SMBC

SMBC Group

SMBC GROUP FINANCIAL AND REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

2026

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

SUMITOMO MITSUI FINANCIAL GROUP

Business Operations of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group

1. Management of banking subsidiaries and other companies that can be treated as subsidiaries under the stipulations of Japan's Banking Act as well as the performance of ancillary functions

2. Functions that can be performed by bank holding companies under the stipulations of Japan's Banking Act

Business Operations of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

1. Deposit operations

(1) Deposits

We handle current account deposits, ordinary deposits, notice deposits, time deposits, special deposits, tax payment reserve deposits, non-resident yen deposits, foreign currency deposits, etc.

(2) Negotiable certificates of deposit

We handle negotiable certificates of deposit.

2. Loan operations

(1) Loans

We handle bill loans, loan agreements, overdrafts, etc.

(2) Discounting of bills

We handle the discounting of bankers' acceptances, commercial bills, and documentary bills.

3. Trading securities

We conduct trading of public bonds such as Japanese government bonds.

4. Securities investment operations

For the purpose of reserve funds for deposit payments and fund management, we invest in Japanese government bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds, equities, and other securities.

5. Domestic exchange operations

We handle remittances, collections, etc.

6. Foreign exchange operations

We conduct various operations related to foreign exchange, including export, import, and foreign remittances.

7. Corporate bond administration and registration operations

We conduct corporate bond subscription and management services, trustee services relating to collateral for secured corporate bonds, and registration services.

8. Trust operations

We conduct trust business such as accepting monetary claims in relation to asset securitization business, as well as trust agency business.

9. Principal ancillary services

(1) Debt guarantees (acceptances)

(2) Lending of securities

(3) Underwriting and over-the-counter sales operations for public bonds

(4) Handling of commercial paper, etc.

(5) Trustee services for solicitation and management of public bonds

(6) Agency operations (agency loan operations for Japan Finance Corporation, etc.)

(7) Cash custody services, etc. (designated financial institution services for local governments, agency services for the Bank of Japan, etc., and receipt of paid-in capital for shares and dividend payment services, etc.)

(8) Custody and safe deposit box services

(9) Currency exchange operations

(10) Derivative transactions such as interest rates, currencies, and commodities

(11) Over-the-counter sales operations of beneficiary certificates of investment trusts

(12) Financial instruments intermediary services

(13) Insurance solicitation operations

(14) Defined contribution plan administrator

Business Operations of SMBC Trust Bank (including trust operations)

SMBC Trust Bank is advancing various initiatives to contribute to our customers and society by providing comprehensive and innovative solutions that integrate three key functions: trust, real estate, and foreign currency.

1. Banking

(1) Deposit operations

- Acceptance of deposits and time deposits (including acceptance of foreign currency deposits and structured deposits)

(2) Loan operations

- Lending of funds (including foreign currency-denominated loans)

(3) Domestic exchange operations

- Various domestic exchange operations such as transfers and remittances

(4) Foreign exchange operations

- Various operations related to foreign exchange, such as transfers, remittances, and buying and selling of foreign exchange, etc.

(5) Other

- GLOBAL PASS® (Multi Currencies Visa Debit with Cash Card)
- Supports 18 currencies, including Japanese yen. A Visa debit integrated cash card that allows you to use the foreign currencies in your account without currency conversion

2. Trust operations

(1) Trusts for asset building and asset management

- Provision of asset management solutions
- Discretionary commingled money trust, Discretionary portfolio management (DPM), etc.

(2) Trusts for asset succession and business succession

- Supporting smooth succession of assets and businesses
- Living trust / Successive beneficiary trust, etc.

(3) Trusts for asset administration and protection, and for asset acquisition and disposal

- Management of customers' assets: securities administration trust, art trust, etc.
- Supporting asset acquisition and disposal: securities acquisition/disposal trusts, real estate administration and disposal trust, etc.

(4) Trusts for corporate financing and other trusts

- Supporting financing by utilizing customers' assets
- Monetary claims trusts and specified beneficiary certificate issuing trust (real estate STO*), etc.

* STO: Security Token Offering

3. Real estate operations (concurrent business)

(1) Real estate brokerage

- Providing appropriate support in response to customers' needs to sell and purchase their real estate

(2) Real estate consulting

- Consulting services on corporate real estate (CRE) strategy planning and others for companies with real estate assets

(3) Real estate asset management

- Providing investment advisory services at all stages, from property purchase and management during the holding period to final sale

(4) Real estate appraisal

- Providing appraisal and valuation services in response to customers' needs to assess the value of their real estate

4. Stock transfer agency business (concurrent business)

We provide services as a "shareholder registry administrator" under the Companies Act, as well as various consulting services for compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, etc.

5. Registered financial institution business

(1) Financial instruments intermediary services

(2) Sale and purchase of beneficial interests in real estate trusts, etc.

(3) Handling of public offering or private placement of beneficiary certificates of mutual funds

(4) Administration of securities, etc.

6. Bank agency services

SMBC Trust Bank provides bank agency services with SMBC as its principal bank.

SMBC provides bank agency services with SMBC Trust Bank as its principal bank.

7. Trust contract agency services

SMBC Trust Bank provides trust contract agency services with SMBC and SMBC Nikko Securities as trust contract agents.

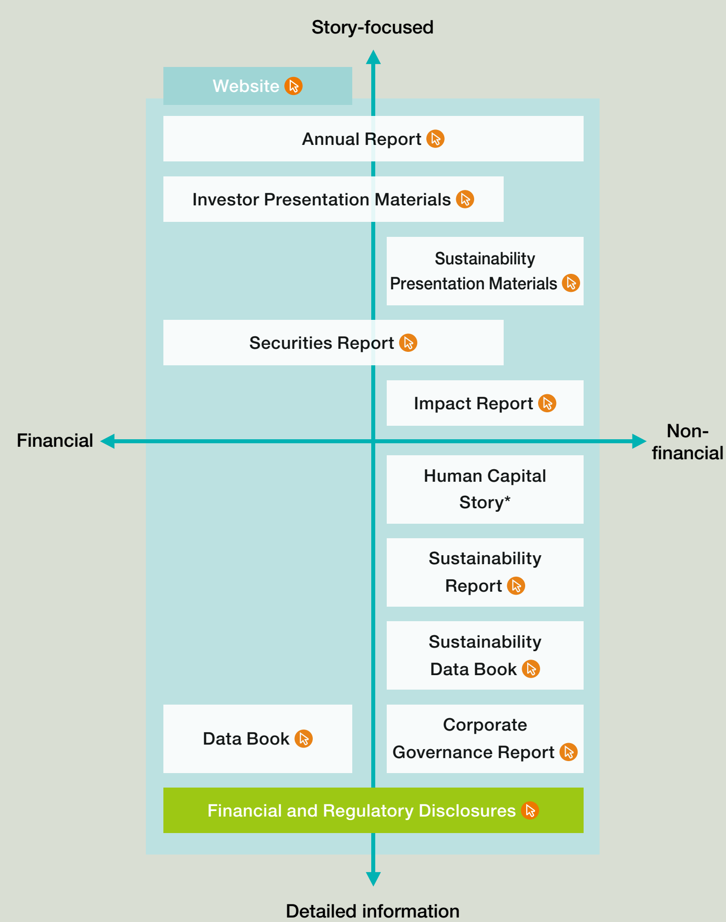
8. Concurrent business agency services

SMBC Trust Bank provides concurrent business agency services with SMBC as its principal bank.

CONTENTS

SMBC Group Information Disclosure

Various reports are available on our website for your reference.



* "Human Capital Story" is scheduled to be disclosed in fall FY2026.

This document contains "forward-looking statements" (as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. ("the Company") and its management with respect to the Company's future financial condition and results of operations. This document also contains "sustainability statements" related to the sustainability activities of the Company concerning the environmental, social, and governance matters.

In many cases but not all, these statements contain words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "plan," "probability," "risk," "project," "should," "seek," "target," "will" and similar expressions. Such statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ from those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements or sustainability statements contained or deemed to be contained herein. The risks and uncertainties which may affect future performance or results include: deterioration of Japanese and global economic conditions and financial markets; declines in the value of the Company's securities portfolio; incurrence of significant credit-related costs; the Company's ability to successfully implement its business strategy through its subsidiaries, affiliates and alliance partners; and exposure to new risks as the Company expands the scope of its business. Given these and other risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or sustainability statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements or sustainability statements. The sustainability initiatives described in the "sustainability statements" are undertaken in accordance with policies and practices independently determined by the Company, with the aim of supporting and addressing its risk management and other financing and investment objectives. Each decision will be made subject to local legal requirements.

Please refer to the Company's most recent disclosure documents such as its annual report on Form 20-F and other documents submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as its earnings press releases, for a more detailed description of the risks and uncertainties that may affect its financial conditions, its operating results, and investors' decisions.

Scope of Report

Period: FY2025 (April 2025 to March 2026)

Some information from April 2026 onward is also included.

Organizations covered:

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its subsidiaries and affiliates

Published:

August 2026

Contact information

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc., Public Relations Dept.

1-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0005, Japan

TEL (03) 4333-2156

Group Companies (as of the end of March 2026)

SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI FINANCIAL GROUP

www.smfg.co.jp/english/

The companies of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group primarily conduct commercial banking through the following financial services: leasing, securities, consumer finance, system development data processing, and asset management.

Business Mission

- We grow and prosper together with our customers, by providing services of greater value to them.
- We aim to maximize our shareholders' value through the continuous growth of our business.
- We create a work environment that encourages diligent and highly motivated employees.
- We contribute to a sustainable society by solving social issues.

Company name:
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

Business description:
1. Management of banking subsidiaries and other companies that can be treated as subsidiaries under the stipulations of Japan's Banking Act as well as the performance of ancillary functions
2. Functions that can be performed by bank holding companies under the stipulations of Japan's Banking Act

Establishment: December 2, 2002

Head office:
1-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

Chairman of the Board: Makoto Takashima

President: Toru Nakashima

Capital: 2,346.8 billion yen

Stock exchange listings:
Tokyo Stock Exchange (Prime Market),
Nagoya Stock Exchange (Premier Market)
Notes:
American Depositary Receipts (ADR) are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Credit Ratings (as of the end of June 2026)

	Long-term	Short-term
Moody's	A1	P-1
Standard & Poor's	A–	—
Fitch	A–	F1
R&I	AA–	—
JCR	AA	—

Financial Information (Consolidated) (Billions of yen)

	2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Ordinary income	6,142.1	9,353.5	10,174.8	10,790.8
Ordinary profit	1,160.9	1,466.1	1,719.4	2,303.3
Profit attributable to owners of parent	805.8	962.9	1,177.9	1,582.9
Net assets	12,791.1	14,799.9	14,841.5	15,933.1
Total assets	270,428.5	295,236.7	306,282.0	328,511.1

Note: All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.

SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI BANKING CORPORATION

www.smbc.co.jp/global/index.html

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ("SMBC") was established in April 2001 through the merger of the two leading banks of The Sakura Bank, Limited and The Sumitomo Bank, Limited. In December 2002, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group was established as a bank holding company through a share transfer, and we became its wholly owned subsidiary. In March 2003, we merged with The Wakashio Bank, Ltd.

SMBC's competitive advantages include its solid and extensive client base, the expeditious implementation of strategies, and also the service providing capability of its predominant Group companies. Under the management of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, SMBC will unite with other SMBC Group companies in an effort to provide highly sophisticated and comprehensive financial services to clients.

Company name:
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Business profile: Banking business

Establishment: June 6, 1996

Head office:
1-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

President: Akihiro Fukutome

Number of employees:
28,030 (number of persons employed)

Number of branches and other business locations:

Domestic 1,875 locations
(542 Branches (including 52 branches specializing in incoming transfers), 439 sub-branches, 2 bank agents, 892 unmanned outlets)

Overseas 44 locations
(20 Branches, 20 sub-branches, 4 representative offices)

* The number of domestic branches excludes ATMs located at retail convenience stores.
The number of overseas branches excludes branches that are closing and locally incorporated companies overseas.

Credit Ratings (as of the end of June 2026)

	Long-term	Short-term
Moody's	A1	P-1
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1
Fitch	A	F1
R&I	AA	a-1+
JCR	AA	J-1+

Financial Information (Consolidated) (Billions of yen)

	2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Ordinary income	4,991.9	7,754.3	8,448.8	9,002.7
Ordinary profit	1,125.9	1,356.5	1,735.8	2,049.3
Profit attributable to owners of parent	807.0	901.9	1,236.3	1,397.1
Net assets	9,735.5	11,494.2	11,410.1	12,238.5
Total assets	252,567.5	272,298.2	281,800.7	302,866.3

Note: All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.

SMBC SMBC TRUST BANK

www.smbctb.co.jp/en

SMBC Trust Bank started in 2013, with Societe Generale Private Banking (Japan) Ltd. as its predecessor. Then, in 2015, by incorporating the retail banking business of Citibank Japan, we have been providing a wide range of solutions utilizing three functions—PRESTIA brand "foreign currency," in addition to our traditional "trust" and "real estate" functions.

As the only trust bank in the SMBC Group, we have defined a new vision looking 10 years ahead as "Best 'Trust' Bank connecting customers and society with a leading edge in trust, real estate and foreign currency," and from FY2026 we launched a new medium-term management plan with the slogan "Power of 'Trust' - Toward a New Dimension." The word "Trust" embodies both our trust banking expertise and the trust we aim to earn from our customers and society. We will continue striving to be a proud company trusted by all stakeholders.

Company name: SMBC Trust Bank Ltd.

Business profile:
Banking business, trust business

Establishment: February 25, 1986

Head office:
1-3-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

President and CEO: Kotaro Hagiwara

Number of employees: 1,679

Number of branches and other business locations:

Domestic 26 locations

Financial Information (Billions of yen)

	2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Ordinary income	86.1	122.7	124.7	133.2
Ordinary profit	23.3	33.0	29.6	35.6
Net income	17.0	25.7	22.2	26.4
Total assets	4,125.1	4,485.3	4,582.2	5,478.9

Note: All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.

SMFL Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing

www.smfl.co.jp/english/

Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing began its financial business centered on leasing in 1963. By leveraging expertise in goods built up over more than 60 years, along with the strong customer base and network of the SMBC Group and Sumitomo Corporation, we provide a wide range of high value-added services that contribute to solving customers' management challenges and social issues.

Based on the "knowledge on products" accumulated over many years, we will refine our unique approach of "finance × business × Digital Transformation" and aim to create new value together with society. As a business company with broad financial and DX capabilities, we will continue growing together with our customers and society.

Company name:
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited

Business profile: Leasing operations

Establishment: February 4, 1963

Head office:
[Tokyo Head Office]
1-3-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
[Osaka Head Office]
3-10-19, Minami-Senba, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka

Representative: Tetsuro Imaeda

Number of employees: 4,621

Number of branches and other business locations:
Domestic: 27 locations
Overseas: 10 countries

Credit Ratings (as of the end of June 2026)

	Long-term	Short-term
Standard & Poor's	A–	—
R&I	AA	a-1+
JCR	AA	J-1+

Financial Information (Consolidated) (Billions of yen)

	2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Contract volume executed	3,143.1	2,446.7	2,301.6	2,567.7
Operating revenue	2,159.3	2,267.4	2,209.1	2,605.7
Operating profit	133.1	157.3	171.4	207.9
Ordinary profit	136.5	149.6	165.8	189.5
Profit attributable to owners of parent	50.4	129.7	133.9	120.0
Total assets	9,245.6	9,696.0	10,136.4	10,894.1

Notes: 1. All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.
2. Consolidated subsidiaries include SMBC Aviation Capital Limited, etc.

SMBC NIKKO

www.smbcnikko.co.jp/en

Ever since our foundation in 1918 as Kawashimaya Shoten, SMBC Nikko Securities Inc. has over the past 100 years been supported by many clients and we have grown together with our clients. Since October 2009, when we joined Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, we have been redoubling our efforts to further improve our ability to assist our clients, both individual and corporate clients, and to enhance our capabilities as an integrated securities company.

Together with our customers, we aim to become a company that earns the highest trust, under the brand slogan "Share the Future" We will continue to pursue the best interests of our customers as financial professionals, providing highly innovative financial services.

Company name: SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.
Business profile: Securities business
Establishment: June 15, 2009
Head office:
3-3-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
President and CEO: Shuji Yoshioka
Number of employees: 8,776
Number of domestic sales locations: 102 branches

Credit Ratings (as of the end of June 2026)

	Long-term	Short-term
Moody's	A1	P-1
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1
R&I	AA	a-1+
JCR	AA	—

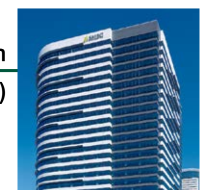
Financial Information (Billions of yen)

	2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Operating revenue	262.8	403.3	495.3	551.8
Operating profit	(42.0)	24.6	48.1	75.5
Ordinary profit	(38.3)	36.1	52.0	77.5
Net income	(32.3)	26.8	76.7	88.9
Total assets	14,993.2	19,739.5	21,000.7	21,663.1

Note: All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.

SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI CARD

www.smbc-card.com (Japanese only)



Since its start in 1967, Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company has led Japan's credit card industry as Japan's Visa card pioneer and as a comprehensive payment operator at the forefront of cashless payments.

In October 2024, SMBC Consumer Finance Co., Ltd. became a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company. As a core operator of the SMBC Group's payment finance business, we will further strengthen integrated group management and provide enhanced services.

By offering products and services that leverage the strengths of our business foundation, know-how, and creditworthiness as a top player in the industry, we will integrate our credit card business, consumer finance business, and transaction business to become "The most innovative cashless company."

Company name:
Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited
Business profile: Credit card operations, etc.
Establishment: December 26, 1967
Head office:
[Tokyo Head Office]
2-2-31, Toyosu, Koto-ku, Tokyo
[Osaka Head Office]
4-5-15, Imabashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
President and CEO:
Takeya Sasaki (appointed effective June 30, 2026)
Number of employees: 5,200

Credit Ratings (as of the end of June 2026)

	Long-term	Short-term
R&I	AA	a-1+

Financial Information (Billions of yen)

		2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Revenue from credit		30,183.4	34,753.4	38,974.3	41,948.3
Operating revenue		817.6	901.6	968.0	1,034.7
Operating profit		110.1	115.8	(14.3)	136.8
Ordinary profit		92.5	57.5	(78.6)	136.5
Net income		65.9	21.1	(64.3)	105.7
Total assets	Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company	3,400.1	4,401.3	6,923.0	7,548.3
	Former SMBC Finance Service	2,062.7	2,161.9	—	—
	SMBC Consumer Finance	1,917.1	1,627.4	1,602.7	1,728.7
Number of cardholders (in tens of thousands)		3,316	3,615	3,972	4,335

Notes: 1. All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.
2. In light of the integrated management of Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company and SMBC Consumer Finance, the above figures for operating revenue, operating profit, ordinary profit, and net income are internal management figures calculated by simply adding the consolidated figures for each company (however, the consolidated figures for Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company do not include the consolidated figures for SMBC Consumer Finance).
3. Sales handled by credit cards include e-money and QR code transactions.
4. Number of cardholders includes the number of debit cardholders.
5. Number of cardholders is only for cards issued by the company.

SMBC CONSUMER FINANCE

www.smbc-cf.com/english/

Since its establishment in 1962, SMBC Consumer Finance has developed and provided highly convenient and secure personal loan products in line with changes in people's lives and lifestyles, and has worked to strengthen and enhance its service structure in order to respond promptly to customers' diverse funding needs.

In October 2024, we became a wholly owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, and by working together to improve services, we will provide optimal digital services and support tailored to each individual customer's needs. We aim to become the "No.1 consumer Finance brand continuously chosen by customers."

Company name: SMBC Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.
Business profile: Consumer finance business
Establishment: March 20, 1962
Head office: 2-2-31, Toyosu, Koto-ku, Tokyo
President and CEO: Terumasa Takahashi
Number of employees: 1,959

(Note) Based on the integrated management of Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company and SMBC Consumer Finance, the financial information of both companies is shown in the previous page under Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company.

Japan Research Institute

www.jri.co.jp

Japan Research Institute (JRI) is a comprehensive information services company with three functions: think tank, consulting, and IT solutions. Under the fundamental principle of "cocreation of new customer value," JRI offers concrete proposals for identifying and resolving issues as well as support for implementing those solutions. JRI conducts a wide range of activities, including research and analysis of domestic and foreign economies and policy recommendation, incubation for the creation of new businesses, consulting on management strategies and administrative reforms, planning and building strategic information systems based on IT, and providing outsourcing services.

Company name: Japan Research Institute, Ltd.
Business profile:
Think tank operations, consulting services, system development, and information processing
Establishment: November 1, 2002
Head office location:
[Tokyo Head Office]
2-18-1, Higashi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
[Osaka Head Office]
2-2-4, Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka
President and CEO: Jun Uchikawa
Number of employees: 5,312

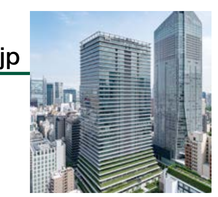
Financial Information (Billions of yen)

	2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Operating revenue	219.7	249.6	299.4	329.2
Operating profit	4.0	2.7	2.8	1.2
Ordinary profit	5.0	3.9	4.4	3.2
Net income	3.5	3.9	3.7	9.6
Total assets	124.3	131.3	137.6	161.8

Note: All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.

Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management

www.smd-am.co.jp



Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company, Limited is an asset management company with strengths in active investing, supported by an industry-leading investment research platform and a global network.

Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company provides high-quality asset management services that meet the specific needs of its diverse client base that ranges from Japanese and non-Japanese institutional (pension funds, financial institutions, etc.) to individual investors. The company's vision is to become the best asset management firm that enhances the quality of life for its clients and other stakeholders.

Company name:
Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company, Limited
Business profile:
Investment management operations, investment advisory and agency operations
Date of establishment: July 15, 1985
Head office location:
1-17-1, Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Representative: Wataru Ogihara
Number of employees: 854

Financial Information (Billions of yen)

	2023/3	2024/3	2025/3	2026/3
Operating revenue	71.9	82.7	93.7	107.2
Operating profit	3.7	6.3	10.3	17.1
Ordinary profit	3.3	17.6	10.8	18.0
Net income	2.0	25.2	8.5	12.6
Total assets	107.8	140.0	133.4	151.4

Note: All amounts shown are rounded down to the nearest 100 million.

Principal Financial Data

Consolidated Performance Summary

(JPY bn)

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Consolidated gross profit	2,945.5	3,170.2	3,738.8	4,126.7	4,844.7
Net interest income	1,528.0	1,717.8	1,880.7	2,338.2	2,719.6
Net fees and commissions + Trust fees	1,205.5	1,225.7	1,490.2	1,568.9	1,832.3
Net trading income + Net other operating income	212.0	226.7	367.9	219.6	292.8
General and administrative expenses	1,821.1	1,949.2	2,250.6	2,402.0	2,651.5
Overhead ratio	61.8%	61.5%	60.2%	58.2%	54.7%
Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates	28.5	55.5	72.0	(5.5)	137.7
Consolidated net business profit	1,152.9	1,276.4	1,560.2	1,719.3	2,330.9
Total credit cost (gains)	274.4	210.2	274.0	344.5	388.4
Gains (losses) on stock	209.1	155.9	249.8	509.8	446.1
Other income (expenses)	(46.9)	(61.2)	(69.9)	(165.1)	(85.2)
Ordinary profit	1,040.6	1,160.9	1,466.1	1,719.5	2,303.4
Extraordinary gains (losses)	(111.0)	(62.5)	(123.8)	(19.5)	(51.6)
Income taxes	214.5	282.1	373.7	513.1	666.9
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	8.4	10.5	5.7	8.9	1.8
Profit attributable to owners of parent	706.6	805.8	962.9	1,178.0	1,583.0

Consolidated Balance Sheet Summary

(JPY bn)

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Total assets	257,704.6	270,428.6	295,236.7	306,282.0	328,511.1
Loans and bills discounted	90,834.1	98,404.1	107,013.9	111,136.2	117,629.2
Securities	38,538.7	33,213.2	37,142.8	40,761.0	39,974.1
Total liabilities	245,507.3	257,637.5	280,436.7	291,440.5	312,578.0
Deposits	148,585.5	158,770.3	164,839.4	171,498.7	185,674.2
Negotiable certificates of deposit	13,069.8	13,025.6	14,672.3	17,175.4	15,667.1
Total net assets	12,197.3	12,791.1	14,800.0	14,841.5	15,933.1
Shareholders' equity	9,938.6	10,308.4	10,630.0	11,209.0	11,752.0
Retained earnings	6,916.5	7,423.6	7,843.5	8,290.2	8,871.1
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,159.6	2,372.1	4,030.1	3,494.4	4,033.4
Non-controlling interests	97.6	109.5	138.9	137.3	147.1

Financial Indicators

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Total capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	16.56%	15.98%	15.29%	15.18%	15.69%
Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	15.46%	14.94%	14.33%	14.23%	14.49%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	14.45%	14.02%	12.91%	12.44%	12.41%
Dividend per share (Yen)*	70	80	90	122	157
Dividend payout ratio	40.7%	40.4%	37.1%	40.3%	38.0%
ROE (on a stockholders' equity basis)	7.3%	8.0%	9.2%	10.8%	13.8%
ROE (based on the Tokyo Stock Exchange standard)	5.9%	6.5%	7.0%	8.0%	10.4%

Market Data (As of the end of the fiscal year)

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Nikkei Stock Average (Yen)	27,821	28,041	40,369	35,618	51,064

* Implemented a 3-for-1 stock split for common stocks on October 1, 2024. The amounts were adjusted, assuming the stock split had been implemented in prior fiscal years.

Consolidated Income Analysis Summary

Consolidated gross profit increased by ¥717.9 billion year-on-year to ¥4,844.7 billion due to an increase in net interest income in Japan, driven by an increase in loan balances and the tailwind of rising interest rates, as well as an increase in fee income resulting from capturing active corporate actions and strong performance in asset management, payment business and consumer finance businesses.

General and administrative expenses increased by ¥249.6 billion year-on-year to ¥2,651.5 billion due to factors such as the impact of inflation, depreciation of yen, and an increase in revenue linked expenses. On the other hand, the overhead ratio significantly improved, declining by 3.5% year-on-year, due to appropriate cost controls including cost reduction measures and top-line growth.

Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates rose by ¥143.2 billion year-on-year to ¥137.7 billion. This was primarily due to the absence of the goodwill impairment loss recorded in FY2024 for VPBank and FE Credit.

Credit cost increased by ¥43.9 billion year-on-year to ¥388.4 billion due to the recording of forward-looking provisions for the deteriorating Middle East situation, and the disposal of non-performing loans at OTO/SOF.

Gains (losses) on stock decreased by ¥63.8 billion year-on-year to ¥446.1 billion due to the absence of gains on sales of equity holdings in major unrealized gain stocks from the previous year and losses from the sale of Bank of East Asia shares, while the gain on the sale of Kotak shares had a positive effect.

In addition, while losses were recorded due to the reorganization of U.S. banking subsidiaries and allowance for dormant deposits, profit attributable to owners of parent increased by ¥405.0 billion year-on-year to ¥1,583.0 billion.

Thus, as a result of continued strong core business performance, particularly in Japan, under a favorable business environment, we took measures to enhance future profitability and still achieved new record highs for the third consecutive year for consolidated gross profit, consolidated net business profit, and profit attributable to owners of parent.

(JPY bn)

	Fiscal 2025	Increase (Decrease)
Consolidated gross profit	4,844.7	+717.9
General and administrative expenses	2,651.5	+249.6
Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates	137.7	+143.2
Consolidated net business profit	2,330.9	+611.6
Total credit cost (gains)	388.4	+43.9
Gains (losses) on stock	446.1	(63.8)
Ordinary profit	2,303.4	+583.9
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,583.0	+405.0

Performance of Major Group Companies

(Left: FY2025 performance; Right: Year-on-year comparison)

(JPY bn)

	SMBC		SMBC Trust	
Gross profit	2,677.9	+421.3	80.7	+8.5
Expenses	1,186.0	+113.9	45.7	+3.1
Net business profit	1,491.9	+307.5	35.1	+5.5
Net income	1,411.7	+343.1	26.4	+4.1

	SMBC Nikko*1		SMCC*2	
Gross profit	586.4	+51.0	884.4	+66.0
Expenses	470.7	+23.8	627.0	+58.1
Net business profit	115.7	+27.2	262.9	+80.1
Net income	128.3	+55.0	105.7	+170.0

	SMDA 50%		SMFL*3 50%	
Gross profit	51.6	+7.8	411.2	+105.3
Expenses	35.4	+1.9	179.2	+38.9
Net business profit	16.3	+6.0	240.9	+63.2
Net income	5.8	+2.1	120.1	(13.8)

Ratio of Ownership by SMFG

*1 Internal management basis, including profits of SMBC Nikko America and SMBC Capital Markets
*2 Includes figures for SMBC Consumer Finance
*3 Figures are on a managerial accounting basis

Corporate Governance

Basic Approach

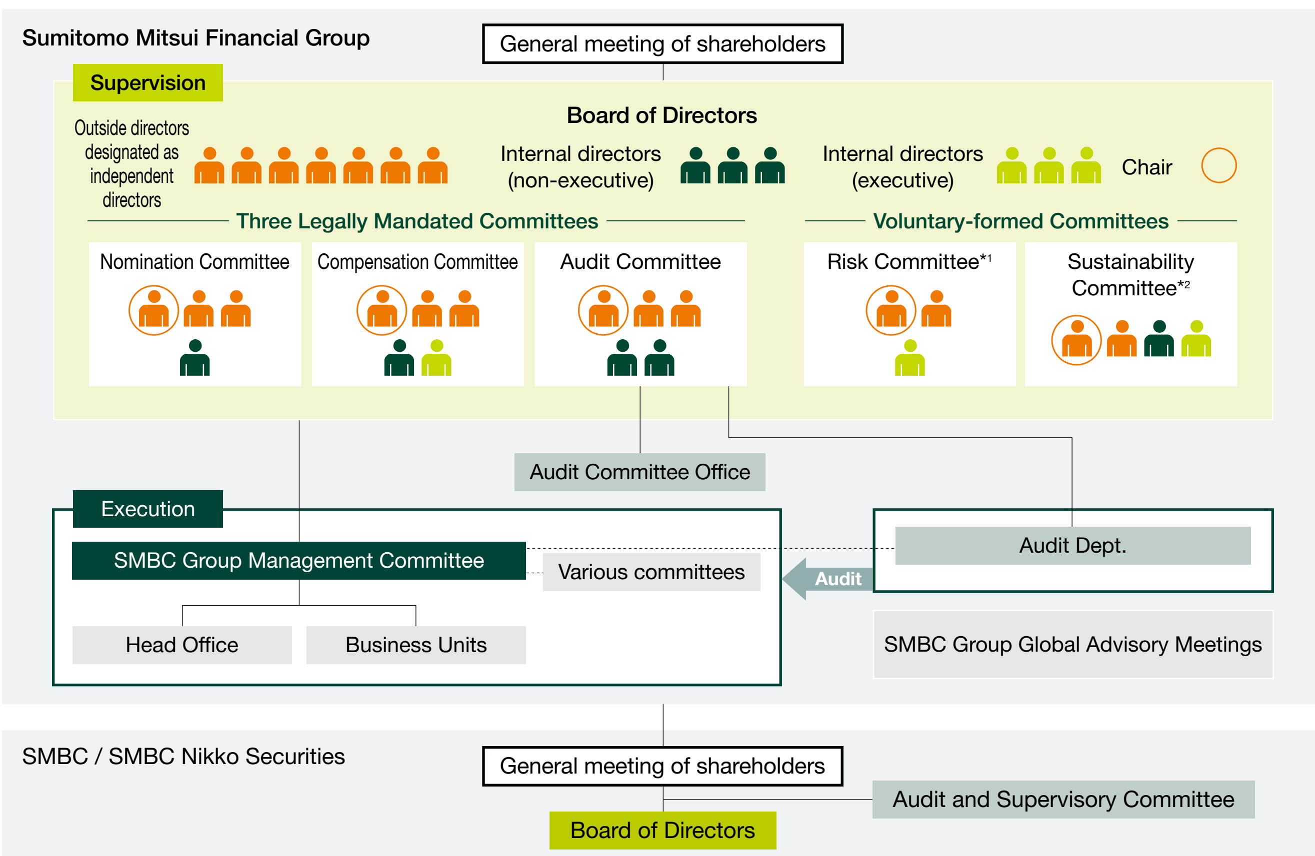
We position “Our Mission” as the universal philosophy underpinning the management of SMBC Group and as the foundation for all of our corporate activities. To achieve the approach outlined in “Our Mission,” we consider the strengthening and enhancement of corporate governance a top-priority issue as we pursue effective corporate governance.

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group’s Corporate Governance System

SMFG Group employs the Company with Three Committees structure. This structure was adopted in order to build a corporate governance system that is globally recognized and is aligned with international banking regulations and supervision requirements, as well as to achieve enhanced oversight of the exercise of duties by the Board of Directors and to expedite the exercise of duties. Core subsidiaries SMBC and SMBC Nikko Securities employ the Company with Audit and Supervisory Committee system described in the Companies Act.

Through the implementation of effective corporate governance systems, we aim to prevent corporate misconduct while also achieving ongoing growth and medium- to long-term improvements in corporate value. We realize that there is no perfect form for corporate governance structures. Accordingly, we will continue working toward the strengthening and enhancement of corporate governance in order to realize higher levels of effectiveness.

As of June 30, 2026



*1 Hirohide Yamaguchi (Chairman of the Advisory Board of Nikko Research Center, former Deputy Governor of the Bank of Japan) and Tatsuo Yamasaki (Specially appointed professor of International University of Health and Welfare) serve as members of the Risk Committee in the capacity of external experts.
*2 Yukari Takamura (Professor, the University of Tokyo Institute for Future Initiatives), Tetsuyuki Kagaya (Professor, Graduate School of Business Administration, Hitotsubashi University), and Eiichiro Adachi (Fellow, Japan Research Institute) serve as members of the Sustainability Committee in the capacity of experts.

Activities of Internal Committees (FY2025)

	Main role	Number of meetings (average attendance rate)	Activities
Nomination Committee	The Nomination Committee is responsible for determining the contents of proposals regarding the election and dismissal of directors to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders. It deliberates on matters including top management succession and personnel matters concerning officers of major subsidiaries	5 meetings (100%)	• Deliberated on the profile of officers suited to supporting the management foundations of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the succession plan for top management • Continuously deliberated on and approved personnel proposals for the presidents of Group companies
Compensation Committee	The Compensation Committee is responsible for setting policies for determining the compensation of directors, corporate executive officers and executive officers of the Company as well as individual remuneration for directors and corporate executive officers of the Company. It deliberates on policies for setting the compensation of the executive officers of major subsidiaries	7 meetings (100%)	• Deliberated on the revision to the executive compensation programs at the Company and SMBC in preparation for the launch of the new Medium-Term Management Plan in FY2026 • Deliberated on further expanding the eligibility for the Stock Compensation Plans for executives of SMBC Group companies to enhance the Group’s competitiveness
Audit Committee	The Audit Committee is responsible for auditing the execution of duties by directors and executive officers of the Company, preparing audit reports, and determining the content of proposals related to the accounting auditor to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders	15 meetings (100%)	• In accordance with audit policy, audited the execution of duties by directors and executive officers by attending key meetings, interviewing directors and executive officers, receiving reports from internal departments, and conducting site visits at each location • Reported the results of deliberations in the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors and issued recommendations and opinions to executive officers, etc. where necessary
Risk Committee	The Risk Committee is responsible for deliberation on important matters relating to risk management, including environmental and risk awareness, operation of the Risk Appetite Framework, and implementation of risk management systems, and provides counsel to the Board of Directors on these matters	4 meetings (100%)	• Taking into account changes in the domestic and international environment, the Risk Committee discussed the SMBC Group’s top risks and, in connection with the formulation of the new Medium-Term Management Plan, deliberated on risk appetite and response policies in the event risks materialize, based on the results of stress testing • Deliberated on measures to strengthen early-warning monitoring, assuming financial crises triggered by non-bank institutions, and initiatives for prompt business recovery during crises
Sustainability Committee	The Sustainability Committee is responsible for deliberating on the progress of measures to create social value, domestic and overseas conditions surrounding sustainability, and other important matters. It reports to and advises the Board of Directors	2 meetings (100%)	• Reviewed the status of initiatives aimed at creating social value, and deliberated on measures for further expanding these initiatives as well as which direction we should head in for measuring and disclosing their impact • Deliberated on the need to revise SMBC Group strategies and tactics in light of changes in the external sustainability landscape, and on enhancing initiatives for the decarbonization of the real economy

Risk Management

Risk Management Categories

SMBC Group defines the following risk management categories and conducts management of these risks accordingly. Group companies manage risk in accordance with the characteristics of their particular businesses. These risk categories are continuously reviewed and new ones may be added in response to changes in the operating environment.

Risk Category		Department in Charge
Credit risk	Credit risk is the possibility of a loss arising from a credit event, such as deterioration in the financial condition of a borrower, that causes an asset (including off-balance sheet transactions) to lose value or become worthless.	Credit & Investment Planning Department
Market risk	Market risk is the possibility that fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, or other market prices will change the market value of financial products, leading to a loss.	Corporate Risk Management Department Risk Management Information Department
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk is defined as uncertainty around the ability of the firm to meet debt obligations without incurring unacceptably large losses. Examples of such risk include the possible inability to meet current and future cash flow / collateral needs, both expected and unexpected. In such cases, the firm may be required to raise funds at less-than-favorable rates or be unable to raise sufficient funds for settlement.	Corporate Risk Management Department Risk Management Information Department
Operational risk	Operational risk is the possibility of losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events (see page 22 for information on risk categories and the departments in charge).	Corporate Risk Management Department Risk Management Information Department
Conduct risk	Conduct risk is the risk that our conduct negatively affects customers, market integrity, effective competition, public interest, and the SMBC Group's stakeholders through acts that violate laws and regulations or social norms.	Corporate Risk Management Department Compliance Department
Model risk	Model risk is the risk of potential adverse consequences or financial loss resulting from misinformed decision making based on inaccurate model outputs or using the model inappropriately.	Corporate Risk Management Department
Reputational risk	Reputational risk refers to the risk of not meeting the expectations for high ethics, integrity, etc. by the stakeholders (that is, customers, shareholders, market, society, environment, employees, etc.) due to the business of the SMBC Group and the behavior of employees and other related parties, as well as of leading to impairment of the Enterprise Value and decline in trust.	Governance and Legal Department Public Relations Department
Environmental and social risk	Environmental and social risks are the risks that environmental and social factors become risk drivers and transmit through various pathways to each risk category, ultimately resulting in losses to the SMBC Group.	Environmental & Social Risk Management Department of Credit & Investment Planning Department Sustainability Planning Department

Top Risks

Top Risks, risks that threaten to significantly impact management, recognized by SMBC Group are listed in the table below.

Top Risks	Example Scenarios
Globally widening fiscal deficits	· Fiscal deterioration driven by an acceleration of expansionary fiscal policies in the U.S. and Europe, including higher defense spending and economic stimulus
Lower predictability from U.S. governance shifts	· Business impacts arising from declining predictability in U.S. economic and foreign policy
Political turmoil and social instability	· Political instability in major countries over economic and fiscal policies
Multipolarization of the global economy	· Deterioration of the business environment due to political conflict between the U.S. and China, and growing concerns over the security environment
Rising military tensions and escalating conflicts	· Protracted Middle East and Russia–Ukraine conflicts, and the outbreak of contingencies around Japan
Increasing threats in cyberspace	· Business suspension or information leakage due to cyberattacks targeting SMBC Group or third parties
World economic stagnation	· Asian and global economic slowdown amid renewed U.S. inflation and a renewed China's real estate crisis
Sudden deterioration in FX funding condition, manifestation of a financial crisis	· Spread of cascading credit stress originating from non-bank financial institutions and other entities
Japanese fiscal instability	· Rising long-term rates due to growing concerns over aggressive fiscal management and a tolerance for inflation/ JPY weakness
Japanese economic stagnation	· Elevated inflation from surging commodity prices and rapid yen depreciation
Intensifying competition to attract JPY deposits	· Changes in the loan-to-deposit balance on the back of monetary policy normalization and other factors
Delayed response to AI and other technological innovations	· Decline in competitiveness due to delays in responding to financial digitalization and inadequate AI utilization
Sophistication of disinformation and unexpected rapid spread of information	· Delayed response to the unexpectedly rapid spread of information through social media channels
Outbreak of severe infectious disease	· Occurrence of a pandemic caused by the emergence of a highly transmissible virus or bacterium
Disasters such as large-scale earthquakes, storms, and floods	· Negative impact caused by the occurrence of large-scale earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the increased frequency of extreme weather events and natural disasters
Divide in policies, regulations, and social expectations on environmental and human rights issues	· Reputational damage and emergence of stranded assets due to diverse views on environmental and human rights issues and inadequate response to climate change
Misconduct against customer protection and market integrity	· Administrative actions and deterioration of our company's reputation due to employees' inappropriate behavior and serious disciplinary violations
Inadequate preparedness for AML/CFT	· Administrative actions and deterioration of our company's reputation due to inadequate preparedness for AML/CFT/ CPF controls
Inadequate response to system failures	· Significantly negative impact on customers and deterioration of our reputation due to system failures of our company and third parties
Inadequate preparedness for heightened regulatory and supervisory scrutiny	· Impact on our business due to the strengthening of financial supervision and regulation
Overlooking material facts related to investments, strategic alliances and partnerships	· Impairment of the expected value of investments and alliances due to deficiencies in the business integration process and other factors
Difficulty in securing human resources	· Shortage of personnel and specialists appropriate for business strategy and management foundation, and decline in medium- to long-term competitiveness

Note: The above is only a portion of the risks recognized by SMBC Group. It is possible that the materialization of risks other than those listed above could have a significant impact on our management.

Stress Testing

SMBC Group conducts stress testing for each risk category, as well as stress testing to assess its overall financial soundness as part of comprehensive risk management. The level of soundness to be assessed is determined based on both the severity of the assumed scenario and the Group's risk appetite.

When evaluating group-wide soundness, evaluations are made using consolidated balance sheets and consolidated statements of income, which include data from affiliates, with the goal of identifying major risks to our business and asset portfolio. Specifically, scenarios are selected based on the aforementioned severity level as well as background conditions that cover all areas in which we may face risks (e.g. an outlook encompassing the entire world). We also employ methodology for ensuring scenarios can be accurately reflected and for incorporating business and portfolio characteristics.

When developing our stress testing methodology, we normally adopt widely accepted statistical techniques. Since it is necessary to estimate outliers under stressed conditions, we do not always select methods with high statistical accuracy, but sometimes based on the ability to reproduce those outliers. Moreover, because some scenarios are with no historical precedent, it is permitted to override the model's estimates with expert judgments when necessary.

In this manner, stress testing processes often require a variety of expertise. When selecting the background conditions for scenarios, expertise regarding macroeconomic conditions and geopolitical risks is required. When selecting methodologies, insight into the statistical and other mathematical analysis techniques is crucial. When calculating impacts on SMBC Group as a whole, insight into SMBC Group and the businesses of its customers must be used. Stress testing processes will thus be based on discussions and opinions of directors, members of upper management, specialists, and representatives from relevant organizations and records will be created of these discussions and opinions in order to ensure objectivity, transparency, and reproducibility. In this way, measures for practicing proper governance of stress testing will be applied.

■ Stress Testing Process

(1) Scenario Design	Scenarios are developed by the Corporate Risk Management Department after compiling the views of relevant departments on SMBC Group's top risks and future global trends.
(2) Scenario Finalization	Scenarios are revised as necessary based on the outcome of discussions between specialists and related departments.
(3) Calculation of Impact	Based on the scenario, the amounts of each financial item are estimated and the impact on indicators such as the CET1 ratio is analyzed.
(4) Confirmation by the Group Management Committee	At the Group Management Committee, business strategies are examined based on analyses of risk impact amounts and then verified from the perspective of capital adequacy.

Risk-Weighted Assets

Risk-weighted assets under the Basel III framework as of the end of March 2026 increased by approximately 8.0 trillion yen from the end of March 2025 to 101.0782 trillion yen. The main factors causing fluctuations in risk-weighted assets were an increase in domestic credit balances and the impact of yen depreciation, etc.

■ Risk-Weighted Assets as of March 31, 2026

(Trillion of yen)

	End of March 2025	End of March 2026	Increase (decrease)
Credit risk	83.9	89.1	+5.2
Market risk	3.1	4.6	+1.5
Operational risk	6.2	7.4	+1.2
Floor adjustments*	0.0	0.0	±0.0
Total	93.1	101.1	+8.0

(*) Adjustment amount due to the difference between the internal model approach and the standardised approach

■ Risk Assets of Individual Business Units

(Trillion of yen)

SMBC Group	
Credit risk	89.1
Market risk	4.6
Operational risk	7.4
Floor adjustments	0.0

Retail Business Unit	15.5
Wholesale Business Unit	26.5
Global Business Unit	34.9
Global Markets Business Unit	9.6

Credit Risk

1. Basic Approach to Credit Risk Management

(1) Characteristics of Credit Risk

Credit risk is characterized by the possibility of a loss arising from a credit event, such as deterioration in the financial condition of a borrower, that causes an asset (including off-balance sheet transactions) to lose value or become worthless.

(2) Fundamental Principles for Credit Risk Management

All Group companies follow the fundamental principles established by SMBC Group to assess and manage credit risk on a group-wide basis and further raise the level of accuracy and comprehensiveness of group-wide credit risk management. Each Group company must comprehensively manage credit risk according to the nature of its business, and assess and manage credit risk of individual loans and credit portfolios quantitatively under consistent standards.

Credit risk is the most significant risk to which SMBC Group is exposed. Without effective credit risk management, the impact of the corresponding losses on operations can be overwhelming.

The purposes of credit risk management are to keep credit risk exposure to a permissible level relative to capital, to maintain the soundness of group-wide assets, and to ensure returns commensurate with risk. Doing so leads to a loan portfolio that achieves high returns on capital and assets.

(3) Credit Policy

SMBC Group's credit policy comprises clearly stated universal and basic operating concepts, policies, and standards for credit operations, in accordance with our business mission and rules of conduct. SMBC Group is promoting the understanding of and strict adherence to its Group credit policy among all its managers and employees. By fostering a culture of appropriate levels of risk-taking and providing high-value-added financial services, SMBC Group aims to enhance shareholder value and play a key contributory role in the community.

2. Credit Risk Management System

At SMBC Group, the Group CRO formulates credit risk management policies each year based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management. Meanwhile, the Credit & Investment Planning Department is responsible for the comprehensive management of credit risk. This department drafts and administers credit risk regulations, including the Group credit policies, manages non-performing loans (NPLs), and performs other aspects of credit portfolio management. We have also established the Credit Risk Committee to serve as a body for deliberating on matters related to group-wide credit portfolios.

At SMBC, the core bank of SMBC Group, the Credit & Investment Planning Department within the Risk Management Unit furnishes the credit risk management system and is thus responsible for the comprehensive management of credit risk. This department drafts and administers credit policies, the internal rating system, credit authority guidelines, and credit application guidelines, and also manages NPLs and performs other aspects of credit portfolio management, including active portfolio management using credit derivatives.

The department also cooperates with the Corporate Risk Management Department in quantifying credit risk (risk capital and risk-weighted assets) and controls the bank's entire credit risk.

The credit department in charge, in cooperation with branches, conducts credit risk assessments and manages credit portfolios within each credit department's jurisdiction. The credit approval authority is determined based on the credit amount and internal grades, while credit departments focus on the analysis and management of customers and transactions with relatively high credit risk. The Credit Administration Department is responsible for handling NPLs of borrowers classified as potentially bankrupt or lower, and draws up plans for their workouts, including write-offs. It works to efficiently reduce the amount of NPLs through Group company SMBC Servicer Co., Ltd., which engages in related services, and by such means as the sell-off of claims. Through industrial and sector-specific surveys and studies of individual companies, the Corporate Research Department works to form an accurate idea of the circumstances of borrower companies and quickly identify those with potentially troubled credit positions as well as promising growth companies.

The Compliance Unit has in place a system of coordinating to establish systems for providing explanations to customers and develop information management practices for the purpose of customer protection and to prevent transactions with antisocial forces, among other tasks.

The Internal Audit Unit, operating independently of the business units, audits asset quality, the accuracy of gradings and self-assessment, and the state of credit risk management, and reports the results directly to the Audit and Supervisory Committee and the Management Committee.

SMBC has established the Credit Risk Committee as a consultative body to round out its oversight system for undertaking flexible and efficient control of credit risks, and ensuring the overall soundness of the bank's loan operations.

3. Credit Risk Management Methods

(1) Credit Risk Assessment and Quantification

At SMBC Group, to effectively manage the risk involved in individual loans as well as the credit portfolio as a whole, we first acknowledge that every loan entails credit risks, assess the credit risk posed by each borrower and loan using an internal rating system, and quantify that risk for control purposes.

(a) Internal Rating System

There is an internal rating system for each asset control category established according to portfolio characteristics. For example, credits to corporates are assigned an "obligor grade," which indicates the borrower's creditworthiness, and/or "facility grade," which indicates the collectibility of assets taking into account transaction conditions, such as guarantee/collateral, credit period, and tenor. An obligor grade is determined by first assigning a financial grade using a financial strength grading model and data obtained from the obligor's financial statements. The financial grade is then adjusted taking into account the actual state of the obligor's balance sheet and qualitative factors to derive the obligor grade. In the event that the borrower is domiciled overseas, internal ratings for credit are made after taking into consideration country rank, which represents an assessment of the credit quality of each country, based on its political and economic situation as well as its current account balance and external debt. The borrower categories used in self-assessment are consistent with the obligor grade categories.

■ SMBC's Domestic Obligor Grading System

Obligor Grade	Definition	Borrower Category	Financial Reconstruction Act Based Disclosure Category
1	Very high certainty of debt repayment	Normal Borrowers	Normal Assets
2	High certainty of debt repayment		
3	Satisfactory certainty of debt repayment		
4	Debt repayment is likely but this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment depending on the situation		
5	No problem with debt repayment over the short term, but not satisfactory over the mid to long term and the situation could change in cases of any changes in economic trends or business environment		
6	Currently no problem with debt repayment, but it is highly likely that this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment		
7	Close monitoring is required due to problems in meeting loan terms and conditions, sluggish/unstable business, or financial problems	Borrowers Requiring Caution	
	(Borrowers Requiring Caution identified as Substandard Borrowers)	Substandard Borrowers	Substandard Loans
8	Currently, there is no situation of business bankruptcy, but the company is in financial difficulty, and the progress of business improvement plans, etc. is not favorable, and it is recognized that there is a high possibility of falling into bankruptcy in the future	Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers	Doubtful Assets
9	Although there has been no legal or formal bankruptcy, the company is in a state of serious financial difficulty with no prospect of rehabilitation, and is effectively bankrupt	Virtually Bankrupt Borrowers	Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets
10	Legally or formally bankrupt	Bankrupt Borrowers	

Obligor grades and facility grades are reviewed once a year, and whenever necessary, such as when there are changes in the credit situation. There are also grading systems for loans to individuals and project finance and other structured finance tailored according to the risk characteristics of these types of assets.

The Credit & Investment Planning Department centrally manages the internal rating systems and properly designs, operates, supervises, and validates the grading models. It validates the grading models and systems of main assets following the procedures manual (including those for statistical validation) once a year to ensure their effectiveness and suitability and submits reports with this regard. SMBC, the core bank of SMBC Group, employs a total of 28 grading models for corporate, specialized lending, and retail applications. For details on internal rating methods, please refer to Appendix.

(b) Quantification of Credit Risk

Credit risk quantification refers to the process of estimating the degree of credit risk of a portfolio or individual loan taking into account not just the obligor's Probability of Default (PD) but also the concentration of risk in a specific customer or industry and the loss impact of fluctuations in the value of collateral, such as real estate and securities.

Specifically, first, the PD by grade, Loss Given Default (LGD), credit quality correlation among obligors, and other parameter values are estimated using historical data of obligors and facilities stored in a database to calculate the credit risk. Then, based on these parameters, we run a simulation of simultaneous default using the Monte Carlo method to calculate our maximum loss exposure to the estimated amount of the maximum losses that may be incurred. Based on these quantitative results, we allocate risk capital.

Risk quantification is also executed for purposes such as to determine the portfolio's risk concentration, or to simulate economic movements (stress tests), and the results are used for making optimal decisions across the whole range of business operations, including formulating business plans and providing a standard against which individual credit applications are assessed. For details on internal rating methods, please refer to Appendix.

(2) Framework for Managing Individual Loans

SMBC Group strives to maintain a sound portfolio through appropriate credit assessments and monitoring conducted over credit periods. The following framework is used for managing individual loans at SMBC, the core bank of SMBC Group.

(a) Credit Assessment

At SMBC, credit assessment of corporate loans involves a variety of financial analyses, including cash flow, to predict an enterprise's capability of loan repayment and its growth prospects. These quantitative measures, when combined with qualitative analyses of industrial trends, the enterprise's R&D capabilities, the competitiveness of its products or services, and its management caliber, result in a comprehensive credit assessment. The loan application is analyzed in terms of the intended utilization of the funds and the repayment schedule. Thus, SMBC is able to arrive at an accurate and fair credit decision based on an objective examination of all relevant factors.

Increasing the understandability to customers of loan conditions and approval standards for specific borrowing purposes and loan categories is a part of SMBC's ongoing review of lending practices, which includes the revision of loan contract forms with the chief aim of clarifying lending conditions utilizing financial covenants.

To respond proactively and promptly to customers' funding needs—particularly those of SMEs—we employ a standardized credit risk assessment process for SMEs that uses a credit-scoring model. With this process, we are building a regime for efficiently marketing our Business Select Loan and other SME loans.

In the field of housing loans for individuals, we employ a credit assessment model based on credit data amassed and analyzed by SMBC over many years. This model enables our loan officers to efficiently make rational decisions on housing loan applications and to reply to the customers without delay. It also facilitates the effective management of credit risk as well as the flexible setting of interest rates.

We also provide loans to individuals who rent out properties such as apartments. The loan applications are subjected to a precise credit risk assessment process utilizing a risk assessment model that factors in the projected revenue from the rental business. We also provide advice to such customers on how to revise their business plans.

(b) Credit Monitoring System

At SMBC, in addition to analyzing loans at the application stage, the Credit Monitoring System is utilized to maintain an understanding of the circumstances surrounding the obligor in order to reassess obligor grades and review self-assessment and credit policies so that problems can be detected at an early stage and quick and effective action can be taken. The system includes periodic monitoring carried out each time an obligor enterprise discloses financial results as well as continuous monitoring performed each time credit conditions change, as indicated in the diagram below.

(3) Framework for Credit Portfolio Management

In addition to managing individual loans, SMBC Group applies the following basic policies to the management of the entire credit portfolio to maintain and improve its soundness and profitability over the medium to long term. Information on the status of credit portfolio management is reported to the Management Committee and the Board of Directors and regular monitoring is performed through the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).

(a) Appropriate Risk Control within Capital

To take risks within the acceptable level of capital, we set upper limits for overall risk capital based on the risk appetite and portfolio plan of each business unit and monitor credit risk capital as a breakdown of overall risk capital.

(b) Controlling Concentration Risk

As the equity capital of SMBC Group may be materially impaired in the event that the credit concentration risk becomes apparent, we implement measures to manage credit toward industrial sectors with excessive risk concentration and introduce large exposure limit lines and conduct intensive loan review for obligors with large exposure.

To manage country risk, we also have credit limit guidelines based on each country's creditworthiness.

(c) Researching Borrowers More Rigorously and Balancing Risk and Returns

Against a backdrop of drastic change in the business environment, we rigorously research borrower companies' actual conditions. We run credit operations on the basic principle of earning returns that are commensurate with the credit risk involved, and make every effort to reduce credit and capital costs as well as general and administrative expenses.

(d) Preventing and Reducing Non-Performing Loans

On NPLs and potential NPLs, we carry out regular loan reviews to clarify handling policies and action plans, enabling it to swiftly implement measures to prevent deterioration of borrowers' business situations, support business recoveries, collect on loans, and enhance loan security.

(e) Actively Managing Portfolios

We engage in flexible portfolio control aimed at stabilization of our credit portfolio through credit control methods.

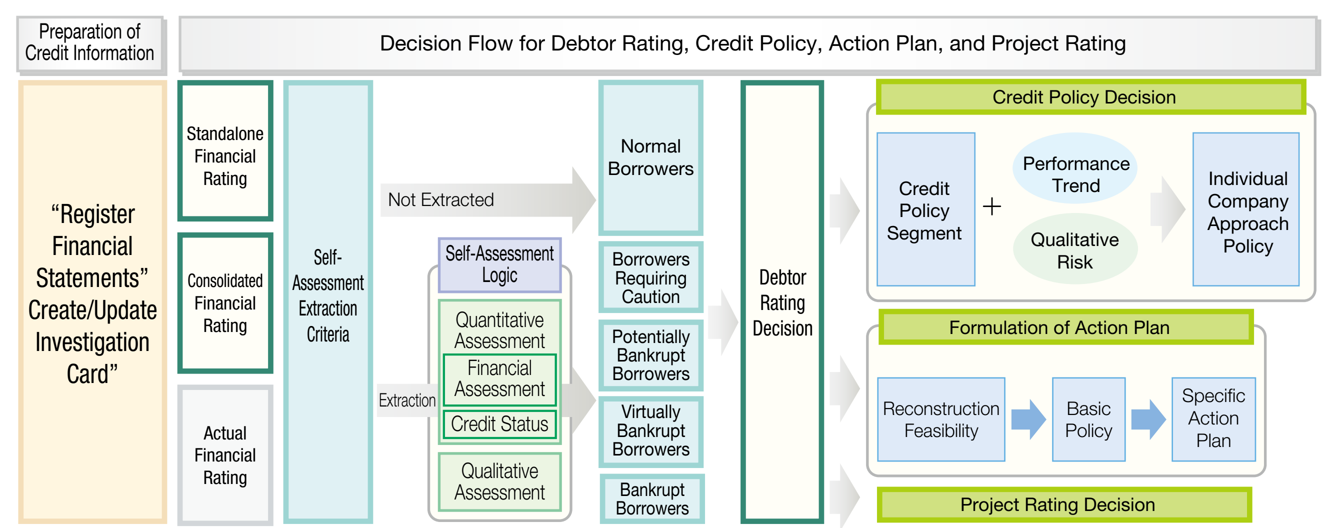
(4) Self-Assessment, Write-Offs and Provisions, Non-Performing Loans Disclosure

(a) Self-Assessment

Self-assessment is a preparatory task for ensuring SMBC Group's asset quality and calculating the appropriate level of write-offs and provisions. Each asset is assessed individually for its security and collectibility. Depending on the borrower's current situation, the borrower is assigned to one of five categories: Normal Borrowers, Borrowers Requiring Caution, Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers, Virtually Bankrupt Borrowers, and Bankrupt Borrowers. Based on the borrower's category, claims on the borrower are classified into Classification I, II, III, and IV assets according to their default and impairment risk levels, taking into account such factors as collateral and guarantees.

