to individuals, entities and organizations engaged in, or reasonably suspected of engaging in, terrorist acts or money laundering activities. IMLAFATA expands the circumstances under which funds in a bank account may be forfeited and requires covered financial institutions to respond under certain circumstances to requests for information from federal banking agencies within 120 hours. IMLAFATA also amends the BHCA and the Bank Merger Act to require the federal banking agencies to consider the effectiveness of a financial institution's anti-money laundering activities when reviewing an application under these acts.

Pursuant to IMLAFATA, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the heads of other government agencies, has adopted and proposed special measures applicable to banks, bank holding companies, and/or other financial institutions. These measures include enhanced record keeping and reporting requirements for certain financial transactions that are of primary money laundering concern, due diligence requirements concerning the beneficial ownership of certain types of accounts, and restrictions or prohibitions on certain types of accounts with foreign financial institutions.

The banking industry is now subject to significantly increased regulatory controls and processes regarding Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering matters. This may adversely affect the ability to obtain regulatory approvals for future initiatives requiring regulatory approval, including acquisitions. Under the USA PATRIOT Act, federal banking regulators must consider the effectiveness of a financial institution's anti-money laundering program prior to approving an application for a merger, acquisition or other activities requiring regulatory approval. For information regarding certain regulatory matters that may adversely affect our ability to expand through acquisitions, see "Regulatory Matters" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

On July 30, 2002, in response to various high profile corporate scandals, the United States Congress enacted the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act aims to restore the credibility lost as a result of these scandals by addressing, among other issues, corporate governance, auditing and accounting, executive compensation, and enhanced and timely disclosure of corporate information. The New York Stock Exchange has adopted and the SEC has approved additional corporate governance rules. The new rules are intended to allow stockholders to more easily and effectively monitor the performance of companies and directors.

Among other provisions, Section 302(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer certify that our quarterly and annual reports do not contain any untrue statement or omission of a material fact. Specific requirements of the certifications include having these officers confirm that they are responsible for establishing, maintaining and regularly evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures; they have made certain disclosures to our auditors and Audit Committee about our internal controls; and they have included information in our quarterly and annual reports about their evaluation and whether there have been significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to their evaluation.

In addition, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the SEC's rules and regulations thereunder require our management to evaluate, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officers, the effectiveness, as of the end of each fiscal year, of our internal control over financial reporting. Our management must then provide a report of management on our internal control over financial reporting that contains, among other things, a statement of their responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and a statement identifying the framework they used to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

In response to these requirements, we have established a Disclosure Committee to monitor compliance with these new rules. Membership of the Disclosure Committee is comprised of senior management from throughout our organization whom we believe collectively provide an extensive understanding of our operations. As part of our compliance with section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we evaluate our internal control process quarterly and we test and assess our internal controls over financial reporting annually, in compliance with section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BIS) proposed new international capital standards for banking organizations in June 2004, and the proposal is currently being evaluated by bank supervisory authorities worldwide. Basel II is an effort to update the original international bank capital accord (Basel I), which has been in effect since 1988. Basel II is intended to improve the consistency of capital regulations internationally, make regulatory capital more risk sensitive, and promote enhanced risk-management practices among large, internationally active banking organizations. Since the accord is not yet final, the ultimate timing for implementation and the specifics of capital assessments for addressing operational risk are still uncertain. The U.S. banking and thrift agencies have issued a joint release outlining a comprehensive plan to incorporate the advanced risk and capital measurement methodologies of Basel II into regulations and supervisory guidance for U.S. institutions. It is currently expected that a notice of proposed rulemaking to implement Basel II will be published in mid-2005 and a final rule will be in place in the second quarter of 2006. We are evaluating what effect the new capital requirements that may arise out of a new BIS capital accord may have on our minimum capital requirements. U.S. banking regulators have stated that the approximately ten largest U.S. bank holding companies will be required to adopt the new standard, and that others may "opt in."

UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. cannot be certain of the effect, if any, of the foregoing legislation and regulatory developments on their business.

See our Consolidated Financial Statements starting on page F-52 for specific financial information about UnionBanCal Corporation and its subsidiaries.

Future Legislation

Future changes in the laws, regulations, or policies that impact Union Bank of California, N.A., our other subsidiaries and us cannot necessarily be predicted and may have a material effect on our business and earnings. Legislation relating to banking and other financial services has been introduced from time to time in Congress and is likely to be introduced in the future. If enacted, such legislation could significantly change the competitive environment in which we and our subsidiaries operate. We cannot predict whether these or any other proposals will be enacted or the ultimate impact of any such legislation on our competitive situation, financial condition or results of operations.

Item 2. Properties

At December 31, 2004, we operated 311 full service branches in California, 4 full service branches in Oregon and Washington, and 21 international offices. In addition, we have another 49 limited service branches, including 6 Cash & Save® facilities, and 3 Private Bank offices. We own the property occupied by 101 of the domestic offices and lease the remaining properties for periods of five to twenty years.

We own two administrative facilities in San Francisco, two in Los Angeles, and three in San Diego. Other administrative offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, and New York operate under leases expiring in one to twenty-six years.

Rental expense for branches and administrative premises is described in Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various pending and threatened legal actions that arise in the normal course of business. We maintain reserves for losses from legal actions that are both probable and estimable.

Grafton Partners LP v. Union Bank of California is pending in Alameda County Superior Court (filed March 12, 2003). That suit concerns a "Ponzi" scheme perpetrated by PinnFund, USA, located in San Diego, California. The victims of this scheme seek \$235 million from the Bank. They assert that the Bank improperly opened and administered a deposit account, which was used by PinnFund in furtherance of the fraud.

The Bank has numerous legal defenses to the Grafton case. Based on our evaluation to date of this pending case, management believes that this matter will not result in a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations. In addition, we believe the disposition of all other claims currently pending will also not have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters, and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol UB. As of January 31, 2005, our common stock was held by approximately 2,677 stockholders of record. At December 31, 2004, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. (BTM) held approximately 62 percent of our common stock. During 2003 and 2004, the average daily trading volume of our common stock was approximately 269,838 shares and 263,184 shares, respectively. At December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, our common stock closed at \$39.27 per share, \$57.54 per share, and \$64.48 per share, respectively. The following table presents stock quotations for each quarterly period for the two years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004.

	2003		2004	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$42.50	\$37.77	\$58.26	\$50.80
Second quarter	43.39	39.20	57.59	49.51
Third quarter	50.83	42.40	59.79	56.24
Fourth quarter	58.45	50.35	64.78	59.10

The following table presents quarterly per share cash dividends declared for 2003 and 2004:

	2003	2004
First quarter	\$0.28	\$0.31
Second quarter	0.31	0.36
Third quarter	0.31	0.36
Fourth quarter	0.31	0.36

On October 27, 2004, our Board of Directors approved a quarterly common stock dividend of \$0.36 per share for the fourth quarter of 2004. Future dividends will depend upon our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

We offer a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan that allows stockholders to reinvest dividends in our common stock at market price. BTM did not participate in the plan during 2003 and 2004. For further information about this plan, see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our ability to declare and pay dividends is affected by certain regulatory restrictions. See Note 19 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table presents repurchases by us of our equity securities during the fourth quarter 2004:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Programs
October 2004				
(October 28-29, 2004) . . .	100,000	\$60.57	100,000	\$177,237,734
November 2004				
(November 1-30, 2004) . . .	735,000	\$62.43	735,000	\$131,349,660
December 2004				
(December 1-30, 2004) . . .	631,000	\$63.25	631,000	\$ 91,441,401 ⁽¹⁾
Total	<u>1,466,000</u>	\$62.66	<u>1,466,000</u>	

⁽¹⁾ \$91 million is remaining at December 31, 2004, under a \$200 million repurchase program announced on April 28, 2004.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

See page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

See pages F-1 through F-51 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

See pages F-32 through F-36 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See pages F-52 through F-110 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls. Our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer) have concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of December 31, 2004. This conclusion is based on an evaluation conducted under the supervision and with the participation of management. Disclosure controls and procedures are those controls and procedures which ensure that information required to be disclosed in this filing is accumulated and communicated to management and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner and in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting. Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting regarding the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting is presented on page F-112. The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm is presented on page F-113. During the quarter ended December 31, 2004, there were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

Reference is made to the information contained in the sections entitled "Audit Committee," "Election of Directors" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Reporting Compliance" of our Proxy Statement for our April 27, 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders for incorporation by reference of information concerning directors and persons nominated to become directors of UnionBanCal Corporation and the UnionBanCal Corporation Audit Committee.

Corporate Governance

We have adopted the following:

- A Code of Ethics applicable to senior financial officers, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller;
- Business Standards of Conduct, which is a code of ethics and conduct applicable to all officers and employees;
- A Code of Ethics applicable to directors of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A.;
- Corporate Governance Guidelines to promote the effective functioning of the activities of the UnionBanCal Corporation Board of Directors and to promote a common set of expectations as to how the Board, its Committees, individual directors and management should perform their functions; and
- Charters for the Committees of the Board, including the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance Committee and Executive Compensation & Benefits Committee.

A copy of each of these committee charters, Codes of Ethics, Business Standards of Conduct and Corporate Governance Guidelines is posted on our website, or is available, without charge, upon the written request of any stockholder directed to the Secretary of UnionBanCal Corporation, 400 California Street, San Francisco, California 94104-1302. We intend to disclose promptly any amendment to, or waiver from any provision of, the Code of Ethics applicable to senior financial officers, and any waiver from any provision of the

Code of Ethics applicable to directors or the Business Standards of Conduct applicable to executive officers, on our website. Our website address is www.uboc.com.

The following information pertains to our executive officers as of December 31, 2004:

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Principal Occupations For The Past Five Years</u>
Tetsuo Shimura	66	Mr. Shimura has served as Chairman of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since October 2003. He previously served on the Boards of Directors of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. from June 1997 to July 1998. Mr. Shimura has served in the following positions at The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.: Deputy President from July 2001 to June 2003, Chief Executive, Global Corporate Banking Business Unit from July 2000 to July 2001 and Senior Managing Director from June 1998 to July 2001. Mr. Shimura has been a director of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since October 2003.
Norimichi Kanari	58	Mr. Kanari has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since July 2001. He served as Vice Chairman of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. from July 2000 to July 2001. From May 1999 to July 2000, he served as General Manager of the Corporate Banking Division in the Osaka Branch of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. He has served as a director of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd., since June 1997 and was elected a Senior Managing Director of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. on January 1, 2005. Mr. Kanari has been a director of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since July 2000.
Philip B. Flynn	47	Mr. Flynn has served as Vice Chairman and head of the Commercial Financial Services Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A., since April 1, 2004. He served as Executive Vice President and Chief Credit Officer of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A., from September 2000 to April 2004, as Executive Vice President and head of Specialized Lending from May 2000 to September 2000 and as Executive Vice President and head of the Commercial Banking Group from June 1998 to May 2000. Mr. Flynn has served as a director of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since April 2004.
Richard C. Hartnack	59	Mr. Hartnack has served as Vice Chairman and head of the Community Banking and Investment Services Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since September 1999. Mr. Hartnack has served as a Director of UnionBanCal Corporation since June 1991.

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Principal Occupations For The Past Five Years</u>
Takashi Morimura	52	Mr. Morimura was elected Vice Chairman and Director of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. effective at the close of business on July 28, 2004. Mr. Morimura served as General Manager, Global Corporate Banking IT Planning Office of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. from July 2000 to June 2004 and as Deputy General Manager, Overseas Planning Division of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. from September 1999 to June 2000. Mr. Morimura was elected a Director of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. in June 2002.
Linda F. Betzer	58	Ms. Betzer has served as Executive Vice President and head of the Operations and Customer Services Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since January 2000.
JoAnn M. Bourne	49	Ms. Bourne has served as Executive Vice President since April 2000 and as head of the Commercial Deposits and Treasury Management Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since April 2003. She served as head of the Commercial Banking Group from January 2002 to April 2003 and managed the Commercial Deposit Services Division from June 1997 to January 2002.
Bruce H. Cabral	49	Mr. Cabral has served as Executive Vice President since March 2000 and as Chief Credit Officer of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since April 2004. He served as Deputy Chief Credit Officer from November 2002 until April 2004. Prior to this position, Mr. Cabral was a Senior Credit Officer responsible for Real Estate Lending and National Banking.
Paul E. Fearer	61	Mr. Fearer has served as Executive Vice President and Director of Human Resources of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since April 1996.
Katsuyoshi Hamahashi . . .	55	Mr. Hamahashi has served as head of Global Markets Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since October 1998 and as Executive Vice President and Treasurer of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since April 1996.
Ronald H. Kendrick	63	Mr. Kendrick has served as Executive Vice President and head of the Community Banking Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since December 2000. He served as Executive Vice President and Southern California Area Executive of Union Bank of California, N.A. from March 1994 to December 2000.
David I. Matson	60	Mr. Matson has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since July 1998.
John H. McGuckin, Jr.	58	Mr. McGuckin has served as Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since September 2000. He served as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of UnionBanCal Corporation from January 1998 to September 2000 and served as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of Union Bank of California, N.A. from April 1996 until September 2000.

<u>Executive Officer</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Principal Occupations For The Past Five Years</u>
Magan C. Patel	67	Mr. Patel has served as Executive Vice President and head of the International Banking Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since April 1996.
Charles L. Pedersen	61	Mr. Pedersen has served as Executive Vice President and head of the Systems Technology and Item Processing Group of UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. since April 1996. Mr. Pedersen announced his retirement from UnionBanCal Corporation and Union Bank of California, N.A. effective December 31, 2004. Effective January 1, 2005, Ms. Betzer is serving as acting head of the Systems Technology Group.

The term of office of an executive officer extends until the officer resigns, is removed, retires, or is otherwise disqualified for service. There are no family relationships among the executive officers.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information concerning executive compensation is incorporated by reference from the text under the captions “Executive Compensation” and “Director Compensation” in the Proxy Statement for our April 27, 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information concerning ownership of the equity stock of UnionBanCal Corporation by certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference from page 1 and the text under the caption “Security Ownership by Management” in the Proxy Statement for our April 27, 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The following table provides information relating to our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2004:

	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (a)</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (b)</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column a) (c)</u>
Equity compensation approved by stockholders	9,482,336	\$41.87	2,937,629
Equity compensation not approved by stockholders	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>9,482,336</u>	<u>\$41.87</u>	<u>2,937,629</u>

All equity compensation plans have been approved by our stockholders. At December 31, 2004, there were 2,937,629 shares of common stock available for future issuance as either stock options or restricted stock under the Stock Plans. For additional information concerning our equity compensation plans, see Note 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Information concerning certain relationships and related transactions with officers, directors, and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. is incorporated by reference from the text under the caption “Transactions with Management and Others” in our Proxy Statement for our April 27, 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Reference is made to the information contained in the section entitled, "Ratification of Selection of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" of the Proxy Statement for our April 27, 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders for incorporation by reference of information concerning principal accounting fees and services.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Financial Statements

Our Consolidated Financial Statements, the Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are set forth on pages F-53 through F-114. (See index on page F-52).

(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules to our Consolidated Financial Statements are omitted because of the absence of the conditions under which they are required or because the required information is included in our Consolidated Financial Statements or accompanying notes.

(a)(3) Exhibits

No.	Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant ⁽¹⁾
3.2	By-laws of the Registrant ⁽¹⁾
4.1	Trust Indenture between UnionBanCal Corporation and the First National Bank of Chicago, as Trustee, dated February 19, 1999 ⁽²⁾
4.2	Trust Indenture between UnionBanCal Corporation and J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, as Trustee, dated December 8, 2003 ⁽³⁾
10.1	UnionBanCal Corporation Management Stock Plan. (As restated effective June 1, 1997)* ⁽⁴⁾
10.2	Union Bank of California Deferred Compensation Plan. (January 1, 1997, Restatement, as amended November 21, 1996)* ⁽⁵⁾
10.3	Union Bank of California Senior Management Bonus Plan. (Effective January 1, 2000)* ⁽⁶⁾
10.4	Richard C. Hartnack Employment Agreement. (Effective January 1, 1998)* ⁽⁷⁾
10.6	Union Bank of California, N.A. Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. (Effective January 1, 1988) (Amended and restated as of January 1, 1997)* ⁽⁴⁾
10.7	Union Bank Financial Services Reimbursement Program. (Effective January 1, 1996)* ⁽⁸⁾
10.9	1997 UnionBanCal Corporation Performance Share Plan, as amended. (As amended, effective January 1, 2004)* ⁽⁶⁾
10.10	Service Agreement Between Union Bank of California, N.A. and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. (Effective October 1, 1997)* ⁽⁴⁾
10.11	Year 2000 UnionBanCal Corporation Management Stock Plan. (As restated effective January 1, 2000)* ⁽⁹⁾

No.	Description
10.12	Union Bank of California, N.A. Supplemental Retirement Plan for Policy Making Officers (Effective November 1, 1999) ⁽¹⁰⁾
10.13	Philip B. Flynn Employment Agreement (Effective April 1, 2004)* ⁽¹¹⁾
10.14	David I. Matson Employment Agreement (Effective January 1, 1998)* ⁽¹²⁾
10.15	Form of Change-of-Control Agreement, dated as of May 1, 2003, between UnionBanCal Corporation and each of the policy-making officers of UnionBanCal Corporation ⁽¹²⁾
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividend Requirements ⁽¹³⁾
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant ⁽¹³⁾
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP ⁽¹³⁾
24.1	Power of Attorney ⁽¹³⁾
24.2	Resolution of Board of Directors ⁽¹³⁾
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ⁽¹³⁾
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ⁽¹³⁾
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ⁽¹³⁾
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ⁽¹³⁾

⁽¹⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2003.

⁽²⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 11, 2001.

⁽³⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 8, 2003.

⁽⁴⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997 (SEC File No. 1-15081).

⁽⁵⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996 (SEC File No. 1-15081).

⁽⁶⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Definitive Proxy Statement on Form 14A filed on March 26, 2004.

⁽⁷⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1998 (SEC File No. 1-15081).

⁽⁸⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 1, 1996 (SEC File No. 1-15081).

⁽⁹⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2000.

⁽¹¹⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004.

⁽¹²⁾ Incorporated by reference to the UnionBanCal Corporation Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003.

⁽¹³⁾ Provided herewith.

* Management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition
and Results of Operations

Selected Financial Data

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	As of and for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Results of operations:					
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,587,008	\$ 1,526,099	\$ 1,564,556	\$ 1,571,619	\$ 1,648,968
(Reversal of) provision for credit losses	440,000	285,000	175,000	75,000	(35,000)
Noninterest income	647,180	668,066	685,275	794,253	989,305
Noninterest expense	1,130,185	1,191,836	1,296,965	1,408,353	1,524,182
Income before income taxes ⁽¹⁾	664,003	717,329	777,866	882,519	1,149,091
Taxable-equivalent adjustment	2,568	2,057	2,587	2,553	3,745
Income tax expense	221,535	233,844	247,376	292,827	412,812
Net income	\$ 439,900	\$ 481,428	\$ 527,903	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534
Per common share:					
Net income (basic)	\$ 2.72	\$ 3.05	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.94	\$ 4.96
Net income (diluted)	2.72	3.04	3.38	3.90	4.87
Dividends ⁽²⁾	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.21	1.39
Book value (end of period)	20.17	22.66	24.94	25.66	28.93
Common shares outstanding (end of period)	159,234,454	156,483,511	150,702,363	145,758,156	148,359,918
Weighted average common shares outstanding (basic)	161,604,648	157,844,745	154,757,817	148,917,249	147,767,238
Weighted average common shares outstanding (diluted)	161,989,388	158,623,454	156,414,940	150,645,193	150,303,144
Balance sheet (end of period):					
Total assets	\$ 35,162,475	\$ 36,038,746	\$ 40,169,773	\$ 42,498,467	\$ 48,098,021
Total loans	26,010,398	24,994,030	26,728,083	25,944,628	30,716,956
Nonperforming assets	408,304	492,482	337,404	286,890	163,918
Total deposits	27,283,183	28,556,199	32,840,815	35,532,283	40,175,836
Medium and long-term debt	200,000	399,657	418,360	820,488	816,113
Junior subordinated debt	—	—	—	363,940	15,790
Trust preferred securities	350,000	363,928	365,696	—	—
Stockholders' equity	3,211,565	3,546,242	3,758,189	3,740,436	4,292,244
Balance sheet (period average):					
Total assets	\$ 33,672,058	\$ 34,619,222	\$ 36,108,496	\$ 40,470,483	\$ 45,226,306
Total loans	26,310,420	25,951,021	25,835,075	26,428,253	27,726,625
Earning assets	30,379,730	31,291,782	32,983,371	36,625,837	40,910,848
Total deposits	25,527,547	26,542,312	28,753,185	33,446,436	37,875,760
Stockholders' equity	3,139,844	3,467,719	3,739,530	3,831,032	4,050,202
Financial ratios:					
Return on average assets	1.31%	1.39%	1.46%	1.45%	1.62%
Return on average stockholders' equity	14.01	13.88	14.12	15.33	18.09
Efficiency ratio ⁽³⁾	50.59	54.32	57.64	59.53	57.73
Net interest margin ⁽¹⁾	5.22	4.87	4.74	4.29	4.03
Dividend payout ratio	36.76	32.79	31.96	30.71	28.02
Tangible equity ratio	9.01	9.62	8.93	8.20	7.94
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	10.24	11.47	11.18	11.31	9.71
Total risk-based capital ratio	12.07	13.35	12.93	14.14	12.17
Leverage ratio	10.19	10.53	9.75	9.03	8.09
Allowances for credit losses to total loans ⁽⁴⁾	2.36	2.54	2.28	2.05	1.59
Allowances for credit losses to nonaccrual loans ⁽⁴⁾	153.48	129.00	180.94	189.53	312.53
Net loans charged off to average total loans	1.13	1.02	0.80	0.61	0.10
Nonperforming assets to total loans, distressed loans held for sale, and foreclosed assets	1.57	1.97	1.26	1.11	0.53
Nonperforming assets to total assets	1.16	1.37	0.84	0.68	0.34

⁽¹⁾ Amounts are on a taxable-equivalent basis using the federal statutory tax rate of 35 percent.

⁽²⁾ Dividends per share reflect dividends declared on UnionBanCal Corporation's common stock outstanding as of the declaration date.

⁽³⁾ The efficiency ratio is noninterest expense, excluding foreclosed asset expense (income), as a percentage of net interest income (taxable-equivalent) and noninterest income. Foreclosed asset expense (income) was \$(0.1) million, \$(0.0) million, \$0.1 million, \$(0.1) million, and \$1.2 million for 2000 through 2004, respectively.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes allowance for credit losses related to off-balance sheet commitments.

This report includes forward looking statements, which include forecasts of our financial results and condition, expectations for our operations and business, and our assumptions for those forecasts and expectations. Do not rely unduly on forward-looking statements. Actual results might differ significantly from our forecasts and expectations. Please refer to "Factors That May Affect Future Results" for a discussion of some factors that may cause results to differ.

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial position and results of our operations for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 together with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. Averages, as presented in the following tables, are substantially all based upon daily average balances.

Introduction

We are a California-based, commercial bank holding company with consolidated assets of \$48.1 billion at December 31, 2004. At December 31, 2004, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. (BTM), our majority owner, owned approximately 62 percent of our outstanding common stock.

Executive Overview

We are providing you with an overview of what we believe are the most significant factors and developments that impacted our results for 2004 and that could impact future results. You should carefully read the rest of this document for more detailed information that will complete your understanding of trends, events and uncertainties that impact us.

We are a bank holding company that derives most of our revenues from our commercial bank subsidiary, which provides lending, deposit taking and trust services to customers, primarily in California. We also serve customers in the western United States, nationally and internationally. Our ability to generate revenue is affected by changes in economic conditions, interest rates, customer confidence, as well as from competition and the regulatory environment.

Overall credit quality in the commercial lending area continued to improve in 2004. Our nonaccrual loan portfolio declined significantly during 2004, from \$281 million at December 31, 2003 to \$157 million at December 31, 2004. Improvement came from positive financial results of our borrowers, principal payoffs and loans sales. We were able to lower our exposure to inflows of nonaccrual loans by continuing to reduce our exposures in several businesses such as non-core syndicated loans. We reversed \$35 million of our provision for loan losses during 2004 compared with an expense of \$75 million in 2003. We expect that with our anticipated loan growth we will need to provide for credit losses in 2005.

During 2004, commercial lending in our core industries grew. In addition, we acquired Business Bank of California in January 2004, which provided a significant increase to our commercial loan portfolio. Growth in commercial lending for 2005, assuming that the economy's positive momentum continues, should be more significant than we have experienced during the past several years. Growth in average commercial real estate lending is expected to rise, primarily from our acquisition of Jackson Federal Bank in October 2004. Residential lending grew significantly in 2004 over 2003 and growth in this area is expected to continue in 2005, although not to the same degree as we have experienced in the past few years due to slowing refinancings as interest rates rise.

Although our net interest margin continued to decline in 2004, during this period of low interest rates, we maintained an attractive 403 basis points margin. We achieved this in large part by our success in attracting core demand deposits that provided us with a very low cost of funds coupled with our decision to grow our fixed rate portfolios, which we began to grow in 2003. This allowed us to maintain a neutral overall interest rate risk profile. During this period of low interest rates, our variable rate commercial loans have had a negative impact on our net interest margin, which has been supported by the incremental spread on our growing adjustable rate mortgage loans that are still in their fixed rate period, the benefit of derivative hedge positions and the securities portfolio.

While we expect that business activity will continue to improve, increasing our variable rate commercial loans, we do not expect the growth in these loans to significantly increase our net interest margin until rates rise by 100 to 150 basis points. Rising interest rates beyond this level will improve our net interest margin. However, we do not anticipate that this will occur until late 2005.

Growth in core deposits continued to be strong in 2004, providing us with a low cost of funding, which is a competitive advantage. Average demand deposits in 2004 were 48 percent of average total deposits compared with 46 percent in 2003, contributing to an average all-in cost of funds (interest expense divided by total interest bearing liabilities and noninterest bearing deposits) of 0.50 percent and 0.56 percent for 2004 and 2003, respectively. We attract deposits by offering a variety of cash management products aimed at business clients, including web cash management, check imaging, remittance and depository services and disbursements. We believe that our success in attracting these low cost funds arises from the quality of service and competitive pricing that we are able to deliver to our customers. Additional growth in deposits came from the bank acquisitions that were made in 2003 and 2004 and the creation of a number of de novo branches. As the economy improves, refinancings slow and as the value of deposits increase, we expect that the growth in core deposits that we have experienced in the recent past will slow. As our asset base grows, we may need to look to other sources of funding to provide for that growth. Those needs may be met through the purchase of fed funds, or the issuance of medium or long term debt.

We sold our merchant card portfolio in June 2004 and realized a gain of \$93 million. Simultaneously, we formed a long-term merchant card marketing alliance with NOVA Information Systems (NOVA). NOVA acquired our merchant accounts and provides processing services, customer service and support operations to our more than 10,000 merchant locations. We market merchant services through our branch network in California, Oregon and Washington. The sale was part of our strategy to divest ourselves of products and services for which we lack a competitive advantage and to invest in products and services that we believe will provide better opportunities for increasing our noninterest income. Excluding the gain on the sale of our merchant card portfolio, we increased noninterest income during 2004, compared with 2003, primarily as a result of higher service charges on deposits, trust and investment management fees, letters of credit and international commissions and fees and insurance commissions. Increases in volumes, as well as our acquisitions, were primarily responsible for the increases in our noninterest income.

Noninterest expense rose during 2004, compared with 2003. Much of that increase related to investments that we made in bank acquisitions, de novo branches and technology. We believe that these investments will bring opportunities for growth in our business by increasing our customer base and expanding the services we provide.

Our effective tax rate increased to 36 percent in 2004, compared with 33 percent in 2003. The increase arose primarily from higher California state taxes where we file franchise tax returns as a member of a unitary group that includes Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (MTFG) and others in the group. A more detailed discussion of our income tax expense and the impact of our inclusion in the MTFG group is provided under "Income Tax Expense" beginning on page F-12.

We returned a significant amount of capital in the form of common stock repurchases and dividends to our shareholders during 2004.

Our long-term strategic targets are to increase earnings per share at a rate of 8 to 10 percent per year over the next three-year strategic horizon and to generate a return on average equity of 15 to 17 percent. There can be no assurance that we will meet these objectives.

Critical Accounting Policies

General

UnionBanCal Corporation's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) and the general practices of the banking industry. The financial information contained within our statements is, to a significant extent,

financial information that is based on approximate measures of the financial effects of transactions and events that have already occurred. A variety of factors could affect the ultimate value that is obtained either when earning income, recognizing an expense, recovering an asset or relieving a liability. In many instances, we use a discount factor to determine the present value of assets and liabilities. A change in the discount factor could increase or decrease the values of those assets and liabilities and such a change would result in either a beneficial or adverse impact to our financial results. We use historical loss factors, adjusted for current conditions, to determine the inherent loss that may be present in our loan and lease portfolio. Actual losses could differ significantly from the loss factors that we use. Other estimates that we use are employee turnover factors for pension purposes, residual values in our leasing portfolio, fair value of our derivatives and securities, expected useful lives of our depreciable assets and assumptions regarding our effective income tax rates. We enter into derivative contracts to accommodate our customers and for our own risk management purposes. The derivative contracts are generally foreign exchange, interest rate swap and interest rate option contracts, although we could enter into other types of derivative contracts. We value these contracts at fair value, using either readily available, market quoted prices or from information that can be extrapolated to approximate a market price. We have not historically entered into derivative contracts for our customers or for ourselves, which relate to commodity or weather-related indices. We are subject to US GAAP that may change from one previously acceptable method to another method. Although the economics of our transactions would be the same, the timing of events that would impact our transactions could change.

Our most significant estimates are approved by our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Forum, which is comprised of our most senior officers. At each financial reporting period, a review of these estimates is then presented to the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

All of our significant accounting policies are identified in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. The following describes our most critical accounting policies and our basis for estimating the allowance for credit losses, pension obligations and asset impairment.

Allowances for Loan and Off-Balance Sheet Losses

The allowances for loan and off-balance sheet losses are estimates of the losses that may be sustained in our loan and lease portfolio as well as for certain off-balance sheet commitments such as unfunded commitments, commercial letters of credit, and financial guarantees. The allowances are based on two principles of accounting: (1) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," which requires that losses be accrued when they are probable of occurring and estimable; and (2) SFAS No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" and SFAS No. 118, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan—Income Recognition and Disclosures," which requires that losses be accrued based on the differences between the value of collateral, present value of future cash flows or values that are observable in the secondary market and the loan balance.

Our allowances for loan and off-balance sheet losses have four components: the formula allowance, the specific allowance, the unallocated allowance and off-balance sheet commitments, which is included in other liabilities. Each of these components is determined based upon estimates that can and do change when the actual events occur. The formula allowance uses a model based, in part, on historical losses as an indicator of future losses and, as a result, could differ from the losses incurred in the future. However, this history is updated quarterly to include any data that makes the historical data more relevant. Moreover, management adjusts the historical loss estimates for conditions that more accurately capture probable losses inherent in the portfolio. The specific allowance uses various techniques to arrive at an estimate of loss. Historical loss information, discounted cash flows, fair market value of collateral and secondary market information are all used to estimate those losses. The use of these values is inherently subjective and our actual losses could be greater or less than the estimates. The unallocated allowance captures losses that are attributable to various economic events, as well as to industry or geographic sectors whose impact on the portfolio have occurred but have yet to be recognized in either the formula or specific allowances. Our allowance for off-balance sheet commitments is measured in approximately the same manner as the allowance for our loans. We have

recorded an allowance for loan losses of \$407 million and we have recorded an allowance for off-balance sheet commitments of \$83 million as of December 31, 2004, based upon our assessment of the probability of loss. For further information regarding our allowance for loan losses, see "Allowances for Credit Losses" beginning on page F-17.

Pension Obligations

Our pension obligations and related assets of our retirement benefit plan are presented in Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report. Plan assets, which consist primarily of marketable equity and debt instruments, are valued using market quotations. Plan obligations and the annual benefit expense are determined by independent actuaries and through key assumptions. Key assumptions in measuring the plan obligations are the discount rate, the rate of compensation increases, and the estimated future return on plan assets. In determining the discount rate, we use the yield on high-quality, fixed-income investments currently available with maturities corresponding to the anticipated timing of the future benefit payments. Compensation increase assumptions are based upon historical experience and anticipated future management actions. Asset returns are based upon the anticipated average rate of earnings expected on the invested funds of the plan. The 2004 net periodic pension cost was \$22 million, which increased over the 2003 net periodic pension cost of \$13 million primarily due to a decrease in the assumed discount rate from 6.75 percent to 6.25 percent. This drop in the discount rate was the primary source of the 2004 pension benefit obligation (PBO) experience increase of \$128.5 million, and the additional unrecognized net actuarial loss of \$92.6 million, which resulted in \$9.5 million of additional expense. Of the total \$320 million of unrecognized net actuarial loss as of December 31, 2004, roughly \$212 million will be subject to amortization over 9.7 years, producing additional expense of approximately \$22 million. The \$22 million is included in the 2005 net periodic pension cost. We estimate the 2005 net periodic pension cost will be approximately \$33 million, assuming a 2005 contribution of \$125 million. The primary reason for the increase from 2004 net periodic pension cost is the decrease in the assumed discount rate from 6.25 percent to 5.75 percent. The 2005 estimate for net periodic pension cost was actuarially determined using a discount rate of 5.75 percent, an expected return on plan assets of 8.25 percent and an expected compensation increase assumption of 4.50 percent. A 50 basis point increase in either the discount rate, expected return on plan assets, or the rate of increase in future compensation levels would decrease (increase) 2005 periodic pension cost by \$12.3 million, \$5.8 million, and (\$4.1) million, respectively. A 50 basis point decrease in either the discount rate, expected return on plan assets, or the rate of increase in future compensation levels would increase (decrease) 2005 periodic benefit cost by \$12.7 million, \$5.8 million, and (\$4.1) million, respectively.

Asset Impairment

We make estimates and assumptions when preparing our consolidated financial statements for which actual results will not be known for some time. This includes the recoverability of long-lived assets employed in our business, including those of acquired businesses, and other-than-temporary impairment in our securities portfolio. Annually, we test goodwill from our acquisitions and we determined that no impairment existed at year-end 2004. Quarterly, we test our private capital investments for impairment by reviewing the investee's business model, current and projected financial performance, liquidity and overall economic and market conditions. In addition, we test our non-investment grade debt securities for impairment quarterly and during 2004 we recognized \$0.75 million of other-than-temporary impairment in the collateralized loan obligation (CLO) portfolio. Impairment testing of these securities requires the use of a number of assumptions related to cash flows, recovery rates, default rates, market valuations and reinvestment of cash flows during the reinvestment period. This portfolio of securities is highly diversified, which will mitigate the risk that downturns in any one industry segment will significantly impair the portfolio. At December 31, 2004, the entire CLO portfolio was comprised of 127 securities with an average investment market value of \$7.3 million. Our investment grade debt securities are not tested for other-than-temporary impairment since we have the ability and intent to hold until our cost has been recovered.

Financial Performance

Summary of Financial Performance

(dollars in thousands)	2002	2003	2004	Increase (Decrease)			
				2003 versus 2002		2004 versus 2003	
				Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Results of Operations							
Net interest income ⁽¹⁾	\$1,561,969	\$1,569,066	\$1,645,223	\$ 7,097	0.5%	\$ 76,157	4.9%
Noninterest income							
Service charges on deposit accounts	275,820	311,417	342,169	35,597	12.9	30,752	9.9
Trust and investment management fees	143,953	136,347	153,083	(7,606)	(5.3)	16,736	12.3
Insurance commissions	27,847	62,652	77,874	34,805	125.0	15,222	24.3
International commissions and fees	61,608	67,582	73,397	5,974	9.7	5,815	8.6
Securities gains (losses), net	2,502	9,309	(12,085)	6,807	nm	(21,394)	nm
Gain on sale of merchant card portfolio	—	—	93,000	—	nm	93,000	nm
Other noninterest income	173,545	206,946	261,867	33,401	19.2	54,921	26.5
Total noninterest income	685,275	794,253	989,305	108,978	15.9	195,052	24.6
Total revenue	2,247,244	2,363,319	2,634,528	116,075	5.2	271,209	11.5
(Reversal of) provision for loan losses	175,000	75,000	(35,000)	(100,000)	(57.1)	(110,000)	(146.7)
Noninterest expense							
Salaries and employee benefits	731,166	808,804	877,557	77,638	10.6	68,753	8.5
Net occupancy	106,592	124,274	132,108	17,682	16.6	7,834	6.3
Intangible asset amortization	5,485	11,366	19,471	5,881	107.2	8,105	71.3
Other noninterest expense	453,722	463,909	495,046	10,187	2.2	31,137	6.7
Total noninterest expense	1,296,965	1,408,353	1,524,182	111,388	8.6	115,829	8.2
Income before income tax	775,279	879,966	1,145,346	104,687	13.5	265,380	30.2
Income tax	247,376	292,827	412,812	45,451	18.4	119,985	41.0
Net income	\$ 527,903	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534	\$ 59,236	11.2%	\$ 145,395	24.8%

⁽¹⁾ Net interest income does not include any adjustments for fully taxable equivalence.

nm = not meaningful

The primary contributors to our financial performance for 2004 compared to 2003 are presented below.

- The reversal of our provision for loan losses in 2004 reflects the improvement in credit quality in our commercial loan portfolio. Reductions in criticized and classified credits resulted from pay-offs, loan grade improvements, and loan sales, which reduced our allowances for credit losses. (See our discussion under “Allowance for Credit Losses.”)
- Our net interest income was negatively impacted by generally lower yields on our earning assets, resulting in a lower average yield of 32 basis points on average earning assets, as well as lower hedge income of \$66 million. Net interest income was favorably influenced, however, by higher earning asset volumes, including a higher mix of residential mortgages and securities. Strong deposit growth, including an attractive mix of average noninterest bearing deposits to total deposits, also contributed favorably to our net interest income, which included lower hedge income of \$2 million. (See our discussion under “Net Interest Income.”)

- Our noninterest income was impacted by several factors:
 - Service charges on deposit accounts rose primarily from a 20 percent increase in average demand deposits (excluding title and escrow deposits) over 2003 and higher overdraft and ATM transaction fees;
 - Insurance commissions increased mostly from our 2003 insurance agency acquisitions;
 - Private capital investments had net gains of \$27.9 million in 2004 compared to net gains of \$1.3 million in 2003 as market valuations stabilized and private capital investments were sold;
 - International commissions and fees grew, reflecting strong growth in the foreign remittances product from a combination of increased pricing, product enhancement and higher market penetration;
 - Trust and investment management fees increased from 2003 due to the impact of our acquisition of CNA Trust's (renamed TruSource) assets in August 2004 and higher servicing fees related to increased assets under administration. Managed assets increased by 7 percent and non-managed assets increased by 36 percent year-over-year. Total assets under administration increased by 33 percent, to \$204 billion, by the end of the year, partly resulting from our acquisition of the corporate trust portfolio of BTM Trust Company in December 2004;
 - In May 2004, we sold our merchant card portfolio, which was acquired by NOVA Information Systems. The sale of our merchant card portfolio reflects our ongoing effort to sharpen our strategic focus. The long-term marketing alliance we formed with NOVA will provide us with marketing fees in the future; and
 - A loss of \$13.3 million on the sale of \$1.0 billion of agency securities in our available for sale portfolio in 2004. The sale occurred as a result of our decision to use liquidity from low-yielding securities to fund our expected loan growth and to increase overall asset-sensitivity in the balance sheet.
- Contributing to our higher noninterest expense were several factors:
 - Salaries and employee benefits increased mostly from:
 - Acquisitions and new branch openings, which accounted for 48 percent of the increase in our salaries and other compensation,
 - annual merit increases; and
 - increased employee benefits expense due to acquisitions and new branch openings, which accounted for 34 percent of our employee benefits increase, and higher pension expense;
 - Net occupancy costs increased mostly from our acquisitions and new branch openings, partly offset by a \$5.5 million write-off of certain leasehold improvements in the prior year;
 - Intangible asset amortization increased mainly due to our 2004 acquisitions; and
 - Other noninterest expense rose in 2004 as a result of our strategy to diversify our earnings and broaden our branch network through acquisitions and new branch openings and our continued development of online capabilities to complement physical distribution through purchased software. In addition, we experienced higher expenses for customer vendor bills paid by us as a result of a higher earnings credit rate on deposits and increased litigation costs.

The primary contributors to our financial performance for 2003 compared to 2002 are presented below.

- The significant decline in our provision for loan losses in 2003 reflects the improvement in credit quality in our commercial loan portfolio. Reductions in criticized and classified credits resulted from pay-offs, loan grade improvements, and loan sales, which reduced our allowance for loan losses.
- Our net interest income was negatively impacted by the lower interest rate environment and a decline in the average balances of our commercial loan portfolio. Net interest income was favorably influenced, however, by higher other earning asset volumes, including a higher mix of residential mortgages and securities. Strong deposit growth, including an attractive mix of average noninterest bearing deposits to total deposits, also contributed favorably to our net interest income.
- Our noninterest income was impacted by several factors:
 - Service charges on deposit accounts rose primarily from a 22 percent increase in average demand deposits (excluding title and escrow deposits) over 2002 and higher overdraft fees of \$10.7 million associated with a new overdraft program introduced in April 2003;
 - Insurance commissions increased mostly from our insurance agency acquisitions in 2003;
 - Private capital investments had net gains of \$1.3 million in 2003 compared to net losses of \$16.5 million in 2002 as market valuations stabilized;
 - International commissions and fees grew, reflecting strong growth in our foreign remittances product in almost all of our markets, from a combination of increased pricing, product enhancement and higher market penetration;
 - Residual value writedowns on auto leases were \$8.7 million lower in 2003 reflecting a stabilization of automobile residual values and the declining auto lease portfolio;
 - The early call of a Mexican Brady Bond produced a \$9.0 million gain in 2003; and;
 - Trust and investment management fees decreased from 2002 due to the impact of low interest rates on money market funds and corporate sweep balances. Trust administration fees began growing in the second half of 2003 as trust assets started to recover with the strengthening of the equity markets. Managed assets increased by 3 percent and non-managed assets increased by 17 percent year-over-year. Total assets under administration increased by 15 percent, to \$154 billion, by the end of the year.
- Contributing to our higher noninterest expense were the following factors:
 - Salaries and employee benefits increased mostly from:
 - Acquisitions and new branch openings, which accounted for 48 percent of the increase in our salaries and other compensation,
 - higher performance-related incentive expense as a result of goal achievement,
 - annual merit increases; and
 - increased employee benefits expense due to acquisitions and new branch openings, which accounted for 32 percent of our employee benefits increase, and increasing healthcare costs for current employees and retirees;
 - Net occupancy costs increased mostly from our acquisitions and new branch openings and a \$5.5 million write-off of certain leasehold improvements;
 - Intangible asset amortization increased mainly due to our 2003 acquisitions; and
 - Other noninterest expense rose in 2003 as a result of numerous initiatives such as expanding our small business franchise, improving our sales force, increasing marketing activities and purchasing software, in part, for developing online capabilities to complement physical distribution. In addition, we accrued \$7.8 million for a pre-litigation claim, which was offset by the decrease of \$15.3 million for the 2002 correction of an accounting error related to amortization expense for low income housing tax credit (LIHC) investments.

Net Interest Income

The table below shows the major components of net interest income and net interest margin for the periods presented.

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,								
	2002			2003			2004		
	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense ⁽¹⁾	Average Yield/Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense ⁽¹⁾	Average Yield/Rate ⁽¹⁾	Average Balance	Interest Income/Expense ⁽¹⁾	Average Yield/Rate ⁽¹⁾
Assets									
Loans: ⁽²⁾									
Domestic	\$24,662,415	\$ 1,488,184	6.03%	\$24,878,462	\$1,371,717	5.51%	\$25,928,206	\$1,362,424	5.25%
Foreign ⁽³⁾	1,172,660	32,285	2.75	1,549,791	32,708	2.11	1,798,419	38,220	2.13
Securities—taxable	5,858,193	313,232	5.35	8,716,051	345,996	3.97	11,707,369	422,052	3.61
Securities—tax-exempt	37,835	3,968	10.49	40,962	4,003	9.77	68,399	5,551	8.12
Interest bearing deposits in banks	124,023	2,806	2.26	229,547	3,990	1.74	394,145	7,433	1.89
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	812,435	13,478	1.66	893,369	10,203	1.14	719,714	9,189	1.28
Trading account assets	315,810	4,606	1.46	317,655	3,599	1.13	294,596	3,778	1.28
Total earning assets	32,983,371	1,858,559	5.63	36,625,837	1,772,216	4.84	40,910,848	1,848,647	4.52
Allowance for loan losses ⁽⁵⁾	(635,057)			(576,871)			(514,075)		
Cash and due from banks	1,928,821			2,213,273			2,271,616		
Premises and equipment, net	498,454			508,973			511,853		
Other assets	1,332,907			1,699,271			2,046,064		
Total assets	\$36,108,496			\$40,470,483			\$45,226,306		
Liabilities									
Domestic deposits:									
Interest bearing	\$ 8,159,892	89,952	1.10	\$10,390,459	71,208	0.69	\$11,740,269	74,222	0.63
Savings and consumer time	3,632,748	60,758	1.67	3,977,902	42,734	1.07	4,406,610	38,382	0.87
Large time	2,958,162	64,428	2.18	2,364,156	37,062	1.57	2,198,078	32,877	1.50
Foreign deposits ⁽³⁾	1,535,837	21,110	1.37	1,280,804	10,232	0.80	1,463,182	15,410	1.05
Total interest bearing deposits	16,286,639	236,248	1.45	18,013,321	161,236	0.90	19,808,139	160,891	0.81
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements									
Commercial paper	427,610	6,030	1.41	405,982	3,401	0.84	596,997	7,470	1.25
Other borrowed funds	997,543	16,645	1.67	809,930	8,508	1.05	620,053	6,899	1.11
Medium and long-term debt	469,877	10,111	2.15	192,248	5,097	2.65	163,147	4,866	2.98
Preferred securities and trust notes ⁽⁴⁾	399,769	9,344	2.34	425,960	7,845	1.84	807,070	16,773	2.08
	352,106	15,625	4.44	351,575	14,510	4.13	62,480	2,780	4.45
Total borrowed funds	2,646,905	57,755	2.18	2,185,695	39,361	1.80	2,249,747	38,788	1.72
Total interest bearing liabilities	18,933,544	294,003	1.55	20,199,016	200,597	0.99	22,057,886	199,679	0.91
Noninterest bearing deposits	12,466,546			15,433,115			18,067,621		
Other liabilities	968,876			1,007,320			1,050,597		
Total liabilities	32,368,966			36,639,451			41,176,104		
Stockholders' Equity									
Common equity	3,739,530			3,831,032			4,050,202		
Total stockholders' equity	3,739,530			3,831,032			4,050,202		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$36,108,496			\$40,470,483			\$45,226,306		
Net interest income/margin (taxable-equivalent basis)		1,564,556	4.74%		1,571,619	4.29%		1,648,968	4.03%
Less: taxable-equivalent adjustment		2,587			2,553			3,745	
Net interest income		\$ 1,561,969			\$1,569,066			\$1,645,223	

⁽¹⁾ Yields and interest income are presented on a taxable-equivalent basis using the federal statutory tax rate of 35 percent.

⁽²⁾ Average balances on loans outstanding include all nonperforming loans and loans held for sale. The amortized portion of net loan origination fees (costs) is included in interest income on loans, representing an adjustment to the yield.

⁽³⁾ Foreign loans and deposits are those loans and deposits originated in foreign branches.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes interest expense for both trust preferred securities and trust notes.

⁽⁵⁾ On December 31, 2004, UnionBanCal Corporation transferred the allowance related to off-balance sheet commitments of \$82.4 million from allowance for loan losses to other liabilities. Reported averages for all periods have not been restated.

Net interest income in 2004, on a taxable-equivalent basis, increased 5 percent from 2003. The increase was attributable to the following factors:

- The growth in average earning assets was primarily attributable to an increase in average securities and in average loans. The increase in average securities, which was comprised primarily of fixed rate securities, reflected liquidity and interest rate risk management actions. The increase in average loans was largely due to a \$1.3 billion increase in average residential mortgages and a \$314 million increase in average commercial mortgages;
- Deposit growth contributed significantly to our lower cost of funds in 2004. Average noninterest bearing deposits were higher in 2004, compared to 2003, mainly attributable to higher average business demand deposits of \$2.2 billion, including demand deposits from our title and escrow clients which increased less than \$0.1 billion, and higher consumer demand deposit growth;
- Yields on our earning assets were impacted by a flattening yield curve and lower reinvestment rates, resulting in a lower average yield of 32 basis points on average earning assets, which was also negatively impacted by lower hedge income of \$66.1 million;
- During 2004, our strategy was to take advantage of our higher noninterest bearing deposit balances by reducing our balances in higher interest rate liabilities such as large certificates of deposit, foreign deposits, commercial paper and other borrowed funds. In addition, we redeemed our higher rate trust preferred notes in February 2004, which we funded with lower rate subordinated debt (issued in December 2003). The shift to lower rate liabilities resulted in a lower cost of funds on interest bearing liabilities of 8 basis points, which included lower hedge income of \$1.7 million; and

As a result of these changes and a flattening yield curve environment, our net interest margin decreased by 26 basis points.

In 2005, we expect that derivative hedges will provide less net interest income than in 2004, as positions mature and, to a lesser extent, as interest rates rise. For 2003 and 2004, we had hedge income of \$160.0 million and \$92.2 million, respectively.

Analysis of Changes in Net Interest Income

The following table shows the changes in the components of net interest income on a taxable-equivalent basis for 2002, 2003, and 2004. The changes in net interest income between periods have been reflected as attributable either to volume or to rate changes. For purposes of this table, changes that are not solely due to volume or rate changes are allocated to rate.

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,					
	2003 versus 2002			2004 versus 2003		
	Increase (decrease) due to change in			Increase (decrease) due to change in		
	Average Volume	Average Rate	Net Change	Average Volume	Average Rate	Net Change
Changes in Interest Income⁽¹⁾						
Loans:						
Domestic	\$ 13,028	\$(129,495)	\$(116,467)	\$ 57,841	\$ (67,134)	\$(9,293)
Foreign ⁽²⁾	10,371	(9,948)	423	5,246	266	5,512
Securities—taxable	152,895	(120,131)	32,764	118,755	(42,699)	76,056
Securities—tax-exempt	328	(293)	35	2,681	(1,133)	1,548
Interest bearing deposits in banks	2,385	(1,201)	1,184	2,864	579	3,443
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	1,344	(4,619)	(3,275)	(1,980)	966	(1,014)
Trading account assets	27	(1,034)	(1,007)	(261)	440	179
Total earning assets	<u>180,378</u>	<u>(266,721)</u>	<u>(86,343)</u>	<u>185,146</u>	<u>(108,715)</u>	<u>76,431</u>
Changes in Interest Expense						
Domestic deposits:						
Interest bearing	24,536	(43,280)	(18,744)	9,314	(6,300)	3,014
Savings and consumer time	5,764	(23,788)	(18,024)	4,587	(8,939)	(4,352)
Large time	(12,949)	(14,417)	(27,366)	(2,607)	(1,578)	(4,185)
Foreign deposits ⁽²⁾	(3,494)	(7,384)	(10,878)	1,459	3,719	5,178
Total interest bearing deposits	<u>13,857</u>	<u>(88,869)</u>	<u>(75,012)</u>	<u>12,753</u>	<u>(13,098)</u>	<u>(345)</u>
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements						
Commercial paper	(305)	(2,324)	(2,629)	1,605	2,464	4,069
Other borrowed funds	(3,133)	(5,004)	(8,137)	(1,994)	385	(1,609)
Medium and long-term debt	(5,969)	955	(5,014)	(771)	540	(231)
Preferred securities and trust notes ⁽³⁾	613	(2,112)	(1,499)	7,012	1,916	8,928
Preferred securities and trust notes ⁽³⁾	(24)	(1,091)	(1,115)	(11,940)	210	(11,730)
Total borrowed funds	<u>(8,818)</u>	<u>(9,576)</u>	<u>(18,394)</u>	<u>(6,088)</u>	<u>5,515</u>	<u>(573)</u>
Total interest bearing liabilities	<u>5,039</u>	<u>(98,445)</u>	<u>(93,406)</u>	<u>6,665</u>	<u>(7,583)</u>	<u>(918)</u>
Changes in net interest income	<u>\$175,339</u>	<u>\$(168,276)</u>	<u>\$ 7,063</u>	<u>\$178,481</u>	<u>\$(101,132)</u>	<u>\$77,349</u>

⁽¹⁾ Interest income is presented on a taxable-equivalent basis using the federal statutory tax rate of 35 percent.

⁽²⁾ Foreign loans and deposits are those loans and deposits originated in foreign branches.

⁽³⁾ Includes interest expense for both trust preferred securities and trust notes.

Noninterest Income

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			Increase (Decrease)			
				Years Ended December 31,			
	2002	2003	2004	2003 versus 2002		2004 versus 2003	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$275,820	\$311,417	\$342,169	\$ 35,597	13%	\$ 30,752	10%
Trust and investment management fees	143,953	136,347	153,083	(7,606)	(5)	16,736	12
Insurance commissions	27,847	62,652	77,874	34,805	125	15,222	24
International commissions and fees	61,608	67,582	73,397	5,974	10	5,815	9
Merchant banking fees	32,314	30,990	39,646	(1,324)	(4)	8,656	28
Card processing fees, net	35,318	37,520	34,147	2,202	6	(3,373)	(9)
Foreign exchange gains, net	28,548	30,000	33,516	1,452	5	3,516	12
Brokerage commissions and fees	35,625	31,755	33,063	(3,870)	(11)	1,308	4
Securities gains (losses), net	2,502	9,309	(12,085)	6,807	272	(21,394)	nm
Gain on sale of merchant card portfolio	—	—	93,000	—	—	93,000	nm
Other	41,740	76,681	121,495	34,941	84	44,814	58
Total noninterest income	<u>\$685,275</u>	<u>\$794,253</u>	<u>\$989,305</u>	<u>\$108,978</u>	16%	<u>\$195,052</u>	25%

nm = not meaningful

Noninterest Expense

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,			Increase (Decrease)			
				Years Ended December 31,			
	2002	2003	2004	2003 versus 2002		2004 versus 2003	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Salaries and other compensation	\$ 599,617	\$ 659,589	\$ 709,015	\$ 59,972	10%	\$ 49,426	7%
Employee benefits	131,549	149,215	168,542	17,666	13	19,327	13
Salaries and employee benefits	731,166	808,804	877,557	77,638	11	68,753	9
Net occupancy	106,592	124,274	132,108	17,682	17	7,834	6
Equipment	66,160	65,394	69,268	(766)	(1)	3,874	6
Software	42,850	47,569	54,820	4,719	11	7,251	15
Communications	53,382	52,087	51,899	(1,295)	(2)	(188)	—
Professional services	44,851	48,558	50,033	3,707	8	1,475	3
Advertising and public relations	37,510	39,455	38,442	1,945	5	(1,013)	(3)
Data processing	32,589	31,574	32,229	(1,015)	(3)	655	2
Intangible asset amortization	5,485	11,366	19,471	5,881	107	8,105	71
Foreclosed asset expense	146	(84)	1,211	(230)	nm	1,295	nm
Other	176,234	179,356	197,144	3,122	2	17,788	10
Total noninterest expense	<u>\$1,296,965</u>	<u>\$1,408,353</u>	<u>\$1,524,182</u>	<u>\$111,388</u>	9%	<u>\$115,829</u>	8%

nm = not meaningful

Income Tax Expense

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Income before income taxes	\$775,279	\$879,966	\$1,145,346
Income tax expense	247,376	292,827	412,812
Effective tax rate	32%	33%	36%

The increase in the effective tax rate in 2004 reflects higher California state taxes in 2004 as compared to 2003, primarily as a result of increased profits reported by MTFG for its most recent fiscal reporting period, as well as estimates of MTFG's income for its fiscal year ending March 31, 2005.

The State of California requires us to file our franchise tax returns as a member of a unitary group that includes MTFG and either all worldwide affiliates or only U.S. affiliates. Since 1996, we have elected to file our California franchise tax returns on a worldwide unitary basis. The inclusion of MTFG's financial results, which in some years were net losses, has partially offset our net profits subject to California income tax. The inclusion of MTFG's worldwide property, payroll and sales in the calculation of the California apportionment factor has also reduced the percentage of our income subject to California income tax. As a result, our effective tax rate for California had been significantly lower than the statutory rate, net of federal benefit, of 7.05 percent.

Changes in MTFG's taxable profits will impact our effective tax rate. MTFG's taxable profits are impacted most significantly by changes in the worldwide economy, especially in Japan, and decisions that they may make about the timing of the recognition of credit losses. When MTFG's worldwide taxable profits rise, our effective tax rate in California will rise. We review MTFG's financial information on a quarterly basis in order to determine the rate at which to recognize our California income taxes. However, all of the information relevant to determining the effective tax rate may not be available until after the end of the period to which the tax relates in part from the differences between our fiscal year-end and MTFG's. The determination of the California effective tax rate involves management judgment and estimates, and can change during the calendar year or between calendar years, as additional information becomes available.

UnionBanCal Corporation and its subsidiaries file consolidated federal income tax returns. During 2004 the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) completed its audit of our income tax returns for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002, and has issued Notices of Proposed Adjustment with respect to the tax treatment of certain leveraged leasing transactions. Management believes that its tax reporting of these transactions was consistent with applicable tax law and intends to defend its position. Resolution of this issue is not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

For additional information regarding income tax expense, including a reconciliation of the effective tax rate to the statutory tax rate, see Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Credit Risk Management

Our principal business activity is the extension of credit in the form of loans and credit substitutes to individuals and businesses. Our policies and applicable laws and regulations governing the extension of credit require risk analysis including an extensive evaluation of the purpose of the request and the borrower's ability and willingness to repay us as scheduled. Our evaluation also includes ongoing portfolio and credit management through portfolio diversification, lending limit constraints, credit review and approval policies, and extensive internal monitoring.

We manage and control credit risk through diversification of the portfolio by type of loan, industry concentration, dollar limits on multiple loans to the same borrower, geographic distribution and type of borrower. Geographic diversification of loans originated through our branch network is generally within California, Oregon and Washington, which we consider to be our principal markets. In addition, we originate and participate in lending activities outside these states, as well as internationally.

In analyzing our loan portfolios, we apply specific monitoring policies and procedures that vary according to the relative risk profile and other characteristics of the loans within the various portfolios. Our residential, consumer and certain small commercial and commercial real estate loans and leases are relatively homogeneous and no single loan is individually significant in terms of its size or potential risk of loss. Therefore, we review these portfolios by analyzing their performance as a pool of loans. In contrast, our monitoring process for the larger commercial, financial and industrial, construction, commercial mortgage, leases, and foreign loan portfolios includes a periodic review of individual loans. Loans that are performing but have shown

some signs of weakness are subjected to more stringent reporting and oversight. We review these loans to assess the ability of the borrowing entity to continue to service all of its interest and principal obligations and as a result may adjust the risk grade of the loan accordingly. In the event that we believe that full collection of principal and interest is not reasonably assured, the loan is appropriately downgraded and, if warranted, placed on nonaccrual status, even though the loan may be current as to principal and interest payments.

We have a Credit Review and Management Committee chaired by the Chief Credit Officer and composed of the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers that establishes our overall risk appetite, portfolio concentration limits, and credit risk rating methodology. This committee is supported by the Credit Policy Forum, composed of Group Senior Credit Officers that have responsibility for establishing credit policy, credit underwriting criteria, and other risk management controls. Credit Administration, under the direction of the Chief Credit Officer and his designated Group Senior Credit Officers, is responsible for administering the credit approval process and related policies. Policies require an evaluation of credit requests and ongoing reviews of existing credits in order to ensure that the purpose of the credit is acceptable, and that the borrower is able and willing to repay as agreed. Furthermore, policies require prompt identification and quantification of asset quality deterioration or potential loss.

Another part of the control process is the internal credit examination function, which reports to the Board of Directors and provides both the Board of Directors and executive management with an independent assessment of the level of credit risk and the effectiveness of the credit management process. The Credit Examination Group routinely reviews the accuracy and timeliness of risk grades assigned to individual borrowers to ensure that the business unit credit risk identification process is functioning properly. This group also assesses compliance with credit policies and underwriting standards at the business unit level. Additionally, the Credit Examination Group reviews and provides commentary on proposed changes to credit policies, practices and underwriting guidelines. The Credit Examination Group summarizes its significant findings on a regular basis and provides recommendations for corrective action when credit management or control deficiencies are identified.

Loans

The following table shows loans outstanding by loan type and as a percentage of total loans for 2000 through 2004. Information about our loan portfolio is also included in "Business Segments."

(Dollars in millions)	December 31,										Increase (Decrease) December 31, 2004 From:	
	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		December 31, 2003	Percent
Domestic:												
Commercial, financial and industrial . . .	\$13,749	53%	\$11,476	46%	\$10,629	40%	\$ 8,818	34%	\$ 9,761	32%	\$ 943	10.7%
Construction	939	4	1,060	4	1,285	5	1,101	4	1,130	4	29	2.6
Mortgage:												
Residential	3,295	13	4,788	19	6,365	24	7,464	29	9,538	31	2,074	27.8
Commercial	3,348	13	3,591	15	4,150	16	4,195	16	5,409	18	1,214	28.9
Total mortgage	6,643	26	8,379	34	10,515	40	11,659	45	14,947	49	3,288	28.2
Consumer:												
Installment	1,656	6	1,200	5	910	3	819	3	768	2	(51)	(6.2)
Revolving lines of credit	755	3	859	3	1,103	4	1,222	5	1,582	5	360	29.5
Total consumer	2,411	9	2,059	8	2,013	7	2,041	8	2,350	7	309	15.1
Lease financing	1,134	4	979	4	813	3	664	3	609	2	(55)	(8.3)
Total loans in domestic offices	24,876	96	23,953	96	25,255	95	24,283	94	28,797	94	4,514	18.6
Loans originated in foreign branches	1,134	4	1,041	4	1,456	5	1,650	6	1,802	6	152	9.2
Total loans held to maturity	\$26,010	100	\$24,994	100	\$26,711	100	\$25,933	100	\$30,599	100	4,666	18.0
Total loans held for sale	—	—	—	—	17	—	12	—	118	—	106	nm
Total loans	\$26,010	100%	\$24,994	100%	\$26,728	100%	\$25,945	100%	\$30,717	100%	\$ 4,772	18.4%

nm = not meaningful

Commercial, Financial and Industrial Loans

Commercial, financial and industrial loans represent one of the largest categories in the loan portfolio. These loans are extended principally to corporations, middle-market businesses, and small businesses, with no industry concentration exceeding 10 percent of total loans. This portfolio has a high degree of geographic diversification based upon our customers' revenue bases, which we believe lowers our vulnerability to changes in the economic outlook of any particular region of the U.S.

Our commercial market lending originates primarily through our commercial banking offices. These offices, which rely extensively on relationship-oriented banking, provide a variety of services including cash management services, lines of credit, accounts receivable and inventory financing. Separately, we originate or participate in a wide variety of financial services to major corporations. These services include traditional commercial banking and specialized financing tailored to the needs of each customer's specific industry. Presently, we are active in, among other sectors, the oil and gas, communications, media, entertainment, retailing, power and utilities and financial services industries.

The commercial, financial and industrial loan portfolio increased from December 31, 2003 mainly from increased loan demand primarily in the California middle market and specialty segments, which reflected the improving economy in those markets.

Construction and Commercial Mortgage Loans

We engage in non-residential real estate lending that includes commercial mortgage loans and construction loans secured by deeds of trust. Construction loans are made primarily to commercial property developers and to residential builders.

The construction loan portfolio increase from December 31, 2003 was primarily attributable to growth in the demand for new single family homes, partially offset by slowing growth in capital assets and employment and higher office vacancy rates in our markets, which were factors that impacted the level of development and construction projects we financed.

The commercial mortgage loan portfolio consists of loans on commercial and industrial projects primarily in California. The increase in commercial mortgages from December 31, 2003 was primarily due to our acquisitions of Business Bank of California in the first quarter of 2004 and Jackson Federal Bank in the fourth quarter of 2004, offset by substantial commercial mortgage refinancings with other lenders.

Residential Mortgage Loans

We originate residential mortgage loans, secured by one-to-four family residential properties, through our multiple channel network (including branches, mortgage brokers, and loan-by-phone) throughout California, Oregon and Washington, and we periodically purchase loans in our market area.

The residential mortgages increase from December 31, 2003 was influenced by a high refinance market primarily attributable to an active refinance market driven by low interest rates throughout the period. While we hold most of the loans we originate, we sell most of our 30-year, fixed rate, non-Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) residential mortgage loans.

Consumer Loans

We originate consumer loans, such as auto loans and home equity loans and lines, through our branch network. Consumer loans increased from December 31, 2003 mainly due to an increase in home equity loans as a result of our competitive pricing, advertising and promotion, which was partially offset by pay-offs related to the run-off of the automobile dealer lending business that we exited in the third quarter of 2000. The indirect automobile dealer lending portfolio at December 31, 2004 was \$16.3 million.

Lease Financing

We primarily offer two types of leases to our customers: direct financing leases, where the assets leased are acquired without additional financing from other sources; and leveraged leases, where a substantial portion of the financing is provided by debt with no recourse to us. The lease financing decrease from December 31, 2003 was attributable to the run-off of our discontinued auto leasing activity. At December 31, 2004, our auto lease portfolio had declined to \$22.6 million and will fully mature by mid-year 2006. Included in our lease portfolio are leveraged leases of \$577 million, which are net of non-recourse debt of approximately \$1.3 billion. We utilize a number of special purpose entities for our leveraged leases. These entities serve legal and tax purposes and do not function as vehicles to shift liabilities to other parties or to deconsolidate affiliates for financial reporting purposes. As allowed by US GAAP and by law, the gross lease receivable is offset by the qualifying non-recourse debt. In leveraged lease transactions, the third-party lender may only look to the collateral value of the leased assets for repayment.

Loans Originated in Foreign Branches

Our loans originated in foreign branches consist primarily of short-term extensions of credit to financial institutions located primarily in Asia and energy related lending in Canada.

The increase in loans originated in foreign branches from December 31, 2003, was primarily related to the expansion of our energy-related lending in Canada and higher yen-denominated trade finance borrowings by Korean banks.

Cross-Border Outstandings

Our cross-border outstandings reflect certain additional economic and political risks that are not reflected in domestic outstandings. These risks include those arising from exchange rate fluctuations and restrictions on the transfer of funds. The following table sets forth our cross-border outstandings as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, for any country where such outstandings exceeded 1 percent of total assets. The cross-border outstandings were compiled based upon category and domicile of ultimate risk and are comprised of balances with banks, trading account assets, securities available for sale, securities purchased under resale agreements, loans, accrued interest receivable, acceptances outstanding and investments with foreign entities. For any country shown in the table below, we do not have significant local currency outstandings that are not hedged or are not funded by local currency borrowings.

<u>(Dollars in millions)</u>	<u>Financial Institutions</u>	<u>Public Sector Entities</u>	<u>Corporations and Other Borrowers</u>	<u>Total Outstandings</u>
December 31, 2002				
Korea	\$599	\$ —	\$75	\$674
December 31, 2003				
Korea	\$630	\$ —	\$28	\$658
December 31, 2004				
Korea	\$615	\$ —	\$ 3	\$618

Provision for Loan Losses

We recorded a reversal of provision for loan losses of \$35 million in 2004, compared with a \$75 million provision for loan losses in 2003. Provisions for loan losses are charged to income to bring our allowance for loan losses to a level deemed appropriate by management based on the factors discussed under "Allowances for Credit Losses" below. Provisions for off-balance sheet commitments are recognized in noninterest expense.

Allowances for Credit Losses

Policy and Methodology

We maintain allowances for credit losses to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio as well as for leases and off-balance sheet commitments. The allowances are based on our regular, quarterly assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio and unused commitments to provide financing. Our methodology for measuring the appropriate level of the allowances relies on several key elements, which include the formula allowance, specific allowances for identified problem credit exposures, and the unallocated allowance.

The formula allowance is calculated by applying loss factors to outstanding loans and certain unused commitments, in each case based on the internal risk grade of such loans, leases and commitments. Changes in risk grades affect the amount of the formula allowance. Loss factors are based on our historical loss experience and may be adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgment, affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. Loss factors are developed in the following ways:

- loss factors for individually graded credits are derived from a migration model that tracks historical losses over a period, which we believe captures the inherent losses in our loan portfolio; and
- pooled loan loss factors (not individually graded loans) are based on expected net charge-offs. Pooled loans are loans that are homogeneous in nature, such as consumer installment, home equity, residential mortgage loans and certain small commercial and commercial real estate loans.

We believe that an economic cycle is a period in which both upturns and downturns in the economy have been reflected. We calculate loss factors over a time interval that spans what we believe constitutes a complete and representative economic cycle.

Loan loss factors, which are used in determining our formula allowance, are adjusted quarterly primarily based upon the level of historical net charge-offs and losses expected by management in the near term. Prior to the quarter ended June 30, 2004, our loan loss factors for non-criticized graded credits captured estimated losses that were expected to occur in the next twelve months. Beginning with the quarter ended June 30, 2004, we have refined our methodology to estimate our expected losses based on a loss confirmation period. The loss confirmation period is the estimated average period of time between a material adverse event affecting the credit-worthiness of a borrower and the subsequent recognition of a loss. Based upon our evaluation process, we believe that, for our risk-graded loans, on average, losses are sustained approximately 10 quarters after an adverse event in the creditor's financial condition has taken place. Similarly, for pool-managed credits, the loss confirmation period varies by product, but ranges between one and two years.

Furthermore, based on management's judgment, our methodology permits adjustments to any loss factor used in the computation of the formula allowance for significant factors, which affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date, but are not reflected in the loss factors. By assessing the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio on a quarterly basis, we are able to adjust specific and inherent loss estimates based upon the most recent information that has become available. This includes changing the number of periods that are included in the calculation of the loss factors and adjusting qualitative factors to be representative of the economic cycle that we expect will impact the portfolio.

Specific allowances are established in cases where management has identified significant conditions or circumstances related to a credit or a portfolio segment that management believes indicate the probability that a loss has been incurred. This amount may be determined either by a method prescribed by SFAS No. 114, or methods that include a range of probable outcomes based upon certain qualitative factors.

The unallocated allowance is based on management's evaluation of conditions that are not directly reflected in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. Certain losses that had previously been considered in the determination of the unallocated allowance have been incorporated into our formula allowance through the change made to recognize losses based on a loss confirmation period, thereby

eliminating the need to reflect them in our unallocated allowance. The evaluation of the inherent loss with respect to these conditions is subject to a higher degree of uncertainty because they may not be identified with specific problem credits or portfolio segments. The conditions evaluated in connection with the unallocated allowance include the following, which existed at the balance sheet date:

- general economic and business conditions affecting our key lending areas;
- credit quality trends (including trends in nonperforming loans expected to result from existing conditions);
- collateral values;
- loan volumes and concentrations;
- seasoning of the loan portfolio;
- specific industry conditions within portfolio segments;
- recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio;
- duration of the current economic cycle;
- bank regulatory examination results; and
- findings of our internal credit examiners.

Executive management reviews these conditions quarterly in discussion with our senior credit officers. To the extent that any of these conditions is evidenced by a specifically identifiable problem credit or portfolio segment as of the evaluation date, management's estimate of the effect of such conditions may be reflected as a specific allowance, applicable to such credit or portfolio segment. Where any of these conditions is not evidenced by a specifically identifiable problem credit or portfolio segment as of the evaluation date, management's evaluation of the probable loss related to such condition is reflected in the unallocated allowance.