Self-assessment is the latter stage of the obligor grading process for determining the borrower's ability to fulfill debt obligations, and the obligor grade criteria are consistent with the categories used in self-assessment. As part of our efforts to bolster risk management throughout SMBC Group, consolidated subsidiaries carry out self-assessment in substantially the same manner.

■ SMBC's Credit Monitoring System



Borrower Categories, Defined	
Normal Borrowers	Borrowers with good earnings performances and no significant financial problems
Borrowers Requiring Caution	Borrowers identified for close monitoring
Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers	Borrowers perceived to have a high risk of falling into bankruptcy
Virtually Bankrupt Borrowers	Borrowers that may not have legally or formally declared bankruptcy but are essentially bankrupt
Bankrupt Borrowers	Borrowers that have been legally or formally declared bankrupt

Asset Classifications, Defined	
Classification I (Unclassified)	Assets not classified under Classifications II, III, or IV
Classification II	Assets perceived to have an above-average risk of uncollectibility
Classification III	Assets for which final collection or asset value is very doubtful and which pose a high risk of incurring a loss
Classification IV	Assets assessed as uncollectible or worthless

(b) Write-Offs and Provisions

In cases in which claims have been determined to be uncollectible or deemed to be uncollectible, write-offs signify the recognition of losses on the account books with respect to such claims. Write-offs can be made either in the form of loss recognition by offsetting uncollectible amounts against corresponding balance sheet items, referred to as a direct write-off, or else by recognition of a loan loss provision on a contra-asset account in the amount deemed uncollectible, referred to as an indirect write-off. Recognition of indirect write-offs is generally known as provision for the reserve for possible loan losses.

The write-off and provision standards and procedures for each self-assessment borrower category at SMBC, the core bank of SMBC Group, are shown on the right. As part of our overall measures to strengthen credit risk management throughout SMBC Group, all consolidated subsidiaries use substantially the same standards as SMBC for write-offs and provisions.

SMBC's Standards for Write-offs and Provisions	
Normal Borrowers	The expected loss amount for the next one year is calculated for each grade based on historical bankruptcy rates and recorded as a provision for the general reserve for possible loan losses. (Note 1)
Borrowers Requiring Caution	Assets are grouped according to the level of default risk, and for each group, the expected future loss amount is calculated based on historical bankruptcy rates* and recorded as a provision for the general reserve for possible loan losses (Note 1). Further, when cash flows can be estimated reasonably accurately, the discounted cash flow (DCF) method is applied mainly to large claims for calculating the provision amount. * Grouping is divided into "claims on Substandard Borrowers" and "claims on other Borrowers Requiring Caution." The latter group is further subdivided according to the borrower's financial position, credit situation, and other factors.
Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers	For each borrower, the necessary amount for Classification III (excluding portions expected to be recovered through collateral, guarantees, etc.) is calculated and recorded as a specific reserve for possible loan losses (Note 2). Further, when cash flows can be estimated reasonably accurately, the DCF method is applied mainly to large claims for calculating the provision amount.
Virtually Bankrupt / Bankrupt Borrowers	For each borrower, the full amount of Classification IV (deemed to be uncollectible or of no value) is, in principle, directly written off, and the full amount of Classification III is recorded as a specific reserve for possible loan losses (Note 2). Further, when cash flows from future reconstruction can be estimated reasonably accurately, the DCF method is applied mainly to large claims for calculating the provision amount.

Note 1: General Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	Provisions made for the general inherent risk of uncollectibility in loan claims, without identifying individual claims.
Note 2: Specific Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	Provisions made for claims (individually evaluated) that are recognized as uncollectible in whole or in part.

* Discounted Cash Flow Method
SMBC uses the discounted cash flow (DCF) method to calculate the provision amounts for large claims on Substandard Borrowers or below when the cash flow from repayment of principal and interest received can be estimated reasonably accurately. SMBC then makes provisions equivalent to the excess of the book value of the claims over the said cash inflow discounted by the initial contractual interest rate or the effective interest rate at the time of origination. One of the major advantages of the DCF method over conventional methods of calculating the provision amount is that it enables effective evaluation of each individual borrower. However, as the provision amount depends on the future cash flow estimated on the basis of the borrower's business reconstruction plan and the DCF formula input values, such as the discount rate and the probability of the borrower going into bankruptcy, SMBC makes every effort to utilize up-to-date and correct data to realize the most accurate estimates possible.

* Forward-Looking Provisions
SMBC records general reserves in amounts deemed necessary through comprehensive judgments to prepare for future losses in accordance with forecasts for specific portfolios with a high likelihood of occurrence and that cannot be reflected in past performance or in the borrower categories of specific companies based on recent operating environment and risk trends.

(c) Non-Performing Loans Disclosure

Non-Performing Loans are loans and other claims of which recovery of either principal or interest appears doubtful. In disclosing Non-Performing Loans, the disclosure category is determined by the borrower categories assigned during self-assessment, and are disclosed as Non-Performing Loans based on the Banking Act and the Reconstruction Act.

4. Risk Management of Marketable Credit Transactions

Financial products, such as investments in funds, securitized products, and credit derivatives, that bear indirect risk arising from underlying assets such as bonds and loan obligations are considered to be exposed to both credit risk from the underlying assets as well as "market risk" and "liquidity risk" that arise from their trading as financial products. This is referred to as marketable credit risk.

For these types of products, we manage credit risk by analyzing and assessing the characteristics of the underlying assets, but, for the sake of complete risk management, we also apply the methods for management of market and liquidity risks.

In addition, we have established guidelines based on the characteristics of these types of risks and appropriately manage the risk of losses.

Market and Liquidity Risks

1. Basic Approach to Market and Liquidity Risk Management

(1) Definitions of Market and Liquidity Risks

Market risk is the possibility that fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, or other market prices will change the market value of financial products, leading to a loss.

Liquidity risk is defined as the uncertainty around the ability of the firm to meet debt obligations without incurring unacceptably large losses. Examples of such risk include the possible inability to meet current and future cash flow/collateral needs, both expected and unexpected. In such cases, the firm may be required to raise funds at less than favorable rates or be unable to raise sufficient funds for settlement.

(2) Fundamental Principles for Market and Liquidity Risk Management

SMBC Group is working to further enhance the effectiveness of its quantitative management of market and liquidity risks across the entire Group by setting allowable risk limits; ensuring the transparency of the risk management process; and clearly separating front-office, middle-office, and back-office operations to establish a highly efficient system of mutual checks and balances.

2. Market and Liquidity Risk Management System

In accordance with the group-wide basic policies for risk management decided upon by the Management Committee, SMBC Group determines important matters relating to the management of market and liquidity risks, such as basic policies and risk limits, in order to manage these risks. Additionally, the Asset Liability Management ("ALM") Committee, which is generally held on a monthly basis, or the ALM Management Committee, which is generally held four times a year, meets to examine reports on the state of market and liquidity risk management and to discuss our ALM operation policies, and the Corporate Risk Management Department and the Risk Management Information Department, which are independent of each business unit conducting market transactions, centrally manage market risk and liquidity risk. These departments not only monitor the current risk situation but also regularly report to the Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Audit Department conducts regular internal audits to verify that these risk management systems are functioning properly.

3. Market and Liquidity Risk Management Methods

(1) Market Risk Management

SMBC Group manages market risk by controlling amounts of value at risk (VaR), losses, and risk capital based on consideration for the Group's shareholders' equity and other principal indicators of the Group's Financial position and management resources, business policies pertaining to market transactions and market liquidity.

Market risk can be divided into various factors: foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, and option risks. SMBC Group manages each of these risk categories by employing VaR as well as supplemental indicators suitable for managing the risk of each risk factor, such as the BPV.

Trading activities are market operations that gain profits by taking advantage of fluctuations in market prices over the short term or price differences among markets. We assess and manage the market risk of trading activities on a daily basis by utilizing VaR and other tools. Banking activities are market operations which gain profits by controlling interest rates and term period for assets (loans, bonds, etc.) and liabilities (deposits, etc.). In the same way as in the case of trading activities, we assess and manage the market risk of banking activities on a daily basis, utilizing VaR and other tools.

The risk of interest rate fluctuation differs substantially depending on the method for recognizing maturity dates of demand deposits (current accounts and ordinary deposit accounts that can be withdrawn at any time) and the method for estimating the time of cancellation prior to maturity of time deposits and consumer loans. At SMBC, the core bank of the SMBC Group, among demand deposits, deposits expected to remain for a long period are recognized and managed as transactions with a maximum maturity of 10 years (average maturity of 3.9 years). The cancellation prior to maturity of time deposits and consumer loans is estimated based on historical data.

(a) Market Risks

a. Trading activities

Trading activities are market operations that gain profits by taking advantage of fluctuations in market prices over the short term or price differences among markets. At SMBC Group, we assess and manage the market risk of trading activities on a daily basis by utilizing VaR and other tools.

The following table shows the VaR results of the Group's trading activities during fiscal 2025.

b. Banking activities

Banking activities are market operations which gain profits by controlling interest rates and term period for assets (loans, bonds, etc.) and liabilities (deposits, etc.). At SMBC Group, in the same way as in the case of trading activities, we assess and manage the market risk of banking activities on a daily basis, utilizing VaR and other tools.

The following table shows the VaR results of the Group's banking activities during fiscal 2025.

(b) Market Risk Measurement Model

a. Overview

SMBC Group uses an internal model to measure VaR. In our internal VaR model, various market fluctuation scenarios are drawn up on the basis of past data, and the historical simulation method is used to run profit-and-loss movement simulations that enable us to forecast probable maximum losses. The appropriateness of the internal model is verified through back-testing. Additionally, this model undergoes regular audits by an independent auditing firm and has been evaluated as appropriate.

b. Validity verification process

SMBC Group conducts back-testing on major portfolios as a procedure for verifying of the internal model. Specifically, we compare the figures calculated by the internal model with the losses of the target portfolio on a daily basis to confirm the appropriateness of the model and the adequacy of risk capital management.

We also regularly conduct verification and analysis related to the autocorrelation of risk factors and the effect of the observation period to confirm the validity of the model.

c. Substitute indicators

SMBC Group employs, as substitute indicators, VaR wherein presumptions for the model (observation periods, etc.) change.

d. Changes in model from fiscal year 2024

We are reviewing the VaR measurement method to more appropriately reflect the SMBC Group's risk profile.

(c) Stress Testing

The market occasionally undergoes extreme fluctuations that exceed projections. To manage market risk, therefore, it is important to run simulations of unforeseen situations that may occur in financial markets (stress testing). SMBC Group conducts stress tests regularly, assessing various scenarios, and has measures in place for irregular events.

(d) Management of Equity Holdings

SMBC Group establishes risk allowance limits for total risk capital to control equity price fluctuation risk appropriately. Risk capital associated with equity holdings is monitored as a component of total risk capital. More specifically, VaR (1 year holding period) computed from profit-and-loss simulations based on historical market fluctuation data and aggregated fluctuation in market price from the beginning of the fiscal year are subject to the risk capital management and monitored on a daily basis.

We continuously make efforts to reduce price fluctuation risks from the point of view of maintaining a foundation that can sufficiently demonstrate its financial intermediary function even in a stressful environment in which the prices of equities drastically fall.

Since we achieved the initial plan to reduce 200 billion yen (*) over three years from March 2023, 1.5 years ahead of schedule, in Nov 2024, we announced a plan to reduce our equity holdings by 600 billion yen (*) over a five-year period starting from March 31, 2024. In the FY 2024, we reduced 185 billion yen, and in FY 2025, we reduced 124 billion yen.

With this plan, we will have achieved a cumulative reduction of over 90% since the establishment of SMBC. Although the recent rise in stock prices has made it difficult to reduce the proportion of the market value balance to our consolidated net assets, we will also make conscious efforts to reduce the market value balance going forward, and aim to be on track to reduce the proportion of the market value of equity holdings to less than 20% of our consolidated net assets during the period of this Medium-Term Management Plan (from FY2026 to FY2028).

(*) The book value of Japanese listed equities held by SMBC Group

■ VaR for Trading Activities

(Billions of yen)

	Fiscal 2025					End of March 2025
	End of March 2026	End of September 2025	Maximum	Minimum	Average	
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (consolidated)	7.9	9.3	12.2	7.6	9.0	40.8
Interest rates	11.3	12.3	13.5	6.5	10.8	18.3
Foreign exchange	8.2	8.8	9.5	5.2	7.5	7.1
Equities, commodities, etc.	2.7	3.3	8.5	1.9	3.3	22.1
SMBC (consolidated)	4.7	5.4	7.7	4.3	5.7	23.9
SMBC (non-consolidated)	2.7	3.2	5.4	2.6	3.7	4.4

(Note) 1. VaR for a one-day holding period with a one-sided confidence interval of 99.0% [computed daily using the historical simulation method (based on four years of historical observations)].
2. For products and positions to which the historical simulation method is not applied, the amount of risk measured by a reasonable and conservative method is simply added to the amount of risk by the historical simulation method.
3. Calculated based on the review of the VaR calculation method implemented in the current consolidated fiscal year with the aim of more appropriately reflecting our group's risk profile.

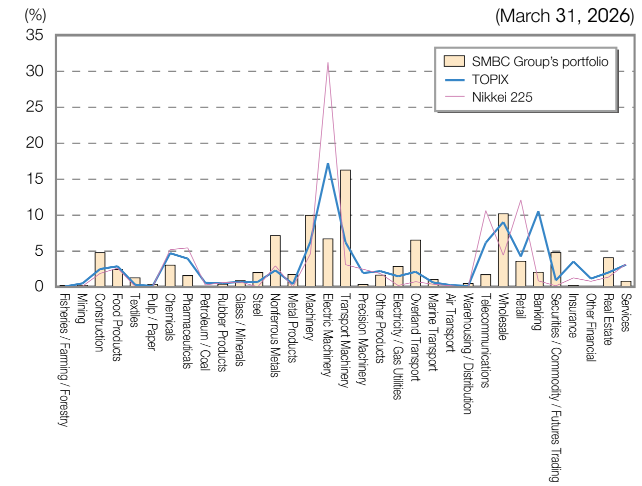
■ VaR for Banking Activities

(Billions of yen)

	Fiscal 2025					End of March 2025
	End of March 2026	End of September 2025	Maximum	Minimum	Average	
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (consolidated)	89.3	103.5	126.1	60.2	94.3	63.4
Interest rates	82.9	100.5	106.1	62.7	88.4	62.5
Equities, etc.	24.4	19.9	38.7	19.0	26.0	32.7
SMBC (consolidated)	87.7	102.2	124.6	59.1	93.0	62.3
SMBC (non-consolidated)	71.3	88.1	108.3	46.3	78.9	49.5

(Note) 1. VaR for a one-day holding period with a one-sided confidence interval of 99.0% [computed daily using the historical simulation method (based on four years of historical observations)].
2. For products and positions to which the historical simulation method is not applied, the amount of risk measured by a reasonable and conservative method is simply added to the amount of risk by the historical simulation method.
3. Calculated based on the review of the VaR calculation method implemented in the current consolidated fiscal year with the aim of more appropriately reflecting our group's risk profile.
4. Strategic shareholdings are not included in equities.

■ Composition, by Industry, of Listed Equity Portfolio



(2) Liquidity Risk Management

At SMBC Group, liquidity risk is regarded as one of the major risks. The Group's liquidity risk management is based on a framework consisting of setting Risk Appetite Measures and establishing contingency plans.

The Risk Appetite Measures are measures for selecting the types and levels of risk that we are willing to take on or tolerate. As the level of liquidity risk is evaluated based on cash flow and balance sheet conditions, Risk Appetite Measures have been set for both of these areas. These measures include Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio, a liquidity regulation. As metrics, in addition to financial regulations such as LCR and NSFR, we set and manage items such as the gap between deposit balances and loans balances, the period for which it is possible to maintain funding under stress situations such as deposit outflows, and the ratio of stable funding to loans, etc.

The tolerated levels of risk are set based on account funding status, cash management planning, economic environments, and other factors, and measures are monitored on a daily or monthly basis in order to limit reliance on shortterm funding and appropriately manage liquidity.

As a framework to complement the Risk Appetite Measures, upper limits are set in place on both a Group company basis and an individual branch basis with regard to funding gaps, which is defined as a maturity mismatch between the source of funds and use of funds.

Furthermore, contingency plans are established in preparation for emergency situations. These plans contain information on chains of command and lines of reporting as well as detailed action plans depending on the existing situation (i.e., normal, concerned, or critical). Meanwhile, SMBC carries out quantitative management of alert indications based on early warning indicators established to assist the bank in promptly and systematically detecting liquidity risks.

Operational Risk

1. Basic Approach to Operational Risk Management

(1) Definition of Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. Specifically, the risk—which, in addition to processing risk and system risk, covers legal risk, human resources risk, and tangible asset risk, third party risk, and data risk—consists of the following seven event types that may lead to the risk of loss defined in the Basel Capital Accord: (1) internal fraud, (2) external fraud, (3) employment practices and workplace safety, (4) clients, products, and business practices, (5) damage to physical assets, (6) business disruption and system failures, and (7) execution, delivery, and process management.

(2) Fundamental Principles for Operational Risk Management

SMBC Group has set the policies on Operational Risk Management that stipulate basic matters in the conduct of operational risk management. Following these policies, we are enhancing operational risk management across the Group under basic principles that include the establishment of an effective framework for identifying, assessing, controlling, and monitoring material risks and the establishment of an incident response structure and emergency response structure in preparation for the materialization of risks. Based on the framework of Basel Capital Accord, we continuously strive to raise the level of risk management across the Group.

2. Operational Risk Management System

SMBC Group has developed an operational risk management structure atop the Risk Management Principle Policy. Our basic policy for operational risk management is decided by the Group Management Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

The Corporate Risk Management Department and the Risk Management Information Department oversee management of operational risks overall, working with departments responsible for subcategories such as processing risk and system risks to comprehensively manage operational risks. The Internal Audit Department conducts periodic internal audits to verify that this operational risk management structure functions properly.

3. Operational Risk Management Methodology

SMBC Group manages internal loss data and key risk indicators (KRI), and creates risk registers. Internal loss data is defined as “information on the events in which the Bank incurs losses due to operational risk.” We examine measures for prevention of recurrence by analyzing collected data and perform risk management based on loss events that have occurred. KRI shall be the monitoring indicator to ascertain the symptoms of the potential operational risks and to ensure effective control for them. When risks are considered to have heightened, we analyze the causes and formulate improvement measures. At the end of March 2024, SMBC Group adopted the standardised approach for calculating the operational risk equivalent amount under Basel Capital Accord.

4. Processing Risk Management

Processing risk is the risk of losses arising from the failure of directors and employees to perform administrative duties in accordance with administrative rules and procedures, or from accidents or misconduct.

In the SMBC Group, we promote risk-based enhancement of processing risk management across the entire Group, with basic principles including: clarifying the divisions that have the function of overseeing processing risk management; establishing a structure to manage processing risks located at each group company; establishing an in-office inspection system; formulating contingency plans to minimize losses from the materialization of processing risks; and conducting quantitative management.

Basic policies for processing risk management are decided by the Management Committee and then approved by the Board of Directors. The status of processing risk management is reported to the Management Committee and the Board of Directors regularly and when necessary. These and other steps are taken to ensure that we can provide customers with high-quality services.

Based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management, Group companies promote appropriate operating practices by establishing operating rules and regulations, systematizing transaction processing, receiving guidance from business divisions, and inspecting conditions related to transaction processing.

Risk Category	Definition	Department in Charge
Operational risk	The risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events.	Corporate Risk Management Department Risk Management Information Department
Processing risk	The risk of losses arising from the failure of directors and employees to perform administrative duties in accordance with administrative rules and procedures, or from accidents or misconduct.	Operations Planning Department
System risk	The risk arising from nonconformity to the business strategies, inappropriate technologies applied, changes to the development plan and delay in development when building an information system, and the risk of loss incurred due to the breakdown including those caused by cyber attack, malfunction, deficiency, or unauthorized use (unauthorized alteration, destruction, duplication, and leakage of the information).	IT Planning Department, Cybersecurity Management Department
Data risk	The risk refers to the impairment of the integrity, availability, and confidentiality of data due to improper management, disasters, cyberattacks, etc., throughout the lifecycle of data, and the resulting inability to carry out business activities reliant on such data, leading to poor management and business decisions, violations of laws and regulations, loss of reputation, economic loss, business interruption, etc.	Data Management Department
Legal risk	The risk of compensation of damages arising from insufficient legal consideration or breach of contract, or a surcharge, a forfeit or an administrative fine for infringing the laws and regulations.	Compliance Department
Human resources risk	The risk of loss arising from inappropriate labor practices, poor working environments, discriminatory conduct, an outflow or loss of human resources, or deterioration in employee morale.	Human Resources Department
Tangible asset risk	The risk of loss arising from damage to tangible assets or deterioration in the operational environment caused by disasters or inadequate asset maintenance.	CRE & Facility Planning Department
Third party risk	The risk of loss arising from damage due to negative incidents caused by third parties who have business relationship with SMBC Group.	Corporate Risk Management Department

5. System Risk Management

System risk is the risk arising from nonconformity to business strategies, inappropriate technologies applied, changes to the development plan and delays in development when building an information system, and the risk of loss incurred due to system breakdown including those caused by cyber attack, malfunction, deficiency or unauthorized use (unauthorized alteration, destruction, duplication and leakage of information).

SMBC Group recognizes systems as an integral part of our management strategy. Our basic principles are to minimize system risks and to minimize losses if a system risk materializes. To achieve this, we have established various regulations and specific management standards, including a security policy, and have developed contingency plans for system failures and cyberattacks. Thus, we have established a system risk management framework and are implementing appropriate risk management measures.

Making reference to The Center for Financial Industry Information Systems (FISC) safety measures standards and U.S. safety measures standards (NIST SP800), we continuously improve our management standards. Across Group companies that require advanced risk management and our supply chains overall, we are strengthening our management, addressing areas in order of their level of risk.

Furthermore, as we actively and openly incorporate technological evolution and advance digitalization in every field to improve customer convenience, create new businesses beyond the boundaries of finance, and improve productivity and efficiency, we are taking steps to identify newly arising risks and to implement management systems that match the extent of these risks. SMBC Group is strengthening IT governance across the Group. As SMBC Group adopts AI (generative AI), cloud, RPA, low-code, API, and other technologies, we have established guidelines that define necessary countermeasure standards and monitoring procedures specific to the risks associated with these technologies. We are implementing timely and appropriate risk management that addresses technological and environmental changes.

The risk from cyber threats is becoming increasingly severe amid the expansion of areas targeted by cyber attacks due to the acceleration of digitalization in financial services and heightening geopolitical tensions. In preparation against this growing threat, SMBC Group has developed technical measures related to cyber security and a structure for intelligence functions and security monitoring, while working to develop related expert human resources. We regularly participate in training and exercises for the enhancement of effectiveness, and undergo third-party evaluations of our response structure.

SMBC recognize the significant social impact that system failures at banks can cause, as well as the diversification and increasing complexity of system risks due to advances in IT technology and the expansion of business fields. We consider the stable operation and prompt recovery of information systems to be a critical responsibility. To this end, we have implemented various measures to prevent system failures, including the multiplexing of various systems and infrastructure, and the installation of disaster- prevention systems at our eastern and western computer centers. In addition, we are strengthening our preparedness for unforeseeable circumstances by creating contingency plans and conducting drills that simulate system failures. Additionally, recognizing the importance of information protection, we take all possible measures to ensure the protection of customer privacy and prevent information leaks. This includes encrypting sensitive information and implementing measures to block and detect unauthorized external access.

Operational Resilience

1. Basic Approach to Operational Resilience

(1) Definition of Operational Resilience

Operational resilience is the ability to ensure the continuity and prompt recovery of critical operations on the premise that business interruptions may occur.

(2) Basic Principles of Operational Resilience

SMBC Group has established the “Rules on Operational Resilience Management”, which set out the fundamentals for managing operational resilience, we are working to ensure effective operational resilience by verifying the appropriateness of management resource allocation for critical operations and reviewing it based on the internal and external environment.

2. Operational Resilience Management Structure

SMBC Group has established an operational resilience management structure based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management.

In addition, the Corporate Risk Management Department and Governance and Legal Department perform a central role in operational resilience management, collaborating with departments responsible for critical operations and resource management to promote and support measures related to the basic policy, framework, and policies for operational resilience management.

3. Operational Resilience Management Methodology

SMBC Group identifies critical operations that could pose significant risks if service interruptions occur, sets maximum tolerable downtime alongside considering alternative measures, and identifies essential management resources for the provision of critical operations. Furthermore, we assume severe but plausible scenarios and verify the appropriateness of management resource allocation.

We also review actual incidents such as natural disasters and system failures and leverage the lessons learned to enhance overall resilience. Through these initiatives, we continuously strengthen our framework to ensure the stability of services provided to our customers.

Conduct Risk

1. Basic Approach to Conduct Risk Management

(1) Definition of Conduct Risk

Conduct risk is the risk that our conduct negatively affects customers, market integrity, effective competition, public interests, and the SMBC Group's stakeholders, through acts that violate laws and regulations or social norms.

(2) Fundamental Principles of Conduct Risk Management

SMBC Group's fundamental stance is that its business is not to negatively affect customers, market integrity, effective competition, public interests, and stakeholders. Efforts are being made to improve group-wide conduct risk management. Focuses of these efforts include preemptively identifying phenomena with the potential to cause significant deterioration in the trust of the Group and preventing the materialization of serious management risks by being keenly responsive to environmental changes.

2. Conduct Risk Management System

Based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management, SMBC Group has developed a conduct risk management system. The Management Committee makes decisions on basic policies for conduct risk management, and these decisions are authorized by the Board of Directors. In addition, the Corporate Risk Management Department and the Compliance Department oversee the overall management of conduct risks and promote basic conduct risk management policies, frameworks, and measures. In addition, these bodies report on circumstances pertaining to conduct risk management to the Audit Committee and Risk Committee to ensure the effectiveness of conduct risk management. Furthermore, the Internal Audit Unit verifies and evaluates the conduct risk management system.

3. Conduct Risk Management Methodology

Using frameworks including risk registers, new product and service development, compliance-related monitoring, and collection of customer voice, each business unit in SMBC Group identifies conduct risks inherent in their operations/initiatives, formulates control measures corresponding to the degree of materiality, and undertakes risk reduction and control.

Risk management departments verify the sufficiency of identified risks and corresponding control measures assessed by business units.

We also work to prevent misconduct through the practice of business units' risk ownership and our supports for this practice.

Risks for AI Utilization

1. Basic Approach to Risk Management for AI Utilization

(1) Definition of Risks for AI Utilization

Risks for AI utilization refer to risks where ethical and technical issues or applicability inherent in AI utilization act as risk drivers, spreading across various risk categories in different forms, and ultimately adversely affecting SMBC Group and stakeholders. Specifically, these include uncertainty, lack of rationale, low accuracy, information leakage, and rights infringement regarding AI outputs, but risks are not limited to these as they change with shifts in the environment and technological advances.

(2) Fundamental Principles of Risk Management for AI Utilization

SMBC Group has formulated and published the "Responsible AI Policy," which is based on the core principles of "Using AI Ethically and Responsibly," "Providing Highly Safe and Trustworthy AI," and "Creating Social Value through AI" as common guidelines.

2. Risk Management System for AI Utilization

SMBC Group has established a system to manage risks for AI utilization based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management.

In addition, since risks arising from AI utilization are diverse, the Corporate Risk Management Department, as the central department, forms a governance team together with the IT Planning Department, Cybersecurity Management Department, Data Management Department, Governance and Legal Department, and Compliance Department, all of which have relevant expertise, to plan and promote risk management for AI utilization.

3. Risk Management Methodology for AI Utilization

SMBC Group manages and reviews AI utilization projects to prepare for issues such as ethics and transparency inherent in AI. We conduct reviews based on a risk-based approach and strive to ensure effectiveness.

Furthermore, to address the increasing risks associated with the rapid development and expansion of AI technology, we will continue to work on the swift advancement of risk management for AI utilization.

Model Risk

1. Basic Approach to Model Risk Management

(1) Definition of Model Risk

Model risk is the risk of potential adverse consequences or financial loss resulting from misinformed decision making based on inaccurate model outputs or using the model inappropriately.

(2) Fundamental Principles of Model Risk Management

SMBC Group is working to improve model risk management across the Group by adhering to basic principles such as performing management based on a risk-based approach, evaluating model risk, and carrying out quantitative management.

2. Model Risk Management System

SMBC Group has established a model risk management system based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management. The Management Committee makes decisions on basic policies for model risk management, and these decisions are authorized by the Board of Directors.

In addition, the Corporate Risk Management Department centrally oversees model risk management and is responsible for drafting model risk management plans, as well as their operation, promotion, and support. The Internal Audit Department carries out regular audits of the efficacy of the model risk management system.

3. Model Risk Management Methodology

SMBC Group strives to reduce model risk by implementing appropriate controls for each process of model development and usage. This is to prepare for the emergence of model risks due to financial and economic environments beyond that anticipated when developing the model and due to the improper use of models by employees. For example, we carry out validations during the development of models or when we start to use them, and periodic validation throughout model lifecycle to prevent their obsolescence or deterioration of their accuracy. In addition, we also strive to strengthen risk management according to model importance by assessing the risks present in each model.

Reputational Risk

1. Basic Approach to Reputational Risk Management

(1) Definition of Reputational Risk

Reputational risk refers to the risk of not meeting the expectations for high ethics, integrity, etc. by the stakeholders (that is, customers, shareholders, market, society, environment, employees, etc.) due to the business of the SMBC Group and the behavior of employees and other related parties, as well as of leading to impairment of the Enterprise Value and decline in trust.

(2) Fundamental Principles of Reputational Risk Management

SMBC Group has set forth the rules on Reputational Risk Management to define the basic rules to be observed in the conduct of its reputational risk management. Under these rules, SMBC Group has been working to enhance the reputational risk management framework across the whole Group by clarifying a management structure as well as management system, methodologies, and rules.

2. Reputational Risk Management System

Based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management, SMBC Group has developed a reputational risk management system.

In addition, Governance and Legal Department and Public Relations Department control the reputational risk management in a centralized manner and formulate and operate the plan for reputational risk management, promote and provide support for the related matters as well as summarize and analyze information related to reputational risk. The matter leading to the reputational risk is discussed in the reputational risk management committee to consider various measures to minimize the risk, as necessary.

3. Methods of Reputational Risk Management

SMBC Group minimizes the losses by adequately gathering information about the situations where reputational risk could materialize as well as taking proper measures against such situations.

Governance and Legal Department and Public Relations

Department strive to control and reduce the risk by gathering information about the situations where reputational risk could materialize and taking proper measures against the reputational risk matters identified.

Environmental and Social Risk

1. Basic Approach to Environmental and Social Risk Management

(1) Definition of Environmental and Social Risk

Environmental and social risks are the risks that environmental and social factors become risk drivers and transmit through various pathways to each risk category, ultimately resulting in losses to the SMBC Group. Specifically, risks such as climate-related risks, nature-related risks, and human rights risks are subject to management.

Risk	Definition
Climate-related risks (transition risks and physical risks)	the risks that the SMBC Group incurs losses initiated by changes related to climate change which transmit to each risk category through various pathways
Nature-related risks	the risks that the SMBC Group may incur losses due to potential threats arising from its dependence on and influence on nature which transmit to each risk category through various pathways
Human rights risks	the risks that the SMBC Group may incur losses as a result of violations of the human rights of stakeholders which transmit to each risk category through various pathways

(2) Basic Principles of Environmental and Social Risk Management

SMBC Group has established Group Policies on Environmental and Social Risk Management that stipulate basic matters for carrying out environmental and social risk management. We are working to enhance environmental and social risk management throughout the Group by clarifying our management structure and basic concepts such as understanding the transmission pathways of environmental and social risks in the management of each risk, recognizing the location of environmental and social risks, and implementing appropriate management according to the risk characteristics.

2. Environmental and Social Risk Management System

SMBC Group has developed an environmental and social risk management system based on the group-wide basic policies for risk management. The Management Committee makes decisions on basic policies for environmental and social risk management, and these decisions are authorized by the Board of Directors. The Audit Department conducts audits of our risk management structure. The Environmental & Social Risk Management Department of the Credit & Investment Planning Department oversees environmental and social risk management overall. Each risk management department is responsible for managing each risk category to which environmental and social factors transmit as risk drivers.

3. Methods of Environmental and Social Risk Management

SMBC Group has identified top risks that could have a significant impact on management, such as reputational damage and emergence of stranded assets due to diverse views on environmental and human rights issues and inadequate responses to climate change. As specific management methods for the environmental and social risks above that transmit to credit risks, we set policies for specific businesses and sectors, and also undertake customer engagement through environmental and social due diligence, including assessment of transition plans and human rights due diligence, to enhance conventional credit assessment. For climate-related risks, we manage sectoral emissions through the climate-related RAF, create heat maps that evaluate risks by sector, and conduct scenario analysis of physical and transition risks.

Glossary

ALM
Asset Liability Management abbreviation.
Method for comprehensive management of assets and liabilities, with appropriate controls on market risk (interest rates, exchange rates, etc.) and liquidity risk.

Back-testing
A formal statistical framework that consists of verifying that actual losses are in line with projected losses.
For example, in the case of VaR, compare and verify the VaR value and profit/loss.

BPV
Basis Point Value abbreviation.
Potential change in present value of financial product corresponding to 0.01-percentage-point increase in interest rates.

Credit cost
Average losses expected to occur during the coming year.

Historical simulation method
Method of simulating future fluctuations without the use of random numbers, by using historical data for risk factors.

LGD
Abbreviation for Loss Given Default.
Percentage of loss assumed in the event of default by obligor; ratio of uncollectible amount of the exposure owned in the event of default.

Monte Carlo simulation method
General term used for a simulation method which uses random numbers.

Operational Risk Equivalent Amount
The amount of regulatory capital required under the Basel regulations for operational risk.

PD
Abbreviation for Probability of Default.
Probability of default by the obligor during one year.

Present value
A future amount of money that has been discounted to reflect its current value taking into account the interest rate and the extent of credit risk.

Risk appetite
The types and levels of risk that we are willing to take on or are prepared to tolerate in order to grow profits

Risk capital
The amount of capital required to cover the theoretical maximum potential loss arising from risks of business operations. It differs from the minimum regulatory capital requirements, and it is being used in the risk management framework voluntarily developed by financial institutions for the purpose of internal management.

Risk factor
In the case of market risk, this would be factors such as the equity price or interest rate; in the case of credit risk, this would be factors such as the economic environment.

Risk-weighted assets
The denominator used in the calculation of the capital ratio designed to maintain prudential standards for banks.

Standardised approach (operational risk)
A method for calculating operational risk equivalent amounts by multiplying the amount of the Business Indicator Component (BIC) by the Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM).

VaR
Value at Risk abbreviation.
The maximum loss that can be expected to occur with a certain degree of probability when holding a financial asset portfolio for a given amount of time.

Compliance

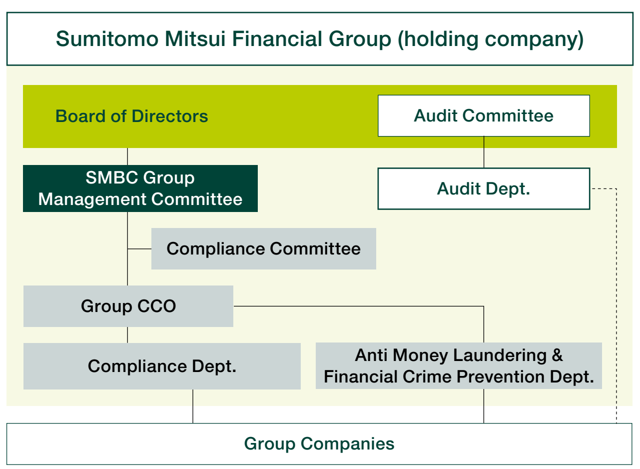
Basic Approach

As a diversified financial group, we position the strengthening of compliance and risk management as a priority issue in enabling SMBC Group to fulfill its public mission and social responsibilities. In our aim to become a truly outstanding global corporate group, we strive to continue ensuring their thorough implementation.

Compliance Management

SMBC Group seeks to maintain a compliance framework that provides appropriate instruction, guidance, and monitoring for compliance to ensure sound and proper business operations on a Group-wide and global basis. We have put measures in place for the prevention, early detection, and correction of misconduct. The Compliance Committee, chaired by the Group CCO, broadly reviews and deliberates on operations within SMBC Group. SMBC Group develops concrete implementation plans to achieve compliance, and develops appropriate compliance frameworks at each Group company. Additionally, at the Group level, we receive compliance-related consultations and reports from each Group company, while at the global level we centrally manage the compliance frameworks of overseas offices, and through providing counsel and guidance, we strive to ensure overall compliance within the Group and globally.

SMBC Groups Compliance Framework



Initiatives for Achieving Healthy Risk-Taking and Appropriate Risk Management

For companies to coexist with society and develop sustainably, it is crucial that they simultaneously engage in sound risk-taking (business promotion) and take appropriate risk management measures, including assurance of compliance. To translate an awareness of risk-taking and risk management as two sides of the same coin into concrete action, SMBC Group has established the "Behavioral Guideline on Compliance and Risk". Through practical application of these guiding principles by every employee, we aim to achieve sustainable business growth and contribute to the enhancement of both corporate and social value.

Anti-Money Laundering (AML), Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) and Economic Sanctions

SMBC Group recognizes the importance of preventing money laundering and terrorist financing and adhering to economic sanctions regulations. Therefore, we undertake every effort to prevent the Group and its employees from engaging in, or being involved in, money laundering, etc., and from violating economic sanctions regulations. Toward this end, based on requirements and guidance from international organizations such as the United Nations and the FATF*1, Japanese laws and regulations, and regulations including those of the OFAC*2, we have established frameworks at each Group company to prevent money laundering, etc.

*1 Financial Action Task Force
*2 Office of Foreign Assets Control (U.S. Department of the Treasury)

Severing Ties to Anti-Social Forces

SMBC Group has established the "Basic Policy for Anti-Social Forces," and all Group companies have systems in place to ensure that the Group does not have any connection with anti-social forces. Specifically, the Group strives to ensure that no business transactions are made with anti-social forces, and states the exclusion of anti-social forces from any business relationship into contractual documents or terms and conditions. In the event that it is discovered after entering into a business or trading relationship that the counterparty belongs to or is affiliated with an anti-social force, we undertake appropriate remedial action by contacting outside professionals specializing in such matters.

See our website for more information on our compliance system.
https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/company/organization/compliance.html

Internal Reporting Systems and Hotline for Inappropriate Accounting and Auditing Activities

We have set up the SMBC Group Alarm Line internal whistleblower line, available to all Group employees inside and outside their companies, to enhance self-correction through early detection and correction of actions that violate laws and regulations. In addition, SMBC and other Group companies have established internal reporting systems for their employees.

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Accounting and Auditing Hotline is aimed at strengthening the Group's self-correction function by encouraging early detection and rectification of improper actions relating to accounting, accounting internal controls, and auditing at the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries. The hotline can be used from inside or outside the Group to report accounting and auditing irregularities.

SMFG Accounting and Auditing Hotline/Designated Dispute Resolution Agencies

SMFG Accounting and Auditing Hotline

Reports may be submitted by regular mail or e-mail to the following addresses.

Mailing address: SMFG Accounting and Auditing Hotline c/o Iwata Godo Law Office, Marunouchi Building 15F, 2-4-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-6315, Japan

E-mail address: smfghotline@iwatagodo.com

- The hotline accepts any alerts of inappropriate activities concerning accounting and auditing at the Company or its consolidated subsidiaries.
- Anonymous reports will also be accepted. Since an investigation cannot be conducted without adequate information, please provide as much detail as possible of the circumstance.
- Personal information will not be disclosed to any third parties without your consent, unless such disclosure is required by law.

Designated Dispute Resolution Agencies

For the handling of any complaints received from and conflicts with our clients, SMBC has executed agreements, respectively, with the Japanese Bankers Association, a designated dispute resolution agency under the Banking Act, and the Trust Companies Association of Japan, a Designated Dispute Resolution Organization under the Trust Business Act and Act on Provision, etc. of Trust Business by Financial Institutions and the specified non-profit organization of "Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center," one of the "Designated Dispute Resolution Agencies" under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. In addition, SMBC Trust Bank has also entered into agreements with the Japanese Bankers Association, a "Designated Dispute Resolution Organization" under the Banking Act, and with the Trust Companies Association of Japan, a "Designated Dispute Resolution Organization" under the Trust Business Act and the Act on Provision, etc. of Trust Business by Financial Institutions.

Japanese Bankers Association:

Contact information	Consultation Office, Japanese Bankers Association
Telephone numbers	0570-017109 or 03-5252-3772
Business days	Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays and bank holidays)
Business hours	9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Trust Companies Association of Japan:

Contact information	Trust Consultation Office
Telephone numbers	0120-817335 or 03-6206-3988
Business days	Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays and bank holidays)
Business hours	9:00 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.

Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center:

Contact information	Financial Instruments Mediation Assistance Center
Telephone number	0120-64-5005
FAX	03-3669-9833
Business days	Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays, etc.)
Business hours	9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Basic Policy for Customer-Oriented Business Conduct

SMBC Group*[1] has formulated the Basic Policy for Customer-Oriented Business Conduct for their domestic asset management and asset formulation businesses, based on which they are promoting customer-oriented business conduct.

This policy informs our basic stance of emphasizing the dispersing of investments over the medium to long term through which we seek to support customers in stable asset formulation. Also based on this policy, SMBC Group aim to contribute to the development of capital markets that provide companies with the funds they need to grow and to economic growth through their asset management and asset formulation businesses.

1. SMBC Group's Customer-Oriented Business Conduct

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. established "Our Mission" and one of the content of that is "We grow and prosper together with our customers, by providing services of greater value to them." On the basis of this principle, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. has defined "Five Values", a list of five key words that includes "Customer First", shared by all the executives and employees in SMBC Group. SMBC Group continues to push forward with various initiatives to actualize these values and action guidelines. Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. is fully aware of the severity of the government penalties imposed on Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation in April 2006 in relation to its sales practices for interest rate swaps and has committed to preventing the reoccurrence of such malpractice. Accordingly, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. has adopted a customer-oriented perspective in pursuing sustainability throughout its management, internal control, and compliance systems, endeavoring to regain trust from customers and from society as a whole.

■ Five Values

Furthermore, the Customer Experience (CX) Improvement Sub-committee has been set up to incorporate customer input into management. The opinions of external experts*[2] are utilized in meetings of this committee as discussions on and verification of initiatives at Group companies are carried out to promote the exercise of a customer-oriented perspective on a group-wide basis. In addition, the CX Improvement Committee, which is membered by officers sitting on the Group Management Committee, convenes to hold regular discussions on customer-oriented business conduct.

SMBC Group is convinced that the ongoing quest to provide quality products and services based on customer needs and desires will contribute to economic growth and subsequently growth for SMBC Group. Everyone at SMBC Group will thus carry out their duties in an earnest and just manner while exercising a high degree of specialized knowledge and good business ethics. SMBC Group will never let up in its efforts to ensure that it always thinks and acts based on a customer-oriented perspective in the truest sense as it strives to generate the greatest profits for its customers.

2. Initiatives for Promoting Customer-Oriented Business Conduct

SMBC Group will implement the following initiatives to entrench the principles of customer-oriented business conduct into its activities.

(1) Provision of Products and Services That Meet the Best Interests of Customers

When drawing up and underwriting financial products, we will act with an accurate understanding of customer needs, determining the ideal target customer group based on the risks and complexity of the products, in order properly develop and select products.

We will also help customers to find products and services that meet their best interests. To this end, we will be able to learn about our customers, and work to accurately understand the needs of each customer. We will next look at their level of knowledge, investment experience, and asset portfolios so that we can propose products and services that meet the best interests of our customers.

If we think that a product may not be in the best interests of customers based on its characteristics or risks, we will discuss this matter with the customer as necessary and refrain from proposing such products when doing so is inappropriate.

(2) Easy-to-Understand Explanation of Important Information

The amount of information provided to customers on the characteristics, risks, and fees of the products we handle as well as on the economic climate and market trends will be enhanced to help customers make informed decisions. Furthermore, we will strive to explain this information in an easy-to-understand manner.

(3) Clarification of Fees

SMBC Group receives fees from customers for the products and services it provides out of consideration for the need to develop and improve the quality of products and services and to supply various types of information as well as for processing- and infrastructure-related expenses. We will seek to provide thorough explanations of these fees that are as easy to understand as possible.

(4) Management of Conflicts of Interests

Performing duties in an earnest and just manner based on a customer-oriented perspective entails managing any potential conflicts of interests to ensure that our operations are truly customer oriented.

On the basis of the Management Policy Concerning Conflicts of Interest in SMBC Group, we have defined the types of conflicts of interest requiring management as well as the types of transactions that tend to present conflicts of interests and procedures for identifying these transactions, methods and systems for managing conflicts of interest, and the scope of Group companies at which conflicts of interest should be managed. In this manner, we take steps to ensure that conflicts of interest are properly managed and so that customer's interests will not be unduly harmed.

* For an overview of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group's "Conflict of Interest Management Policy," please visit the Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group website. https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/conflicts_of_interest/

(5) Frameworks for Properly Motivating Employees

Always thinking and acting based on a customer-oriented perspective in the truest sense requires our employees to be properly motivated so that they can remain dedicated and effective in their work. SMBC Group thus develops its performance evaluation systems from a long-term perspective with the aim of encouraging customer-oriented sales activities. At the same time, we are expanding our range of training programs for promoting earnest and just work practices and higher levels of business ethics.

(6) Ensuring a Framework to Provide Products and Services that Meet the Best Interests of Customers

With the aim of providing products and services that meet the best interests of our customers, we will address the following ① to ④.

① Developing a Framework
We will implement appropriate quality control in each process of structuring, provision and management of products and services, and develop a framework to ensure the effectiveness of these processes.

② Actions During the Composition of Products and Services
We will evaluate the sustainability, risk, return, and cost rationality of our products and services while considering whether their features align most closely with the anticipated needs of our customers.

We will also identify appropriate customer segments and work to enhance our sales staff's understanding. If the composition company and the sales company are different entities, necessary information will be shared between them to effectively address these efforts.

③ Follow-up Actions After the Composition of Products and Services
We will continuously evaluate whether the intended product and service features at the time of composition have been ensured, and use the results to improve and review products and services. In addition, we will evaluate whether the intended customers match the actual customers and use this information to improve the way we provide products and services and to compose products and services thereafter. If the composition company and the sales company are different entities, necessary information will be shared between them to effectively address these efforts.

④ Easy-to-understand Explanation of Information
We will ensure customers have access to clear and comprehensive information about product and service operational structure and product governance systems, enabling them to make more informed and appropriate choices.

Through such initiatives, SMBC Group aims to facilitate the shift from savings to asset formation in Japan. To facilitate customers' understanding of SMBC Group's initiatives, we will regularly disclose information on the status of initiatives under our basic policy. To achieve better business operation, we verify the status and outcomes of initiatives, undertake revisions as necessary, and disclose details.

*1: SMBC Group is a collective name for Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.'s Group companies. Group companies applicable under this policy: Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; SMBC Trust Bank Ltd.; SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.; Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company, Limited

2: External experts are invited to meetings of the CX Improvement Sub-committee to provide advice and suggestions with the aim of incorporating a wide range of perspectives into management that includes and goes beyond input and requests from customers.

* External experts (in alphabetical order)

Name	Position
Hideki Kanda	Emeritus Professor, University of Tokyo
Taku Umezawa	Partner, Nagashima Ohno & Tsunematsu
Yutaka Arai	Former Commissioner of the Consumer Affairs Agency

Support for Mid-Sized Corporations and SMEs, Vitalization of Local Regions in Japan

Services for Corporations

SMBC provides services to mid-sized and SME clients mainly through the Area Corporate Office. This office has in place a system for providing specialized services utilizing the networks of SMBC Group companies to address customers' funding needs, wide-ranging financial needs, and management issues. We also engage in fundraising support aimed at business continuity for SME customers who face difficult circumstances due to factors including soaring prices and labor shortages. In addition, as expectations rise for services that combine bank accounts, settlement, and finance in an integrated manner in the corporate domain as well, we began offering "Trunk" from May 2025 to support further revitalization of a wide range of business operators, including SMEs.

Going forward, we will continue to fulfill our social responsibility as a financial institution by providing support based on the customer's standpoint.

SMBC Trust Bank operates its business with a primary focus on meeting the needs of individual customers. Therefore, in principle, we do not provide business financing loans for SMEs. However, if we receive inquiries from customers, we will respond sincerely. We will listen to customers' requests and also provide sufficient explanations regarding our decisions and responses so that we can gain customers' understanding. We will also strive to fulfill our social responsibility to local communities and contribute to regional revitalization.

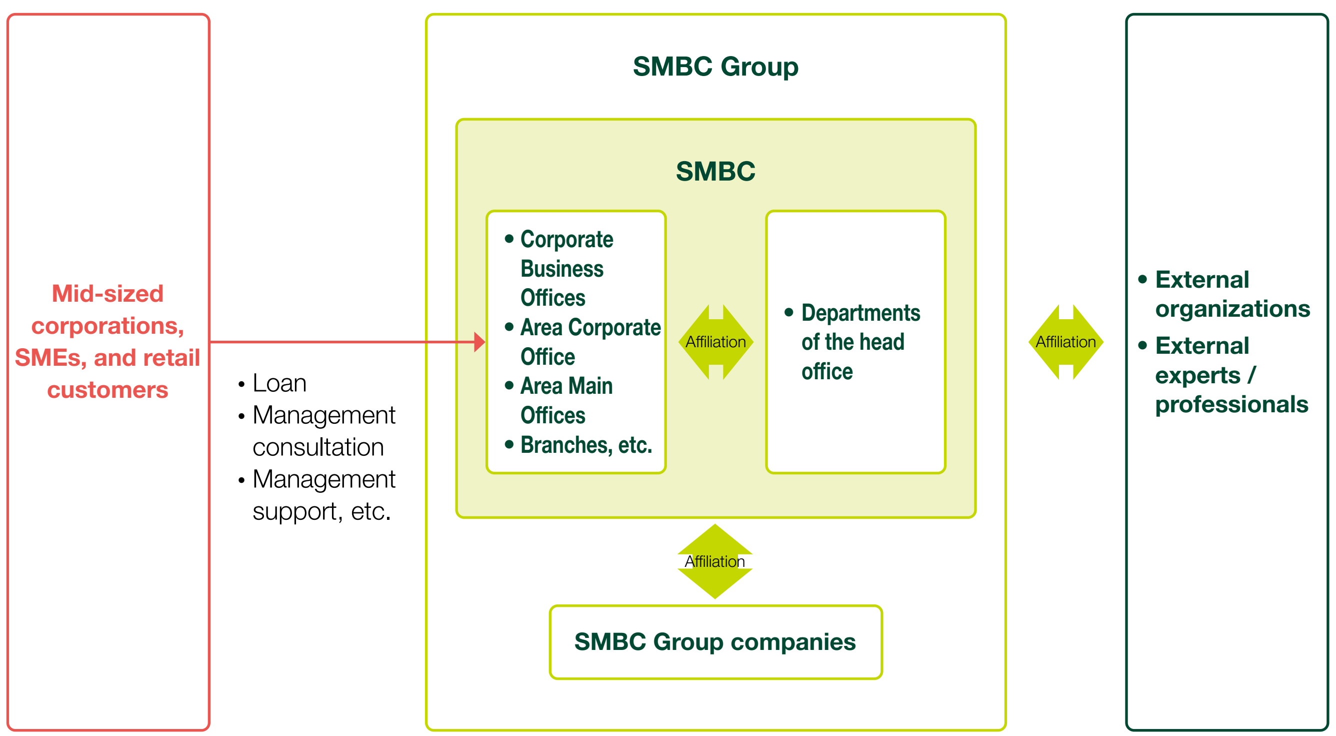
Collaboration with Local Credit Guarantee Associations

SMBC offers Business Select Loans, a loan product that offers unsecured and unguaranteed financing, and collaborates with local credit guarantee corporations to offer prefectural and other program financing and partnership guarantees to meet the funding needs of customers who face ongoing difficult circumstances due to soaring prices, labor shortages, and other causes.

We will continue offering services to fund and support the management of the mid-sized corporations and SMEs that form the backbone of the Japanese economy.

Credit Guarantee Corporation	Name
Credit Guarantee Corporation of Tokyo	Guarantee for Promoting Startup Creation
Credit Guarantee Corporation of Kanagawa	Kanagawa Asset 200
Credit Guarantee Corporation of Osaka	CS Next Guarantee
Credit Guarantee Corporation of Hyogo-Ken	HIYAKU

■ Support System for Mid-Sized Corporations and SMEs



Management Support Tailored to Customers' Issues and Life Stages

SMBC strives to smoothly fulfill its financial intermediary functions, while also quickly addressing management issues faced by customers, proposing optimal solutions tailored to each management issue and life stage from the customer's perspective, and further enhancing its consulting functions.

In addition to providing large-scale financing support through diverse methods for startups, we are proactively working to support growth in both investment/financing and business development, including: large-scale equity support at the growth stage through the growth fund established in 2023; participation in a secondary fund established in 2025 to support the sustainable growth of startups; changing the name of "SMBC Venture Capital Management" to "SMBC Edge" as a core subsidiary responsible for startup investment and business development; inviting external talent; and establishing a 15.0 billion yen lead fund equipped with business development functions.

The bank also promotes business co-creation, such as the establishment of joint ventures with startups.

In addition, we operate "Mirai X (mirai cross)," a platform in which diverse stakeholders such as business companies (particularly startups), venture capital firms, the national government, and local governments participate to promote business creation. We have also expanded startup and commercialization support by, for example, participating in the NINEJP initiative in 2025, in which nine university-origin startup support platforms across Japan collaborate to support the creation of university-origin startups.

As an example of business revitalization support, based on requests from specialists such as business revitalization attorneys and accountants, we execute revitalization finance to provide funds necessary for the revitalization of SMEs, and we also take part in selecting business sponsors for revitalized companies.

Efforts to Revitalize Communities

SMBC Group works in partnership with business operators, local governments, and regional banks to address social issues facing regions.

In January 2026, SMBC held a pitch event where nine municipalities across Japan that have new towns shared their challenges. More than 300 participants gathered, including online viewers, mainly from private companies, and lively discussions were held on issues such as creating vibrancy and encouraging visits by families raising children.

In Kansai, we opened "HOOPSLINK KANSAI," a hub for startup support and co-creation, in "GRAND GREEN OSAKA," and by the end of March 2026, events were held on topics such as supporting the founding of 80 university-origin startups and supporting innovation creation through matching with large companies.

We are also working on financial support for regional decarbonization, and supported the formulation of the "Kobe Sustainable Finance Framework" to promote regional decarbonization investment. The establishment of a common framework for green/transition loans covering the entire city is the first initiative of its kind in Japan.

In other regions as well, we are helping drive sustainable regional growth through the use of public schemes, etc.

In this way, the SMBC Group will continue initiatives to revitalize regional economies.


"HOOPSLINK KANSAI" in action

Measures for Finance Facilitation

SMBC's "Basic Policy for Finance Facilitation" underlies efforts to be diligent and thorough in the provision of funding and consultation.

Basic Policy for Finance Facilitation

1. Conduct appropriate review of applications submitted for a new loan or requests to modify loan conditions
2. Provide appropriate management consultation and guidance for clients and appropriate support for management improvements
3. Strive to improve the ability to assess the value of a client's business appropriately
4. Provide appropriate and thorough explanations to clients in consultations and applications for new loans or modification of loan conditions
5. Respond appropriately and adequately to client inquiries regarding new loan and modification consultations and applications and to consulting requests or complaints
6. Liaise closely with other financial institutions involved in applications for modifying loan conditions, applications for support through public and third-party institutions, or other applications
7. Respond appropriately in respect of personal guarantees in accordance with the "Guidelines for Personal Guarantee Provided by Business Owners"

Employees

◆ SMBC

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1)	24,615	24,432	24,321
Male	10,899	10,748	10,747
Percentage of total	44.28%	43.99%	44.19%
Female	13,716	13,684	13,574
Percentage of total	55.72%	56.01%	55.81%
Average age	40 Years 3 months	40 Years 9 months	41 Years 1 month
Male	41 Years 8 months	41 Years 10 months	41 Years 9 months
Female	39 Years 2 months	39 Years 11 months	40 Years 7 months
Average years of service	16 Years 3 months	16 Years 8 months	16 Years 11 months
Male	17 Years 2 months	17 Years 4 months	17 Years 2 months
Female	15 Years 6 months	16 Years 2 months	16 Years 9 months
Number of women in managerial positions	950	985	808
Ratio of employees with disabilities (% of total)(*2)	2.89%	2.87%	2.87%

(*1) Number of employees. Including employees seconded to other companies, excluding executive officers, contract employees, staff, temporary staff, and locally hired employees at overseas branches.
(*2) As of March 1 each year

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	481	508	658
Number of newly employed female graduates	202	179	268
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	42.0%	35.2%	40.7%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking parental leave	1,606 (of which male 671 people)	1,384 (of which male 524 people)	1,327 (of which male 531 people)
Number of career hires	207	252	237

◆ SMBC Trust Bank

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1)	1,804	1,880	1,926
Male	916	946	984
Percentage of total	50.78%	50.32%	51.09%
Female	888	934	942
Percentage of total	49.22%	49.68%	48.91%
Average age	45 Years 4 months	45 Years 9 months	46 Years 1 month
Male	46 Years 6 months	46 Years 11 months	47 Years 2 months
Female	44 Years 2 months	44 Years 7 months	45 Years 8 months
Average years of service	11 Years 0 months	11 Years 0 months	11 Years 9 months
Male	9 Years 8 months	10 Years 0 months	10 Years 6 months
Female	12 Years 5 months	12 Years 1 month	13 Years 1 month
Number of women in managerial positions	54	59	69
Ratio of employees with disabilities	2.40%	2.40%	2.27%

(*1) Number of employees. Including employees seconded to other companies, excluding employees seconded from other companies, directors, contract employees, part-time employees, and temporary staff.