The allowances for credit losses are based upon estimates of probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio and certain off-balance sheet commitments. The actual losses can vary from the estimated amounts. Our methodology includes several features that are intended to reduce the differences between estimated and actual losses. The loss migration model that is used to establish the loan loss factors for individually graded loans is designed to be self-correcting by taking into account our loss experience over prescribed periods. In addition, by basing the loan loss factors over a period reflective of an economic cycle, recent loss data that may not be reflective of prospective losses going forward will not have an undue influence on the calculated loss factors.

The following table reflects the allowance for loan losses allocated to each respective loan category at period end and as a percentage of the total period end balance of that loan category, as set forth in the "Loans" table on page F-14. For periods prior to 2004, the allowance for loan losses included the allowance for off-balance sheet commitments. At year-end 2004, the allowance for off-balance sheet commitments totaled \$83 million.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,					
	2000		2001		2002	
Domestic:						
Commercial, financial, and industrial . .	\$452,400	3.29%	\$399,900	3.48%	\$314,873	2.96%
Construction	10,200	1.09	12,300	1.16	24,900	1.94
Mortgage:						
Residential	1,000	0.03	1,400	0.03	1,900	0.03
Commercial	19,100	0.57	21,100	0.59	28,519	0.69
Total mortgage	20,100	0.30	22,500	0.27	30,419	0.29
Consumer:						
Installment	10,500	0.63	9,700	0.81	6,400	0.70
Revolving lines of credit	8,000	1.06	4,800	0.56	6,100	0.55
Total consumer	18,500	0.77	14,500	0.70	12,500	0.62
Lease financing	7,900	0.70	12,000	1.23	30,690	3.77
Total domestic allowance	509,100	2.05	461,200	1.93	413,382	1.64
Foreign allowance	3,400	0.30	1,800	0.17	1,400	0.10
Unallocated	101,402		171,509		194,408	
Total allowance for loan losses . .	<u>\$613,902</u>	2.36%	<u>\$634,509</u>	2.54%	<u>\$609,190</u>	2.28%

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,				Increase (Decrease) Years Ended December 31, 2004 versus 2003	
	2003		2004		Amount	Percent
Domestic:						
Commercial, financial, and industrial	\$276,366	3.13%	\$187,577	1.92%	\$ (88,789)	(32)%
Construction	16,400	1.49	14,843	1.31	(1,557)	(9)
Mortgage:						
Residential	2,200	0.03	2,900	0.03	700	32
Commercial	24,756	0.59	83,414	1.54	58,658	237
Total mortgage	26,956	0.23	86,314	0.58	59,358	220
Consumer:						
Installment	3,000	0.37	2,400	0.31	(600)	(20)
Revolving lines of credit	5,300	0.43	2,400	0.15	(2,900)	(55)
Total consumer	8,300	0.41	4,800	0.20	(3,500)	(42)
Lease financing	29,800	4.49	27,634	4.54	(2,166)	(7)
Total domestic allowance	357,822	1.47	321,168	1.12	(36,654)	(10)
Foreign allowance	2,200	0.13	3,300	0.18	1,100	50
Unallocated	172,948		82,688		(90,260)	(52)
Total allowance for loan losses	<u>\$532,970</u>	2.05%	<u>\$407,156</u>	1.33%	<u>\$(125,814)</u>	(24)%

Comparison of the Total Allowances and Related Provisions for Credit Losses

At December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002, our total allowances for credit losses were 313 percent, 190 percent, and 181 percent of total nonaccrual loans, respectively. In addition, the allowances incorporate the results of measuring impaired loans as provided in SFAS No. 114 and SFAS No. 118, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan—Income Recognition and Disclosures." These accounting standards prescribe the measurement methods, income recognition and disclosures related to impaired loans. At December 31, 2004, total impaired loans were \$102 million and the associated impairment allowance was \$32 million, compared with total impaired loans of \$230 million and an associated impairment allowance of \$55 million at December 31, 2003, and total impaired loans of \$300 million and an associated impairment allowance of \$88 million at December 31, 2002.

At December 31, 2003 and 2002, the total allowance for credit losses included allowances for off-balance sheet commitments of \$85.8 million and \$75.4 million, respectively. At December 31, 2004, the allowance of \$82.4 million was transferred to other liabilities. However, funded loans and off-balance sheet commitments are considered together when determining the adequacy of the allowances for credit losses as a whole.

During 2004, 2003, and 2002 there were no material changes in estimation methods or assumptions that affected our methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the formula and specific allowances for credit losses, except for the following refinements:

- In 2002, we changed our method for calculating impairment on loans by basing the expected cash flows on those which had the highest probability of outcome. In 2003, we adjusted our loss factors for refinements in the recovery rates on previously charged off loans and the period used to measure an economic cycle.
- In 2004, we refined our loss factors for commercial real estate and construction lending in order to more accurately capture probable loss inherent in the portfolio, we adjusted the period used to calculate the cumulative loss rates on criticized loans from 12 to 24 quarters to better estimate losses over the life of the loans. We revised our method of estimating our expected losses based on a loss confirmation period. The loss confirmation period is the estimated average period of time between a material adverse event affecting the credit-worthiness of a borrower and the subsequent recognition of a loss. Based upon our evaluation process, we believe that, for our risk-graded loans, on average, losses are sustained approximately 10 quarters after an adverse event in the creditor's financial condition has taken place. Similarly, for pool-managed credits, the loss confirmation period varies by product, but ranges between one and two years.
- During 2002, 2003, and 2004, changes in estimates and assumptions regarding the effects of economic and business conditions on borrowers and other factors also affected the assessment of the unallocated allowance.

As a result of management's assessment of factors, including improvements in the quality of our loan portfolio, the continued improvement in the U.S. economy, improving conditions in the communications/media, power, and other sectors in domestic markets in which we operate, and growth and changes in the composition of the loan portfolio, offset by the adverse impact of increasing fuel costs across the whole economy, we recorded a reversal of provision for loan losses of \$35 million in 2004. The refinements we made in the manner in which we segment our allowances for credit losses, as previously described, had no impact on the overall level of the allowances.

The following table sets forth the components of the allowances for credit losses.

(Dollars in millions)	December 31,			Increase (Decrease) December 31, 2004 from: December 31, 2003	
	2002	2003	2004	Amount	Percent
Allocated allowance:					
Formula	\$294	\$280	\$361	\$ 81	29%
Specific	121	80	46	(34)	(43)
Total allocated allowance	415	360	407	47	
Unallocated allowance	194	173	83	(90)	(52)
Total allowances for credit losses	<u>\$609</u>	<u>\$533</u>	<u>\$490</u>	<u>\$(43)</u>	(8)%

Changes in the Formula and Specific Allowances

The increase in the formula allowance as of December 31, 2004, compared to December 31, 2003, was due primarily to the impact of the introduction in the second quarter of 2004 of the loss confirmation period into the determination of our loan loss factors, which was approximately \$125 million, the modifications to the commercial real estate and construction loss factors, which was approximately \$18 million, the expansion of the period used to calculate cumulative loss rates on criticized credits, which was \$9 million, and growth in our commercial loan portfolio, offset by significant improvements in the credit quality of our loan portfolio. Since a portion of the impact for the use of the loss confirmation period had already been considered in our attributions in the unallocated allowance, a reallocation between the formula and unallocated portions of the allowance was made.

The specific allowance decreased at December 31, 2004, compared to December 31, 2003. The decrease was primarily reflective of decreases in impaired loans and the renegotiation of terms for certain aircraft leases that are now reported as operating leases. At December 31, 2003, the specific allowance decreased from December 31, 2002 primarily as a result of the decreased levels of nonaccrual loans and lower estimated loss content in nonaccrual loans.

At December 31, 2004, the total allocated allowance included \$83 million related to off-balance sheet exposures such as unfunded commitments and letters of credit.

At December 31, 2004, the allocated portion of the allowances for credit losses included \$126 million related to special mention and classified credits, compared to \$240 million at December 31, 2003, and \$304 million at December 31, 2002. The yearly declines resulted primarily from improving credit quality. Special mention and classified credits are those that are internally risk graded as "special mention," "substandard" or "doubtful." Special mention credits are potentially weak, as the borrower has begun to exhibit deteriorating trends, which, if not corrected, could jeopardize repayment of the loan and result in further downgrade. Substandard credits have well-defined weaknesses, which, if not corrected, could jeopardize the full satisfaction of the debt. A credit classified as "doubtful" has critical weaknesses that make full collection improbable.

Changes in the Unallocated Allowance

The following table identifies the components of the unallocated allowance and the range of inherent loss.

(Dollars in millions) Concentration	December 31, 2002			December 31, 2003			December 31, 2004		
	Commitments ⁽¹⁾	Low	High	Commitments ⁽¹⁾	Low	High	Commitments ⁽¹⁾	Low	High
Fuel Prices	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$38,472	\$10	\$ 34
Leasing	662	8	16	596	5	11	615	15	26
Real Estate	6,186	16	32	6,432	16	32	7,663	10	22
Foreign	620	9	19	1,134	11	20	181	5	10
Power Companies/Utilities . .	3,805	25	50	3,208	13	27	3,611	3	6
Retail	1,668	8	16	1,557	6	12	1,807	1	3
Communications/Media . . .	1,907	18	40	1,629	10	30	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	9,106	6	12	—	—	—
Other	12,458	13	27	15,659	19	36	1,793	3	5
Total Attributed		<u>\$97</u>	<u>\$200</u>		<u>\$86</u>	<u>\$180</u>		<u>\$47</u>	<u>\$106</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes loans outstanding and unused commitments.

At December 31, 2004, the unallocated allowance decreased compared to December 31, 2003. The reasons for the decrease, and for which an unallocated allowance is warranted, are detailed below.

In our assessment as of December 31, 2004, management focused, in particular, on the factors and conditions set out below. There can be no assurance that the adverse impact of any of these conditions on us will not be in excess of the ranges set forth.

Although in certain instances the downgrading of a loan resulting from the effects of the conditions described below has been reflected in the formula allowance, management believes that the impact of these events on the collectibility of the applicable loans may not have been reflected in the level of nonperforming loans or in the internal risk grading process with respect to such loans. In addition, our formula allowance does not take into consideration sector-specific changes in the severity of losses that are expected to arise from current economic conditions compared with our historical losses. Accordingly, our evaluation of the probable losses related to the impact of these factors was reflected in the unallocated allowance. The evaluations of the inherent losses with respect to these factors are subject to higher degrees of uncertainty because they are not identified with specific problem credits.

As previously mentioned, we refined our formula allowance to include certain losses based upon a loss confirmation period, which has eliminated the need to consider those losses in the attributions of our unallocated allowance. In evaluating the results of this methodology change, we considered the effect of underlying conditions on expected future credit migration for each of our lending segments. In several cases, we concluded that this experience is not likely to be more severe than the long-run average embedded in the loss factors that drive the formula allowance calculation. In these cases, we determined that our attribution, previously established for the technology and consumer sectors, was no longer required.

Similarly, in certain cases, we believe that credit migration is likely to be somewhat more severe than the long-run average, but a greater share of the inherent probable loss associated with this credit migration is now captured in the allocated allowance as a result of the previously mentioned refinement in methodology. In these cases, we have reduced certain unallocated allowance attributions. The following describes the specific conditions we considered.

- With respect to fuel prices, we considered the sustained high prices of oil and petroleum products, and the impact across virtually all sectors of the economy.
- With respect to leasing, we considered the worsening situation for some electric service providers, combined with continued weakness in the airline industry.

- With respect to commercial real estate, we considered slightly improving vacancy rates and stagnant rent growth being experienced nationally, with specific weakness in Northern California.
- With respect to cross-border exposures in certain foreign countries, we considered the improving economic performances in many countries of our key international markets, as well as better financial results of our customers, and reduced the attribution range from December 31, 2003. This attribution range also provided for certain weaknesses in the banking sector of some of our markets and the possible effects the December 26, 2004 tsunami may have on certain Southeast Asian markets.
- With respect to power companies/utilities, we considered the effects of lower excess capacity and evidence that a slow recovery is beginning in this industry.

At December 31, 2003, the unallocated allowance decreased compared to December 31, 2002 primarily from improving economic indicators in general and identifiable improving conditions in several specific sectors. In our assessment as of December 31, 2003, management focused, in particular, on the factors and conditions set out below.

Although in certain instances the downgrading of a loan resulting from these effects was reflected in the formula allowance, management believes that in most instances the impact of these events on the collectibility of the applicable loans may not have been reflected in the level of nonperforming loans or in the internal risk grading process with respect to such loans. Accordingly, our evaluation of the probable losses related to these factors was reflected in the unallocated allowance. The evaluations of the inherent losses with respect to these factors were subject to higher degrees of uncertainty because they were not identified with specific problem credits.

- With respect to the real estate sector, management considered the continued weakness in many markets, with the national office vacancy rate continuing to rise and average rents falling, as well as the specific weakness in Northern California resulting from overdependence on the technology sector.
- With respect to the communications/media industry, management considered improving advertising revenues contrasted against subscriber erosion for cable companies resulting from satellite TV competition and the increasingly intense competition between, as well as within, Telecom modes.
- With respect to power companies/utilities, management considered the excess capacity and flat demand in the power generation market, exacerbated by excessive debt levels and limited repayment or refinancing opportunities.
- With respect to cross-border loans and acceptances to certain Latin America and Asia/Pacific Rim countries, management considered continuing structural imbalances, even as the strong US growth has lifted its trading partners in the region.
- With respect to the retail sector, management considered the improved holiday season sales, compared to those experienced in 2002, against a backdrop of higher household debt at a time of considerable employment and income uncertainty.
- With respect to the State of California, management considered underlying uncertainties, including the major shortfall in the state's budgetary position and the various fiscal and other cost-related factors that combine to make California a more expensive state in which to conduct business.
- With respect to leasing, management considered some cyclical recovery in airline traffic demand, contrasted against increased market share and fleet growth from discount carriers.
- With respect to the technology industry, management considered improved spending as a result of tax law changes and pressure to sustain the productivity gains, and associated cost savings, witnessed during 2003, while remaining aware of the competitive pricing market that will rein in revenue gains.

In our assessment as of December 31, 2002, management focused, in particular, on the following factors:

- With respect to power companies/utilities, management considered the adverse effects of declining wholesale power prices, continued accounting concerns, and uncertainties regarding the course of deregulation on borrowers in the power industry.
- With respect to the communications/media industry, management considered the continued adverse effects of changes in the economic, regulatory and technology environments.
- With respect to the real estate sector, management considered the general weakening in commercial real estate markets reflecting weak demand, as well as the specific deterioration in Northern California.
- With respect to cross-border loans and acceptances to certain Asia/ Pacific Rim countries, management considered the weak economic conditions in that region and the reduced strength of Japanese corporate parent companies.
- With respect to leasing, management considered the growing problems of the airline industry including weakness in financial performance and in collateral values.
- With respect to the retail sector, management considered the adverse effects of the weak economy and the expected fallout from poor Christmas sales results.
- With respect to the technology industry, management considered the adverse effects of continuing excess capacity and cyclical weak demand for personal computers and other products.

Accordingly, our evaluation of the probable losses related to the impact of these factors was reflected in the unallocated allowance. The evaluations of the inherent losses with respect to these factors were subject to higher degrees of uncertainty because they were not identified with specific problem credits.

Change in the Total Allowances for Credit Losses

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of changes in our allowances for credit losses.

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,					Increase (Decrease) December 31, 2004 From:	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	December 31, 2003 Amount	Percent
Balance, beginning of period	\$470,378	\$613,902	\$634,509	\$609,190	\$532,970	\$ (76,220)	(13)%
Loans charged off:							
Commercial, financial and industrial	302,152	300,521	212,675	159,611	73,086	(86,525)	(54)
Construction	—	567	—	—	765	765	nm
Mortgage	174	5,113	1,591	7,286	43	(7,243)	(99)
Consumer	11,760	12,667	11,220	9,657	6,397	(3,260)	(34)
Lease financing	2,925	3,601	19,856	33,032	2,361	(30,671)	(93)
Foreign ⁽¹⁾	5,352	—	—	2,140	—	(2,140)	(100)
Total loans charged off	322,363	322,469	245,342	211,726	82,652	(129,074)	(61)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:							
Commercial, financial and industrial	16,440	48,321	34,075	45,822	50,593	4,771	10
Construction	—	—	40	—	118	118	nm
Mortgage	2,394	32	405	150	1,702	1,552	1,035
Consumer	6,882	4,289	4,436	3,673	1,971	(1,702)	(46)
Lease financing	581	754	590	446	1,374	928	208
Foreign ⁽¹⁾	—	4,974	—	—	—	—	nm
Total recoveries of loans previously charged off	26,297	58,370	39,546	50,091	55,758	5,667	11
Net loans charged off	296,066	264,099	205,796	161,635	26,894	(134,741)	(83)
(Reversal of) provision for credit losses	440,000	285,000	175,000	75,000	(35,000)	(110,000)	(147)
Foreign translation adjustment and other net additions (deductions) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	(410)	(294)	5,477	10,415	(63,920)	(74,335)	(714)
Ending balance of allowance for loan losses ⁽³⁾	\$613,902	\$634,509	\$609,190	\$532,970	\$407,156	\$(125,814)	(24)
Allowance for off-balance sheet commitment losses ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	82,375	82,375	nm
Allowances for credit losses	<u>\$613,902</u>	<u>\$634,509</u>	<u>\$609,190</u>	<u>\$532,970</u>	<u>\$489,531</u>	<u>\$ (43,439)</u>	(8)
Allowances for credit losses to total loans	2.36%	2.54%	2.28%	2.05%	1.59%		
(Reversal of) provision for credit losses to net loans charged off . .	148.62	107.91	85.04	46.40	(130.14)		
Net loans charged off to average total loans	1.13	1.02	0.80	0.61	0.10		

⁽¹⁾ Foreign loans are those loans originated in foreign branches.

⁽²⁾ Includes \$5.7 million related to the Business Bancorp acquisition and \$12.6 million related to the Jackson Federal Bank acquisition, both acquired in 2004. Also includes \$10.3 million related to the Monterey Bay Bank acquisition in 2003, \$2.8 million for the Valencia Bank & Trust acquisition, and \$2.4 million for the First Western Bank acquisition, both acquired in 2002.

⁽³⁾ On December 31, 2004, UnionBanCal Corporation transferred the allowance related to off-balance sheet commitments of \$82.4 million from allowance for loan losses to other liabilities. Prior periods have not been restated.

nm = not meaningful

Total loans charged off in 2004, 2003 and 2002, decreased compared to their prior years, primarily attributable to improvements in loan quality. Lease charge-offs in 2002 and 2003 related primarily to several

commercial aircraft leases. Charge-offs reflect the realization of losses in the portfolio that were recognized previously through provisions for credit losses.

Loan recoveries in 2004 and 2003 increased compared to their prior years, while loan recoveries in 2002 decreased from 2001. Such fluctuations in loan recoveries from year-to-year are due to variability in timing of recoveries and tend to trail the periods in which charge-offs are recorded.

Our annual net charge-offs, averaged for the past five years were \$171 million, \$196 million, and \$191 million at December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively. These net charge-offs represent 3.6 years, 2.7 years and 2.6 years of losses based on the level of the allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Historical net charge-offs are not necessarily indicative of the amount of net charge-offs that we will realize in the future.

Nonperforming Assets

Nonperforming assets consist of nonaccrual loans, distressed loans held for sale, and foreclosed assets. Nonaccrual loans are those for which management has discontinued accrual of interest because there exists significant uncertainty as to the full and timely collection of either principal or interest or such loans have become contractually past due 90 days with respect to principal or interest. For a more detailed discussion of the accounting for nonaccrual loans, see Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Distressed loans held for sale are loans, which would otherwise be included in nonaccrual loans, but that have been identified for accelerated disposition. Disposition of these assets is contemplated within a short period of time, not to exceed one year.

Foreclosed assets include property where we acquired title through foreclosure or “deed in lieu” of foreclosure.

The following table sets forth an analysis of nonperforming assets.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,					Increase (Decrease) December 31, 2004 From:	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	December 31, 2003 Amount	Percent
Commercial, financial and industrial	\$385,263	\$471,509	\$276,415	\$190,404	\$ 72,600	\$(117,804)	(61.9)%
Construction	3,967	—	—	—	2,622	2,622	nm
Mortgage—Commercial . . .	10,769	17,430	23,980	38,354	26,520	(11,834)	(30.9)
Lease financing	—	2,946	36,294	51,603	54,894	3,291	6.4
Loans originated in foreign branches	—	—	—	840	—	(840)	(100.0)
Total nonaccrual loans . . .	399,999	491,885	336,689	281,201	156,636	(124,565)	(44.3)
Foreclosed assets	1,181	597	715	5,689	7,282	1,593	28.0
Distressed loans held for sale	7,124	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total nonperforming assets	<u>\$408,304</u>	<u>\$492,482</u>	<u>\$337,404</u>	<u>\$286,890</u>	<u>\$163,918</u>	<u>\$(122,972)</u>	<u>(42.9)</u>
Allowances for credit losses ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$613,902</u>	<u>\$634,509</u>	<u>\$609,190</u>	<u>\$532,970</u>	<u>\$489,531</u>	<u>\$ (43,439)</u>	<u>(8.2)%</u>
Nonaccrual loans to total loans	1.54%	1.97%	1.26%	1.08%	0.51%		
Allowances for credit losses to nonaccrual loans	153.48	129.00	180.94	189.53	312.53		
Nonperforming assets to total loans, distressed loans held for sale, and foreclosed assets	1.57	1.97	1.26	1.11	0.53		
Nonperforming assets to total assets	1.16	1.37	0.84	0.68	0.34		

⁽¹⁾ Includes allowance for losses related to off-balance sheet commitments.

nm = not meaningful

As of December 31, 2004, our nonperforming assets included approximately \$54.9 million in aircraft leases and \$35.1 million in acquired syndicated loans. The decrease in nonaccrual loans was primarily due to pay-downs, charge-offs, and loan sales, coupled with significantly reduced inflows. During 2004, we sold approximately \$43 million of nonperforming loans compared to approximately \$139 million in 2003, which reduced our credit exposures. Losses from these sales were reflected in our charge-offs.

The following table sets forth an analysis of loans contractually past due 90 days or more as to interest or principal and still accruing, but not included in nonaccrual loans above.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,					Increase (Decrease) December 31, 2004 From:	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	December 31, 2003 Amount	Percent
Commercial, financial and industrial	\$1,713	\$26,571	\$1,705	\$ 893	\$1,315	\$ 422	47.3%
Construction	—	—	679	—	—	—	—
Mortgage:							
Residential	2,699	4,854	3,211	1,878	1,385	(493)	(26.3)
Commercial	—	2,356	506	—	—	—	—
Total mortgage	2,699	7,210	3,717	1,878	1,385	(493)	(26.3)
Consumer and other	2,921	2,579	2,072	1,123	1,157	34	3.0
Total loans 90 days or more past due and still accruing . .	<u>\$7,333</u>	<u>\$36,360</u>	<u>\$8,173</u>	<u>\$3,894</u>	<u>\$3,857</u>	<u>\$ (37)</u>	<u>(1.0)%</u>

At December 31, 2001, we had a \$17.5 million credit to a customer that was reclassified to nonaccrual loans in 2002.

Interest Foregone

If interest that was due on the book balances of all nonaccrual and restructured loans (including loans that were, but are no longer on nonaccrual) had been accrued under their original terms, \$37.0 million and \$31.6 million of interest would have been recorded in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

After designation as a nonaccrual loan, we recognized interest income on a cash basis of \$25.8 million and \$6.5 million for loans that were on nonaccrual status at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively.

Securities

Management of the securities portfolio involves the maximization of return while maintaining prudent levels of quality, market risk, and liquidity. At December 31, 2004, approximately 98 percent of total securities were investment grade. The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses, and fair values of securities are detailed in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Analysis of Securities Available for Sale

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities and expected yields of the securities available for sale based upon amortized cost at December 31, 2004. The fair value of our securities available for sale portfolio at December 31, 2004 was \$11.1 billion.

Included in our securities available for sale portfolios at December 31, 2003 and 2004 were securities used for Asset and Liability Management (ALM) purposes of \$10.4 billion and \$10.2 billion, respectively. These securities had an expected weighted average maturity of 2.9 years and 2.8 years, respectively.

Securities Available For Sale

(Dollars in thousands)	Maturity									
	One Year or Less		Over One Year Through Five Years		Over Five Years Through Ten Years		Over Ten Years		Total Amortized Cost	
	Amount	Yield ⁽³⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽³⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽³⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽³⁾	Amount	Yield ⁽³⁾
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,998	1.32%	\$ 50,419	3.99%	\$ —	—%	\$ —	—%	\$ 52,417	3.89%
Other U.S. government	1,187,764	2.85	2,721,318	2.92	—	—	—	—	3,909,082	2.90
Mortgage-backed securities ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2,109	4.74	75,523	3.69	1,391,540	3.73	4,556,298	4.13	6,025,470	4.03
State and municipal ⁽³⁾	4,923	3.33	11,220	7.59	17,826	9.55	35,593	6.21	69,562	7.08
Asset-backed and debt securities	—	—	49,418	2.88	219,336	4.63	854,750	3.45	1,123,504	3.66
Equity securities ⁽⁴⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,153	—
Foreign securities	5,909	0.03	1,123	4.98	—	—	—	—	7,032	0.82
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$1,202,703</u>	<u>2.84%</u>	<u>\$2,909,021</u>	<u>2.98%</u>	<u>\$1,628,702</u>	<u>3.91%</u>	<u>\$5,446,641</u>	<u>4.04%</u>	<u>\$11,196,220</u>	<u>3.61%</u>

⁽¹⁾ The remaining contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities were allocated assuming no prepayments. The contractual maturity of these securities is not a reliable indicator of their expected life because borrowers have the right to repay their obligations at any time.

⁽²⁾ See discussion of expected duration in "Qualitative and Quantative Disclosures About Market Risk."

⁽³⁾ Yields on tax-exempt municipal securities are presented on a taxable-equivalent basis using the current federal statutory rate of 35 percent.

⁽⁴⁾ Equity securities do not have a stated maturity and are included in the total column only.

Loan Maturities

The following table presents our loans by contractual maturity except for loans held for sale, which are presented based on the period when the sale is expected to take place.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2004			
	One Year or Less	Over One Year Through Five Years	Over Five Years	Total
Domestic:				
Commercial, financial and industrial	\$3,118,369	\$5,307,891	\$ 1,334,836	\$ 9,761,096
Construction	438,501	683,325	8,244	1,130,070
Mortgage:				
Residential	1,620	399,319	9,137,211	9,538,150
Commercial	340,484	1,692,114	3,376,431	5,409,029
Total mortgage	342,104	2,091,433	12,513,642	14,947,179
Consumer:				
Installment	11,641	126,968	629,158	767,767
Revolving lines of credit	1,404,684	176,799	383	1,581,866
Total consumer	1,416,325	303,767	629,541	2,349,633
Lease financing	23,382	35,005	550,703	609,090
Total loans in domestic offices	5,338,681	8,421,421	15,036,966	28,797,068
Loans originated in foreign branches	1,787,965	10,414	3,609	1,801,988
Total loans held to maturity	\$7,126,646	\$8,431,835	\$15,040,575	30,599,056
Total loans held for sale	117,900	—	—	117,900
Total loans	<u>\$7,244,546</u>	<u>\$8,431,835</u>	<u>\$15,040,575</u>	<u>30,716,956</u>
Allowance for loan losses				407,156
Loans, net				<u>\$30,309,800</u>
Total fixed rate loans due after one year				\$12,506,100
Total variable rate loans due after one year				10,966,310
Total loans due after one year				<u>\$23,472,410</u>

Certificates of Deposit of \$100,000 and Over

The following table presents domestic certificates of deposit of \$100,000 and over by maturity.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2004
Three months or less	\$1,199,699
Over three months through six months	466,566
Over six months through twelve months	293,784
Over twelve months	272,364
Total domestic certificates of deposit of \$100,000 and over	<u>\$2,232,413</u>

We offer certificates of deposit of \$100,000 and over at market rates of interest. Many of these certificates are issued to customers, both public and private, who have done business with us for an extended period. Based on our historical experience, we expect that as these deposits come due, the majority will continue to be renewed at market rates of interest.

Most of our deposits in foreign branches are certificates of deposit of \$100,000 and over and mature in less than one year.

Borrowed Funds

The following table presents information on our borrowed funds.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements with weighted average interest rates of 0.88%, 0.68% and 1.90% at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively	\$ 334,379	\$ 280,968	\$ 587,249
Commercial paper, with weighted average interest rates of 1.21%, 0.83% and 1.69% at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively	1,038,982	542,270	824,887
Other borrowed funds, with weighted average interest rates of 2.25%, 1.49% and 4.25% at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively	267,047	212,088	172,549
Total borrowed funds	<u>\$1,640,408</u>	<u>\$1,035,326</u>	<u>\$1,584,685</u>
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements:			
Maximum outstanding at any month end	\$ 428,808	\$ 421,373	\$ 739,386
Average balance during the year	427,610	405,982	596,997
Weighted average interest rate during the year	1.41%	0.84%	1.25%
Commercial paper:			
Maximum outstanding at any month end	\$1,107,578	\$1,078,981	\$ 855,334
Average balance during the year	997,543	809,930	620,053
Weighted average interest rate during the year	1.67%	1.05%	1.11%
Other borrowed funds:			
Maximum outstanding at any month end	\$ 942,627	\$ 322,308	\$ 212,371
Average balance during the year	469,877	192,248	163,147
Weighted average interest rate during the year	2.15%	2.65%	2.98%

Capital Adequacy, Dividends and Share Repurchases

Capital Adequacy and Capital Management

We strive to maintain strong capital levels, to use capital effectively, and to return excess capital to our shareholders.

We have traditionally maintained capital levels well in excess of those levels required by bank regulators and above industry averages. Strong capital improves our ability to absorb unanticipated losses and positions us to be an opportunistic acquirer. Our commitment to strong capital also contributes to higher ratings by bank regulatory agencies and credit rating agencies.

We strive to use our capital effectively, with our first priority to support the long-term growth and strategic positioning of the company. Capital is used to fund loan growth and other balance sheet growth, to reinvest in our core businesses, and to fund strategic acquisitions. Capital is also employed to pay a competitive dividend to our shareholders and to periodically increase the dividend. When we possess capital in excess of core business and dividend requirements, we often employ some of that excess capital to repurchase common stock.

Our primary source of capital is net income. In addition, we generate capital from common stock issued in connection with acquisitions, from common stock issued in connection with employee stock option exercises and restricted stock grants, and from the net proceeds of asset sales and business divestitures.

We monitor a variety of regulatory and US GAAP capital measures to maintain capital levels consistent with our goals. We are subject to minimum capital requirements at both the bank and holding company levels, as defined by our bank regulators. We have historically maintained capital levels well above the minimum thresholds and, where applicable, comfortably in excess of the thresholds established to identify “well-capitalized” institutions.

In addition, we monitor a variety of US GAAP capital measures and hybrid capital measures. These measures include the tangible equity ratio and various capital metrics favored by the major credit rating agencies. We analyze these ratios relative to our current financial position, our projected financial position, and peer banks. Our strategic target for the tangible equity ratio is 7 percent to 8 percent.

Dividends

We strive to pay our shareholders a competitive dividend, while maintaining a conservative payout ratio. We review our dividend rate quarterly in conjunction with a quarterly review of capital. We have elected to increase the dividend rate several times in recent years, reflecting our strong capital levels and expectations of solid capital generation going forward.

Share repurchases

In recent years, we have elected to return a significant amount of excess capital to our stockholders in the form of share repurchases. Our share repurchase activity has reflected our confidence in our ability to maintain healthy rates of new capital generation, as well as a surplus of capital beyond our core business and dividend requirements. In recent years, share repurchases have been executed at prices that have considerably enhanced our earnings per share and return on equity. In addition, the repurchase of shares has resulted in lower dividend expenditures due to fewer shares outstanding.

As compared to dividends, share repurchases are highly flexible, allowing management to return excess capital in times of surplus, or to eliminate repurchases altogether if superior strategic opportunities to deploy excess capital exist. In addition, many of our largest shareholders favor higher repurchase levels over higher dividend rates when we cannot reinvest excess capital in our core businesses at attractive rates of return.

The following table summarizes our risk-based capital, risk-weighted assets, and risk-based capital ratios.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,					Minimum Regulatory Requirement
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Capital Components						
Tier 1 capital	\$ 3,471,289	\$ 3,661,231	\$ 3,667,237	\$ 3,747,884	\$ 3,817,698	
Tier 2 capital	620,102	598,812	573,858	936,189	968,294	
Total risk-based capital	<u>\$ 4,091,391</u>	<u>\$ 4,260,043</u>	<u>\$ 4,241,095</u>	<u>\$ 4,684,073</u>	<u>\$ 4,785,992</u>	
Risk-weighted assets	<u>\$33,900,404</u>	<u>\$31,906,438</u>	<u>\$32,811,441</u>	<u>\$33,133,407</u>	<u>\$39,324,859</u>	
Quarterly average assets	<u>\$34,075,813</u>	<u>\$34,760,203</u>	<u>\$37,595,002</u>	<u>\$41,506,828</u>	<u>\$47,168,683</u>	
Capital Ratios						
Total risk-based capital	12.07%	13.35%	12.93%	14.14%	12.17%	8.0%
Tier 1 risk-based capital	10.24	11.47	11.18	11.31	9.71	4.0
Leverage ratio ⁽¹⁾	10.19	10.53	9.75	9.03	8.09	4.0

⁽¹⁾ Tier 1 capital divided by quarterly average assets (excluding certain intangible assets).

We and Union Bank of California, N.A. (the Bank) are subject to various regulations of the federal banking agencies, including minimum capital requirements. We both are required to maintain minimum ratios of Total and Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets and of Tier 1 capital to quarterly average assets (the leverage ratio).

Included in Tier 1 capital at year-end 2003 was \$350 million in Trust Preferred Securities, which we redeemed on February 19, 2004, resulting in a decrease in our Tier 1 capital ratio at December 31, 2004, compared with December 31, 2003. In December 2003, we issued \$400 million of long-term subordinated debt, which is included in Tier 2 capital as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 (further discussion of our subordinated debt can be found in Note 12 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K).

In addition to the changes to our capital structure mentioned in the above paragraph, the decrease in our capital ratios compared with December 31, 2003, was also attributable to higher risk-weighted assets. Our leverage ratio decrease was primarily attributable to a \$6 billion, or 14 percent, increase in quarterly average assets, which was substantially the result of increases in our securities and residential mortgage portfolios.

As of December 31, 2004, the most recent notification from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) categorized the Bank as “well-capitalized.” This means that the Bank met all regulatory requirements of “well-capitalized” institutions, which are 10 percent for the Total risk-based capital ratio, 6 percent for the Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and 5 percent for the leverage ratio.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our exposure to market risk exists primarily in interest rate risk in our non-trading balance sheet and to a much lesser degree in price risk in our trading portfolio for our customer-focused trading and sales activities. The objective of market risk management is to mitigate an undue adverse impact on earnings and capital arising from changes in interest rates and other market variables. This risk management objective supports our broad objective of preserving shareholder value, which encompasses earnings growth over time and capital stability.

The Board of Directors, through its Finance and Capital Committee, approves our Asset-Liability Management (ALM) Policy, which governs the management of market risk and liquidity. In the administration of market risk management, the Chief Executive Officer Forum (CEO Forum) provides broad and strategic guidance and, as appropriate, specific direction to the Asset & Liability Management Committee (ALCO) whose voting members are comprised of senior executives. ALCO is responsible for ongoing management of interest rate and price risks as well as liquidity risk, including formulation of risk management strategies, in accordance

with the CEO Forum's directives. The Treasurer is primarily responsible for the implementation of risk management strategies approved by ALCO and for operating management of market risk through the funding, investment, derivatives hedging, and trading activities of the Global Markets Group (GMG).

The Market Risk Monitoring (MRM) unit is responsible for the measurement and monitoring of market risk, including ensuring that ALCO, our senior management and the Board are kept fully informed as to our market risk profile and compliance with applicable limits, guidelines and policies. MRM functions independently of all operating and management units and reports directly to the ALCO Chairman.

We have separate and distinct methods for managing the market risk associated with our asset and liability management activities and our trading activities, as described below.