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	37	41	21
Number of newly employed female graduates	17	14	5
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	45.9%	34.1%	23.8%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking parental leave	44 (of which male 20 people)	46 (of which male 24 people)	61 (of which male 28 people)
Number of career hires	78	67	52

◆ Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1)	2,533	2,634	2,704
Male	1,566	1,574	1,586
Percentage of total	61.82%	59.76%	58.65%
Female	967	1,060	1,118
Percentage of total	38.18%	40.24%	41.35%
Average age	42 Years 7 months	42 Years 5 months	42 Years 1 month
Male	43 Years 10 months	43 Years 6 months	43 Years 3 months
Female	40 Years 8 months	40 Years 9 months	40 Years 6 months
Average years of service	14 Years 10 months	14 Years 1 month	13 Years 10 months
Male	16 Years 1 month	15 Years 5 months	15 Years 1 month
Female	12 Years 10 months	12 Years 2 months	12 Years 1 month
Number of women in managerial positions	91	108	133
Ratio of employees with disabilities (% of total)(*2)	2.77%	2.66%	2.61%

(*1) Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing number of employees. Including employees seconded to other companies, excluding employees seconded from other companies, executive officers, contract employees, part-time employees, temporary staff, and full-time employees of affiliates (including overseas subsidiaries).
(*2) As of March 1 each year

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	73	95	149
Number of newly employed female graduates	39	55	81
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	53.4%	57.9%	54.4%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking parental leave	79 (of which male 45 people)	75 (of which male 51 people)	69 (of which male 39 people)
Number of career hires	72	105	90

◆ SMBC Nikko Securities

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1)	9,304	9,217	9,078
Male	5,688	5,557	5,393
Percentage of total	61.13%	60.29%	59.41%
Female	3,616	3,660	3,685
Percentage of total	38.87%	39.71%	40.59%
Average age	42 Years 7 months	42 Years 11 months	43 Years 2 months
Male	43 Years 3 months	43 Years 6 months	43 Years 9 months
Female	41 Years 6 months	42 Years 0 months	42 Years 4 months
Average length of service(*2)	14 Years 6 months	14 Years 10 months	15 Years 3 months
Male	14 Years 2 months	14 Years 6 months	14 Years 10 months
Female	14 Years 11 months	15 Years 4 months	15 Years 9 months
Number of women in managerial positions	222	258	267
Ratio of employees with disabilities (% of total)(*3)	2.82%	2.89%	2.83%

(*1) Excluding executive officers, part-time employees, dispatched employees, and locally hired employees at overseas branches.
(*2) Average for employees. Years of service for employees joined through the merger with SMBC Friend Securities are counted from the date of the merger.
(*3) As of the end of March each year

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	273	261	273
Number of newly employed female graduates	115	119	143
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	42.1%	45.6%	52.4%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking childcare leave(*4)	410 (of which male 269 people)	328 (of which male 191 people)	322 (of which male 189 people)
Number of career hires	110	75	55

(*4) Revision of the short-term childcare leave system and creation of a new special leave for childcare in FY2021.

◆ Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1)	5,984	5,897	5,931
Male	3,037	3,062	3,102
Percentage of total	50.75%	51.92%	52.30%
Female	2,947	2,835	2,829
Percentage of total	49.25%	48.08%	47.70%
Average age	42 Years 10 months	42 Years 10 months	42 Years 9 months
Male	44 Years 2 months	43 Years 7 months	43 Years 2 months
Female	41 Years 8 months	42 Years 1 month	42 Years 2 months
Average years of service	17 Years 7 months	17 Years 9 months	17 Years 6 months
Male	18 Years 6 months	17 Years 10 months	17 Years 4 months
Female	16 Years 8 months	17 Years 7 months	17 Years 8 months
Number of women in managerial positions	97	141	198
Ratio of employees with disabilities (% of total)(*2)	2.66%	2.67%	2.99%

(*1) Number of employees. Excluding executives, advisors, counselors, accepted seconded employees, contract employees, and part-time employees.
(*2) As of the end of March each year

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	167	163	173
Number of newly employed female graduates	43	70	89
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	25.7%	42.9%	51.4%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking parental leave	171 (of which male 66 people)	180 (of which male 86 people)	187 (of which male 91 people)
Number of career hires	188	172	198

◆ SMBC Consumer Finance

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1)	2,576	2,556	2,548
Male	1,461	1,439	1,436
Percentage of total	56.72%	56.30%	56.36%
Female	1,115	1,117	1,112
Percentage of total	43.28%	43.70%	43.64%
Average age	43 Years 8 months	44 Years 2 months	44 Years 10 months
Male	44 Years 12 months	45 Years 5 months	45 Years 11 months
Female	41 Years 11 months	42 Years 7 months	43 Years 7 months
Average years of service	17 Years 9 months	18 Years 3 months	18 Years 7 months
Male	19 Years 8 months	20 Years 2 months	20 Years 3 months
Female	15 Years 4 months	15 Years 11 months	16 Years 6 months
Number of women in managerial positions	184	200	226
Ratio of employees with disabilities (% of total)(*2)	2.59%	2.87%	2.85%

(*1) SMBC Consumer Finance (standalone) number of employees. The following list of employees is deducted from the total number of employees: employees seconded from other companies, locally hired employees at overseas branches, executive officers, contract employees, part-time employees, and employees of temporary employment agencies.
(*2) As of the end of March each year

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	48	60	69
Number of newly employed female graduates	22	23	35
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	45.8%	38.3%	50.7%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking parental leave	37 (of which male 16 people)	44 (of which male 23 people)	51 (of which male 26 people)
Number of career hires	10	16	32

◆ Japan Research Institute

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1) (*2)	2,958	3,248	4,859
Male	2,125	2,286	3,444
Percentage of total	71.84%	70.38%	70.88%
Female	833	962	1,415
Percentage of total	28.16%	29.62%	29.12%
Average age(*2)	38 Years 8 months	37 Years 9 months	39 Years 7 months
Male	39 Years 1 month	38 Years 2 months	40 Years 4 months
Female	37 Years 7 months	36 Years 9 months	37 Years 9 months
Average years of service	11 Years 3 months	10 Years 10 months	13 Years 1 month
Male	11 Years 4 months	11 Years 1 month	13 Years 9 months
Female	11 Years 1 month	10 Years 3 months	11 Years 6 months
Number of women in managerial positions	87	101	103
Ratio of employees with disabilities (% of total)(*2)	2.22%	2.46%	2.64%

(*1) Number of employees. Including employees seconded to other companies, excluding executive officers, advisors, part-time employees, temporary staff, locally hired employees at overseas branches, and employees of affiliates.
(*2) As of the end of March each year

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	245	318	461
Number of newly employed female graduates	74	105	159
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	30.2%	33.0%	34.5%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking parental leave	109 (Of which male 72 people)	100 (of which male 76 people)	147 (of which male 107 people)
Number of mid-career hires(*3)	225	265	220

(*3) Excluding former bank employees transferred to the company.

◆ Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management

(Persons, %)

	End of March 2024	End of March 2025	End of March 2026
Number of employees(*1)	769	767	762
Male	516	500	489
Percentage of total	67.10%	65.19%	64.17%
Female	253	267	273
Percentage of total	32.90%	34.81%	35.83%
Average age	46 Years 0 months	45 Years 5 months	44 Years 9 months
Male	47 Years 6 months	46 Years 10 months	45 Years 10 months
Female	42 Years 11 months	42 Years 8 months	42 Years 9 months
Average years of service	12 Years 9 months	12 Years 5 months	12 Years 1 month
Male	13 Years 3 months	12 Years 11 months	12 Years 2 months
Female	11 Years 10 months	11 Years 6 months	11 Years 11 months
Number of women in managerial positions	13	11	17
Ratio of employees with disabilities	–	2.57%	2.65%

(*1) Number of employees. This excludes directors, dispatched employees, and locally hired employees at overseas branches.

(Persons, %)

	April 2024	April 2025	April 2026
Number of new hires	22	18	19
Number of newly employed female graduates	13	8	11
Ratio of newly employed females to total new employees	59.1%	44.4%	57.9%

(Persons)

	Fiscal 2023	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2025
Number of employees taking parental leave	21 (of which male 10 people)	21 (of which male 14 people)	17 (of which male 12 people)
Number of career hires	37	37	34

Note: Established in April 2019 through a merger of Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management and Daiwa SB Investments.

Main Work-Life Balance Support System

	Parental leave	Childcare leave system	Shorter working hours	Restrictions on overtime	Exemption from late-night work	Other principal systems
SMBC	<Childcare Leave> Up to 1 year and 6 months old If unable to enter nursery, up to 2 years old May be taken in installments <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments	Until March 31 of the 6th grade (For 1 child: 10 days per year, 2 or more children: 20 days per year) * Applicable for caring for sick children as well as for school events and other reasons	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade Employees can choose shorter working hours for each day or fewer days worked per week	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade	• Short-term childcare leave (by the hour) • Work relocations • Work location category selection system • Childcare expense subsidy system • Leave for nursing care • Shorter working hours allowed for nursing care • Nursing care leave system (by the hour) • Career design leave system • System for rehiring former employees • Special leave for childbirth • Carryover leave (infertility treatment) • Medical Leave • Anshin leave • Half-day leave • Annual leave in hour increments • Teleworking system • Staggered working hours
SMBC Trust Bank	<Childcare Leave> May be taken in installments up to the age of 1 (Up to the age of 2 years and 2 months in case of inability to place in daycare center) May be taken in installments <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments	Until March 31 of the 6th grade (10 Days per year for one child; 20 days per year for two or more children) Can be acquired on a by-hour, half-day, or full-day basis	Until March 31 of the 6th grade Allowing reduced working hours equivalent to measures requiring at least 6 working hours per day	Until March 31 of the 6th grade	Until March 31 of the 6th grade	• Flextime system • Teleworking system • Paternity leave (3 days) • Leave for nursing care • Shorter working hours allowed for nursing care • Family care time off (by the hour) • Family support leave • Short-term childcare leave • Annual leave in hour increments
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing	<Childcare Leave> May be taken in installments up to the age of 1 If unable to enter nursery, etc. Up to 2 years old may be taken in installments <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments	Until March 31 of the 6th grade (For 1 child: 5 days per year, 2 or more children: 10 days per year)	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade By reducing daily working hours, working hours can be shortened to a minimum of 5 hours 30 minutes For 6.5-hour and 7-hour workdays, short-time flexible working hours apply	Until the entry into elementary school	Until the entry into elementary school	• Work relocations • Short-term Childcare Leave System • Leave for nursing care • Shorter working hours allowed for nursing care • Nursing care leave system • Half-day leave • Staggered working hours • Flextime system • Shortened working hour flextime system • Teleworking system • Life support leave system • System for rehiring former employees • Career support leave system • Childcare Support Allowance
SMBC Nikko Securities	<Childcare Leave> May be taken in installments up to the age of 3 May be taken in installments <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments	Until March 31 of the 6th grade (For 1 child: 5 days per year, 2 or more children: 10 days per year) Can be acquired on a by-hour, half-day, or fullday basis * Applicable for caring for sick children as well as for school events and other reasons	Until March 31 of the 6th grade Employees may reduce daily working hours in increments of 30 minutes up to a maximum of 2 hours and 30 minutes per day	Until March 31 of the 6th grade	Until March 31 of the 6th grade	• Short-term childcare leave • Discount coupon for nursing care • Special leave for childbirth • Leave for nursing care • Nursing care special leave system (By the hour) • Shorter working hours allowed for nursing care • Short-term leave for nursing care • Staggered working hours (working in shifts) • System for rehiring former employees • Childcare subsidies • Teleworking system • Half-day paid leave • Hourly paid leave • Reserved Holiday • Secondary job • Long-Term Self Development Leave Policy as “Challenge Leave” • Three-day or four-day workweeks • Corporate-led nursery school • Baby-sitter discount system • Special leave for childcare • Memorial leave system • Special leave for volunteer activity • Reverse leave system • Pro bono work • Personal care leave • Leave for balancing work with medical treatment
Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company	<Childcare Leave> Up to 1 year and 6 months old If unable to enter nursery, up to 2 years old May be taken in installments <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments	Until March 31 of the 6th grade (For 1 child: 40 hours per year, 2 or more children: 80 hours per year) * Applicable for caring for sick children as well as for school events and other reasons	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade Employees can choose to reduce daily working hours by 30, 60, 90, 120, or 150 minutes, or reduce the number of days worked per week	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade	• Short-term childcare leave • Annual leave in hour increments • Staggered working hours • Flextime System • Teleworking system • Half-day paid leave • Health-purpose or anniversary leave • Anshin leave • Work relocations • Work Area Limitation System • Remote Work System Between Distant Locations • Career design leave system • Maternity leave • Special leave for childbirth • Childcare subsidies • Nursing care leave system • Nursing care leave system (by the hour) • Shorter working hours allowed for nursing care • Comeback System
SMBC Consumer Finance	<Childcare Leave> Up to 1 year and 6 months old If unable to enter nursery, up to 2 years old May be taken in installments <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments	(Child nursing, etc. leave) Until the child starts junior high school (7 Days per year for one child; 12 days per year for two or more children)	Until March 31 of the 6th grade Employees can choose to work 5, 5.5, 6, 6.5, or 7 hours a day	Until the child starts junior high school	Until the child starts junior high school	• Area-limited employment system • Rehiring retirees • A grace period for job rotation • Leave for nursing care • Shorter working hours allowed for nursing care • Paid leave by the hour / half-day paid leave • Leave for supporting the transition to daycare • Childcare leave (2 days) • Rehiring of former employees who quit for childcare or care-giving reasons • Paternity leave (3 days) • Rollover of unused paid vacation • Family care time off (by the hour) • Adjustment of work start and end times • Career design leave system
Japan Research Institute	<Childcare Leave> Up to 1 year and 6 months old If unable to enter nursery, up to 2 years old May be taken in installments Paid leave for the first 15 days of maternity leave <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments Up to 28 days paid	Until the end of March of the child’s third year of junior high school (5 Days per year for one child; for children under age 3, 10 days per year; no upper limit)	Until March 31 of the 3rd grade Employees can choose to work 4, 5, 6, or 7 hours per day (can also be combined with flextime)	Until the entry into elementary school	Until the entry into elementary school	• Childcare subsidies • Flexibility in the work place • Flextime system • Leave for nursing care • Shorter working hours (for nursing care, etc.) • Time off and shorter working hours • Nursing care leave system (By the hour) • Congratulatory or Condolence Leave (spouse’s childbirth, grandchild’s birth) • Half-day leave • Leave system for receiving treatment while working • Care leave • Career design leave system • Carryover leave • Side work system • Equity workplace system • Reduced working hours • Baby-sitter discount system • Corporate-led nursery school
Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management	<Childcare Leave> May be taken in installments up to the age of 1 If unable to enter nursery, up to 3 years old May be taken in installments <Childcare leave at birth> 4 weeks within 8 weeks after birth (up to 28 days) May be taken in installments	Until March 31 of the 6th grade (10 Days per year for one child; 20 days per year for two or more children)	Until March 31 of the 6th grade Daily working hours can be reduced to 5, 6, 6.5, or 7 hours	Until March 31 of the 6th grade	Until March 31 of the 6th grade	• Leave for childbirth by spouse • Family care time off (by the hour) • Annual leave in half-day increments • Teleworking system • Leave for nursing care • Shorter working hours allowed for nursing care • QOL Leave • Paid leave for the first 28 days of maternity leave • Annual leave in hour increments • Flextime system • Daycare subsidies • Celebratory gifts for birth of 3rd child • Leave for accompanying spouse undergoing job relocation • Job return system • Wellness Leave

Corporate Data

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

Directors and Executive Officers (as of June 30, 2026)

DIRECTORS AND CORPORATE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Chairman of the Board

Makoto Takashima

Director President (Representative Executive Officer)

Toru Nakashima
Group CEO

Director Deputy President and Executive Officer (Representative Executive Officer)

Teiko Kudo
Group CCO
Compliance Dept., Compliance Dept., Americas Division, Anti Money Laundering & Financial Crime Prevention Dept.

Director Senior Managing Executive Officer

Kazuyuki Anchi
Group CFO and Group CSO
Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth, Public Relations Dept., Corporate Planning Dept., Business Development Dept., Asset & Wealth Management Strategy Dept., Sustainability Planning Dept., Sustainability Development Dept., Financial Accounting Dept., Accounting Service & Planning Dept.
Digital Strategy Dept.

Directors

Takeshi Mikami
Honami Matsugasaki
Sonosuke Kadonaga[1]
Jun Sawada[1]
Yoriko Goto[1]
Isao Teshirogi[1]
Norimitsu Takashima[1]
Charles D. Lake II[1]
Jenifer Rogers[1]

Deputy President and Executive Officer (Representative Executive Officer)

Yoshihiro Hyakutome
Co-Head of Global Business Unit
(Head office departments (Global Business Unit), Asia Pacific Division), Investment Banking Strategy Office, Corporate Planning Dept.

Senior Managing Executive Officers

Keiichiro Nakamura
Co-Head of Global Business Unit
(Americas Division, Europe, Middle East & Africa Division)

Akio Isowa
Group CDIO
Digital & Innovation Division, Digital Strategy Dept., Deputy Head of Wholesale Business Unit

Fumihiko Ito
Co-Head of Wholesale Business Unit

Takashi Kobayashi
Group CHRO
Governance and Legal Dept., Human Resources Dept., Quality Management Dept., CRE & Facility Planning Dept.

Natsuhiro Samejima
Group CRO
Corporate Risk Management Dept., Risk Management Information Dept., Risk Management Dept., Americas Division, Credit & Investment Planning Dept.

Hideki Takamatsu
Group CIO
IT Planning Dept., Cybersecurity Management Dept., Data Management Dept., Operations Planning Dept.

Yukihiro Mabuchi
Co-Head of Wholesale Business Unit
(Head office departments (Wholesale Business Unit))

Akio Uemura
Head of Retail Business Unit

Arihiro Nagata
Head of Global Markets Business Unit

Haruyuki Yoshikawa
Group CAE
Internal Audit Dept.

(1) Mr. Kadonaga, Mr. Sawada, Ms. Goto, Mr.Teshirogi, Mr.Takashima, Mr. Lake II and Ms. Rogers satisfy the requirements for an “outside director” under the Companies Act.

[REFERENCE]

Group CxO/Head of Business Units
(as of June 30, 2026)

Group CxO

Group CEO
Toru Nakashima

Group CFO and Group CSO
Kazuyuki Anchi

Group CRO
Natsuhiro Samejima

Group CCO
Teiko Kudo

Group CHRO
Takashi Kobayashi

Group CIO
Hideki Takamatsu

Group CISO
Hidetoshi Shibuya

Group CDAO
Hideo Kawafune

Group CDIO
Akio Isowa

Group CSuO
Masayuki Takanashi

Group CAE
Haruyuki Yoshikawa

Head of Business Units

Head of Retail Business Unit
Akio Uemura

Co-Head of Wholesale Business Unit
Fumihiko Ito

Co-Head of Wholesale Business Unit
Yukihiro Mabuchi

Co-Head of Global Business Unit
Yoshihiro Hyakutome

Co-Head of Global Business Unit
Keiichiro Nakamura

Head of Global Markets Business Unit
Arihiro Nagata

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Senior Managing Executive Officers

Hirofumi Otsuka
Head of Americas Division

Ichiro Okawara
Credit & Investment Planning Dept.

Kazuya Ikeda
Transaction Business Division, AI Transformation Dept., Deputy Head of Global Business Unit

Hideo Kawafune
Group CDAO
Deputy Head of Global Business Unit

Rajeev Veeravalli Kannan
Head of India Division

Managing Executive Officers

Tetsuya Shindo
Retail Business Unit

Katsuyuki Tokuda
Deputy Head of Retail Business Unit, Head of Payments & Consumer Finance Division

Fumito Yoshioka
Wholesale Business Unit

Toshihiko Umetani
Deputy Head of Wholesale Business Unit

Shinichiro Watanabe
Global Business Unit

Katsufumi Uchida
Head of Asia Pacific Division

Richard A. Eisenberg
Deputy Head of Americas Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Norikazu Akedo
Deputy Head of Global Markets Business Unit

Tatsuya Shiine
Group Deputy CHRO

Daiji Nakata
Deputy Head of Retail Business Unit

Takahiko Hirashima
Group Deputy CCO

Hideyuki Omokawa
Group Deputy CSO
Corporate Planning Dept., Asset & Wealth Management Strategy Dept., Retail Business Unit

Hiroshi Tsutsui
Group Deputy CIO and Group Deputy CISO

Bungo Miura
Deputy Head of Global Business Unit

Tomomi Izawa
Deputy Head of Wholesale Business Unit

Takeshi Kimoto
Head of Asia Business Development Division

Ayumu Goto
Group Deputy CFO, Group Deputy CSO and Group Deputy CSuO

Tamaki Shibuya
Corporate Risk Management Dept., Risk Management Information Dept., Risk Management Dept., Americas Division, Credit & Investment Planning Dept.

Noriyuki Watanabe
Wholesale Business Unit

Munehiro Yamada
Deputy Head of Wholesale Business Unit

Hideki Niiyama
Wholesale Business Unit

Toshihiko Kato
Deputy Head of Retail Business Unit, Head of Wealth Management Division

Hirokazu Sakamoto
Deputy Head of Wealth Management Division

Nobuyuki Takiguchi
Group Deputy CIO and Group Deputy CDAO
Global Business Unit

Masaru Ishibashi
General Manager, Planning Dept., Global Markets Business Unit

Hiroshi Ibaraki
Head of Europe, Middle East & Africa Division

Masahiro Yoshimura
Deputy Head of Americas Division

Takahiko Watanabe
Governance and Legal Dept., Human Resources Dept., Quality Management Dept., Compliance Dept., Compliance Dept., Americas Division, Anti Money Laundering & Financial Crime Prevention Dept.

Shinji Yanagi
Group Deputy CIO

Shinichi Okamoto
Group Deputy CRO

Shigeru Kaneko
Group Deputy CCO

Masahito Nonaka
Deputy Head of Americas Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Keita Matsumoto
Deputy Head of Global Markets Business Unit

Hajime Yokohata
Deputy Head of Asia Pacific Division

Hitoshi Ryoji
Wholesale Business Unit

Hiroshi Nishimura
General Manager, Planning Dept., Global Business Unit

Hirotaka Yuasa
Group Deputy CCO

Koichi Nunami
General Manager, Strategic Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East & Africa Division

Seiya Fujimori
General Manager, Corporate Risk Management Dept.

Osahiro Yamamoto
Global Markets Business Unit, General Manager, Planning Dept., Global Markets Business Unit

Scott A. Ashby
Deputy Head of Americas Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Executive Officers

Akihiro Kawara
General Manager, Planning Dept., Global Markets Business Unit

Shinsuke Yoshioka
Group Deputy CIO

Naoki Shiraishi
Group Deputy CDIO
Digital & Innovation Division, Digital Strategy Dept.

Masayuki Takanashi
Group CSuO
Sustainability Planning Dept., Sustainability Development Dept., Head of Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth

Yoshihiro Kitagawa
General Manager, Credit & Investment Planning Dept.

Lisette Lieberman
Group Deputy CCO
Regional CCO (Americas), Functional Head (US CCO) and Co-General Manager, Compliance Dept., Americas Division

John Nolan
Functional Head (US CAE)

Glenn Swanton
Co-Regional CRO (Europe, Middle East & Africa)

Takako Hayashi
Group Deputy CHRO

Katsuya Fujita
Global Markets Business Unit

Jun Okahashi
Financial Accounting Dept., Accounting Service & Planning Dept.

Taisuke Naito
General Manager, Audit Committee Office

Kenji Irie
General Manager, Sustainability Planning Dept.

Norimitsu Kobayashi
Business Development Dept., Global Business Unit

Antony Yates
Deputy Head of Europe, Middle East & Africa Division

Martin Coulson
Managing Director, Internal Audit Dept.

Kimiaki Iritani
Wholesale Business Unit

Yoshihiro Takami
Global Business Unit, Asset & Wealth Management Strategy Dept., Retail Business Unit

Toshitake Funaki
Deputy Head of India Division

Reiko Mori
Deputy Head of Asia Pacific Division

Kensuke Tanaka
Group Deputy CFO
Corporate Treasury Dept., Corporate Planning Dept.

Tomoya Hasebe
Head of Digital & Innovation Division

Masakazu Matsui
General Manager, Compliance Dept.

Tsutomu Ohashi
General Manager, Planning Dept., Retail Business Unit

Motoo Kanazashi
General Manager, Asia Growing Markets Dept.

Takako Fujiki
Regional CRO (China)

Takashi Morita
Public Relations Dept., Corporate Planning Dept.

Hironori Kurata
General Manager, Human Resources Dept.

Osamu Mashiko
General Manager, Corporate Planning Dept.

Takehiro Miki
General Manager, Governance and Legal Dept.

Osamu Yagi
IT Planning Dept., General Manager, AI Transformation Dept.

Tomoyuki Saito
General Manager, Business Development Dept.

Joel Fastenberg
General Manager, Human Resources Dept.

Ryosuke Ito
Deputy Head of Retail Business Unit

Mark Corteil
Regional CRO (Americas), Functional Head (US CRO) and Co-General Manager, Risk Management Dept., Americas Division

Rick Davison
Functional Head (US CFO) and General Manager, Finance & Strategic Planning Dept., Americas Division

Akira Masuda
Wholesale Business Unit

Tomohiro Yamazaki
Group Deputy CAE
General Manager, Internal Audit Dept.

Takumune Kanaya
Global Business Unit

Wataru Fukuda
Head of Transaction Business Division

Yui Takahashi
Managing Director, Planning Dept., Global Markets Business Unit

Akira Ohara
General Manager, Operations Planning Dept.

Naka Orita
Group Deputy CDIO

Yoshimichi Takeshita
General Manager, Planning Dept., Wholesale Business Unit

Yoshiro Watanabe
General Manager, Strategic Planning Dept., Asia Pacific Division

Sotaro Shiba
General Manager, Planning Dept., Wealth Management Division

Kunihito Takaichi
General Manager, Financial Accounting Dept.

Yoshiyuki Natsuyama
Managing Director, Americas Division

Naoki Hirose
General Manager, Global IT and Operations Planning Dept., Global Business Unit

Takeshi Motegi
General Manager, Planning Dept., Retail Business Unit

Shigetaka Yahata
Wholesale Business Unit, Retail Business Unit, Head of SME Solution Division

Juan C Kreutz
Deputy Head of Americas Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Gregory Keeley
Group Deputy CIO
Functional Head (US COO) and General Manager, Operations Planning Dept., Americas Division

Robin Milberg
Functional Head (US CHRO) and General Manager, Human Resources Dept., Americas Division

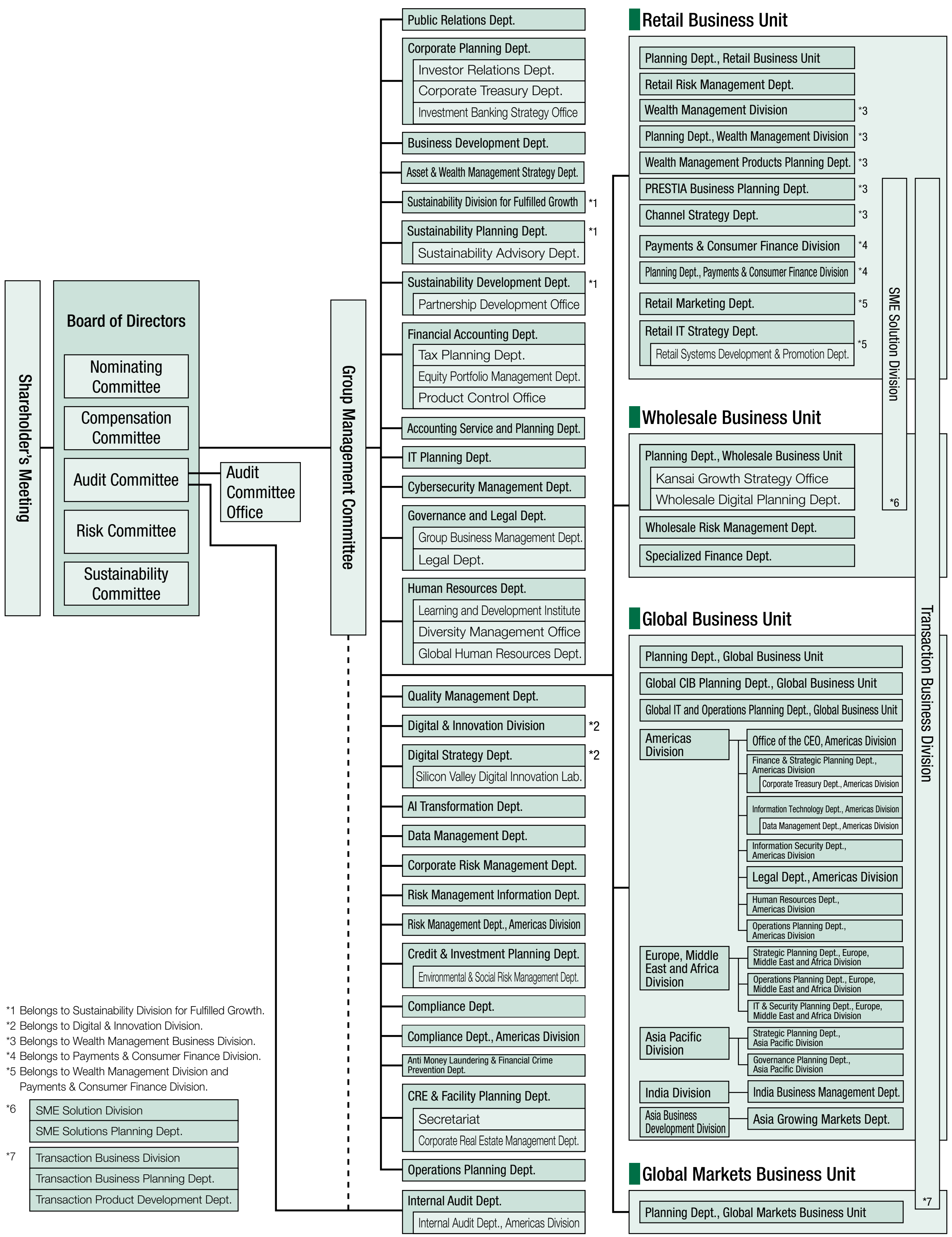
Thomas Bausano
Managing Director, Americas Division

Paul Burke
Managing Director, Americas Division

Jane Sethi
Managing Director, Strategic Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East & Africa Division

Niklas Dieterich
Managing Director, Strategic Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East & Africa Division

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Organization (as of June 30, 2026)



*1 Belongs to Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth.
*2 Belongs to Digital & Innovation Division.
*3 Belongs to Wealth Management Business Division.
*4 Belongs to Payments & Consumer Finance Division.
*5 Belongs to Wealth Management Division and Payments & Consumer Finance Division.

*6
- SME Solution Division
- SME Solutions Planning Dept.

*7
- Transaction Business Division
- Transaction Business Planning Dept.
- Transaction Product Development Dept.

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Directors, Directors, Members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee and Executive Officers
(as of June 30, 2026)

DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board

Masaki Tachibana

President and Chief Executive Officer (Representative Director)

Akihiro Fukutome*

Directors and Deputy Presidents (Representative Directors)

Teiko Kudo*
Compliance Dept., Compliance Depts., Americas Division, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and Asia Pacific Division, Anti Money Laundering & Financial Crime Prevention Dept.

Toshihiro Michioka*
Located at Osaka, Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (in charge of West Japan)

Directors and Senior Managing Executive Officers

Takashi Kobayashi*
Governance and Legal Dept., Human Resources Dept., Human Resources Development Dept., Quality Management Dept., CRE & Facility Planning Dept.

Natsuhiro Samejima*
Corporate Risk Management Dept., Risk Management Information Dept., Risk Management Depts., Americas Division, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and Asia Pacific Division, Credit & Investment Planning Dept., Credit Depts., Americas Division, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and Asia Pacific Division, Global Credit Dept.

Hideki Takamatsu*
IT Planning Dept., Cybersecurity Management Dept., Data Management Dept., Operations Planning Dept., Inter-Market Settlement Dept.

Kazuyuki Anchi*
Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth, Public Relations Dept., Corporate Planning Dept., Business Development Dept., Asset & Wealth Management Strategy Dept., Sustainability Planning Dept., Sustainability Development Dept., Financial Accounting Dept., Accounting Service & Planning Dept.
Digital Strategy Dept.

Directors

Paul Yonamine(1)
Yuko Nakahira(1)

* These Directors are appointed as Executive Officers also.

(1) Mr. Yonamine and Ms. Nakahira satisfy the requirements for an "outside director" under the Companies Act.

DIRECTORS, MEMBERS OF THE AUDIT AND SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

Takayuki Inoue
Yoshiyuki Gono
Michiko Kuboyama(2)
Chikatomo Hodo(2)
Michiko Chiba(2)
Daiken Tsunoda(2)

(2) Ms. Kuboyama, Mr. Hodo, Ms. Chiba and Mr. Tsunoda satisfy the requirements for an "outside director" under the Companies Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Deputy President Executive Officer

Yoshihiro Hyakutome
Co-Head of Global Banking Unit (Head office departments (Global Banking Unit), The Asia Pacific Division), Investment Banking Strategy Office, Corporate Planning Dept.

Senior Managing Executive Officers

Keiichiro Nakamura
Co-Head of Global Banking Unit (The Americas Division, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division)

Akio Isowa
Digital & Innovation Division, Digital Strategy Dept., Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (Startup Business Development Dept.)

Fumihiko Ito
Co-Head of Wholesale Banking Unit, Head of Global Corporate Banking Division

Hirofumi Otsuka
Head of The Americas Division and President of SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc.

Yukihiro Mabuchi
Co-Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (Head office departments (Wholesale Banking Unit))

Akio Uemura
Head of Retail Banking Unit

Ichiro Okawara
Credit & Investment Planning Dept., Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (Corporate Credit Dept., Credit Administration Dept., Trust Services Dept.)

Kazuya Ikeda
Transaction Business Division, AI Transformation Dept., Deputy Head of Global Banking Unit, Chairman of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited

Arihiro Nagata
Head of Global Markets & Treasury Unit

Hideo Kawafune
Deputy Head of Global Banking Unit

Rajeev Veeravalli Kannan
Head of India Division

Managing Executive Officers

Katsufumi Uchida
Head of The Asia Pacific Division

Yasuhiro Shirai
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Banking Division
Tokyo Corporate Banking Division (Tokyo Corporate Banking Depts. II and IX), Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Stanislas Roger
Deputy Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and CEO of SMBC Bank EU AG

Richard A. Eisenberg
Deputy Head of The Americas Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Seiichi Katsuyama
Head of Corporate Advisory Division and Deputy Head of Financial Solutions Division

Mikiko Hyodo
Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit

Hideyuki Omokawa
Corporate Planning Dept., Asset & Wealth Management Strategy Dept., Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit, Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (in charge of investment business), Deputy Head of Global Banking Unit (in charge of investment business)

Tomomi Izawa
Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit, Head of Corporate Banking Division

Takeshi Kimoto
Head of Asia Business Development Division and Deputy Head of The Asia Pacific Division

Hitoshi Ryoji
Head of Financial Solutions Division

Hiroshi Kawamura
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Banking Division
Nagoya Corporate Banking Division (Nagoya Corporate Banking Dept.), Head of Nagoya Middle Market Banking Division and Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Tamaki Shibuya
Corporate Risk Management Dept., Risk Management Information Dept., Risk Management Depts., Americas Division, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and Asia Pacific Division, Credit & Investment Planning Dept.

Toshihiko Kato
Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit

Hirokazu Sakamoto
Private Advisory Division, Private Banking Division, Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit, Head of Private Banking Division

Nobuyuki Takiguchi
Deputy Head of Global Banking Unit

Hidetaka Matsuda
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Banking Division
Tokyo Corporate Banking Division (Tokyo Corporate Banking Depts. III, VIII and X), Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Masaru Ishibashi
General Manager, Planning Dept., Global Markets & Treasury Unit

Hiroshi Ibaraki
Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and CEO of SMBC Bank International plc

Shinji Kodera
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Banking Division
Tokyo Corporate Banking Division (Tokyo Corporate Banking Depts. IV, VI and VII), Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Toshinori Tajima
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Banking Division
Tokyo Corporate Banking Division (Tokyo Corporate Banking Depts. I and V), Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Masahiro Yoshimura
Deputy Head of The Americas Division

Takahiko Watanabe
Governance and Legal Dept., Human Resources Dept., Human Resources Development Dept., Quality Management Dept., Compliance Dept., Compliance Depts., Americas Division, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and Asia Pacific Division, Anti Money Laundering & Financial Crime Prevention Dept.

Yoshihiro Miyake
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Banking Division
Osaka Corporate Banking Division (Osaka Corporate Banking Depts. I and II), Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Motonori Yuki
Head of Kobe Middle Market Banking Division

Ko Aoki
Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (Credit Dept., Wholesale Banking Unit, Strategic Finance Promotion Office), Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit (Retail Credit Dept.)

Tsuyoshi Kuzuma
Deputy Head of Global Corporate Banking Division
Kyoto Corporate Banking Division (Kyoto Corporate Banking Dept.), Head of Kyoto Hokuriku Middle Market Banking Division and Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Masahito Nonaka
Deputy Head of The Americas Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Hajime Yokohata
Deputy Head of The Asia Pacific Division, Country Head of China and President of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited

Hiroshi Nishimura
General Manager, Planning Dept., Global Banking Unit

Koichi Nunami
General Manager, Strategic Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division

Seiya Fujimori
General Manager, Corporate Risk Management Dept.

Osahiro Yamamoto
SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.

Carsten Stoehr
Deputy Head of The Asia Pacific Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Executive Officers

Antony Yates
Deputy Head of Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and President of SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited

Akihiro Kawara
Chairman and President of SMBC Capital Markets, Inc.

Naoki Shiraishi
Digital & Innovation Division, Digital Strategy Dept.

Akira Masuda
Deputy Head of Financial Solutions Division

Makiko Kaji
General Manager, Tokyo Corporate Banking Dept. VI

Yoshihiro Takami
Deputy Head of Global Banking Unit, Asset & Wealth Management Strategy Dept., Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit, Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit

Kimiaki Iritani
Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (Strategic Corporate Business Dept., Startup Business Development Dept., M&A Advisory Services Dept.)

Masayuki Takanashi
Sustainability Planning Dept., Sustainability Development Dept., Head of Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth

Takanori Ueda
Head of Higashinihon Daiyon Middle Market Banking Division

Reiko Mori
Deputy Head of The Asia Pacific Division

Yoshihiro Kitagawa
General Manager, Credit & Investment Planning Dept.

Kensuke Tanaka
Corporate Treasury Dept., Corporate Planning Dept.

Lisette Lieberman
Functional Head (US CCO) and Co-General Manager, Compliance Dept., Americas Division

Anjali Mohan
Deputy Head of The Asia Pacific Division

John Nolan
Functional Head (US CAE)

Elena Paitra
Functional Head (Head of Verticals) and General Manager, Capital Markets Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division

Glenn Swanton
Co-General Manager, Risk Management Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division

Seiji Ito
Internal Audit Dept.

Hiroshi Asami
Head of Higashinihon Daisan Middle Market Banking Division

Jun Okahashi
Financial Accounting Dept., Accounting Service & Planning Dept.

Shinichiro Nishino
Credit Depts., Americas Division, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division and Asia Pacific Division, Global Credit Dept.

Taisuke Naito
General Manager, Audit & Supervisory Committee Office

Kenji Irie
General Manager, Sustainability Planning Dept.

Kosuke Uchida
General Manager, Strategic Corporate Banking Dept.

Naoki Endo
Head of Digital Commercial Banking Division

Masanori Fujima
General Manager, Global Client Business Dept.

Hisa Matsuda
Head of Higashinihon Daini Middle Market Banking Division

Koichiro Yui
Country Head of Thailand and General Manager, Bangkok Branch

Norimitsu Kobayashi
Business Development Dept., Deputy Head of Global Banking Unit

Yoshimi Nishikubo
Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit

Salim Zaman
Deputy Head of The Asia Pacific Division, Functional Head (Head of Verticals) and Co-General Manager, Global Markets & Treasury Dept., Asia Pacific Division

Owen Verrier-Jones
Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Martin Coulson
Co-General Manager, Internal Audit Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division, Internal Audit Dept.

Takashi Toyoda
Deputy Head of Global Banking Unit, Deputy Head of Transaction Business Division

Toshitake Funaki
Deputy Head of India Division

Akira Moriya
Deputy Head of Corporate Banking Division

Masashi Nagashima
Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit

Akira Kagawa
General Manager, Tokyo Corporate Banking Dept. IX

Tomoya Hasebe
Head of Digital & Innovation Division

Hiroyuki Suzuki
General Manager, Nagoya Corporate Banking Dept.

Yui Takahashi
SMBC Nikko Securities Inc. and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Masakazu Matsui
General Manager, Compliance Dept.

Takashi Yoshimura
Head of Nishinihon Daiichi Middle Market Banking Division

Tsutomu Ohashi
General Manager, Planning Dept., Retail Banking Unit

Motoo Kanazashi
General Manager, Asia Growing Markets Dept.

Yoshimichi Takeshita
General Manager, Planning Dept., Wholesale Banking Unit

Takako Fujiki
General Manager, Risk Management Dept., Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited

Takashi Morita
Public Relations Dept., Corporate Planning Dept.

Takahisa Kagayama
General Manager, Tokyo Corporate Banking Dept. VIII

Hironori Kurata
General Manager, Human Resources Dept.

Osamu Mashiko
General Manager, Corporate Planning Dept.

Takehiro Miki
General Manager, Governance and Legal Dept.

Osamu Yagi
IT Planning Dept., General Manager, AI Transformation Dept.

Tomoyuki Saito
General Manager, Business Development Dept.

Joel Fastenberg
General Manager, Human Resources Dept.

Ryosuke Ito
Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit

Mark Corteil
Functional Head (US CRO) and Co-General Manager, Risk Management Dept., Americas Division

Rick Davison
Functional Head (US CFO) and General Manager, Finance & Strategic Planning Dept., Americas Division

Tsuyoshi Mizoguchi
Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit

Kazuharu Oshima
Head of Higashinihon Daiichi Middle Market Banking Division

Masashi Yamamoto
Head of Nishinihon Daisan Middle Market Banking Division

Wataru Fukuda
Head of Transaction Business Division

Mototaka Wada
Deputy President, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited

Nobuyoshi Abe
Head of Higashinihon Daigo Middle Market Banking Division

Atsushi Iwamoto
Deputy Head of Corporate Advisory Division

Keizaburo Hara
Head of Private Advisory Division

Akira Ohara
General Manager, Operations Planning Dept.

Takehisa Manabe
General Manager, Structured Finance Dept.

Yoshiro Watanabe
General Manager, Strategic Planning Dept., Asia Pacific Division

Takeo Kanbayashi
General Manager, Tokyo Corporate Banking Dept. II

Sotaro Shiba
Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit

Kunihito Takaichi
General Manager, Financial Accounting Dept.

Kengo Takeda
General Manager, Treasury Dept.

Ken Todo
General Manager, Kyoto Corporate Banking Dept.

Yoshiyuki Natsuyama
General Manager, Specialized Finance Dept., Americas Division

Fumihito Haruna
General Manager, Nagoya-1 Wealth Management and General Manager, Nagoya Area Main Office

Naoki Hirose
General Manager, Global IT and Operations Planning Dept., Global Banking Unit

Hirofumi Matsumoto
General Manager, Osaka Corporate Banking Dept. I

Takeshi Motegi
General Manager, Planning Dept., Retail Banking Unit

Ayumi Kosaka
General Manager, Osaka Corporate Banking Dept. II

Shigetaka Yahata
Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Deputy Head of Wholesale Banking Unit (SME Solution Planning Dept., SME Solution Sales Dept.), Deputy Head of Retail Banking Unit (SME Solution Planning Dept., SME Solution Sales Dept.)

Juan C Kreutz
Deputy Head of The Americas Division and Functional Head (Head of Verticals)

Gregory Keeley
Functional Head (US COO) and General Manager, Operations Planning Dept., Americas Division

Robin Milberg
Functional Head (US CHRO) and General Manager, Human Resources Dept., Americas Division

Thomas Bausano
Co-General Manager, Loan Capital Markets Dept., Americas Division

Paul Burke
General Manager, Securitized Products and Capital Solutions Dept., Americas Division

Jane Sethi
Managing Director, Strategic Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division

Niklas Dieterich
Managing Director, Strategic Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division (Frankfurt)

SMBC Organization

(As of June 30, 2026)

- Shareholder's Meeting
- Board of Directors
- Audit and Supervisory Committee
  - Audit and Supervisory Committee Office
- Management Committee

Internal Audit Unit

- Internal Audit Dept.
  - Internal Audit Dept., Americas Division
  - Credit Review Dept., Americas Division
  - Internal Audit Dept., Europe, Middle East And Africa Division
  - Internal Audit Dept., Asia Pacific Division

Corporate Staff Unit

- Public Relations Dept.
- Corporate Planning Dept.
  - Corporate Treasury Dept.
  - Investment Banking Strategy Office
- Business Development Dept.
- Asset & Wealth Management Strategy Dept.
- Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth *1
- Sustainability Planning Dept. *1
  - Sustainability Advisory Dept. *1
- Sustainability Development Dept. *1
  - Partnership Development Office *1
- Financial Accounting Dept.
  - Tax Planning Dept.
  - Equity Portfolio Management Dept.
  - Product Control Office
- Accounting Service and Planning Dept.
- IT Planning Dept.
- Cybersecurity Management Dept.
- Governance and Legal Dept.
  - Group Business Management Dept.
  - Legal Dept.
- Human Resources Dept.
  - Learning and Development Institute
  - Counseling Dept.
  - Diversity Management Office
  - Global Human Resources Dept.
- Human Resources Development Dept.
- Quality Management Dept.
  - Customer Relations Dept.
- Digital & Innovation Division *2
- Digital Strategy Dept. *2
- AI Transformation Dept.
- Data Management Dept.

Risk Management Unit

- Corporate Risk Management Dept.
- Risk Management Information Dept.
- Risk Management Dept., Americas Division
- Risk Management Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
- Risk Management Dept., Asia Pacific Division
- Credit & Investment Planning Dept.
  - Environmental and Social Risk Management Dept.
- Credit Dept., Americas Division
- Credit Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
  - LBO Credit Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
- Credit Dept., Asia Pacific Division
- Global Credit Dept.

Compliance Unit

- Compliance Dept.
- Anti Money Laundering & Financial Crime Prevention Dept.
- Compliance Dept., Americas Division
- Compliance Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
- Compliance Dept., Asia Pacific Division

Corporate Services Unit

- CRE & Facility Planning Dept.
  - Secretariat
  - Corporate Real Estate Management Dept.
- Operations Planning Dept.
- Inter-Market Settlement Dept.

Operations Service Branch
Public Institutions Operations Office
Operations Service Office
Souzoku-Office Sub-Branch
Corporate Digital Branch

Retail Banking Unit

- Planning Dept., Retail Banking Unit
  - Retail Facilitating Financing Dept.
  - Retail Business Promotion Office
- Channel Strategy Dept.
- Loan Business Dept.
- Retail Risk Management Dept.
  - Retail Business Verification Office
- Retail Compliance Dept.
- Financial Consulting Dept., Retail Banking Unit
  - Wealth Management Products Marketing Office
  - Area Support Dept.
- Retail Marketing Dept., Retail Banking Unit
  - Card Loan Office
  - Area Support Dept.
- Retail IT Strategy Dept.
  - Retail Systems Development & Promotion Dept.
- Retail Credit Dept.

Area Main Office

- Wealth management
- Branch
- Consumer Loan Promotion Office
- Store

- Private Wealth Dept.
- Securities Sales Dept.
- PRESTIA Sales Dept.
- Remote Marketing Dept.
- Call Center
- Consumer Finance Promotion Office
- Retail Corporate Credit Business Office
- Global Transaction Office *12
- Workplace Marketing Dept.
- Inheritance Advisory Business Dept. *5
- Retail Anti Money Laundering Operations Department

Private Banking Division *9

Private Advisory Division *10

Transaction Business Division *11

Wholesale Banking Unit

- Planning Dept., Wholesale Banking Unit
  - Middle Market Facilitating Financing Dept.
  - Wholesale Digital Planning Dept.
  - Kansai Growth Strategy Office
- Wholesale Risk Management Dept.
  - Wholesale Business Verification Office
- Strategic Corporate Business Dept.
  - Group Solution Promotion Dept.
  - Sustainable Solution Dept.
- Public & Financial Institutions Banking Dept.
- Corporate Credit Dept.
  - Structured Finance Credit Dept.
- Credit Dept., Wholesale Banking Unit
- Credit Administration Dept.
- Startup Business Development Dept. *2
- Corporate Advisory Division *3
- Corporate Advisory Planning Dept. *3
- Corporate Advisory Dept. I *3
- Corporate Advisory Dept. II *3
- Corporate Advisory Dept. III *3
- Capital Market Dept. *3
- Corporate Research Dept. *3
  - Industry Research & Planning Dept. *3
- M&A Advisory Services Dept. *3
- Financial Solutions Division *4
- Structured Finance Dept. *4
  - Maritime Industry Office *4
  - Strategic Corporate Banking Dept. *4
  - LBO Finance Dept. *4
- Specialized Finance Dept. *4
- Debt Finance Dept. *4
  - Investment Banking Services Dept. *4
- Real Estate Finance Dept. *4
- Distribution Dept. *4
- Asset Finance Dept. *4
- Trust Services Dept. *4
  - Trust Business Operations Dept. *4
- SME Solution Planning Dept. *5
- Merchant Banking Dept. *4, *6

- Global Corporate Banking Division
  - Tokyo Corporate Banking Division
  - Osaka Corporate Banking Division
  - Nagoya Corporate Banking Division
  - Kyoto Corporate Banking Division
  - Corporate Banking Dept. *13
- Corporate Banking Division
  - Middle Market Banking Division
  - Corporate Business Office
  - Strategic Finance Promotion Office
  - Public Institutions Business Office
  - Real Estate Corporate Business Office
  - Real Estate Finance Corporate Business Office
  - Credit Business Office
  - Private Banking Dept.
  - Global Transaction Office *12
  - Inheritance Advisory Business Dept. *5
- Digital Commercial Banking Division
  - Area Corporate Office
  - Area Corporate Credit Business Office
  - Corporate Remote Marketing Dept.
  - Wholesale Anti Money Laundering Operations Dept.
  - SME Solution Sales Dept. *5

Global Banking Unit

- Planning Dept., Global Banking Unit
  - Aviation & Maritime Strategy Dept., Global Banking Unit
- Global CIB Planning Dept., Global Business Unit
- Global IT and Operations Planning Dept., Global Banking Unit

- Office of the CEO, Americas Division
- Finance & Strategic Planning Dept., Americas Division
  - Corporate Treasury Dept., Americas Division
- Information Technology Dept., Americas Division
  - Data Management Dept., Americas Division
- Information Security Dept., Americas Division
- Legal Dept., Americas Division
- Human Resources Dept., Americas Division
- Operations Planning Dept., Americas Division
- Strategic Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
  - Finance & Control Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
- Operations Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
- IT & Security Planning Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
- Strategic Planning Dept., Asia Pacific Division
  - Human Capital Management Dept., Asia Pacific Division
- Governance Planning Dept., Asia Pacific Division
  - IT Planning Dept., Asia Pacific Division
- India Division *7
- India Business Management Dept. *7
- Asia Business Development Division *8
- Asia Growing Markets Dept. *8

- Global FIG Dept.
- Global Client Business Dept.
  - Sponsor Coverage Department, Global Client Business Department
- Transportation Dept.
- Global Transaction Office *12

- Americas Division
  - Departments of Americas Division *13
- Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
  - Departments of Europe, Middle East and Africa Division *13
- Asia Pacific Division
  - Branches/Representative Offices in Asia Pacific Division *13
- Branches/Representative Offices in India Division

Global Markets and Treasury Unit

- Planning Dept., Global Markets & Treasury Unit
- Treasury Dept.
- Global Investment Dept.
- Global Markets Trading Dept.
- Global Markets Marketing Dept.
- Global Markets Solution Dept.
- Global Markets Technology Dept.
- Global Markets and Treasury Dept., Americas Division
- Global Markets and Treasury Dept., Europe, Middle East and Africa Division
- Global Markets and Treasury Dept., Asia Pacific Division

Customer

*1 Belongs to Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth.
*2 Belongs to Digital & Innovation Division.
*3 Belongs to Corporate Advisory Division.
*4 Belongs to Financial Solutions Division.
*5 Belongs to Retail Banking Unit and Wholesale Banking Unit.
*6 Belongs to Global Banking Unit and Wholesale Banking Unit.
*7 Belongs to India Division.
*8 Belongs to Asia Business Development Division.

*9
- Private Banking Division
- Private Banking Development Dept.

*10
- Private Advisory Division
- Succession Advisory Business Dept.
- Human Resource Advisory Business Dept.
  - Defined Contribution Dept.

*11
- Transaction Business Division
- Transaction Business Planning Dept.
- Transaction Products Development Dept.
- Transaction Banking Dept.
- Global Advisory Dept.
- Global Transaction Banking Dept.
  - Global Business Solution Office
- Global Transaction Banking Products Development Dept.
- Global Trade Finance Dept
  - Product Development & Governance Dept.

*12 Belongs to Retail Banking Unit, Wholesale Banking Unit and Global Banking Unit.
*13 Japanese Corporate Banking Dept., Americas Division, Corporate Banking Dept.-I, Europe, Middle East and Africa Division, and Japanese and Korean Corporate Banking Dept., Asia Pacific Division belong to Wholesale Banking Unit and Global Banking Unit

SMBC Trust Bank Ltd.

Directors, Auditors and Executive Officers (as of June 30, 2026)

DIRECTORS

Chairperson

Masamichi Koike

Representative Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

Kotaro Hagiwara*

Representative Director, Senior Managing Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer

Fumito Yoshioka*
In charge of Wholesale Business Unit

Managing Directors and Managing Executive Officers

Tetsuya Shindo*
In charge of Wealth Management Unit

Takahiko Hirashima*
In charge of Compliance Unit and Risk Management Unit

Daisuke Unami*
In charge of Corporate Staff Unit (Corporate Planning Dept., Financial Planning Dept., Administrative Services Dept.) and Markets Unit

Jun Izumi*
In charge of Operations · System Unit

Satoshi Joichi*
In charge of Trust Business Unit

Yasuhiro Bando*
In charge of Corporate Staff Unit (Human Resources Dept.)

Director (Outside)

Kazuyuki Anchi

Directors (Outside Directors)

Yuji Fujise
Yuki Ishizuka

* These Directors are appointed as Executive Officers also.
(1) Directors Yuji Fujise and Yuki Ishizuka satisfy the requirements for an "Outside Director" under Article 2, Paragraph 15 of the Companies Act.

AUDITORS

Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Akihiro Ito

Audit & Supervisory Board Member (Outside)

Yusuke Adachi

Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Kenji Fujii
Tomohiro Nishikawa

(2) Auditors Kenji Fujii and Tomohiro Nishikawa satisfy the requirements for an "Outside Auditor" under Article 2, Paragraph 16 of the Companies Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Managing Executive Officers

Shuji Ikeda
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit

Takahiro Arita
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit and assigned Osaka Office Manager

Toshihiko Kato
Deputy in charge of Wealth Management Unit

Takanori Mizuyama
Co-Head of Real Estate Business Div. (in charge of Business Dept. Osaka I, Business Dept. Osaka II, Business Dept. Kobe, Business Dept. Fukuoka, Real Estate Support Dept. Osaka) and Head of Business Dept. Fukuoka

Akira Masuda
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit

Executive Officers

Dai Sugiyama
Deputy in charge of Wealth Management Unit and Head of PRESTIA Business Div.

Ryusuke Matsui
Human Resources Dept. (Secondment) Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc., and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; and SMBC Trust Bank (Deputy Head of SMFG Wealth Management Division in charge of PRESTIA, Head of PRESTIA Business Planning Dept., General Manager of Financial Consulting Dept., Retail Banking Unit of SMBC; and Executive Officer, SMBC Trust Bank)

Aya Tsumura
Special assignment in Corporate Staff Unit (Sustainability / CSR)

Tadashi Hayakawa
Head of Wealth Management Planning Dept.

Michiko Hirota
Head of Real Estate Trust Dept.

Shigeo Yanagi
Special assignment in Wholesale Business Unit

Yasuto Hiramatsu
Deputy in charge of Operations · System Unit

Akiko Kawamura
Head of Customer Experience Management Dept.

Kojiro Kuroi
In charge of Audit Unit

Yoshifumi Nakanishi
Head of Corporate Planning Dept.