Interest Rate Risk Management (Other Than Trading)

ALCO monitors interest rate risk monthly through a variety of modeling techniques that are used to quantify the sensitivity of Net Interest Income (NII) and of Economic Value of Equity (EVE) to changes in interest rates. As directed by ALCO, and in consideration of the importance of our demand deposit accounts as a funding source, NII is adjusted in the policy risk measure to incorporate the effect of certain noninterest income and expense items related to these deposits that are nevertheless sensitive to changes in interest rates. NII, so adjusted, is termed Economic NII. In managing interest rate risk, ALCO monitors NII sensitivity on both an adjusted ("Economic") and an unadjusted basis over various time horizons and in response to a variety of interest rate changes.

Our NII policy measure involves a simulation of "Earnings-at-Risk" (EaR) in which we estimate the impact that gradual, ramped-on parallel shifts in the yield curve would have on earnings over a 12-month horizon, given our projected balance sheet profile. We measure and monitor our interest rate risk profile using two calculations of EaR: unadjusted NII-at-Risk, and Economic NII-at-Risk, the latter adjusted for the non-interest items described above. Under the policy limits, the negative change in simulated Economic NII in either the up or down 200 basis point shock scenarios may not, except on a temporary basis, exceed 4 percent of Economic NII as measured in the base case or no change scenario.

Our EaR simulations use a 12-month projected balance sheet in order to model the impact of interest rate changes. Assumptions are made to model the future behavior of deposit rates and loan spreads based on statistical analysis, management's outlook, and historical experience. The prepayment risks related to residential loans and mortgage-backed securities are measured using industry estimates of prepayment speeds. The sensitivity of the simulation results to the underlying assumptions is tested as a regular part of the risk measurement process by running simulations with different assumptions. This includes alternate scenarios for volume growth for key balance sheet items.

At December 31, 2004, Economic NII showed very modest asset-sensitivity to parallel rate shifts. A +200 basis point parallel shift would raise 12-month Economic NII by 0.60 percent, while a similar downward shift would reduce it by 1.39 percent. We caution that continued enhancements to our interest rate risk modeling may make prior-year comparisons of Economic NII less meaningful. Of particular note during 2004 were our change from a constant to a projected balance sheet, and various enhancements to our modeling of the non-interest, DDA-related items contained in Economic NII. Prior year simulation was not restated for the 2004 model enhancements.

Economic NII

(Dollars in millions)	December 31, 2003	December 31, 2004
+200 basis points	\$ 17.2	\$ 10.9
as a percentage of base case NII	1.20%	0.60%
– 200 basis points	\$(19.8)	\$(25.0)
as a percentage of base case NII	1.38%	1.39%

Because the non-interest items included in Economic NII are innately liability-sensitive, our Economic NII measure is considerably less asset-sensitive than our unadjusted NII. Unadjusted NII-at-Risk at December 31, 2004 was positive 2.46 percent of base case under a +200 basis point parallel shift and negative 3.72 percent under a similar downward shift. In comparison, Economic NII-at-Risk, which we believe provides the most meaningful indication of our EaR profile, is very close to neutral with respect to parallel rate shifts, as seen in the above table. The 1.39 percent decrease in Economic NII under a down 200 basis point rate shift at December 31, 2004 is well within our 4 percent policy limit.

While parallel rate shifts would currently have very little earnings impact, our balance sheet shows more sensitivity to non-parallel yield curve shifts. We are slightly liability-sensitive to short-term rate changes (with long-term rates held constant) but asset-sensitive to long-term rate changes. This translates into reduced Economic NII in the event of a flattening of the yield curve, particularly a flattening at lower average rates.

In addition to EaR, we measure the sensitivity of EVE to interest rate shocks. EVE-at-Risk is reviewed and monitored for its compliance with ALCO limits. Consistent with the projected increase in asset-sensitivity of earnings over time, our EVE-at-Risk shows modest asset-sensitivity as well. Our relatively stable base of long-duration non-maturity deposits represents increased value to us when rates rise. That increase more than offsets the value-reducing impact of higher rates on our asset portfolio, whose average duration is somewhat shorter.

We believe that, together, our NII and EVE simulations provide management with a reasonably comprehensive view of the sensitivity of our operating results and value profile to changes in interest rates, at least over the measurement horizon. However, as with any financial model, the underlying assumptions are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement as modeling techniques and theory improve and historical data becomes more readily accessible. Consequently, our simulation models cannot predict with certainty how rising or falling interest rates might impact net interest income. Actual and simulated results will differ to the extent there are differences between actual and assumed interest rate changes, balance sheet volumes, and management strategies, among other factors.

ALM Activities

In general, our unhedged, core balance sheet is asset sensitive, meaning that our loans generally re-price more quickly than our core deposits. In managing the interest sensitivity of our balance sheet, we use the ALM investment portfolio and derivatives positions as the primary tools. During 2004, our ALM investments and derivatives activities sought to maintain the Economic NII risk profile of our total balance sheet close to neutral while keeping a relatively short duration for the investment portfolio. The continued run-off of the securities portfolio in 2005 is expected to help support loan growth, which together with the continued maturation of our existing derivative hedges, will have the effect of modestly increasing asset-sensitivity during the course of 2005.

ALM Investments

At December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004, our securities available for sale portfolio included \$10.4 billion and \$10.2 billion, respectively, of securities for ALM purposes. During 2004, as we sought to

maintain its overall neutral Economic NII risk profile, the estimated effective duration of the ALM portfolio was managed within a range of 2.0 to 2.8. The estimated ALM portfolio effective duration was 2.3 at December 31, 2004, as compared to 2.5 at December 31, 2003. Effective duration is a measure of price sensitivity of a bond portfolio to immediate parallel shifts in interest rates. An effective duration of 2.3 suggests an expected price change of approximately minus 2.3 percent for an immediate one percent change in interest rates.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, we reduced the overall size of the securities portfolio from the prior quarter's levels, through a combination of reduced reinvestments of maturing securities and sales of securities, resulting in lower average balances as compared to the third quarter of 2004. We also increased our allocations to investments in floating rate securities. These actions reflected management's decision to reduce the level and effects of the fixed-rate ALM portfolio and to allow our core asset-sensitivity to begin to emerge.

ALM Derivatives

We also orchestrated a shift in our ALM derivatives strategy during 2004 and reduced the net level of fixed-rate receive hedges (swaps, floors, floor-collars) by \$1.2 billion. This net run-off of fixed-rate positions was complemented by a net increase of \$1.6 billion in asset-sensitive caps and cap-corridor holdings. Collectively these helped to reduce the overall fixed-rate receive effects of the total ALM derivative hedge portfolio. For a further discussion of derivative instruments and our hedging strategies, see Note 18 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Trading Activities

We enter into trading account activities primarily as a financial intermediary for customers and, to a minor extent, for our own account. By acting as a financial intermediary, we are able to provide our customers with access to a wide range of products from the securities, foreign exchange, and derivatives markets. In acting for our own account, we may take positions in certain securities and foreign exchange instruments, subject to various limits in amount, tenor and other respects, with the objective of generating trading profits.

The risks associated with these positions are very conservatively managed. We utilize a combination of position limits and stop-loss limits, applied at an aggregated level and to various sub-components within. MRM prepares daily reports for broad distribution on positions, profit and loss, and mark-to-market valuations. Summary versions of these reports go to senior management on a daily or weekly basis and to ALCO monthly. Positions are controlled and reported both in notional and Value-at-Risk (VaR) terms. Our calculation of VaR estimates how high the loss in fair value might be, at a 97.5 percent confidence level, due to an adverse shift in market prices over a period of five business days. VaR at the trading activity level is managed within limits well below the maximum limit established by Board policy for total trading positions at 0.5 percent of stockholders' equity. The VaR model incorporates assumptions on key parameters, including holding period and historical volatility.

The following table sets forth the average, high and low VaR for our trading activities for the years ended December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2004.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2003			December 31, 2004		
	Average VaR	High VaR	Low VaR	Average VaR	High VaR	Low VaR
Foreign exchange	\$143	\$428	\$57	\$131	\$377	\$49
Securities	206	463	97	289	585	86

Consistent with our business strategy of focusing on the sale of capital markets products to customers, we manage our trading risk exposures at conservative levels. Our foreign exchange business continues to derive the bulk of its revenue from customer-related transactions. We take inter-bank trading positions only on a limited basis and we do not take any large or long-term strategic positions in the market for our own portfolio.

Similarly, we continue to generate the vast majority of our securities trading income from customer-related transactions. The Securities Trading and Institutional Sales department serves the fixed-income needs of our institutional clients and acts as the fixed-income wholesaler for our broker/dealer subsidiary, UnionBanc Investment Services LLC.

Our interest rate derivative contracts included, as of December 31, 2004, \$4.4 billion notional amount of derivative contracts entered into as an accommodation for customers. We act as an intermediary and match these contracts, at a credit spread, to contracts with major dealers, thus neutralizing the related market risk.

We also engage in energy derivatives contracts, in order to meet the hedging needs of our existing energy industry customers, primarily those that are oil and gas producers. The first transactions were booked in December 2004 for which a total of \$45 million in notional amount of derivatives contracts was outstanding as of year-end. As is the case for our customer interest rate derivatives business, all transactions are fully matched to remove market risk, with income produced for us from the credit spread earned.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the potential for loss as a result of limitations on our ability to adjust our future cash flows to meet the needs of depositors and borrowers and to fund operations on a timely and cost-effective basis. The ALM Policy approved by the Finance and Capital Committee of the Board requires regular reviews of our liquidity by ALCO. ALCO conducts monthly ongoing reviews of our liquidity situation as well as regular updates to our CEO Forum who approve our Liquidity Contingency Plan. Liquidity is managed through this ALCO coordination process on an entity-wide basis, encompassing all major business units. The operating management of liquidity is implemented through the funding and investment functions of the Global Markets Group. Our liquidity management draws upon the strengths of our extensive retail and commercial core deposit franchise, coupled with the ability to obtain funds for various terms in a variety of domestic and international money markets. Our securities portfolio represents a significant source of additional liquidity.

Core deposits provide us with a sizable source of relatively stable and low-cost funds. Our average core deposits, which include demand deposits, money market demand accounts, and savings and consumer time deposits, combined with average common stockholders' equity, funded 85 percent of average total assets of \$45.2 billion in 2004. Most of the remaining funding was provided by short-term borrowings in the form of negotiable certificates of deposit, large time deposits, foreign deposits, federal funds purchased, securities sold under repurchase agreements, commercial paper, and other borrowings. In the fourth quarter of 2003, we issued \$400 million in long-term subordinated debt. In February 2004, we used a portion of the net proceeds (approximately \$350 million) from the sale of these securities to redeem our outstanding Trust Notes with the remainder of the net proceeds from this offering used for general corporate purposes.

The securities portfolio provides additional enhancement to our liquidity position, which may be created through either securities sales or repurchase agreements. At December 31, 2004, we could have sold or transferred under repurchase agreements approximately \$7.9 billion of our available for sale securities, although no portion of this balance was encumbered at December 31, 2004. Liquidity may also be provided by the sale or maturity of other assets such as interest-bearing deposits in banks, federal funds sold, and trading account securities. The aggregate balance of these assets averaged \$1.4 billion in 2004. Additional liquidity may be provided through loan maturities and sales.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Off-balance sheet arrangements are any contractual arrangement to which an unconsolidated entity is a party, under which we have: (1) any obligation under a guarantee contract; (2) a retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to that entity for such assets; (3) any obligation under certain derivative instruments; or (4) any obligation under a material variable interest held by us in an unconsolidated entity that provides

financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to us, or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

Our most significant off-balance sheet arrangements are limited to obligations under guarantee contracts such as financial and performance standby letters of credit for our credit customers, commercial letters of credit, unfunded commitments to lend, commitments to sell mortgage loans and commitments to fund investments in various CRA investments and venture capital investments. To a lesser extent, we enter into contractual guarantees of agent sales of LIHC tax credit investments that require us to perform under those guarantees if there are breaches of performance of the underlying income-producing properties. As part of our leasing activities, we may be lessor to special purpose entities to which we provide financing for large equipment leasing projects.

It is our belief that none of these arrangements expose us to any greater risk of loss than is already reflected on our balance sheet. We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements in which we have any retained or contingent interest (as we do not transfer or sell our assets to entities in which we have a continuing involvement), any exposure to derivative instruments that are indexed to our stock nor any variable interests in any unconsolidated entity to which we may be a party, except for those leasing arrangements described previously.

The following table presents, as of December 31, 2004, our significant and determinable contractual obligations by payment date, except for obligations under the Company's pension and postretirement plans, which are included in Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The payment amounts represent those amounts contractually due to the recipient and do not include any unamortized premiums or discounts, hedge basis adjustment or other similar carrying value adjustments. For further information on contractual obligations and commitments, see Note 23 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2004				
	Less than One Year	One through Three Years	Four to Five Years	After Five Years	Total
Time deposits	\$4,596,764	\$ 581,197	\$167,409	\$ 11,202	\$5,356,572
Medium and long-term debt . . .	—	400,000	—	400,000	800,000
Junior subordinated debt payable to subsidiary grantor trust . . .	—	—	—	13,000	13,000
Other long-term liabilities					
Operating leases (premises) . .	54,745	88,013	64,459	78,179	285,396
Purchase obligations	21,794	12,011	1,326	—	35,131
Total debt and operating leases .	<u>\$4,673,303</u>	<u>\$1,081,221</u>	<u>\$233,194</u>	<u>\$502,381</u>	<u>\$6,490,099</u>

Purchase obligations include any legally binding contractual obligations that require us to spend more than \$1,000,000 annually under the contract. Payments are shown through the date of contract termination. Purchase obligations in the table above include purchases of hardware, software licenses and printing.

The following table presents our significant commitments to fund as of December 31, 2004:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Commitments to extend credit	\$13,475,513	\$16,500,152
Standby letters of credit	2,748,612	2,993,502
Commercial letters of credit	195,915	250,405
Commitments to fund principal investments	56,005	69,490

Business Segments

We segregate our operations into four primary business units for the purpose of management reporting, as shown in the table that follows. The results show the financial performance of our major business units.

The risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) methodology used seeks to attribute economic capital to business units consistent with the level of risk they assume. These risks are primarily credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Credit risk is the potential loss in economic value due to the likelihood that the obligor will not perform as agreed. Market risk is the potential loss in fair value due to changes in interest rates, currency rates and equity prices. Operational risk is the potential loss due to all other factors, such as failures in internal control, system failures, or external events. RAROC is one of several measures that is used to measure business unit compensation.

The following table reflects the condensed income statements, selected average balance sheet items, and selected financial ratios, including changes from the prior year, for each of our primary business units. The information presented does not necessarily represent the business units' financial condition and results of operations as if they were independent entities. Also, the tables have been expanded to include performance center earnings. A performance center is a special unit whose income generating activities, unlike typical profit centers, are based on other business segment units' customer base. The revenues generated and expenses incurred for those transactions entered into to accommodate our customers are allocated to other business segments where the customer relationships reside. A performance center's purpose is to foster cross-selling with a total profitability view of the products and services it manages. For example, the Global Markets Trading and Sales unit, within the Global Markets Group, is a performance center that manages the foreign exchange, derivatives, and fixed income securities activities within the Global Markets organization. Unlike financial accounting, there is no authoritative body of guidance for management accounting equivalent to US GAAP. Consequently, reported results are not necessarily comparable with those presented by other companies.

The RAROC measurement methodology recognizes credit expense for expected losses arising from credit risk and attributes economic capital related to unexpected losses arising from credit, market and operational risks. As a result of the methodology used by the RAROC model to calculate expected losses, differences between the provision for credit losses and credit expense in any one period could be significant. However, over an economic cycle, the cumulative provision for credit losses and credit expense for expected losses should be substantially the same. Business unit results are based on an internal management reporting system used by management to measure the performance of the units and UnionBanCal Corporation as a whole. Our management reporting system identifies balance sheet and income statement items for each business unit based on internal management accounting policies. Net interest income is determined using our internal funds transfer pricing system, which assigns a cost of funds to assets or a credit for funds to liabilities and capital, based on their type, maturity or repricing characteristics. Noninterest income and expense directly or indirectly attributable to a business unit are assigned to that business. The business units are assigned the costs of products and services directly attributable to their business activity through standard unit cost accounting based on volume of usage. All other corporate expenses (overhead) are allocated to the business units based on a predetermined percentage of usage.

We have restated certain business units' results for the prior periods to reflect certain transfer pricing changes and any reorganization changes that may have occurred. Information about our segments is also presented in Note 25 of this Annual Report.

	Community Banking and Investment Services Group				Commercial Financial Services Group				International Banking Group			
	Years Ended December 31,		2004 vs. 2003 Increase/(decrease)		Years Ended December 31,		2004 vs. 2003 Increase/(decrease)		Years Ended December 31,		2004 vs. 2003 Increase/(decrease)	
	2003	2004	Amount	Percent	2003	2004	Amount	Percent	2003	2004	Amount	Percent
Results of operations after performance center earnings (dollars in thousands):												
Net interest income	\$ 680,834	\$ 784,429	\$ 103,595	15%	\$ 727,255	\$ 800,121	\$ 72,866	10%	\$ 33,932	\$ 35,398	\$ 1,466	4%
Noninterest income	433,784	502,363	68,579	16	253,596	290,647	37,051	15	80,903	78,732	(2,171)	(3)
Total revenue	1,114,618	1,286,792	172,174	15	980,851	1,090,768	109,917	11	114,835	114,130	(705)	(1)
Noninterest expense	818,424	947,875	129,451	16	411,598	431,941	20,343	5	61,514	67,112	5,598	9
Credit expense	31,718	33,126	1,408	4	159,026	107,313	(51,713)	(33)	2,104	2,284	180	9
Income before income tax expense	264,476	305,791	41,315	16	410,227	551,514	141,287	34	51,217	44,734	(6,483)	(13)
Income tax expense	101,162	116,965	15,803	16	131,290	183,672	52,382	40	19,591	17,111	(2,480)	(13)
Net income (loss)	\$ 163,314	\$ 188,826	\$ 25,512	16	\$ 278,937	\$ 367,842	\$ 88,905	32	\$ 31,626	\$ 27,623	\$ (4,003)	(13)
Performance center earnings (dollars in thousands):												
Net interest income	\$ 753	\$ 553	\$ (200)	(27)	\$ (576)	\$ (269)	\$ 307	53	\$ 33	\$ 106	\$ 73	221
Noninterest income	(38,045)	(25,963)	12,082	32	61,835	52,194	(9,641)	(16)	1,260	1,146	(114)	(9)
Noninterest expense	(34,114)	(22,382)	11,732	34	35,788	25,941	(9,847)	(28)	436	143	(293)	(67)
Net income (loss)	(2,035)	(1,943)	92	5	15,885	16,290	405	3	529	684	155	29
Total loans (dollars in millions)	25	25	—	nm	(43)	(46)	(3)	(7)	—	—	—	na
Average balances (dollars in millions):												
Total loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,462	\$ 12,814	\$ 1,352	12	\$ 12,853	\$ 12,738	\$ (115)	(1)	\$ 1,537	\$ 1,715	\$ 178	12
Total assets	12,489	14,093	1,604	13	14,847	15,220	373	3	1,967	2,123	156	8
Total deposits ⁽¹⁾	16,902	19,410	2,508	15	12,715	14,300	1,585	12	1,551	1,961	410	26
Financial ratios:												
Risk adjusted return on capital	24%	27%			17%	24%			51%	45%		
Return on average assets	1.31	1.34			1.88	2.42			1.61	1.30		
Efficiency ratio ⁽²⁾	73.43	73.66			41.96	39.60			53.57	58.80		
	Global Markets Group				Other				UnionBanCal Corporation			
	Years Ended December 31,		2004 vs. 2003 Increase/(decrease)		Years Ended December 31,		2004 vs. 2003 Increase/(decrease)		Years Ended December 31,		2004 vs. 2003 Increase/(decrease)	
	2003	2004	Amount	Percent	2003	2004	Amount	Percent	2003	2004	Amount	Percent
Results of operations after performance center earnings (dollars in thousands):												
Net interest income	\$ 70,757	\$ (89,432)	\$(160,189)	(226)%	\$ 56,288	\$ 114,707	\$ 58,419	104%	\$ 1,569,066	\$ 1,645,223	\$ 76,157	5%
Noninterest income	7,674	(7,465)	(15,139)	(197)	18,296	125,028	106,732	583	794,253	989,305	195,052	25
Total revenue	78,431	(96,897)	(175,328)	(224)	74,584	239,735	165,151	221	2,363,319	2,634,528	271,209	11
Noninterest expense	16,261	21,224	4,963	31	100,556	56,030	(44,526)	(44)	1,408,353	1,524,182	115,829	8
Credit expense (income)	200	335	135	68	(118,048)	(178,058)	(60,010)	(51)	75,000	(35,000)	(110,000)	(147)
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	61,970	(118,456)	(180,426)	(291)	92,076	361,763	269,687	293	879,966	1,145,346	265,380	30
Income tax expense (benefit)	23,703	(45,310)	(69,013)	(291)	17,081	140,374	123,293	722	292,827	412,812	119,985	41
Net income (loss)	\$ 38,267	\$ (73,146)	\$(111,413)	(291)	\$ 74,995	\$ 221,389	\$ 146,394	195	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534	\$ 145,395	25
Performance center earnings (dollars in thousands):												
Net interest income	\$ (621)	\$ (862)	\$ (241)	(39)	\$ 411	\$ 472	\$ 61	15	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—
Noninterest income	(38,671)	(41,069)	(2,398)	(6)	13,621	13,692	71	1	—	—	—	—
Noninterest expense	(7,684)	(7,676)	8	(0)	5,574	3,974	(1,600)	(29)	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss)	(19,518)	(21,152)	(1,634)	(8)	5,139	6,121	982	19	—	—	—	—
Total loans (dollars in millions)	—	—	—	na	18	21	3	17	—	—	—	—
Average balances (dollars in millions):												
Total loans ⁽¹⁾	\$ 270	\$ 203	\$ (67)	(25)	\$ 306	\$ 257	\$ (49)	(16)	\$ 26,428	\$ 27,727	\$ 1,299	5
Total assets	10,089	12,625	2,536	25	1,077	1,165	88	8	40,470	45,226	4,756	12
Total deposits ⁽¹⁾	1,006	864	(142)	(14)	1,272	1,341	69	5	33,446	37,876	4,430	13
Financial ratios:												
Risk adjusted return on capital	4%	(9)%			na	na			na	na		
Return on average assets	0.38	(0.58)			na	na			1.45%	1.62%		
Efficiency ratio ⁽²⁾	20.73	nm			na	na			59.53	57.73		

⁽¹⁾ Represents loans and deposits for each business segment after allocation between the segments of loans and deposits originated in one segment but managed by another segment.

⁽²⁾ The efficiency ratio is noninterest expense, excluding foreclosed asset expense (income), as a percentage of net interest income and noninterest income. Foreclosed asset expense (income) was (\$0.1) million in 2003 and \$1.2 million in 2004.

na = not applicable

nm = not meaningful

Community Banking and Investment Services Group

The Community Banking and Investment Services Group provides financial products including a set of credit, deposit, trust, risk management, and insurance products delivered through branches, relationship managers, private bankers, trust administrators, and insurance agents to individuals and small businesses.

During 2004 net interest income increased in loans, leases and customer deposits. This growth in net interest income reflects the group's continued focus on growing the consumer asset portfolio and attracting retail and small business deposits.

The group's strategy is to grow assets through an expanded small business sales force, increased emphasis on real estate secured and Small Business Administration (SBA) guaranteed loans to small business, and a stronger network of residential real estate brokers. Increasing demand for home equity loans and more effective cross-selling tactics have led to an overall growth in consumer loans, despite run-off of discontinued auto dealer and auto lease lines of business. In addition, the group expects a larger branch network, created from new branches and acquired branches, to improve growth prospects when combined with more robust efforts in the telephone and internet channels.

Total core deposit growth demonstrates the group's continued success in attracting mass retail, affluent consumers and small business deposits through marketing activities, relationship management, increased and improved sales resources, new locations, and new products. Among the more successful marketing activities was the introduction of the "Power Bank" network, first in Fresno, California in late 2003 and more recently in the Central Coast region of California. These branches offer an expanded set of service options, extended hours and have been remodeled to improve the customer experience with facility enhancements. We do not, however, intend to expand the "Power Bank" to additional markets in 2005 until we better understand the return on our significant investment in facilities and improved service, before we commit to larger, and therefore, more expensive markets. Sales activities have improved with the introduction of a new enterprise wide cross sale initiative and continued training on our "extreme sales" methodology. The focus on cross sell has been particularly effective in our affluent market where a key strategy of The Private Bank is to expand its business by leveraging existing Bank client relationships. These activities, in the aggregate, have resulted in an increase of 16 percent in core deposits.

The largest portion of the increase in noninterest income was due to an increase in deposit fees. This increase is a reflection of increased volume as well as re-pricing initiatives undertaken to offset the increase in the number of competitors offering free checking. Trust fees increased in part from the acquisition of CNA Trust (renamed TruSource), completed in August of 2004, which added outsourcing capability for direct distributors of retirement products, and strengthened capacity to support smaller plans. Insurance agency commissions increased in 2004 in part due to the acquisitions of the Knight Insurance Agency and Tanner Insurance Agency during 2003. Offsetting these increases is the loss of revenue from the merchant credit card portfolio, which was sold in 2004, and lower brokerage fees due to decreases in premiums for certain insurance products even though the number of clients served increased during 2004.

The Community Banking and Investment Services Group is comprised of five major divisions: Community Banking, Wealth Management, Institutional Services and Asset Management, Consumer Asset Management, and Insurance Services.

Community Banking serves its customers through 311 full-service branches in California, 4 full-service branches in Oregon and Washington, and a network of 572 proprietary ATMs. Customers may also access our services 24 hours a day by telephone or through our website at www.uboc.com. In addition, the division offers automated teller and point-of-sale merchant services.

This division is organized by service delivery method, by markets and by geography. We serve our customers in the following ways:

- through community banking branches, which serve consumers and businesses with checking and deposit services, as well as various types of consumer financing;
- through on-line access to our internet banking services, which augment our physical delivery channels by providing an array of customer transaction, bill payment and loan payment services;
- through branches and business banking centers, which serve businesses with annual sales up to \$5 million; and
- through in-store branches, which also serve consumers and businesses.
- *Wealth Management* provides comprehensive private banking services to our affluent clientele. The Private Bank focuses primarily on delivering financial services to high net worth individuals with sophisticated financial needs as well as to professional service firms. Specific products and services include trust and estate services, investment account management services, and deposit and credit products. A key strategy of The Private Bank is to expand its business by leveraging existing Bank client relationships. Through 14 existing locations, The Private Bank relationship managers offer all of our available products and services.

Institutional Services and Asset Management provides investment management and administration services for a broad range of individuals and institutions.

- HighMark Capital Management, Inc., a registered investment advisor, provides investment advisory services to institutional clients and our proprietary mutual funds, the affiliated HighMark Funds. It also provides advisory services to Union Bank of California, N.A. trust and agency clients, including corporations, pension funds and individuals. HighMark Capital Management, Inc. also provides mutual fund support services. HighMark Capital Management, Inc.'s strategy is to increase assets under management by broadening its client base and helping to expand the distribution of shares of its mutual fund clients.
- Institutional Services provides custody, corporate trust, and retirement plan services. Custody Services provides both domestic and international safekeeping/settlement services in addition to securities lending. Corporate Trust acts as trustee for corporate and municipal debt issues. Retirement Services provides a full range of defined benefit and defined contribution administrative services, including trustee services, administration, investment management, and 401(k) valuation services. The client base of Institutional Services includes financial institutions, corporations, government agencies, unions, insurance companies, mutual funds, investment managers, and non-profit organizations. Institutional Services' strategy is to continue to leverage and expand its position in our target markets. The acquisition of CNA Trust Company (renamed TruSource) expanded our retirement processing capability by providing outsourcing capability for direct distributors of retirement products, and strengthened capacity to support smaller plans. The acquisition of the corporate trust portfolio of BTM Trust Company enhanced our capability in the areas of municipal and project finance trustee and agent services.

Consumer Asset Management provides the centralized underwriting, processing, servicing, collection and administration for consumer assets including residential loans.

Insurance Services provides a range of risk management services and insurance products to business and retail customers. The group, which includes our 2001 acquisition of Armstrong/Robitaille, Inc., our 2002 acquisition of John Burnham & Company, and our 2003 acquisitions of Tanner Insurance Brokers, Inc. and Knight Insurance Agency, offers its risk management and insurance products through offices in California and Oregon.

Through alliances with other financial institutions, the Community Banking and Investment Services Group offers additional products and services, such as credit cards, merchant bank cards, leasing, and asset-based and leveraged financing.

The group competes with larger banks by attempting to provide service quality superior to that of its major competitors. The group's primary means of competing with community banks include its branch network and its technology to deliver banking services. The group also offers convenient banking hours to consumers through our drive-through banking locations and selected branches that are open seven days a week.

The group competes with a number of commercial banks, internet banks, savings associations and credit unions, as well as more specialized financial service providers such as investment brokerage companies, consumer finance companies, and residential real estate lenders.

Commercial Financial Services Group

The Commercial Financial Services Group offers financing and cash management services to middle market and large corporate businesses primarily headquartered in the western United States. The group has continued to focus on specific geographic markets and industry segments such as energy, entertainment, and real estate. Relationship managers provide credit services, including commercial loans, accounts receivable and inventory financing, project financing, lease financing, trade financing, and real estate financing. In addition to credit services, the group offers its customers access to cash management services delivered through deposit managers with experience in cash management solutions for businesses and government entities.

In 2004 the increase in net income was due to significant growth in deposits and strong noninterest income. In 2004, net interest income increased from higher demand deposits and a higher margin on assets resulting in a \$73 million improvement over the prior year. Deposit growth comes primarily from sales successes in middle market, corporate and real estate industries. In addition to new sales, pricing strategies to retain volume helped to offset the disintermediation associated with a rising interest rate environment. Our title/escrow deposits, while creating volatility over the course of the year, were not a significant source of growth in 2004.

Despite an increase in the ending balances of loans and leases, full year 2004 average loans were slightly behind the average for 2003. This is primarily due to the group's strategy to improve credit quality through a focus on markets where we have proven expertise, and the continued divestiture of non-relationship syndicated credits during 2003. The margin on assets improved through a combination of higher spreads on commercial loans through improved pricing and the fourth quarter acquisition of Jackson Federal Bank's commercial mortgage portfolio, higher loan fees from credit run-off, higher investment spread and a lower cost of funds on non-earning assets.

The increase in noninterest income was mainly attributable to gains from our private capital investments of \$28 million, strong syndication results, higher deposit-related service fee revenue associated with higher volume. These increases helped to offset the loss of revenue from the sale of the merchant credit card portfolio. The increase in noninterest expense during 2004 was primarily attributable to higher expenses to support increased product sales and deposit volumes. Credit expense decreased as a result of improving credit quality.

The group's initiatives during 2005 will continue to include expanding wholesale deposit activities and increasing domestic trade financing. Loan strategies include originating, underwriting and syndicating loans in core competency markets, such as the California middle-market, corporate banking, commercial real estate, energy, entertainment, equipment leasing and commercial finance. The group is particularly strong in processing services, including services such as check processing and cash vault services.

The Commercial Financial Services Group is comprised of the following business units:

- the Commercial Banking Division, which serves California middle-market and large corporate companies with commercial lending, trade financing, and asset-based loans;
- the Corporate Deposit and Treasury Management Division, which provides deposit and cash management expertise to middle-market and large corporate clients, government agencies and specialized industries;
- the Real Estate Industries Division, which provides real estate lending products such as construction loans, commercial mortgages and bridge financing;
- the Energy Capital Services Division, which provides corporate financing and project financing to oil and gas companies, as well as power and utility companies, nationwide; and
- the Corporate Capital Markets Division, which provides financing to middle-market and large corporate clients in their defined industries and geographic markets, together with limited merchant and investment banking related products and services.

The group's main strategy is to target industries and companies for which the group can reasonably expect to be one of a customer's primary banks. Consistent with its strategy, the group attempts to serve a large part of its targeted customers' credit and depository needs. The group competes with other banks primarily on the basis of the quality of its relationship managers, the delivery of quality customer service, and its reputation as a "business bank". The group also competes with a variety of other financial services companies. Competitors include other major California banks, as well as regional, national and international banks. In addition, the group competes with investment banks, commercial finance companies, leasing companies, and insurance companies.

International Banking Group

The International Banking Group primarily focuses on providing correspondent banking and trade finance related products and services to international financial institutions worldwide. This focus includes products and services such as letters of credit, international payments, collections and providing short-term financing. The majority of the revenue generated by the International Banking Group is from financial institutions domiciled outside the U.S.

The International Banking Group's business revolves around providing correspondent banking services and short-term financing, mostly to banks. The increase in net interest income was primarily attributable to an increase in demand deposit balances due to growth in almost all of our markets. Taiwan, Russia, Eastern Europe, Japan, the Peoples Republic of China and Latin America contributed the largest incremental growth. This growth was slightly offset by narrowing loan spreads as a result of improving economies in Korea, India, and Brazil. Adjusting for a \$9 million gain on an early call of a Mexican Brady Bond in 2003, growth in noninterest income was primarily attributable to growth in international payments and trade transactions as a result of better market penetration, product enhancements and increased pricing coinciding with economic growth in our markets. The increase in noninterest expense was primarily due to an increase of \$1.9 million for personnel and professional consulting expenses related to anti-money laundering laws and compliance matters. In August 2004, we decided to exit from Russia and other former Eastern Bloc countries and allow their transactions to run-off and close accounts by December 2004. We made this decision after weighing the costs of meeting the extensive compliance rules and regulations surrounding transactions from or to those countries.

The group has a long history of providing correspondent banking and trade-related products and services to international financial institutions. We believe the group continues to achieve strong customer loyalty in the correspondent banking markets, but there are certain trends in these markets that could materially adversely affect our international correspondent banking business. These trends include heightened regulatory burdens

related to the Bank Secrecy Act and other anti-money laundering laws and regulations, as well as consolidation of banks in key international markets and increased technological investments and competition from major banks that are active in international correspondent banking. The International Banking Group, headquartered in San Francisco, also maintains offices in Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe, and an international banking subsidiary in New York.

Global Markets Group

The Global Markets Group operates to support all of the Bank's business groups and serve the Company as a whole. This group is responsible for our treasury management, which encompasses wholesale funding, liquidity management, and interest rate risk management including the ALM securities portfolio management and derivatives hedging activities. These treasury management activities are carried out to counter-balance the residual risk positions of the Company's core balance sheet and to manage those risks conservatively within prudent guidelines. (For more discussion on these risk management activities, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" on page F-32.) Associated with this function, the results of the treasury unit within this group includes the funds transfer pricing results for the Company, which allocates to the other business segments their cost of funds on all asset categories and credit for funds on all liability categories. Another important function of the Global Markets Group is the offering of a broad range of market products and risk management products in its UBOC Markets unit. The products include foreign exchange and interest rate derivatives. In the fourth quarter 2004, this unit began offering certain energy commodity derivative hedge products on a limited scale, to serve our energy sector client base. The UBOC Markets unit includes the Bank's brokerage subsidiary UnionBanc Investment Services LLC, whose profitability flows into Community Banking and Investment Services Group. The income of UBOC Markets attributable to business with our clients is allocated, through performance centers, to the business units.

During 2004, the net loss was \$73 million compared to a net income of \$38 million in 2003. Total revenue for 2004 declined by \$175 million, compared to the prior year, including the loss of \$13 million on the sale of \$1 billion of available for sale securities. (See discussion of the sale in "Quantitative and Qualitative Discussion of Market Risk" beginning on page F-32.) Net interest income declined by \$160 million in 2004 primarily attributable to a higher transfer pricing residual in 2004 compared to 2003 resulting from the continuing growth in core deposits, which are priced on longer-term liability rates, compared to our portfolio of relatively short-term loans and securities, which are credited at shorter-term lending and investment rates. Noninterest income decreased \$15 million compared to the prior year as a result of the sale of available for sale securities mentioned above. Noninterest expense increased \$5 million or 31 percent, compared to the prior year as we incurred costs for technology improvements and added staff.

Other

"Other" includes the following items:

- corporate activities that are not directly attributable to one of the four major business units. Included in this category are certain other nonrecurring items such as the results of operations of certain parent company non-bank subsidiaries and the elimination of the fully taxable-equivalent basis amount;
- the adjustment between the credit expense under RAROC and the provision for credit losses under US GAAP and earnings associated with unallocated equity capital;
- the adjustment between the tax expense calculated under RAROC using a tax rate of 38.25 percent and the Company's effective tax rates;
- the Pacific Rim Corporate Group, with assets of \$236 million at December 31, 2004, which offers a range of credit, deposit, and investment management products and services to companies in the US, which are affiliated with companies headquartered in Japan; and
- the residual costs of support groups.

The 2004 financial results were impacted by the following factors:

- Credit expense (income) of (\$178.1) million was due to the difference between the \$35.0 million reversal of provision for credit losses calculated under our US GAAP methodology and the \$143.1 million in expected losses for the reportable business segments, which utilizes the RAROC methodology;
- Net interest income is the result of differences between the credit for equity for the reportable segments under RAROC and the net interest income earned by UnionBanCal Corporation, and a credit for deposits in the Pacific Rim Corporate Group;
- Noninterest income included a \$93.0 million gain on the sale of our merchant card portfolio in the second quarter of 2004; and
- Noninterest expense declined partially from the increased level of corporate overhead allocation and lower litigation expenses.

The 2003 financial results were impacted by the following factors:

- Credit expense (income) of (\$118.0) million was due to the difference between the \$75.0 million in provision for loan losses calculated under our US GAAP methodology and the \$193.0 million in expected losses for the reportable business segments, which utilizes the RAROC methodology;
- Net interest income is the result of differences between the credit for equity for the reportable segments under RAROC and the net interest income earned by UnionBanCal Corporation, and a credit for deposits in the Pacific Rim Corporate Group.

Regulatory Matters

Union Bank of California International has entered into a written agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York relating to Union Bank of California International's Bank Secrecy Act controls and processes. Union Bank of California International is wholly owned by Union Bank of California, N.A., which is wholly owned by UnionBanCal Corporation. Union Bank of California International is headquartered in New York City and, as an Edge Act subsidiary, is limited to engaging in international banking activities. Union Bank of California International is implementing a plan to strengthen its Bank Secrecy Act controls and processes. UnionBanCal Corporation filed a Form 8-K on October 19, 2004 containing Union Bank of California International's agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

On February 28, 2005, Union Bank of California, N.A., a wholly-owned subsidiary of UnionBanCal Corporation, was advised by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, its principal regulator, that it expects to provide Union Bank of California, N.A. with a memorandum of understanding which will require Union Bank of California, N.A. to strengthen its Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering controls and processes. We do not expect the memorandum of understanding to be accompanied by any fines or penalties.

Management is committed to resolving the issues raised by the regulators and already has begun to take action.

These regulatory matters may adversely affect UnionBanCal Corporation's and Union Bank of California, N.A.'s ability to obtain regulatory approvals for future initiatives requiring regulatory approval, including acquisitions. However, neither this effect, Union Bank of California, N.A.'s expected memorandum of understanding with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Union Bank of California International's agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, nor the financial impact of enhanced Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering controls and processes, are expected to have a material adverse impact on the financial condition or results of operations of Union Bank of California, N.A. or UnionBanCal Corporation.

Factors That May Affect Future Results

This document includes forward-looking information, which is subject to the “safe harbor” created by section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We may make forward-looking statements in our Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) filings, press releases, news articles, conference calls with analysts and stockholders and when we are speaking on behalf of UnionBanCal Corporation. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Often, they include the words “believe,” “expect,” “target,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “estimate,” “potential,” “project,” or words of similar meaning, or future or conditional verbs such as “will,” “would,” “should,” “could,” or “may.” These forward-looking statements are intended to provide investors with additional information with which they may assess our future potential. All of these forward-looking statements are based on assumptions about an uncertain future and are based on information available to us at the date of these statements. We do not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect facts, circumstances, assumptions or events that occur after the date the forward-looking statements are made.

In this document, for example, we make forward-looking statements discussing our expectations about:

- Competition
- Pending legal actions
- Credit quality and provision for credit losses
- Commercial, commercial real estate, and residential lending activity
- Core deposits and other funding sources
- Earnings growth
- Return on equity
- Net interest income including income from derivative hedges
- The effect of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.’s taxable profits on our California effective tax rate
- The unallocated portion of our allowance for credit losses
- Our sensitivity to changes in interest rates
- The asset sensitivity of our balance sheet
- Increased regulatory controls and processes regarding Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering matters
- Future legislative and regulatory developments

There are numerous risks and uncertainties that could and will cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in our forward-looking statements. Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict and could have a material adverse effect on our stock price, financial condition, and results of operations or prospects. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to those listed in “Industry Factors” and Company Factors.”

Readers of this document should not rely solely on forward-looking information and should consider all uncertainties and risks disclosed throughout this document and in our other reports to the SEC, including, but not limited to, those discussed below. Any factor described in this report could by itself, or together with one or more other factors, adversely affect our business, future prospects, results of operations or financial condition. There are also other factors that we have not described in this report and our other reports that could cause our results to differ from our expectations.

Industry Factors

Fluctuations in interest rates could adversely affect our business

Significant increases in market interest rates, or the perception that an increase may occur, could adversely affect both our ability to originate new loans and our ability to grow. Conversely, decreases in interest rates could result in an acceleration of loan prepayments. An increase in market interest rates could also adversely affect the ability of our floating-rate borrowers to meet their higher payment obligations. If this occurred, it could cause an increase in nonperforming assets and charge-offs, which could adversely affect our business.

Fluctuations in interest rates could adversely affect our margin spread

Changes in market interest rates, including changes in the relationship between short-term and long-term market interest rates or between different interest rate indices, can impact our margin spread, that is, the difference between the interest rates we charge on interest earning assets, such as loans, and the interest rates we pay on interest bearing liabilities, such as deposits or other borrowings. The impact could result in a decrease in our interest income relative to interest expense.

The continuing war on terrorism could adversely affect U.S. and global economic conditions

Acts or threats of terrorism and actions taken by the U.S. or other governments as a result of such acts or threats may result in a disruption of U.S. and global economic and financial conditions and could adversely affect business and economic and financial conditions in the U.S. and globally generally and in our principal markets.

Substantial competition could adversely affect us

Banking is a highly competitive business. We compete actively for loan, deposit, and other financial services business in California, Oregon and Washington, as well as nationally and internationally. Our competitors include a large number of state and national banks, thrift institutions, credit unions and major foreign-affiliated or foreign banks, as well as many financial and nonfinancial firms that offer services similar to those offered by us, including many large securities firms. Some of our competitors are community or regional banks that have strong local market positions. Other competitors include large financial institutions that have substantial capital, technology and marketing resources that are well in excess of ours. Such large financial institutions may have greater access to capital at a lower cost than us, which may adversely affect our ability to compete effectively.

Adverse effects of, or changes in, banking or other laws and regulations or governmental fiscal or monetary policies could adversely affect us

We are subject to significant federal and state regulation and supervision, which is primarily for the benefit and protection of our customers and not for the benefit of investors. In the past, our business has been materially affected by these regulations. This will likely continue in the future. Laws, regulations or policies, including accounting standards and interpretations currently affecting us and our subsidiaries may change at any time. Regulatory authorities may also change their interpretation of these statutes and regulations. Therefore, our business may be adversely affected by future changes in laws, regulations, policies or interpretations or regulatory approaches to compliance and enforcement, including requirements concerning enterprise-wide risk management. Additionally, our international activities may be subject to the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction where business is being conducted. International laws, regulations and policies affecting us and our subsidiaries may change at any time and affect our business opportunities and competitiveness in these jurisdictions. Due to The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s controlling ownership of us, laws, regulations and policies adopted or enforced by the Government of Japan and the FRB may adversely affect our activities and investments and those of our subsidiaries in the future.

Additionally, our business is affected significantly by the fiscal and monetary policies of the U.S. federal government and its agencies. We are particularly affected by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board, which regulates the supply of money and credit in the U.S. Under long-standing policy of the Federal Reserve Board, a bank holding company is expected to act as a source of financial strength for its subsidiary banks. As a result of that policy, we may be required to commit financial and other resources to our subsidiary bank in circumstances where we might not otherwise do so. Among the instruments of monetary policy available to the Federal Reserve Board are (a) conducting open market operations in U.S. government securities, (b) changing the discount rates on borrowings by depository institutions, and (c) imposing or changing reserve requirements against certain borrowings by banks and their affiliates. These methods are used in varying degrees and combinations to directly affect the availability of bank loans and deposits, as well as the interest rates charged on loans and paid on deposits. The policies of the Federal Reserve Board may have a material effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

The Check Clearing for the 21st Century Act (Check 21) was signed into law on October 28, 2003, and became effective on October 28, 2004. Check 21 is designed to foster innovation in the payments system and to enhance its efficiency by reducing some of the legal impediments to check truncation (that is, the banking process by which cancelled original checks are not returned to the customer with the customer's regular bank statement). The law facilitates check truncation by creating a new negotiable instrument called a substitute check, which would permit banks to truncate original checks, to process check information electronically, and to deliver substitute checks to banks that want to continue receiving paper checks. A substitute check will be the legal equivalent of the original check and will include all the information contained on the original check. The law does not require banks to accept checks in electronic form nor does it require banks to use the new authority granted by Check 21 to create substitute checks. The final regulations regarding Check 21 were published in July 2004. In order to manage and control the changes which may be necessitated by Check 21, we have established a "Check 21 Initiative Project Management Structure," composed of representatives from many of our operating and support units. The objective of this initiative is to allow us to prioritize and allocate our resources and mitigate risk to our ongoing operations. It is not possible at this time to predict the long-term financial impact of Check 21, on our business.

Refer to "Supervision and Regulation" and "Regulatory Matters" for discussion of other laws and regulations, including the Bank Secrecy Act and other anti-money laundering laws and regulations that may have a material effect on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in accounting standards could materially impact our financial statements

From time to time the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC and bank regulators change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our financial statements. These changes can be very difficult to predict and can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in our restating prior period financial statements.

There are an increasing number of non-bank competitors providing financial services

Technology and other changes increasingly allow parties to complete financial transactions electronically, and in many cases, without banks. For example, consumers can pay bills and transfer funds over the internet and by telephone without banks. Many non-bank financial service providers have lower overhead costs and are subject to fewer regulatory constraints. If consumers do not use banks to complete their financial transactions, we could potentially lose fee income, deposits and income generated from those deposits.

Company Factors

Adverse California economic conditions could adversely affect our business

A substantial majority of our assets, deposits and fee income are generated in California. As a result, poor economic conditions in California may cause us to incur losses associated with higher default rates and decreased collateral values in our loan portfolio. Economic conditions in California are subject to various uncertainties at this time, including the pace and scope of the recovery in the technology sector, the California state government's continuing budgetary and fiscal difficulties. If economic conditions in California decline, we expect that our level of problem assets could increase and our prospects for growth could be impaired. The State of California continues to face fiscal challenges, the long-term impact of which on the State's economy cannot be predicted with any certainty.

Adverse economic factors affecting certain industries we serve could adversely affect our business

We are subject to certain industry-specific economic factors. For example, a significant and increasing portion of our total loan portfolio is related to residential real estate, especially in California. Accordingly, a downturn in the real estate and housing industries in California could have an adverse effect on our operations and the quality of our real estate loan portfolio. Increases in residential mortgage loan interest rates could also have an adverse effect on our operations by depressing new mortgage loan originations. We provide financing to businesses in a number of other industries that may be particularly vulnerable to industry-specific economic factors, including the commercial real estate industry, the communications / media industry, the retail industry, the airline industry, the power industry and the technology industry. Recent increases in fuel prices have adversely affected businesses in several of these industries. Industry-specific risks are beyond our control and could adversely affect our portfolio of loans, potentially resulting in an increase in nonperforming loans or charge-offs and a slowing of growth or reduction in our loan portfolio.

We are not able to offer all of the financial services and products of a financial holding company

Banks, securities firms, and insurance companies can now combine as a "financial holding company." Financial holding companies can offer virtually any type of financial service, including banking, securities underwriting, insurance (both agency and underwriting), and merchant banking. Many of our competitors have elected to become financial holding companies. Recently, a number of foreign banks have acquired financial holding companies in the U.S., further increasing competition in the U.S. market. Under current regulatory interpretations, Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. would be required to make a financial holding company election. We do not expect that Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. will make such an election in the near future.

Our stockholder votes are controlled by The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.; our interests and those of our minority stockholders may not be the same as those of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., owns a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. can elect all of our directors and can control the vote on all matters, including: approval of mergers or other business combinations; a sale of all or substantially all of our assets; issuance of any additional common stock or other equity securities; incurrence of debt other than in the ordinary course of business; the selection and tenure of our Chief Executive Officer; payment of dividends with respect to our common stock or other equity securities; and other matters that might be favorable to The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. A majority of our directors are independent of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. and are not officers or employees of UnionBanCal Corporation or any of our affiliates, including The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. However, because of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s control over the election of our directors, we could designate ourselves as a "controlled company" under the New York Stock Exchange Rules and could change the composition of our Board of Directors so that the Board would not have a majority of

independent directors. The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s ability to prevent an unsolicited bid for us or any other change in control could also have an adverse effect on the market price for our common stock.

Possible future sales of our shares by The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. could adversely affect the market for our stock

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. may sell shares of our common stock in compliance with the federal securities laws. By virtue of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s current control of us, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. could sell large amounts of shares of our common stock by causing us to file a registration statement that would allow it to sell shares more easily. In addition, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. could sell shares of our common stock without registration under certain circumstances, such as in a "private placement." Although we can make no prediction as to the effect, if any, that such sales would have on the market price of our common stock, sales of substantial amounts of our common stock, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. If The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. sells or transfers shares of our common stock as a block, another person or entity could become our controlling stockholder.

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s and Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.'s financial condition could adversely affect our operations

We fund our operations independently of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. and Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. and believe our business is not necessarily closely related to the business or outlook of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. or Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. However, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s and Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc.'s credit ratings may affect our credit ratings. The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. and Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. are also subject to regulatory oversight and review by Japanese and U.S. regulatory authorities. Our business operations and expansion plans could be negatively affected by regulatory concerns related to the Japanese financial system, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. or Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., and other developments concerning The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. or Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc., including the proposed merger with UFJ Holdings, Inc., which may result in capital constraints as well as additional Japanese and U.S. regulatory constraints.

Potential conflicts of interest with The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. could adversely affect us

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s view of possible new businesses, strategies, acquisitions, divestitures or other initiatives may differ from ours. This may delay or hinder us from pursuing such initiatives.

Also, as part of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s normal risk management processes, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. manages global credit and other types of exposures and concentrations on an aggregate basis, including exposures and concentrations at UnionBanCal Corporation. Therefore, at certain levels or in certain circumstances, our ability to approve certain credits or other banking transactions and categories of customers is subject to the concurrence of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. We may wish to extend credit or furnish other banking services to the same customers as The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. Our ability to do so may be limited for various reasons, including The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s aggregate exposure and marketing policies.

Certain directors' and officers' ownership interests in The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.'s common stock or service as a director or officer or other employee of both us and The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. could create or appear to create potential conflicts of interest, especially since both of us compete in U.S. banking markets.

Restrictions on dividends and other distributions could limit amounts payable to us

As a holding company, a substantial portion of our cash flow typically comes from dividends our bank and nonbank subsidiaries pay to us. Various statutory provisions restrict the amount of dividends our subsidiaries can pay to us without regulatory approval. In addition, if any of our subsidiaries were to liquidate, that subsidiary's creditors will be entitled to receive distributions from the assets of that subsidiary to satisfy their claims against it before we, as a holder of an equity interest in the subsidiary, will be entitled to receive any of the assets of the subsidiary.

Our ability to make acquisitions is subject to regulatory constraints and risks associated with potential acquisitions or divestitures or restructurings may adversely affect us

Our ability to obtain regulatory approval of acquisitions is subject to constraints related to the Bank Secrecy Act, as described above in "Supervision and Regulation" and "Regulatory Matters." Subject to our ability to successfully address these regulatory concerns, we may seek to acquire or invest in financial and non-financial companies that complement our business. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in completing any such acquisition or investment as this will depend on the availability of prospective target opportunities at valuation levels we find attractive and the competition for such opportunities from other parties. In addition, we continue to evaluate the performance of all of our businesses and business lines and may sell a business or business line. Any acquisitions, divestitures or restructurings may result in the issuance of potentially dilutive equity securities, significant write-offs, including those related to goodwill and other intangible assets, and/or the incurrence of debt, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Acquisitions, divestitures or restructurings could involve numerous additional risks including difficulties in obtaining any required regulatory approvals and in the assimilation or separation of operations, services, products and personnel, the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns, higher than expected deposit attrition (run-off), divestitures required by regulatory authorities, the disruption of our business, and the potential loss of key employees. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in addressing these or any other significant risks encountered.

Privacy restrictions could adversely affect our business

Our business model relies, in part, upon cross-marketing the services offered by us and our subsidiaries to our customers. Laws that restrict our ability to share information about customers within our corporate organization could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We rely on third parties for important products and services

Third party vendors provide key components of our business infrastructure such as internet connections, network access and mutual fund distribution. While we have selected these third party vendors carefully, we do not control their actions. Any problems caused by these third parties, including as a result of their not providing us their services for any reason or their performing their services poorly, could adversely affect our ability to deliver products and services to our customers and otherwise to conduct our business. Replacing these third party vendors could also entail significant delay and expense.

Significant legal actions could subject us to substantial uninsured liabilities

We are from time to time subject to claims related to our operations. These claims and legal actions, including supervisory actions by our regulators, could involve large monetary claims and significant defense costs. To protect ourselves from the cost of these claims, we maintain insurance coverage in amounts and with deductibles that we believe are appropriate for our operations. However, our insurance coverage may not cover all claims against us or continue to be available to us at a reasonable cost. As a result, we may be exposed to substantial uninsured liabilities, which could adversely affect our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 .	F-53
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2003 and 2004	F-54
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004	F-55
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004	F-56
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-57
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-111

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Interest Income			
Loans	\$1,519,335	\$1,403,293	\$1,399,176
Securities	315,956	348,718	425,612
Interest bearing deposits in banks	2,806	3,990	7,433
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	13,478	10,203	9,189
Trading account assets	4,397	3,459	3,492
Total interest income	1,855,972	1,769,663	1,844,902
Interest Expense			
Domestic deposits	215,138	151,004	145,481
Foreign deposits	21,110	10,232	15,410
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	6,030	3,401	7,470
Commercial paper	16,645	8,508	6,899
Medium and long-term debt	9,344	7,845	16,773
Preferred securities and trust notes	15,625	14,510	2,780
Other borrowed funds	10,111	5,097	4,866
Total interest expense	294,003	200,597	199,679
Net Interest Income	1,561,969	1,569,066	1,645,223
(Reversal of) provision for loan losses	175,000	75,000	(35,000)
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,386,969	1,494,066	1,680,223
Noninterest Income			
Service charges on deposit accounts	275,820	311,417	342,169
Trust and investment management fees	143,953	136,347	153,083
Insurance commissions	27,847	62,652	77,874
International commissions and fees	61,608	67,582	73,397
Merchant banking fees	32,314	30,990	39,646
Card processing fees, net	35,318	37,520	34,147
Foreign exchange gains, net	28,548	30,000	33,516
Brokerage commissions and fees	35,625	31,755	33,063
Securities gains (losses), net	2,502	9,309	(12,085)
Other	41,740	76,681	214,495
Total noninterest income	685,275	794,253	989,305
Noninterest Expense			
Salaries and employee benefits	731,166	808,804	877,557
Net occupancy	106,592	124,274	132,108
Equipment	66,160	65,394	69,268
Software	42,850	47,569	54,820
Communications	53,382	52,087	51,899
Professional services	44,851	48,558	50,033
Foreclosed asset expense (income)	146	(84)	1,211
Other	251,818	261,751	287,286
Total noninterest expense	1,296,965	1,408,353	1,524,182
Income before income taxes	775,279	879,966	1,145,346
Income tax expense	247,376	292,827	412,812
Net Income	\$ 527,903	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534
Net income per common share—basic	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.94	\$ 4.96
Net income per common share—diluted	\$ 3.38	\$ 3.90	\$ 4.87
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic	154,758	148,917	147,767
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted	156,415	150,645	150,303

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 2,494,127	\$ 2,111,185
Interest bearing deposits in banks	235,158	491,905
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	769,720	944,950
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,499,005	3,548,040
Trading account assets	252,929	236,331
Securities available for sale:		
Securities pledged as collateral	106,560	144,240
Held in portfolio	10,660,332	11,000,754
Loans (net of allowance for loan losses: 2003, \$532,970; 2004, \$407,156) ⁽¹⁾	25,411,658	30,309,800
Due from customers on acceptances	71,078	55,914
Premises and equipment, net	509,734	530,431
Intangible assets	49,592	61,737
Goodwill	226,556	450,961
Other assets	1,711,023	1,759,813
Total assets	\$42,498,467	\$48,098,021
Liabilities		
Domestic deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	\$16,668,773	\$19,205,596
Interest bearing	17,146,858	19,480,868
Foreign deposits:		
Noninterest bearing	619,249	435,999
Interest bearing	1,097,403	1,053,373
Total deposits	35,532,283	40,175,836
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements	280,968	587,249
Commercial paper	542,270	824,887
Other borrowed funds	212,088	172,549
Acceptances outstanding	71,078	55,914
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁾	934,916	1,157,439
Medium and long-term debt	820,488	816,113
Junior subordinated debt payable to subsidiary grantor trust	363,940	15,790
Total liabilities	38,758,031	43,805,777
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock:		
Authorized 5,000,000 shares, no shares issued or outstanding at December 31, 2003 or 2004	—	—
Common stock, par value \$1 per share in 2003 and in 2004:		
Authorized 300,000,000 shares, issued 146,000,156 shares in 2003 and 152,191,818 shares in 2004	146,000	152,192
Additional paid-in capital	555,156	881,928
Treasury stock — 242,000 shares in 2003 and 3,831,900 shares in 2004	(12,846)	(223,361)
Retained earnings	2,999,884	3,526,312
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	52,242	(44,827)
Total stockholders' equity	3,740,436	4,292,244
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$42,498,467	\$48,098,021

⁽¹⁾ On December 31, 2004, UnionBanCal Corporation transferred the allowance relating to off-balance sheet commitments of \$82.4 million from allowance for loan losses to other liabilities. Prior periods have not been restated.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

(In thousands, except shares)	Number of shares	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total stock- holders' equity
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2001	156,483,511	\$1,181,925	\$ —	\$ —	\$2,231,384	\$ 132,933	\$3,546,242
Comprehensive income							
Net income—2002					527,903		527,903
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Net change in unrealized gains on cash flow hedges						41,528	41,528
Net change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale						64,179	64,179
Foreign currency translation adjustment						1,556	1,556
Minimum pension liability adjustment						(102)	(102)
Total comprehensive income							635,064
Dividend reinvestment plan	19,881	99					99
Deferred compensation—restricted stock awards	5,541	255			(59)		196
Stock options exercised	2,187,170	75,311					75,311
Stock issued in acquisitions	1,221,577	54,830					54,830
Common stock repurchased ⁽¹⁾	(9,215,317)	(385,960)					(385,960)
Dividends declared on common stock, \$1.09 per share ⁽²⁾					(167,593)		(167,593)
Net change		(255,465)	—	—	360,251	107,161	211,947
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2002	150,702,363	\$ 926,460	\$ —	\$ —	\$2,591,635	\$ 240,094	\$3,758,189
Comprehensive income							
Net income—2003					587,139		587,139
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Net change in unrealized losses on cash flow hedges						(60,582)	(60,582)
Net change in unrealized losses on securities available for sale						(124,915)	(124,915)
Foreign currency translation adjustment						356	356
Minimum pension liability adjustment						(2,711)	(2,711)
Total comprehensive income							399,287
Reincorporation ⁽³⁾		(520,876)	520,876				—
Dividend reinvestment plan	5,731	34	22				56
Deferred compensation—restricted stock awards	6,000	282			(46)		236
Stock options exercised	1,912,323	36,686	34,258				70,944
Stock issued in acquisitions	1,149,106	48,254					48,254
Common stock repurchased ⁽¹⁾	(7,775,367)	(344,840)		(12,846)			(357,686)
Dividends declared on common stock, \$1.21 per share ⁽²⁾					(178,844)		(178,844)
Net change		(780,460)	555,156	(12,846)	408,249	(187,852)	(17,753)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2003	146,000,156	\$ 146,000	\$555,156	\$ (12,846)	\$2,999,884	\$ 52,242	\$3,740,436
Comprehensive income							
Net income—2004					732,534		732,534
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:							
Net change in unrealized gains on cash flow hedges						(42,357)	(42,357)
Net change in unrealized losses on securities available for sale						(54,231)	(54,231)
Foreign currency translation adjustment						2,423	2,423
Minimum pension liability adjustment						(2,904)	(2,904)
Total comprehensive income							635,465
Dividend reinvestment plan	308	1	16				17
Deferred compensation—restricted stock awards	16,000	16	968		(583)		401
Stock options exercised	1,918,011	1,918	78,391				80,309
Stock issued in acquisitions	4,257,343	4,257	247,571				251,828
Common stock repurchased ⁽¹⁾			(174)	(210,515)			(210,689)
Dividends declared on common stock, \$1.39 per share ⁽²⁾					(205,523)		(205,523)
Net change		6,192	326,772	(210,515)	526,428	(97,069)	551,808
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2004	152,191,818	\$ 152,192	\$881,928	\$(223,361)	\$3,526,312	\$ (44,827)	\$4,292,244

⁽¹⁾ Common stock repurchased includes commission costs. All repurchases subsequent to September 29, 2003, are reflected in Treasury Stock.

⁽²⁾ Dividends are based on UnionBanCal Corporation's shares outstanding as of the declaration date.

⁽³⁾ On September 30, 2003, UnionBanCal Corporation changed its state of incorporation from California to Delaware, establishing a par value of \$1 per share of common stock.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 527,903	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
(Reversal of) provision for loan losses	175,000	75,000	(35,000)
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	87,040	119,035	134,901
Provision for deferred income taxes	38,448	52,916	77,327
Loss (gain) on sales of securities available for sale, net	(2,502)	(9,309)	12,085
Net increase in prepaid expenses	(167,188)	(85,240)	(89,599)
Net increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	144,329	(93,983)	(9,504)
Net (increase) decrease in trading account assets	(46,324)	23,092	16,598
Net increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(138,662)	(94,109)	55,238
Net increase in other assets, net of acquisitions	(114,382)	(150,021)	(131,929)
Loans originated for resale	(754,474)	(306,510)	(1,046,833)
Net proceeds from sale of loans originated for resale	712,777	336,794	931,324
Other, net	(1,275)	24,831	111,193
Total adjustments	(67,213)	(107,504)	25,801
Net cash provided by operating activities	460,690	479,635	758,335
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Proceeds from sales of securities available for sale	176,731	312,489	1,046,055
Proceeds from matured and called securities available for sale	1,472,573	3,368,796	3,754,714
Purchases of securities available for sale, net of acquisitions	(3,116,001)	(7,363,168)	(4,890,741)
Net purchases of premises and equipment	(87,521)	(96,005)	(109,840)
Net decrease (increase) in loans, net of acquisitions	(1,623,261)	1,132,237	(3,025,176)
Net cash received (used) in acquisitions	86,590	(60,920)	(101,359)
Other, net	29,548	1,053	671
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,061,341)	(2,705,518)	(3,325,676)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net increase in deposits, net of acquisitions	3,852,835	2,224,742	2,809,803
Net increase (decrease) in federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements, net of acquisitions	(84,435)	(53,411)	220,681
Net increase (decrease) in commercial paper and other borrowed funds	(225,031)	(551,671)	243,078
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	398,548	—
Redemption of junior subordinated debt	—	—	(360,825)
Common stock repurchased	(385,960)	(357,686)	(210,689)
Payments of cash dividends	(164,440)	(175,795)	(197,198)
Stock options exercised	75,311	70,944	80,309
Other, net	1,655	412	2,440
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,069,935	1,556,083	2,587,599
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	469,284	(669,800)	20,258
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3,664,954	4,152,122	3,499,005
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	17,884	16,683	28,777
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,152,122	\$ 3,499,005	\$ 3,548,040
Cash Paid During the Year For:			
Interest	\$ 312,188	\$ 201,690	\$ 188,822
Income taxes	166,875	238,515	310,789
Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Acquisitions:			
Fair value of assets acquired	\$ 571,065	\$ 721,749	\$ 2,577,765
Purchase price:			
Cash	(52,524)	(83,597)	(201,522)
Stock issued	(54,830)	(48,254)	(251,828)
Fair value of liabilities assumed	\$ 463,711	\$ 589,898	\$ 2,124,415
Loans transferred to foreclosed assets (OREO) and/or distressed loans held for sale	\$ 826	\$ 6,381	\$ 5,506

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations

Introduction

UnionBanCal Corporation is a commercial bank holding company and has, as its major subsidiary, a banking subsidiary, Union Bank of California, N.A. (the Bank). UnionBanCal Corporation and its subsidiaries (the Company) provide a wide range of financial services to consumers, small businesses, middle-market companies and major corporations, primarily in California, Oregon, and Washington, and also nationally and internationally.

The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd. (BTM), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. (MTFG), owned approximately 62 percent of the Company's outstanding common stock at December 31, 2004.

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) and general practice within the banking industry. Those policies that materially affect the determination of financial position, results of operations, and cash flows are summarized below.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company, and all material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Certain amounts for prior periods have been reclassified to conform with current financial statement presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, interest bearing deposits in banks, and federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements, substantially all of which have original maturities less than 90 days.

Resale and Repurchase Agreements

Transactions involving purchases of securities under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements or reverse repos) or sales of securities under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements or repos) are accounted for as collateralized financings except where the Company does not have an agreement to sell (or purchase) the same or substantially the same securities before maturity at a fixed or determinable price. The Company's policy is to obtain possession of collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount loaned under resale agreements. Collateral is valued daily, and the Company may require counterparties to deposit additional collateral or return collateral pledged when appropriate.

Trading Account Assets

Trading account assets consist of securities and loans that management acquires with the intent to hold for short periods of time in order to take advantage of anticipated changes in market values. Substantially all of these assets are securities with a high degree of liquidity and readily determinable market value. Interest

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

earned, paid, or accrued on trading account assets is included in interest income using a method that produces a level yield. Realized gains and losses from the sale or close-out of trading account positions and unrealized market value adjustments are recognized in noninterest income.

Included in trading account assets are the unrealized gains related to a variety of interest rate derivative contracts, primarily swaps and options, energy derivative contracts and foreign exchange contracts, entered into either for trading purposes, based on management's intent at inception, or as an accommodation to customers.

Derivatives held or issued for trading or customer accommodation are carried at fair value, with realized and unrealized changes in fair values on contracts included in noninterest income in the period in which the changes occur. Unrealized gains and losses are reported gross and included in trading account assets and other liabilities, respectively. Cash flows are reported net as operating activities. The reserve for credit exposures and administrative costs related to derivative and foreign exchange contracts is presented as an offset to trading account assets. Changes in the reserves for those contracts offset trading gains and losses in noninterest income.

Securities Available for Sale

The Company's securities portfolio consists of debt and equity securities that are classified as securities available for sale.

Debt securities and equity securities with readily determinable market values that are not classified as trading account assets are classified as securities available for sale and carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains or losses reported net of taxes as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity until realized.

Interest income on debt securities includes the amortization of premiums and the accretion of discounts using a method that produces a level yield and is included in interest income on securities. Dividend income on equity securities is included in noninterest income.

The Company recognizes other-than-temporary impairment on its securities available for sale portfolio cost when it is likely that it will not recover its principal. A security is subject to quarterly impairment testing when its fair value is lower than its carrying value. The Company excludes from quarterly impairment testing debt securities that are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or where the likelihood of default is remote and purchased at a premium below 10 percent of par. Typical securities in the portfolio that are subject to other-than-temporary impairment are collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), commercial mortgage conduits and equity securities. In calculating the level of other-than-temporary impairment, the Company considers expected cash flows utilizing a number of assumptions such as recovery rates, default rates and reinvestment rates, business models, current and projected financial performance, and overall economic market conditions.

Realized gains and losses on the sale of and other-than-temporary impairment charges on available for sale securities are included in noninterest income as securities gains (losses), net. The specific identification method is used to calculate realized gains or losses.

Securities available for sale that are pledged under an agreement to repurchase and which may be sold or repledged under that agreement have been separately identified as pledged as collateral.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

Loans Held for Investment and Loans Held for Sale

Loans are reported at the principal amounts outstanding, net of unamortized nonrefundable loan fees and related direct loan origination costs. Deferred net fees and costs related to loans held for investment are recognized in interest income generally over the contracted loan term using a method that generally produces a level yield on the unpaid loan balance. Nonrefundable fees and direct loan origination costs related to loans held for sale are deferred and recognized as a component of the gain or loss on sale. Interest income is accrued principally on a simple interest basis. Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market on an individual basis for commercial loans and an aggregate basis for residential mortgage loans. Changes in value are recognized in other noninterest income.

Nonaccrual loans are those for which management has discontinued accrual of interest because there exists significant uncertainty as to the full and timely collection of either principal or interest or such loans have become contractually past due 90 days with respect to principal or interest.

Interest accruals are continued for certain small business loans that are processed centrally, consumer loans, and one-to-four family residential mortgage loans. These loans are charged off or written down to their net realizable value based on delinquency time frames that range from 120 to 270 days, depending on the type of credit that has been extended. Interest accruals are also continued for loans that are both well-secured and in the process of collection. For this purpose, loans are considered well-secured if they are collateralized by property having a net realizable value in excess of the amount of principal and accrued interest outstanding or are guaranteed by a financially responsible and willing party. Loans are considered "in the process of collection" if collection is proceeding in due course either through legal action or other actions that are reasonably expected to result in the prompt repayment of the debt or in its restoration to current status.

When a loan is placed on nonaccrual, all previously accrued but uncollected interest is reversed against current period operating results. All subsequent payments received are first applied to unpaid principal and then to uncollected interest. Interest income is accrued at such time as the loan is brought fully current as to both principal and interest, and, in management's judgment, such a loan is considered to be fully collectible. However, Company policy also allows management to continue the recognition of interest income on certain loans designated as nonaccrual. This portion of the nonaccrual portfolio is referred to as "Cash Basis Nonaccrual" loans. This policy only applies to loans that are well-secured and in management's judgment are considered to be fully collectible. Although the accrual of interest is suspended, any payments received may be applied to the loan according to its contractual terms and interest income recognized when cash is received.

Loans are considered impaired when, based on current information, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement, including interest payments. Impaired loans are carried at the lower of the recorded investment in the loan, the estimated present value of total expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective rate, or the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. Additionally, some impaired loans with commitments of less than \$2.5 million are aggregated for the purpose of measuring impairment using historical loss factors as a means of measurement. Excluded from the impairment analysis are large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans such as consumer and residential mortgage loans.

The Company offers primarily two types of leases to customers: 1) direct financing leases where the assets leased are acquired without additional financing from other sources, and 2) leveraged leases where a substantial portion of the financing is provided by debt with no recourse to the Company. Direct financing

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

leases are carried net of unearned income, unamortized nonrefundable fees and related direct costs associated with the origination or purchase of leases. Leveraged leases are carried net of nonrecourse debt.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for loan losses to absorb losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is based on ongoing, quarterly assessments of the probable estimated losses inherent in the loan portfolio. The allowance is increased by the provision for loan losses, which is charged against current period operating results and decreased by the amount of charge-offs, net of recoveries. The Company's methodology for assessing the appropriateness of the allowance consists of several key elements, which include the formula allowance, the specific allowance and the unallocated allowance.