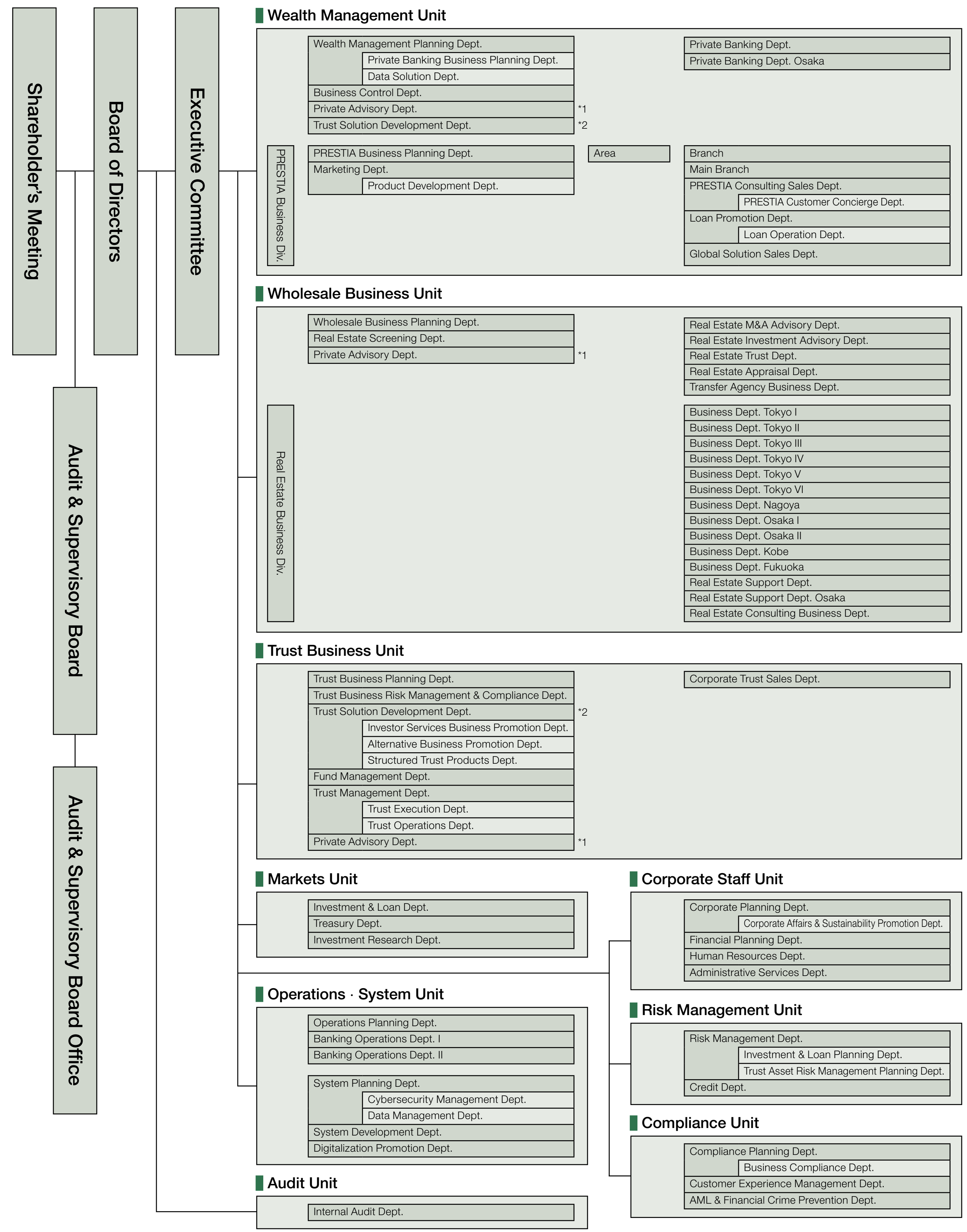
Takashi Nishikawa
Head of Trust Business Planning Dept.

Aiko Mita
Head of Human Resources Dept.

Mitsuto Kitamura
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit and Co-Head of Real Estate Business Div. (Vice in charge for Business Depts. Tokyo I-VI, Business Dept. Nagoya, Real Estate Consulting Business Dept., Real Estate Support Dept.) and Head of Business Dept. Tokyo IV

Eiji Shimizu
Co-Head of Real Estate Business Div. (in charge of Business Depts. Tokyo I-VI, Business Dept. Nagoya, Real Estate Consulting Business Dept., Real Estate Support Dept.)

SMBC Trust Bank Organization (as of June 30, 2026)



*1 Primarily belongs to the Wealth Management Unit and concurrently serves in the Wholesale Business Unit and Trust Business Unit.
*2 Primarily belongs to the Trust Business Unit and concurrently serves in Wealth Management Unit.

SMBC Trust Bank Ltd.

Directors, Auditors and Executive Officers (as of June 30, 2026)

DIRECTORS

Chairperson

Masamichi Koike

Representative Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

Kotaro Hagiwara*

Representative Director, Senior Managing Director and Senior Managing Executive Officer

Fumito Yoshioka*
In charge of Wholesale Business Unit

Managing Directors and Managing Executive Officers

Tetsuya Shindo*
In charge of Wealth Management Unit

Takahiko Hirashima*
In charge of Compliance Unit and Risk Management Unit

Daisuke Unami*
In charge of Corporate Staff Unit (Corporate Planning Dept., Financial Planning Dept., Administrative Services Dept.) and Markets Unit

Jun Izumi*
In charge of Operations · System Unit

Satoshi Joichi*
In charge of Trust Business Unit

Yasuhiro Bando*
In charge of Corporate Staff Unit (Human Resources Dept.)

Director (Outside)

Kazuyuki Anchi

Directors (Outside Directors)

Yuji Fujise
Yuki Ishizuka

* These Directors are appointed as Executive Officers also.
(1) Directors Yuji Fujise and Yuki Ishizuka satisfy the requirements for an "Outside Director" under Article 2, Paragraph 15 of the Companies Act.

AUDITORS

Audit & Supervisory Board Member

Akihiro Ito

Audit & Supervisory Board Member (Outside)

Yusuke Adachi

Outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Kenji Fujii
Tomohiro Nishikawa

(2) Auditors Kenji Fujii and Tomohiro Nishikawa satisfy the requirements for an "Outside Auditor" under Article 2, Paragraph 16 of the Companies Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Managing Executive Officers

Shuji Ikeda
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit

Takahiro Arita
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit and assigned Osaka Office Manager

Toshihiko Kato
Deputy in charge of Wealth Management Unit

Takanori Mizuyama
Co-Head of Real Estate Business Div. (in charge of Business Dept. Osaka I, Business Dept. Osaka II, Business Dept. Kobe, Business Dept. Fukuoka, Real Estate Support Dept. Osaka) and Head of Business Dept. Fukuoka

Akira Masuda
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit

Executive Officers

Dai Sugiyama
Deputy in charge of Wealth Management Unit and Head of PRESTIA Business Div.

Ryusuke Matsui
Human Resources Dept. (Secondment) Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc., and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation; and SMBC Trust Bank (Deputy Head of SMFG Wealth Management Division in charge of PRESTIA, Head of PRESTIA Business Planning Dept., General Manager of Financial Consulting Dept., Retail Banking Unit of SMBC; and Executive Officer, SMBC Trust Bank)

Aya Tsumura
Special assignment in Corporate Staff Unit (Sustainability / CSR)

Tadashi Hayakawa
Head of Wealth Management Planning Dept.

Michiko Hirota
Head of Real Estate Trust Dept.

Shigeo Yanagi
Special assignment in Wholesale Business Unit

Yasuto Hiramatsu
Deputy in charge of Operations · System Unit

Akiko Kawamura
Head of Customer Experience Management Dept.

Kojiro Kuroi
In charge of Audit Unit

Yoshifumi Nakanishi
Head of Corporate Planning Dept.

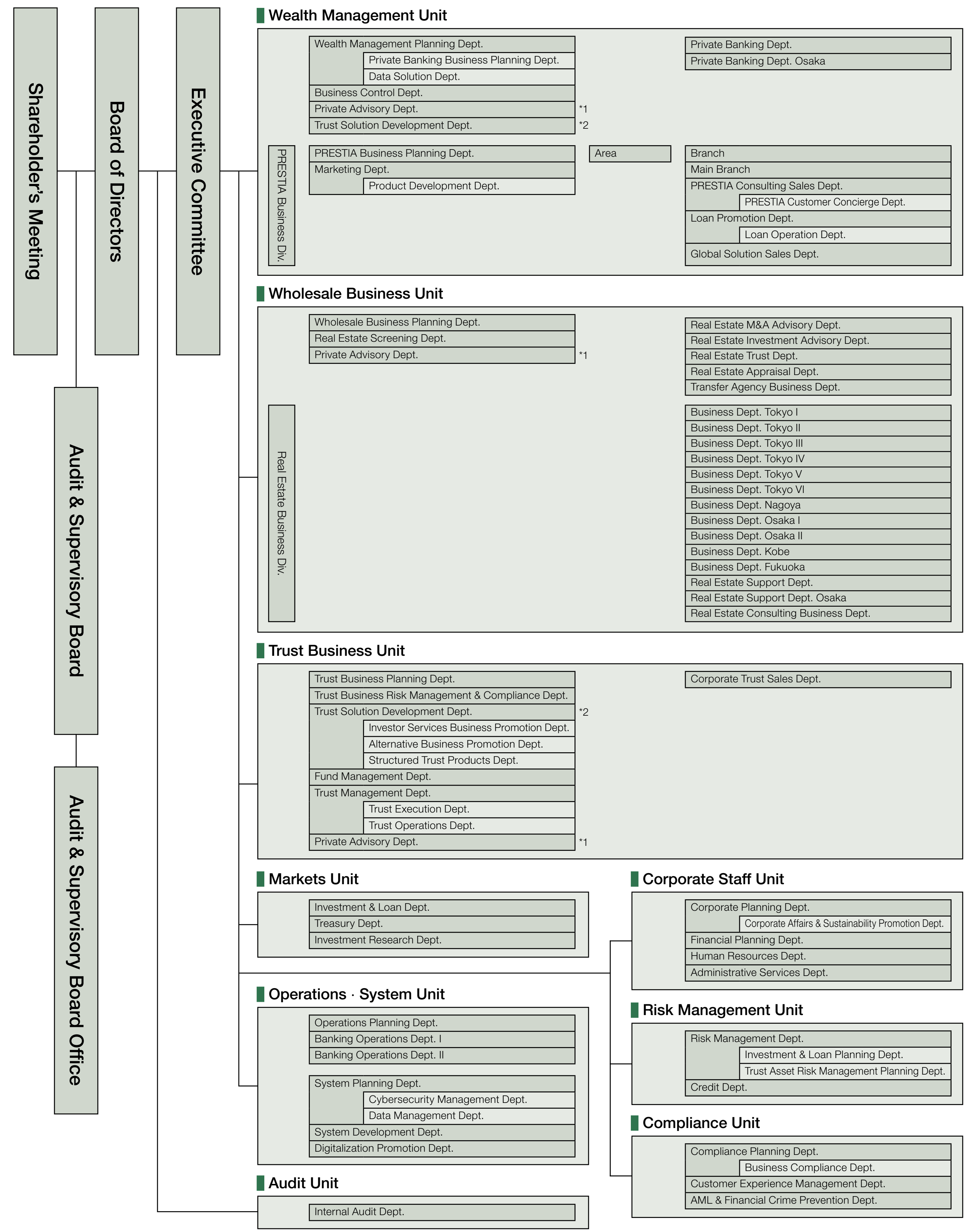
Takashi Nishikawa
Head of Trust Business Planning Dept.

Aiko Mita
Head of Human Resources Dept.

Mitsuto Kitamura
Deputy in charge of Wholesale Business Unit and Co-Head of Real Estate Business Div. (Vice in charge for Business Depts. Tokyo I-VI, Business Dept. Nagoya, Real Estate Consulting Business Dept., Real Estate Support Dept.) and Head of Business Dept. Tokyo IV

Eiji Shimizu
Co-Head of Real Estate Business Div. (in charge of Business Depts. Tokyo I-VI, Business Dept. Nagoya, Real Estate Consulting Business Dept., Real Estate Support Dept.)

SMBC Trust Bank Organization (as of June 30, 2026)



*1 Primarily belongs to the Wealth Management Unit and concurrently serves in the Wholesale Business Unit and Trust Business Unit.
*2 Primarily belongs to the Trust Business Unit and concurrently serves in Wealth Management Unit.

Principal Consolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliates (as of March 31, 2026)

All companies shown hereunder are consolidated subsidiaries or affiliates of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.
Those printed in green ink are consolidated subsidiaries or affiliates of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation.

Principal Subsidiaries

Note: Figures in parentheses ( ) in the “Percentage of Voting Rights” column indicate voting rights held by subsidiaries and affiliates.

Company Name	Head Office	Date of Establishment or Investment / Issued Capital (Millions of Yen)	Percentage of SMFG's Voting Rights (%)	Percentage of SMBC's Voting Rights (%)	Main Business
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	June 6, 1996 / 1,771,093 million yen	100	—	Commercial banking
SMBC Trust Bank Ltd.	1-3-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	February 25, 1986 / 87,550 million yen	0 (100)	100	Commercial banking and trust banking
SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.	3-3-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	June 15, 2009 / 135,000 million yen	100	—	Securities
Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited	4-5-15, Imabashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	December 26, 1967 / 34,000 million yen	100	—	Credit card
SMBC Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.	2-2-31, Toyosu, Koto-ku, Tokyo	March 20, 1962 / 140,737 million yen	0 (100)	—	Consumer lending
JRI Holdings, Limited	2-18-1, Higashi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	April 1, 2024 / 100 million yen	100	—	Business management operations
The Japan Research Institute, Limited	2-18-1, Higashi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo	November 1, 2002 / 10,000 million yen	0 (100)	—	Think tank operations, consulting services, system development and information processing
Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company, Limited	1-17-1 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	December 1, 2002 / 2,000 million yen	50.12	—	Investment management
CCC MK HOLDINGS Co., Ltd.	16-17, Nanpeidai-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	October 1, 2012 / 100 million yen	25 (55)	—	V POINT business and advertising and marketing services
SMBC Global Investment & Consulting Ltd.	1-17-1 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo	December 20, 2002 / 1,499 million yen	100	—	Investment management services, investment advisory services
SMBC Guarantee Co., Ltd.	6-1-21, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	July 14, 1976 / 187,720 million yen	0 (100)	—	Credit guarantee
SMBC Bank International plc	100 Liverpool Street, London, EC2M 2AT, UK	March 3, 2003 / US$3,200 million	0 (100)	100	Commercial banking
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited	12F, Room T10,T50,T70,13F, Shanghai World Financial Center, 100 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120, The People's Republic of China	April 27, 2009 / CNY10.0 billion	0 (100)	100	Commercial banking
PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk	Menara SMBC, CBD Mega Kuningan, Jl. Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung, Kav 5.5-5.6 Jakarta Selatan 12950, Indonesia	February 5, 1958 / Rp212,918 million	0 (91.04)	91.04	Commercial banking
SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc.	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, U.S.A.	August 8, 1990 / US$3,203.80	0 (100)	100	Management of the US BHC and US BHC subsidiaries
SMBC MANUBANK	515 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.	June 26, 1962 / US$1,030,786 thousand	0 (100)	0 (100)	Commercial banking
Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.	Av. Paulista 37, 11 e 12 andar São Paulo, -SP- CEP 01311-902 Brazil	October 6, 1958 / R$1,785.999 million	0 (100)	100	Commercial banking
JSC Sumitomo Mitsui Rus Bank	Presnenskaya naberezhnaya, 10, block C, Moscow, 123112, Russian Federation	May 8, 2009 / RUB6.4 billion	0 (100)	99 (1)	Commercial banking
SMBC Bank EU AG	Main Tower, 17th and 18th Floor, Neue Mainzer Str. 52-58, 60311 Frankfurt am Main, Germany	November 23, 2017 / €5,100 million	0 (100)	100	Commercial banking, securities business, swap-related operations, derivatives and investments, financial intermediation services, ancillary services
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Malaysia Berhad	Suite 22-03, Level 22, Integra Tower, The Intermark, 348, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	December 22, 2010 / MYR2,452 million	0 (100)	100	Commercial banking
SMBC Leasing and Finance, Inc.	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, U.S.A.	November 9, 1990 / US$4,350	0 (100)	0 (100)	Leasing-related operations, investment and financing operations, deferred payment operations
SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc.	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, U.S.A.	August 8, 1990 / US$655	0 (100)	0 (100)	Securities, investments
SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited (UK)	100 Liverpool Street, London, EC2M 2AT, UK	March 13, 1990 / US$1,138 million	0 (100)	84.84	Swap-related operations, Investment and financing operations, financial intermediation operations, ancillary operations, securities-related business, M&A advisory services

(Note 1) JRI Holdings, Limited carried out an internal Group reorganization on April 1, 2026, with Japan Research Institute as the surviving company.
(Note 2) Japan Research Institute increased its capital to 10,100 million yen on April 1, 2026, and changed Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group's direct ownership of voting rights to 100%.
(Note 3) CCCMK Holdings changed its name to V Point Marketing Co., Ltd. on April 1, 2026.
(Note 4) Nikko System Solutions carried out an internal Group reorganization on April 1, 2026, with Japan Research Institute as the surviving company.

Note: Figures in parentheses ( ) in the “Percentage of Voting Rights” column indicate voting rights held by subsidiaries and affiliates.

Company Name	Head Office	Date of Establishment or Investment / Issued Capital (Millions of Yen)	Percentage of SMFG's Voting Rights (%)	Percentage of SMBC's Voting Rights (%)	Main Business
Nikko Systems Solutions, Ltd.	12-1, Daito-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa	December 1, 1977 / 3,000 million yen	0 (100)	0	System engineering and data processing
Alternative Investment Capital Limited	1-8-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	July 15, 2002 / 400 million yen	0 (60)	60	Investment management services, investment advisory services
BPORTUS Co., Ltd.	1-28-1, Kanda-Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	July 1, 2023 / 100 million yen	64.40	—	Data processing service and e-trading consulting
plus medi corp.	2-5-11, Kanda-Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	December 15, 2016 / 100 million yen	98.48	—	Information services
SMBC VALUE CREATION CO., LTD.	1-3-1, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	February 20, 2019 / 495 million yen	0 (100)	100	Data processing service and e-trading consulting
SMBC GMO PAYMENT, Inc.	2-2-31, Toyosu, Koto-ku, Tokyo	November 2, 2015 / 490 million yen	0 (60)	10	Settlement agent
SMBC Edge Co., Ltd.	1-3-4, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	July 1, 2010 / 643 million yen	0 (40)	40	Management consulting services, investment management services
SMBC Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	1-3-4, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	September 22, 2005 / 500 million yen	0 (100)	0 (100)	Venture capital
SMBC Consulting Co., Ltd.	1-3-4, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	May 1, 1981 / 1,100 million yen	0 (100)	50 (1.63)	Membership services, seminar organizer, advisory services, management consulting services, training services
Japan Pension Navigator Co., Ltd.	1-3-4, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	September 21, 2000 / 1,600 million yen	0 (69.71)	69.71	Defined contribution plan administrator
SMBC ReSolutions Inc.	1-1-2, Marunouchi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	April 1, 2020 / 10 million yen	100	—	Real estate management
Plari Town, Inc.	2-3-2, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	May 26, 2020 / 100 million yen	100	—	Platform management and operation
SMBC Servicer Co., Ltd.	3-16-9, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	March 11, 1999 / 1,000 million yen	0 (100)	100	Servicer
SMBC Electronic Monetary Claims Recording Co., Ltd.	1-3-4, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	April 16, 2009 / 500 million yen	0 (100)	100	Electronic monetary claims recording
SMBC Staff Service Co., Ltd.	3-6-6, Minami-Kyuhouji-cho, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	July 15, 1982 / 90 million yen	0 (100)	100	Fee-based headhunting services and contracting of human resources-related procedures
SMBC Learning Support Co., Ltd.	1-3-1, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	May 27, 1998 / 10 million yen	0 (100)	100	Training services, human resources development services
SMBC PERSONNEL SUPPORT CO., LTD.	1-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	April 15, 2002 / 10 million yen	0 (100)	100	HR related clerical services
SMBC OPERATION SERVICE CO., LTD.	4-3-4, Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo	January 31, 1996 / 30 million yen	0 (100)	100	Banking clerical work
SMBC Green Service Co., Ltd.	3-6-5, Kawara-machi, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	March 15, 1990 / 30 million yen	0 (100)	100	Entrusted Administrative Services for Deposit Investigation and Related Tasks
SMBC Real Estate Appraisal Service Co., Ltd.	13-6, Nihonbashi-Kodenma-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	February 1, 1984 / 30 million yen	0 (100)	100	Collateral real estate survey and appraisal
SMBC REIT Management Co., Ltd.	1-3-4, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	March 10, 2020 / 250 million yen	0 (80)	80	Asset management
SMBC Capital Partners Co., Ltd.	1-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan	February 10, 2020 / 100 million yen	0 (100)	100	Investments
SMBC Legal X Co., Ltd.	Nishi-Shimbashi Square 19F, 1-3-1, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	August 18, 2025 / 600 million yen	100	—	Providing the “LegalXross” platform that enhances and optimizes contracting activities by utilizing advanced technologies including AI
SMBC CLOUDSIGN, Inc.	4-1-4, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo	October 1, 2019 / 50 million yen	51	—	Cloud-based electronic contract services
SMBC Wevox, Inc.	1-10-10, Azabu-Juban, Minato-ku, Tokyo	October 2, 2023 / 50 million yen	55	—	Support services for improving companies' organizational capabilities and corporate value, etc.
SMBC Digital Marketing Co., Ltd.	16-2, Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	July 8, 2021 / 100 million yen	66	—	Advertising and marketing
SMBC Human Career Co., Ltd.	1-1, Kanda-Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	May 1, 1987 / 150 million yen	0 (100)	100	Job introduction and staffing

Note: Figures in parentheses ( ) in the "Percentage of Voting Rights" column indicate voting rights held by subsidiaries and affiliates.

Company Name	Head Office	Date of Establishment or Investment	Issued Capital (Millions of Yen)	Percentage of SMFG's Voting Rights (%)	Percentage of SMBC's Voting Rights (%)	Main Business
SMBC Capital Markets, Inc.	Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, U.S.A.	December 4, 1986	US$100	0 (100)	0 (100)	Swap-related operations, derivatives and investments, leasing, securities business
TT International Asset Management Ltd	62 Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8HP, U.K.	February 28, 2020	£92 million	0 (100)	—	Investment management
SMBC Asset Management Services (UK) Limited	1 More London Place, London, SE1 2AF, U.K.	October 16, 2019	£240 million	100	—	Stock holding
SFVI Limited	P.O. Box 961, 30 De Castro Street, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	July 30, 1997	US$9,600	0 (100)	100	Investments
SMBC Sofom SMBC, S.A.P.I. DE C.V., SOFOM, E.N.R.	Torre Virreyes-Pedregal 24, Piso 5, Int 502-A, Col. Molino del Rey, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico, 11040	September 18, 2014	MXN2,660 million	0 (100)	100	Money lending business, derivatives business and services related to leasing
SMBC International Finance N.V.	Kaya W.F.G. (Jombi) Mensing 14, 2nd Floor, Willemstad, Curaçao	June 25, 1990	US$200 thousand	0 (100)	100	Finance
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance Dublin Limited	Fitzwilliam 28, Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2, D02 KF20, Ireland	September 19, 1989	US$12 million	0 (100)	100	Finance
SMBC CyberFront Inc.	2-2-1, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	February 17, 2025	250 million yen	60	—	Cybersecurity measures, consulting, etc.
Incloop, Inc.	2-3-2, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	August 23, 2024	50 million yen	0 (85)	—	SaaS implementation support consulting
Sakura Finance Asia Limited	8th Floor, One International Finance Centre, 1 Harbour View Street, Central, Hong Kong	October 17, 1977	US$65.5 million	0 (100)	100	Finance
SMBC Derivative Products Limited	100 Liverpool Street, London, EC2M 2AT, UK	April 18, 1995	US$200 million	0 (100)	0 (100)	Swap-related operations, derivatives and investments
SMBC Advisory Services Saudi Arabia LLC	7th Floor Al Faisaliah Tower, P.O. Box 3333, Riyadh 12212, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	December 29, 2017	SAR18 million	0 (100)	100	Finance
SMFG India Credit Company Limited	Commerzone IT Park, Tower B, 1st Floor, No:111, Mount Poonamallee Road, Porur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600 116, India	August 30, 1994	INR26,548 million	100	—	Lending business
SMBC Bank India Limited	Unit No. 601, 6th Floor, Platina Building, Plot No.C-59, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051, Maharashtra, India	March 17, 2026	INR50 million	0 (100)	100	Research operations toward obtaining a banking license and commencing business
PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk	Menara SMBC, Lantai 12, CBD Mega Kuningan, Jl. Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung, Kav 5.5 - 5.6 Jakarta Selatan 12950, Indonesia	March 7, 1991	Rp770,370 million	0 (70)	0 (70)	Islamic finance operations
PT Oto Multiartha	Summitmas II, 18th floor, Jl.Jend. Sudirman Kav. 61-62, Jakarta 12190, Indonesia	March 28, 1994	Rp928,707 million	0 (51)	0 (51)	Automotive financing
PT Summit Oto Finance	Summitmas II, 8th floor, Jl.Jend. Sudirman Kav. 61-62, Jakarta 12190, Indonesia	September 20, 1990	Rp2,442,060 million	0 (51)	0 (51)	Motorcycle financing

(Note 1) Fullerton India Credit Company Limited changed its name to SMFG India Credit Company Limited on May 11, 2023.

Principal Affiliates

Note: Figures in parentheses ( ) in the "Percentage of Voting Rights" column indicate voting rights held by subsidiaries and affiliates.

Company Name	Head Office	Date of Establishment or Investment	Issued Capital (Millions of Yen)	Percentage of SMFG's Voting Rights (%)	Percentage of SMBC's Voting Rights (%)	Main Business
PayPay Bank Corporation	1-6-1, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	September 19, 2000	72,216 million yen	0 (21.54)	21.54	Commercial banking
ACLEDA Bank Plc.	#61, Preah Monivong Blvd., Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia	December 1, 2003	US$433 million	0 (18.06)	18.06	Commercial banking
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited	1-3-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	February 4, 1963	50,000 million yen	50	—	Leasing
Sumitomo Mitsui Auto Service Company, Limited	3-20-2, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	February 21, 1981	13,636 million yen	26.16 (33.4)	—	Leasing
SMBC Aviation Capital Limited	Fitzwilliam 28, Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2, D02 KF20, Ireland	August 14, 1997	US$2,249 million	0 (100)	32	Leasing

Note: Figures in parentheses ( ) in the "Percentage of Voting Rights" column indicate voting rights held by subsidiaries and affiliates.

Company Name	Head Office	Date of Establishment or Investment	Issued Capital (Millions of Yen)	Percentage of SMFG's Voting Rights (%)	Percentage of SMBC's Voting Rights (%)	Main Business
Osaka Digital Exchange Co.,Ltd.	3-2-18, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka	April 1, 2021	300 million yen	20	—	Operation of proprietary trading system (PTS) for stock and security token
Vietnam Prosperity Joint-Stock Commercial Bank	VPBank Tower, 89 Lang Ha Street, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi, Vietnam	October 20, 2023	VND103,331,782 million	0 (15.01)	15.01	Commercial banking
VPBank SMBC Finance Company Limited	2nd Floor, REE Tower Building, No.9 Doan Van Bo Street, Xom Chieu Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	October 28, 2021	VND10,928,000 million	0 (99)	0 (50)	Consumer lending
YES BANK Limited	Off Western Express Highway, Santacruz East, Mumbai – 400055, India	September 17, 2025	INR62,759 million	0 (24.90)	24.90	Commercial banking
POCKET CARD CO., LTD.	1-1-1, Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo	May 25, 1982	14,374 million yen	0 (20)	20	Credit card
JSOL CORPORATION	1-6-5, Kudan-Minami, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	July 3, 2006	5,000 million yen	0 (50)	—	System engineering and data processing
Sakura Information Systems Co., Ltd.	1-17-3, Shirokane, Minato-ku, Tokyo	November 29, 1972	600 million yen	0 (49)	49	System engineering and data processing
SAKURA KCS Corporation	21-1, Harima-machi, Chuo-ku, Kobe-shi, Hyogo	March 29, 1969	2,054 million yen	0 (47.47)	28.53 (1.25)	System engineering and data processing
China Post & Capital Fund Management Co., Ltd.	20th Floor, Building C, Tower 2, No. 36 North Third Ring East Road, Dongcheng District, Beijing, 100013, PRC	April 24, 2012	CNY304 million	0 (23.67)	23.67	Asset management
Spring Infrastructure Capital Co., Ltd.	2-7-3, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	July 31, 2018	250 million yen	0 (24.50)	24.50	Investments
Cotra Ltd.	8-1, Nihonbashi Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo	July 1, 2021	1,700 million yen	0 (25)	25	Planning and operation of fund settlement infrastructure
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	Yuchengco Tower 1, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City 0727, Philippines	September 23, 1960	PHP24,198 million	0 (24.46)	24.46	Commercial banking
eXstend Ltd.	3-11-13, Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo	November 6, 2024	1,000 million yen	50	—	Hedging services related to electricity, etc.

International Directory (as of June 30, 2026)

Number of offices Branches/20 Representative offices/20 Others/4 Total/44 (excluding locally incorporated companies)

Asia and Oceania

- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Head Office (Shanghai)**
  12F, RoomT10, T50, T70,13F, Shanghai World Financial Center, 100 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Guangzhou Branch**
  12F, International Finance Place, No.8 Huaxia Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou 510623, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Hangzhou Branch**
  5F, Offices At Kerry Centre, 385 Yan An Road, Gong Shu District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Chongqing Branch**
  Unit 1& 15-18, 20/F, Tower 1, Chongqing IFS, No.1 Qingyun Road, Jiangbeicheng Subdistrict, Liangjiang New Area, Chongqing, People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shenzhen Branch**
  23/F, Tower Two, Kerry Plaza, 1 Zhongxinsi Road, Futian District, Shenzhen 518048, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shenyang Branch**
  1606, 1 Building, Forum 66, No.1 Qingnian Street, Shenhe District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Suzhou Branch**
  12F, SND International Commerce Tower, No.28 Shishan Road, Suzhou New District, Suzhou, Jiangsu 215011, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Dalian Branch**
  Shenmao Building 4F-A, 147 Zhongshan Road, Xigang District, Dalian, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Tianjin Branch**
  12F, The Exchange Tower 2, 189 Nanjing Road, Heping District, Tianjin 300051, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Beijing Branch**
  Unit1601,16F, North Tower, Beijing Kerry Centre, No.1, Guang Hua Road, Chao Yang District, Beijing 100020, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Kunshan Sub-Branch**
  Room 601, Room 605-608, Building 1 Fortune Plaza, No.258 Dengyun Road, Yushan Town, Kunshan, Jiangsu 215300, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Sub-Branch**
  RoomT30,13F, Shanghai World Financial Center, 100 Century Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai 200120, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shanghai Puxi Sub-Branch**
  Room7F01, 5 Building, Kingboard Square, No.269 Tongxie Road, Changning District, Shanghai 200335, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Changshu Sub-Branch**
  8F, Science Innovation Building (Kechuang Building) No.33 Dongnan Road, Changshu New & Hi-tech Industrial Development Zone of Jiangsu Changshu 215500, The People's Republic of China
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Suzhou Industrial Park Sub-Branch**
  16F, International Building, No.2, Suzhou Avenue West, Suzhou Industrial Park, Jiangsu 215021, The People's Republic of China
- **PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk**
  Menara SMBC, CBD Mega Kuningan, Jl. Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung, Kav 5.5-5.6 Jakarta Selatan 12950, Indonesia
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Malaysia Berhad**
  Suite 22-03, Level 22, Integra Tower, The Intermark, 348, Jalan Tun Razak, 50400 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- **Hong Kong Branch**
  8F, One International Finance Centre, 1 Harbour View Street, Central, Hong Kong
- **Taipei Branch**
  3F, Walsin Lihwa Xinyi Building, No.1 Songzhi Road, Xinyi District, Taipei 11047, Taiwan
- **Seoul Branch**
  12F, Mirae Asset CENTER1 Bldg. West Tower, 26, Eulji-ro 5-gil, Jung-gu Seoul 04539, The Republic of Korea
- **Singapore Branch**
  88 Market Street, #33-01, CapitaSpring, Singapore 048948
- **Sydney Branch**
  Level 35, The Chifley Tower, 2 Chifley Square, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia
- **Mumbai Branch**
  Unit No. 601, 6th Floor, Platina Building, Plot No. C-59, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051, Maharashtra, India
- **GIFT City Branch**
  201B, Brigade International Financial Centre, 2nd Floor, Building No-14A, Block-14, Zone 1, Gift City, GIFT SEZ, Gandhinagar 382355, Gujarat, India
- **Bangkok Branch**
  8th–10th Floor, Q.House Lumpini Building, 1 South Sathorn Road, Tungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok 10120, Thailand
- **Ho Chi Minh City Branch**
  15th Floor, Times Square Building, 22-36 Nguyen Hue Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- **Hanoi Branch**
  Unit 1201, 12th Floor, Lotte Center Hanoi, 54 Lieu Giai Street, Cong Vi Ward, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, Vietnam
- **Manila Branch**
  21st Floor, Tower One & Exchange Plaza, Ayala Triangle, Ayala Avenue, Makati City, The Philippines 1226
- **Yangon Branch**
  Level #5 Strand Square, No. 53 Strand Road, Pabedan Township, Yangon, Myanmar
- **Labuan Branch**
  Level 12 (B&C), Main Office Tower, Financial Park Labuan, Jalan Merdeka, 87000 Labuan, Federal Territory, Malaysia
- **Hong Kong Branch Kowloon Office**
  19F, The Metropolis Tower, 10 Metropolis Drive, Hunghom, Kowloon, Hong Kong
- **Hong Kong Branch Quarry Bay Office**
  9F, Two Taikoo Place, 979 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
- **Perth Branch**
  Level 19, Exchange Tower, 2 The Esplanade, Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia
- **Chennai Branch**
  10th Floor, Chaitanya Imperial Tower, Plot No.610, 610A, 612, D. No.1/104-BB, Block A, Annasalai, Teynampet, Chennai 600018, Tamil Nadu, India
- **New Delhi Branch**
  2nd Floor, Worldmark3, Hospitality District, Aerocity, New Delhi 110037, India
- **Bengaluru Branch**
  Unit B-1011, 10th Floor, Tower B, Signature Towers, Brigade Golden Triangle, Old Madras Road, Kattamanallur Gate Flyover, Bengaluru 560049, Karnataka, India
- **Yangon Branch Thilawa Front Office**
  Room No. 103, Administration Building, Corner of Thilawa Development Road and Dagon - Thilawa Road, Thilawa SEZ, Thanlyin Township, Yangon, Myanmar
- **Phnom Penh Representative Office**
  Exchange Square (7th Floor) Unit 701, No.19 and 20, Street 106, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Village 2, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
- **PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk**
  Menara SMBC, Lantai 12, CBD Mega Kuningan, Jl .Dr. Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung, Kav 5.5 - 5.6 Jakarta Selatan 12950, Indonesia
- **PT Oto Multiartha**
  Summitmas II, 18th floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 61-62, Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
- **PT Summit Oto Finance**
  Summitmas II, 8th floor, Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 61-62, Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
- **ACLEDA Bank Plc.**
  #61, Preah Monivong Blvd., Sangkat Srah Chork, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia
- **Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation**
  Yuchengco Tower 1, RCBC Plaza, 6819 Ayala Avenue, Makati City, Philippines
- **Vietnam Prosperity Joint-Stock Commercial Bank**
  VPBank Tower, 89 Lang Ha Street, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi, Vietnam
- **VPBank SMBC Finance Company Limited**
  2nd Floor, REE Tower Building, No.9 Doan Van Bo Street, Xom Chieu Ward, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
- **SMFG India Credit Company Limited**
  Commerzone IT Park, Tower B, 1st Floor, No:111, Mount Poonamallee Road, Porur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600116, India

The Americas

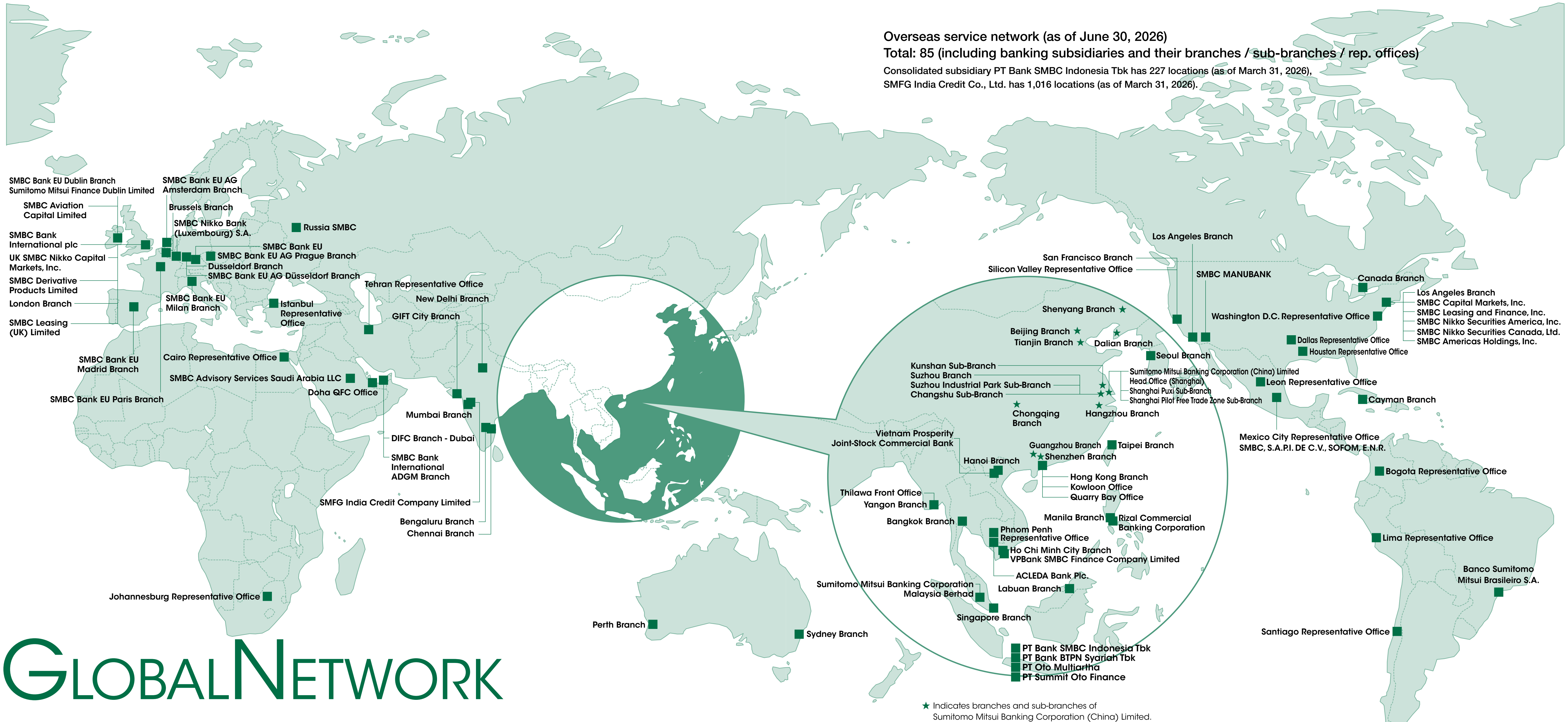
- **New York Branch**
  277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172, U.S.A.
- **San Francisco Branch**
  555 California Street, Suite 3350, San Francisco, CA 94104, U.S.A.
- **Silicon Valley Representative Office**
  100 Century Center Court, Suite 600, San Jose, CA 95112, U.S.A.
- **Dallas Representative Office**
  5700 Granite Parkway, Suite 270, Plano, TX 75024, U.S.A.
- **Houston Representative Office**
  Two Allen Center, 1200 Smith Street, Suite 1140, Houston, TX 77002, U.S.A.
- **Los Angeles Branch**
  601 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1800, Los Angeles, CA 90017, U.S.A.
- **Washington D.C. Representative Office**
  601 13th Street, N.W., Suite 910 North, Washington D.C., U.S.A.
- **Mexico City Representative Office**
  Torre Virreyes-Pedregal 24, Piso 5, Int 502-A, Col. Molino del Rey, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico, 11040
- **Leon Representative Office**
  Plaza de la Paz #102. int.901 Puerto Interior, Silao, Guanajuato, CP36275, Mexico
- **Santiago Representative Office**
  Isidora Goyenechea 3000, Suite 2102, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile
- **Bogota Representative Office**
  Carrera 11 #79-52, Oficina 1002, Bogotá DC, Colombia
- **Lima Representative Office**
  Avenida Camino Real 1248, Oficina 702, San Isidro, Lima, Peru
- **Cayman Branch**
  25 Main Street, George Town, P.O. BOX 694, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands
- **Canada Branch**
  Toronto Dominion Centre, 222 Bay Street, Suite 1400, P.O. Box 172, Toronto, Ontario M5K 1H6, Canada
- **SMBC MANUBANK**
  515 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.
- **Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.**
  Avenida Paulista, 37-11 e 12 andar Sao Paulo-SP-CEP 01311-902, Brazil
- **SMBC Capital Markets, Inc.**
  SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc.
  SMBC Nikko Securities Canada, Ltd.
  Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited
  277 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10172, U.S.A.
- **SMBC, S.A.P.I. DE C.V., SOFOM, E.N.R.**
  Torre Virreyes-Pedregal 24, Piso 5, Int 502-A, Col. Molino del Rey, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico, 11040
- **SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc.**
  251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, New Castle, DE 19808, U.S.A.

Europe, Middle East and Africa

- **SMBC Bank International plc**
  100 Liverpool Street, London EC2M 2AT, United Kingdom
- **SMBC Bank International plc ADGM Branch**
  Unit 2, Floor 8, Al Sarab Tower, Abu Dhabi Global Market Square, Al Maryah Island, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
- **SMBC Bank EU AG**
  Main Tower, 17th and 18th Floor, Neue Mainzer Str. 52-58, 60311 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
- **SMBC Bank EU Amsterdam Branch**
  World Trade Center Amsterdam, Tower 1, Level 15, Zuidplein 130, 1077XV Amsterdam, The Netherlands
- **SMBC Bank EU Dublin Branch**
  Fitzwilliam 28, Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2, D02 KF20, Ireland
- **SMBC Bank EU Dusseldorf Branch**
  Bennigsen-Platz 1, 40474 Düsseldorf, Germany
- **SMBC Bank EU Paris Branch**
  1/3/5 rue Paul Cézanne - 75008 Paris, France
- **SMBC Bank EU Prague Branch**
  International Business Centre, Pobrezni 3, 186 00 Prague 8, Czech Republic
- **SMBC Bank EU Madrid Branch**
  Calle Pedro Teixeira 8, Edificio Iberia Mart I, planta 4a., 28020 Madrid, Spain
- **SMBC Bank EU Milan Branch**
  Via della Spiga 30/ Via Senato 25, 20121 Milan, Italy
- **London Branch**
  100 Liverpool Street, London EC2M 2AT, United Kingdom
- **Dusseldorf Branch**
  Bennigsen-Platz 1, 40474 Düsseldorf, Germany
- **Brussels Branch**
  Neo Building, Rue Montoyer 51, Box 6, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
- **JSC Sumitomo Mitsui Rus Bank**
  Presnenskaya naberezhnaya, house 10, block C, Moscow, 123112 Russian Federation
- **SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited (UK)**
  100 Liverpool Street, London EC2M 2AT, United Kingdom
- **SMBC Derivative Products Limited**
  100 Liverpool Street, London EC2M 2AT, United Kingdom
- **Sumitomo Mitsui Finance Dublin Limited**
  Fitzwilliam 28, Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2, D02 KF20, Ireland
- **SMBC Aviation Capital Limited**
  Fitzwilliam 28, Fitzwilliam Street Lower, Dublin 2, D02 KF20, Ireland
- **DIFC Branch - Dubai**
  Building One, 5th Floor, Gate Precinct, Dubai International Financial Centre, PO Box 506559 Dubai, United Arab Emirates
- **Istanbul Representative Office**
  Metrocity Is Merkezi, Kirgulu Sokak No:4 Kat:7/A D Blok, Esentepe Mahallesi, Sisli 34394, Istanbul, Republic of Turkey
- **Doha QFC Office**
  Office 1901, 19th Floor, Qatar Financial Centre Tower No1. Diplomatic Area-West bay, Doha, Qatar, P.O.Box 23769
- **Johannesburg Representative Office**
  Building Four, First Floor, Commerce Square, 39 Rivonia Road, Sandhurst, Sandton 2196, South Africa
- **Cairo Representative Office**
  23rd Floor, Nile City Towers, North Tower, 2005C, Cornish El Nile, Ramlet Boulak, Cairo, Egypt
- **Tehran Representative Office**
  First Floor, No. 17, Haghani Expressway (north side), Between Modarres & Africa, Tehran 1518858117, Iran
- **SMBC Advisory Services Saudi Arabia LLC**
  7th Floor Al Faisaliah Tower, P.O.Box 3333, Riyadh 12212, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- **SMBC Leasing (UK) Limited**
  100 Liverpool Street, London EC2M 2AT, United Kingdom
- **SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.**
  2, Rue Hildegard von Bingen L-1282 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

GLOBAL NETWORK

Overseas service network (as of June 30, 2026)
Total: 85 (including banking subsidiaries and their branches / sub-branches / rep. offices)
Consolidated subsidiary PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk has 227 locations (as of March 31, 2026),
SMFG India Credit Co., Ltd. has 1,016 locations (as of March 31, 2026).



★ Indicates branches and sub-branches of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited.

Asia and Oceania

- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Head Office (Shanghai)
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Guangzhou Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Hangzhou Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Chongqing Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shenzhen Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shenyang Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Suzhou Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Dalian Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Tianjin Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Beijing Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Kunshan Sub-Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Sub-Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Shanghai Puxi Sub-Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Changshu Sub-Branch
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited Suzhou Industrial Park Sub-Branch
- PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Malaysia Berhad
- Hong Kong Branch
- Taipei Branch
- Seoul Branch
- Singapore Branch
- Sydney Branch
- Mumbai Branch
- GIFT City Branch
- Bangkok Branch
- Ho Chi Minh City Branch
- Hanoi Branch
- Manila Branch
- Yangon Branch
- Labuan Branch
- Hong Kong Branch Kowloon Office
- Hong Kong Branch Quarry Bay Office
- Perth Branch
- Chennai Branch
- New Delhi Branch
- Bengaluru Branch
- Yangon Branch Thilawa Front Office
- Phnom Penh Representative Office
- PT Bank BTPN Syariah Tbk
- PT Oto Multiartha
- PT Summit Oto Finance
- ACLEDA Bank Plc.
- SMFG India Credit Company Limited
- Vietnam Prosperity Joint-Stock Commercial Bank
- Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation
- VPBank SMBC Finance Company Limited

The Americas

- New York Branch
- San Francisco Branch
- Silicon Valley Representative Office
- Dallas Representative Office
- Houston Representative Office
- Los Angeles Branch
- Washington D.C. Representative Office
- Mexico City Representative Office
- Leon Representative Office
- Santiago Representative Office
- Bogota Representative Office
- Lima Representative Office
- Cayman Branch
- Canada Branch
- SMBC MANUBANK
- Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.
- SMBC Capital Markets, Inc.
- SMBC Nikko Securities America, Inc.
- SMBC Nikko Securities Canada, Ltd.
- Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited
- SMBC, S.A.P.I. DE C.V., SOFOM, E.N.R.
- SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc.

Europe, Middle East and Africa

- SMBC Bank International plc
- SMBC Bank International plc ADGM Branch
- SMBC Bank EU AG
- SMBC Bank EU AG Amsterdam Branch
- SMBC Bank EU AG Dublin Branch
- SMBC Bank EU AG Düsseldorf Branch
- SMBC Bank EU AG Paris Branch
- SMBC Bank EU AG Prague Branch
- SMBC Bank EU AG Madrid Branch
- SMBC Bank EU AG Milan Branch
- London Branch
- Dusseldorf Branch
- Brussels Branch
- JSC Sumitomo Mitsui Rus Bank
- SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited (UK)
- SMBC Derivative Products Limited
- Sumitomo Mitsui Finance Dublin Limited
- SMBC Aviation Capital Limited
- DIFC Branch - Dubai
- Istanbul Representative Office
- Doha QFC Office
- Johannesburg Representative Office
- Cairo Representative Office
- Tehran Representative Office
- SMBC Advisory Services Saudi Arabia LLC
- SMBC Leasing (UK) Limited
- SMBC Nikko Bank (Luxembourg) S.A.

Appendix

CONTENTS

Financial Data

Basel III Information

Basel III Information

Basel III Information

Compensation

Financial Highlights

Financial Data (Excerpt from Securities Report) of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group can be found on our website.
URL: https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/library/annual/cy2026annu_eng_smfg.html

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (Consolidated)

	Millions of yen				
Year ended March 31	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
For the Year:					
Ordinary income	¥ 10,790,853	¥ 10,174,894	¥ 9,353,590	¥ 6,142,155	¥ 4,111,127
Ordinary profit	2,303,350	1,719,482	1,466,128	1,160,930	1,040,621
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,582,973	1,177,996	962,946	805,842	706,631
Comprehensive income	2,129,077	712,549	2,629,723	1,031,712	561,887
At Year-End:					
Total net assets	¥ 15,933,144	¥ 14,841,509	¥ 14,799,967	¥ 12,791,106	¥ 12,197,331
Total assets	328,511,145	306,282,015	295,236,701	270,428,564	257,704,625
Total capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	15.69%	15.18%	15.29%	15.98%	16.56%
Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	14.49%	14.23%	14.33%	14.94%	15.46%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	12.41%	12.44%	12.91%	14.02%	14.45%
Number of employees	122,970	122,978	120,373	105,955	101,023

Note: "Number of employees" has been reported on the basis of full-time workers, including locally hired overseas staff members but excluding contract employees and temporary staff.

Basel III Information

Capital Ratio and Leverage Ratio Information (Consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Regarding the calculation of the capital ratio and leverage ratio of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, an external audit was performed by KPMG AZSA LLC pursuant to the Technical Practical Guidelines 4465 "Practical Guidelines on Agreed-Upon Procedures for the Capital Ratio and Leverage Ratio Calculation Framework." The aforementioned external audit was not meant to provide a statement of opinions or conclusions on the capital ratio and leverage ratio themselves, or our internal control framework for calculating these ratios, but to present us a report on the results of the procedure performed within the scope agreed upon between the external auditor and us. It constitutes neither part of the audit of consolidated financial statements nor part of the audit of our internal control over financial reporting.
"Consolidated Capital Ratio and Leverage Ratio Information" was prepared principally based on the Notification, and the terms and details in the section may differ from those in other sections of this report.

■ Scope of Consolidation

1. Consolidated Capital Ratio Calculation
   - Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 184
     Please refer to "Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliates" on page 46 for their names and business outline.
   - Scope of consolidated subsidiaries for calculation of the consolidated capital ratio is based on the scope of consolidated subsidiaries for preparing consolidated financial statements.
   - There are no affiliates to which the proportionate consolidation method is applied.

2. Restrictions on Movement of Funds and Capital within Holding Company Group
   There are no special restrictions on movement of funds and capital among us and its group companies.

3. Names of companies among subsidiaries of bank-holding companies (other financial institutions), with the Basel Capital Accord required amount, and total shortfall amount
   Not applicable.

■ Capital Ratio Information (Consolidated)

The consolidated capital ratio is calculated using the method stipulated in "Standards for Bank Holding Company to Examine the Adequacy of Its Capital Based on Assets, Etc. Held by It and Its Subsidiaries Pursuant to Article 52-25 of the Banking Act" (Notification No. 20 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2006; hereinafter referred to as "the Notification").
In addition to the method stipulated in the Notification to calculate the consolidated capital ratio (referred to as "International Standard" in the Notification), we have adopted the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) approach for calculating credit risk-weighted asset amounts and the standardised approach for calculating the operational risk equivalent amount.

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.	Items	a As of March 31, 2026	b As of March 31, 2025	c Reference to Template CC2
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (1)				
1a+2-1c-26	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related capital surplus and retained earnings	11,450,434	10,968,839	
1a	of which: capital and capital surplus	2,929,797	2,957,383	
2	of which: retained earnings	8,871,065	8,290,170	
1c	of which: treasury stock (–)	48,851	38,512	
26	of which: national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed) (–)	301,577	240,202	
	of which: other than the above	–	–	
1b	Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to common shares	594	767	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	4,033,445	3,494,393	(a)
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	1,662	1,715	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (A)	15,486,136	14,465,716	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (2)				
8+9	Total intangible assets (net of related tax liability, excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)	912,636	832,236	
8	of which: goodwill (including those equivalent)	284,926	283,591	
9	of which: other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights	627,709	548,645	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	2,385	1,531	
11	Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(352,208)	(227,601)	
12	Shortfall of eligible provisions to expected losses	56,802	7,093	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	36,274	42,282	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	52,597	29,569	
15	Net defined benefit asset	890,240	685,033	
16	Investments in own shares (excluding those reported in the Net assets section)	17,716	21,355	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	–	–	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)	886,390	1,047,640	
19+20+21	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	439,344	441,490	
19	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	439,344	441,490	
20	of which: mortgage servicing rights	–	–	
21	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	–	–	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	–	–	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	–	–	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	–	–	
28	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (B)	2,942,179	2,880,632	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)				
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ((A)-(B)) (C)	12,543,957	11,585,083	

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.		Items	a As of March 31, 2026	b As of March 31, 2025	c Reference to Template CC2
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (3)					
30	31a	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	–	–	
	31b	Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
	32	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	2,276,658	1,868,708	
		Qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	–	–	
34		Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	21,688	15,732	
36		Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (D)	2,298,347	1,884,440	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments					
37		Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
38		Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
39		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	103,470	127,505	
40		Significant investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	82,978	83,202	
42		Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	–	–	
43		Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (E)	186,449	210,708	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)					
44		Additional Tier 1 capital ((D)-(E)) (F)	2,111,898	1,673,732	
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)					
45		Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) ((C)+(F)) (G)	14,655,855	13,258,816	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (4)					
46		Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	–	–	
		Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Tier 2 instruments	–	–	
		Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,526,343	1,034,733	
		Qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	–	–	
48		Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group T2)	3,908	3,256	
50		Total of general reserve for possible loan losses and eligible provisions included in Tier 2	96,651	115,275	
50a		of which: general reserve for possible loan losses	96,651	115,275	
50b		of which: eligible provisions	–	–	
51		Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (H)	1,626,903	1,153,264	

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.	Items		a	b	c
			As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Reference to Template CC2
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments (5)					
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		91	196	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities		–	–	
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)		416,745	222,938	
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions		–	–	
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		–	44,859	
57	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments	(I)	416,837	267,994	
Tier 2 capital (T2)					
58	Tier 2 capital (T2) ((H)-(I))	(J)	1,210,066	885,269	
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)					
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) ((G)+(J))	(K)	15,865,922	14,144,086	
Risk weighted assets (6)					
60	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	(L)	101,078,201	93,117,128	
Capital ratios (consolidated) and buffers (7)					
61	Common Equity Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio (consolidated) ((C)/(L))		12.41%	12.44%	
62	Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio (consolidated) ((G)/(L))		14.49%	14.23%	
63	Total risk-weighted capital ratio (consolidated) ((K)/(L))		15.69%	15.18%	
64	CET1 specific buffer requirement		3.69%	3.66%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement		2.50%	2.50%	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement		0.19%	0.16%	
67	of which: G-SIB/D-SIB additional requirement		1.00%	1.00%	
68	CET1 available after meeting the minimum capital requirements		7.69%	7.18%	
Regulatory adjustments (8)					
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		1,386,964	1,307,421	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		1,298,325	1,202,657	
74	Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		–	–	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		156,899	162,756	
Provisions included in Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (9)					
76	Provisions (general reserve for possible loan losses)		96,651	115,275	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions (general reserve for possible loan losses)		219,304	161,821	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) (if the amount is negative, report as “nil”)		–	–	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach		410,353	410,649	

(Millions of yen)

Items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
Required capital ((L) × 8%)	8,086,256	7,449,370

Overview of RWA (OV1)

(Millions of yen)

OV1: Overview of RWA

Basel III Template No.		a	b	c	d
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements	
		As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	68,294,951	66,991,573	5,463,596	5,359,325
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	11,275,124	8,555,323	902,009	684,425
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	37,016,525	38,565,153	2,961,322	3,085,212
4	Of which: supervisory slotting criteria approach	867,274	770,143	69,381	61,611
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	15,133,481	15,016,937	1,210,678	1,201,354
	Of which: significant investments in commercial entities	–	–	–	–
	Of which: lease residual value	11,765	21,604	941	1,728
	Other assets	3,990,780	4,062,411	319,262	324,992
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	3,719,002	2,803,175	297,520	224,254
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	2,548,996	1,949,003	203,919	155,920
8	Of which: internal model method (IMM)	–	–	–	–
	Of which: Central Counterparty (CCP)	87,704	85,901	7,016	6,872
9	Others	1,082,302	768,270	86,584	61,461
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	3,086,522	2,393,806	246,921	191,504
	of which: the standardisd approach (SA-CVA)	–	–	–	–
	of which: the full basic approach (full BA-CVA)	2,142,534	1,690,052	171,402	135,204
	of which: the reduced basic approach (reduced BA-CVA)	943,987	703,753	75,518	56,300
11	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach during the five-year linear phase-in period	953,215	1,359,735	76,257	108,778
12	Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	4,533,468	4,008,025	362,677	320,642
13	Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	–	–	–	–
	Equity investments in funds - simple approach (subject to 250% risk weight)	288,084	256,155	23,046	20,492
	Equity investments in funds - simple approach (subject to 400% risk weight)	808,611	751,874	64,688	60,149
14	Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	660,984	228,137	52,878	18,251
15	Settlement risk	5	8	0	0
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book	3,128,328	1,660,983	250,266	132,878
17	Of which: securitisation IRB approach (SEC-IRBA)	2,255,248	1,374,545	180,419	109,963
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)	230,605	249,076	18,448	19,926
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	642,418	27,132	51,393	2,170
	Of which: RW 1250% is applied	55	10,228	4	818
20	Market risk	4,583,341	3,083,723	366,667	246,697
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	4,434,005	2,978,917	354,720	238,313
22	Of which: internal model approaches (IMA)	–	–	–	–
	Of which: simplified standardised approach (SSA)	149,335	104,806	11,946	8,384
23	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	–	–	–	–
24	Operational risk	7,384,012	6,166,393	590,720	493,311
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	3,637,674	3,413,535	291,013	273,082
26	Floor adjustment	–	–	–	–
27	Total	101,078,201	93,117,128	8,086,256	7,449,370

Credit Quality of Assets

1. Overview of Criteria for Accounting Provisions and Write-Offs

(1) Policies and Methods of Provisions and Write-Offs

For "Policies and Methods of Provisions and Write-Offs," please refer to pages 15 to 19 (Risk Management - 3. Credit Risk Management Methods - (1) Credit Risk Assessment and Quantification, (4) Self-Assessment, Write-Offs and Provisions, Non-Performing Loans Disclosure).