The formula allowance is calculated by applying loss factors to outstanding loans. Loss factors are based on the Company's historical loss experience and may be adjusted for significant factors that, in management's judgement, affect the collectibility of the portfolio as of the evaluation date. The Company derives the loss factors for most commercial loans from a loss migration model and, for pooled loans, by using expected net charge-offs. Pooled loans are homogeneous in nature and include consumer and residential mortgage loans, and certain small commercial and commercial real estate loans. Estimated losses are based on a loss confirmation period, which is the estimated average period of time between a material adverse event affecting the credit worthiness of a borrower, and the subsequent recognition of a loss.

Specific allowances are established in cases where management has identified significant conditions or circumstances related to a credit that management believes indicate the probability that a loss has been incurred in excess of the amount determined by the application of the formula allowance.

The unallocated allowance is composed of attribution factors, which are based upon management's evaluation of various conditions that are not directly measured in the determination of the formula and specific allowances. The conditions evaluated in connection with the unallocated allowance may include existing general economic and business conditions affecting the key lending areas of the Company, credit quality trends, collateral values, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, specific industry conditions within portfolio segments, recent loss experience in particular segments of the portfolio, duration of the current business cycle, bank regulatory examination results and findings of the Company's internal credit examiners.

The allowance also incorporates the results of measuring impaired loans as provided in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 114, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan" and SFAS No. 118, "Accounting by Creditors for Impairment of a Loan—Income Recognition and Disclosures." These accounting standards prescribe the measurement methods, income recognition and disclosures related to impaired loans. A loan is considered impaired when management determines that it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the original contractual terms of the loan agreement. Impairment is measured by the difference between the recorded investment in the loan (including accrued interest, net deferred loan fees or costs and unamortized premium or discount) and the estimated present value of total expected future cash flows, discounted at the loan's effective rate, or the fair value of the collateral, if the loan is collateral dependent. Additionally, some impaired loans with commitments of less than \$2.5 million are aggregated for the purpose of measuring impairment using historical loss factors as a means of measurement. In addition, the impairment allowance may include amounts related to certain qualitative

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

factors that have yet to manifest themselves in the other measurements. Impairment is recognized as a component of the existing allowance for loan losses.

Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each asset. Lives of premises range from ten to forty years; lives of furniture, fixtures and equipment range from three to eight years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the term of the respective lease or ten years, whichever is shorter.

Long-lived assets that are held or that are to be disposed of and certain intangibles are evaluated periodically for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The impairment is calculated as the difference between the expected undiscounted future cash flows of a long-lived asset, if lower, and its carrying value. In the event of an impairment, the Company recognizes a loss for the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated value of the asset as measured using a quoted market price or, in the absence of a quoted market price, a discounted cash flow analysis. The impairment loss is reflected in noninterest expense.

Other Assets

Intangible assets that have infinite lives, such as goodwill, are tested for impairment at least annually.

Intangible assets that have finite lives are amortized either using the straight-line method or a method that patterns the manner in which the economic benefit is consumed. Intangible assets are typically amortized over their estimated period of benefit ranging from six to fifteen years, although some intangible assets may have useful lives which extend to 30 years. The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and takes into account events or circumstances that warrant revised estimates of useful lives or that indicate that impairment exists.

Other real estate owned (OREO) represents the collateral acquired through foreclosure in full or partial satisfaction of the related loan. OREO is recorded at the lower of the loan's unpaid principal balance or its fair value as established by a current appraisal, adjusted for disposition costs. Any write-down at the date of transfer is charged to the allowance for loan losses. OREO values, recorded in other assets, are reviewed on an ongoing basis and any decline in value is recognized as foreclosed asset expense in the current period. The net operating results from these assets are included in the current period in noninterest expense as foreclosed asset expense (income).

Distressed loans held for sale are included in other assets in the consolidated financial statements and represent loans that the Company has identified as available for accelerated disposition. These are loans that would otherwise be included in nonaccrual loans. Distressed loans are recorded at the lower of the loans' unpaid principal balance or their fair value. Any write-down at the date of transfer is charged to the allowance for loan losses. Distressed loans, recorded in other assets, are reviewed on a quarterly basis and any decline in value is recognized in other noninterest income during the period in which the decline occurs. At December 31, 2004 and 2003, other assets included no distressed loans held for sale.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

Private Capital Investments

Private capital investments include direct investments in private companies and indirect investments in private equity funds. These investments are initially valued at cost and tested for other-than-temporary impairment on a quarterly basis if the carrying value exceeds fair value. Fair value is estimated based on a company's business model, current and projected financial performance, liquidity and overall economic and market conditions. Any other-than-temporary impairment is recognized as securities gains (losses), net.

Derivative Instruments Held for Purposes Other Than Trading

The Company enters into a variety of derivative contracts as a means of reducing the Company's interest rate and foreign exchange exposures. At inception, these contracts, i.e., hedging instruments, are evaluated in order to determine if the hedging instrument will be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in the hedge instrument and hedged item attributable to the risk being hedged. Any ineffectiveness, which arises during the hedging relationship, is recognized in noninterest expense in the period in which it arises. All qualifying hedge instruments are valued at fair value and included in other assets or other liabilities. For fair value hedges of interest bearing assets or liabilities, the change in the fair value of the hedged item and the hedging instrument, to the extent effective, is recognized in net interest income. For all other fair value hedges, the changes in the fair value of the hedged item and changes in fair value of the derivative are recognized in noninterest income. For cash flow hedges, the unrealized changes in fair value to the extent effective are recognized in other comprehensive income. Amounts realized on cash flow hedges related to variable rate loans are recognized in net interest income in the period when the cash flow from the hedged item is realized. The fair value of cash flow hedges related to forecasted transactions is recognized in noninterest expense in the period when the forecasted transaction occurs.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets, liabilities and results of operations for foreign branches are recorded based on the functional currency of each branch. Since the functional currency of the branches is the local currency, the net assets are remeasured into U.S. dollars using a combination of current and historical exchange rates. The resulting gains or losses are included in stockholders' equity, as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), on a net of tax basis.

Income Taxes

The Company files consolidated federal and combined state income tax returns. Amounts provided for income tax expense are based on income reported for financial statement purposes and do not necessarily represent amounts currently payable under tax laws. Deferred taxes, which arise principally from temporary differences between the period in which certain income and expenses are recognized for financial accounting purposes and the period in which they affect taxable income, are included in the amounts provided for income taxes. Under this method, the computation of the net deferred tax liability or asset gives current recognition to changes in the tax laws.

Net Income Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS incorporates the dilutive effect of common stock

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

equivalents outstanding on an average basis during the period. Stock options are a common stock equivalent. See discussion under “Stock-Based Compensation,” which follows below and Note 15 of these consolidated financial statements.

Allowance for Off-Balance Sheet Commitments

The Company maintains an allowance for off-balance sheet commitments to absorb losses inherent in those commitments upon funding. The commitments include unfunded loans, standby letters of credit and commercial lines of credit that are not for sale. The Company’s methodology for assessing the appropriateness of this allowance is the same as that used for the allowance for loan losses. See accounting policy “*Allowance for Loan Losses.*” The allowance for off-balance sheet commitments is classified as other liabilities as of December 31, 2004 and the change in this allowance is recognized in noninterest expense. Prior periods have not been restated for the reclassification to other liabilities.

Stock-Based Compensation

As allowed under the provisions of SFAS No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,” as amended, the Company has chosen to continue to recognize compensation expense using the intrinsic value-based method of valuing stock options prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees” and related Interpretations. Under the intrinsic value-based method, compensation cost is measured as the amount by which the quoted market price of the Company’s stock at the date of grant exceeds the stock option exercise price.

At December 31, 2004, the Company had two stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 15 of these consolidated financial statements. Only restricted stock awards have been reflected in compensation expense, while all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based employee compensation. For the purpose of this disclosure, the Company has recognized compensation expense for graded vesting on a straight-line basis and without regard for forfeitures.

(Dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
As reported net income	\$527,903	\$587,139	\$732,534
Stock-based employee compensation expense (determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of taxes)	(21,827)	(24,052)	(25,129)
Pro forma net income, after stock-based employee compensation expense	\$506,076	\$563,087	\$707,405
Net income per common share—basic			
As reported	\$ 3.41	\$ 3.94	\$ 4.96
Pro forma	\$ 3.27	\$ 3.78	\$ 4.79
Net income per common share—diluted			
As reported	\$ 3.38	\$ 3.90	\$ 4.87
Pro forma	\$ 3.24	\$ 3.74	\$ 4.71

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

Compensation cost associated with the Company's unvested restricted stock issued under the management stock plan is measured based on the market price of the stock at the grant date and is expensed over the vesting period. Compensation expense related to restricted stock awards for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 was not significant.

Compensation cost associated with the Company's Performance Share Plan, described more fully in Note 15 of these consolidated financial statements, is accounted for in accordance with APB No. 25.

Employee Benefit and Incentive Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

The Company provides a variety of benefit and incentive compensation plans for eligible employees and retirees. Provisions for the costs of these employee benefit and incentive plans and postretirement benefit plans are accrued and charged to expense when the benefit is earned.

Segment Reporting

Business unit results are based on an internal management reporting system used by management to measure the performance of the units and the Company as a whole. The management reporting system identifies balance sheet and income statement items to each business unit based on internal management accounting policies. Net interest income is determined using the Company's internal funds transfer pricing system, which assigns a cost of funds to assets or a credit for funds to liabilities and capital based on their type, maturity or repricing characteristics. Noninterest income and expense directly or indirectly attributable to a business unit are assigned to that business. Economic capital is attributed to each business unit consistent with the level of risk they assume. These risks are primarily credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Credit risk is the potential loss in economic value due to the likelihood that the obligor will not perform as agreed. Market risk is the potential loss in fair value due to changes in interest rates, currency rates and volatilities. Operational risk is the potential loss due to failures in internal controls, system failures, or external events.

Company-Obligated Mandatorily Redeemable Preferred Securities of Subsidiary Grantor Trust (Trust Preferred Securities) and Junior Subordinated Debt Payable to Subsidiary Grantor Trust (Trust Notes)

Trust preferred securities and trust notes (as of October 1, 2003) are accounted for as liabilities on the balance sheet. Dividends (or distributions) on trust preferred securities and interest on trust notes are treated as interest expense on an accrual basis.

Additional information on the trust preferred securities and trust notes can be found in Note 13 of these consolidated financial statements.

Treasury Stock

In 2003, the Company reincorporated in the State of Delaware and adopted the treasury stock method of accounting for repurchases of common stock. The cost of common stock repurchased is shown separately in the statement of changes in stockholders' equity and shares repurchased are deducted from shares outstanding until retired. Gains and losses resulting from shares reissued are based on the average cost of

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

shares repurchased. Gains and losses, up to the amount of gains previously recognized, are included in additional paid in capital. Losses in excess of the gains previously recognized reduce retained earnings.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities

In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." This Statement replaces the accounting and reporting provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." It requires that costs associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when a liability is incurred rather than at the date an entity commits to an exit plan. This Statement was effective on January 1, 2003 and did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." This Statement amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." SFAS No. 149 was effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The provisions of the Statement, with certain exceptions, are required to be applied prospectively. The adoption of this Statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." The Statement establishes standards for how the Company should classify and measure certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. This Statement was effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and to other instruments effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. Adoption of this Statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Accounting for Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits

In December 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 132R, a revision of SFAS No. 132, "Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, and 106." The Statement expands the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 132 to include information describing types of plan assets, investment strategy, measurement date(s), plan obligations, cash flows, and components of net periodic benefit costs of defined pension plans and other defined benefit postretirement plans. The Statement was effective for financial statements with fiscal years ending after December 15, 2003, with additional disclosure of expected benefits to be paid in each of the next five years and in the aggregate for the five years thereafter required for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2004. The disclosures required under SFAS No. 132R are contained in Note 8 of these consolidated financial statements.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

Accounting for Share-Based Payments

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment". This Statement requires that compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Measurement of the cost of employee service will be based on the grant-date fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. Additionally, liability awards will be remeasured each reporting period. Statement 123R replaces SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". This Statement is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2005 and requires adoption using a modified prospective application or a modified retrospective application. The Company has not yet concluded on the method of adoption allowed by the Statement and is currently evaluating the impact of this accounting guidance on its financial condition and results of operations. Disclosure required under SFAS No. 123 is shown in Note 1 of these consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Guarantors and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." The Interpretation elaborates on the existing disclosure requirements for most guarantees and requires that guarantors recognize a liability for the fair value of certain guarantees at inception. The disclosure requirements of this Interpretation were effective for financial statements ending after December 15, 2002. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of this Interpretation were applied on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The adoption of this Interpretation did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities". FIN 46 provides guidance on how to identify a variable interest entity (VIE), and when the assets, liabilities, noncontrolling interests and result of operations of a VIE need to be included in a company's consolidated financial statements. A VIE exists when either the total equity investment at risk is not sufficient to permit the entity to finance its activities by itself, or the equity investors lack a controlling financial interest or they have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interest. A company that holds variable interests in an entity will need to consolidate that entity if the company's interest in the VIE is such that the company will absorb a majority of the VIE's expected losses and/or receive a majority of the VIE's expected residual returns, if they occur. FIN 46 also requires additional disclosures by primary beneficiaries and other significant variable interest holders.

In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46R, a revision of FIN 46. FIN 46R clarifies that only the holder of a variable interest can ever be a VIE's primary beneficiary. FIN 46R delays the effective date of FIN 46 for all entities created subsequent to January 31, 2003 and non-SPE's (special-purpose entities) created prior to February 1, 2003 to reporting periods ending after March 15, 2004. Entities created prior to February 1, 2004 and defined as SPE's must apply either the provisions of FIN 46 or early adopt the provisions of FIN 46R by the first reporting period ending after December 15, 2003. The adoption of FIN 46R on January 1, 2004 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Nature of Operations (Continued)

The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments

In March 2004, the EITF reached consensus on certain incremental issues related to Issue No. 03-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and Its Application to Certain Investments." EITF Issue No. 03-1 establishes a three-step model to determine whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired and requires disclosures about unrealized losses that have not been recognized as other-than-temporary impairment and the aggregate carrying amount and fair value evaluation of cost method investments. EITF Issue No. 03-1 is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2004, however certain guidance contained in the EITF has been delayed by FASB Staff Position (FSP) EITF Issue 03-1-1, "The Meaning of Other-Than-Temporary Impairment and its Application to Certain Investments." The Company adopted the disclosure provisions of EITF Issue No. 03-1 for investments carried at cost at December 31, 2004. At adoption, there was no impact on the Company's financial position or statement of operations.

Accounting for Certain Loans Acquired in a Transfer

In December 2003, under clearance of the FASB, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) of the AICPA issued Statement of Position (SOP) 03-3, "Accounting for Certain Loans or Debt Securities Acquired in a Transfer." This SOP establishes accounting standards for discounts on purchased loans when the discount is attributable to credit quality. The SOP requires that the loan discount, rather than contractual amounts, establishes the investor's estimate of undiscounted expected future principal and interest cash flows as a benchmark for yield and impairment measurements. The SOP prohibits the carryover or creation of a valuation allowance in the initial accounting for these loans. This SOP is effective for loans acquired in years beginning after December 15, 2004. Since this SOP applies only to transfers after 2004, this Statement will have no impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations at adoption.

Prescription Drug Benefits

In May 2004, the FASB issued FSP No. 106-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003". The FSP provides guidance on the accounting for the effects of the Medicare prescription drug benefit and the federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree healthcare benefit plans that offer prescription drug coverage to retirees that is actuarially equivalent to the Medicare benefit. In accordance with the FSP, sponsoring companies must recognize the subsidy in the measurement of their plan's accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) and net postretirement benefit cost. The Company adopted the Staff Position on July 1, 2004. The impact of adoption and disclosure required under FSP 106-2 are contained in Note 8 of these consolidated financial statements.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 2—Securities

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses, and fair values of securities are presented below.

Securities Available For Sale

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,								
	2002		2003			2004			
	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury	\$ 344,389	\$ 270,692	\$ 5,663	\$ —	\$ 276,355	\$ 52,417	\$ 970	\$ 12	\$ 53,375
Other U.S. government	2,687,306	4,904,611	64,533	29,060	4,940,084	3,909,082	9,700	43,103	3,875,679
Mortgage-backed securities	4,018,537	5,149,449	46,407	40,317	5,155,539	6,025,470	28,532	50,576	6,003,426
State and municipal	49,091	40,560	5,617	—	46,177	69,562	4,825	260	74,127
Asset-backed and debt securities	150,516	355,099	3,938	21,751	337,286	1,123,504	6,778	8,398	1,121,884
Equity securities	11,020	1,949	1,425	15	3,359	9,153	719	349	9,523
Foreign securities	6,462	8,036	56	—	8,092	7,032	—	52	6,980
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$7,267,321</u>	<u>\$10,730,396</u>	<u>\$127,639</u>	<u>\$91,143</u>	<u>\$10,766,892</u>	<u>\$11,196,220</u>	<u>\$51,524</u>	<u>\$102,750</u>	<u>\$11,144,994</u>

For the years ending December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, interest income included \$2.7 million, \$2.7 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, from non-taxable securities and dividend income of \$0.6 million, \$1.2 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, from equity securities.

The amortized cost and fair value of securities, by contractual maturity, are shown below. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations, with or without call or prepayment penalties.

Maturity Schedule of Securities

(Dollars in thousands)	Securities Available for Sale ⁽¹⁾	
	December 31, 2004	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 1,202,703	\$ 1,201,511
Due after one year through five years	2,909,021	2,878,512
Due after five years through ten years	1,628,702	1,623,015
Due after ten years	5,446,641	5,432,433
Equity securities ⁽²⁾	9,153	9,523
Total securities	<u>\$11,196,220</u>	<u>\$11,144,994</u>

⁽¹⁾ The remaining contractual maturities of mortgage-backed securities are classified without regard to prepayments. The contractual maturity of these securities is not a reliable indicator of their expected life since borrowers have the right to repay their obligations at any time.

⁽²⁾ Equity securities do not have a stated maturity.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 2—Securities (Continued)

In 2002, proceeds from sales of securities available for sale were \$177 million with gross realized gains of \$4 million and \$1 million of gross realized losses. In 2003, proceeds from sales of securities available for sale were \$312 million with gross realized gains of \$16 million and gross realized losses of \$7 million. In 2004, proceeds from sales of securities available for sale were \$1.046 billion with gross realized gains of \$2 million and gross realized losses of \$14 million.

Analysis of Unrealized Losses on Securities Available for Sale

At December 31, 2004, the Company's securities available for sale shown below were in a continuous unrealized loss position for the periods less than 12 months and 12 months or more.

(Dollars in thousands)	Less than 12 months			12 months or more			Total		
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Count	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Count	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Count
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,987	\$ 12	2	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ 1,987	\$ 12	2
Other U.S. government . .	1,959,190	14,405	51	1,056,437	28,698	26	3,015,627	43,103	77
Mortgage-backed securities	1,738,317	13,038	132	1,988,371	37,538	69	3,726,688	50,576	201
State and municipal	22,619	260	72	—	—	—	22,619	260	72
Asset-backed and debt securities	116,125	1,054	9	106,026	7,344	28	222,151	8,398	37
Equity securities	1,028	349	2	—	—	—	1,028	349	2
Foreign securities	5,825	52	1	—	—	—	5,825	52	1
Total securities available for sale	<u>\$3,845,091</u>	<u>\$29,170</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>\$3,150,834</u>	<u>\$73,580</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>\$6,995,925</u>	<u>\$102,750</u>	<u>392</u>

The Company's securities are primarily investments in debt securities, which the Company has the ability and intent to hold until recovery of the carrying value. The following describes the nature of the investments, the causes of impairment, the severity and duration of the impairment, if applicable, and a discussion regarding how the Company has determined that the unrealized loss is not other-than-temporary.

U.S. Treasury Securities

U.S. Treasury securities are securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government and therefore have no risk of default. These securities are issued at a stated interest rate and mature within six months. All of the unrealized losses on U.S. Treasury securities resulted from rising interest rates subsequent to purchase. Unrealized losses will decline as interest rates fall below the purchased yield and as the securities approach maturity. Since the Company has the ability and intent to hold the U.S. Treasury securities until recovery of the carrying value, which could be maturity, the unrealized loss is considered temporary.

Other U.S. Government Securities

Other U.S. Government securities are securities issued by one of the several Government-Sponsored Enterprises ("GSEs") such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, Federal Home Loan Banks or Federal Farm Credit Banks. These securities were issued with a stated interest rate and mature in less than four years. All of the unrealized losses on other U.S. Government securities resulted from rising interest rates subsequent to purchase. Unrealized losses will decline as interest rates fall below the purchased yield and as the securities

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 2—Securities (Continued)

approach maturity. Since the Company has the ability and intent to hold the other U.S. Government securities until recovery of the carrying value, which could be maturity, the unrealized loss is considered temporary.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities are primarily securities guaranteed by a GSE such as Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac. These securities are collateralized by residential mortgage loans and may be prepaid at par prior to maturity. All of the unrealized losses on the mortgage-backed securities resulted from rising interest rates subsequent to purchase. Because the likelihood of credit loss is remote, the securities are excluded from the periodic evaluation of other-than-temporary impairment. The securities are subject to the provisions of SFAS No. 91, "Accounting for Non-refundable Fees and Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases" and any purchased premiums in excess of the par amount are evaluated for recoverability on a quarterly basis and the result of that evaluation is recorded in interest income. Unrealized losses, beyond the purchased premium, will decline as interest rates fall below the purchased yield and as the securities approach contractual or expected maturity. Since the Company has the ability and intent to hold the mortgage-backed securities until recovery of the par amount, which could be maturity, the unrealized loss is considered temporary.

State and Municipal Securities

State and municipal securities are primarily securities issued by state and local governments to finance operating expenses and various projects. These securities are issued at a stated interest rate and have maturities ranging from 7 to 15 years. All of the unrealized losses on the state and municipal securities resulted from rising interest rates subsequent to purchase, which occurred with the acquisition of Business Bank of California on January 16, 2004. Unrealized losses will decline as interest rates fall below the purchased yield and as the securities approach maturity. Since the Company has the ability and intent to hold the state and municipal securities until recovery of the carrying value, which could be maturity, the unrealized loss is considered temporary.

Asset-Backed and Debt Securities

Asset-backed and debt securities are primarily collateralized loan obligations that are highly illiquid and for which fair values are difficult to obtain. Unrealized losses arise from rising interest rates, widening credit spreads, credit quality of the underlying collateral, and the market's opinion of the performance of the fund managers. Cash flow analysis of the underlying collateral provides an estimate of other-than-temporary impairment, which is performed quarterly on those securities below investment grade. Any security with a change in credit rating is also subject to cash flow analysis to determine whether or not an other-than-temporary impairment exists. During 2004, the Company recognized \$0.75 million of other-than-temporary impairment. Since the Company is able and intends to hold these securities until recovery of the carrying value, the unrealized loss is considered temporary as of December 31, 2004.

Equity Securities

Equity securities consist of securities traded on a national exchange as part of the venture capital investment portfolio. The unrealized losses of the two securities in our portfolio have resulted from recent declines in share price due to lower earnings results. The Company has no reason to believe that a full recovery

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 2—Securities (Continued)

of the carrying value will not occur prior to the disposition of the securities. The Company has the intent and ability to hold these equity securities until recovery of the carrying value.

Collateral

The Company reports securities pledged as collateral in secured borrowings and other arrangements when the secured party can sell or repledge the securities. These securities have been separately identified. If the secured party cannot resell or repledge the securities of the Company, those securities are not separately identified. As of December 31, 2003 and 2004, the Company had no pledged collateral to secured parties who are not permitted to resell or repledge those securities.

As of December 31, 2003 and 2004, the Company had not accepted any collateral that it is permitted by contract to sell or repledge.

Note 3—Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses

A summary of loans, net of unearned interest and fees of \$35 million and \$33 million, at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively, is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Domestic:		
Commercial, financial and industrial ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,817,679	\$ 9,761,096
Construction	1,101,166	1,130,070
Mortgage:		
Residential	7,463,538	9,538,150
Commercial	4,195,178	5,409,029
Total mortgage	11,658,716	14,947,179
Consumer:		
Installment	818,746	767,767
Revolving lines of credit	1,222,220	1,581,866
Total consumer	2,040,966	2,349,633
Lease financing	663,632	609,090
Total loans in domestic offices	24,282,159	28,797,068
Loans originated in foreign branches	1,650,204	1,801,988
Total loans held to maturity	25,932,363	30,599,056
Total loans held for sale	12,265	117,900
Total loans	25,944,628	30,716,956
Allowance for loan losses	532,970	407,156
Loans, net ⁽²⁾	\$25,411,658	\$30,309,800

⁽¹⁾ Included in commercial, financial and industrial loans at December 31, 2003 and 2004 were overdrafts from various deposit accounts of \$53.0 million and \$77.8 million, respectively.

⁽²⁾ On December 31, 2004, UnionBanCal Corporation transferred the allowance relating to off-balance sheet commitments of \$82.4 million from allowance for loan losses to other liabilities. Prior periods have not been restated.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 3—Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

Changes in the allowance for loan losses were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 634,509	\$ 609,190	\$532,970
Loans charged off	(245,342)	(211,726)	(82,652)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off	39,546	50,091	55,758
Total net loans charged off	(205,796)	(161,635)	(26,894)
(Recovery of) provision for credit losses	175,000	75,000	(35,000)
Foreign translation adjustment and other net additions (deductions) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5,477	10,415	(63,920)
Ending balance of allowance for loan losses	\$ 609,190	\$ 532,970	\$407,156
Allowance for off-balance sheet commitment losses ⁽²⁾	—	—	82,375
Allowances for credit losses balance, end of year	<u>\$ 609,190</u>	<u>\$ 532,970</u>	<u>\$489,531</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$5.7 million related to the Business Bank of California acquisition and \$12.6 million related to the Jackson Federal Bank acquisition, both acquired in 2004. Also includes \$10.3 million related to the Monterey Bay Bank acquisition in 2003, \$2.8 million for the Valencia Bank & Trust acquisition, and \$2.4 million for the First Western Bank acquisition both acquired in 2002.

⁽²⁾ On December 31, 2004, UnionBanCal Corporation transferred the allowance relating to off-balance sheet commitments of \$82.4 million from allowance for loan losses to other liabilities. Prior periods have not been restated.

Nonaccrual loans totaled \$281 million and \$157 million at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively. There were no renegotiated loans at December 31, 2003 and 2004.

Loan Impairment

Impaired loans of the Company include commercial, financial and industrial, construction and commercial mortgage loans designated as nonaccrual. When the value of an impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, a portion of the Company's allowance for loan losses is allocated as an impairment allowance.

The Company's policy for recognition of interest income, charge-offs of loans, and application of payments on impaired loans is the same as the policy applied to nonaccrual loans.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 3—Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (Continued)

The following table sets forth information about the Company's impaired loans.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Impaired loans with an allowance	\$270,399	\$218,456	\$ 95,078
Impaired loans without an allowance ⁽¹⁾	29,996	11,141	6,664
Total impaired loans ⁽²⁾	<u>\$300,395</u>	<u>\$229,597</u>	<u>\$101,742</u>
Allowance for impaired loans	\$ 88,404	\$ 55,021	\$ 32,282
Average balance of impaired loans during the year	\$363,409	\$295,474	\$143,776
Interest income recognized during the year on nonaccrual loans at December 31	\$ 10,842	\$ 6,544	\$ 25,750

⁽¹⁾ These loans do not require an allowance for credit losses under SFAS No. 114 since the fair values of the impaired loans equal or exceed the recorded investments in the loans.

⁽²⁾ This amount was evaluated for impairment using three measurement methods as follows: \$264 million, \$178 million, and \$55 million was evaluated using the present value of the expected future cash flows at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively; \$22 million, \$38 million, and \$9 million was evaluated using the fair value of the collateral at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively; and \$15 million, \$13 million, and \$38 million was evaluated using historical loss factors at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Related Party Loans

In some cases, the Company makes loans to related parties including its directors, executive officers, and their affiliated companies. At December 31, 2003, related party loans outstanding to individuals who served as directors or executive officers at anytime during the year totaled \$37 million, as compared to \$42 million at December 31, 2004. In the opinion of management, these related party loans were made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral requirements, as those terms prevailing in the market at the date these loans were made. During 2003 and 2004, there were no loans to related parties that were charged off. Additionally, at December 31, 2003 and 2004, there were no loans to related parties that were nonperforming.

Note 4—Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Upon adoption of SFAS No. 142 on January 1, 2002, the amortization of existing goodwill ceased and the carrying amount of goodwill was allocated to the applicable reporting units. The allocation was based on the sources of previously recognized goodwill and the reporting units to which the related acquired net assets were assigned. Management's expectations of which reporting units had benefited from the synergies of acquired businesses were considered in the allocation process. Annual impairment testing for 2003 and 2004 resulted in no impairment of goodwill.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 4—Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Continued)

Goodwill as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, as well as the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets with finite lives for 2004, are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Identifiable Intangible Assets				Total Identifiable Intangible Assets
	Goodwill	Core Deposit Intangibles	Rights-to- Expiration	Other	
Balance, December 31, 2002	\$150,542	\$ 18,694	\$19,824	\$ —	\$ 38,518
Amounts recorded during the year . . .	76,014	9,523	12,918	—	22,441
Amortization expense	—	(6,100)	(5,267)	—	(11,367)
Balance, December 31, 2003	<u>\$226,556</u>	<u>\$ 22,117</u>	<u>\$27,475</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 49,592</u>
Amounts recorded during the year . . .	224,405	29,516	—	2,100	31,616
Amortization expense	—	(14,272)	(4,942)	(257)	(19,471)
Balance, December 31, 2004	<u>\$450,961</u>	<u>\$ 37,361</u>	<u>\$22,533</u>	<u>\$1,843</u>	<u>\$ 61,737</u>
Estimated amortization expense for the years ending:					
2005		\$ 15,096	\$ 4,311	\$ 504	\$ 19,911
2006		9,571	3,672	389	13,632
2007		5,471	3,113	299	8,883
2008		3,245	2,622	231	6,098
2009		1,764	2,188	178	4,130
thereafter		<u>2,214</u>	<u>6,627</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>9,083</u>
Total amortization expense after 2004 . .		<u>\$ 37,361</u>	<u>\$22,533</u>	<u>\$1,843</u>	<u>\$ 61,737</u>

On April 1, 2003, the Company completed its acquisition of Tanner Insurance Brokers, Inc., and recorded approximately \$31 million of goodwill and \$9 million of rights-to-expiration. The rights-to-expiration is being amortized on an accelerated basis over its estimated useful economic life of 30 years.

On July 1, 2003, the Company completed its acquisition of Monterey Bay Bank, and recorded approximately \$32 million of goodwill and \$8 million of core deposit intangible. The core deposit intangible is being amortized on an accelerated basis over an estimated life of 8 years.

On December 1, 2003, the Company completed its acquisition of Knight Insurance Agency, and recorded approximately \$8 million of goodwill and \$3 million of rights-to-expiration. The rights-to-expiration is being amortized on an accelerated basis over its estimated useful economic life of 10 years.

On January 16, 2004, the Company completed its acquisition of Business Bank of California, and recorded approximately \$86 million of goodwill and \$16 million of core deposit intangible. The core deposit intangible is being amortized on an accelerated basis over an estimated life of 6 years.

On August 1, 2004, the Company completed its acquisition of the business portfolio of CNA Trust Company (CNAT), and recorded approximately \$3 million of goodwill, \$7 million of core deposit intangible and \$2 million in other intangible assets. The identifiable intangibles are being amortized on an accelerated basis over their estimated life of 7 years.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 4—Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Continued)

On October 28, 2004, the Company completed its acquisition of Jackson Federal Bank, and recorded approximately \$139 million of goodwill and \$6 million of core deposit intangible. The core deposit intangible is being amortized on an accelerated basis over an estimated life of 7 years.

Note 5—Premises and Equipment

Premises and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. As of December 31, 2003 and 2004, the amounts were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,					
	2003			2004		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	Net Book Value	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	Net Book Value
Land	\$ 69,923	\$ —	\$ 69,923	\$ 66,082	\$ —	\$ 66,082
Premises	394,704	180,912	213,792	432,192	195,389	236,803
Leasehold improvements	160,431	94,423	66,008	175,148	111,368	63,780
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	581,864	421,853	160,011	616,322	452,556	163,766
Total	<u>\$1,206,922</u>	<u>\$697,188</u>	<u>\$509,734</u>	<u>\$1,289,744</u>	<u>\$759,313</u>	<u>\$530,431</u>

Rental and depreciation and amortization expenses were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Rental expense of premises	\$53,595	\$53,878	\$59,405
Less: rental income	<u>18,505</u>	<u>18,505</u>	<u>15,208</u>
Net rental expense	<u>\$35,090</u>	<u>\$35,373</u>	<u>\$44,197</u>
Other net rental income, primarily for equipment	<u>\$ (1,576)</u>	<u>\$ (1,423)</u>	<u>\$ (145)</u>
Depreciation and amortization of premises and equipment	<u>\$77,426</u>	<u>\$90,937</u>	<u>\$89,143</u>

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2004
Years ending December 31,	
2005	\$ 54,745
2006	48,915
2007	39,098
2008	34,209
2009	30,250
Later years	<u>78,179</u>
Total minimum operating lease payments	<u>\$285,396</u>
Minimum rental income due in the future under noncancellable subleases	<u>\$ 45,101</u>

A majority of the leases provide for the payment of taxes, maintenance, insurance, and certain other expenses applicable to the leased premises. Many of the leases contain extension provisions and escalation clauses.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 6—Other Assets—Investments Carried at Cost

The Company invests in private capital funds either directly in the privately held companies or indirectly through private equity funds. These investments are carried at cost. The investments' fair value is estimated quarterly based on a company's business model, current and projected financial performance, liquidity and overall economic and market conditions. If fair value is estimated to be below cost, an evaluation for other-than-temporary impairment is performed. If any of the factors used to determine fair value indicate that a forecasted recovery is beyond a reasonable period of time, an other-than-temporary impairment is recorded. At December 31, 2003, private capital investments were carried at cost of \$83.6 million. At December 31, 2004, private capital investments were carried at cost of \$97.0 million and there were no investments in private capital equity securities or funds in excess of fair value.

Note 7—Deposits

At December 31, 2004, the Company had \$760 million in domestic interest bearing time deposits with a remaining term of greater than one year, of which \$272 million exceeded \$100,000. Maturity information for all domestic interest bearing time deposits with a remaining term of greater than one year is summarized below.

<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>December 31, 2004</u>
Due after one year through two years	\$331,434
Due after two years through three years	249,763
Due after three years through four years	88,352
Due after four years through five years	79,058
Due after five years	<u>11,201</u>
Total	<u>\$759,808</u>

All of the foreign interest bearing time deposits exceeding \$100,000 mature in less than one year.

Note 8—Employee Benefit and Incentive Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

Retirement Plan

The Company maintains the Union Bank of California, N.A. Retirement Plan (the Pension Plan), which is a domestic noncontributory defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of the employees of the Company. The Pension Plan provides retirement benefits based on years of credited service and the final average compensation amount, as defined in the Pension Plan. Employees become eligible for this plan after one year of service and become fully vested after five years of service. The Company's funding policy is to make contributions between the minimum required and the maximum deductible amount as allowed by the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions are intended to provide not only for benefits attributed to services to date, but also for those expected to be earned in the future. The Company also separately maintains foreign pension plans with a value of approximately \$4 million. These plans are accounted for separately and are not included in the pension benefits table below.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 8—Employee Benefit and Incentive Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

Other Postretirement Benefits

General

The Company maintains the Union Bank of California Employee Health Benefit Plan (the Health Plan), which in part provides certain healthcare benefits for its retired employees and life insurance benefits for those employees who retired prior to January 1, 2001. The healthcare cost is shared between the Company and the retiree. The life insurance plan is noncontributory. The accounting for the Health Plan anticipates future cost-sharing changes that are consistent with the Company's intent to maintain a level of cost-sharing at approximately 25 to 50 percent, depending on age and service with the Company. Assets set aside to cover such obligations are primarily invested in mutual funds and insurance contracts.