(2) Extent of the Number of Delinquency Days of "Past Due Loans of Three Months or More" that are Allowed Not to Classify Their Loan Category as "Doubtful Assets" or Below (or Not to Judge as Loans to Parties Classified as Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers or Below) and Reasons Thereof

At SMBC, as a core bank of SMBC Group, the delinquency period of past due loans of three months or more that are allowed not to classify loans as doubtful assets or below (or not to judge as loans to parties classified as potentially bankrupt borrowers or below) is generally less than six months, and they are loans to parties that are expected to improve business conditions. If there are any past due loans of six months or more, they shall be in principle classified as loans to potentially bankrupt borrowers or below.

(3) Definition of Loans Whose Loan Terms and Conditions were Restructured

At SMBC, as a core bank of SMBC Group, loans whose loan terms and conditions were restructured are defined as loans with interest rate reduction, deferred payment of interest, deferred repayment of principal amount, abandonment of loans, or other arrangements that are advantageous for the obligors, for the purpose of business rehabilitation or support for the obligors. Obligors with loans whose loan terms and conditions were restructured may not be classified as doubtful assets or below depending on the outlook for business conditions, financial statements and loan terms and conditions. If the borrower category deteriorates due to restructuring of loan terms and conditions, provisions will increase.

(4) Key Differences in Parameters of Credit Risks Used to Calculate Provisions and Capital Ratio, Respectively

SMBC, as a core bank of SMBC Group, uses Probability of Default and loan-loss ratio as parameters for calculation of provisions.

Probability of Default is calculated based on the actual performance in the past of the deterioration rate for one year from each borrower category to potentially bankrupt borrowers or below (regarding the deterioration rate to potentially bankrupt borrowers, the deterioration transition rates equivalent to three accumulated years from potentially bankrupt borrowers to virtually bankrupt borrowers or below are included). For the PD used to calculate the capital ratio, deterioration to substandard borrowers or below is defined as default, and assuming a long-term average value of the default rate, conservative estimation for some portfolios is conducted, which is the major difference from the Probability of Default used to calculate provisions.

Loan-loss ratio is calculated using the loan-loss amount including direct write-offs and indirect write-offs incurred during the year for each borrower category to the amount of initial existing exposure by borrower category.

For details of parameters used to calculate the capital ratio, please refer to pages 66 to 69 "3. Overview of Internal Rating System (2) Parameter Estimation and Its Validation System."

2. Credit Quality of Assets (CR1)

(Millions of yen)

CR1: Credit quality of assets		As of March 31, 2026				As of March 31, 2025			
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying values of:				Gross carrying values of:			
Item No.		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances	Net values (a+b–c)	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances	Net values (a+b–c)
On-balance sheet assets									
1	Loans	1,379,454	110,071,947	1,005,827	110,445,574	1,083,914	108,382,441	930,095	108,536,260
2	Securities (of which: debt securities)	15,573	29,568,834	13,516	29,570,891	328	30,426,702	–	30,427,031
3	Other on-balance sheet assets (of which: debt-based assets)	266,693	86,240,606	72,344	86,434,955	157,350	86,058,345	44,656	86,171,040
4	Subtotal (1+2+3)	1,661,721	225,881,388	1,091,688	226,451,421	1,241,594	224,867,490	974,751	225,134,332
Off-balance sheet assets									
5	Acceptances and guarantees, etc.	16,361	16,981,443	78,826	16,918,979	18,187	15,561,524	70,754	15,508,957
6	Commitments, etc.	116,205	37,312,203	90,400	37,338,008	144,115	38,508,515	106,279	38,546,351
7	Subtotal (5+6)	132,567	54,293,647	169,226	54,256,988	162,303	54,070,039	177,033	54,055,308
Total									
8	Total (4+7)	1,794,289	280,175,036	1,260,915	280,708,410	1,403,897	278,937,529	1,151,785	279,189,641

3. Changes in stock of defaulted loans and securities (of which: debt securities) (CR2)

(Millions of yen)

CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and securities (of which: debt securities)			
Item No.			Amount
1	Stock of loans and securities (of which: debt securities) that were placed in defaulted status as of March 31, 2025		1,241,594
2	Changes in loans and securities (of which: debt securities) by factors during the current period	Amounts defaulted	698,164
3		Amounts returned to non-defaulted status	72,532
4		Amounts written off	190,379
5		Other changes	(15,125)
6	Stock of loans and securities (of which: debt securities) that were placed in defaulted status as of March 31, 2026 (1+2-3-4+5)		1,661,721

Note: The major factor for other changes is due to decreases in stock of receivables by collection and sale of receivables that were placed in defaulted status at the end of the previous fiscal year.

(Millions of yen)

CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and securities (of which: debt securities)			
Item No.			Amount
1	Stock of loans and securities (of which: debt securities) that were placed in defaulted status as of March 31, 2024		1,245,136
2	Changes in loans and securities (of which: debt securities) by factors during the current period	Amounts defaulted	355,049
3		Amounts returned to non-defaulted status	69,710
4		Amounts written off	178,035
5		Other changes	(110,846)
6	Stock of loans and securities (of which: debt securities) that were placed in defaulted status as of March 31, 2025 (1+2-3-4+5)		1,241,594

Note: The major factor for other changes is due to decreases in stock of receivables by collection and sale of receivables that were placed in defaulted status at the end of the previous fiscal year.

4. Term-End Balance of Exposures by Category and Their Breakdown by Major Type of Assets

(1) Exposure Balance by Type of Assets, Geographic Region and Industry

(Millions of yen)

Category	As of March 31, 2026				As of March 31, 2025			
	Loans, commitments and other off-balance sheet exposures except derivatives	Bonds	Others	Total	Loans, commitments and other off-balance sheet exposures except derivatives	Bonds	Others	Total
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	148,229,149	17,975,239	8,883,269	175,087,658	147,641,534	21,460,152	8,915,940	178,017,627
Manufacturing	17,122,667	31,478	1,864,781	19,018,927	14,901,012	39,000	1,667,165	16,607,178
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	361,247	418	4,965	366,632	318,160	1,683	2,706	322,550
Construction	1,552,265	71,044	158,642	1,781,951	1,493,236	45,247	149,916	1,688,400
Transport, information, communications and utilities	8,542,976	137,910	510,826	9,191,713	8,022,260	191,587	467,004	8,680,851
Wholesale and retail	8,422,877	75,754	470,481	8,969,113	7,637,021	90,728	378,401	8,106,151
Financial and insurance	58,828,180	1,351,654	247,643	60,427,478	63,233,059	1,896,971	207,768	65,337,800
Real estate, goods rental and leasing	18,957,631	716,775	171,605	19,846,012	17,729,366	998,010	152,197	18,879,574
Services	5,964,481	122,628	69,050	6,156,160	5,543,398	151,327	79,804	5,774,530
Local municipal corporations	1,127,671	180,302	2,153	1,310,128	1,874,654	197,951	1,938	2,074,545
Other industries	27,349,150	15,287,271	5,383,119	48,019,540	26,889,363	17,847,644	5,809,035	50,546,043
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	85,864,101	11,626,998	2,226,523	99,717,623	84,015,240	8,996,846	2,011,755	95,023,842
Sovereigns	22,773,220	8,040,217	20,893	30,834,331	17,486,388	5,692,776	19,432	23,198,597
Financial institutions	8,426,822	2,519,219	577,608	11,523,650	10,281,971	2,188,611	583,590	13,054,173
C&I companies	44,039,270	899,415	–	44,938,685	45,780,004	799,946	–	46,579,951
Others	10,624,788	168,145	1,628,021	12,420,955	10,466,875	315,511	1,408,732	12,191,119
Total	234,093,251	29,602,237	11,109,793	274,805,282	231,656,774	30,456,998	10,927,695	273,041,469

Notes: 1. The above amounts are exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM).
2. The above amounts do not include "securitisation exposures" and "credit RWA under Article 145 of the Notification."
3. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of us, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

(2) Exposure Balance by Type of Assets and Residual Term

(Millions of yen)

Category	As of March 31, 2026				As of March 31, 2025			
	Loans, commitments and other off-balance sheet exposures except derivatives	Bonds	Others	Total	Loans, commitments and other off-balance sheet exposures except derivatives	Bonds	Others	Total
To 1 year	65,441,242	7,715,836	400,992	73,558,071	62,791,408	13,936,922	30,077	76,758,407
More than 1 year to 3 years	31,618,640	4,737,527	–	36,356,168	30,597,652	3,911,736	–	34,509,388
More than 3 years to 5 years	25,204,218	3,486,763	–	28,690,982	25,401,734	2,786,365	–	28,188,099
More than 5 years to 7 years	11,126,387	1,572,422	–	12,698,809	8,802,080	1,847,899	–	10,649,980
More than 7 years	24,460,350	9,364,486	–	33,824,836	24,171,459	5,404,911	–	29,576,370
No fixed maturity	76,242,411	2,725,200	10,708,800	89,676,413	79,892,440	2,569,164	10,897,617	93,359,222
Total	234,093,251	29,602,237	11,109,793	274,805,282	231,656,774	30,456,998	10,927,695	273,041,469

Notes: 1. The above amounts are exposures after CRM.
2. The above amounts do not include "securitisation exposures" and "credit RWA under Article 145 of the Notification."
3. "No fixed maturity" includes exposures not classified by residual term.

5. Amounts of Reserves and Write-offs Corresponding to the Term-End Balance of Obligors' Exposures Related to Loans Prescribed in the Provisions of Article 4, Paragraph 2 (Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets), Paragraph 3 (Doubtful Assets) or Paragraph 4 (Substandard Loans) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of Financial Functions, as well as Breakdown by Each of the Following Categories

(1) By Geographic Region

(Billions of yen)

	Fiscal 2025			Fiscal 2024		
	Term-end balance	Term-end Reserves	Write-offs for the year	Term-end balance	Term-end Reserves	Write-offs for the year
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	821.0	306.0	80.0	787.5	277.4	103.0
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	1,027.5	464.2	25.2	677.8	285.5	41.0
Asia	384.8	207.9	27.2	300.9	171.2	31.2
North America	170.1	49.0	(0.4)	80.3	23.0	0.9
Other regions	472.4	207.2	(1.4)	296.4	91.2	8.8
Total	1,848.5	770.2	105.3	1,465.3	562.9	144.0

(2) By Industry

(Billions of yen)

	Fiscal 2025			Fiscal 2024		
	Term-end balance	Term-end Reserves	Write-offs for the year	Term-end balance	Term-end Reserves	Write-offs for the year
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	821.0	306.0	80.0	787.5	277.4	103.0
Manufacturing	222.6	120.1	(0.4)	211.6	110.9	1.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0
Construction	8.0	2.1	0.2	6.9	1.5	0.0
Transport, information, communications and utilities	16.6	3.0	0.0	20.3	4.8	(1.2)
Wholesale and retail	81.5	29.7	2.2	56.5	18.3	1.5
Financial and insurance	8.1	2.9	(1.2)	5.5	5.4	0.0
Real estate, goods rental and leasing	24.9	7.6	(5.5)	32.0	13.0	9.8
Services	59.4	15.4	0.3	70.8	21.1	(1.9)
Other industries	399.3	124.8	84.5	381.7	100.7	93.7
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	1,027.5	464.2	25.2	677.8	285.5	41.0
Financial institutions	30.8	12.3	(16.3)	18.6	18.6	0.0
C&I companies	878.4	364.7	4.2	581.4	241.2	11.5
Others	118.2	87.1	37.4	77.7	25.7	29.4
Total	1,848.5	770.2	105.3	1,465.3	562.9	144.0

Notes: 1. Term-end Reserves include partial direct write-offs (direct reduction).
2. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMBC Group (excluding overseas branches) and domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of SMBC Group's overseas branches and overseas consolidated subsidiaries, and the term-end balances are calculated based on the obligor's domicile country.

6. Term-End Balance of Exposures by Past Due Periods

(Billions of yen)

Fiscal 2025				
Less than 1 month	1 month or more to less than 2 months	2 months or more to less than 3 months	3 months or more	Total
229.7	72.9	36.8	96.6	436.1

Notes: 1. Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets prescribed in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of Financial Functions and doubtful assets prescribed in Paragraph 3 of the said Article are excluded.
2. Items that are not accompanied by deterioration of business conditions/cash flows are excluded.

(Billions of yen)

Fiscal 2024				
Less than 1 month	1 month or more to less than 2 months	2 months or more to less than 3 months	3 months or more	Total
219.2	77.2	48.3	114.3	459.2

Notes: 1. Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets prescribed in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of Financial Functions and doubtful assets prescribed in Paragraph 3 of the said Article are excluded.
2. Items that are not accompanied by deterioration of business conditions/cash flows are excluded.

7. Term-End Balance of Exposures of Obligors Whose Loan Conditions were Restructured for Business Rehabilitation or Support; of Which Amounts of Increased Reserves for Such Exposures and Other Amounts due to the Restructuring of the Loan Conditions

(Billions of yen)

Fiscal 2025			Fiscal 2024		
Term-end balance	Of which: amounts of increased Reserves for such exposures due to the restructuring of the loan conditions	Of which: other amounts	Term-end balance	Of which: amounts of increased Reserves for such exposures due to the restructuring of the loan conditions	Of which: other amounts
489.0	489.0	0.0	384.2	384.2	0.0

Note: Bankrupt and Quasi-Bankrupt Assets prescribed in Article 4, Paragraph 2 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of Financial Functions, doubtful assets prescribed in Paragraph 3 of the said Article, and loans past due three months or more prescribed in Paragraph 4 of the said Article are excluded.

Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach

1. Background on Determining the Scope of Application of Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach

When the criteria of materiality defined by us according to business characteristics and business conditions, etc. are met, in principle, the IRB approach is adopted by the unit of our asset class or by the unit of the affiliated group companies. In addition, for the asset class or group companies that meet the quantitative criteria specified by the authorities, the IRB approach is in principle adopted regardless of whether the criteria of materiality are met.

For adopting the IRB approach, the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) approach is in principle adopted. However, for group companies which were judged unnecessary or inappropriate to adopt the AIRB approach in light of the scale, business contents, etc., the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) approach is adopted.

2. Scope

We and the following consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) approach for exposures as of March 31, 2009.

(1) Domestic Operations

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited and SMBC Guarantee Co., Ltd., and SMBC Trust Bank Ltd.

(2) Overseas Operations

SMBC Bank International plc, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited, Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A., JSC Sumitomo Mitsui Rus Bank, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Malaysia Berhad, SMBC Leasing and Finance, Inc., SMBC Capital Markets, Inc., SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited, SMBC Derivative Products Limited, SMBC Capital Markets (Asia) Limited, SMBC Bank EU AG, PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk, PT BANK BTPN SYARIAH TBK and SMBC Leasing (UK) Limited.

Note: Directly controlled SPCs and limited partnerships for investment of consolidated subsidiaries using the AIRB approach have also adopted the AIRB approach. Further, the AIRB approach is applied to equity exposures on a group basis, including equity exposures of consolidated subsidiaries applying the standardised approach.
(*) Only when risk-weighted assets are calculated using the PD/LGD approach and the market-based approach in accordance with the transitional arrangements for equity exposures

3. Overview of Internal Rating System

(1) Rating Procedures

(A) Corporate Exposures

- "Corporate, sovereign and bank exposures" includes credits to domestic and overseas commercial/industrial (C&I) companies, individuals for business purposes (domestic only), sovereigns, public sector entities, and financial institutions. Business loans such as apartment construction loans are, in principle, included in "retail exposures." However, credits of more than ¥100 million are treated as corporate exposures in accordance with the Notification.
- An obligor is assigned an obligor grade by first assigning a financial grade using a financial strength grading model and data obtained from the obligor's financial statements. The financial grade is then adjusted taking into account the actual state of the obligor's balance sheet and qualitative factors to derive the obligor grade (for details, please refer to "Credit Risk Assessment and Quantification" on pages 15 to 16). Different rating series are used for domestic and overseas obligors — J1 ~ J10 for domestic obligors and G1 ~ G10 for overseas obligors — as shown in the table following page due to differences in actual default rate levels and portfolios' grade distribution. Different Probability of Default (PD) values are applied also.
- In addition to the above basic rating procedure which builds on the financial grade assigned at the beginning, in some cases, the obligor grade is assigned based on the parent company's credit quality or credit ratings published by external rating agencies. The Japanese government, local authorities and other public sector entities with special basis for existence and unconventional financial statements are assigned obligor grades based on their attributes (for example, "local municipal corporations"), as the data on these obligors are not suitable for conventional grading models. Further, credits to individuals for business purposes and business loans are assigned obligor grades using grading models developed specifically for these exposures.
- PDs used for calculating credit risk-weighted assets are estimated based on the default experience for each grade and taking into account the possibility of estimation errors. In addition to internal data, external data are used to estimate and validate PDs. The definition of default is the definition stipulated in the Notification (an event that would lead to an exposure being classified as "substandard loans," "doubtful assets" or "bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets" occurring to the obligor).
- Loss Given Defaults (LGDs) used in the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets are estimated based on historical loss experience of credits in default, taking into account the possibility of estimation errors. Exposure at default (EAD) used is the value designated by the authorities based on the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) approach.

Obligor Grade Domestic Corporate	Definition	Borrower Category
J1	Very high certainty of debt repayment	Normal Borrowers
J2	High certainty of debt repayment	
J3	Satisfactory certainty of debt repayment	
J4	Debt repayment is likely but this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment depending on the situation	
J5	No problem with debt repayment over the short term, but not satisfactory over the mid to long term and the situation could change in cases of any changes in economic trends or business environment	
J6	Currently no problem with debt repayment, but it is highly likely that this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment	
J7	Close monitoring is required due to problems in meeting loan terms and conditions, sluggish/unstable business, or financial problems	Borrowers Requiring Caution
J7R	Borrowers Requiring Caution identified as Substandard Borrowers	Substandard Borrowers
J8	Currently not bankrupt, but experiencing business difficulties, making insufficient progress in restructuring, and highly likely to go bankrupt	Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers
J9	Though not yet legally or formally bankrupt, has serious business difficulties and rehabilitation is unlikely; thus, effectively bankrupt	Virtually Bankrupt Borrowers
J10	Legally or formally bankrupt	Bankrupt Borrowers

Obligor Grade Overseas Corporate	Definition	Borrower Category
G1	Very high certainty or high certainty of debt repayment	Normal Borrowers
G2	Satisfactory certainty of debt repayment	
G3	Debt repayment is likely but this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment depending on the situation	
G4	Debt repayment is likely but this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment	
G5	No problem with debt repayment over the short term, but not satisfactory over the mid to long term and the situation could change in cases of any changes in economic trends or business environment	
G6	Currently no problem with debt repayment, but it is highly likely that this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment	
G7	Close monitoring is required due to problems in meeting loan terms and conditions, sluggish/unstable business, or financial problems	Borrowers Requiring Caution
G7R	Borrowers Requiring Caution identified as Substandard Borrowers	Substandard Borrowers
G8	Currently not bankrupt, but experiencing business difficulties, making insufficient progress in restructuring, and highly likely to go bankrupt	Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers
G9	Though not yet legally or formally bankrupt, has serious business difficulties and rehabilitation is unlikely; thus, effectively bankrupt	Virtually Bankrupt Borrowers
G10	Legally or formally bankrupt	Bankrupt Borrowers

- "Specialized lending" is sub-classified into "project finance," "object finance," "commodity finance," "income-producing real estate" (IPRE) and "high-volatility commercial real estate" (HVCRE) in accordance with the Notification. Project finance is financing of a single project, such as a power plant or transportation infrastructure, and cash flows generated by the project are the primary source of repayment. Object finance includes aircraft finance and ship finance, and IPRE and HVCRE include real estate finance (a primary example is non-recourse real estate finance). There were no commodity finance exposures as of March 31, 2026.
- Each SL product is classified as either a facility assigned a PD grade and LGD grade or a facility assigned a grade based primarily on the expected loss ratio, both using grading models and qualitative assessment. The former has the same grading structure as that of corporate, and the latter has ten grade levels as with obligor grades but the definition of each grade differs from that of the obligor grade which is focused on PD.

For the credit risk-weighted asset amount for the SL category, the former facility is calculated in a manner similar to corporate exposures, while the latter facility is calculated by mapping the expected loss-based facility grades to the five categories (hereinafter the "slotting criteria") of the Notification because it does not satisfy the requirements for PD application specified in the Notification.

(B) **Retail Exposures**

- "Residential mortgage exposures" includes mortgage loans to individuals and some real estate loans in which the property consists of both residential and commercial facilities such as a store or rental apartment units, but excludes apartment construction loans.
- Mortgage loans are rated as follows.

Mortgage loans are allocated to a portfolio segment with similar risk characteristics in terms of default risk determined using loan contract information, a borrower category under self-assessment in accordance with an exclusive grading model, and recovery risk at the time of default determined using Loan To Value (LTV) calculated based on the assessment value of collateral real estate. PDs and LGDs are estimated based on the default experience for each segment and taking into account the possibility of estimation errors.

Further, the portfolio is subdivided based on the lapse of years from the contract date, and the effectiveness of segmentation in terms of default risk and recovery risk is validated periodically.

Internal data are used to estimate and validate PDs and LGDs. The definition of default is the definition stipulated in the Notification.

- "Qualifying revolving retail exposures" includes card loans and credit card balances.
- Card loans and credit card balances are rated as follows.

Card loans and credit card balances are allocated to a portfolio segment with similar risk characteristics determined based, for card loans, on the credit quality of the loan guarantee company, credit limit, settlement account balance and payment history, and, for credit card balances, on repayment history and frequency of use.

PDs and LGDs used to calculate credit risk-weighted asset amounts are estimated based on the default experience for each segment and taking into account the possibility of estimation errors.

Further, the effectiveness of segmentation in terms of default risk and recovery risk is validated periodically.

Internal data are used to estimate and validate PDs and LGDs. The definition of default is the definition stipulated in the Notification.

- "Other retail exposures" includes business loans such as apartment construction loans and consumer loans such as My Car Loan.
- Business loans and consumer loans are rated as follows.

a. Business loans are allocated to a portfolio segment with similar risk characteristics in terms of default risk determined using loan contract information, a borrower category under self-assessment in accordance with an exclusive grading model, and recovery risk determined based on LTV for business loans.

PDs and LGDs are estimated based on the default experience for each segment and taking into account the possibility of estimation errors.

b. Rating procedures for consumer loans depends on whether the loan is collateralized. Collateralized consumer loans are allocated to a portfolio segment using the same standards as for mortgage loans of "Residential Mortgage Exposures." Uncollateralized consumer loans are allocated to a portfolio segment based on account history. PDs and LGDs are estimated based on the default experience for each segment and taking into account the possibility of estimation errors.

Further, the effectiveness of segmentation in terms of default risk and recovery risk is validated periodically.

Internal data are used to estimate and validate PDs and LGDs. The definition of default is the definition stipulated in the Notification.

(C) **Equity Exposures**

When acquiring equities subject to the PD/LGD approach, issuers are assigned obligor grades using the same rules as those of general credits to C&I companies, sovereigns and financial institutions. The obligors are monitored (for details, please refer to pages 15 to 16) and their grades are revised if necessary (credit risk-weighted asset amount is set to 1.5 times when they are not monitored individually). In the case there is no credit transaction with the issuer or it is difficult to obtain financial information, internal grades are assigned using ratings of external rating agencies if it is rated investment grade.

In the case it is difficult to obtain financial information and it is not rated investment grade, the simple risk weight method under the market-based approach is applied.

(2) Parameter Estimation and Its Validation System

A. PD

This is defined as the probability that obligors could default over one year. PD is estimated as the expected value in the long term regardless of the business cycle using the default rate for each fiscal year based on the historical data for five consecutive fiscal years or more. In principle, the default rate for each fiscal year is measured by the initial number of target obligors as the denominator and the number of defaults occurred during the fiscal year as the numerator.

For assets and ratings applicable to LDP (LDP: Low Default Portfolio), conservative PD is estimated by creating virtual rating transition data based on Monte Carlo simulation and by using the floor value proposed under Basel Capital Accord.

For most portfolios, the actual default rates are lower than PD estimate values applied for the respective periods, because the long-term average value including the recession period is estimated, and also because the possibility of estimation errors is taken into account.

Validation consists of two systems: "backtesting" to retrospectively compare and validate the parameter estimated value and the actual value for the respective applicable period, and "pretesting" to validate before applying the parameter for the purpose of complementing the "backtesting." The overview for each is as follows.

(a) **Backtesting**

This is to compare the estimated value with the actual value at least once a year, and to validate that the degree of divergence is within the statistically assumed range.

In case of hitting the predetermined excess criteria as a result of validation, reviews shall be taken including revising the estimation method or rating system.

(b) **Pretesting**

This is to compare and validate the estimated value to be applied and the historical value. In the case of hitting the predetermined excess criteria, the estimated value shall be conservatively corrected.

The purpose is to prevent underestimation by making adjustments, if necessary.

B. LGD

This is defined as the ratio of loss amounts after default to the amount of receivable at the time of default. LGD is estimated as a long-term average value calculated based on historical data over seven consecutive fiscal years (for retail, five fiscal years) or more. However, in the case where a high positive correlation with the default rate is observed, taking into account the possibility that the loss rate of the recession period will exceed the long-term average value, LGD is estimated mainly by one of the following methods.

- By taking into account the influence of the recession period on the discount rate for calculating the economic loss to be used for estimation
- By taking into account the influence of the recession period by modeling the relationship between the loss ratio and economic and financial indicators, etc.

For the purpose of estimating LGD using economic loss based on requirement of Basel Capital Accord, discount rate is estimated using recovery cost. The period from the time of default to the termination of recovery is used as discount period, in principle.

As for validation, backtesting and pretesting are conducted as in A. PD.

C. EAD

This is defined as the amount of exposure at the time of default. For each exposure, estimation by the Bank or the value designated by the authorities based on the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) approach is used.

Regarding estimation by the Bank, the increase is estimated by comparing the balance at default with the balance one year prior to the default, and by taking an average value for each segment, etc.

As for validation, backtesting and pretesting are conducted as in A. PD.

4. Percentage of EAD by Asset Class by Type of Approach for Calculating Credit RWA to Total EAD

	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
IRB approach	92.12 %	92.92 %
Corporate exposures (Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) approach)	45.63 %	45.71 %
Corporate exposures (Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) approach)	36.71 %	37.17 %
Retail exposures	6.60 %	6.50 %
Equity exposures	0.13 %	0.49 %
Purchased receivables (AIRB approach)	0.21 %	0.08 %
Purchased receivables (FIRB approach)	1.14 %	1.14 %
Other assets, etc.	1.67 %	1.80 %
SA	7.87 %	7.07 %
Total	100.00 %	100.00 %

5. CR Exposures by Portfolio and PD (CR6)

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2026											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF (Credit Conversion Factor) and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Sovereign exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	94,807,339	1,762,524	75.23	98,095,035	0.00	0.5	33.84	3.6	253,454	0.25	385	
2	0.15 to <0.25	608,333	113,229	40.19	817,774	0.15	0.0	35.15	2.7	280,282	34.27	443	
3	0.25 to <0.50	276,169	20,796	40.99	263,723	0.33	0.0	34.60	2.5	115,710	43.87	305	
4	0.50 to <0.75	324	2,763	62.76	2,059	0.67	0.0	33.64	4.5	1,703	82.70	4	
5	0.75 to <2.50	124,485	211,701	72.47	130,094	0.94	0.0	34.82	2.2	93,469	71.84	427	
6	2.50 to <10.00	27,289	–	–	26,357	3.98	0.0	35.00	1.0	28,240	107.14	367	
7	10.00 to <100.00	24,072	–	–	24,072	13.37	0.0	35.00	1.1	36,946	153.48	1,126	
8	100.00 (Default)	195,891	–	–	195,891	100.00	0.0	50.95	1.0	103,097	52.63	99,825	
9	Subtotal	96,063,906	2,111,014	72.72	99,555,009	0.20	0.6	33.89	3.6	912,905	0.91	102,887	5,183
Sovereign exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bank exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bank exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	5,990,463	2,510,210	40.82	7,858,850	0.05	0.7	44.73	1.9	1,756,102	22.34	1,862	
2	0.15 to <0.25	762,256	215,188	41.84	835,554	0.15	0.1	44.99	1.2	288,933	34.57	587	
3	0.25 to <0.50	127,301	33,184	52.42	144,697	0.42	0.0	44.06	0.9	78,242	54.07	272	
4	0.50 to <0.75	–	500	10.00	50	0.67	0.0	0.00	5.0	–	0.00	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	278,415	372,128	37.49	351,308	1.43	0.2	43.08	1.5	352,522	100.34	2,201	
6	2.50 to <10.00	10,803	16,605	40.90	17,596	4.02	0.0	45.00	0.8	21,393	121.57	318	
7	10.00 to <100.00	398	–	–	398	13.04	0.0	45.00	1.0	898	225.70	23	
8	100.00 (Default)	329	–	–	329	100.00	0.0	45.00	1.0	–	0.00	148	
9	Subtotal	7,169,968	3,147,815	40.61	9,208,784	0.13	1.2	44.68	1.8	2,498,092	27.12	5,414	8,950
Corporate exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,105,588	598,927	52.09	2,527,871	0.07	2.1	29.15	2.6	419,416	16.59	561	
2	0.15 to <0.25	2,289,112	452,512	37.50	2,377,758	0.17	3.3	25.83	2.7	570,760	24.00	1,098	
3	0.25 to <0.50	548,597	79,917	39.91	562,551	0.42	0.7	27.45	2.3	215,301	38.27	660	
4	0.50 to <0.75	172,063	15,316	40.91	169,024	0.66	0.3	28.38	2.2	80,520	47.63	321	
5	0.75 to <2.50	396,109	457,736	20.23	439,643	1.44	0.8	31.62	2.3	301,378	68.55	1,986	
6	2.50 to <10.00	187,147	20,538	46.98	166,998	6.72	0.1	29.41	2.0	175,075	104.83	3,403	
7	10.00 to <100.00	49,190	9,709	39.73	51,967	21.61	0.0	27.95	1.9	74,783	143.90	3,191	
8	100.00 (Default)	97,249	9,069	37.52	98,594	100.00	0.1	43.86	1.4	22,507	22.82	43,252	
9	Subtotal	5,845,060	1,643,728	38.29	6,394,410	2.14	7.9	28.14	2.5	1,859,743	29.08	54,475	357,926

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2026											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Corporate exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	43,104,388	44,325,660	30.72	58,751,901	0.06	6.2	42.08	2.5	13,760,669	23.42	15,788	
2	0.15 to <0.25	13,218,954	13,389,817	42.70	17,192,536	0.15	4.2	41.47	2.3	6,565,652	38.18	11,325	
3	0.25 to <0.50	4,284,947	3,226,396	47.43	5,156,054	0.35	1.0	40.70	2.6	2,960,531	57.41	7,391	
4	0.50 to <0.75	342,407	112,770	36.07	372,214	0.67	0.3	39.20	4.0	332,813	89.41	978	
5	0.75 to <2.50	5,377,064	14,022,450	18.02	7,250,134	1.42	4.8	39.86	3.0	7,413,407	102.25	40,875	
6	2.50 to <10.00	707,741	513,240	39.81	719,297	4.58	0.3	39.91	3.2	1,007,199	140.02	13,077	
7	10.00 to <100.00	284,862	221,054	43.55	311,135	16.18	0.1	39.98	2.2	616,052	198.00	20,128	
8	100.00 (Default)	620,989	61,277	37.39	617,878	100.00	0.1	39.57	1.8	–	0.00	244,551	
9	Subtotal	67,941,356	75,872,667	31.31	90,371,152	0.98	17.3	41.66	2.5	32,656,326	36.13	354,118	185,508
Mid-sized corporations and small-medium enterprises (SMEs) exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	638,353	41,260	36.90	659,396	0.07	1.3	22.14	2.9	76,937	11.66	111	
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,698,268	857,273	11.41	1,733,064	0.18	7.6	25.65	3.6	431,653	24.90	823	
3	0.25 to <0.50	580,311	34,259	59.47	566,685	0.41	3.3	28.58	3.6	217,465	38.37	652	
4	0.50 to <0.75	402,389	9,794	74.08	374,480	0.66	3.1	27.59	4.0	184,559	49.28	687	
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,083,860	187,894	22.73	962,824	1.55	12.1	23.19	3.6	466,144	48.41	3,445	
6	2.50 to <10.00	154,070	32,259	41.25	128,335	8.41	0.8	24.48	2.1	106,507	82.99	2,614	
7	10.00 to <100.00	75,579	324	33.28	35,006	24.99	1.8	42.80	1.8	66,064	188.72	3,744	
8	100.00 (Default)	140,406	10,156	11.42	105,547	100.00	2.2	44.48	1.7	11,039	10.45	46,947	
9	Subtotal	4,773,241	1,173,222	16.88	4,565,341	3.25	32.5	25.68	3.4	1,560,371	34.17	59,027	52,884
Mid-sized corporations and SMEs exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	199,986	4,256	44.31	206,950	0.07	0.0	40.05	2.5	53,246	25.72	60	
2	0.15 to <0.25	156,107	108,159	51.14	193,255	0.16	0.0	42.39	3.7	108,405	56.09	133	
3	0.25 to <0.50	18,876	27,231	58.92	23,915	0.42	0.0	42.84	2.2	14,907	62.33	43	
4	0.50 to <0.75	18,189	11,330	34.51	13,652	0.67	0.0	42.17	3.4	12,817	93.88	38	
5	0.75 to <2.50	38,568	60,686	14.96	40,344	1.59	0.1	43.25	1.9	39,066	96.83	278	
6	2.50 to <10.00	42,980	3,000	100.00	45,914	4.42	0.0	43.32	2.2	50,382	109.73	846	
7	10.00 to <100.00	558	–	–	223	24.99	0.0	36.25	1.3	384	171.63	20	
8	100.00 (Default)	504	26	100.00	384	100.00	0.0	32.61	1.2	–	0.00	125	
9	Subtotal	475,770	214,690	41.58	524,641	0.71	0.3	41.62	2.9	279,209	53.21	1,547	2,407
Specialized lending (SL)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	6,065,695	331,526	46.37	6,192,377	0.06	0.6	28.28	2.9	993,280	16.04	1,197	
2	0.15 to <0.25	2,289,355	1,086,644	45.50	2,769,542	0.16	0.3	27.23	3.0	723,728	26.13	1,217	
3	0.25 to <0.50	2,909,476	1,164,317	47.55	3,179,103	0.34	0.4	30.37	3.1	1,336,883	42.05	3,249	
4	0.50 to <0.75	16,818	–	–	16,818	0.67	0.0	25.00	1.4	6,240	37.10	28	
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,989,153	1,011,110	49.64	1,973,161	1.03	0.2	28.51	3.4	1,260,560	63.88	5,850	
6	2.50 to <10.00	367,187	13,380	45.21	338,951	3.98	0.0	30.62	3.3	350,383	103.37	4,131	
7	10.00 to <100.00	354,578	96,346	46.99	313,958	13.40	0.0	38.54	3.2	595,528	189.68	16,065	
8	100.00 (Default)	274,097	83,867	42.55	236,216	100.00	0.0	50.44	2.6	124,321	52.63	119,159	
9	Subtotal	14,266,361	3,787,193	47.28	15,020,129	2.21	1.7	29.17	3.0	5,390,927	35.89	150,899	116,994
Equity exposures													
1	0.00 to <0.15	53,511	–	–	53,511	0.05	0.0	90.00	5.0	136,422	254.93	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	235	–	–	235	0.17	0.0	90.00	5.0	682	289.67	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	3,163	–	–	3,163	0.38	0.0	90.00	5.0	7,236	228.73	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	8,291	–	–	8,291	0.67	0.0	90.00	5.0	19,093	230.27	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	34,714	–	–	34,714	1.87	0.1	90.00	5.0	105,805	304.78	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	8,505	–	–	8,505	7.06	0.0	90.00	5.0	41,733	490.64	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	1,426	–	–	1,426	24.99	0.0	90.00	5.0	11,287	791.27	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	2,444	–	–	2,444	100.00	0.0	90.00	5.0	27,495	1,125.00	–	
9	Subtotal	112,293	–	–	112,293	3.69	0.4	90.00	5.0	349,756	311.46	–	–

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2026											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to default risks) (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	107,592	10,826	100.00	116,838	0.05	0.9	37.77	1.4	13,865	11.86	23	
2	0.15 to <0.25	13,240	22,764	100.00	35,848	0.17	1.7	54.05	1.0	11,523	32.14	34	
3	0.25 to <0.50	7,624	9,679	100.00	17,237	0.40	0.7	50.74	1.0	8,782	50.94	36	
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,140	6,015	100.00	7,146	0.66	0.4	60.24	1.0	5,469	76.53	28	
5	0.75 to <2.50	6,424	31,942	100.00	38,316	1.71	3.4	60.02	1.0	39,223	102.36	409	
6	2.50 to <10.00	138	753	100.00	891	7.73	0.1	60.34	1.0	1,779	199.65	43	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	481	100.00	481	24.99	0.0	65.00	1.0	1,452	301.56	78	
8	100.00 (Default)	913	168	100.00	1,066	100.00	0.1	41.11	1.6	97	9.13	438	
9	Subtotal	137,075	82,631	100.00	217,828	0.98	7.5	46.30	1.2	82,193	37.73	1,093	1,108
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to dilution risks) (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	6,563	–	–	6,563	0.08	0.0	35.00	1.0	811	12.36	1	
2	0.15 to <0.25	15,970	–	–	15,970	0.16	0.0	35.00	1.0	3,252	20.36	9	
3	0.25 to <0.50	470	–	–	470	0.44	0.0	35.00	1.0	177	37.80	0	
4	0.50 to <0.75	540	–	–	540	0.67	0.0	35.00	1.0	255	47.26	1	
5	0.75 to <2.50	5,852	–	–	5,852	1.10	0.0	35.00	4.5	6,984	119.33	22	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	3,847	–	–	3,847	100.00	0.0	38.39	4.0	351	9.13	1,476	
9	Subtotal	33,244	–	–	33,244	11.87	0.0	35.39	1.9	11,832	35.59	1,512	60
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to default risks) (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,094,606	181,589	100.00	2,247,995	0.06	5.0	43.77	1.2	359,626	15.99	645	
2	0.15 to <0.25	350,161	51,434	100.00	399,138	0.15	3.7	43.27	1.1	107,732	26.99	274	
3	0.25 to <0.50	89,547	73,523	100.00	162,004	0.32	7.0	42.48	1.0	64,047	39.53	227	
4	0.50 to <0.75	2,507	58,928	100.00	61,406	0.64	7.8	44.98	1.0	36,883	60.06	178	
5	0.75 to <2.50	166,978	66,090	100.00	225,571	1.67	11.8	41.63	2.6	230,109	102.01	1,560	
6	2.50 to <10.00	3,763	4,259	100.00	8,022	3.66	0.6	45.00	1.5	10,000	124.65	132	
7	10.00 to <100.00	0	1,259	100.00	1,259	95.99	0.0	45.00	1.0	156	12.44	544	
8	100.00 (Default)	7,378	372	100.00	7,639	100.00	0.0	45.00	1.0	–	0.00	3,480	
9	Subtotal	2,714,942	437,456	100.00	3,113,036	0.51	36.4	43.52	1.3	808,556	25.97	7,043	6,032
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to dilution risks) (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,733,109	2,426	100.00	1,735,536	0.05	0.1	44.44	1.4	305,620	17.60	459	
2	0.15 to <0.25	321,901	2,814	100.00	324,715	0.16	0.0	42.94	1.1	88,916	27.38	225	
3	0.25 to <0.50	46,927	795	100.00	47,722	0.33	0.0	42.93	1.2	19,953	41.81	69	
4	0.50 to <0.75	0	–	–	0	0.56	0.0	45.00	1.0	0	55.42	0	
5	0.75 to <2.50	19,313	–	–	19,313	1.60	0.0	41.39	1.0	15,307	79.26	128	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	117	–	–	117	24.99	0.0	45.00	1.0	273	232.60	13	
8	100.00 (Default)	5,114	–	–	5,114	100.00	0.0	45.00	1.0	–	0.00	2,301	
9	Subtotal	2,126,484	6,035	100.00	2,132,520	0.33	0.1	44.15	1.3	430,071	20.16	3,197	1,517
Purchased receivables (retail) (the amount equivalent to default risks)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,740	–	–	2,740	0.07	0.2	65.00	–	353	12.88	1	
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,157	–	–	1,157	0.17	0.1	65.00	–	272	23.54	1	
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,222	–	–	1,222	0.32	0.1	54.94	–	375	30.71	2	
4	0.50 to <0.75	368,040	1	100.00	368,041	0.66	8,258.5	41.81	–	129,575	35.20	1,030	
5	0.75 to <2.50	7	18	100.00	25	1.23	0.0	65.00	–	18	71.80	0	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	665	–	–	665	100.00	4,020.2	71.05	–	1,771	266.27	472	
9	Subtotal	373,832	19	100.00	373,852	0.83	12,279.4	42.15	–	132,365	35.40	1,508	1,754

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2026											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Purchased receivables (retail) (the amount equivalent to dilution risks) (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	695,135	1,511,406	10.71	2,206,541	0.18	20,127.4	68.22		150,523	6.82	2,791	
3	0.25 to <0.50	497,302	405,573	8.16	902,875	0.42	3,696.1	67.38		119,185	13.20	2,599	
4	0.50 to <0.75	531,617	157,990	20.24	689,608	0.65	411.4	71.01		134,311	19.47	3,182	
5	0.75 to <2.50	657,303	212,152	10.71	869,455	1.68	2,359.2	74.82		362,775	41.72	10,910	
6	2.50 to <10.00	1,214,328	541,002	17.80	1,755,331	5.38	4,194.9	73.05		1,582,816	90.17	69,414	
7	10.00 to <100.00	83,466	137,815	70.60	221,282	30.00	1,969.6	69.68		362,818	163.96	47,196	
8	100.00 (Default)	125,280	57,453	100.00	182,734	100.00	1,788.4	68.66		240,184	131.43	125,477	
9	Subtotal	3,804,435	3,023,394	11.97	6,827,829	5.42	34,547.3	70.53		2,952,616	43.24	261,573	269,774
Residential mortgage exposures													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	18,527	0.05	2.5	40.87		5,065	27.33	3	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	1,399	0.17	0.1	62.00		613	43.85	1	
3	0.25 to <0.50	7,898,164	3,168	100.00	7,901,341	0.29	418.8	21.45		896,311	11.34	4,931	
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,111,782	1,304	100.00	1,113,094	0.59	70.3	22.46		218,679	19.64	1,476	
5	0.75 to <2.50	240,596	275	100.00	222,523	1.05	21.9	36.72		105,778	47.53	857	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	14,409	274	100.00	13,088	19.72	1.4	23.28		15,746	120.30	594	
8	100.00 (Default)	41,613	39	100.00	41,653	100.00	3.7	21.33		8,656	20.78	8,887	
9	Subtotal	9,306,566	5,062	100.00	9,311,629	0.81	519.0	21.98		1,250,851	13.43	16,753	16,999
Other retail exposures													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	152,235	108	100.00	152,344	0.18	4.8	33.82		19,334	12.69	93	
3	0.25 to <0.50	248,119	427,514	100.00	675,633	0.43	277.4	48.77		220,115	32.57	1,454	
4	0.50 to <0.75	124,423	2,119	100.00	126,542	0.65	33.7	51.95		54,733	43.25	431	
5	0.75 to <2.50	638,441	366,958	92.04	1,005,400	1.23	1,310.4	51.04		552,465	54.94	6,245	
6	2.50 to <10.00	10,619	139	100.00	10,759	5.12	0.8	43.13		6,964	64.72	258	
7	10.00 to <100.00	14,679	8,632	100.00	23,312	21.68	31.0	54.24		27,549	118.17	2,749	
8	100.00 (Default)	35,291	671	100.00	35,963	100.00	104.5	62.44		93,025	258.66	22,455	
9	Subtotal	1,223,811	806,144	96.21	2,029,955	2.85	1,762.9	49.24		974,187	47.99	33,687	24,028
Total (all portfolios)		216,368,350	92,311,077	36.20	249,791,659	0.90	49,215.1	37.47	–	52,150,007	20.87	1,054,741	1,051,131

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2025											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF (Credit Conversion Factor) and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Sovereign exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	95,784,847	1,618,497	48.90	98,920,315	0.00	0.5	34.32	3.6	285,167	0.28	371	
2	0.15 to <0.25	410,156	59,699	40.89	543,911	0.15	0.0	35.03	2.6	182,482	33.55	290	
3	0.25 to <0.50	55,764	22,693	100.00	75,322	0.33	0.0	31.98	1.6	24,492	32.51	82	
4	0.50 to <0.75	376	3,536	62.87	2,600	0.69	0.0	35.00	4.7	2,303	88.58	6	
5	0.75 to <2.50	164,517	151,286	25.57	149,717	1.04	0.0	34.34	1.9	100,832	67.34	536	
6	2.50 to <10.00	55,493	154,551	94.59	114,590	3.83	0.0	34.18	3.4	129,710	113.19	1,500	
7	10.00 to <100.00	14,619	2,019	100.00	15,820	14.02	0.0	35.00	1.2	25,188	159.21	776	
8	100.00 (Default)	139,891	–	–	139,891	100.00	0.0	49.69	1.0	70,645	50.50	69,524	
9	Subtotal	96,625,666	2,012,284	51.07	99,962,169	0.15	0.6	34.34	3.6	820,823	0.82	73,088	6,199
Sovereign exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bank exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bank exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	6,468,441	2,919,605	36.61	8,441,816	0.05	0.7	44.99	2.1	2,061,314	24.41	2,009	
2	0.15 to <0.25	659,661	334,226	40.51	782,417	0.15	0.1	44.99	1.4	282,901	36.15	555	
3	0.25 to <0.50	232,424	62,451	69.89	262,449	0.34	0.0	44.52	1.1	124,253	47.34	399	
4	0.50 to <0.75	201	100	10.00	211	0.69	0.0	0.38	1.2	2	1.23	0	
5	0.75 to <2.50	573,590	2,034,621	17.26	874,283	1.34	0.2	44.22	1.2	812,384	92.91	5,150	
6	2.50 to <10.00	99,478	53,866	80.81	51,886	3.85	0.0	44.06	0.8	65,896	127.00	881	
7	10.00 to <100.00	1,357	–	–	509	12.59	0.0	45.00	1.0	1,137	223.07	28	
8	100.00 (Default)	329	–	–	329	100.00	0.0	78.60	1.0	32	9.75	258	
9	Subtotal	8,035,485	5,404,871	30.39	10,413,904	0.19	1.2	44.91	2.0	3,347,923	32.14	9,283	15,736
Corporate exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,033,339	599,381	48.87	2,466,254	0.07	2.1	29.27	2.5	391,852	15.88	518	
2	0.15 to <0.25	2,382,101	451,442	37.50	2,499,005	0.18	3.4	26.31	2.6	611,892	24.48	1,211	
3	0.25 to <0.50	588,846	86,061	46.65	612,636	0.44	0.8	27.38	2.5	243,868	39.80	736	
4	0.50 to <0.75	167,236	18,203	43.99	170,362	0.68	0.4	27.40	2.0	75,242	44.16	322	
5	0.75 to <2.50	432,858	319,606	18.36	435,554	1.43	0.8	29.30	2.4	289,696	66.51	1,829	
6	2.50 to <10.00	244,812	35,242	44.78	248,732	6.46	0.2	27.87	2.2	244,988	98.49	4,550	
7	10.00 to <100.00	44,769	3,709	41.00	44,428	20.29	0.1	27.70	2.2	62,972	141.73	2,529	
8	100.00 (Default)	86,355	8,810	43.34	88,445	100.00	0.1	46.91	1.5	18,897	21.36	41,497	
9	Subtotal	5,980,320	1,522,457	38.77	6,565,421	1.98	8.1	28.10	2.5	1,939,410	29.53	53,195	253,891

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2025											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Corporate exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	40,037,113	42,634,838	31.11	58,509,367	0.06	7.0	42.33	2.4	13,506,613	23.08	15,926	
2	0.15 to <0.25	14,004,471	13,422,891	43.71	17,225,386	0.16	4.6	41.19	2.3	6,639,213	38.54	11,549	
3	0.25 to <0.50	5,222,741	4,659,435	44.95	5,271,087	0.34	1.2	40.92	2.6	3,015,880	57.21	7,379	
4	0.50 to <0.75	353,077	130,685	32.24	392,571	0.68	0.1	39.97	3.6	359,336	91.53	1,082	
5	0.75 to <2.50	5,653,128	10,568,923	19.01	6,537,228	1.36	4.7	37.31	3.1	6,107,986	93.43	31,873	
6	2.50 to <10.00	921,453	673,851	46.70	876,942	5.12	0.4	40.19	2.7	1,234,460	140.76	18,056	
7	10.00 to <100.00	566,447	410,686	44.77	669,458	16.59	0.1	40.06	1.8	1,307,757	195.34	44,488	
8	100.00 (Default)	400,858	44,119	35.66	411,898	100.00	0.1	39.95	2.3	–	0.00	164,577	
9	Subtotal	67,159,289	72,545,432	32.79	89,893,939	0.82	18.5	41.61	2.5	32,171,248	35.78	294,932	226,737
Mid-sized corporations and small-medium enterprises (SMEs) exposures (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	563,847	24,796	28.94	584,658	0.07	1.3	22.11	3.0	69,983	11.96	100	
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,727,407	66,762	54.68	1,700,305	0.18	7.9	25.78	3.6	421,464	24.78	812	
3	0.25 to <0.50	599,125	25,045	62.58	579,085	0.42	3.4	28.25	3.6	228,022	39.37	683	
4	0.50 to <0.75	354,744	822,987	11.33	409,489	0.68	2.7	28.03	4.0	202,646	49.48	780	
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,187,861	193,755	25.43	1,012,268	1.61	15.1	24.26	3.7	525,163	51.87	3,920	
6	2.50 to <10.00	146,390	14,124	44.43	128,800	7.89	0.9	23.82	2.2	96,365	74.81	2,323	
7	10.00 to <100.00	91,883	2,062	13.28	46,254	24.69	2.0	42.17	1.9	86,693	187.42	4,827	
8	100.00 (Default)	164,405	9,478	13.98	124,638	100.00	2.5	45.23	1.6	14,323	11.49	56,381	
9	Subtotal	4,835,666	1,159,012	18.10	4,585,500	3.73	36.1	26.13	3.5	1,644,663	35.86	69,831	62,617
Mid-sized corporations and SMEs exposures (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	190,823	11,374	51.02	192,062	0.07	0.0	43.15	2.7	55,535	28.91	62	
2	0.15 to <0.25	208,676	258,814	48.38	108,850	0.16	0.0	40.70	2.9	45,578	41.87	72	
3	0.25 to <0.50	162,097	96,109	42.27	56,682	0.40	0.0	41.31	1.8	30,830	54.39	94	
4	0.50 to <0.75	10,333	11,378	36.72	14,253	0.69	0.0	39.80	2.7	10,916	76.59	39	
5	0.75 to <2.50	59,868	101,814	27.68	33,342	1.58	0.1	42.21	2.4	33,881	101.61	222	
6	2.50 to <10.00	85,063	8,255	99.94	93,303	3.90	0.0	44.65	1.0	92,635	99.28	1,613	
7	10.00 to <100.00	621	–	–	286	24.93	0.0	36.00	1.2	488	170.58	25	
8	100.00 (Default)	1,411	36	100.00	1,296	100.00	0.0	34.58	1.2	–	0.00	448	
9	Subtotal	718,895	487,782	43.52	500,078	1.23	0.4	42.50	2.3	269,866	53.96	2,578	3,705
Specialized lending (SL)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	4,916,289	212,388	43.55	4,952,759	0.06	0.5	27.65	3.0	803,064	16.21	932	
2	0.15 to <0.25	2,077,499	708,824	46.64	2,340,873	0.16	0.3	27.33	3.3	661,566	28.26	1,076	
3	0.25 to <0.50	3,217,534	1,451,456	46.26	3,641,617	0.32	0.4	31.86	3.2	1,623,230	44.57	3,792	
4	0.50 to <0.75	14,286	–	–	14,286	0.69	0.0	29.58	2.7	7,770	54.38	29	
5	0.75 to <2.50	2,208,287	775,320	56.30	2,083,411	0.97	0.2	28.61	3.5	1,343,117	64.46	5,787	
6	2.50 to <10.00	376,774	41,166	48.65	326,044	3.83	0.0	34.27	3.3	372,454	114.23	4,280	
7	10.00 to <100.00	352,030	90,992	50.24	322,806	14.05	0.0	42.64	3.4	691,018	214.06	19,243	
8	100.00 (Default)	167,655	151,966	43.45	151,136	100.00	0.0	45.08	2.5	76,323	50.50	68,139	
9	Subtotal	13,330,356	3,432,114	48.45	13,832,934	1.79	1.7	29.55	3.2	5,578,546	40.32	103,282	94,951
Equity exposures													
1	0.00 to <0.15	646,979	–	–	646,979	0.07	0.0	90.00	5.0	964,993	149.15	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	235,390	–	–	235,390	0.16	0.1	90.00	5.0	376,726	160.04	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	5,109	–	–	5,109	0.44	0.0	90.00	5.0	10,301	201.62	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	2,761	–	–	2,761	0.69	0.0	90.00	5.0	7,093	256.87	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	44,195	–	–	44,195	1.21	0.1	90.00	5.0	138,793	314.04	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	7,153	–	–	7,153	8.63	0.0	90.00	5.0	36,122	504.94	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	455	–	–	455	24.77	0.0	90.00	5.0	3,656	802.39	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	184	–	–	184	100.00	0.0	90.00	5.0	2,079	1,124.99	–	
9	Subtotal	942,230	–	–	942,230	0.25	0.5	90.00	5.0	1,539,768	163.41	–	–

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2025											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to default risks) (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	108,289	12,536	100.00	119,359	0.05	0.9	38.07	1.4	15,191	12.72	26	
2	0.15 to <0.25	14,626	21,985	100.00	36,432	0.17	1.7	53.18	1.0	11,667	32.02	35	
3	0.25 to <0.50	4,952	9,147	100.00	14,036	0.40	0.6	52.85	1.0	7,577	53.98	32	
4	0.50 to <0.75	524	6,546	100.00	7,062	0.68	0.4	62.82	1.0	5,751	81.44	30	
5	0.75 to <2.50	3,354	33,101	100.00	36,424	1.81	3.5	62.29	1.0	39,382	108.11	419	
6	2.50 to <10.00	865	1,042	100.00	1,897	6.45	0.1	47.10	1.0	2,931	154.49	66	
7	10.00 to <100.00	327	516	100.00	840	24.50	0.0	49.60	1.0	1,985	236.31	103	
8	100.00 (Default)	925	207	100.00	1,114	100.00	0.1	41.38	1.9	108	9.75	461	
9	Subtotal	133,865	85,084	100.00	217,168	1.07	7.6	46.57	1.2	84,596	38.95	1,174	1,240
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to dilution risks) (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	15,696	–	–	15,696	0.04	0.0	35.00	1.0	1,016	6.47	2	
2	0.15 to <0.25	12,311	–	–	12,311	0.20	0.0	35.00	1.0	2,871	23.32	8	
3	0.25 to <0.50	8,578	–	–	8,578	0.46	0.0	35.00	1.0	3,324	38.75	13	
4	0.50 to <0.75	954	–	–	954	0.69	0.0	35.00	1.0	457	47.96	2	
5	0.75 to <2.50	6,411	–	–	6,411	1.13	0.0	35.00	4.6	7,742	120.76	25	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	3,870	–	–	3,870	100.00	0.0	44.49	3.0	377	9.75	1,721	
9	Subtotal	47,823	–	–	47,823	8.40	0.0	35.76	1.6	15,791	33.02	1,774	91
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to default risks) (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,906,522	166,613	100.00	2,046,282	0.06	5.1	43.40	1.0	334,257	16.33	601	
2	0.15 to <0.25	513,654	47,348	100.00	556,124	0.16	3.7	41.72	1.0	139,711	25.12	393	
3	0.25 to <0.50	69,941	71,820	100.00	140,787	0.35	7.2	42.78	1.0	57,313	40.70	214	
4	0.50 to <0.75	783	32,915	100.00	33,683	0.58	3.8	44.96	1.0	19,165	56.89	88	
5	0.75 to <2.50	216,962	86,176	100.00	300,815	1.58	15.2	41.80	3.0	315,007	104.71	1,970	
6	2.50 to <10.00	9,272	3,817	100.00	12,977	3.70	0.6	41.48	1.0	14,202	109.43	200	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	811	100.00	811	92.25	0.0	45.00	1.0	163	20.16	336	
8	100.00 (Default)	6,118	108	100.00	6,139	100.00	0.0	4.99	1.3	–	0.00	306	
9	Subtotal	2,723,255	409,610	100.00	3,097,622	0.48	36.0	42.85	1.2	879,822	28.40	4,112	6,618
Purchased receivables (corporates) (the amount equivalent to dilution risks) (FIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,195,276	–	–	1,195,276	0.05	0.1	44.25	1.2	176,903	14.80	314	
2	0.15 to <0.25	421,321	–	–	421,321	0.16	0.0	42.26	1.0	107,858	25.60	295	
3	0.25 to <0.50	29,376	–	–	29,376	0.38	0.0	42.00	1.0	12,274	41.78	47	
4	0.50 to <0.75	0	–	–	0	0.58	0.0	45.00	1.0	0	56.45	0	
5	0.75 to <2.50	4,294	–	–	4,294	0.92	0.0	44.80	1.0	3,025	70.46	17	
6	2.50 to <10.00	33,015	–	–	33,015	8.63	0.0	42.82	1.0	51,907	157.21	1,220	
7	10.00 to <100.00	1,602	–	–	1,602	24.93	0.0	45.00	1.0	3,726	232.52	179	
8	100.00 (Default)	508	–	–	508	100.00	0.0	45.00	1.0	–	0.00	228	
9	Subtotal	1,685,397	–	–	1,685,397	0.31	0.1	43.69	1.1	355,697	21.10	2,303	3,608
Purchased receivables (retail) (the amount equivalent to default risks)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	3,201	–	–	3,201	0.07	0.3	65.00	–	407	12.72	1	
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,249	–	–	1,249	0.18	0.1	65.00	–	306	24.49	1	
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,193	–	–	1,193	0.32	0.1	52.66	–	351	29.45	2	
4	0.50 to <0.75	168	–	–	168	0.57	0.0	63.86	–	84	49.88	0	
5	0.75 to <2.50	84	19	100.00	104	0.92	0.0	65.00	–	65	62.88	0	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Subtotal	5,898	19	100.00	5,918	0.17	0.6	62.47	–	1,215	20.53	6	10

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CR6: IRB - CR exposures by portfolio and PD range		As of March 31, 2025											
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Item No.	PD scale	On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre CCF and pre CRM	Average CCF (%)	EAD post CCF and post CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density (%)	EL	Eligible provisions
Purchased receivables (retail) (the amount equivalent to dilution risks) (AIRB approach)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	0.25 to <0.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
4	0.50 to <0.75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	0.75 to <2.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
8	100.00 (Default)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9	Subtotal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Qualifying revolving retail exposures (QRRE)													
1	0.00 to <0.15	98,565	1,079,680	11.82	1,178,246	0.10	14,995.5	65.66		46,565	3.95	773	
2	0.15 to <0.25	535,914	516,119	12.72	1,052,033	0.23	3,739.9	69.19		87,041	8.27	1,674	
3	0.25 to <0.50	88,144	172,773	4.60	260,918	0.29	2,911.9	61.63		23,207	8.89	466	
4	0.50 to <0.75	815,893	309,618	16.82	1,125,512	0.58	1,201.9	70.21		198,459	17.63	4,601	
5	0.75 to <2.50	489,683	182,548	9.88	672,231	1.61	2,305.9	75.00		274,978	40.90	8,180	
6	2.50 to <10.00	1,059,544	388,133	14.92	1,447,677	4.51	3,426.8	72.77		1,161,430	80.22	47,549	
7	10.00 to <100.00	285,724	131,412	32.83	417,137	18.64	2,226.8	73.12		611,083	146.49	56,566	
8	100.00 (Default)	116,225	52,264	100.00	168,490	100.00	1,038.3	68.35		223,618	132.71	115,175	
9	Subtotal	3,489,696	2,832,549	11.91	6,322,246	5.27	31,847.3	70.08		2,626,384	41.54	234,987	238,447
Residential mortgage exposures													
1	0.00 to <0.15	–	–	–	22,358	0.05	2.9	40.90		6,165	27.57	4	
2	0.15 to <0.25	–	–	–	1,667	0.15	0.1	53.99		648	38.87	1	
3	0.25 to <0.50	8,011,477	3,369	100.00	8,014,847	0.30	431.4	22.33		969,897	12.10	5,384	
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,126,245	1,256	100.00	1,127,522	0.60	70.6	23.52		235,994	20.93	1,606	
5	0.75 to <2.50	291,514	477	100.00	269,787	1.04	26.8	35.77		125,729	46.60	1,024	
6	2.50 to <10.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	
7	10.00 to <100.00	17,135	397	100.00	15,690	20.27	1.6	24.37		19,978	127.32	760	
8	100.00 (Default)	48,634	54	100.00	48,688	100.00	4.2	21.23		8,843	18.16	10,339	
9	Subtotal	9,495,006	5,555	100.00	9,500,562	0.90	537.9	22.90		1,367,257	14.39	19,122	19,338
Other retail exposures													
1	0.00 to <0.15	7	71	100.00	79	0.10	0.9	65.66		12	16.28	0	
2	0.15 to <0.25	156,234	71	100.00	156,305	0.18	4.1	33.88		19,900	12.73	96	
3	0.25 to <0.50	257,727	400,438	100.00	658,165	0.44	276.8	48.26		216,400	32.87	1,451	
4	0.50 to <0.75	120,038	3,056	100.00	123,094	0.65	31.9	50.96		52,249	42.44	411	
5	0.75 to <2.50	604,605	329,050	90.59	933,656	1.25	1,142.6	51.01		516,834	55.35	5,916	
6	2.50 to <10.00	12,136	199	100.00	12,336	5.10	0.9	41.66		7,708	62.48	284	
7	10.00 to <100.00	13,432	7,723	100.00	21,155	22.86	25.4	54.73		25,748	121.70	2,653	
8	100.00 (Default)	38,398	692	100.00	39,091	100.00	105.6	58.30		100,220	256.37	22,793	
9	Subtotal	1,202,582	741,303	95.59	1,943,885	3.10	1,588.6	48.83		939,075	48.30	33,606	24,031
Total (all portfolios)		216,411,437	90,638,080	36.52	249,516,805	0.79	34,086.0	37.81	–	53,582,090	21.47	903,280	957,226

6. Effect on Credit RWA of Credit Derivatives Used as CRM Techniques (CR7)

(Millions of yen)

CR7: IRB – Effect on credit RWA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques		As of March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2025	
		a	b	c	d
Item No.	Portfolio	Pre-credit derivatives credit RWA	Actual credit RWA	Pre-credit derivatives credit RWA	Actual credit RWA
1	Sovereign exposures - FIRB	—	—	—	—
2	Sovereign exposures - AIRB	777,469	777,469	696,194	696,194
3	Bank exposures - FIRB	2,294,703	2,294,703	3,119,234	3,119,234
4	Bank exposures - AIRB	—	—	—	—
5	Corporate exposures (excluding SL) - FIRB	32,999,441	32,998,799	32,485,596	32,485,151
6	Corporate exposures (excluding SL) - AIRB	3,557,718	3,557,718	3,703,200	3,703,200
7	SL - FIRB	992,412	992,412	940,273	940,273
8	SL- AIRB	5,403,748	5,403,748	5,598,570	5,598,570
9	Retail - QRRE	2,952,616	2,952,616	2,626,384	2,626,384
10	Retail - Residential mortgage exposures	1,250,851	1,250,851	1,367,257	1,367,257
11	Retail - Other retail exposures	974,187	974,187	939,075	939,075
12	Purchased receivables - FIRB	1,238,627	1,238,627	1,235,519	1,235,519
13	Purchased receivables - AIRB	226,391	226,391	101,603	101,603
14	Total	52,668,167	52,667,524	52,812,910	52,812,465

7. RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB approach (CR8)

(One hundred billions of yen)

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB approach			
Item No.			RWA amounts
1	RWA as of March 31, 2025		557
2	Breakdown of variations in the credit risk-weighted assets	Asset size	(22)
3		Asset quality	(7)
4		Model updates	—
5		Methodology and policy	(11)
6		Acquisitions and disposals	—
7		Foreign exchange movements	24
8		Other	—
9	RWA as of March 31, 2026		539

(One hundred billions of yen)

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB approach			
Item No.			RWA amounts
1	RWA as of March 31, 2024		596
2	Breakdown of variations in the credit risk-weighted assets	Asset size	11
3		Asset quality	(12)
4		Model updates	—
5		Methodology and policy	(32)
6		Acquisitions and disposals	—
7		Foreign exchange movements	(5)
8		Other	—
9	RWA as of March 31, 2025		557

8. Backtesting of Probability of Default (PD) per Portfolio (CR9)

(%, the number of data)

CR9: IRB - Backtesting of PD per portfolio													
a	b	c					d	e	f		g	h	i
Portfolio	PD Range	External rating equivalent					Weighted average PD (EAD weighted)	Arithmetic average PD (by obligors)	Number of obligors		Number of defaulted obligors in the year	Of which: number of new defaulted obligors in the year	Average historical annual default rate (5 years)
		S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	JCR			As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2024			
Corporates	0.00 to < 0.10	AAA~A-	Aaa~A3	AAA~A-	AAA~BBB-	AAA~BBB-	0.02%	0.06%	6,828	6,828	0	0	0.01%
	0.10 to < 0.50	BBB+~BB	Baa1~Ba2	BBB+~BB	BB+~BB-	BB+~BB-	0.21%	0.24%	15,155	15,155	18	0	0.11%
	0.50 to < 1.00	BB-~B+	Ba3~B1	BB-~B+	BB+~BB-	BB+~BB-	0.79%	0.73%	2,860	2,860	10	0	0.22%
	1.00 to < 2.50	B	B2	B	BB+~B-	BB+~B-	1.67%	1.91%	11,859	11,856	85	3	0.59%
	2.50 to < 100.00	B-~	B3~	B-~	CCC+~	CCC+~	9.65%	16.90%	3,036	3,030	557	6	17.46%
Qualifying revolving retail	0.00 to < 0.10						—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08%
	0.10 to < 0.50						0.17%	0.14%	13,067,432	13,060,175	24,759	7,257	0.19%
	0.50 to < 1.00						0.59%	0.60%	1,202,392	1,202,201	3,725	191	0.69%
	1.00 to < 2.50						1.63%	1.70%	665,188	661,743	13,133	2,571	1.63%
	2.50 to < 100.00						6.46%	7.02%	1,954,408	1,927,263	130,658	6,588	5.71%
Residential mortgage	0.00 to < 0.10						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0.10 to < 0.50						0.30%	0.30%	614,321	621,258	346	1	0.09%
	0.50 to < 1.00						0.62%	0.63%	101,392	104,564	216	0	0.29%
	1.00 to < 2.50						1.12%	1.12%	26,051	28,228	51	1	0.31%
	2.50 to < 100.00						20.76%	20.92%	1,749	1,892	125	0	9.22%
Other retail	0.00 to < 0.10						—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	0.10 to < 0.50						0.28%	0.30%	11,421	12,604	14	—	0.07%
	0.50 to < 1.00						0.63%	0.70%	1,285,656	1,282,142	6,769	28	0.38%
	1.00 to < 2.50						1.44%	1.61%	529,662	529,716	4,138	80	0.55%
	2.50 to < 100.00						15.20%	23.56%	36,833	36,791	8,471	163	8.55%

Notes: 1. IRB model presented in this table covers all models used within the scope of regulatory consolidation.
2. Applicable portfolios of each IRB model take into account the portfolio classification under Basel Capital Accord. "Corporates" include "Sovereign," "Banks," "Specialized lending," "Equity (PD/LGD approach)" and "Purchased receivables (corporates)," and "Residential mortgage" and "Other retail" include "Purchased receivables (retail)." Therefore, the same classifications are used in this table.
3. A maximum of ten categories of obligor rating in the internal rating system are consolidated into five categories as PD categories.
4. For the external ratings associated with, external ratings equivalent to the PD of non-Japanese companies mainly are listed in the columns of S&P, Moody's, and Fitch, and external ratings equivalent to the PD of Japanese companies mainly are listed in the columns of R&I and JCR.
5. The number of obligors of "Qualifying revolving retail," "Residential mortgage" and "Other retail" states the number of receivables.
6. The proportion of credit risk-weighted assets subject to the IRB approach is that "Corporates" accounts for 89.51 percent, "Qualifying revolving retail" accounts for 6.25 percent, "Residential mortgage" accounts for 2.50 percent, and "Other retail" accounts for 0.31 percent.

9. SL (Slotting Criteria Approach) and Equity Exposures (Market-Based Approach, etc.) (CR10)

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CR10: IRB - SL (slotting criteria approach) and equity exposures (market-based approach, etc.)		As of March 31, 2026									
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
SL (slotting criteria approach)											
Other than high-volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE)											
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW	Exposure amount (EAD)					Credit RWA amount	Expected losses
					PF	OF	CF	IPRE	Total		
Strong	Less than 2.5 years	28,745	—	50%	12,962	15,782	—	—	28,745	14,372	—
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	93,913	—	70%	66,362	27,550	—	—	93,913	65,739	375
Good	Less than 2.5 years	14,729	—	70%	14,729	—	—	—	14,729	10,310	58
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	236,496	8,778	90%	240,091	—	—	—	240,091	216,081	1,920
Satisfactory		7,689	386	115%	7,844	—	—	—	7,844	9,021	219
Weak		45,998	8,000	250%	49,198	—	—	—	49,198	122,997	3,935
Default		13,871	5,090	—	15,982	—	—	—	15,982	—	7,991
Total		441,444	22,255	—	407,171	43,333	—	—	450,504	438,523	14,502
HVCRE											
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW					Exposure amount (EAD)	Credit RWA amount	Expected losses
Strong	Less than 2.5 years	63,563	43,504	70%					80,964	56,675	323
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	2,304	73,510	95%					31,708	30,123	126
Good	Less than 2.5 years	131,603	19,939	95%					139,579	132,600	558
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	130,958	48,866	120%					150,646	180,775	602
Satisfactory		14,978	13,582	140%					20,411	28,576	571
Weak		—	—	250%					—	—	—
Default		—	—	—					—	—	—
Total		343,408	199,403	—					423,311	428,751	2,183

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CR10: IRB - SL (slotting criteria approach) and equity exposures (market-based approach, etc.)		As of March 31, 2025									
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
SL (slotting criteria approach)											
Other than high-volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE)											
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW	Exposure amount (EAD)					Credit RWA amount	Expected losses
					PF	OF	CF	IPRE	Total		
Strong	Less than 2.5 years	8,380	42,960	50%	46,240	1,214	—	—	47,455	23,727	—
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	66,340	—	70%	40,312	26,028	—	—	66,340	46,438	265
Good	Less than 2.5 years	43,154	3,375	70%	44,504	—	—	—	44,504	31,153	178
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	203,893	31,311	90%	216,548	—	—	—	216,548	194,893	1,732
Satisfactory		3,800	7,562	115%	6,892	—	—	—	6,892	7,926	192
Weak		3,308	—	250%	3,308	—	—	—	3,308	8,270	264
Default		4,301	—	—	4,301	—	—	—	4,301	—	2,150
Total		333,181	85,209	—	362,108	27,242	—	—	389,351	312,409	4,784
HVCRE											
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RW					Exposure amount (EAD)	Credit RWA amount	Expected losses
Strong	Less than 2.5 years	36,923	45,042	70%					54,940	38,458	219
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	4,941	33,802	95%					18,462	17,539	73
Good	Less than 2.5 years	69,224	39,604	95%					85,065	80,812	340
	Equal to or more than 2.5 years	113,107	26,065	120%					124,000	148,800	496
Satisfactory		121,971	2,434	140%					122,944	172,122	3,442
Weak		—	—	250%					—	—	—
Default		—	—	—					—	—	—
Total		346,168	146,949	—					405,414	457,734	4,572

10. Credit Risk-Weighted Assets under Article 145 of the Notification

Exposures under Article 145 of the Notification include investments to funds. In the case of such exposures, in principle, each underlying asset of the fund is assigned an obligor grade to calculate the asset's credit risk-weighted asset amount and the amounts are totaled to derive the credit risk-weighted asset amount of the fund. When it is difficult to calculate the credit risk-weighted asset amount of individual underlying assets, the weighted average of the risk weight of individual underlying assets is calculated, where risk weight of 250%/ 400% is applied if the result of such calculation proved to be 250%/400% or less, while 1,250% is applied otherwise.

(Millions of yen)

Calculation method	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
Look-through approach	1,679,046	1,970,690
Mandate-based approach	—	—
Simple approach (subject to 250% risk weight)	115,233	102,462
Simple approach (subject to 400% risk weight)	202,152	187,968
Fall-back approach	52,878	18,251

Standardised Approach

1. Scope

The following consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the standardised approach for exposures as of March 31, 2026 (i.e. consolidated subsidiaries not listed in the "Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach: 1. Scope" on page 66).

(1) Consolidated Subsidiaries Planning to Adopt Phased Rollout of the AIRB Approach

SMBC Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.

(2) Consolidated Subsidiaries Planning to Adopt Phased Rollout of the FIRB Approach

SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.

(3) Other Consolidated Subsidiaries

These are consolidated subsidiaries judged not to be significant in terms of credit risk management based on the type of business, scale, and other factors. These subsidiaries will adopt the standardised approach on a permanent basis.

2. Credit Risk-Weighted Asset Calculation Methodology

Consolidated subsidiaries that have adopted the standardized approach use the following qualifying rating agencies for determination of risk weights: Rating and Investment Information, Inc., Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd., Moody's Investors Service, Inc., S&P Global Ratings, and Fitch Ratings Ltd. Certain consolidated subsidiaries use country risk scores published by the Export Credit Agency (ECA) for determination of risk weights of sovereign exposure.

3. CR Exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) Effects (CR4)

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CR4: SA – CR exposure and CRM effects		As of March 31, 2026					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
Item No.		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		Credit RWA amount	RWA density
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount		
1a	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	5,446,195	—	5,446,195	—	0	0.00%
1b	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks	3,525,835	—	3,525,835	—	43,494	1.23%
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	8,325	—	8,325	—	0	0.00%
2a	Local governments of Japan	170,031	—	170,031	—	0	0.00%
2b	Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	83,901	—	83,901	—	16,780	20.00%
2c	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)	19,839	—	19,839	—	2,397	12.08%
2d	Government- affiliated agencies of Japan	63,730	—	63,730	—	5,072	7.95%
2e	The three local public corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	6,482	—	6,482	—	0	0.00%
4	Banks, securities firms and insuranse companies	1,122,463	—	1,122,463	—	319,765	28.48%
	Of which: securities firms and insurance companies	34,309	—	34,309	—	15,210	44.33%
5	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Corporates including specialized lending	1,415,676	1,179,813	1,392,861	203,541	1,544,065	96.72%
	Of which: specialized lending	—	—	—	—	—	—
7a	Subordinated debt and other capital	—	—	—	—	—	—
7b	Equity	3,924,239	—	3,924,239	—	6,278,783	160.00%
8	SMEs and individuals	2,740,538	1,548,150	2,740,538	877,658	2,715,660	75.05%
	Of which transactors	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Real estate	283,967	—	283,967	—	95,461	33.61%
	Of which: general RRE	237,828	—	237,828	—	77,976	32.78%
	Of which: IPRRE	46,139	—	46,139	—	17,485	37.89%
	Of which: general CRE	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Other real estate related	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Of which: ADC	—	—	—	—	—	—
10a	Delinquency excluding general RRE	185,321	324	185,321	324	250,987	135.19%
10b	Delinquency for general RRE	13	—	13	—	13	100.00%
11a	Cash	16,051	—	16,051	—	0	0.00%
11b	Bills in the course of collection	13,201	—	13,201	—	2,640	19.99%
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee associations, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guaranteed by Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Total	19,025,814	2,728,289	19,002,999	1,081,524	11,275,124	56.13%

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CR4: SA – CR exposure and CRM effects		As of March 31, 2025					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM		Credit RWA amount	RWA density
Item No.	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount		
1a	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	5,370,065	–	5,370,065	–	0	0.00%
1b	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks	2,763,791	–	2,763,791	–	40,371	1.46%
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	3,784	–	3,784	–	0	0.00%
2a	Local governments of Japan	173,440	–	173,440	–	0	0.00%
2b	Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	50,272	–	50,272	–	10,054	20.00%
2c	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)	28,700	–	28,700	–	2,870	10.00%
2d	Government- affiliated agencies of Japan	76,546	–	76,546	–	6,354	8.30%
2e	The three local public corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	7,284	–	7,284	–	0	0.00%
4	Banks, securities firms and insurance companies	1,141,757	–	1,141,757	–	352,295	30.85%
	Of which: securities firms and insurance companies	25,072	–	25,072	–	29,366	117.12%
5	Covered bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Corporates including specialized lending	1,259,017	1,022,832	1,243,848	207,743	1,427,232	98.32%
	Of which: specialized lending	–	–	–	–	–	–
7a	Subordinated debt and other capital	–	–	–	–	–	–
7b	Equity	2,873,926	–	2,873,926	–	3,736,104	130.00%
8	SMEs and individuals	2,622,750	1,496,735	2,622,750	828,840	2,641,662	76.53%
	Of which transactors	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Real estate	253,777	–	253,777	–	86,634	34.13%
	Of which: general RRE	237,218	–	237,218	–	79,430	33.48%
	Of which: IPRRE	16,558	–	16,558	–	7,203	43.50%
	Of which: general CRE	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Of which: Other real estate related	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Of which: ADC	–	–	–	–	–	–
10a	Delinquency excluding general RRE	162,441	117	162,319	117	232,991	143.43%
10b	Delinquency for general RRE	13	–	13	–	13	100.00%
11a	Cash	22,717	–	22,717	–	0	0.00%
11b	Bills in the course of collection	93,687	–	93,687	–	18,737	20.00%
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee associations, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Guaranteed by Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Total	16,903,975	2,519,685	16,888,685	1,036,701	8,555,323	47.72%

4. CR Exposures by Asset Classes and Risk Weights (CR5a)

(Millions of yen)

CR5a: SA – CR exposures by asset classes and risk weights		As of March 31, 2026						
		Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)						
Item No.	Asset classes / Risk weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
1a	Government of Japan and BOJ	5,446,195	–	–	–	–	–	5,446,195
1b	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks	3,438,845	–	86,989	–	–	–	3,525,835
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	8,325	–	–	–	–	–	8,325

Item No.		0%	10%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
2a	Local governments of Japan	170,031	–	–	–	–	–	–	170,031
2b	Foreign non-central government PSEs	–	–	83,901	–	–	–	–	83,901
2c	JFM	–	15,700	4,139	–	–	–	–	19,839
2d	Government- affiliated agencies of Japan	13,003	50,727	–	–	–	–	–	63,730
2e	The three local public corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
3	MDBs	6,482	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,482

Item No.		20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
4	Banks, securities firms and insuranse companies	828,308	218,396	17,134	6,203	–	1	52,418	–	1,122,463
	Of which: securities firms and insurance companies	8,108	21,427	–	–	–	–	4,773	–	34,309

Item No.		10%	15%	20%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Others	Total
5	Covered bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		20%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total
6	Corporates including specialized lending	28,133	46,746	20,645	–	146,341	1,344,047	–	5,954	4,535	1,596,403
	Of which: specialized lending	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		100%	150%	160%	220%	Others	Total
7a	Subordinated debt and other capital	–	–	–	–	–	–
7b	Equity	–	–	3,924,239	–	–	3,924,239

Item No.		45%	75%	100%	Others	Total
8	SMEs and individuals	5,909	3,597,667	14,358	260	3,618,197

Item No.		20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	75%	Others	Total
9a	Real estate Of which: general RRE	39,431	23,601	102,650	40,459	25,338	4,366	1,979	–	237,828
		20%	31.25%	37.5%	50%	62.5%			Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		30%	35%	45%	60%	75%	105%	150%	Others	Total
9b	Real estate Of which: IPRRE	16,407	14,075	14,092	538	347	677	–	–	46,139
		30%	43.75%	56.25%	75%	93.75%			Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Millions of yen)

CR5a: SA – CR exposures by asset classes and risk weights — As of March 31, 2026

Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)

Item No.	Asset classes \ Risk weight	70%	90%	110%	150%	Others	Total
9c	Real estate Of which: general CRE	–	–	–	–	–	–
		70%	112.5%			Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		60%	Others	Total
9d	Real estate Of which: Other real estate related	–	–	–
		60%	Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–

Item No.		100%	150%	Others	Total
9e	Real estate Of which: ADC	–	–	–	–

Item No.		50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
10a	Delinquency excluding general RRE	16,204	22,554	146,887	–	185,645
10b	Delinquency for general RRE	–	13	–	–	13

Item No.		0%	10%	20%	Others	Total
11a	Cash	16,051	–	–	–	16,051
11b	Bills in the course of collection	–	–	13,201	–	13,201
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee associations, etc.	–	–	–	–	–
	Guaranteed by REVIC of Japan, etc.	–	–	–	–	–

(Millions of yen)

CR5a: SA – CR exposures by asset classes and risk weights — As of March 31, 2025

Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)

Item No.	Asset classes \ Risk weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
1a	Government of Japan and BOJ	5,370,065	–	–	–	–	–	5,370,065
1b	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks	2,683,048	–	80,743	–	–	–	2,763,791
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	3,784	–	–	–	–	–	3,784

Item No.		0%	10%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
2a	Local governments of Japan	173,440	–	–	–	–	–	–	173,440
2b	Foreign non-central government PSEs	–	–	50,272	–	–	–	–	50,272
2c	JFM	–	28,700	–	–	–	–	–	28,700
2d	Government- affiliated agencies of Japan	12,997	63,548	–	–	–	–	–	76,546
2e	The three local public corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
3	MDBs	7,284	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,284

Item No.		20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total
4	Banks, securities firms and insuranse companies	778,971	276,165	8,730	6,674	–	–	71,214	–	1,141,757
	Of which: securities firms and insurance companies	1,678	5,049	–	–	–	–	18,344	–	25,072

Item No.		10%	15%	20%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Others	Total
5	Covered bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		20%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total
6	Corporates including specialized lending	17,332	7,099	12	–	135,699	1,288,212	–	–	3,236	1,451,591
	Of which: specialized lending	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		100%	150%	130%	160%	Others	Total
7a	Subordinated debt and other capital	–	–	–	–	–	–
7b	Equity	–	–	2,873,926	–	–	2,873,926

Item No.		45%	75%	100%	Others	Total
8	SMEs and individuals	3,797	3,233,639	213,015	1,138	3,451,591

Item No.		20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	75%	Others	Total
9a	Real estate Of which: general RRE	35,924	23,493	95,365	45,867	31,305	3,678	1,584	–	237,218
		20%	31.25%	37.5%	50%	62.5%			Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		30%	35%	45%	60%	75%	105%	150%	Others	Total
9b	Real estate Of which: IPRRE	4,375	2,582	7,855	476	549	717	–	–	16,558
		30%	43.75%	56.25%	75%	93.75%			Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Millions of yen)

CR5a: SA – CR exposures by asset classes and risk weights		As of March 31, 2025					
		Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)					
Item No.	Risk weight / Asset classes	70%	90%	110%	150%	Others	Total
9c	Real estate Of which: general CRE	–	–	–	–	–	–
		70%	112.5%			Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–	–	–	–

Item No.		60%	Others	Total
9d	Real estate Of which: Other real estate related	–	–	–
		60%	Others	Total
	Of which: mortgage is second priority and meets eligibility criteria	–	–	–

Item No.		100%	150%	Others	Total
9e	Real estate Of which: ADC	–	–	–	–

Item No.		50%	100%	150%	Others	Total
10a	Delinquency excluding general RRE	6,987	7,354	148,095	–	162,437
10b	Delinquency for general RRE	–	13	–	–	13

Item No.		0%	10%	20%	Others	Total
11a	Cash	22,717	–	–	–	22,717
11b	Bills in the course of collection	–	–	93,687	–	93,687
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee associations, etc.	–	–	–	–	–
	Guaranteed by REVIC of Japan, etc.	–	–	–	–	–

5. exposures and CCF by risk weight (CR5b)

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CR5b: Standardized approach – exposures and CCF by risk weight		As of March 31, 2026			
		a	b	c	d
Item No.	Risk weight	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures	Weighted average CCF	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Less than 40%	10,542,144	–	–	10,542,144
2	40%-70%	263,983	1	100.00%	263,985
3	75%	2,748,470	1,493,265	58.40%	3,620,640
	80%	–	–	–	–
4	85%	142,819	35,222	10.00%	146,341
5	90%-100%	1,198,281	1,199,476	17.68%	1,380,974
6	105%-130%	677	–	–	677
7	150%	205,198	322	100.00%	205,521
8	160%	3,924,239	–	–	3,924,239
9	220%	–	–	–	–
10	1,250%	–	–	–	–
11	Total exposures	19,025,814	2,728,289	39.88%	20,084,524

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CR5b: Standardized approach – exposures and CCF by risk weight		As of March 31, 2025			
		a	b	c	d
Item No.	Risk weight	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposures	Weighted average CCF	Exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Less than 40%	9,746,995	–	–	9,746,995
2	40%-70%	203,214	2	100.00%	203,216
3	75%	2,414,549	1,420,691	57.80%	3,235,786
	80%	–	–	–	–
4	85%	131,711	39,879	10.00%	135,699
5	90%-100%	1,312,405	1,058,997	22.78%	1,508,595
6	105%-130%	717	–	–	717
7	150%	220,455	114	100.00%	220,448
8	130%	2,873,926	–	–	2,873,926
9	160%	–	–	–	–
10	1,250%	–	–	–	–
11	Total exposures	16,903,975	2,519,685	42.33%	17,925,386

6. Comparison of modelled and standardized RWA at risk level (CMS1)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardized RWA at risk level	As of March 31, 2026			
		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardized approaches are used	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach and prior to the application of the output floor (ie RWA used in capital floor computation)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	52,150,007	12,142,398	64,292,405	119,543,577
2	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	2,679,578	1,039,424	3,719,002	7,203,583
3	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)		3,086,522	3,086,522	3,086,522
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	2,255,248	873,079	3,128,328	4,217,320
5	Market risk	—	4,583,341	4,583,341	4,583,341
6	Operational risk		7,384,012	7,384,012	7,384,012
7	Residual RWA		14,884,589	14,884,589	12,045,503
8	Total	57,084,834	43,993,367	101,078,201	158,063,860

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardized RWA at risk level	As of March 31, 2025			
		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardized approaches are used	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach and prior to the application of the output floor (ie RWA used in capital floor computation)
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	53,582,090	9,325,467	62,907,557	118,635,777
2	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	1,911,104	892,071	2,803,175	5,877,333
3	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)		2,393,806	2,393,806	2,393,806
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	1,374,545	286,437	1,660,983	2,469,626
5	Market risk	—	3,083,723	3,083,723	3,083,723
6	Operational risk		6,166,393	6,166,393	6,166,393
7	Residual RWA		14,101,488	14,101,488	11,282,729
8	Total	56,867,740	36,249,388	93,117,128	149,909,391

7. Comparison of modelled and standardized RWA for credit risk at asset class level (CMS2)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CMS2: Comparison of modelled and standardized RWA for credit risk at asset class level	As of March 31, 2026			
		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for column (a) if re-computed using the standardized approach	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach and prior to the application of the output floor (ie RWA used in capital floor computation)
1	Sovereign	912,905	67,745	980,651	2,050,968
	Of which: Local governments of Japan	27,328	—	27,328	38,833
	Of which: Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	202,269	16,780	219,049	835,125
	Of which: Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	101,379	—	101,379	168,985
	Of which: Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)	—	2,397	2,397	2,397
	Of which: Government-affiliated agencies of Japan	1,334	5,072	6,407	80,042
	Of which: The three local public corporations	1,849	—	1,849	3,373
2	Banks	2,498,092	322,405	2,820,498	3,750,466
3	Equity	349,756	6,278,783	6,628,540	6,458,457
4	Purchased receivables	1,465,019	—	1,465,019	3,196,326
5	Corporate excluding specialized lending and mid-sized corporations and SMEs	34,516,069	1,555,724	36,071,793	72,360,532
	Of which: FIRB is applied	32,656,326		32,656,326	—
	Of which: AIRB is applied	1,859,743		1,859,743	—
6	Mid-sized corporations and SMEs	1,839,581	12,980	1,852,561	3,816,838
	Of which: FIRB is applied	279,209		279,209	—
	Of which: AIRB is applied	1,560,371		1,560,371	—
7	Residential mortgage	1,250,851	77,989	1,328,840	3,713,308
8	Qualifying revolving retail	2,952,616	—	2,952,616	3,573,396
9	Other retail	974,187	2,959,494	3,933,682	4,399,632
10	Specialized lending	5,390,927	867,274	6,258,201	16,223,649
	Of which: Commercial real estate and high-volatility commercial real estate	1,433,403	428,751	1,862,154	6,489,326
11	Total	52,150,007	12,142,398	64,292,405	119,543,577

Note: The criteria for classifying the exposures to which the standardized approach is applied to the IRBA portfolio is as described below:
- Exposures to individuals other than those that come under Item 7 "Residential mortgage exposures" are classified under Item 9 "Other retail exposures."
- Exposures other than the above are classified in accordance with the definition of the IRBA portfolio.

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CMS2: Comparison of modelled and standardized RWA for credit risk at asset class level	As of March 31, 2025			
		a	b	c	d
		RWA			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for column (a) if re-computed using the standardized approach	Total Actual RWA	RWA calculated using full standardised approach and prior to the application of the output floor (ie RWA used in capital floor computation)
1	Sovereign	820,823	59,651	880,474	1,756,786
	Of which: Local governments of Japan	33,979	—	33,979	46,160
	Of which: Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	197,587	10,054	207,642	950,836
	Of which: Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)	—	2,870	2,870	2,870
	Of which: Government-affiliated agencies of Japan	1,339	6,354	7,694	92,803
	Of which: The three local public corporations	1,957	—	1,957	4,021
2	Banks	3,347,923	371,033	3,718,956	4,550,236
3	Equity	1,539,768	3,736,104	5,275,873	4,961,006
4	Purchased receivables	1,337,123	—	1,337,123	3,013,945
5	Corporate excluding specialized lending and mid-sized corporations and SMEs	34,110,659	1,437,036	35,547,695	73,625,197
	Of which: FIRB is applied	32,171,248		32,171,248	
	Of which: AIRB is applied	1,939,410		1,939,410	
6	Mid-sized corporations and SMEs	1,914,529	8,580	1,923,109	4,144,479
	Of which: FIRB is applied	269,866		269,866	
	Of which: AIRB is applied	1,644,663		1,644,663	
7	Residential mortgage	1,367,257	79,444	1,446,702	3,840,570
8	Qualifying revolving retail	2,626,384	—	2,626,384	3,311,543
9	Other retail	939,075	2,863,473	3,802,548	4,239,055
10	Specialized lending	5,578,546	770,143	6,348,689	15,192,956
	Of which: Commercial real estate and high-volatility commercial real estate	1,430,478	457,734	1,888,212	5,976,974
11	Total	53,582,090	9,325,467	62,907,557	118,635,777

Note: The criteria for classifying the exposures to which the standardized approach is applied to the IRBA portfolio is as described below:
- Exposures to individuals other than those that come under Item 7 "Residential mortgage exposures" are classified under Item 9 "Other retail exposures."
- Exposures other than the above are classified in accordance with the definition of the IRBA portfolio.

Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) Techniques

1. Overview of Risk Characteristics, Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Procedures and Risk Management System

In calculating credit risk-weighted asset amounts, we take into account credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques. Specifically, amounts are adjusted for eligible financial or real estate collateral, guarantees, and credit derivatives. The methods and scope of these adjustments and methods of management are as follows.

(1) Scope and Management

A. Collateral (Eligible Financial or Real Estate Collateral)

SMBC designates deposits and securities as eligible financial collateral, and land and buildings as eligible real estate collateral.

Real estate collateral is evaluated by taking into account its fair value, appraisal value, and current condition, as well as our lien position. Real estate collateral must maintain sufficient collateral value in the event security rights must be exercised due to delinquency. However, during the period from acquiring the rights to exercising the rights, the property may deteriorate or suffer damage from earthquakes or other natural disasters, or there may be changes in the lien position due to, for example, attachment or establishment of liens by a third party. Therefore, the regular monitoring of collateral is implemented according to the type of property and the type of security interest.

B. Guarantees and Credit Derivatives

Guarantors are sovereigns, municipal corporations, credit guarantee corporations and other public entities, financial institutions, and C&I companies. Counterparties to credit derivative transactions are mostly domestic and overseas banks and securities companies.

Credit risk-weighted asset amounts are calculated taking into account credit risk mitigation of guarantees and credit derivatives acquired from entities with sufficient ability to provide protection such as sovereigns, municipal corporations and other public sector entities of comparable credit quality, and financial institutions and C&I companies with sufficient credit ratings.

(2) Concentration of Credit Risk and Market Risk under Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

There is a framework in place for controlling concentration of risk in obligors with large exposures which includes large exposure limit lines, risk concentration monitoring, and reporting to the Credit Risk Committee (please refer to pages 14 to 19). Further, exposures to these obligors are monitored on a group basis, taking into account risk concentration in their parent companies in cases that exposures to the obligors are guaranteed by the parent companies for risk mitigation.

In addition, when marketable financial products (for example, credit derivatives) are used as credit risk mitigants, market risk generated by these products is controlled by setting upper limits.

As credit risk mitigation techniques, eligible real estate collateral and guarantees have shown a certain effect.

2. Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (CR3)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CR3: CRM techniques	As of March 31, 2026				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured	Exposures secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	83,255,223	27,190,351	12,266,400	10,656,660	—
2	Securities (of which: Debt securities)	29,350,846	220,045	62,760	75,453	—
3	Other on-balance sheet assets (of which: debt-based assets)	85,832,217	602,737	3,506	469,373	—
4	Total (1+2+3)	198,438,287	28,013,134	12,332,667	11,201,487	—
5	Of which: defaulted	1,462,231	199,490	65,893	52,792	—

(Millions of yen)

CR3: CRM techniques		As of March 31, 2025				
		a	b	c	d	e
Item No.		Exposures unsecured	Exposures secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans	78,593,860	29,942,400	12,321,911	13,464,904	—
2	Securities (of which: Debt securities)	30,195,503	231,528	76,700	44,644	—
3	Other on-balance sheet assets (of which: debt-based assets)	85,531,209	639,830	5,011	622,879	—
4	Total (1+2+3)	194,320,573	30,813,758	12,403,623	14,132,428	—
5	Of which: defaulted	1,103,001	138,592	61,624	30,610	—

Counterparty Credit Risk

1. Overview of Risk Characteristics

Counterparty credit risk is actualized when counterparties become default in a condition where derivative transactions, etc. have a positive value, and risks fluctuate according to the credit quality of counterparties and related market indicators.

2. Risk Management Policy and Procedures

(1) Risk Management Policy

For counterparty credit risks, credit limits are set according to the frameworks of credit management in each SMBC Group company. For transactions with CCP, credit risks are managed after validating the financial base and the default management process, etc.

(2) Policy on Collateral Security and Impact of Deterioration of Our Credit Quality

Collateralized derivative is a CRM technique in which collateral is delivered or received regularly in accordance with replacement cost. The Group conducts collateralized derivative transactions as necessary, thereby reducing credit risk. In the event our credit quality deteriorates, however, the counterparty may demand additional collateral, but its impact is deemed to be insignificant.

(3) Netting

Netting is another CRM technique, and “close-out netting” is the main type of netting. In close-out netting, when a default event, such as bankruptcy, occurs to the counterparty, all claims against, and obligations to, the counterparty, regardless of maturity and currency, are netted out to create a single claim or obligation. Close-out netting is applied to foreign exchange and swap transactions covered under a master agreement with a net-out clause or other means of securing legal effectiveness, and the effect of CRM is taken into account only for such claims and obligations.

3. Amount of Counter Party Credit Risk (CCR) Exposure by Approach (CCR1)

(Millions of yen)

CCR1: Amount of CCR exposure by approach		As of March 31, 2026					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
Item No.		Replacement cost	PFE	Effective EPE (EEPE)	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR	2,017,146	4,174,090		1.4	8,667,732	2,548,996
	CEM	—	—			—	—
2	Expected exposure method (IMM)			—	—	—	—
3	Simple approach for CRM					—	—
4	Comprehensive approach for CRM					3,451,728	1,082,302
5	Exposure fluctuation estimation model					—	—
6	Total						3,631,298

(Millions of yen)

CCR1: Amount of CCR exposure by approach		As of March 31, 2025					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
Item No.		Replacement cost	PFE	Effective EPE (EEPE)	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR	1,515,213	3,327,935		1.4	6,780,408	1,949,003
	CEM	—	—			—	—
2	Expected exposure method (IMM)			—	—	—	—
3	Simple approach for CRM					—	—
4	Comprehensive approach for CRM					2,392,733	768,270
5	Exposure fluctuation estimation model					—	—
6	Total						2,717,274

4. CCR Exposures by Regulatory Portfolio and Risk Weights (CCR3)

(Millions of yen)

CCR3: CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights		As of March 31, 2026													
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
Item No.		Credit equivalent amounts (post-CRM)													
	Risk weight / Regulatory porfolio	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total
1	Government of Japan and BOJ	259,528	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	259,528
2	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Local governments of Japan	504	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	504
5	Foreign non-central government PSEs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	465	–	–	–	465
6	MDBs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	JFM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Government- affiliated agencies of Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	The three local public corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Banks, securities firms and insuranse companies	–	–	275,117	298,350	71,982	2,616	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	648,066
11	Corporates	–	–	21,300	–	–	155,149	2,380	–	–	475,501	–	–	–	654,332
12	SMEs and retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	99,207	–	–	–	–	–	–	99,207
13	Other than the above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	143,096	–	–	–	143,096
14	Total	260,033	–	296,418	298,350	71,982	157,766	101,588	–	–	619,063	–	–	–	1,805,203

(Millions of yen)

CCR3: CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights		As of March 31, 2025													
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
Item No.		Credit equivalent amounts (post-CRM)													
	Risk weight / Regulatory porfolio	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total
1	Government of Japan and BOJ	450,360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	450,360
2	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Local governments of Japan	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34
5	Foreign non-central government PSEs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	754	–	–	–	754
6	MDBs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	JFM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Government- affiliated agencies of Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	The three local public corporations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Banks, securities firms and insuranse companies	–	–	193,246	142,807	30,386	1,138	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	367,610
11	Corporates	–	–	13,216	–	–	40,199	2,423	–	–	547,772	–	–	–	603,611
12	SMEs and retail	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,513	–	–	–	–	–	–	84,513
13	Other than the above	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75,433	–	–	–	75,433
14	Total	450,395	–	206,463	142,807	30,386	41,337	86,936	–	–	623,961	–	31	–	1,582,319

5. IRB Approach – CCR Exposures by Portfolio and PD Scale (CCR4)

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CCR4: IRB - CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale		As of March 31, 2026						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Item No.	PD scale	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density (%)
Sovereign exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	316,465	0.06	0.2	35.00	0.5	23,594	7.45
2	0.15 to <0.25	6,564	0.15	0.0	35.00	1.0	1,286	19.59
3	0.25 to <0.50	1,654	0.43	0.0	35.00	1.0	613	37.09
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	2,757	1.61	0.0	35.00	1.0	1,844	66.90
6	2.50 to <10.00	3,031	3.98	0.0	35.00	1.0	2,865	94.51
7	10.00 to <100.00	0	13.04	0.0	35.00	1.0	1	151.80
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	330,475	0.11	0.2	35.00	0.6	30,206	9.14
Sovereign exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	2,389,816	0.05	6.1	45.00	0.9	371,653	15.55
2	0.15 to <0.25	72,095	0.15	0.2	45.00	0.6	19,302	26.77
3	0.25 to <0.50	13,016	0.39	0.0	45.00	0.3	6,440	49.47
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	33,813	0.84	0.6	45.00	0.9	26,794	79.24
6	2.50 to <10.00	8,689	7.42	0.0	45.00	1.0	15,784	181.65
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	186	100.00	0.0	45.00	1.0	—	0.00
9	Subtotal	2,517,618	0.10	7.1	45.00	0.9	439,975	17.47

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CCR4: IRB - CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale		As of March 31, 2026						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Item No.	PD scale	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density (%)
Corporate exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	35,465	0.07	3.3	35.38	1.0	4,370	12.32
2	0.15 to <0.25	41,344	0.17	4.6	35.00	1.0	8,833	21.36
3	0.25 to <0.50	18,573	0.35	0.5	35.00	1.0	6,201	33.38
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,120	0.67	0.3	35.00	1.0	529	47.26
5	0.75 to <2.50	2,603	1.21	0.9	35.00	1.0	1,589	61.05
6	2.50 to <10.00	842	7.66	0.2	35.00	1.0	1,022	121.36
7	10.00 to <100.00	158	13.12	0.0	35.00	4.9	296	186.68
8	100.00 (Default)	399	100.00	0.0	44.40	1.0	36	9.13
9	Subtotal	100,507	0.68	10.1	35.17	1.0	22,879	22.76
Corporate exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	4,527,067	0.06	51.2	41.21	1.0	662,606	14.63
2	0.15 to <0.25	1,102,532	0.15	17.4	41.65	0.8	275,575	24.99
3	0.25 to <0.50	200,928	0.38	1.3	41.50	0.9	89,141	44.36
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,572	0.67	0.1	40.07	1.0	854	54.35
5	0.75 to <2.50	940,299	1.87	17.2	40.79	0.8	886,602	94.28
6	2.50 to <10.00	29,992	4.79	0.2	40.27	0.9	35,124	117.10
7	10.00 to <100.00	53,033	13.47	0.0	40.09	1.0	97,141	183.16
8	100.00 (Default)	39,899	100.00	0.0	42.43	1.0	—	0.00
9	Subtotal	6,895,326	1.03	87.7	41.23	1.0	2,047,045	29.68
Mid-sized corporations and SMEs exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	10,525	0.07	0.5	35.00	1.0	1,081	10.27
2	0.15 to <0.25	13,420	0.17	3.6	35.00	1.0	2,618	19.51
3	0.25 to <0.50	4,754	0.44	0.6	35.00	1.0	1,597	33.60
4	0.50 to <0.75	2,222	0.66	0.5	35.00	1.0	976	43.93
5	0.75 to <2.50	1,691	1.30	1.8	35.00	1.0	919	54.37
6	2.50 to <10.00	417	8.66	0.1	35.00	1.0	446	106.76
7	10.00 to <100.00	42	18.96	0.0	35.00	3.0	67	158.00
8	100.00 (Default)	5	100.00	0.0	45.97	1.0	0	9.13
9	Subtotal	33,079	0.42	7.3	35.00	1.0	7,707	23.30
Mid-sized corporations and SMEs exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	35	0.08	0.0	45.00	1.0	4	13.40
2	0.15 to <0.25	19	0.22	0.0	45.00	1.0	7	36.67
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	17	0.67	0.0	45.00	1.0	11	66.55
5	0.75 to <2.50	8,293	0.80	0.0	45.00	0.0	5,327	64.23
6	2.50 to <10.00	9,884	3.98	0.0	40.00	1.0	10,646	107.70
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	18,250	2.52	0.0	42.29	0.5	15,997	87.65

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CCR4: IRB - CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale		As of March 31, 2026						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Item No.	PD scale	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of counterparties	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density (%)
SL								
1	0.00 to <0.15	109,650	0.07	0.3	31.21	1.4	14,375	13.10
2	0.15 to <0.25	118,081	0.15	0.2	34.20	1.1	23,422	19.83
3	0.25 to <0.50	120,152	0.33	0.5	34.57	1.0	38,244	31.82
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	60,453	0.93	0.2	28.10	1.9	27,568	45.60
6	2.50 to <10.00	5,769	3.98	0.0	35.00	1.0	5,436	94.23
7	10.00 to <100.00	4,170	13.11	0.0	35.00	1.0	6,338	151.98
8	100.00 (Default)	722	100.00	0.0	60.43	1.0	380	52.63
9	Subtotal	419,000	0.65	1.4	32.71	1.3	115,766	27.62
Equity exposures								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—		—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—		—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—		—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—		—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—		—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—		—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—		—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—		—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—		—	—
Total (sum of portfolios)		10,314,258	0.75	114.1	41.52	0.9	2,679,578	25.97

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CCR4: IRB - CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale		As of March 31, 2025						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Item No.	PD scale	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density (%)
Sovereign exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	223,403	0.03	0.1	35.00	1.2	8,255	3.69
2	0.15 to <0.25	5,173	0.16	0.0	35.00	1.0	1,349	26.08
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	3,406	1.37	0.0	35.00	1.0	2,158	63.37
6	2.50 to <10.00	439	3.83	0.0	35.00	1.0	421	95.75
7	10.00 to <100.00	1	12.59	0.0	35.00	1.0	2	149.81
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	232,424	0.06	0.2	35.00	1.2	12,187	5.24
Sovereign exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,537,970	0.05	6.6	45.00	1.0	261,521	17.00
2	0.15 to <0.25	38,711	0.15	0.3	45.00	0.9	12,483	32.24
3	0.25 to <0.50	2,588	0.38	0.0	45.00	1.0	1,287	49.75
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	23,177	0.86	0.1	45.00	0.7	17,692	76.33
6	2.50 to <10.00	3,766	8.39	0.0	45.00	1.0	7,221	191.72
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	1,606,213	0.09	7.0	45.00	1.0	300,206	18.69

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CCR4: IRB - CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale		As of March 31, 2025						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Item No.	PD scale	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of obligors	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density (%)
Corporate exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	33,174	0.07	3.3	35.16	0.9	4,053	12.21
2	0.15 to <0.25	56,393	0.17	4.9	35.00	1.0	12,101	21.45
3	0.25 to <0.50	18,335	0.40	0.9	35.00	1.0	6,509	35.50
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,885	0.69	0.4	35.00	1.0	904	47.96
5	0.75 to <2.50	5,479	1.42	0.9	35.00	1.0	3,592	65.55
6	2.50 to <10.00	752	8.39	0.2	35.00	1.0	954	126.79
7	10.00 to <100.00	31	24.93	0.0	35.00	1.0	56	180.85
8	100.00 (Default)	17	100.00	0.0	44.49	1.0	1	9.75
9	Subtotal	116,069	0.32	10.8	35.04	0.9	28,173	24.27
Corporate exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	3,569,111	0.06	46.1	41.03	1.0	523,942	14.67
2	0.15 to <0.25	758,372	0.15	16.8	41.12	0.9	190,288	25.09
3	0.25 to <0.50	179,318	0.35	1.8	42.09	1.0	81,767	45.59
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,307	0.69	0.1	41.97	1.0	845	64.68
5	0.75 to <2.50	553,857	1.88	13.2	40.18	1.0	543,423	98.11
6	2.50 to <10.00	34,802	6.29	0.2	40.06	1.0	44,413	127.61
7	10.00 to <100.00	27,171	19.25	0.0	42.91	1.0	60,718	223.46
8	100.00 (Default)	92,348	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	—	0.00
9	Subtotal	5,216,290	2.19	78.6	40.97	1.0	1,445,399	27.70
Mid-sized corporations and SMEs exposures (AIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	17,475	0.07	0.5	35.00	1.0	1,951	11.16
2	0.15 to <0.25	21,706	0.18	4.3	35.00	1.0	4,268	19.66
3	0.25 to <0.50	4,408	0.46	0.7	35.00	1.0	1,531	34.73
4	0.50 to <0.75	1,956	0.68	0.6	35.00	1.0	813	41.59
5	0.75 to <2.50	4,422	1.37	2.2	35.00	1.0	2,413	54.57
6	2.50 to <10.00	2,244	6.65	0.1	35.00	1.0	2,107	93.87
7	10.00 to <100.00	76	24.64	0.0	35.00	2.0	124	162.53
8	100.00 (Default)	19	100.00	0.0	44.49	1.0	1	9.75
9	Subtotal	52,310	0.64	8.6	35.00	1.0	13,211	25.25
Mid-sized corporations and SMEs exposures (FIRB approach)								
1	0.00 to <0.15	1,582	0.12	0.0	45.00	1.0	413	26.15
2	0.15 to <0.25	16	0.15	0.0	45.00	1.0	4	26.69
3	0.25 to <0.50	60	0.46	0.0	45.00	1.0	33	54.81
4	0.50 to <0.75	40	0.69	0.0	45.00	1.0	27	66.87
5	0.75 to <2.50	50	2.02	0.0	45.00	1.0	54	107.77
6	2.50 to <10.00	9	8.63	0.0	45.00	1.0	12	125.75
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	1,760	0.25	0.0	45.00	1.0	545	30.96

(Millions of yen, %, the number of data in thousands, years)

CCR4: IRB - CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale		As of March 31, 2025						
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Item No.	PD scale	EAD post-CRM	Average PD (%)	Number of counterparties	Average LGD (%)	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density (%)
SL								
1	0.00 to <0.15	98,825	0.09	0.3	30.20	1.6	16,886	17.08
2	0.15 to <0.25	98,299	0.16	0.2	34.23	1.1	19,710	20.05
3	0.25 to <0.50	94,506	0.34	0.3	32.74	1.3	28,781	30.45
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	63,365	0.90	0.2	31.91	1.8	34,055	53.74
6	2.50 to <10.00	6,728	3.83	0.0	35.00	1.0	6,254	92.95
7	10.00 to <100.00	3,685	12.59	0.0	35.00	1.0	5,522	149.81
8	100.00 (Default)	340	100.00	0.0	49.70	1.0	171	50.50
9	Subtotal	365,752	0.60	1.3	32.39	1.4	111,381	30.45
Equity exposures								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures								
1	0.00 to <0.15	—	—	—	—		—	—
2	0.15 to <0.25	—	—	—	—		—	—
3	0.25 to <0.50	—	—	—	—		—	—
4	0.50 to <0.75	—	—	—	—		—	—
5	0.75 to <2.50	—	—	—	—		—	—
6	2.50 to <10.00	—	—	—	—		—	—
7	10.00 to <100.00	—	—	—	—		—	—
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—		—	—
9	Subtotal	—	—	—	—		—	—
Total (sum of portfolios)		7,590,822	1.56	106.8	41.10	1.0	1,911,104	25.17

6. Asset encumbrance (ENC1)

(Millions of yen)

ENC1: Assets encumbrance		As of March 31, 2026			
		a	b	c	d
Item No.		Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total	Of which: Securitization exposures
1	Cash and due from banks	38,417	73,658,513	73,696,930	—
2	Trading assets	4,095,207	12,606,705	16,701,913	—
3	Securities	17,218,233	22,755,887	39,974,120	1,261,614
4	Loans and bills discounted	10,397,340	107,231,874	117,629,215	8,013,320
5	Other assets	2,681,609	15,559,113	18,240,722	1,305
6	Other	—	62,268,244	62,268,244	2,288,144
	Total	34,430,808	294,080,337	328,511,145	11,564,384

(Millions of yen)

ENC1: Assets encumbrance		As of March 31, 2025			
		a	b	c	d
Item No.		Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total	Of which: Securitization exposures
1	Cash and due from banks	20,742	75,569,840	75,590,583	—
2	Trading assets	3,089,873	8,886,502	11,976,375	—
3	Securities	21,653,252	19,107,715	40,760,968	1,170,199
4	Loans and bills discounted	11,281,302	99,854,936	111,136,239	3,358,431
5	Other assets	2,163,018	11,559,941	13,722,960	1,894,254
6	Other	—	53,094,889	53,094,889	—
	Total	38,208,190	268,073,825	306,282,015	6,422,885

7. Composition of Collateral for CCR Exposure (CCR5)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure	As of March 31, 2026					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1	Cash (domestic currency)	—	800,563	—	539,379	5,836,623	7,160,542
2	Cash (other currencies)	—	604,563	—	493,346	12,221,250	18,689,468
3	Domestic sovereign debt	—	191,951	—	135,593	4,088,060	5,014,203
4	Other sovereign debt	—	168,845	—	56,996	17,315,285	9,254,705
5	Government agency debt	—	88	—	—	596,903	19,458
6	Corporate bonds	—	1,354	—	—	2,477,572	3,142,654
7	Equity securities	—	—	—	—	2,967,520	1,133,202
8	Other collateral	—	—	—	—	62,301	—
9	Total	—	1,767,366	—	1,225,316	45,565,519	44,414,235

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure	As of March 31, 2025					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in securities financing transactions (SFTs)	
		Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
		Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
1	Cash (domestic currency)	—	504,331	—	276,475	8,832,489	9,082,788
2	Cash (other currencies)	—	397,084	—	538,353	6,386,813	13,197,462
3	Domestic sovereign debt	—	54,544	—	104,403	6,525,852	8,143,815
4	Other sovereign debt	—	112,633	—	48,832	14,462,447	5,586,372
5	Government agency debt	—	7,042	—	—	505,557	—
6	Corporate bonds	—	1,936	—	—	492,526	965,528
7	Equity securities	—	—	—	—	2,508,561	1,358,204
8	Other collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total	—	1,077,573	—	968,063	39,714,247	38,334,171

8. Credit Derivative Transaction Exposures (CCR6)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CCR6: Credit derivative transaction exposures	As of March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2025	
		a	b	a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals					
1	Single-name credit default swaps	437,666	666,777	388,009	626,804
2	Index credit default swaps	1,896,292	905,547	1,310,646	841,592
3	Total return swaps	—	—	—	—
4	Credit options	63,960	86,346	74,765	—
5	Other credit derivatives	—	—	—	—
6	Total notionals	2,397,918	1,658,671	1,773,420	1,468,397
Fair values					
7	Positive fair value (asset)	3,864	21,118	1,750	19,349
8	Negative fair value (liability)	31,849	3,179	29,819	3,732

9. RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under the Expected exposure method (IMM) (CCR7)

Not applicable.