Prescription Drug Benefits

In 2004, the Company recorded a \$6.1 million reduction in employee benefit expense associated with the remeasurement of our postretirement benefits as a result of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 ("The Act"). The reduction is attributable to a federal subsidy provided by The Act to employers that sponsor retiree health care plans with drug benefits that are equivalent to those offered under Medicare Part D. The effect of the subsidy on the measurement of net periodic postretirement benefit cost for the year ended December 31, 2004 includes a \$3.1 million actuarial experience gain, a \$1.1 million reduction in service cost, and a \$1.9 million reduction in interest cost on the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO). The effect of the subsidy related to benefits attributed to past service in measuring the Company's January 1, 2004 APBO was a reduction of \$30.8 million related to benefits attributed to past service. This is reflected in the 2004 actuarial gain of \$35.9 million in the benefit obligations for other benefits noted below.

The following table sets forth the fair value of the assets in the Company's defined benefit pension plan and its other postretirement benefit plan as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(Dollars in thousands)	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Change in plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$596,470	\$660,140	\$ 904,878	\$ 52,489	\$ 81,536	\$106,245
Actual return on plan assets	(54,847)	168,416	104,649	(10,850)	17,842	10,872
Employer contribution	140,000	100,000	100,000	48,820	16,627	15,286
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	—	1,615	1,968	2,444
Benefits paid	(21,483)	(23,678)	(26,704)	(10,538)	(11,728)	(12,247)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$660,140	\$904,878	\$1,082,823	\$ 81,536	\$106,245	\$122,600

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 8—Employee Benefit and Incentive Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

The Company's actual period-end asset allocation for the Pension Plan and Health Plan, by asset category, was as follows:

Asset Category	Pension Plan			Health Plan		
	December 31,			December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Domestic equity securities	39%	48%	50%	56%	30%	31%
International equity securities	12	21	22	0	13	14
Fixed income debt securities	35	29	28	11	25	28
Insurance contracts	0	0	0	33	30	26
Cash and cash equivalents	14	2	0	0	2	1
Total	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The investment objective for the Company's Pension Plan and Health Plan is to maximize total return within reasonable and prudent levels of risk. The Plan's asset allocation strategy is the principal determinant in achieving expected investment returns on the Plans' assets. The asset allocation strategy favors equities, with a target allocation of 70 percent equity securities and 30 percent debt securities. Additionally, the Health Plan holds investments in an insurance contract with Hartford Life that is separate from the target allocation. Actual asset allocations may fluctuate within acceptable ranges due to market value variability. If market fluctuations cause an asset class to fall outside of its strategic asset allocation range, the portfolio will be rebalanced as appropriate. The Company's policy is to fully invest plan assets; however, on December 31, 2002 the Company made a \$75 million cash contribution to the Pension Plan, which was invested in money market assets until invested for a longer term. A core equity position of domestic large cap and small cap stocks will be maintained, in conjunction with a diversified portfolio of international equities and fixed income securities. Plan asset performance is compared against established indices and peer groups to evaluate whether the risk associated with the portfolio is appropriate for the level of return.

The Company, aided by an independent advisor, periodically reconsiders the appropriate strategic asset allocation and the expected long-term rate of return for plan assets. The independent advisor evaluates the investment return volatility of different asset classes and compares the liability structure of the Company's plan to those of other companies, while considering the Company's funding policy to maintain a funded status sufficient to meet participants' benefit obligations, and reducing long-term funding requirements and pension costs. Based on this information, the Company updates its asset allocation strategy and target investment allocation percentages for the assets of the plan, as well as adopting an expected long-term rate of return.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 8—Employee Benefit and Incentive Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

The following table sets forth the benefit obligation activity and funded status for each of the Company's plans as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Change in benefit obligation						
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$595,736	\$726,099	\$ 819,552	\$123,720	\$157,957	\$182,408
Service cost	25,810	32,867	37,659	5,262	5,180	5,643
Interest cost	43,316	47,500	52,240	9,546	10,562	9,438
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	—	1,615	1,968	2,444
Amendments ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	(8,544)	—	(4,109)
Actuarial loss (gain)	82,720	36,765	128,553	36,896	18,469	(35,952)
Benefits paid	(21,483)	(23,679)	(26,704)	(10,538)	(11,728)	(12,247)
Benefit obligation, end of year	<u>726,099</u>	<u>819,552</u>	<u>1,011,300</u>	<u>157,957</u>	<u>182,408</u>	<u>147,625</u>
Funded status	(65,959)	85,325	71,523	(76,422)	(76,163)	(25,025)
Unrecognized transition amount	—	—	—	25,486	22,937	16,279
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	290,750	227,741	320,340	77,120	78,099	36,290
Unrecognized prior service cost	4,524	3,457	2,390	(1,345)	(1,249)	(1,153)
Prepaid benefit cost	<u>\$229,315</u>	<u>\$316,523</u>	<u>\$ 394,253</u>	<u>\$ 24,839</u>	<u>\$ 23,624</u>	<u>\$ 26,391</u>

⁽¹⁾ In 2002, the Company changed its postretirement medical benefit plan to increase the required contributions as a percentage of total cost paid by some future retirees. In 2004, the Company made changes to the plan design for employer contribution subsidies resulting in a reduction of future obligations.

The Company expects to make cash contributions of \$125 million to the Pension Plan and \$17 million to the Health Plan for pension and postretirement benefits, respectively, in 2005.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments and Subsidies

The following pension and postretirement benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid over the next 10 years and Medicare Part D Subsidies are expected to be received over the next 10 years.

(Dollars in thousands)	Pension Benefits	Postretirement Benefits	Medical Part D Subsidies
2005	\$ 30,429	\$ 9,989	\$ —
2006	33,174	10,030	833
2007	36,259	10,567	890
2008	39,639	11,076	937
2009	43,723	11,508	983
Years 2010-2014	291,729	65,206	5,667

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 8—Employee Benefit and Incentive Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

The following tables summarize the assumptions used in computing the present value of the projected benefit obligations and the net periodic cost.

	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Discount rate in determining expense	7.25%	6.75%	6.25%	7.25%	6.75%	6.25%
Discount rate in determining benefit obligations at year end	6.75	6.25	5.75	6.75	6.25	5.75
Rate of increase in future compensation levels for determining expense	5.00	5.00	4.50	—	—	—
Rate of increase in future compensation levels for determining benefit obligations at year end	5.00	4.50	4.50	—	—	—
Expected return on plan assets	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.25

(Dollars in thousands)	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Components of net periodic benefit cost						
Service cost	\$ 25,810	\$ 32,867	\$ 37,659	\$ 5,262	\$ 5,180	\$ 5,643
Interest cost	43,316	47,500	52,240	9,546	10,562	9,438
Expected return on plan assets	(60,613)	(72,811)	(83,130)	(6,591)	(6,746)	(9,012)
Amortization of prior service cost	1,067	1,067	1,067	(96)	(96)	(96)
Amortization of transition amount	—	—	—	3,403	2,549	2,549
Recognized net actuarial loss	—	4,169	14,434	2,299	6,394	3,996
Net periodic benefit cost	9,580	12,792	22,270	13,823	17,843	12,518
Gain due to curtailment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total net periodic benefit cost	<u>\$ 9,580</u>	<u>\$ 12,792</u>	<u>\$ 22,270</u>	<u>\$13,823</u>	<u>\$17,843</u>	<u>\$12,518</u>

The Company's assumed weighted-average healthcare cost trend rates are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	8.95%	8.07%	7.25%
Rate to which cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Year the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2008	2008	2008

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 8—Employee Benefit and Incentive Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits (Continued)

The healthcare cost trend rate assumptions have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the Health Plan. A one-percentage-point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects.

<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>1-Percentage-Point Increase</u>	<u>1-Percentage-Point Decrease</u>
Effect on total of service and interest cost components	\$ 2,106	\$ (1,741)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligation	15,736	(13,368)

Executive Supplemental Benefit Plans

The Company has several Executive Supplemental Benefit Plans (ESBP), which provide eligible employees with supplemental retirement benefits. The plans are unfunded. The accrued liability for ESBPs included in other liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets was \$37 million at December 31, 2003 and \$43 million at December 31, 2004. The Company's expense relating to the ESBPs for the periods ending December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004, was \$3.0 million, \$0.3 million, and \$4.1 million, respectively. These plans had intangible assets of \$1.7 million, \$2.1 million and \$1.6 million as of December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively. Due to an additional minimum liability, these plans also had accumulated other comprehensive income before taxes of \$1.7 million, \$6.1 million, and \$10.8 million as of December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively.

Section 401(k) Savings Plans

The Company has a defined contribution plan authorized under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. All benefits-eligible employees are eligible to participate in the plan. Employees may contribute up to 25 percent of their pre-tax covered compensation or up to 10 percent of their after-tax covered compensation through salary deductions to a combined maximum of 25 percent. The Company contributes 50 percent of every pre-tax dollar an employee contributes up to the first 6 percent of the employee's pre-tax covered compensation. Employees are fully vested in the employer's contributions immediately. In addition, the Company may make a discretionary annual profit-sharing contribution up to 2.5 percent of an employee's pay. This profit-sharing contribution is for all eligible employees, regardless of whether an employee is participating in the 401(k) plan, and depends on the Company's annual financial performance. All employer contributions are tax deductible by the Company. The Company's combined matching contribution expense was \$17 million, \$19 million, and \$22 million for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 9—Other Noninterest Income and Noninterest Expense

The details of other noninterest income and noninterest expense are as follows:

Other Noninterest Income

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Gain on merchant card portfolio	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93,000
Private capital and other investment income	(14,004)	3,697	30,807
Gains (losses) on nonmortgage loans, net	(3,526)	3,556	2,188
Other	59,270	69,428	88,500
Total other noninterest income	<u>\$ 41,740</u>	<u>\$76,681</u>	<u>\$214,495</u>

Other Noninterest Expense

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Advertising and public relations	\$ 37,510	\$ 39,455	\$ 38,442
Data processing	32,589	31,574	32,229
Intangible asset amortization	5,485	11,366	19,471
Other	176,234	179,356	197,144
Total other noninterest expense	<u>\$251,818</u>	<u>\$261,751</u>	<u>\$287,286</u>

Note 10—Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Taxes currently payable:			
Federal	\$173,310	\$225,813	\$291,946
State	31,622	13,017	41,785
Foreign	3,996	1,081	1,754
Total currently payable	<u>208,928</u>	<u>239,911</u>	<u>335,485</u>
Taxes deferred:			
Federal	58,586	38,569	54,902
State	(20,807)	14,369	22,584
Foreign	669	(22)	(159)
Total deferred	<u>38,448</u>	<u>52,916</u>	<u>77,327</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$247,376</u>	<u>\$292,827</u>	<u>\$412,812</u>

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 10—Income Taxes (Continued)

The components of the net deferred tax balances of the Company were as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for loan and off-balance sheet losses	\$217,759	\$196,503
Accrued income and expense	57,552	81,753
Unrealized net loss on securities available for sale	—	19,634
Tax credit carryforwards	10,577	—
Other	12,806	283
Total deferred tax assets	<u>298,694</u>	<u>298,173</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Leasing	459,997	467,027
Unrealized net gain on securities available for sale	13,961	—
Pension liabilities	119,121	151,757
Unrealized net gains on cash flow hedges	27,122	885
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>620,201</u>	<u>619,669</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$321,507</u>	<u>\$321,496</u>

It is management's opinion that no valuation allowance is necessary because the tax benefits from the Company's deferred tax assets are expected to be utilized in future tax returns.

The following table is an analysis of the effective tax rate:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Federal income tax rate	35%	35%	35%
Net tax effects of:			
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	1	2	4
Tax credits	(4)	(3)	(3)
Other	—	(1)	—
Effective tax rate	<u>32%</u>	<u>33%</u>	<u>36%</u>

The Company has filed its 2002 and 2003, and intends to file its 2004, California franchise tax returns on the worldwide unitary basis, incorporating the financial results of BTM and its worldwide affiliates. In 2004, the Company recognized a \$7.8 million state income tax expense primarily to reflect the difference between the estimate of California state tax expense for 2003 and the actual tax reported in the 2003 California franchise tax return.

In 2003, the Company recognized a \$2.7 million reduction of income taxes paid in 1998, 1999, and 2000, resulting from the settlement of several tax issues with the Internal Revenue Service.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 10—Income Taxes (Continued)

During 2002, the Company recognized a tax credit adjustment of \$9.8 million related to the correction of an accounting error for certain low-income housing credit (LIHC) investments and a \$3.3 million net reduction in income tax expense resulting from a change in California state tax law concerning loan loss reserves.

Note 11—Borrowed Funds

The following is a summary of the major categories of borrowed funds:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements with weighted average interest rates of 0.68% and 1.90% at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively	\$ 280,968	\$ 587,249
Commercial paper, with weighted average interest rates of 0.83% and 1.69% at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively	542,270	824,887
Other borrowed funds, with weighted average interest rates of 1.49% and 4.25% at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively	212,088	172,549
Total borrowed funds	\$1,035,326	\$1,584,685
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements:		
Maximum outstanding at any month end	\$ 421,373	\$ 739,386
Average balance during the year	405,982	596,997
Weighted average interest rate during the year	0.84%	1.25%
Commercial paper:		
Maximum outstanding at any month end	\$1,078,981	\$ 855,334
Average balance during the year	809,930	620,053
Weighted average interest rate during the year	1.05%	1.11%
Other borrowed funds:		
Maximum outstanding at any month end	\$ 322,308	\$ 212,371
Average balance during the year	192,248	163,147
Weighted average interest rate during the year	2.65%	2.98%

Included in other borrowed funds in 2003 and 2004 are assumed mortgage notes related to the purchase of the Company's administrative facility at Monterey Park, California. At December 31, 2004, the notes consisted of 14 zero coupon notes with varying maturity dates through 2011. Maturities of these notes for the next five years are as follows: \$5.3 million in 2005, \$5.0 million in 2006, \$4.9 million in 2007, \$5.6 million in 2008, \$6.2 million in 2009, and \$12.6 million thereafter.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 12—Medium And Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of the Company's medium-term senior debt and long-term subordinated debt.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Medium-Term debt, fixed rate 5.75% senior notes due December 2006	\$214,565	\$207,160
Long-Term subordinated debt:		
Floating rate notes due June 2007. These notes bear interest at 0.325% above 3-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and are payable to BTM.	199,826	199,876
Fixed rate 5.25% notes due December 2013	406,097	409,077
Total medium and long-term debt	\$820,488	\$816,113

Medium-Term debt

At December 31, 2004, the par value of the medium-term notes was \$200 million. The weighted average interest rate on the medium-term notes, including the impact of the deferred issuance costs, was 5.90 percent at December 31, 2004. The notes do not qualify as Tier 2 risk-based capital under the Federal Reserve guidelines for assessing regulatory capital and are not redeemable prior to the stated maturity. The notes are senior obligations and are ranked equally with all existing or future unsecured senior debt.

The Company has converted its 5.75 percent fixed rate on these notes to a floating rate of interest utilizing a \$200 million notional interest rate swap, which qualified as a fair value hedge at December 31, 2004. This transaction meets the qualifications for utilizing the shortcut method for measuring effectiveness under SFAS No. 133. The market value adjustment to the medium-term debt was an unrealized loss of \$7.2 million, and the fair value of the hedge was an unrealized gain of \$7.2 million. For the year ending December 31, 2004, the weighted average interest rate, including the impact of the hedge and deferred issuance costs was 2.10 percent.

Long-Term debt

On December 8, 2003, the Company issued \$400 million of long-term subordinated debt. For the year ending December 31, 2004, the weighted average interest rate of the long-term subordinated debt, including the impact of the deferred issuance costs was 5.40 percent. The notes are junior obligations to the Company's existing and future outstanding senior indebtedness and ranked equally with the existing long-term subordinated debt with a par value of \$200 million.

The Company has converted its 5.25 percent fixed rate on these notes to a floating rate of interest utilizing a \$400 million notional interest rate swap, which qualified as a fair value hedge at December 31, 2004. This transaction meets the qualifications for utilizing the shortcut method for measuring effectiveness under SFAS No. 133. The market value adjustment to the medium-term debt was an unrealized loss of \$10.4 million, and the fair value of the hedge was an unrealized gain of \$10.4 million. For the year ending December 31, 2004, the weighted average interest rate, including the impact of the hedge and deferred issuance costs was 2.25 percent.

The floating rate and fixed rate subordinated debt qualify as Tier 2 risk-based capital under the Federal Reserve guidelines for assessing regulatory capital. For the total risk-based capital ratio, the amount of notes

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 12—Medium And Long-Term Debt (Continued)

that qualify as capital is reduced as the notes approach maturity. For the year ending December 31, 2003 and 2004, \$520 million and \$480 million of the notes, respectively, qualified as risk-based capital.

In June 1997, the Company issued \$200 million of floating-rate subordinated debt due in June 2007. These notes bear interest at 0.325 percent above 3-month LIBOR and are payable to the holder of the note, BTM. As of December 31, 2004, the weighted average interest rate of the floating rate notes was 1.81 percent.

Provisions of the senior and subordinated notes restrict the Company's ability to engage in mergers, consolidations, and transfers of substantially all assets.

Note 13—UnionBanCal Corporation—Junior Subordinated Debt Payable To Subsidiary Grantor Trust

In February 1999, UnionBanCal Finance Trust I issued \$350 million preferred securities to the public and \$10,824,750 common securities to the Company. The proceeds of such issuances were invested by UnionBanCal Finance Trust I in \$360,824,750 aggregate principal amount of the Company's 7³/₈ percent debt securities due May 15, 2029 (the Trust Notes). The Trust Notes represented the sole asset of UnionBanCal Finance Trust I. The Trust Notes had a maturity date of May 15, 2029, bore interest at the rate of 7³/₈ percent, payable quarterly, and were redeemable by the Company beginning on or after February 19, 2004, at 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date.

Holders of the preferred securities and common securities were entitled to cumulative cash distributions at an annual rate of 7³/₈ percent of the liquidation amount of \$25 per security. The preferred securities were subject to mandatory redemption upon repayment of the Trust Notes and were callable by the Company at 100 percent of the liquidation amount beginning on or after February 19, 2004. The Trust existed for the sole purpose of issuing the preferred securities and investing the proceeds in the Trust Notes issued by the Company.

On February 19, 2004, the Company redeemed all \$360.8 million of its outstanding 7³/₈ percent Trust Notes, which were held by UnionBanCal Finance Trust I. The proceeds were applied by UnionBanCal Finance Trust I to simultaneously redeem all \$350 million of its 7³/₈ percent preferred securities at a price of \$25 per share.

On March 23, 2000, Business Capital Trust I issued \$10 million preferred securities to the public and \$0.3 million common securities to the Company. The proceeds of such issuances were invested by Business Capital Trust I in \$10.3 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 10.875 percent debt securities due March 8, 2030 (the Trust Notes). The Trust Notes represent the sole asset of Business Capital Trust I. The Trust Notes mature on March 8, 2030, bear interest at the rate of 10.875 percent, payable semi-annually, and are redeemable by the Company at a premium (with premium declining each year) beginning on or after March 8, 2010 through March 7, 2020 plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. On or after March 8, 2020, the Trust Notes are redeemable by the Company at 100 percent of the principal amount.

Holders of the preferred and common securities are entitled to cumulative cash distributions at an annual rate of 10.875 percent of the liquidation amount of \$1,000 per capital security. The preferred securities are subject to mandatory redemption upon repayment of the Trust Notes and are callable at a premium (with premium declining each year) at 105.438 percent of the liquidation amount beginning on or after March 8, 2010 through March 7, 2020 plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. On or after

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 13—UnionBanCal Corporation—Junior Subordinated Debt Payable To Subsidiary Grantor Trust (Continued)

March 8, 2020, the preferred securities are redeemable at 100 percent of the principal. Business Capital Trust I exists for the sole purpose of issuing the preferred securities and investing the proceeds in the Trust Notes issued by the Company.

On September 7, 2000, MCB Statutory Trust I completed an offering of 10.6 percent preferred securities of \$3.0 million to the public and \$0.1 million common securities to the Company. The proceeds of such issuance were invested by MCB Statutory Trust I in \$3.1 million aggregate principal amount of the Company's 10.6 percent debt securities due September 7, 2030 (the Trust Notes). The Trust Notes represent the sole assets of MCB Statutory Trust I. The Trust Notes mature on September 7, 2030, bear interest at the rate of 10.6 percent, payable semi-annually and are redeemable by the Company at a premium (with premium declining each year) beginning on or after September 7, 2010 through September 6, 2020 plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. On or after September 7, 2020, the Trust Notes are redeemable by the Company at 100 percent of the principal amount.

Holders of the preferred securities and common securities are entitled to cumulative cash distributions at an annual rate of 10.6 percent of the liquidation amount of \$1,000 per capital security. The preferred securities are subject to mandatory redemption upon repayment of the Trust Notes and are callable at a premium (with premium declining each year) at 105.3 percent of the liquidation amount beginning on or after September 7, 2010 through September 6, 2020 plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. On or after September 7, 2020, the preferred securities are redeemable at 100 percent of the principal amount. MCB Statutory Trust I exists for the sole purpose of issuing the preferred securities and investing the proceeds in the Trust Notes issued by the Company.

On January 16, 2004, the Company completed the acquisition of Business Bancorp, which included Business Capital Trust I and MCB Statutory Trust I. In accordance with SFAS No. 141 the Trust Notes were recorded at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Accordingly, the Company has recorded the Trust Notes at \$16.2 million.

The weighted average interest rate for all Trust Notes were 4.13 percent and 4.45 percent for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

Note 14—Dividend Reinvestment And Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has a dividend reinvestment and stock purchase plan for stockholders. Participating stockholders have the option of purchasing additional shares at the full market price with cash payments of \$25 to \$3,000 per quarter. The Company obtains shares required for reinvestment primarily through open market purchases. During 2002, 2003 and 2004, 367,713, 190,847 and 100,596 shares, respectively, were required for dividend reinvestment purposes, of which 19,881, 5,731 and 308 shares were considered new issuances during 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. BTM did not participate in the plan in 2002, 2003 or 2004.

Note 15—Management Stock Plans

The Company has two management stock plans. The Year 2000 UnionBanCal Corporation Stock Plan, effective January 1, 2000 (the 2000 Stock Plan), and the UnionBanCal Corporation Management Stock Plan, restated effective June 1, 1997 (the 1997 Stock Plan), have 16.0 million and 6.6 million shares, respectively,

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 15—Management Stock Plans (Continued)

of the Company's common stock authorized to be awarded to key employees and outside directors of the Company at the discretion of the Executive Compensation and Benefits Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee). Employees on rotational assignment from BTM are not eligible for stock awards.

The Committee determines the term of each stock option grant, up to a maximum of ten years from the date of grant. The exercise price of the options issued under the Stock Plans shall not be less than the fair market value on the date the option is granted. Unvested restricted stock issued under the Stock Plans is shown as a reduction to retained earnings. The value of the restricted shares at the date of grant is amortized to compensation expense over its vesting period. All cancelled or forfeited options and restricted stock become available for future grants.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004, the Company granted options to non-employee directors and various key employees, including policy-making officers under the 2000 Stock Plan. Under both Stock Plans, options granted to employees vest pro-rata on each anniversary of the grant date and become fully exercisable three years from the grant date, provided that the employee has completed the specified continuous service requirement. The options vest earlier if the employee dies, is permanently disabled, or retires under certain grant, age, and service conditions. Options granted to non-employee directors are fully vested on the grant date and exercisable 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ percent on each anniversary under the 1997 Stock Plan, and fully vested and exercisable on the grant date under the 2000 Stock Plan. The following is a summary of stock option transactions under the Stock Plans.

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2002		2003		2004	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding, beginning of year . . .	7,939,271	\$29.79	8,515,469	\$34.71	9,008,011	\$37.12
Granted	2,911,652	43.49	2,517,023	40.32	2,478,931	52.84
Exercised	(2,187,170)	28.57	(1,912,323)	30.52	(1,917,818)	33.68
Forfeited	(148,284)	34.05	(112,158)	38.96	(86,788)	42.87
Options outstanding, end of year	<u>8,515,469</u>	\$34.71	<u>9,008,011</u>	\$37.12	<u>9,482,336</u>	\$41.87
Options exercisable, end of year	<u>3,031,478</u>	\$31.08	<u>3,845,520</u>	\$33.99	<u>4,733,003</u>	\$36.49

The weighted-average fair value of options granted was \$16.67 during 2002, \$12.92 during 2003 and \$16.55 during 2004.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for grants made in 2002, 2003 and 2004; risk-free interest rates of 4.9 percent in 2002, 2.9 percent in 2003, and 2.8 percent in 2004; expected volatility of 46 percent in 2002, 43 percent in 2003, and 40 percent in 2004; expected lives of 5 years for 2002, 2003 and 2004; and expected dividend yields of 2.3 percent in 2002, 2.8 percent in 2003, and 2.4 percent in 2004.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 15—Management Stock Plans (Continued)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding.

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding at December 31, 2004			Options Exercisable at December 31, 2004	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
\$18.53 - 27.56	71,455	4.2	\$22.94	71,455	\$22.94
28.44 - 42.40	4,535,236	6.5	35.16	3,079,232	32.94
42.69 - 59.74	4,875,645	8.1	48.39	1,582,316	44.00
	<u>9,482,336</u>			<u>4,733,003</u>	

In 2002, 2003, and 2004, the Company also granted 6,000, 6,000, and 16,000 shares of restricted stock with weighted average grant date fair values of \$45.00, \$46.95 and \$61.50, respectively, to key officers, including policy-making officers, under the 2000 Stock Plan. The awards of restricted stock vest pro-rata on each anniversary of the grant date and become fully vested four years from the grant date for awards in 2002 and 2003 and three years from the grant date for awards in 2004, provided that the employee has completed the specified continuous service requirement. They vest earlier if the employee dies, is permanently and totally disabled, or retires under certain grant, age, and service conditions. Restricted stockholders have the right to vote their restricted shares and receive dividends.

At December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, 1,764,414, 5,347,715 and 2,937,629 shares, respectively, were available for future grants as either stock options or restricted stock under the 2000 Stock Plan. The remaining shares under the 1997 Stock Plan are not available for future grants.

Effective January 1, 1997, the Company established a Performance Share Plan. Eligible participants may earn performance share awards to be redeemed in cash three years after the date of grant. Performance shares are linked to stockholder value in two ways: (1) the market price of the Company's common stock; and (2) return on equity, a performance measure closely linked to value creation. Eligible participants generally receive grants of performance shares annually. The plan was amended in 2004 increasing the total number of shares that can be granted under the plan to 2.6 million shares. There were 384,183, 340,683 and 2,252,183 performance shares remaining for future awards as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The Company granted 61,500 shares in 2002, 43,500 shares in 2003, and 88,500 shares in 2004. No performance shares were forfeited in 2002, 2003 or 2004. The value of a performance share is equal to the market price of the Company's common stock. All cancelled or forfeited performance shares become available for future grants. Expenses related to these shares were \$3.3 million in 2002, \$6.6 million in 2003, and \$4.8 million in 2004.

Note 16—Concentrations Of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk exist when changes in economic, industry or geographic factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Company's total credit exposure. Although the Company's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified along industry, product and geographic lines, material transactions are completed with other financial institutions, particularly in the securities portfolio and deposit accounts.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 16—Concentrations Of Credit Risk (Continued)

In connection with the Company's efforts to maintain a diversified portfolio, the Company limits its exposure to any one country or individual credit and monitors this exposure on a continuous basis. At December 31, 2004, the Company's most significant concentration of credit risk was with the U. S. Government and its agencies. The Company's exposure, which primarily results from investment securities positions in instruments issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies, was \$10.4 billion and \$9.9 billion at December 31, 2003 and 2004.

Note 17—Fair Value Of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. All of the fair values presented below are as of their respective period-ends and have been made under this definition of fair value unless otherwise disclosed.

It is management's belief that the fair values presented below are reasonable based on the valuation techniques and data available to the Company as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, as more fully described below. It should be noted that the operations of the Company are managed on a going concern basis and not on a liquidation basis. As a result, the ultimate value realized for the financial instruments presented could be substantially different when actually recognized over time through the normal course of operations. Additionally, a substantial portion of an institution's inherent value is its capitalization and franchise value. Neither of these components has been given consideration in the presentation of fair values that follow.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 17—Fair Value Of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The table below presents the carrying value and fair value of the specified assets, liabilities, and off-balance sheet instruments held by the Company.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,			
	2003		2004	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,499,005	\$ 3,499,005	\$ 3,548,040	\$ 3,548,040
Trading account assets	252,929	252,929	236,331	236,331
Securities available for sale:				
Securities pledged as collateral . .	106,560	106,560	144,240	144,240
Held in portfolio	10,660,332	10,660,332	11,000,754	11,000,754
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses ⁽¹⁾	24,777,826	24,742,090	29,728,344	29,477,602
Liabilities				
Deposits:				
Noninterest bearing	17,288,022	17,288,022	19,641,595	19,641,595
Interest bearing	18,244,261	18,272,083	20,534,241	20,548,041
Total deposits	35,532,283	35,560,105	40,175,836	40,189,636
Borrowed funds	1,035,326	1,037,871	1,584,685	1,587,700
Medium and long-term debt	820,488	821,617	816,113	814,370
Junior subordinated debt payable to subsidiary grantor trust	363,940	355,180	15,790	15,350
Off-Balance Sheet Instruments				
Commitments to extend credit	52,327	52,327	60,119	60,119
Standby letters of credit	6,108	6,108	5,743	5,743

⁽¹⁾ Excludes lease financing, net of allowance.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents is considered a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Trading account assets: Trading account assets are short term in nature and valued at market based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. If a quoted market price is not available, the recorded amounts are estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities. Thus, carrying value is considered a reasonable estimate of fair value for these financial instruments.

Securities: The fair value of securities is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities. Securities available for sale are carried at their aggregate fair value.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 17—Fair Value Of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Loans: The fair value for performing fixed and non-reference rate loans was estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for similar remaining maturities and, where available, discount rates were based on current market rates.

Loans that are on nonaccrual status were not included in the loan valuation methods discussed previously. The fair value of these assets was estimated assuming these loans were sold at their carrying value less their impairment allowance.

The fair value of performing mortgage loans was based on quoted market prices for loans with similar credit and interest rate risk characteristics.

The fair value of credit lines is assumed to approximate their carrying value.

Noninterest bearing deposits: The fair value of noninterest bearing deposits is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of the core deposit intangible has not been estimated.

Interest bearing deposits: The fair value of savings accounts and certain money market accounts is the amount payable on demand at the reporting date. The fair value of fixed maturity certificates of deposit was estimated using rates currently being offered on certificates with similar maturities.

Borrowed funds: The carrying values of federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements and other short-term borrowed funds are assumed to approximate their fair value due to their limited duration characteristics. The fair value for commercial paper and term federal funds purchased was estimated using market quotes.

Medium and long-term debt: The fair value of the fixed-rate senior and subordinated notes were estimated using market quotes. The carrying value for variable-rate subordinated capital notes is assumed to approximate fair market value.

Trust notes: The fair value of fixed-rate trust notes were based upon either market quotes for those traded securities or market quotes of similar securities, if not traded. This amount differs from the fair value of those securities under hedge accounting since a hypothetical value based on the present value of cash flows has been used for that purpose.

Off-balance sheet instruments: The carrying value of off-balance sheet instruments represents the unamortized fee income assessed based on the credit quality and other covenants imposed on the borrower. Since the amount assessed represents the market rate that would be charged for similar agreements, management believes that the fair value approximates the carrying value of these instruments.

Note 18—Derivative Instruments

The Company is a party to certain derivative and other financial instruments that are used for trading activities of the Company, to meet the needs of customers, and to change the impact on the Company's operating results due to market fluctuations in currency or interest rates.

Credit risk is defined as the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to perform in accordance with the terms of the contract, which exceeds the value of the existing collateral, if any. The Company utilizes master netting agreements in order to reduce its exposure to credit risk. Master netting

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 18—Derivative Instruments (Continued)

agreements mitigate credit risk by permitting the offset of amounts due from and to individual counterparties in the event of default. Market risk is the possibility that future changes in market conditions may make the financial instrument less valuable.

Trading Activities in Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments used for trading purposes are carried at fair value. The following table reflects the Company's positions relating to trading activities in derivative instruments. Trading activities include both activities for the Company's own account and as an accommodation for customers. At December 31, 2003 and 2004, the majority of the Company's derivative transactions for customers were essentially offset by contracts with other counterparties.

The following is a summary of derivative instruments held or written for trading purposes and customer accommodations.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,					
	2003			2004		
	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
<i>Held or Written for Trading Purposes and Customer Accommodations</i>						
Foreign exchange forward contracts:						
Commitments to purchase	\$ 48,675	\$ (404)	\$ 48,271	\$ 44,355	\$ (1,235)	\$ 43,120
Commitments to sell	401	(48,762)	(48,361)	1,329	(49,240)	(47,911)
Foreign exchange OTC options:						
Options purchased	—	(72)	(72)	742	—	742
Options written	72	—	72	—	(742)	(742)
Cross currency swaps:						
Commitments to pay	483	—	483	—	(2,933)	(2,933)
Commitments to receive	—	(474)	(474)	2,933	—	2,933
Energy contracts:						
Option contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swap contracts	—	—	—	212	(116)	96
Interest rate contracts:						
Caps purchased	4,027	—	4,027	3,990	—	3,990
Floors purchased	222	—	222	146	—	146
Caps written	—	(4,027)	(4,027)	—	(3,990)	(3,990)
Floors written	—	(222)	(222)	—	(146)	(146)
Swap contracts:						
Pay variable/receive fixed	103,681	(1,573)	102,108	60,363	(12,602)	47,761
Pay fixed/receive variable	3,517	(95,039)	(91,522)	16,006	(51,747)	(35,741)
	161,078			130,076		
Effect of master netting agreements	(3,339)			(1,888)		
Total credit exposure	<u>\$157,739</u>			<u>\$128,188</u>		

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 18—Derivative Instruments (Continued)

Derivative Instruments and Other Financial Instruments Used for Hedging

Derivative positions are integral components of the Company's designated asset and liability management activities. The Company uses interest rate derivatives to manage the sensitivity of the Company's net interest income to changes in interest rates. These instruments are used to manage interest rate risk relating to specified groups of assets and liabilities, primarily LIBOR-based commercial loans, certificates of deposit, medium-term notes and subordinated debt. The following describes the significant hedging strategies of the Company.

Cash Flow Hedges

Hedging Strategies for Variable Rate Loans and Certificates of Deposit

The Company engages in several types of cash flow hedging strategies for which the hedged transactions are forecasted future loan interest payments, and the hedged risk is the variability in those payments due to changes in the designated benchmark rate, e.g., U.S. dollar LIBOR. In these strategies, the hedging instruments are matched with groups of variable rate loans such that the tenor of the variable rate loans and that of the hedging instrument are identical. Cash flow hedging strategies include the utilization of purchased floor, cap, corridor options and interest rate swaps. At December 31, 2004, the weighted average remaining life of the currently active (excluding any forward positions) cash flow hedges was approximately 1.3 years.

The Company uses purchased interest rate floors to hedge the variable cash flows associated with 1-month LIBOR or 3-month LIBOR indexed loans. Payments received under the floor contract offset the decline in loan interest income caused by the relevant LIBOR index falling below the floor's strike rate.

The Company uses interest rate floor corridors to hedge the variable cash flows associated with 1-month LIBOR or 3-month LIBOR indexed loans. Net payments to be received under the floor corridor contracts offset the decline in loan interest income caused by the relevant LIBOR index falling below the corridor's upper strike rate, but only to the extent the index falls to the lower strike rate. The corridor will not provide protection from declines in the relevant LIBOR index to the extent it falls below the corridor's lower strike rate.

The Company uses interest rate collars to hedge the variable cash flows associated with 1-month LIBOR or 3-month LIBOR indexed loans. Net payments to be received under the collar contract offset the decline in loan interest income caused by the relevant LIBOR index falling below the collar's floor strike rate while net payments to be paid will reduce the increase in loan interest income caused by the LIBOR index rising above the collar's cap strike rate.

The Company uses interest rate swaps to hedge the variable cash flows associated with 1-month LIBOR or 3-month LIBOR indexed loans. Payments to be received (or paid) under the swap contract will offset the fluctuations in loan interest income caused by changes in the relevant LIBOR index. As such, these instruments hedge all fluctuations in the loans' interest income caused by changes in the relevant LIBOR index.

The Company uses purchased interest rate caps to hedge the variable interest cash flows associated with the forecasted issuance and rollover of short-term, fixed rate, negotiable certificates of deposit (CDs). In these hedging relationships, the Company hedges the LIBOR component of the CD rates, which is either 3-month LIBOR or 6-month LIBOR, based on the CDs' original term to maturity, which reflects their repricing frequency.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 18—Derivative Instruments (Continued)

Net payments to be received under the cap contract offset the increase in interest expense caused by the relevant LIBOR index rising above the cap's strike rate.

The Company uses interest rate cap corridors to hedge the variable cash flows associated with the forecasted issuance and rollover of short-term, fixed rate, negotiable CDs. In these hedging relationships, the Company hedges the LIBOR component of the CD rates, either 1-month LIBOR, 3-month LIBOR, or 6-month LIBOR, based on the original term to maturity of the CDs, which reflects their repricing frequency. Net payments to be received under the cap corridor contract offset the increase in deposit interest expense caused by the relevant LIBOR index rising above the corridor's lower strike rate, but only to the extent the index rises to the upper strike rate. The corridor will not provide protection from increases in the relevant LIBOR index to the extent it rises above the corridor's upper strike rate.

Hedging transactions are structured at inception so that the notional amounts of the hedge are matched with an equal principal amount of loans or CDs, the index and repricing frequencies of the hedge matches those of the loans or CDs, and the period in which the designated hedged cash flows occurs is equal to the term of the hedge. As such, most of the ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship results from the mismatch between the timing of reset dates on the hedge versus those of the loans or CDs. In 2004, the Company recognized a net loss of \$1.8 million due to ineffectiveness, which is recognized in noninterest expense, compared to a net gain of \$0.9 million in 2003.

For cash flow hedges, based upon amounts included in accumulated other comprehensive income at December 31, 2004, the Company expects to realize approximately \$19.3 million in net interest income during 2005. This amount could differ from amounts actually realized due to changes in interest rates and the addition of other hedges subsequent to December 31, 2004.

Fair Value Hedges

Hedging Strategy for "MarketPath" Certificates of Deposit

The Company engages in a hedging strategy in which interest bearing CDs issued to customers, which are tied to the changes in the Standard and Poor's 500 index, are exchanged for a fixed rate of interest. The Company accounts for the embedded derivative in the CDs at fair value. A total return swap that encompasses the value of a series of options that had individually hedged each CD is valued at fair value and any ineffectiveness resulting from the hedge and the hedged item are recognized in noninterest expense.

Hedging Strategy for UnionBanCal Corporation—Junior Subordinated Debt Payable to Subsidiary Grantor Trust (Trust Notes)

On February 19, 2004, the Company terminated its fair value hedge and called its Trust Notes. Prior to this date, the Company engaged in an interest rate hedging strategy in which an interest rate swap was associated with a specific interest bearing liability, UnionBanCal Corporation's Trust Notes, in order to convert the liability from a fixed rate to a floating rate instrument. This strategy mitigated the changes in fair value of the hedged liability caused by changes in the designated benchmark interest rate, U.S. dollar LIBOR.

The fair value hedging transaction was structured at inception so that the notional amount of the swap matched an associated principal amount of the Trust Notes. The interest payment dates, the expiration date, and the embedded call option of the swap matched those of the Trust Notes. The ineffectiveness on the fair

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 18—Derivative Instruments (Continued)

value hedges in 2004 was a net gain of \$1.6 million, realized upon the termination of the swap on February 19, 2004, compared to a net gain of less than \$0.1 million in 2003.

Hedging Strategy for Medium-Term Notes

The Company engages in an interest rate hedging strategy in which an interest rate swap is associated with a specified interest bearing liability, UnionBanCal Corporation's five-year, medium-term debt issuance, in order to convert the liability from a fixed rate to a floating rate instrument. This strategy mitigates the changes in fair value of the hedged liability caused by changes in the designated benchmark interest rate, U.S. dollar LIBOR.

The fair value hedging transaction for the medium-term notes was structured at inception to mirror all of the provisions of the medium-term notes, which allows the Company to assume that no ineffectiveness exists.

Hedging Strategy for Subordinated Debt

The Company engages in an interest rate hedging strategy in which an interest rate swap is associated with a specified interest bearing liability, UnionBanCal Corporation's ten-year, subordinated debt issuance, in order to convert the liability from a fixed rate to a floating rate instrument. This strategy mitigates the changes in fair value of the hedged liability caused by changes in the designated benchmark interest rate, U.S. dollar LIBOR.

The fair value hedging transaction for the subordinated debt was structured at inception to mirror all of the provisions of the subordinated debt, which allows the Company to assume that no ineffectiveness exists.

Other

The Company uses To-Be-Announced (TBA) contracts to fix the price and yield of anticipated purchases or sales of mortgage-backed securities that will be delivered at an agreed upon date. This strategy hedges the risk of variability in the cash flows to be paid or received upon settlement of the TBA contract.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 18—Derivative Instruments (Continued)

The following table reflects summary information on the Company's derivative contracts used to hedge or modify the Company's risk as of December 31, 2003 and 2004.

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2003				December 31, 2004			
	Unamortized Premiums	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value	Unamortized Premiums	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
<i>Held for Asset and Liability Management Purposes</i>								
Fair Value Hedges and Hedged Items:								
Swap Contract Indexed to S&P 500:								
Pay fixed/receive variable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (446)	\$ 1,650
MarketPath certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	—	446	—	446
Interest rate swap contracts:								
Pay variable/receive fixed	—	1,538	—	1,538	—	—	—	—
Trust notes	—	—	(3,115)	(3,115)	—	—	—	—
Medium-term debt interest rate swap	—	14,605	—	14,605	—	7,186	—	7,186
Medium-term note	—	—	(14,605)	(14,605)	—	—	(7,186)	(7,186)
Subordinated debt interest rate swap	—	7,540	—	7,540	—	10,374	—	10,374
Subordinated debt	—	—	(7,540)	(7,540)	—	—	(10,374)	(10,374)
Cash Flow Hedges:								
Interest rate option contracts:								
Caps purchased	2,436	—	(1,867)	569	6,717	4,380	—	11,097
Caps written	—	—	(195)	(195)	—	—	(2,182)	(2,182)
Floors purchased	2,624	6,770	—	9,394	3,321	—	(1,755)	1,566
Interest rate swap contracts:								
Pay variable/receive fixed	—	68,958	—	68,958	—	15,212	(13,280)	1,932
		99,411				37,598		
Effect of master netting agreements		(55,362)				(14,437)		
Total credit exposure		<u>\$ 44,049</u>				<u>\$ 23,161</u>		

Note 19—Restrictions On Cash And Due From Banks, Securities, Loans And Dividends

Federal Reserve Board regulations require the Bank to maintain reserve balances based on the types and amounts of deposits received. Average reserve balances were approximately \$202 million and \$148 million for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

As of December 31, 2003 and 2004, securities carried at \$2.6 billion and \$2.8 billion and loans of \$9.6 billion and \$10.7 billion, respectively, were pledged as collateral for borrowings, to secure public and trust department deposits, and for repurchase agreements as required by contract or law.

The Federal Reserve Act restricts the amount and the terms of both credit and non-credit transactions between a bank and its non-bank affiliates. Such transactions may not exceed 10 percent of the bank's capital and surplus (which for this purpose represents Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital, as calculated under the risk-based

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 19—Restrictions On Cash And Due From Banks, Securities, Loans And Dividends (Continued)

capital guidelines, plus the balance of the allowance for loan losses excluded from Tier 2 capital) with any single non-bank affiliate and 20 percent of the bank's capital and surplus with all its non-bank affiliates. Transactions that are extensions of credit may require collateral to be held to provide added security to the bank. See Note 20 of these consolidated financial statements for further discussion of risk-based capital. At December 31, 2004, \$51.6 million remained outstanding on ten Bankers Commercial Corporation notes payable to the Bank. The respective notes were fully collateralized with equipment leases pledged by Bankers Commercial Corporation.

The declaration of a dividend by the Bank to the Company is subject to the approval of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) if the total of all dividends declared in the current calendar year plus the preceding two years exceeds the Bank's total net income in the current calendar year plus the preceding two years. The payment of dividends is also limited by minimum capital requirements imposed on national banks by the OCC.

Note 20—Regulatory Capital Requirements

The Company and the Bank are subject to various regulatory capital requirements administered by the federal banking agencies. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory, and possibly additional discretionary, actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company and the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's and Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The capital amounts and the Bank's prompt corrective action classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. Prompt corrective action provisions are not applicable to bank holding companies such as the Company.

Quantitative measures established by regulation to ensure capital adequacy require the Company and the Bank to maintain minimum amounts and ratios (set forth in the table below) of total and Tier 1 capital (as defined in the regulations) to risk-weighted assets (as defined) and of Tier 1 capital (as defined) to quarterly average assets (as defined). Management believes, as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, that the Company and the Bank met all capital adequacy requirements to which they are subject.

On December 8, 2003, the Company issued \$400 million of subordinated notes, which qualify as Tier 2 capital. See Note 12 of these consolidated financial statements for a complete description of these notes.

As of December 31, 2003 and 2004, the most recent notification from the OCC categorized the Bank as "well-capitalized" under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. To be categorized as "well-capitalized," the Bank must maintain a minimum total risk-based capital ratio of 10 percent, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 6 percent, and a Tier 1 leverage ratio of 5 percent. There are no conditions or events since that notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category.

On February 19, 2004, the Company redeemed \$350 million of trust preferred securities, which qualified as Tier 1 capital. See Note 13 of these consolidated financial statements for a complete description of these securities.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 20—Regulatory Capital Requirements (Continued)

The Company's and the Bank's capital amounts and ratios are presented in the following tables:

(Dollars in thousands)	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Capital Ratios for the Company:				
As of December 31, 2003:				
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$4,684,073	14.14%	≥\$2,650,673	≥ 8.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	3,747,884	11.31	≥ 1,325,336	≥ 4.0
Tier 1 capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾ . .	3,747,884	9.03	≥ 1,660,273	≥ 4.0
As of December 31, 2004:				
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$4,785,992	12.17%	≥\$3,145,989	≥ 8.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	3,817,698	9.71	≥ 1,572,994	≥ 4.0
Tier 1 capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾ . .	3,817,698	8.09	≥ 1,886,747	≥ 4.0

⁽¹⁾ Excludes certain intangible assets.

(Dollars in thousands)	Actual		For Capital Adequacy Purposes		To Be Well-Capitalized Under Prompt Corrective Action Provisions	
	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio
Capital Ratios for the Bank:						
As of December 31, 2003:						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$3,863,138	11.88%	≥\$2,602,081	≥ 8.0%	≥\$3,252,602	≥10.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	3,395,519	10.44	≥ 1,301,041	≥ 4.0	≥ 1,951,561	≥ 6.0
Tier 1 capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾ . .	3,395,519	8.30	≥ 1,636,861	≥ 4.0	≥ 2,046,076	≥ 5.0
As of December 31, 2004:						
Total capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$4,091,494	10.57%	≥\$3,096,935	≥ 8.0%	≥\$3,871,168	≥10.0%
Tier 1 capital (to risk-weighted assets)	3,597,738	9.29	≥ 1,548,467	≥ 4.0	≥ 2,322,701	≥ 6.0
Tier 1 capital (to quarterly average assets) ⁽¹⁾ . .	3,597,738	7.72	≥ 1,863,550	≥ 4.0	≥ 2,329,438	≥ 5.0

⁽¹⁾ Excludes certain intangible assets.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 21—Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For all periods presented, there were no dividends on preferred stock. Diluted EPS is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding adjusted for common stock equivalents, which include stock options. The following table presents a reconciliation of basic and diluted EPS for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004:

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)	December 31,					
	2002		2003		2004	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Net income	\$527,903	\$527,903	\$587,139	\$587,139	\$732,534	\$732,534
Weighted average common shares outstanding	154,758	154,758	148,917	148,917	147,767	147,767
Additional shares due to: Assumed conversion of dilutive stock options	—	1,657	—	1,728	—	2,536
Adjusted weighted average common shares outstanding . . .	<u>154,758</u>	<u>156,415</u>	<u>148,917</u>	<u>150,645</u>	<u>147,767</u>	<u>150,303</u>
Net income per share . . .	<u>\$ 3.41</u>	<u>\$ 3.38</u>	<u>\$ 3.94</u>	<u>\$ 3.90</u>	<u>\$ 4.96</u>	<u>\$ 4.87</u>

Options to purchase 2,869,052 shares of common stock with the range from \$43.25 to \$48.51 per share were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted EPS in 2002. Options to purchase 170,721 shares of common stock with the range from \$47.14 to \$57.15 per share were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted EPS in 2003. Options to purchase 42,000 shares of common stock with the range from \$57.50 to \$59.74 per share were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted EPS in 2004. These options to purchase shares were not included in the computation of diluted EPS in each of the years 2002, 2003, and 2004 because they were anti-dilutive.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 22—Other Comprehensive Income

The following table presents the components of other comprehensive income and the related tax effect allocated to each component:

(Dollars in thousands)	Before Tax Amount	Tax Effect	Net of Tax
2002:			
Cash flow hedge activities:			
Unrealized net gains on hedges arising during the year	\$ 183,517	\$ (70,195)	\$ 113,322
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains on hedges included in net income . . .	(116,266)	44,472	(71,794)
Net change in unrealized gains on hedges	<u>67,251</u>	<u>(25,723)</u>	<u>41,528</u>
Securities available for sale:			
Unrealized holding gains arising during the year on securities available for sale	106,436	(40,712)	65,724
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains on securities available for sale included in net income	(2,502)	957	(1,545)
Net change in unrealized gains on securities available for sale	<u>103,934</u>	<u>(39,755)</u>	<u>64,179</u>
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2,520	(964)	1,556
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(165)	63	(102)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 173,540</u>	<u>\$ (66,379)</u>	<u>\$ 107,161</u>
2003:			
Cash flow hedge activities:			
Unrealized net gains on hedges arising during the year	\$ 41,982	\$ (16,058)	\$ 25,924
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains on hedges included in net income . . .	(140,091)	53,585	(86,506)
Net change in unrealized losses on hedges	<u>(98,109)</u>	<u>37,527</u>	<u>(60,582)</u>
Securities available for sale:			
Unrealized holding losses arising during the year on securities available for sale	(192,983)	73,816	(119,167)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains on securities available for sale included in net income	(9,309)	3,561	(5,748)
Net change in unrealized losses on securities available for sale	<u>(202,292)</u>	<u>77,377</u>	<u>(124,915)</u>
Foreign currency translation adjustments	577	(221)	356
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(4,390)	1,679	(2,711)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$(304,214)</u>	<u>\$ 116,362</u>	<u>\$(187,852)</u>
2004:			
Cash flow hedge activities:			
Unrealized net gains on hedges arising during the year	\$ 3,103	\$ (1,187)	\$ 1,916
Less: reclassification adjustment for net gains on hedges included in net income . . .	(71,697)	27,424	(44,273)
Net change in unrealized losses on hedges	<u>(68,594)</u>	<u>26,237</u>	<u>(42,357)</u>
Securities available for sale:			
Unrealized holding losses arising during the year on securities available for sale	(99,908)	38,215	(61,693)
Less: reclassification adjustment for net losses on securities available for sale included in net income	12,085	(4,623)	7,462
Net change in unrealized losses on securities available for sale	<u>(87,823)</u>	<u>33,592</u>	<u>(54,231)</u>
Foreign currency translation adjustments	3,924	(1,501)	2,423
Minimum pension liability adjustment	(4,703)	1,799	(2,904)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$(157,196)</u>	<u>\$ 60,127</u>	<u>\$ (97,069)</u>

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 22—Other Comprehensive Income (Continued)

The following table presents accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) balances:

(Dollars in thousands)	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Cash Flow Hedges	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Securites Available For Sale	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Minimum Pension Liability Adjustment	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance, December 31, 2001	\$ 62,840	\$ 83,271	\$(12,205)	\$ (973)	\$ 132,933
Change during the year	41,528	64,179	1,556	(102)	107,161
Balance, December 31, 2002	\$104,368	\$ 147,450	\$(10,649)	\$(1,075)	\$ 240,094
Change during the year	(60,582)	(124,915)	356	(2,711)	(187,852)
Balance, December 31, 2003	\$ 43,786	\$ 22,535	\$(10,293)	\$(3,786)	\$ 52,242
Change during the year	(42,357)	(54,231)	2,423	(2,904)	(97,069)
Balance, December 31, 2004	<u>\$ 1,429</u>	<u>\$ (31,696)</u>	<u>\$ (7,870)</u>	<u>\$ (6,690)</u>	<u>\$ (44,827)</u>

Note 23—Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

The following table summarizes the Company's significant commitments:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Commitments to extend credit	\$13,475,513	\$16,500,152
Standby letters of credit	2,748,612	2,993,502
Commercial letters of credit	195,915	250,405
Commitments to fund principal investments	56,005	69,490

Commitments to extend credit are legally binding agreements to lend to a customer provided there are no violations of any condition established in the contract. Commitments have fixed expiration dates or other termination clauses and may require maintenance of compensatory balances. Since many of the commitments to extend credit may expire without being drawn upon, the total commitment amounts do not necessarily represent future cash-flow requirements.

Standby and commercial letters of credit are conditional commitments issued to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Standby letters of credit generally are contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform according to the terms of the underlying contract with the third party, while commercial letters of credit are issued specifically to facilitate foreign or domestic trade transactions. The majority of these types of commitments have terms of one year or less. At December 31, 2004, the carrying value of the Company's standby and commercial letters of credit, which is included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet, totaled \$5.7 million.

The credit risk involved in issuing loan commitments and standby and commercial letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loans to customers and is represented by the contractual

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 23—Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees (Continued)

amount of these instruments. Collateral may be obtained based on management's credit assessment of the customer.

Principal investments include direct investments in private and public companies and indirect investments in private equity funds. The Company issues commitments to provide equity and mezzanine capital financing to private and public companies through either direct investments in specific companies or through investment funds and partnerships. The timing of future cash requirements to fund such commitments is generally dependent on the investment cycle. This cycle, the period over which privately-held companies are funded by private equity investors and ultimately sold, merged, or taken public through an initial offering, can vary based on overall market conditions as well as the nature and type of industry in which the companies operate.

The Company has contingent consideration agreements that guarantee additional payments to acquired insurance agencies' stockholders based on the agencies' future performance in excess of established revenue and/or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) thresholds. If the insurance agencies' future performance exceeds these thresholds during a three-year period, the Company will be liable to make payments to former stockholders. As of December 31, 2004, the Company has a maximum exposure of \$7.2 million for these agreements, which expire December 2006.

The Company is fund manager for limited liability corporations issuing low-income housing investments. Low-income housing investments provide tax benefits to investors in the form of tax deductions from operating losses and tax credits. To facilitate the sale of these investments, the Company guarantees the timely completion of projects and delivery of tax benefits throughout the investment term. Guarantees may include a minimum rate of return, the availability of tax credits, and operating deficit thresholds over a ten-year average period. Additionally, the Company receives project completion and tax credit guarantees from the limited liability corporations issuing the investments that reduce the Company's ultimate exposure to loss. As of December 31, 2004, the Company's maximum exposure to loss under these guarantees is limited to a return of investor's capital and minimum investment yield, or \$141.4 million. The Company maintains a reserve of \$5.9 million for these guarantees.

The Company has rental commitments under long-term operating lease agreements. For detail of these commitments see Note 5 of these consolidated financial statements.

The Company conducts securities lending transactions for institutional customers as a fully disclosed agent. At times, securities lending indemnifications are issued to guarantee that a security lending customer will be made whole in the event the borrower does not return the security subject to the lending agreement and collateral held is insufficient to cover the market value of the security. All lending transactions are collateralized, primarily by cash. The amount of securities lent with indemnification was \$1.2 billion and \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The market value of the associated collateral was \$1.3 billion and \$2.0 billion at December 31, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

The Company is subject to various pending and threatened legal actions that arise in the normal course of business. The Company maintains reserves for losses from legal actions that are both probable and estimable. In the opinion of management, the disposition of claims currently pending will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 24—Transactions With Affiliates

The Company had, and expects to have in the future, banking transactions and other transactions in the ordinary course of business with BTM and with its affiliates. During 2002, 2003 and 2004, such transactions included, but were not limited to, participation, servicing and remarketing of loans and leases, purchase and sale of acceptances, interest rate derivatives and foreign exchange transactions, funds transfers, custodianships, electronic data processing, investment advice and management, customer referrals, facility leases, and trust services. In the opinion of management, such transactions were made at rates, terms, and conditions prevailing in the market and do not involve more than the normal risk of collectibility or present other unfavorable features. In addition, some compensation for services rendered to the Company is paid to the expatriate officers from BTM, and reimbursed by the Company to BTM under a service agreement. On December 10, 2004, the Company purchased corporate trust assets of BTM Trust Company for \$1.8 million.

The Company has guarantees that obligate it to perform if its affiliates are unable to discharge their obligations. These obligations include guarantees of commercial paper obligations and leveraged lease transactions. The guarantee issued by the Bank for an affiliate's commercial paper program is done in order to facilitate their sale. As of December 31, 2004, the Bank had a maximum exposure to loss under the commercial paper program guarantee of \$825.3 million. The Bank's guarantee has an average term of less than one year and is fully collateralized by a pledged deposit. The Company guarantees its subsidiaries' leveraged lease transactions with terms ranging from fifteen to thirty years. Following the original funding of these leveraged lease transactions, the Company has no material obligation to be satisfied. As of December 31, 2004, the Company had no exposure to loss for these agreements.

Note 25—Business Segments

The Company is organized based on the products and services that it offers and operates in four principal areas:

- The Community Banking and Investment Services Group offers a range of banking services, primarily to individuals and small businesses, delivered generally through a tri-state network of branches and ATM's. These services include commercial loans, mortgages, home equity lines of credit, consumer loans, deposit services and cash management as well as fiduciary, private banking, investment and asset management services for individuals and institutions, and risk management and insurance products for businesses and individuals. At December 31, 2003 and 2004, this Group had \$226.6 million and \$327.8 million, respectively, of goodwill assigned to its businesses.
- The Commercial Financial Services Group provides credit and cash management services to large corporate and middle-market companies. Services include commercial and project loans, real estate financing, asset-based financing, trade finance and letters of credit, lease financing, customized cash management services and selected capital markets products. At December 31, 2003, this Group had no goodwill assigned to its businesses compared to \$123.2 million of goodwill assigned to its businesses at December 31, 2004.
- The International Banking Group primarily provides correspondent banking and trade-finance products and services to financial institutions. The group's revenue predominately relates to foreign customers.
- The Global Markets Group manages the Company's wholesale funding needs, securities portfolio, and interest rate and liquidity risks. The group also offers a broad range of risk management and trading products to institutional and business clients of the Company through the businesses described above.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 25—Business Segments (Continued)

The information, set forth in the table on the following page, reflects selected income statement and balance sheet items by business unit. The information presented does not necessarily represent the business units' financial condition and results of operations were they independent entities. Unlike financial accounting, there is no authoritative body of guidance for management accounting equivalent to US GAAP. Consequently, reported results are not necessarily comparable with those presented by other companies. Included in the table within total assets are the amounts of goodwill for each reporting unit as of December 31, 2003 and 2004.

The information in this table is derived from the internal management reporting system used by management to measure the performance of the business segments and the Company overall. The management reporting system assigns balance sheet and income statement items to each business segment based on internal management accounting policies. Net interest income is determined by the Company's internal funds transfer pricing system, which assigns a cost of funds or a credit for funds to assets or liabilities based on their type, maturity or repricing characteristics. Noninterest income and expense directly attributable to a business segment are assigned to that business. Certain indirect costs, such as operations and technology expense, are allocated to the segments based on studies of billable unit costs for product or data processing. Other indirect costs, such as corporate overhead, are allocated to the business segments based on a predetermined percentage of usage. Under the Company's risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) methodology, credit expense is charged to business segments based upon expected losses arising from credit risk. In addition, the attribution of economic capital is related to unexpected losses arising from credit, market and operational risks.

"Other" is comprised of certain parent company non-bank subsidiaries, the elimination of the fully taxable-equivalent basis amount, the amount of the provision for loan losses over/(under) the RAROC expected loss for the period, the earnings associated with the unallocated equity capital and allowances for credit losses, and the residual costs of support groups. In addition, it includes the Pacific Rim Corporate Group, which offers financial products to Japanese-owned subsidiaries located in the US. On an individual basis, none of the items in "Other" are significant to the Company's business.

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 25—Business Segments (Continued)

The business units' results for the prior periods have been restated to reflect changes in the transfer pricing methodology and any reorganization changes that may have occurred.

	Community Banking and Investment Services Group			Commercial Financial Services Group			International Banking Group		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Results of operations (dollars in thousands):									
Net interest income	\$ 682,431	\$ 680,834	\$ 784,429	\$731,042	\$ 727,255	\$ 800,121	\$ 35,113	\$ 33,932	\$ 35,398
Noninterest income	379,023	433,784	502,363	207,852	253,596	290,647	68,049	80,903	78,732
Total revenue	1,061,454	1,114,618	1,286,792	938,894	980,851	1,090,768	103,162	114,835	114,130
Noninterest expense	721,032	818,424	947,875	382,736	411,598	431,941	63,173	61,514	67,112
Credit expense	33,628	31,718	33,126	190,401	159,026	107,313	1,904	2,104	2,284
Income before income tax expense	306,794	264,476	305,791	365,757	410,227	551,514	38,085	51,217	44,734
Income tax expense	117,349	101,162	116,965	120,733	131,290	183,672	14,567	19,591	17,111
Net income (loss)	\$ 189,445	\$ 163,314	\$ 188,826	\$245,024	\$ 278,937	\$ 367,842	\$ 23,518	\$ 31,626	\$ 27,623
Total assets (dollars in millions)	\$ 11,973	\$ 12,955	\$ 15,553	\$ 15,919	\$ 14,368	\$ 17,669	\$ 1,985	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,060

	Global Markets Group			Other			UnionBanCal Corporation		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Results of operations (dollars in thousands):									
Net interest income	\$ 39,802	\$ 70,757	\$ (89,432)	\$ 73,581	\$ 56,288	\$ 114,707	\$1,561,969	\$1,569,066	\$1,645,223
Noninterest income	10,104	7,674	(7,465)	20,247	18,296	125,028	685,275	794,253	989,305
Total revenue	49,906	78,431	(96,897)	93,828	74,584	239,735	2,247,244	2,363,319	2,634,528
Noninterest expense	16,000	16,261	21,224	114,024	100,556	56,030	1,296,965	1,408,353	1,524,182
Credit expense (income)	200	200	335	(51,133)	(118,048)	(178,058)	175,000	75,000	(35,000)
Income (loss) before income tax expense (benefit)	33,706	61,970	(118,456)	30,937	92,076	361,763	775,279	879,966	1,145,346
Income tax expense (benefit)	12,893	23,703	(45,310)	(18,166)	17,081	140,374	247,376	292,827	412,812
Net income (loss)	\$ 20,813	\$ 38,267	\$ (73,146)	\$ 49,103	\$ 74,995	\$ 221,389	\$ 527,903	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534
Total assets (dollars in millions)	\$ 9,086	\$ 11,704	\$ 11,909	\$ 1,207	\$ 1,402	\$ 907	\$ 40,170	\$ 42,498	\$ 48,098

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 26—Condensed UnionBanCal Corporation Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Condensed Balance Sheets

(Dollars in thousands)	December 31,	
	2003	2004
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 764,534	\$ 271,267
Investment in and advances to subsidiaries	4,167,034	4,896,497
Loans	833	—
Other assets	44,273	22,733
Total assets	\$4,976,674	\$5,190,497
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Other liabilities	\$ 51,810	\$ 66,350
Medium and long-term debt	820,488	816,113
Junior subordinated debt payable to subsidiary grantor trust	363,940	15,790
Total liabilities	1,236,238	898,253
Stockholders' equity	3,740,436	4,292,244
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$4,976,674	\$5,190,497

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 26—Condensed UnionBanCal Corporation Unconsolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Condensed Statements of Income

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Income:			
Dividends from bank subsidiary	\$486,300	\$497,600	\$216,500
Dividends from nonbank subsidiaries	24,399	25,017	—
Interest income on advances to subsidiaries and deposits in bank	11,909	8,108	9,037
Other income	188	223	1,145
Total income	<u>522,796</u>	<u>530,948</u>	<u>226,682</u>
Expense:			
Interest expense	27,443	23,392	20,148
Other expense, net	620	5,188	(84)
Total expense	<u>28,063</u>	<u>28,580</u>	<u>20,064</u>
Income before income taxes and equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	494,733	502,368	206,618
(Provision for) recovery of prior loan losses	(1)	14	7
Income tax benefit	(6,108)	(7,740)	(2,883)
Income before equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	500,840	510,122	209,508
Equity in undistributed net income (loss) of subsidiaries:			
Bank subsidiary	61,164	104,552	485,247
Nonbank subsidiaries	(34,101)	(27,535)	37,779
Net Income	<u>\$527,903</u>	<u>\$587,139</u>	<u>\$732,534</u>

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 26—Condensed UnionBanCal Corporation Unconsolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows

(Dollars in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 527,903	\$ 587,139	\$ 732,534
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed net income of subsidiaries	(27,063)	(77,017)	(523,026)
(Provision for) recovery of prior loan losses	1	(14)	(7)
Other, net	11,412	(4,969)	27,847
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>512,253</u>	<u>505,139</u>	<u>237,348</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Advances to subsidiaries	(23,733)	(64,950)	(71,910)
Repayment of advances to subsidiaries	29,460	12,155	29,698
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>5,727</u>	<u>(52,795)</u>	<u>(42,212)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Net decrease in short term borrowings	(579)	(98,507)	—
Proceeds from issuance of medium-term debt	—	398,548	—
Repayment of junior subordinated debt	—	—	(360,825)
Payments of cash dividends	(164,440)	(175,795)	(197,198)
Repurchase of common stock	(385,960)	(357,686)	(210,689)
Stock options exercised	75,311	70,944	80,309
Other, net	—	(3,139)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(475,668)</u>	<u>(165,635)</u>	<u>(688,403)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and due from banks	42,312	286,709	(493,267)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	435,513	477,825	764,534
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 477,825</u>	<u>\$ 764,534</u>	<u>\$ 271,267</u>
Cash Paid During the Year for:			
Interest	\$ 27,665	\$ 22,132	\$ 23,244
Income taxes	5,901	32,047	130,985

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 (Continued)

Note 27—Summary of Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

Unaudited quarterly results are summarized as follows:

(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2003 Quarters Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Interest income	\$446,404	\$439,023	\$447,494	\$436,742
Interest expense	55,624	53,246	46,405	45,322
Net interest income	390,780	385,777	401,089	391,420
Provision for loan losses	30,000	25,000	20,000	—
Noninterest income	185,771	203,171	201,470	203,841
Noninterest expense	342,600	351,004	348,861	365,888
Income before income taxes	203,951	212,944	233,698	229,373
Income tax expense	68,434	68,186	78,653	77,554
Net income	<u>\$135,517</u>	<u>\$144,758</u>	<u>\$155,045</u>	<u>\$151,819</u>
Net income per common share—basic	<u>\$ 0.90</u>	<u>\$ 0.96</u>	<u>\$ 1.04</u>	<u>\$ 1.04</u>
Net income per common share—diluted	<u>\$ 0.89</u>	<u>\$ 0.96</u>	<u>\$ 1.02</u>	<u>\$ 1.02</u>
Dividends per share ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.31</u>
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	2004 Quarters Ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Interest income	\$444,599	\$441,346	\$462,259	\$496,698
Interest expense	44,178	41,488	50,169	63,844
Net interest income	400,421	399,858	412,090	432,854
(Reversal of) provision for loan losses	(5,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Noninterest income	211,205	331,010	215,954	231,136
Noninterest expense	373,106	376,402	372,391	402,283
Income before income taxes	243,520	364,466	265,653	271,707
Income tax expense	86,033	133,369	102,215	91,195
Net income	<u>\$157,487</u>	<u>\$231,097</u>	<u>\$163,438</u>	<u>\$180,512</u>
Net income per common share—basic	<u>\$ 1.07</u>	<u>\$ 1.56</u>	<u>\$ 1.11</u>	<u>\$ 1.22</u>
Net income per common share—diluted	<u>\$ 1.05</u>	<u>\$ 1.54</u>	<u>\$ 1.09</u>	<u>\$ 1.19</u>
Dividends per share ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 0.31</u>	<u>\$ 0.36</u>	<u>\$ 0.36</u>	<u>\$ 0.36</u>

⁽¹⁾ Dividends per share reflect dividends declared on the Company's common stock outstanding as of the declaration date.

Note 28—Subsequent Events

On February 23, 2005, the Company purchased \$200 million of its common stock from its majority owner, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi Tokyo Financial Group, Inc. We repurchased 3,475,843 shares of common stock at a price of \$57.54.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of UnionBanCal Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of UnionBanCal Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of UnionBanCal Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 8, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP

San Francisco, California
March 8, 2005

UnionBanCal Corporation and Subsidiaries
Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of UnionBanCal Corporation is responsible for the preparation, integrity and fair presentation of its published financial statements and all other information presented in these consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) and, as such, include amounts based on informed judgments and estimates made by management.

Management is also responsible for ensuring compliance with the federal laws and regulations relating to safety and soundness.

We maintain a system of internal accounting controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP. Management recognizes that even a highly effective internal control system has inherent risks, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls, and that the effectiveness of an internal control system can change with circumstances. Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set out by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2004, the Company's internal control system over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised entirely of directors who are independent of our management. It includes an audit committee technical expert and members with banking or related financial management expertise and who are not large customers of Union Bank of California, N.A. The Audit Committee has access to outside counsel. The Audit Committee is responsible for selecting the independent auditors subject to ratification by the stockholders. It meets periodically with management, the independent auditors, and the internal auditors to provide a reasonable basis for concluding that the Audit Committee is carrying out its responsibilities. The Audit Committee is also responsible for performing an oversight role by reviewing and monitoring our financial, accounting, and auditing procedures in addition to reviewing our financial reports. The independent auditors and internal auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee, with or without the presence of management, to discuss the adequacy of internal controls for financial reporting and any other matters which they believe should be brought to the attention of the Audit Committee.

The Company's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and the Company's consolidated financial statements have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data, including minutes of all meetings of stockholders, the Board of Directors and committees of the Board. Management believes that all representations made to the independent auditors during their audit were valid and appropriate.

/s/ NORIMICHI KANARI

Norimichi Kanari
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ TAKASHI MORIMURA

Takashi Morimura
Vice Chairman of the Board

/s/ DAVID I. MATSON

David I. Matson
*Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer*

/s/ DAVID A. ANDERSON

David A. Anderson
Senior Vice President and Controller

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of UnionBanCal Corporation:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, that UnionBanCal Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Because management's assessment and our audit were conducted to meet the reporting requirements of Section 112 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act (FDICIA), management's assessment and our audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting included controls over the preparation of the schedules equivalent to the basic financial statements in accordance with the instructions for the Consolidated Financial Statements for Bank Holding Companies (Form FR Y-9C). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the criteria established in *Internal*

Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 of the Company and our report dated March 8, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
Deloitte & Touche LLP

San Francisco, California
March 8, 2005

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
* _____ Michael J. Gillfillan	Director
* _____ Richard C. Hartnack	Director
_____ Ronald L. Havner, Jr.	Director
* _____ Norimichi Kanari	Director
* _____ Mary S. Metz	Director
* _____ Shigemitsu Miki	Director
* _____ Takahiro Moriguchi	Director
* _____ Takashi Morimura	Director
* _____ J. Fernando Niebla	Director
* _____ Tetsuo Shimura	Director

*By: /s/ JOHN H. MCGUCKIN, JR.
 John H. McGuckin, Jr.
 Attorney-in-Fact

Dated: March 8, 2005

29th 16% 1 2
5th 14.8% 10 9th 16%

400 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94104
www.uboc.com