10. Exposures to Central Counterparties (CCR8)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties (CCP)	As of March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2025	
		a	b	a	b
		EAD to CCP (post-CRM)	RWA	EAD to CCP (post-CRM)	RWA
1	Exposures to qualifying central counterparties (QCCPs) (total)		87,704		85,901
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	2,461,326	49,226	2,250,727	45,014
3	(i) OTC derivatives	2,049,815	40,996	1,806,600	36,132
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	177,671	3,553	224,417	4,488
5	(iii) SFTs	233,839	4,676	219,709	4,394
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	—		—	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	408,582	8,171	251,860	5,037
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	258,390	30,305	288,172	35,849
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—	—	—
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		—		—
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	—	—	—	—
13	(i) OTC derivatives	—	—	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—	—	—
15	(iii) SFTs	—	—	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—		—	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—	—	—
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	—	—	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—	—	—

Securitisation Transactions

1. Overview of Risk Characteristics

Securitisation exposures have, in addition to credit risk and market risk, the following intrinsic risks, which are properly managed based on the nature of each risk.

(1) **Dilution Risk**

Means the risk of a decrease in purchased receivables due to cancellation or termination of the original contract for the purchased receivables, or netting of debts between the original obligor and the original obligee.

(2) **Servicer Risk**

A. **Commingling Risk**

Means the risk of uncollectible funds, which should be collected from the underlying assets, due to the bankruptcy of the servicer before the delivery of the funds collected from the obligor of the receivables.

B. **Performance Risk**

Means the risk of difficulty in maintenance and collection due to the servicer's failure to properly and accurately perform its clerical duties and procedures.

(3) **Liquidity Risk**

Means the risk that cash flows related to the underlying assets may be insufficient for paying the principal and interest of the securitisation exposure due to a timing mismatch between the securitisation conduit's receipt of the cash flows related to the underlying assets and payment of the securitisation exposure of the principal and interest, etc.

(4) **Fraud Risk**

Means the risk of a decrease in or complete loss of the receivables subject to collection due to a fraud, prejudicial or other malicious act by a customer or a third-party obligor.

2. Overview of Risk Management Policy and Procedures

Definition of securitisation exposure has been clarified in order to properly identify, measure, evaluate and report risks, and a risk management department, independent of business units, has been established to centrally manage risks from recognizing securitisation exposures to measuring, evaluating and reporting risks.

Securitisation transactions are subject to the following policies.

- Undertake those which allow separate assessment of underlying short-term assets by making credit decisions on individual underlying assets.
- Undertake those which cover short-term receivables, etc., by creating a framework mainly to estimate the default rate of the underlying assets based on the historical loan-loss ratio and ensure that they have sufficient subordination.
- Undertake others such as those requiring special management by implementing additional management, such as an analysis of the market environment. Particularly, with respect to securitisation transactions backed by retail loans whose creditworthiness is relatively inferior, such as subprime loans in the U.S., the Group deals only with transactions that are sufficiently structured by taking into account not only the above policies, but others such as the underlying asset selection criteria of the originator and the average life.

The Group shall basically not conduct resecuritisation transactions.

Its policy is to conduct securitisation transactions by verifying effectiveness in mitigating credit risk through the use of the asset transfer type or synthetic type securitisation transactions covering domestic and foreign exposures and using them as underlying exposures if securitisation transactions are used as an approach for credit risk mitigation.

The Group takes one of the following positions for securitisation transactions.

- Originator (a direct or indirect originator of underlying assets or a sponsor of an ABCP conduit or a similar program that acquires exposures from third-party entities)
- Investor
- Others (for example, provider of swap for preventing a mismatch between the dividend on trust beneficiary rights and cash flows generated by underlying assets on which the rights are issued)

3. Name of Securitisation Conduit and Whether or Not It Possesses Securitisation Exposure Related to Securitisation Transactions, as well as Names of Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies of us Which Hold Securitisation Exposures Related to Securitisation Transactions Conducted by us and we Engage in the Management of the Company or Provides Advice

In order to undertake securitisation transactions related to third-party assets, the Group mainly uses a special purpose company (SPC) as a securitisation conduit.

- Manhattan Asset Funding Company LLC
- Chelsea Capital Corporation
- Forest Corporation
- Spur Funding Corporation
- Taeguk Funding Designated Activity Company
- Feathertop Funding Limited

Excluding consolidated subsidiaries, subsidiaries or affiliated companies holding securitisation exposures related to the security transactions conducted by the Holding Company Group are as follows:

- PayPay Bank Corporation
- Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited

4. Name of Securitisation Conduit that Provides Non-Contractual Credit Enhancement, etc. and Impacts on Capital by Such Non-Contractual Credit Enhancement, etc. for Each Securitisation Conduit

Not applicable.

5. Accounting Policy on Securitisation Transactions

The recognition of the generation and extinguishment of financial assets and financial liabilities associated with securitisation transactions and the valuation and accounting treatment thereof are mainly governed by the "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10).

6. Names of Qualifying External Ratings Agencies

In order to calculate the amount of credit risk weighted asset for securitisation exposure with the external ratings-based approach or the standardised approach, or to calculate the amount of market risk associated with specific risk, the risk weights are determined by mapping the ratings of qualifying rating agencies to the risk weights stipulated in the Notification. The qualifying rating agencies are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), S&P Global Ratings (S&P), and Fitch Ratings Ltd. (Fitch).

When more than one rating is available for an exposure, the second smallest risk weight is used, in accordance with the Notification.

7. Securitisation Exposures in the Banking Book (SEC1)

(Millions of yen)

SEC1: Securitisation exposures in the banking book		As of March 31, 2026								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Item No.	Type of underlying asset	Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Bank acts as investor		
		Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
1	Retail (total) - of which	456,883	–	456,883	1,437,036	–	1,437,036	2,245,568	–	2,245,568
2	Residential mortgage	423,424	–	423,424	17,092	–	17,092	427,509	–	427,509
3	Credit card	–	–	–	40,000	–	40,000	350,092	–	350,092
4	Other retail exposures	33,459	–	33,459	1,379,943	–	1,379,943	1,467,966	–	1,467,966
5	Re-securitisation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Wholesale (total) - of which	613,838	1,292,283	1,906,121	1,284,738	–	1,284,738	3,466,492	5,956,931	9,423,424
7	Loans to corporates	613,785	1,292,283	1,906,068	28,982	–	28,982	2,528,769	5,956,931	8,485,700
8	Commercial mortgage	–	–	–	–	–	–	489,748	–	489,748
9	Lease and receivables	–	–	–	1,110,177	–	1,110,177	325,214	–	325,214
10	Other wholesale	53	–	53	145,578	–	145,578	122,760	–	122,760
11	Re-securitisation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Millions of yen)

SEC1: Securitisation exposures in the banking book		As of March 31, 2025								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Bank acts as investor		
Item No.	Type of underlying asset	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
1	Retail (total) - of which	381,139	—	381,139	1,299,749	—	1,299,749	2,382,574	—	2,382,574
2	Residential mortgage	381,139	—	381,139	22,740	—	22,740	489,797	—	489,797
3	Credit card	—	—	—	20,000	—	20,000	344,148	—	344,148
4	Other retail exposures	—	—	—	1,257,008	—	1,257,008	1,548,628	—	1,548,628
5	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Wholesale (total) - of which	420,283	3	420,286	1,101,503	—	1,101,503	2,482,105	—	2,482,105
7	Loans to corporates	420,151	3	420,154	—	—	—	1,934,734	—	1,934,734
8	Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,548	—	44,548
9	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	978,125	—	978,125	390,344	—	390,344
10	Other wholesale	132	—	132	123,377	—	123,377	112,478	—	112,478
11	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

8. Securitisation Exposures in the Trading Book (SEC2)

(Millions of yen)

SEC2: Securitisation exposures in the trading book		As of March 31, 2026								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Bank acts as investor		
Item No.	Type of underlying asset	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
1	Retail (total) - of which	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,440	—	49,440
2	Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,173	—	15,173
3	Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,674	—	5,674
4	Other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,592	—	28,592
5	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Wholesale (total) - of which	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,640	—	58,640
7	Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,443	—	58,443
8	Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	—	196
11	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

SEC2: Securitisation exposures in the trading book		As of March 31, 2025								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Bank acts as investor		
Item No.	Type of underlying asset	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
1	Retail (total) - of which	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,533	—	62,533
2	Residential mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,073	—	26,073
3	Credit card	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,511	—	7,511
4	Other retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,949	—	28,949
5	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Wholesale (total) - of which	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,370	—	34,370
7	Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,370	—	34,370
8	Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

9. Securitisation Exposures in the Banking Book and Associated Regulatory Capital Requirements (Bank Acting as Originator or as Sponsor) (SEC3)

(Millions of yen)

SEC3: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital regulatory requirements (bank acting as originator or sponsor) (1/2)		As of March 31, 2026							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
Item No.		Total	Traditional securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	4,269,770	2,977,489	2,977,489	1,426,170	1,551,318	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	340,110	340,110	340,110	108,530	231,580	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	421,824	421,824	421,824	359,218	62,605	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	52,452	52,452	52,452	—	52,452	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	621	619	619	—	619	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	SEC-IRBA	4,869,062	3,576,779	3,576,779	1,678,255	1,898,524	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	183,395	183,395	183,395	183,395	—	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	32,322	32,322	32,322	32,269	53	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)									
10	SEC-IRBA	1,021,576	829,275	829,275	398,413	430,862	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	41,147	41,147	41,147	41,147	—	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	24,693	24,693	24,693	24,028	665	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)									
14	SEC-IRBA	81,726	66,342	66,342	31,873	34,469	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	3,291	3,291	3,291	3,291	—	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	1,975	1,975	1,975	1,922	53	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	SEC3: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements (bank acting as originator or sponsor) (2/2)	As of March 31, 2026						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	1,292,281	1,292,281	—	1,292,281	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	SEC-IRBA	1,292,283	1,292,283	—	1,292,283	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)								
10	SEC-IRBA	192,300	192,300	—	192,300	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital requirement values (by regulatory approach)								
14	SEC-IRBA	15,384	15,384	—	15,384	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	SEC3: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital regulatory requirements (bank acting as originator or sponsor) (1/2)	As of March 31, 2025							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total	Traditional securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	2,566,067	2,566,067	2,566,067	1,315,276	1,250,790	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	247,434	247,434	247,434	101,933	145,501	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	325,021	325,021	325,021	263,678	61,342	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	63,498	63,498	63,498	—	63,498	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	656	653	653	—	653	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	SEC-IRBA	2,934,496	2,934,493	2,934,493	1,502,557	1,431,936	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	232,770	232,770	232,770	143,052	89,718	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	35,411	35,411	35,411	35,278	132	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)									
10	SEC-IRBA	736,468	736,428	736,428	392,478	343,950	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	56,683	56,683	56,683	31,179	25,503	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	24,893	24,893	24,893	23,235	1,658	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)									
14	SEC-IRBA	58,917	58,914	58,914	31,398	27,516	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	4,534	4,534	4,534	2,494	2,040	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	1,991	1,991	1,991	1,858	132	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	SEC3: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements (bank acting as originator or sponsor) (2/2)	As of March 31, 2025						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	SEC-IRBA	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)								
10	SEC-IRBA	39	39	—	39	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital requirement values (by regulatory approach)								
14	SEC-IRBA	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

10. Securitisation Exposures in the Banking Book Associated Capital Requirements (Bank Acting as Investor) (SEC4)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements (bank acting as investor) (1/2)	As of March 31, 2026							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total	Traditional securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	10,795,862	5,186,593	5,186,593	2,031,943	3,154,650	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	526,904	242,668	242,668	44,432	198,235	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	242,508	179,081	179,081	83,892	95,189	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	103,712	103,712	103,712	85,300	18,412	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	4	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	SEC-IRBA	7,305,237	4,670,480	4,670,480	1,730,870	2,939,610	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	853,992	853,992	853,992	514,697	339,295	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	3,509,758	187,583	187,583	—	187,583	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	4	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)									
10	SEC-IRBA	1,233,672	849,513	849,513	345,637	503,875	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	189,457	189,457	189,457	90,232	99,225	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	617,724	39,794	39,794	—	39,794	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	55	55	55	—	55	—	—	—
Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)									
14	SEC-IRBA	98,693	67,961	67,961	27,651	40,310	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	15,156	15,156	15,156	7,218	7,938	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	49,417	3,183	3,183	—	3,183	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	4	4	4	—	4	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements (bank acting as investor) (2/2)	As of March 31, 2026						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	5,609,268	5,609,268	—	5,609,268	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	284,235	284,235	—	284,235	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	63,426	63,426	—	63,426	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	SEC-IRBA	2,634,756	2,634,756	—	2,634,756	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	3,322,175	3,322,175	—	3,322,175	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)								
10	SEC-IRBA	384,158	384,158	—	384,158	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	577,930	577,930	—	577,930	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)								
14	SEC-IRBA	30,732	30,732	—	30,732	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	46,234	46,234	—	46,234	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements (bank acting as investor) (1/2)	As of March 31, 2025							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
		Total	Traditional securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)									
1	≤20% RW	4,534,296	4,534,296	4,534,296	2,245,658	2,288,638	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	270,674	270,674	270,674	130,863	139,810	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	8,572	8,572	8,572	6,051	2,520	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	50,317	50,317	50,317	—	50,317	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	818	818	818	—	818	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)									
6	SEC-IRBA	4,076,896	4,076,896	4,076,896	1,859,671	2,217,224	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	784,444	784,444	784,444	522,902	261,541	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	2,520	2,520	2,520	—	2,520	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	818	818	818	—	818	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)									
10	SEC-IRBA	638,077	638,077	638,077	274,781	363,295	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	192,393	192,393	192,393	89,501	102,891	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	2,239	2,239	2,239	—	2,239	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	10,228	10,228	10,228	—	10,228	—	—	—
Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)									
14	SEC-IRBA	51,046	51,046	51,046	21,982	29,063	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	15,391	15,391	15,391	7,160	8,231	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	179	179	179	—	179	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	818	818	818	—	818	—	—	—

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements (bank acting as investor) (2/2)	As of March 31, 2025						
		i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Synthetic securitisation (subtotal)	Securitisation	Retail underlying	Wholesale	Re-securitisation	Senior	Non-senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)								
1	≤20% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	>20% to 50% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	>50% to 100% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	>100% to <1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposure values (by regulatory approach)								
6	SEC-IRBA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Credit RWA amounts (by regulatory approach)								
10	SEC-IRBA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital charge after cap (by regulatory approach)								
14	SEC-IRBA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	SEC-ERBA or IAA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	SEC-SA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	1250% RW	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CVA Risk

1. Overview of CVA Risk Characteristics and Risk Management System

(1) Overview of risk characteristics

CVA risk is defined as "the risk of losses arising from changing CVA values" and involves credit risk in response to changes in counterparty credit spreads and risk of market-price fluctuation associated with fluctuation of market indices.

(2) Overview of the risk management framework

We use credit default swaps (CDS) and other hedging transactions to control CVA risk. In addition, we set certain thresholds for CVA gains/losses and risk. Moreover, the policy on engaging in hedging transactions and the statuses of gains/losses and risk are regularly reported to management.

2. CVA Risk Equivalent Amount Calculation Methodology and Overview of the Transactions Subject to Each Approach

We calculate CVA risk equivalent amount using the reduced BA-CVA and full BA-CVA approaches. The following consolidated subsidiaries use the full BA-CVA approach and other consolidated subsidiaries use the reduced BA-CVA approach.

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (Note), SMBC Capital Markets, Inc., and SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited

Note: The reduced BA-CVA approach is used for certain transactions.

3. The reduced basic approach for CVA (CVA1)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CVA1: The reduced basic approach for CVA	As of March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2025	
		a	b	c	d
		Components	BA-CVA RWA (CVA risk divided 8%)	Components	BA-CVA RWA (CVA risk divided 8%)
1	Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk	197,802		151,542	
2	Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk	51,232		35,310	
3	Total		75,518		56,300

4. The full basic approach for CVA (CVA2)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	CVA2: The full basic approach for CVA	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
		a	b
		CVA risk equivalent	CVA risk equivalent
1	K Reduced	204,078	161,157
2	K Hedged	160,510	126,553
3	Total	171,402	135,204

Equity Exposures

1. Overview of Risk Management Policy and Procedures

Securities held in the banking book are properly managed under a risk management framework in accordance with their holding purpose and risk characteristics.

For securities held as "available-for-sale securities," the upper limits are also set in terms of price fluctuation risk and default risk.

In addition, regarding stocks of subsidiaries, assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are categorized into corresponding risk categories and risk-managed on a consolidated basis, in light of the upper limits set for each risk.

As for stocks of affiliates, risks related to gains and losses from investments are managed with the upper limits.

The limits are established within the maximum amount of overall risk capital, taking into account the financial and business situations of SMBC Group.

2. Valuation of Securities and Other Significant Accounting Policies

Stocks of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates not accounted for by the equity method are carried at amortized cost using the moving-average method. Available-for-sale securities are carried at their market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method), and those with no available market prices are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities and net of income taxes are reported as a component of "net assets."

Market Risk

1. Classification of various instruments into regulatory capital accounts

In accordance with the Capital adequacy ratio notification, instruments that are held with the intention of short-term resale and/or with the expectation of profiting from short-term price movements in markets and other indices, and instruments that are stipulated to be classified as trading book (however, certain instruments are classified as banking book after notifying the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency) are classified as trading book.

2. Market Risk under standardised approach (MR1)

(Millions of yen)

MR1: Market risk under standardised approach			
		As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
Item No.		Capital requirement in standardized approach	Capital requirement in standardized approach
1	General interest rate risk	99,234	56,305
2	Equity risk	35,505	33,996
3	Commodity risk	1,047	1,076
4	Foreign exchange risk	58,524	20,049
5	Credit spread risk – non-securitizations	67,378	45,486
6	Credit spread risk – securitizations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	5,393	2,496
7	Credit spread risk – securitization (correlation trading portfolio)	–	–
8	Default risk – non-securitizations	37,744	29,888
9	Default risk – securitizations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	33,447	29,898
10	Default risk – securitizations (correlation trading portfolio)	–	–
11	Residual risk add-on	16,443	19,116
	Other	–	–
12	Total	354,720	238,313

3. Breakdown of Market Risk under IMA (MR2)

Not applicable

4. Market Risk under simplified approach (MR3)

(Millions of yen)

MR3: Market Risk under simplified Approach		As of March 31, 2026				As of March 31, 2025			
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
Item No.		Other than options	Options			Other than options	Options		
			Simplified approach	Delta-plus method	Scenario approach		Simplified approach	Delta-plus method	Scenario approach
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	3,900	–	–	–	3,405	–	–	–
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	1,681	–	–	–	144	–	–	–
3	Commodity risk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Foreign exchange risk	6,364	–	–	–	4,078	756	–	–
5	Specific risk related to securitization exposures	–				–			
6	Total	11,946	–	–	–	7,628	756	–	–

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

1. Overview of Risk Management Policy and Procedures

Interest rate risk in the banking book is the risk to the present value of a bank's assets and liabilities and/or the future earnings (interest income) from the rate-sensitive instruments when interest rates change. SMBC Group recognizes interest rate risk as a significant risk and manages it in an integrated manner, together with other market risks (equity position risk, etc.) (For details, please refer to pages 19 to 20).
Interest rate risk management is conducted using basis point value (BPV) as a measure of the risk, which denotes the change of present value given a basis point rise in the interest rate. Appropriate limits on BPV is set for each significant subsidiary including SMBC according to its capital and business plan, and BPV is monitored daily for risk management. BPV is managed not only by changing the balance and term structures of assets and liabilities, but also by using hedging instruments such as interest rate swaps and futures.

2. Calculation Method of Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book is measured based on the future cash flows of the bank's assets and liabilities. Especially, the method of recognizing the maturity of demand deposits (current accounts and ordinary deposit accounts that can be withdrawn at any time) and the method of estimating the time of cancellation prior to maturity of time deposits and mortgage loans affect the risk significantly. Key assumptions for measuring interest rate risk of such instruments are as follows.

Method of recognizing the maturity of demand deposits

Certain demand deposits for which there is no clearly defined interest rate adjustment interval and which are expected to be left with the bank for an extended period are classified as core deposits with a maximum maturity of 10 years, depending on their characteristics. For the bank's demand deposits as a whole, the maturity is regarded to be 1.3 years on average for interest rate risk measurement.

Method of estimating the time of cancellation prior to maturity of time deposits and mortgage loans

Cash flows of mortgage loans tend to be different from the initial scheduled ones, as customers may exercise their prepayment options to redeem early in a bonus month or as time passes. Similarly, time deposits may be canceled prior to maturity. For such instruments, interest rate risk is managed by using statistical models to estimate cash flows for each instrument, considering the seasonality, elapsed years, interest rate levels at the effective time, etc. These models are validated and reviewed regularly.

3. Interest Rate Risk

Table IRRBB1 shows changes in economic value of equity (ΔEVE) and net interest income (ΔNII) in the banking book, simulated based on a set of prescribed interest rate shock scenarios.
As stipulated under the Pillar 2 of Basel Framework (Supervisory Review Process), in order to identify banks that may have taken excess interest rate risk, the Japan FSA applies a "materiality test" comparing the bank's ΔEVE with 15% of its Tier 1 capital, under a set of prescribed interest rate shock scenarios. The measurement result of SMBC Group's ΔEVE shows that the economic value of equity declines when interest rates rise and the maximum change amount is under the prescribed parallel shock up scenario. SMBC Groups' ΔEVE is 4.6% of our Tier 1 capital, not larger than 15%.
As for ΔNII, net interest income declines under the prescribed parallel shock down scenario and increases under the parallel shock up scenario. Due to the assumption of zero floor on the interest rate of customer's deposits in JPY, which limits reduction of the funding cost when interest rates move down, the change amount is larger under the parallel shock down scenario.
The measurement scope, the definition of each figure and the calculation assumption are as follows.

Scope

The consolidated subsidiary banks of SMBC
- ΔEVE is calculated by simple aggregation of the decrease in economic value for all currencies.
- ΔNII is calculated by simple aggregation of the change amount of interest income for each currency which covers 5% or more of the total amount of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities.

Definition of Each Figure and Calculation Assumption

- ΔEVE
  Decrease in economic value (EVE, Economic Value on Equity) against interest rate shock (excluding the credit spread).
- ΔNII
  Decrease in 1 year interest income (NII, Net Interest Income) under each the interest rate shock. It is calculated under the constant balance sheet, which means that the balance sheet does not change through a year. In each simulation, we do not allow negative interest rate for domestic yen deposits and loans in any scenario.

(Millions of yen)

IRRBB1: Interest rate risk

Item No.		a	b	c	d
		⊿EVE		⊿NII	
		As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
1	Parallel up	680,595	378,348	(295,774)	(251,515)
2	Parallel down	9,059	107,358	370,879	378,580
3	Steepener	188,008	19,198		
4	Flattener	165,783	281,367		
5	Short rate up	406,165	342,405		
6	Short rate down	13,833	11,485		
7	Maximum	680,595	378,348	370,879	378,580
		e		f	
		As of March 31, 2026		As of March 31, 2025	
8	Tier 1 capital	14,655,855		13,258,816	

Note: Interest rate shocks of deposits with central banks is considered to be the same with the standardized interest rate shocks when calculating ⊿NII.

■ Operational Risk

1. Overview of Risk Management Policy and Procedures

For the overview of risk management policy and procedures, please refer to pages 22 to 23.

2. BI Calculation Method

The business indicator (BI) is calculated as the sum of the interest, leases and dividend component (ILDC), the services component (SC), and the financial component (FC).

3. ILM Calculation Method

The Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM) is calculated by 15 times average annual operational risk losses using all net losses in excess of 2 million yen over the previous 10 years, excluding certain losses which are no longer relevant to our risk profile. However, certain consolidated subsidiaries that do not meet the criteria set forth in the Financial Services Agency Notification use conservative estimates for ILM.

4. Business Units Excluded from Calculation of the BI for the Operational Risk Equivalent Amount

Not applicable

5. Losses Excluded from Calculation of the ILM for the Operational Risk Equivalent Amount

Losses that meet the criteria set forth in the Financial Services Agency Notification are excluded from the calculation of ILM.

6. Historical losses (OR1)

As of March 31, 2026 (Millions of yen, the number of items)

OR1: Historical losses

Item No.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	T-8	T-9	Ten-year average
Using ¥2,000,000 threshold												
1	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	20,610	14,982	22,594	32,411	23,125	26,627	28,946	25,909	35,541	43,720	27,446
2	Total number of operational risk losses	2,759	3,699	5,193	5,821	6,150	6,602	7,050	6,929	9,803	12,233	6,623
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	9,941	13,093	18,209	21,072	22,350	23,315	24,911	24,630	34,417	42,416	23,435
4	Total number of exclusions	2,524	3,438	4,921	5,651	6,083	6,484	6,828	6,870	9,738	12,166	6,470
5	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	10,668	1,888	4,385	11,339	775	3,311	4,034	1,279	1,124	1,304	4,011
Using ¥10,000,000 threshold												
6	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	10,422	1,270	3,829	11,132	1,175	3,287	3,891	1,861	1,658	1,728	4,025
7	Total number of operational risk losses	83	43	78	67	66	51	80	79	83	71	70
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	542	300	510	414	604	353	653	734	742	669	552
9	Total number of exclusions	44	26	41	35	48	30	54	61	63	56	45
10	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	9,880	970	3,319	10,717	571	2,933	3,237	1,126	916	1,059	3,473
Details of operational risk capital calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/no)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	If "no" in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards (yes/no)?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Conservative estimates are used for ILM as regards certain consolidated subsidiaries which do not meet the criteria set forth in the Financial Services Agency Notification.

As of March 31, 2025 (Millions of yen, the number of items)

OR1: Historical losses

Item No.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	T-8	T-9	Ten-year average
Using ¥2,000,000 threshold												
1	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	23,133	22,600	32,420	23,125	26,627	28,946	25,909	37,669	43,720	41,036	30,519
2	Total number of operational risk losses	3,712	5,194	5,822	6,150	6,602	7,050	6,929	9,804	12,233	11,985	7,548
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	13,093	18,209	21,072	22,350	23,315	24,911	24,630	34,417	42,416	39,705	26,412
4	Total number of exclusions	3,438	4,921	5,651	6,083	6,484	6,828	6,870	9,738	12,166	11,831	7,401
5	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	10,040	4,391	11,348	775	3,311	4,034	1,279	3,252	1,304	1,330	4,106
Using ¥10,000,000 threshold												
6	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	9,400	3,829	11,132	1,175	3,287	3,891	1,861	3,785	1,728	1,352	4,144
7	Total number of operational risk losses	52	78	67	66	51	80	79	84	71	72	70
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	300	510	414	604	353	653	734	742	669	528	551
9	Total number of exclusions	26	41	35	48	30	54	61	63	56	43	45
10	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	9,100	3,319	10,717	571	2,933	3,237	1,126	3,043	1,059	824	3,593
Details of operational risk capital calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/no)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	If "no" in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards (yes/no)?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Conservative estimates are used for ILM as regards certain consolidated subsidiaries which do not meet the criteria set forth in the Financial Services Agency Notification.

7. Business Indicator component and its subcomponents (OR2)

As of March 31, 2026

(Millions of yen, the number)

OR2: Business Indicator component and its subcomponents

Item No.		a	b	c
		T	T-1	T-2
1	ILDC: Interest, lease and dividend component	2,324,552		
2	Interest and lease income	6,242,571	6,014,228	5,585,073
3	Interest and lease expense	4,508,965	4,611,847	4,372,492
4	Interest earning assets	208,048,880	190,321,073	179,500,262
5	Dividend income	985,405	935,429	704,255
6	SC: Services component	2,171,647		
7	Fee and commission income	2,121,832	1,884,585	1,724,762
8	Fee and commission expense	289,531	315,932	234,496
9	Other operating income	81,752	81,046	(82,280)
10	Other operating expense	246,994	365,550	171,218
11	FC: Financial component	685,898		
12	Net P&L on the trading book	553,421	412,169	572,580
13	Net P&L on the banking book	234,872	254,584	30,067
14	BI: Business indicator	5,182,098		
15	BIC: Business indicator component	839,777		
16	BI gross of excluded divested activities	5,182,098		
17	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	—		

As of March 31, 2025

(Millions of yen, the number)

OR2: Business Indicator component and its subcomponents

Item No.		a	b	c
		T	T-1	T-2
1	ILDC: Interest, lease and dividend component	2,010,117		
2	Interest and lease income	6,014,230	5,585,040	3,422,981
3	Interest and lease expense	4,611,847	4,372,359	2,084,308
4	Interest earning assets	190,314,599	179,493,800	163,158,295
5	Dividend income	935,429	704,133	437,052
6	SC: Services component	1,831,530		
7	Fee and commission income	1,884,668	1,724,532	1,450,362
8	Fee and commission expense	315,758	234,305	223,192
9	Other operating income	80,395	(235,761)	(237,280)
10	Other operating expense	365,550	27,498	41,978
11	FC: Financial component	587,794		
12	Net P&L on the trading book	412,170	572,409	447,600
13	Net P&L on the banking book	254,741	30,092	(46,368)
14	BI: Business indicator	4,429,442		
15	BIC: Business indicator component	704,299		
16	BI gross of excluded divested activities	4,429,442		
17	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	—		

8. Minimum required operational risk capital (OR3)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	OR3: Minimum required operational risk capital	As of march 31, 2026	As of march 31, 2025
1	BIC: Business indicator component	815,768	679,223
2	ILM: Internal loss multiplier	0.72	0.72
3	Minimum required operational risk capital	590,720	493,311
4	Operational risk RWA	7,384,012	6,166,393

■ CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

	a		b	c
Items	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements		Reference to Template CC1	Reference to appended table
	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025		
(Assets)				
Cash and due from banks	73,696,930	75,590,583		
Call loans and bills bought	7,882,022	5,197,978		
Receivables under resale agreements	20,099,101	16,205,759		
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	6,247,642	5,799,821		
Monetary claims bought	6,079,754	5,618,985		
Trading assets	16,701,913	11,976,375		7-a
Money held in trust	36,902	32,272		
Securities	39,974,120	40,760,968		3-b,7-b
Loans and bills discounted	117,629,215	111,136,239		7-c
Foreign exchanges	2,030,821	2,712,573		
Lease receivables and investment assets	231,429	231,199		
Other assets	18,240,722	13,722,960		7-d
Tangible fixed assets	1,074,673	1,006,556		
Intangible fixed assets	1,151,037	1,017,322		3-a
Net defined benefit asset	1,299,540	987,288		4
Deferred tax assets	109,614	71,261		5-a
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	17,033,172	15,139,799		
Reserve for possible loan losses	(1,007,469)	(925,931)		
Total assets	328,511,145	306,282,015		
(Liabilities)				
Deposits	185,674,241	171,498,651		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	15,667,132	17,175,391		
Call money and bills sold	3,656,736	4,378,276		
Payables under repurchase agreements	23,764,473	25,797,136		
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,136,833	2,183,655		
Commercial paper	3,380,389	2,686,483		
Trading liabilities	13,089,960	9,726,615		7-e
Borrowed money	9,370,996	11,355,209		9-a
Foreign exchanges	1,436,381	1,771,839		
Short-term bonds	773,500	728,200		
Bonds	15,369,164	13,352,392		9-b
Due to trust account	956,169	1,041,660		
Other liabilities	20,103,338	13,700,199		7-f
Reserve for employee bonuses	146,303	130,464		
Reserve for executive bonuses	5,973	5,433		
Net defined benefit liability	34,317	33,890		
Reserve for executive retirement benefits	907	1,007		
Reserve for point service program	63,254	32,656		
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	35,806	5,573		
Reserve for losses on interest repayment	226,742	242,127		
Reserves under the special laws	6,737	5,365		
Deferred tax liabilities	619,716	422,050		5-b
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	25,750	26,424		5-c
Acceptances and guarantees	17,033,172	15,139,799		
Total liabilities	312,578,001	291,440,506		
(Net assets)				
Capital stock	2,346,888	2,345,960		1-a
Capital surplus	582,909	611,423		1-b
Retained earnings	8,871,065	8,290,170		1-c
Treasury stock	(48,851)	(38,512)		1-d
Total stockholders' equity	11,752,012	11,209,042		
Net unrealized gains or losses on other securities	2,185,092	1,930,834		
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(300,715)	(168,604)		6
Land revaluation excess	29,133	32,849		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,706,949	1,411,827		
Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans	412,985	287,487		
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	4,033,445	3,494,393	(a)	
Stock acquisition rights	594	767		2,8-a
Non-controlling interests	147,092	137,306		8-b
Total net assets	15,933,144	14,841,509		
Total liabilities and net assets	328,511,145	306,282,015		

Note: The regulatory scope of consolidation is the same as the accounting scope of consolidation.

(Appended Table)

1. Stockholders' equity

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Capital stock	2,346,888	2,345,960		1-a
Capital surplus	582,909	611,423		1-b
Retained earnings	8,871,065	8,290,170		1-c
Treasury stock	(48,851)	(38,512)		1-d
Total stockholders' equity	11,752,012	11,209,042		

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related capital surplus and retained earnings	11,752,012	11,209,042	Stockholders' equity attributable to common shares (before adjusting national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed))	
of which: capital and capital surplus	2,929,797	2,957,383		1a
of which: retained earnings	8,871,065	8,290,170		2
of which: treasury stock (–)	48,851	38,512		1c
of which: other than the above	–	–		
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	–	–	Stockholders' equity attributable to preferred shares with a loss absorbency clause upon entering into effectively bankruptcy	31a

2. Stock acquisition rights

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Stock acquisition rights	594	767		2
of which: Stock acquisition rights issued by bank holding company	594	767		

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to common shares	594	767		1b
Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–		31b
Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Tier 2 instruments	–	–		46

3. Intangible fixed assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Intangible fixed assets	1,151,037	1,017,322		3-a
Securities	39,974,120	40,760,968		3-b
of which: goodwill attributable to equity-method investees	42,538	53,521		

Income taxes related to above	280,939	238,607	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Goodwill (including those equivalent)	284,926	283,591		8
Other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights	627,709	548,645	Software and other	9
Mortgage servicing rights	–	–		
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	–	–		20
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	–	–		24
Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	–	–		74

4. Net defined benefit asset

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Net defined benefit asset	1,299,540	987,288		4

Income taxes related to above	409,300	302,254	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Net defined benefit asset	890,240	685,033		15

5. Deferred tax assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Deferred tax assets	109,614	71,261		5-a
Deferred tax liabilities	619,716	422,050		5-b
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	25,750	26,424		5-c

Tax effects on intangible fixed assets	280,939	238,607	
Tax effects on net defined benefit asset	409,300	302,254	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	2,385	1,531	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.	10
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	156,899	162,756	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.	
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	–	–		21
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	–	–		25
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	156,899	162,756		75

6. Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(300,715)	(168,604)		6

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(352,208)	(227,601)	Excluding those items whose valuation differences arising from hedged items are recognized as "Accumulated other comprehensive income"	11

7. Items associated with investments in the capital of financial institutions

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Trading assets	16,701,913	11,976,375	Including trading account securities and derivatives for trading assets	7-a
Securities	39,974,120	40,760,968		7-b
Loans and bills discounted	117,629,215	111,136,239	Including subordinated loans	7-c
Other assets	18,240,722	13,722,960	Including derivatives	7-d
Trading liabilities	13,089,960	9,726,615	Including trading account securities sold and derivatives for trading liabilities	7-e
Other liabilities	20,103,338	13,700,199	Including derivatives	7-f

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure		As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Investments in own capital instruments		17,807	21,552		
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	17,716	21,355		16
	Additional Tier 1 capital	—	—		37
	Tier 2 capital	91	196		52
Reciprocal cross-holdings in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities		—	—		
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	—	—		17
	Additional Tier 1 capital	—	—		38
	Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	—	—		53
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)		2,793,570	2,705,505		
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	886,390	1,047,640		18
	Additional Tier 1 capital	103,470	127,505		39
	Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	416,745	222,938		54
	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deductions (before risk weighting)	1,386,964	1,307,421		72
Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		1,820,649	1,772,209		
	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	439,344	441,490		19
	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	—	—		23
	Additional Tier 1 capital	82,978	83,202		40
	Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	—	44,859		55
	Significant investments in the common stock of other financials that are below the thresholds for deductions (before risk weighting)	1,298,325	1,202,657		73

8. Non-controlling interests

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Stock acquisition rights	594	767		8-a
Non-controlling interests	147,092	137,306		8-b

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Amount allowed in group CET1	1,662	1,715	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	5
Qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	—	—	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	30-31ab-32
Amount allowed in group AT1	21,688	15,732	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	34
Qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	—	—	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	46
Amount allowed in group T2	3,908	3,256	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	48

9. Other capital instruments

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Borrowed money	9,370,996	11,355,209		9-a
Bonds	15,369,164	13,352,392		9-b
Total	24,740,160	24,707,601		

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	2,276,658	1,868,708		32
Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,526,343	1,034,733		46

Linkages between Regulatory Exposure Amounts and Carrying Values in Consolidated Financial Statements

Differences between Regulatory Exposure Amounts and Carrying Values in Consolidated Financial Statements and Explanations of the Factors

1. Differences between Accounting and Regulatory Scopes of Consolidation and Mapping of Consolidated Financial Statement Categories with Regulatory Risk Categories (LI1)

(Millions of yen)

LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of consolidated financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	As of March 31, 2026						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			Carrying values of items:				
	Carrying values as reported in published Consolidated financial statement	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	CR (excluding amounts relevant to d and e)	CCR	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to f) (Note 2)	Market risk (Note 3)	Items not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	73,696,930	73,696,930	73,696,930	—	—	—	—
Call loans and bills bought	7,882,022	7,882,022	7,882,022	—	—	—	—
Receivables under resale agreements	20,099,101	20,099,101	—	20,099,101	—	—	—
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	6,247,642	6,247,642	—	6,247,642	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	6,079,754	6,079,754	3,999,262	—	2,080,492	—	—
Trading assets (Note 1)	16,701,913	16,701,913	3,122	9,869,543	—	16,701,913	95,586
Money held in trust	36,902	36,902	36,902	—	—	—	—
Securities	39,974,120	39,974,120	37,271,897	—	1,261,614	—	1,440,608
Loans and bills discounted	117,629,215	117,629,215	109,614,384	—	8,013,320	—	1,510
Foreign exchanges	2,030,821	2,030,821	2,030,821	—	—	—	—
Lease receivables and investment assets	231,429	231,429	231,429	—	—	—	—
Other assets	18,240,722	18,240,722	6,463,047	8,513,159	1,305	—	3,263,210
Tangible fixed assets	1,074,673	1,074,673	1,074,673	—	—	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	1,151,037	1,151,037	280,939	—	—	—	870,097
Net defined benefit asset	1,299,540	1,299,540	409,300	—	—	—	890,240
Deferred tax assets	109,614	109,614	54,509	—	—	—	55,104
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	17,033,172	17,033,172	16,825,520	—	207,652	—	—
Reserve for possible loan losses	(1,007,469)	(1,007,469)	(1,007,469)	—	—	—	—
Total assets	328,511,145	328,511,145	258,867,294	44,729,447	11,564,384	16,701,913	6,616,357
Liabilities							
Deposits	185,674,241	185,674,241	191,691	—	—	—	185,482,549
Negotiable certificates of deposit	15,667,132	15,667,132	—	—	—	—	15,667,132
Call money and bills sold	3,656,736	3,656,736	—	—	—	—	3,656,736
Payables under repurchase agreements	23,764,473	23,764,473	—	10,860,209	—	—	12,904,264
Payables under securities lending transactions	1,136,833	1,136,833	—	4,191,995	—	—	(3,055,161)
Commercial paper	3,380,389	3,380,389	—	—	—	—	3,380,389
Trading liabilities	13,089,960	13,089,960	—	8,959,369	—	13,089,960	2,513
Borrowed money	9,370,996	9,370,996	—	—	—	—	9,370,996
Foreign exchanges	1,436,381	1,436,381	—	—	—	—	1,436,381
Short-term bonds	773,500	773,500	—	—	—	—	773,500
Bonds	15,369,164	15,369,164	—	—	—	—	15,369,164
Due to trust account	956,169	956,169	—	—	—	—	956,169
Other liabilities	20,103,338	20,103,338	—	5,864,632	—	—	14,238,706
Reserve for employee bonuses	146,303	146,303	—	—	—	—	146,303
Reserve for executive bonuses	5,973	5,973	—	—	—	—	5,973
Net defined benefit liability	34,317	34,317	—	—	—	—	34,317
Reserve for executive retirement benefits	907	907	—	—	—	—	907
Reserve for point service program	63,254	63,254	—	—	—	—	63,254
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	35,806	35,806	—	—	—	—	35,806
Reserve for losses on interest repayment	226,742	226,742	—	—	—	—	226,742
Reserve under the special laws	6,737	6,737	—	—	—	—	6,737
Deferred tax liabilities	619,716	619,716	—	—	—	—	619,716
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	25,750	25,750	—	—	—	—	25,750
Acceptances and guarantees	17,033,172	17,033,172	—	—	—	—	17,033,172
Total liabilities	312,578,001	312,578,001	191,691	29,876,206	—	13,089,960	278,382,025

Notes: 1. Transactions in the trading book including derivative transactions extend over multiple risk categories, since they are subject to both market risks and counterparty credit risks.
2. Account titles including monetary claims boughts are subject to securitisation products if they have a characteristic of securitisation products, otherwise they are subject to CR, therefore, they extend over multiple risk categories.
3. Foreign exchange risk and commodities risk in the banking book are not included in column f "Market risk," since it is difficult to link them with account titles.

(Millions of yen)

LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of consolidated financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	As of March 31, 2025						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
			Carrying values of items:				
	Carrying values as reported in published Consolidated financial statement	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	CR (excluding amounts relevant to d and e)	CCR	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to f) (Note 2)	Market risk (Note 3)	Items not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and due from banks	75,590,583	75,590,583	75,590,583	—	—	—	—
Call loans and bills bought	5,197,978	5,197,978	5,197,978	—	—	—	—
Receivables under resale agreements	16,205,759	16,205,759	—	16,205,759	—	—	—
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	5,799,821	5,799,821	—	5,799,821	—	—	—
Monetary claims bought	5,618,985	5,618,985	3,727,090	—	1,891,895	—	—
Trading assets (Note 1)	11,976,375	11,976,375	1,093	5,835,704	—	11,976,375	59,253
Money held in trust	32,272	32,272	32,272	—	—	—	—
Securities	40,760,968	40,760,968	37,983,224	—	1,170,199	—	1,607,544
Loans and bills discounted	111,136,239	111,136,239	107,729,848	—	3,358,431	—	47,959
Foreign exchanges	2,712,573	2,712,573	2,712,573	—	—	—	—
Lease receivables and investment assets	231,199	231,199	231,199	—	—	—	—
Other assets	13,722,960	13,722,960	5,973,879	6,531,993	2,358	—	1,214,727
Tangible fixed assets	1,006,556	1,006,556	1,006,556	—	—	—	—
Intangible fixed assets	1,017,322	1,017,322	238,607	—	—	—	778,715
Net defined benefit asset	987,288	987,288	302,254	—	—	—	685,033
Deferred tax assets	71,261	71,261	34,876	—	—	—	36,385
Customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	15,139,799	15,139,799	15,139,799	—	—	—	—
Reserve for possible loan losses	(925,931)	(925,931)	(925,931)	—	—	—	—
Total assets	306,282,015	306,282,015	254,975,906	34,373,279	6,422,885	11,976,375	4,429,619
Liabilities							
Deposits	171,498,651	171,498,651	107,785	—	—	—	171,390,865
Negotiable certificates of deposit	17,175,391	17,175,391	—	—	—	—	17,175,391
Call money and bills sold	4,378,276	4,378,276	—	—	—	—	4,378,276
Payables under repurchase agreements	25,797,136	25,797,136	—	10,638,305	—	—	15,158,831
Payables under securities lending transactions	2,183,655	2,183,655	—	5,266,147	—	—	(3,082,492)
Commercial paper	2,686,483	2,686,483	—	—	—	—	2,686,483
Trading liabilities	9,726,615	9,726,615	—	4,891,148	—	9,726,615	691
Borrowed money	11,355,209	11,355,209	—	—	—	—	11,355,209
Foreign exchanges	1,771,839	1,771,839	—	—	—	—	1,771,839
Short-term bonds	728,200	728,200	—	—	—	—	728,200
Bonds	13,352,392	13,352,392	—	—	—	—	13,352,392
Due to trust account	1,041,660	1,041,660	—	—	—	—	1,041,660
Other liabilities	13,700,199	13,700,199	—	4,800,935	—	—	8,899,264
Reserve for employee bonuses	130,464	130,464	—	—	—	—	130,464
Reserve for executive bonuses	5,433	5,433	—	—	—	—	5,433
Net defined benefit liability	33,890	33,890	—	—	—	—	33,890
Reserve for executive retirement benefits	1,007	1,007	—	—	—	—	1,007
Reserve for point service program	32,656	32,656	—	—	—	—	32,656
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	5,573	5,573	—	—	—	—	5,573
Reserve for losses on interest repayment	242,127	242,127	—	—	—	—	242,127
Reserve under the special laws	5,365	5,365	—	—	—	—	5,365
Deferred tax liabilities	422,050	422,050	—	—	—	—	422,050
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	26,424	26,424	—	—	—	—	26,424
Acceptances and guarantees	15,139,799	15,139,799	—	—	—	—	15,139,799
Total liabilities	291,440,506	291,440,506	107,785	25,596,536	—	9,726,615	260,901,408

Notes: 1. Transactions in the trading book including derivative transactions extend over multiple risk categories, since they are subject to both market risks and counterparty credit risks.
2. Account titles including monetary claims boughts are subject to securitisation products if they have a characteristic of securitisation products, otherwise they are subject to CR, therefore, they extend over multiple risk categories.
3. Foreign exchange risk and commodities risk in the banking book are not included in column f "Market risk," since it is difficult to link them with account titles.

2. Main Sources of Differences between Regulatory Exposure Amounts and Carrying Values in Consolidated Financial Statements (LI2)

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in consolidated financial statements amounts	As of March 31, 2026				
		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to:			
		Total	CR (excluding amounts relevant to c and d)	CCR	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to e)	Market risk
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	321,894,787	258,867,294	44,729,447	11,564,384	16,701,913
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	34,195,975	191,691	29,876,206	–	13,089,960
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	287,698,812	258,675,603	14,853,240	11,564,384	3,611,952
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	38,144,800	18,050,056 (Note 1)	14,908,056	5,186,687	–
5	Differences due to consideration of provisions and write-offs	1,173,895	1,173,895 (Note 2)	–	–	–
6	Differences due to derivative transactions	8,760,959	–	7,751,889 (Note 3)	2,701	–
7	Differences due to SFTs	(22,157,597)	–	(22,157,597)	–	–
8	Other differences	(889,713)	(781,885)	(107,827)	–	–
9	Regulatory exposure amounts	312,731,156	277,117,669	15,247,760	16,753,773	3,611,952

Notes: 1. This mainly comprises exposures due to commitment lines.
2. This mainly comprises assets subject to the IRB approach added with specific reserve and partial direct write-offs.
3. This mainly comprises the aggregation of the addition of derivative liabilities and regulatory add-on amounts, and the deduction of regulatory netting effect.

(Millions of yen)

Item No.	LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in consolidated financial statements amounts	As of March 31, 2025				
		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to:			
		Total	CR (excluding amounts relevant to c and d)	CCR	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to e)	Market risk
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	301,852,396	254,975,906	34,373,279	6,422,885	11,976,375
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	30,539,097	107,785	25,596,536	–	9,726,615
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	271,313,298	254,868,121	8,776,742	6,422,885	2,249,760
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	32,457,621	18,998,013 (Note 1)	11,819,627	1,639,980	–
5	Differences due to consideration of provisions and write-offs	1,095,593	1,095,593 (Note 2)	–	–	–
6	Differences due to derivative transactions	7,218,944	–	6,210,917 (Note 3)	3,815	–
7	Differences due to SFTs	(14,842,035)	–	(14,842,035)	–	–
8	Other differences	605,464	606,137	(1,350)	–	–
9	Regulatory exposure amounts	297,848,885	275,567,865	11,963,902	8,067,358	2,249,760

Notes: 1. This mainly comprises exposures due to commitment lines.
2. This mainly comprises assets subject to the IRB approach added with specific reserve and partial direct write-offs.
3. This mainly comprises the aggregation of the addition of derivative liabilities and regulatory add-on amounts, and the deduction of regulatory netting effect.

Countercyclical buffer requirement by country or region

■ Countercyclical buffer requirement by country or region

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CCyB1: Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) requirement by country or region	As of March 31, 2026			
	a	b	c	d
Geographical breakdown	Applicable CCyB ratio in effect	RWAs used in the computation of CCyB ratio	Bank-specific CCyB ratio	CCyB amount
Australia	1.00%	1,365,803		
France	1.00%	904,956		
Germany	0.75%	1,077,669		
Hong Kong	0.50%	756,358		
Luxembourg	0.50%	848,272		
Netherlands	2.00%	650,691		
Sweden	2.00%	97,769		
U.K.	2.00%	4,407,439		
South Korea	1.00%	321,097		
Belgium	1.00%	138,244		
South Africa	1.00%	52,788		
Spain	0.50%	270,468		
Other		10,891,554		
Total		76,485,783	0.19%	148,404

Note: While credit risk-weighted asset shall be calculated on an ultimate risk basis where feasible, some assets including funds and other assets or portion of assets subject to standardized approach, are calculated on an obligor basis or on a country of undertaking basis.

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

CCyB1: Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) requirement by country or region	As of March 31, 2025			
	a	b	c	d
Geographical breakdown	Applicable CCyB ratio in effect	RWAs used in the computation of CCyB ratio	Bank-specific CCyB ratio	CCyB amount
Australia	1.00%	1,433,591		
France	1.00%	843,208		
Germany	0.75%	1,072,314		
Hong Kong	0.50%	1,701,575		
Luxembourg	0.50%	647,574		
Netherlands	2.00%	587,245		
Sweden	2.00%	75,083		
U.K.	2.00%	3,046,986		
South Korea	1.00%	381,954		
Belgium	1.00%	117,770		
Other		9,907,300		
Total		71,833,401	0.16%	121,739

Note: While credit risk-weighted asset shall be calculated on an ultimate risk basis where feasible, some assets including funds and other assets or portion of assets subject to standardized approach, are calculated on an obligor basis or on a country of undertaking basis.

Indicators for assessing Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Indicators for assessing Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs)

(Millions of yen)

GSIB1: G-SIB indicators			
Basel III Template No.			As of March 31, 2026
1	Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	117,420,906
2		Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	86,630,741
3	Size	Total exposures	351,869,314
4	Mutual relevance	Intra-financial system assets	55,943,620
5		Intra-financial system liabilities	25,158,431
6		Securities outstanding	54,350,641
7	Substitutability/ financial institution infrastructure	Assets under custody	24,345,415
8		Annual total amount of payments settled through settlement systems	5,881,666,059
9		Annual total amount of underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	14,240,026
10a		Trading volume fixed income	90,304,786
10b		Trading volume equities and other securities	135,224,227
11	Complexity	Total amount of notional amount of OTC derivatives and long settlement transactions with other financial institutions	2,140,290,772
12		Level 3 assets	433,480
13		Held-for-trading (HFT) securities and available-for-sale (AFS) securities, excluding HFT and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 1 assets and Level 2 assets with haircuts	17,909,284

(Millions of yen)

GSIB1: G-SIB indicators			
Basel III Template No.			As of March 31, 2025
1	Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	102,151,747
2		Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	77,084,109
3	Size	Total exposures	328,491,252
4	Mutual relevance	Intra-financial system assets	60,454,887
5		Intra-financial system liabilities	24,294,110
6		Securities outstanding	48,683,938
7	Substitutability/ financial institution infrastructure	Assets under custody	20,406,405
8		Annual total amount of payments settled through settlement systems	6,109,605,459
9		Annual total amount of underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	13,577,672
10a		Trading volume fixed income	100,085,055
10b		Trading volume equities and other securities	98,547,985
11	Complexity	Total amount of notional amount of OTC derivatives and long settlement transactions with other financial institutions	1,786,566,652
12		Level 3 assets	431,368
13		Held-for-trading (HFT) securities and available-for-sale (AFS) securities, excluding HFT and AFS securities that meet the definition of Level 1 assets and Level 2 assets with haircuts	16,387,884

Composition of Leverage Ratio

(In million yen)

Basel Ⅲ Template No.		Items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
1		Total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet	328,511,145	306,282,015
2		The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are not included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (–)	—	—
3		Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	—	—
4		Adjustments for exemption of central bank reserves (–)	55,730,857	60,817,997
5		Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure (–)		
6		Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	1,970,127	1,112,074
7		Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	2,037	—
8		Adjustments for total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc.	133,426	1,857,702
	8a	Total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc.	15,927,133	12,359,418
	8b	The amount of deductions from the exposures above (line 8a) (–)	15,793,707	10,501,716
9		Adjustment for total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	870,260	967,582
	9a	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	27,217,004	22,973,164
	9b	The amount of deductions from the exposures above (line 9a) (–)	26,346,744	22,005,581
10		Adjustments for total off-balance sheet exposures	38,266,864	34,116,479
11		The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (specific and general provisions) (–)	56,802	7,093
12		Other adjustments	(21,219,710)	(19,084,598)
	12a	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (excluding specific and general provisions) (–)	3,335,163	3,239,996
	12b	The amount of customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees (–)	17,033,172	15,139,799
	12c	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	—	—
	12d	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin (–)	851,374	704,803
	12e	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (excluding those included in the total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet)	—	—
13		Total exposures	292,746,491	264,426,165

(In million yen, %)

Basel Ⅲ Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
On-balance sheet exposures (1)			
1	On-balance sheet exposures before deducting adjustments	215,578,828	198,928,995
2	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	—	—
3	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin (–)	851,374	704,803
4	Adjustment for securities received under repo transactions that are recognised as assets (–)	—	—
5	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (specific and general provisions) (–)	56,802	7,093
6	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (excluding specific and general provisions) (–)	3,335,163	3,239,996
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (a)	211,335,488	194,977,102
Exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc. (2)			
8	Replacement cost associated with derivatives transactions, etc. (with the 1.4 alpha factor applied)	5,735,558	4,209,455
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with derivatives transactions, etc. (with the 1.4 alpha factor applied)	9,886,982	7,935,495
10	Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures (–)	—	—
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	1,658,671	1,374,854
12	The amount of deductions from effective notional amount of written credit derivatives (–)	1,354,078	1,160,385
13	Total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc. (b)	15,927,133	12,359,418
Exposures related to repo transactions, etc. (3)			
14	The amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc.	26,346,744	22,005,581
15	The amount of deductions from the assets above (line 14) (–)	—	—
16	The exposures for counterparty credit risk for repo transactions, etc.	870,260	967,582
17	The exposures for agent repo transaction		
18	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc. (c)	27,217,004	22,973,164
Exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions (4)			
19	Notional amount of off-balance sheet items	99,954,122	94,170,772
20	The amount of adjustments for conversion to off-balance sheet exposures (–)	61,687,258	60,054,292
22	Total off-balance sheet exposures (d)	38,266,864	34,116,479
Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (5)			
23	The amount of capital (Tier 1 capital) (e)	14,655,855	13,258,816
24	Total exposures ((a)+(b)+(c)+(d)) (f)	292,746,491	264,426,165
25	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis ((e)/(f))	5.00%	5.01%
26	Minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.15%	3.15%
27	Applicable leverage buffer requirement	0.55%	0.55%
Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including due from Bank of Japan) (6)			
	Total exposures (f)	292,746,491	264,426,165
	The amount of due from Bank of Japan	55,730,857	60,817,997
	Total exposures (including due from Bank of Japan) (f')	348,477,348	325,244,163
	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(f'))	4.20%	4.07%
Disclosure of mean values (7)			
28	Mean value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after the deductions) ((g)+(h))	21,343,497	17,587,215
	Mean value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (g)	21,343,497	17,587,215
	Mean value of deductions from the assets above (–) (h)	—	—
29	Quarter-end value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after the deductions) ((i)+(j))	26,346,744	22,005,581
14	Quarter-end value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (i)	26,346,744	22,005,581
15	Quarter-end value of deductions from the assets above (line 14) (–) (j)	—	—
30	Total exposures (including mean value above (line 28), but excluding due from Bank of Japan) (k)	287,743,244	260,007,799
30a	Total exposures (including mean value above (line 28) and due from Bank of Japan) (l)	343,474,102	320,825,797
31	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including mean value above (line 28), but excluding due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(k))	5.09%	5.09%
31a	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including mean value above (line 28) and due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(l))	4.26%	4.13%

TLAC information

■ TLAC1: TLAC composition for G-SIBs (at resolution group level)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.	Items		As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
Preferred resolution strategy (1)				
The SPE (Single Point of Entry) resolution strategy is considered to be the preferred resolution strategy for Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (SMFG) and its subsidiaries. More concretely, at the time of a stress, following the relevant authority's determination that one or more of the material sub-groups, i.e. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and SMBC Nikko Securities Inc., have reached the point of non-viability, losses incurred to them would be passed to SMFG, the ultimate holding company. While this could lead to a resolution of SMFG, the material sub-groups are expected to continue their business as usual under the Specified Bridge Financial Institution, etc. incorporated by the Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan (DICJ) to which SMFG transfers its business.				
Regulatory capital elements of TLAC and adjustments (2)				
1	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	(A)	12,543,957	11,585,083
2	Additional Tier 1capital (AT1) before TLAC adjustments	(B)	2,111,898	1,673,732
3	AT1 ineligible as TLAC as issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	(C)	—	—
4	Other adjustments	(D)	21,688	15,732
5	AT1 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework ((B) - (C) - (D))	(E)	2,090,209	1,658,000
6	Tier 2 capital (T2) before TLAC adjustments	(F)	1,210,066	885,269
7	Amortised portion of T2 instruments where remaining maturity > 1 year	(G)	(90,721)	(130,698)
8	T2 capital ineligible as TLAC as issued out of subsidiaries to third parties	(H)	—	—
9	Other adjustments	(I)	3,908	3,256
10	T2 instruments eligible under the TLAC framework ((F) - (G) - (H) - (I))	(J)	1,296,880	1,012,711
11	TLAC arising from regulatory capital ((A) + (E) + (J))	(K)	15,931,047	14,255,795
Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC (3)				
12	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the bank and subordinated to excluded liabilities	(L)	8,379,282	7,881,757
13	External TLAC instruments issued directly by the bank which are not subordinated to excluded liabilities but meet all other TLAC term sheet requirements			
14	Of which: amount eligible as TLAC after application of the caps			
15	External TLAC instruments issued by funding vehicles prior to 1 January 2022			
16	Eligible ex ante commitments to recapitalise a G-SIB in resolution	(M)	3,537,737	3,259,099
17	TLAC arising from non-regulatory capital instruments before adjustments ((L) + (M))	(N)	11,917,019	11,140,857
Non-regulatory capital elements of TLAC: adjustments (4)				
18	TLAC before deductions ((K) + (N))	(O)	27,848,066	25,396,653
19	Deductions of exposures between MPE resolution groups that correspond to items eligible for TLAC (not applicable to SPE G-SIBs)	(P)	—	—
20	Deduction of investments in own other TLAC liabilities	(Q)	—	—
21	Other adjustment to TLAC	(R)	—	—
22	TLAC after deductions ((O) - (P) - (Q) - (R))	(S)	27,848,066	25,396,653
Risk-weighted assets and leverage exposure measure for TLAC purposes (5)				
23	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	(T)	101,078,201	93,117,128
24	Total exposures	(U)	292,746,491	264,426,165
TLAC ratios and buffers (6)				
25	TLAC before deduction of CET1 specific buffer requirement (as a percentage of RWA) ((S) / (T))		27.55%	27.27%
25a	TLAC (as a percentage of RWA)		23.86%	23.61%
26	TLAC (as a percentage of total exposures) ((S) / (U))		9.51%	9.60%
27	CET1 available after meeting the minimum capital requirements		7.69%	7.18%
28	CET1 specific buffer requirement		3.69%	3.66%
29	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement		2.50%	2.50%
30	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement		0.19%	0.16%
31	of which: G-SIB/D-SIB additional requirement		1.00%	1.00%
TLAC (as a percentage of total exposures) (including deposits with the Bank of Japan) (7)				
	Total exposures	(U)	292,746,491	264,426,165
	The amount of deposits with the Bank of Japan		55,730,857	60,817,997
	Total exposures (including deposits with the Bank of Japan)	(U')	348,477,348	325,244,163
	TLAC (as a percentage of total exposures) (including deposits with the Bank of Japan) ((S)/(U'))		7.99%	7.80%

TLAC2: - Material subgroup entity - creditor ranking at legal entity level

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

(Millions of yen)

Basel III Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2026 Creditor ranking 1 (most junior)		2		3		4 (most senior)		Sum of 1 to 4
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common share capital		Additional Tier 1 instruments		Tier 2 instruments		Other internal TLAC liabilities		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,545,744	–	2,782,775	–	1,729,023	–	9,963,768	–	18,021,311
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	3,545,744	–	2,782,775	–	1,729,023	–	9,963,768	–	18,021,311
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	3,545,744	–	2,782,775	–	1,613,023	–	8,159,622	–	16,101,165
7	1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	–	–	–	–	100,000	–	1,167,580	–	1,267,580
8	2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	–	–	–	–	192,533	–	3,384,248	–	3,576,781
9	5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	–	–	–	–	505,000	–	2,290,557	–	2,795,557
10	10 years ≤ residual maturity (excluding perpetual securities)	–	–	–	–	815,490	–	1,317,236	–	2,132,726
11	Perpetual securities	3,545,744	–	2,782,775	–	–	–	–	–	6,328,519

SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.

(Millions of yen)

Basel III Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2026 Creditor ranking 1 (most junior)		2		3 (most senior)		Sum of 1 to 3
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common share capital		Subordinated debts		Other internal TLAC liabilities		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	704,755	–	–	–	50,000	–	754,755
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	704,755	–	–	–	50,000	–	754,755
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	704,755	–	–	–	50,000	–	754,755
7	1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	–	–	–	–	40,000	–	40,000
10	10 years ≤ residual maturity (excluding perpetual securities)	–	–	–	–	10,000	–	10,000
11	Perpetual securities	704,755	–	–	–	–	–	704,755

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

(Millions of yen)

Basel III Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2025 Creditor ranking 1 (most junior)		2		3		4 (most senior)		Sum of 1 to 4
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common share capital		Additional Tier 1 instruments		Tier 2 instruments		Other internal TLAC liabilities		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,545,744	–	2,375,442	–	1,286,644	–	8,750,336	–	15,958,168
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	3,545,744	–	2,375,442	–	1,286,644	–	8,750,336	–	15,958,168
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	3,545,744	–	2,375,442	–	1,155,644	–	7,704,374	–	14,781,206
7	1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	–	–	–	–	116,000	–	1,672,090	–	1,788,090
8	2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	–	–	–	–	353,459	–	3,247,306	–	3,600,766
9	5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	–	–	–	–	260,024	–	2,133,120	–	2,393,144
10	10 years ≤ residual maturity (excluding perpetual securities)	–	–	–	–	426,160	–	651,857	–	1,078,017
11	Perpetual securities	3,545,744	–	2,375,442	–	–	–	–	–	5,921,186

SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.

(Millions of yen)

Basel III Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2025 Creditor ranking 1 (most junior)		2		3 (most senior)		Sum of 1 to 3
1	Is the resolution entity the creditor/investor?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
2	Description of creditor ranking	Common share capital		Subordinated debts		Other internal TLAC liabilities		
3	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	704,755	–	–	–	–	–	704,755
4	Subset of row 3 that are excluded liabilities (B)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	704,755	–	–	–	–	–	704,755
6	Subset of row 5 that are eligible as TLAC	704,755	–	–	–	–	–	704,755
7	1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	10 years ≤ residual maturity (excluding perpetual securities)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Perpetual securities	704,755	–	–	–	–	–	704,755

TLAC3: Creditor ranking of external TLAC, etc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

(Millions of yen)

Basel III Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2026 Creditor ranking 1 (most junior)	2	3	4 (most senior)	Sum of 1 to 4
1	Description of creditor ranking	Common share capital	Additional Tier 1 instruments	Tier 2 instruments	Unsecured senior bonds *1	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,915,252	2,282,775	1,729,023	10,362,950	18,290,000
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities *2 (B)	—	—	—	153,739	153,739
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	3,915,252	2,282,775	1,729,023	10,209,210	18,136,261
5	Subset of row 4 that are eligible as TLAC	3,915,252	2,282,775	1,613,023	8,405,064	16,216,115
6	1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	100,000	1,202,533	1,302,533
7	2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	192,533	3,475,207	3,667,741
8	5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	505,000	2,395,580	2,900,580
9	10 years ≤ residual maturity (excluding perpetual securities)	—	—	815,490	1,331,742	2,147,232
10	Perpetual securities	3,915,252	2,282,775	—	—	6,198,027

*1 Excluding those owed to group companies
*2 Conservatively estimated in light of quantitative materiality

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

(Millions of yen)

Basel III Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2025 Creditor ranking 1 (most junior)	2	3	4 (most senior)	Sum of 1 to 4
1	Description of creditor ranking	Common share capital	Additional Tier 1 instruments	Tier 2 instruments	Unsecured senior bonds *1	
2	Total capital and liabilities net of credit risk mitigation (A)	3,913,397	1,875,442	1,286,644	9,116,017	16,191,502
3	Subset of row 2 that are excluded liabilities *2 (B)	—	—	—	101,011	101,011
4	Total capital and liabilities less excluded liabilities ((A)-(B))	3,913,397	1,875,442	1,286,644	9,015,006	16,090,491
5	Subset of row 4 that are eligible as TLAC	3,913,397	1,875,442	1,155,644	7,899,419	14,843,904
6	1 year ≤ residual maturity < 2 years	—	—	116,000	1,707,090	1,823,090
7	2 years ≤ residual maturity < 5 years	—	—	353,459	3,338,225	3,691,685
8	5 years ≤ residual maturity < 10 years	—	—	260,024	2,198,167	2,458,191
9	10 years ≤ residual maturity (excluding perpetual securities)	—	—	426,160	655,936	1,082,096
10	Perpetual securities	3,913,397	1,875,442	—	—	5,788,839

*1 Excluding those owed to group companies
*2 Conservatively estimated in light of quantitative materiality

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Information (Consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Since March 31, 2015, the “Liquidity Coverage Ratio” (hereinafter referred to as “LCR”), the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III, has been introduced in Japan. In addition to the application of uniform international standards, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group calculates its consolidated LCR using the calculation formula stipulated in the “Criteria for Evaluating the Soundness of Liquidity Status Set Forth by a Bank Holding Company as a Benchmark for Judging the Soundness of Management of Itself and its Subsidiaries, etc., Based on the Provision of Article 52-25 of the Banking Act, and Which Are Also the Criteria to be Referred to for Judging the Soundness of Management in Banks” (Notification No. 62 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2014; hereinafter referred to as the “Liquidity Ratio Notification”).

Disclosure of Qualitative Information about Liquidity Coverage Ratio

1. Intra-period Changes in Consolidated LCR

As described on the following page, the LCR has remained stable since the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on March 31, 2015.

2. Assessment of Consolidated LCR

The Liquidity Ratio Notification stipulates the minimum requirement of the LCR at 100%. The LCR of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (consolidated) exceeds the minimum requirements of the LCR, having no cause for concern. In terms of the future LCR forecasts, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group does not expect significant deviations from the disclosed ratios. In addition, the actual LCR does not differ significantly from the initial forecast.

3. Composition of High-Quality Liquid Assets

Regarding the high-quality liquid assets allowed to be included in the calculation, there are no significant changes in locations and properties of currency denominations, categories and so on. In addition, in respect of major currencies (those of which the aggregate amount of liabilities denominated in a certain currency accounts for 5% or more of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group’s total liabilities on the consolidated basis), there is no significant mismatch in currency denomination between the total amount of the high-quality liquid assets allowed to be included in the calculation and the amount of net cash outflows.

4. Other Information Concerning Consolidated LCR

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group has not applied “special provisions concerning qualifying operational deposits” prescribed in Article 28 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification and “increased liquidity needs related to market valuation changes on derivative or other transactions simulated through Scenario Approach” prescribed in Article 37 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification. Meanwhile, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group records “cash outflows related to small-sized consolidated subsidiaries,” etc. under “cash outflows based on other contracts” prescribed in Article 59 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification.

Disclosure of Quantitative Information about Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Consolidated)

(In million yen, %, the number of data)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)		Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)	
High-Quality Liquid Assets (1)					
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		94,986,795		88,910,407
Cash Outflows (2)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
2	Cash outflows related to unsecured retail funding	67,174,564	5,215,741	66,436,153	5,158,905
3	of which, Stable deposits	21,548,466	649,431	21,302,449	641,987
4	of which, Less stable deposits	45,626,097	4,566,310	45,133,704	4,516,918
5	Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding	96,094,617	47,079,674	93,667,748	45,840,562
6	of which, Qualifying operational deposits	—	—	—	—
7	of which, Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding other than qualifying operational deposits and debt securities	90,472,814	41,457,871	88,445,527	40,618,342
8	of which, Debt securities	5,621,803	5,621,803	5,222,220	5,222,220
9	Cash outflows related to secured funding, etc.		1,687,431		1,375,546
10	Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc. funding programs, credit and liquidity facilities	44,934,954	15,264,097	45,045,070	15,452,562
11	of which, Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc.	1,714,183	1,714,183	1,778,483	1,778,483
12	of which, Cash outflows related to funding programs	517,697	517,697	444,535	444,535
13	of which, Cash outflows related to credit and liquidity facilities	42,703,074	13,032,216	42,822,051	13,229,543
14	Cash outflows related to contractual funding obligations, etc.	16,408,584	10,696,226	14,812,156	9,986,517
15	Cash outflows related to contingencies	98,134,267	2,594,920	98,225,589	2,531,654
16	Total cash outflows		82,538,091		80,345,749
Cash Inflows (3)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
17	Cash inflows related to secured lending, etc.	20,960,827	1,393,145	18,846,746	1,102,254
18	Cash inflows related to collection of loans, etc.	16,877,694	10,332,338	14,343,715	8,798,940
19	Other cash inflows	8,233,749	3,523,481	7,969,614	3,311,476
20	Total cash inflows	46,072,270	15,248,964	41,160,077	13,212,671
Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (4)					
21	Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation		94,986,795		88,910,407
22	Net cash outflows		67,289,126		67,133,077
23	Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)		141.1%		132.4%
24	The number of data used to calculate the average value		58		62

Notes: 1. The data after the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on March 31, 2015 is available on Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group's website. (https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/financial/basel_3.html)
2. The average values are calculated based on daily data in accordance with Notification No. 7 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2015. Some data, such as attribute information of customers and data on consolidated subsidiaries, is updated on the monthly or quarterly basis.

Breakdown of High-Quality Liquid Assets

(In million yen)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)	Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)
1	Cash and due from banks	74,399,818	70,670,497
2	Securities	20,586,977	18,239,909
3	of which, government bonds, etc.	16,088,563	14,249,930
4	of which, municipal bonds, etc.	168,904	171,335
5	of which, other bonds	1,933,969	1,583,700
6	of which, stocks	2,395,539	2,234,943
7	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	94,986,795	88,910,407

Note: The above amounts are those of high-quality liquid assets in accordance with the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III and do not correspond to the financial amounts. The amounts stated are those after multiplying factors in the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III.

Net Stable Funding Ratio Information (Consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Since September 30, 2021, the "Net Stable Funding Ratio" (hereinafter referred to as "NSFR"), the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III, has been introduced in Japan. In addition to the application of uniform international standards, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group calculates its consolidated NSFR using the calculation formula stipulated in the "Criteria for Evaluating the Soundness of Liquidity Status Set Forth by a Bank Holding Company as a Benchmark for Judging the Soundness of Management of Itself and its Subsidiaries, etc., Based on the Provision of Article 52-25 of the Banking Act, and Which Are Also the Criteria to be Referred to for Judging the Soundness of Management in Banks" (Notification No. 62 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2014; hereinafter referred to as the "Liquidity Ratio Notification").

Disclosure of Qualitative Information about Net Stable Funding Ratio

1. Intra-period Changes in Consolidated NSFR

As described on the following page, the NSFR has remained stable since the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on September 30, 2021.

2. Special Provisions Pertaining to Interdependent Assets and Liabilities

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group has not applied the "special provisions pertaining to interdependent assets and liabilities" prescribed in Article 99 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification to its NSFR.

3. Other Information Concerning Consolidated NSFR

The Liquidity Ratio Notification stipulates the minimum requirement of the NSFR at 100%. The NSFR of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (consolidated) exceeds the minimum requirements of the NSFR, having no cause for concern. In terms of the future NSFR forecasts, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group does not expect significant deviations from the disclosed ratios. In addition, the actual NSFR does not differ significantly from the initial forecast.

Disclosure of Quantitative Information about Net Stable Funding Ratio (Consolidated)

(In million yen, %)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)					Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) items (1)											
1	Capital; of which:	15,813,311	109,054	149,896	3,532,080	19,495,289	15,676,333	68,170	185,166	3,639,945	19,483,851
2	Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital (excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year) before the application of capital deductions	15,813,311	0	149,896	3,441,361	19,404,569	15,676,333	0	149,980	3,564,800	19,391,113
3	Other capital instruments that are not included in the above category	0	109,054	0	90,719	90,719	0	68,170	35,185	75,145	92,738
4	Funding from retail and small business customers; of which:	67,488,468	87,647	0	29,686	61,938,778	67,614,103	0	85,646	28,927	62,072,359
5	Stable deposits	21,811,765	0	0	0	20,721,177	22,273,149	0	0	0	21,159,492
6	Less stable deposits	45,676,702	87,647	0	29,686	41,217,601	45,340,953	0	85,646	28,927	40,912,867
7	Wholesale funding; of which:	71,709,843	86,897,561	9,197,075	16,416,525	67,199,528	66,179,479	87,688,643	8,553,641	17,005,983	63,654,716
8	Operational deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Other wholesale funding	71,709,843	86,897,561	9,197,075	16,416,525	67,199,528	66,179,479	87,688,643	8,553,641	17,005,983	63,654,716
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities; of which:	2,322,550	18,050,490	0	275,218	119,833	2,375,114	14,378,620	0	200,107	110,371
12	Derivative liabilities				0					0	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	2,322,550	18,050,490	0	275,218	119,833	2,375,114	14,378,620	0	200,107	110,371
14	Total available stable funding					148,753,429					145,321,299
Required stable funding (RSF) items (2)											
15	HQLA					4,641,112					4,650,911
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	508,283	37,127	0	0	272,705	469,616	32,809	0	0	251,213
17	Loans, repo transactions-related assets, securities and other similar assets; of which:	2,137,418	53,360,471	13,832,936	85,312,815	94,013,906	1,468,306	55,676,281	13,526,881	83,316,345	93,107,155
18	Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (secured by level 1 HQLA)	0	17,469,958	53,761	407,386	650,808	0	18,895,509	76,897	392,238	946,780
19	Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (not included in item 18)	292,899	11,471,310	3,464,175	14,103,534	17,871,382	307,387	10,043,691	3,246,820	13,904,463	17,320,173
20	Loans and repo transactions-related assets (not included in item 18, 19 and 22); of which:	1,612,167	22,223,996	9,553,983	56,347,047	62,705,552	934,983	24,380,321	9,152,568	54,702,137	61,942,637
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	514,875	3,468,080	1,757,600	6,342,860	6,058,708	2,585	3,585,027	1,258,954	5,963,451	5,474,565
22	Residential mortgages; of which:	0	265,141	259,527	10,772,012	8,210,851	0	272,402	271,532	10,790,992	8,234,965
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	0	158,261	155,632	6,038,466	4,081,950	0	161,732	161,309	6,046,726	4,091,893
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and other similar assets	232,351	1,930,064	501,489	3,682,835	4,575,311	225,935	2,084,355	779,062	3,526,512	4,662,597
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Other assets; of which:	4,912,887	2,206,681	305,164	22,644,018	28,246,588	5,300,863	1,509,330	206,739	20,798,398	26,729,444
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	0				0	0				0
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs (including those that are not recorded on consolidated balance sheet)				1,383,445	1,175,928				1,312,397	1,115,537
29	Derivative assets				401,612	401,612				368,275	368,275
30	Derivative liabilities (before deduction of variation margin posted)				269,377	269,377				249,720	249,720
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	4,912,887	2,206,681	305,164	20,589,582	26,399,669	5,300,863	1,509,330	206,739	18,868,005	24,995,910
32	Off-balance sheet items				145,959,452	3,068,576				143,249,600	3,144,838
33	Total required stable funding					130,242,889					127,883,563
34	Consolidated net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					114.2%					113.6%

Financial Highlights

Financial Data (Excerpt from Securities Report) of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation can be found on our website.
URL: https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/library/annual/cy2026annu_eng_smfg.html

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Consolidated

Year ended March 31	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
	Millions of yen				
For the Year:					
Ordinary income	¥ 9,002,775	¥ 8,448,877	¥ 7,754,385	¥ 4,991,948	¥ 2,990,450
Ordinary profit	2,049,358	1,735,832	1,356,572	1,125,928	867,849
Profit attributable to owners of parent	1,397,175	1,236,342	901,935	807,042	568,244
Comprehensive income	1,919,840	693,525	2,251,293	952,014	327,943
At Year-End:					
Total net assets	¥ 12,238,546	¥ 11,410,174	¥ 11,494,278	¥ 9,735,509	¥ 9,219,858
Total assets	302,866,381	281,800,788	272,298,248	252,567,523	242,105,934
Total capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	17.34%	16.78%	16.11%	15.34%	15.78%
Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	15.42%	15.32%	14.80%	14.15%	14.53%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	12.32%	12.50%	12.42%	12.43%	12.67%
Number of employees	71,100	71,071	68,750	59,399	58,041

Note: "Number of employees" has been reported on the basis of full-time workers, including locally hired overseas staff members but excluding contract employees and temporary staff.

Non-consolidated

Year ended March 31	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
	Millions of yen				
For the Year:					
Ordinary income	¥ 7,377,956	¥ 7,105,687	¥ 6,349,899	¥ 4,133,627	¥ 2,477,287
Trust fees	4,147	3,509	3,114	2,451	2,254
Gross banking profit (A)	2,677,893	2,256,559	1,885,198	1,699,474	1,579,178
Expenses (excluding nonrecurring losses) (B)	1,186,038	1,072,173	983,886	883,603	857,233
Overhead ratio (B) / (A)	44.3%	47.5%	52.2%	52.0%	54.3%
Banking profit (before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses)	1,491,855	1,184,386	901,311	815,871	721,944
Core banking profit	1,588,356	1,239,580	946,809	902,618	764,309
Core banking profit (excluding gains or losses on cancellation of investment trusts)	1,522,921	1,155,583	926,024	863,278	722,805
Banking profit	1,519,263	1,080,886	880,652	797,003	715,731
Ordinary profit	1,898,470	1,488,062	1,040,471	865,797	745,950
Net income	1,411,682	1,068,566	762,646	634,154	546,294
At Year-End:					
Total net assets	¥ 8,276,530	¥ 7,785,697	¥ 8,041,611	¥ 7,394,955	¥ 7,546,483
Total assets	265,558,413	257,602,725	249,722,179	235,337,464	227,964,729
Deposits	171,335,915	159,731,671	153,494,437	149,948,880	141,015,245
Loans and bills discounted	110,748,673	104,515,592	101,124,712	94,307,397	87,671,294
Securities	35,715,777	37,561,851	34,666,605	32,210,394	38,238,579
Trust assets and liabilities	6,538,587	6,078,455	6,377,557	5,108,905	4,622,304
Loans and bills discounted in trust account	2,603,731	2,006,214	1,738,854	1,070,590	751,760
Securities in trust account (excluding electronically recorded transferable rights on securities in trust account)	342,350	360,607	916,967	900,799	889,179
Electronic payment instruments in trust account and performance-guarantee electronic payment instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Crypto-assets in trust account and performance-guarantee crypto-assets	—	—	—	—	—
Electronically recorded transferable rights on securities in trust account	—	—	—	—	—
Capital stock	1,771,093	1,771,093	1,770,996	1,770,996	1,770,996
Number of shares issued (in thousands)					
Common stock	106,250	106,250	106,248	106,248	106,248
Preferred stock	70	70	70	70	70
Dividend payout ratio	67.84%	56.09%	104.05%	73.46%	70.61%
Total capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	15.83%	14.72%	14.27%	13.97%	14.77%
Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	13.62%	13.03%	12.86%	12.63%	13.49%
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio (BIS guidelines)	10.22%	10.01%	10.35%	10.81%	11.53%
Number of employees	28,030	28,063	27,808	27,839	27,851

Notes: 1. Core banking profit = Banking profit (before provision of general reserve for possible loan losses) – Gains (losses) on bonds
2. "Number of employees" has been reported on the basis of full-time workers, including locally hired overseas staff members but excluding contract employees, temporary staff, and executive officers who do not concurrently serve as Directors.

Basel III Information

Capital Ratio and Leverage Ratio Information (Consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Subsidiaries

■ CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.	Items		a As of March 31,2026	b As of March 31,2025	c Reference to Template CC2
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (1)					
1a+2-1c-26	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related capital surplus and retained earnings		8,679,207	8,461,432	
1a	of which: capital and capital surplus		3,545,584	3,545,584	
2	of which: retained earnings		5,413,487	5,106,143	
1c	of which: treasury stock (–)		–	–	
26	of which: national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed) (–)		279,865	190,295	
	of which: other than the above		–	–	
1b	Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to common shares		–	–	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves		3,118,089	2,607,630	(a)
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)		1,679	1,736	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	(A)	11,798,977	11,070,799	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (2)					
8+9	Total intangible assets (net of related tax liability, excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)		414,414	337,524	
8	of which: goodwill (including those equivalent)		20,230	–	
9	of which: other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights		394,184	337,524	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		2,332	1,382	
11	Net deferred gains or losses on hedges		(356,543)	(226,210)	
12	Shortfall of eligible provisions to expected losses		–	–	
13	Securitisation gain on sale		36,274	42,282	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities		50,958	28,324	
15	Net defined benefit asset		872,423	673,434	
16	Investments in own shares (excluding those reported in the Net assets section)		–	–	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity		–	–	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)		–	84,112	
19+20+21	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items		–	–	
19	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials		–	–	
20	of which: mortgage servicing rights		–	–	
21	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		–	–	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items		–	–	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials		–	–	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights		–	–	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		–	–	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions		–	–	
28	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments	(B)	1,019,860	940,850	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)					
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ((A)-(B))	(C)	10,779,116	10,129,948	

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.		Items		a As of March 31,2026	b As of March 31,2025	c Reference to Template CC2
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (3)						
30	31a	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown		–	–	
30	31b	Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Additional Tier 1 instruments		–	–	
30	32	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		2,782,775	2,375,442	
30		Qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities		–	–	
34		Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)		18,593	12,354	
36		Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments	(D)	2,801,368	2,387,797	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments						
37		Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments		–	–	
38		Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments		–	–	
39		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)		–	23,486	
40		Significant investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		82,978	83,572	
42		Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions		–	–	
43		Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments	(E)	82,978	107,058	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)						
44		Additional Tier 1 capital ((D)-(E))	(F)	2,718,389	2,280,738	
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)						
45		Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) ((C)+(F))	(G)	13,497,506	12,410,687	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (4)						
46		Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown		–	–	
46		Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Tier 2 instruments		–	–	
46		Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		1,528,858	1,035,385	
46		Qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities		–	–	
48		Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group T2)		3,183	2,466	
50		Total of general reserve for possible loan losses and eligible provisions included in Tier 2		144,177	196,212	
50a		of which: general reserve for possible loan losses		25,409	47,742	
50b		of which: eligible provisions		118,768	148,469	
51		Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions	(H)	1,676,219	1,234,064	

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.	Items		a	b	c
			As of March 31,2026	As of March 31,2025	Reference to Template CC2
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments (5)					
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		–	–	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities		–	–	
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)		–	6,558	
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		92	44,859	
57	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments	(I)	92	51,417	
Tier 2 capital (T2)					
58	Tier 2 capital (T2) ((H)-(I))	(J)	1,676,127	1,182,646	
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)					
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) ((G)+(J))	(K)	15,173,633	13,593,334	
Risk weighted assets (6)					
60	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	(L)	87,476,158	81,008,450	
Capital ratios (consolidated) (7)					
61	Common Equity Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio (consolidated) ((C)/(L))		12.32%	12.50%	
62	Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio (consolidated) ((G)/(L))		15.42%	15.32%	
63	Total risk-weighted capital ratio (consolidated) ((K)/(L))		17.34%	16.78%	
Regulatory adjustments (8)					
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		1,022,568	1,021,406	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		1,033,712	987,944	
74	Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		–	–	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		85,004	109,630	
Provisions included in Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (9)					
76	Provisions (general reserve for possible loan losses)		25,409	47,742	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions (general reserve for possible loan losses)		148,948	100,298	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) (if the amount is negative, report as “nil”)		118,768	148,469	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach		384,194	384,947	

(Millions of yen)

Items	As of March 31,2026	As of March 31,2025
Required capital ((L) × 8%)	6,998,092	6,480,676

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Subsidiaries

(Millions of yen)

Items	a		b	c
	Consolidated balance sheet as in published financial statements		Reference to Template CC1	Reference to appended table
	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025		
(Assets)				
Cash and due from banks	69,938,792	71,788,392		
Call loans and bills bought	8,062,022	5,582,978		
Receivables under resale agreements	19,902,412	14,569,328		
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	2,427,526	1,187,846		
Monetary claims bought	6,074,693	5,613,431		
Trading assets	8,847,021	5,594,108		6-a
Money held in trust	0	0		
Securities	38,093,774	38,861,805		2-b,6-b
Loans and bills discounted	117,662,191	111,544,762		6-c
Foreign exchanges	2,030,821	2,712,573		
Lease receivables and investment assets	231,429	231,199		
Other assets	12,197,822	8,916,345		6-d
Tangible fixed assets	906,392	842,283		
Intangible fixed assets	569,111	481,329		2-a
Net defined benefit asset	1,273,634	970,420		3
Deferred tax assets	83,402	57,648		4-a
Customers’ liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	15,389,233	13,607,059		
Reserve for possible loan losses	(823,901)	(760,726)		
Total assets	302,866,381	281,800,788		
(Liabilities)				
Deposits	186,163,439	171,857,892		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	16,173,132	17,855,891		
Call money and bills sold	1,143,736	895,876		
Payables under repurchase agreements	20,786,457	21,951,110		
Payables under securities lending transactions	764,350	1,405,800		
Commercial paper	3,353,481	2,672,952		
Trading liabilities	5,933,458	4,342,014		6-e
Borrowed money	20,930,352	21,168,133		8-a
Foreign exchanges	1,437,548	1,772,828		
Bonds	1,044,530	1,015,949		8-b
Due to trust account	956,169	1,041,660		
Other liabilities	15,840,324	10,326,165		6-f
Reserve for employee bonuses	79,934	69,179		
Reserve for executive bonuses	2,113	1,875		
Net defined benefit liability	8,731	6,842		
Reserve for executive retirement benefits	620	665		
Reserve for point service program	4,000	2,163		
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	35,806	5,573		
Deferred tax liabilities	554,661	364,552		4-b
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	25,750	26,424		4-c
Acceptances and guarantees	15,389,233	13,607,059		
Total liabilities	290,627,835	270,390,613		
(Net assets)				
Capital stock	1,771,093	1,771,093		1-a
Capital surplus	1,984,494	1,984,494		1-b
Retained earnings	5,413,487	5,106,143		1-c
Treasury stock	(210,003)	(210,003)		1-d
Total stockholders’ equity	8,959,072	8,651,727		
Net unrealized gains or losses on other securities	1,545,643	1,280,412		
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(305,050)	(167,214)		5
Land revaluation excess	29,133	32,849		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,451,189	1,184,170		
Accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans	397,174	277,412		
Total accumulated other comprehensive income	3,118,089	2,607,630	(a)	
Non-controlling interests	161,384	150,815		7-b
Total net assets	12,238,546	11,410,174		
Total liabilities and net assets	302,866,381	281,800,788		

Note: The regulatory scope of consolidation is the same as the accounting scope of consolidation.

(Appended Table)

1. Stockholders' equity

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Capital stock	1,771,093	1,771,093		1-a
Capital surplus	1,984,494	1,984,494		1-b
Retained earnings	5,413,487	5,106,143		1-c
Treasury stock	(210,003)	(210,003)		1-d
Total stockholders' equity	8,959,072	8,651,727		

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related capital surplus and retained earnings	8,959,072	8,651,727	Stockholders' equity attributable to common shares (before adjusting national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed))	
of which: capital and capital surplus	3,545,584	3,545,584		1a
of which: retained earnings	5,413,487	5,106,143		2
of which: treasury stock (–)	–	–		1c
of which: other than the above	–	–		
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	–	–	Stockholders' equity attributable to preferred shares with a loss absorbency clause upon entering into effectively bankruptcy	31a

2. Intangible fixed assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Intangible fixed assets	569,111	481,329		2-a
Securities	38,093,774	38,861,805		2-b
of which: goodwill attributable to equity-method investees	20,230	–		

Income taxes related to above	174,927	143,804	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Goodwill (including those equivalent)	20,230	–		8
Other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights	394,184	337,524	Software and other	9
Mortgage servicing rights	–	–		
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	–	–		20
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	–	–		24
Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	–	–		74

3. Net defined benefit asset

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Net defined benefit asset	1,273,634	970,420		3

Income taxes related to above	401,211	296,985	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Net defined benefit asset	872,423	673,434		15

4. Deferred tax assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Deferred tax assets	83,402	57,648		4-a
Deferred tax liabilities	554,661	364,552		4-b
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	25,750	26,424		4-c

Tax effects on intangible fixed assets	174,927	143,804	
Tax effects on net defined benefit asset	401,211	296,985	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	2,332	1,382	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.	10
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	85,004	109,630	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the consolidated balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.	
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	–	–		21
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	–	–		25
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	85,004	109,630		75

5. Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(305,050)	(167,214)		5

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(356,543)	(226,210)	Excluding those items whose valuation differences arising from hedged items are recognized as "Accumulated other comprehensive income"	11

6. Items associated with investments in the capital of financial institutions

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Trading assets	8,847,021	5,594,108	Including trading account securities and derivatives for trading assets	6-a
Securities	38,093,774	38,861,805		6-b
Loans and bills discounted	117,662,191	111,544,762	Including subordinated loans	6-c
Other assets	12,197,822	8,916,345	Including derivatives	6-d
Trading liabilities	5,933,458	4,342,014	Including trading account securities sold and derivatives for trading liabilities	6-e
Other liabilities	15,840,324	10,326,165	Including derivatives	6-f

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Investments in own capital instruments	—	—		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	—	—		16
Additional Tier 1 capital	—	—		37
Tier 2 capital	—	—		52
Reciprocal cross-holdings in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities	—	—		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	—	—		17
Additional Tier 1 capital	—	—		38
Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	—	—		53
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)	1,022,568	1,135,562		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	—	84,112		18
Additional Tier 1 capital	—	23,486		39
Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	—	6,558		54
Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deductions (before risk weighting)	1,022,568	1,021,406		72
Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	1,116,784	1,116,375		
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	—	—		19
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	—	—		23
Additional Tier 1 capital	82,978	83,572		40
Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	92	44,859		55
Significant investments in the common stock of other financials that are below the thresholds for deductions (before risk weighting)	1,033,712	987,944		73

7. Non-controlling interests

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Non-controlling interests	161,384	150,815		7-b

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Amount allowed in group CET1	1,679	1,736	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	5
Qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	—	—	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	30-31ab-32
Amount allowed in group AT1	18,593	12,354	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	34
Qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	—	—	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	46
Amount allowed in group T2	3,183	2,466	After reflecting amounts eligible for inclusion (Non-Controlling Interest after adjustments)	48

8. Other capital instruments

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Consolidated balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Borrowed money	20,930,352	21,168,133		8-a
Bonds	1,044,530	1,015,949		8-b
Total	21,974,883	22,184,082		

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	2,782,775	2,375,442		32
Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,528,858	1,035,385		46

Composition of Leverage Ratio

(In million yen)

Basel Ⅲ Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
1	Total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet	302,866,381	281,800,788
2	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are not included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (–)	—	—
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	—	—
4	Adjustments for exemption of central bank reserves (–)	53,031,284	58,026,601
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure (–)		
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	755,270	156,705
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	2,037	—
8	Adjustments for total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc.	2,374,203	2,460,193
8a	Total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc.	13,704,219	10,739,448
8b	The amount of deductions from the exposures above (line 8a) (–)	11,330,015	8,279,254
9	Adjustment for total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	614,879	635,957
9a	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	22,944,818	16,393,132
9b	The amount of deductions from the exposures above (line 9a) (–)	22,329,938	15,757,175
10	Adjustments for total off-balance sheet exposures	35,876,690	31,736,163
11	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (specific and general provisions) (–)	—	—
12	Other adjustments	(17,594,281)	(15,533,315)
12a	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (excluding specific and general provisions) (–)	1,372,149	1,203,512
12b	The amount of customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees (–)	15,389,233	13,607,059
12c	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	—	—
12d	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin (–)	832,897	722,743
12e	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are included in the scope of the leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (excluding those included in the total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet)	—	—
13	Total exposures	271,863,897	243,229,890

(In million yen, %)

Basel Ⅲ Template No.	Items		As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
On-balance sheet exposures (1)				
1	On-balance sheet exposures before deducting adjustments		201,543,216	186,287,402
2	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework		—	—
3	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin (–)		832,897	722,743
4	Adjustment for securities received under repo transactions that are recognised as assets (–)		—	—
5	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (specific and general provisions) (–)		—	—
6	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (excluding specific and general provisions) (–)		1,372,149	1,203,512
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures	(a)	199,338,169	184,361,146
Exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc. (2)				
8	Replacement cost associated with derivatives transactions, etc. (with the 1.4 alpha factor applied)		4,747,109	3,532,458
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with derivatives transactions, etc. (with the 1.4 alpha factor applied)		8,765,481	7,088,888
10	Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures (–)		—	—
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives		191,627	118,101
12	The amount of deductions from effective notional amount of written credit derivatives (–)		—	—
13	Total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc.	(b)	13,704,219	10,739,448
Exposures related to repo transactions, etc. (3)				
14	The amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc.		22,329,938	15,757,175
15	The amount of deductions from the assets above (line 14) (–)		—	—
16	The exposures for counterparty credit risk for repo transactions, etc.		614,879	635,957
17	The exposures for agent repo transaction			
18	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	(c)	22,944,818	16,393,132
Exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions (4)				
19	Notional amount of off-balance sheet items		94,627,775	88,767,859
20	The amount of adjustments for conversion to off-balance sheet exposures (–)		58,751,085	57,031,695
22	Total off-balance sheet exposures	(d)	35,876,690	31,736,163
Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (5)				
23	The amount of capital (Tier 1 capital)	(e)	13,497,506	12,410,687
24	Total exposures ((a)+(b)+(c)+(d))	(f)	271,863,897	243,229,890
25	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis ((e)/(f))		4.96%	5.10%
26	Minimum leverage ratio requirement		3.15%	3.15%
27	Applicable leverage buffer requirement		—	—
Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including due from Bank of Japan) (6)				
	Total exposures	(f)	271,863,897	243,229,890
	The amount of due from Bank of Japan		53,031,284	58,026,601
	Total exposures (including due from Bank of Japan)	(f')	324,895,182	301,256,492
	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(f'))		4.15%	4.11%
Disclosure of mean values (7)				
28	Mean value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after the deductions) ((g)+(h))		16,342,203	11,886,140
	Mean value of assets related to repo transactions, etc.	(g)	16,342,203	11,886,140
	Mean value of deductions from the assets above (–)	(h)	—	—
29	Quarter-end value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after the deductions) ((i)+(j))		22,329,938	15,757,175
14	Quarter-end value of assets related to repo transactions, etc.	(i)	22,329,938	15,757,175
15	Quarter-end value of deductions from the assets above (line 14) (–)	(j)	—	—
30	Total exposures (including mean value above (line 28), but excluding due from Bank of Japan)	(k)	265,876,162	239,358,855
30a	Total exposures (including mean value above (line 28) and due from Bank of Japan)	(l)	318,907,447	297,385,457
31	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including mean value above (line 28), but excluding due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(k))		5.07%	5.18%
31a	Leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including mean value above (line 28) and due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(l))		4.23%	4.17%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Information (Consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Subsidiaries

Since March 31, 2015, the "Liquidity Coverage Ratio" (hereinafter referred to as "LCR"), the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III, has been introduced in Japan. In addition to the application of uniform international standards, SMBC calculates its consolidated LCR using the calculation formula stipulated in the "Criteria for Evaluating the Soundness of Liquidity Status Set Forth by a Bank as a Benchmark for Judging its Soundness of Management, Based on the Provision of Article 14-2 of the Banking Act" (Notification No. 60 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2014; hereinafter referred to as the "Liquidity Ratio Notification").

Disclosure of Qualitative Information about Liquidity Coverage Ratio

1. Intra-period Changes in Consolidated LCR

As described on the following page, the LCR has remained stable since the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on March 31, 2015.

2. Assessment of Consolidated LCR

The Liquidity Ratio Notification stipulates the minimum requirement of the LCR at 100%. The LCR of SMBC (consolidated) exceeds the minimum requirements of the LCR, having no cause for concern. In terms of the future LCR forecasts, SMBC does not expect significant deviations from the disclosed ratios. In addition, the actual LCR does not differ significantly from the initial forecast.

3. Composition of High-Quality Liquid Assets

Regarding the high-quality liquid assets allowed to be included in the calculation, there are no significant changes in locations and properties of currency denominations, categories and so on. In addition, in respect of major currencies (those of which the aggregate amount of liabilities denominated in a certain currency accounts for 5% or more of SMBC's total liabilities on the consolidated basis), there is no significant mismatch in currency denomination between the total amount of the high-quality liquid assets allowed to be included in the calculation and the amount of net cash outflows.

4. Other Information Concerning Consolidated LCR

SMBC has not applied "special provisions concerning qualifying operational deposits" prescribed in Article 29 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification and "increased liquidity needs related to market valuation changes on derivative or other transactions simulated through Scenario Approach" prescribed in Article 38 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification. Meanwhile, SMBC records "cash outflows related to small-sized consolidated subsidiaries," etc. under "cash outflows based on other contracts" prescribed in Article 60 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification.

Disclosure of Quantitative Information about Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Consolidated)

(In million yen, %, the number of data)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)		Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)	
High-Quality Liquid Assets (1)					
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		92,292,463		86,253,595
Cash Outflows (2)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
2	Cash outflows related to unsecured retail funding	67,174,564	5,215,741	66,436,153	5,158,905
3	of which, Stable deposits	21,548,466	649,431	21,302,449	641,987
4	of which, Less stable deposits	45,626,097	4,566,310	45,133,704	4,516,918
5	Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding	94,844,324	45,827,500	92,384,595	44,555,815
6	of which, Qualifying operational deposits	–	–	–	–
7	of which, Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding other than qualifying operational deposits and debt securities	89,130,026	40,113,202	87,119,446	39,290,665
8	of which, Debt securities	5,714,298	5,714,298	5,265,149	5,265,149
9	Cash outflows related to secured funding, etc.		1,502,085		1,114,177
10	Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc. funding programs, credit and liquidity facilities	44,637,311	14,907,488	44,743,065	15,090,557
11	of which, Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc.	1,347,180	1,347,180	1,429,413	1,429,413
12	of which, Cash outflows related to funding programs	507,697	507,697	434,535	434,535
13	of which, Cash outflows related to credit and liquidity facilities	42,782,434	13,052,611	42,879,115	13,226,607
14	Cash outflows related to contractual funding obligations, etc.	11,448,888	6,642,990	10,287,448	6,292,629
15	Cash outflows related to contingencies	94,209,552	2,479,482	94,286,228	2,414,554
16	Total cash outflows		76,575,290		74,626,639
Cash Inflows (3)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
17	Cash inflows related to secured lending, etc.	15,041,615	894,230	13,120,297	503,235
18	Cash inflows related to collection of loans, etc.	16,701,404	10,838,467	13,710,668	8,828,508
19	Other cash inflows	6,683,398	2,574,490	6,435,422	2,301,385
20	Total cash inflows	38,426,418	14,307,188	33,266,387	11,633,128
Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (4)					
21	Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation		92,292,463		86,253,595
22	Net cash outflows		62,268,101		62,993,510
23	Consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)		148.2%		136.9%
24	The number of data used to calculate the average value		58		62

Notes: 1. The data after the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on March 31, 2015 is available on Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group's website. (https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/financial/basel_3.html)
2. The average values are calculated based on daily data in accordance with Notification No. 7 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2015. Some data, such as attribute information of customers and data on consolidated subsidiaries, is updated on the monthly or quarterly basis.

Breakdown of High-Quality Liquid Assets

(In million yen)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)	Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)
1	Cash and due from banks	72,365,401	68,670,114
2	Securities	19,927,061	17,583,480
3	of which, government bonds, etc.	16,054,772	14,219,198
4	of which, municipal bonds, etc.	112,245	104,641
5	of which, other bonds	1,908,881	1,557,788
6	of which, stocks	1,851,162	1,701,851
7	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	92,292,463	86,253,595

Note: The above amounts are those of high-quality liquid assets in accordance with the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III and do not correspond to the financial amounts. The amounts stated are those after multiplying factors in the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III.

Net Stable Funding Ratio Information (Consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation and Subsidiaries

Since September 30, 2021, the "Net Stable Funding Ratio" (hereinafter referred to as "NSFR"), the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III, has been introduced in Japan. In addition to the application of uniform international standards, SMBC calculates its consolidated NSFR using the calculation formula stipulated in the "Criteria for Evaluating the Soundness of Liquidity Status Set Forth by a Bank as a Benchmark for Judging its Soundness of Management, Based on the Provision of Article 14-2 of the Banking Act" (Notification No. 60 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2014; hereinafter referred to as the "Liquidity Ratio Notification").

Disclosure of Qualitative Information about Net Stable Funding Ratio

1. Intra-period Changes in Consolidated NSFR

As described on the following page, the NSFR has remained stable since the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on September 30, 2021.

2. Special Provisions Pertaining to Interdependent Assets and Liabilities

SMBC has not applied the "special provisions pertaining to interdependent assets and liabilities" prescribed in Article 101 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification to its NSFR.

3. Other Information Concerning Consolidated NSFR

The Liquidity Ratio Notification stipulates the minimum requirement of the NSFR at 100%. The NSFR of SMBC (consolidated) exceeds the minimum requirements of the NSFR, having no cause for concern. In terms of the future NSFR forecasts, SMBC does not expect significant deviations from the disclosed ratios. In addition, the actual NSFR does not differ significantly from the initial forecast.

Disclosure of Quantitative Information about Net Stable Funding Ratio (Consolidated)

(In million yen, %)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)					Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) items (1)											
1	Capital; of which:	12,100,618	109,171	150,000	4,110,111	16,360,730	11,861,507	68,247	185,207	4,104,513	16,133,624
2	Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital (excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year) before the application of capital deductions	12,100,618	0	150,000	4,019,117	16,269,736	11,861,507	0	150,000	4,027,993	16,039,501
3	Other capital instruments that are not included in the above category	0	109,171	0	90,993	90,993	0	68,247	35,207	76,519	94,123
4	Funding from retail and small business customers; of which:	67,463,415	87,647	0	29,686	61,914,978	67,599,594	0	85,646	28,927	62,058,576
5	Stable deposits	21,786,712	0	0	0	20,697,377	22,258,640	0	0	0	21,145,708
6	Less stable deposits	45,676,702	87,647	0	29,686	41,217,601	45,340,953	0	85,646	28,927	40,912,867
7	Wholesale funding; of which:	71,987,947	79,114,167	8,989,070	15,777,121	66,404,033	66,516,463	80,062,210	8,196,348	16,425,476	62,880,706
8	Operational deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Other wholesale funding	71,987,947	79,114,167	8,989,070	15,777,121	66,404,033	66,516,463	80,062,210	8,196,348	16,425,476	62,880,706
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities; of which:	2,506,057	9,831,998	0	269,646	137,927	2,583,396	5,445,264	0	120,455	131,273
12	Derivative liabilities				135,874					50,672	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	2,506,057	9,831,998	0	133,772	137,927	2,583,396	5,445,264	0	69,782	131,273
14	Total available stable funding					144,817,670					141,204,180
Required stable funding (RSF) items (2)											
15	HQLA					4,114,098					4,064,211
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	508,283	37,127	0	0	272,705	469,616	32,809	0	0	251,213
17	Loans, repo transactions-related assets, securities and other similar assets; of which:	2,137,795	49,958,392	15,840,293	83,961,814	93,852,087	1,468,650	52,771,169	13,819,284	81,969,595	92,304,233
18	Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (secured by level 1 HQLA)	0	14,298,706	53,761	407,386	615,490	0	14,321,892	76,897	392,238	797,715
19	Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (not included in item 18)	293,259	11,319,255	5,527,017	14,648,246	19,397,280	307,714	11,550,417	3,571,783	14,376,370	18,146,077
20	Loans and repo transactions-related assets (not included in item 18, 19 and 22); of which:	1,612,167	22,112,057	9,523,604	54,904,962	61,442,870	934,983	24,260,303	9,140,066	53,292,811	60,682,589
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	514,875	3,392,961	1,757,600	6,342,860	6,055,396	2,585	3,574,635	1,258,954	5,963,451	5,474,178
22	Residential mortgages; of which:	0	265,141	259,527	10,772,012	8,210,851	0	272,402	271,532	10,790,992	8,234,965
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	0	158,261	155,632	6,038,466	4,081,950	0	161,732	161,309	6,046,726	4,091,893
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and other similar assets	232,367	1,963,230	476,382	3,229,206	4,185,594	225,951	2,366,154	759,004	3,117,183	4,442,885
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Other assets; of which:	4,869,638	808,883	305,164	12,432,554	18,010,743	5,182,362	755,426	206,739	10,123,786	15,972,551
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	0				0	0				0
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs (including those that are not recorded on consolidated balance sheet)				1,094,957	930,713				1,070,894	910,259
29	Derivative assets				0	0				0	0
30	Derivative liabilities (before deduction of variation margin posted)				253,186	253,186				233,677	233,677
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	4,869,638	808,883	305,164	11,084,410	16,826,842	5,182,362	755,426	206,739	8,819,214	14,828,613
32	Off-balance sheet items				140,342,909	2,925,356				137,618,311	3,001,105
33	Total required stable funding					119,174,990					115,593,315
34	Consolidated net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					121.5%					122.1%

Capital Ratio and Leverage Ratio Information (Non-consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.	Items	a As of March 31,2026	b As of March 31,2025	c Reference to Template CC2
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (1)				
1a+2-1c-26	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related capital surplus and retained earnings	7,437,460	6,981,148	
1a	of which: capital and capital surplus	3,335,741	3,335,741	
2	of which: retained earnings	4,381,583	3,835,702	
1c	of which: treasury stock (–)	–	–	
26	of which: national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed) (–)	279,865	190,295	
	of which: other than the above	–	–	
1b	Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to common shares	–	–	
3	Valuation and translation adjustment and other disclosed reserves	559,204	614,253	(a)
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (A)	7,996,665	7,595,401	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (2)				
8+9	Total intangible assets (net of related tax liability, excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)	333,989	280,598	
8	of which: goodwill	–	–	
9	of which: other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights	333,989	280,598	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
11	Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(1,060,260)	(743,393)	
12	Shortfall of eligible provisions to expected losses	–	–	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	36,274	42,282	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	40,502	21,109	
15	Prepaid pension cost	465,293	387,764	
16	Investments in own shares (excluding those reported in the Net assets section)	–	–	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	–	–	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)	25,633	241,846	
19+20+21	Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	40,511	–	
19	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	40,511	–	
20	of which: mortgage servicing rights	–	–	
21	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	–	–	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	–	–	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	–	–	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	–	–	
28	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (B)	(118,055)	230,207	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)				
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) ((A)-(B)) (C)	8,114,721	7,365,194	

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.		Items	a As of March 31,2026	b As of March 31,2025	c Reference to Template CC2
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (3)					
30	31a	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	–	–	
	31b	Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
	32	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	2,782,775	2,375,442	
		Qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	–	–	
36		Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments (D)	2,782,775	2,375,442	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments					
37		Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
38		Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
39		Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	7,782	67,261	
40		Significant investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	82,978	83,572	
42		Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	–	–	
43		Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments (E)	90,760	150,833	
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)					
44		Additional Tier 1 capital ((D)-(E)) (F)	2,692,014	2,224,609	
Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)					
45		Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) ((C)+(F)) (G)	10,806,735	9,589,803	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (4)					
46		Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	–	–	
		Stock subscription rights and stock acquisition rights to Tier 2 instruments	–	–	
		Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,528,858	1,035,385	
		Qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus issued by special purpose vehicles and other equivalent entities	–	–	
50		Total of general reserve for possible loan losses and eligible provisions included in Tier 2	231,350	254,121	
50a		of which: general reserve for possible loan losses	–	–	
50b		of which: eligible provisions	231,350	254,121	
51		Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (H)	1,760,208	1,289,507	

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Basel III Template No.	Items		a As of March 31,2026	b As of March 31,2025	c Reference to Template CC2
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments (5)					
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		–	–	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities		–	–	
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)		1,357	2,180	
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		–	44,859	
57	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments	(I)	1,357	47,039	
Tier 2 capital (T2)					
58	Tier 2 capital (T2) ((H)-(I))	(J)	1,758,851	1,242,468	
Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)					
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) ((G)+(J))	(K)	12,565,586	10,832,271	
Risk weighted assets (6)					
60	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	(L)	79,331,816	73,556,542	
Capital ratios (7)					
61	Common Equity Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio ((C)/(L))		10.22%	10.01%	
62	Tier 1 risk-weighted capital ratio ((G)/(L))		13.62%	13.03%	
63	Total risk-weighted capital ratio ((K)/(L))		15.83%	14.72%	
Regulatory adjustments (8)					
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		818,086	760,704	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of other financials that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		815,523	526,188	
74	Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		–	–	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		144,904	136,378	
Provisions included in Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions (9)					
76	Provisions (general reserve for possible loan losses)		–	–	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions (general reserve for possible loan losses)		205,540	142,237	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap) (if the amount is negative, report as “nil”)		231,350	254,121	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach		342,953	342,596	

(Millions of yen)

Items	As of March 31,2026	As of March 31,2025
Required capital ((L) × 8%)	6,346,545	5,884,523

■ CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

(Millions of yen)

Items	a Balance sheet as in published financial statements As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	b Reference to Template CC1	c Reference to appended table
(Assets)				
Cash and due from banks	68,651,578	69,761,979		
Call loans	5,462,547	4,484,770		
Receivables under resale agreements	7,675,741	8,625,984		
Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	2,346,965	1,131,736		
Monetary claims bought	2,289,341	2,145,167		
Trading assets	4,910,025	3,464,150		6-a
Securities	35,715,777	37,561,851		6-b
Loans and bills discounted	110,748,673	104,515,592		6-c
Foreign exchanges	1,877,094	2,533,415		
Other assets	8,018,167	7,380,999		6-d
Tangible fixed assets	812,162	752,427		
Intangible fixed assets	487,718	404,437		2
Prepaid pension cost	679,458	558,899		3
Customers’ liabilities for acceptances and guarantees	16,579,830	14,999,422		
Reserve for possible loan losses	(693,865)	(625,538)		
Reserve for possible loan losses on investments	(2,806)	(92,570)		
Total assets	265,558,413	257,602,725		
(Liabilities)				
Deposits	171,335,915	159,731,671		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	15,975,615	17,489,575		
Call money	1,069,649	938,008		
Payables under repurchase agreements	11,263,623	17,373,975		
Payables under securities lending transactions	338,736	1,301,084		
Commercial paper	2,242,956	1,824,519		
Trading liabilities	3,921,172	2,540,702		6-e
Borrowed money	20,489,569	21,160,696		7-a
Foreign exchanges	1,498,334	1,815,415		
Bonds	483,702	395,058		7-b
Due to trust account	1,244,765	1,535,723		
Other liabilities	10,556,284	8,529,896		6-f
Reserve for employee bonuses	18,280	14,557		
Reserve for executive bonuses	1,445	1,292		
Reserve for point service program	3,991	2,163		
Reserve for reimbursement of deposits	35,019	4,669		
Deferred tax liabilities	197,238	132,170		4-a
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	25,750	26,424		4-b
Acceptances and guarantees	16,579,830	14,999,422		
Total liabilities	257,281,882	249,817,028		
(Net assets)				
Capital stock	1,771,093	1,771,093		1-a
Capital surplus	1,774,651	1,774,651		1-b
Retained earnings	4,381,583	3,835,702		1-c
Treasury stock	(210,003)	(210,003)		1-d
Total stockholders’ equity	7,717,325	7,171,443		
Net unrealized gains or losses on other securities	1,551,739	1,275,580		
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(1,012,596)	(684,434)		5
Land revaluation excess	20,062	23,107		
Total valuation and translation adjustments	559,204	614,253	(a)	
Total net assets	8,276,530	7,785,697		
Total liabilities and net assets	265,558,413	257,602,725		

Note: The regulatory balance sheet is the same as the accounting balance sheet.

(Appended Table)

1. Stockholders' equity

(1) Balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Capital stock	1,771,093	1,771,093		1-a
Capital surplus	1,774,651	1,774,651		1-b
Retained earnings	4,381,583	3,835,702		1-c
Treasury stock	(210,003)	(210,003)		1-d
Total stockholders' equity	7,717,325	7,171,443		

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related capital surplus and retained earnings	7,717,325	7,171,443	Stockholders' equity attributable to common shares (before adjusting national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed))	
of which: capital and capital surplus	3,335,741	3,335,741		1a
of which: retained earnings	4,381,583	3,835,702		2
of which: treasury stock (–)	—	—		1c
of which: other than the above	—	—		
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards and the breakdown	—	—	Stockholders' equity attributable to preferred shares with a loss absorbency clause upon entering into effectively bankruptcy	31a

2. Intangible fixed assets

(1) Balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Intangible fixed assets	487,718	404,437		2

Income taxes related to above	153,728	123,838	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Goodwill	—	—		8
Other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights	333,989	280,598	Software and other	9
Mortgage servicing rights	—	—		
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	—	—		20
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	—	—		24
Mortgage servicing rights that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	—	—		74

3. Prepaid pension cost

(1) Balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Prepaid pension cost	679,458	558,899		3

Income taxes related to above	214,165	171,135	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Prepaid pension cost	465,293	387,764		15

4. Deferred tax assets

(1) Balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Deferred tax liabilities	197,238	132,170		4-a
Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation	25,750	26,424		4-b

Tax effects on intangible fixed assets	153,728	123,838	
Tax effects on prepaid pension cost	214,165	171,135	

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	—	—	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.	10
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	144,904	136,378	This item does not agree with the amount reported on the balance sheet due to offsetting of assets and liabilities.	
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	—	—		21
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	—	—		25
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences that are below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	144,904	136,378		75

5. Deferred gains or losses on derivatives under hedge accounting

(1) Balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(1,012,596)	(684,434)		5

(2) Composition of capital

(Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Net deferred gains or losses on hedges	(1,060,260)	(743,393)	Excluding those items whose valuation differences arising from hedged items are recognized as "Total valuation and translation adjustments"	11

6. Items associated with investments in the capital of financial institutions

(1) Balance sheet

(Millions of yen)

Balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Trading assets	4,910,025	3,464,150	Including trading account securities and derivatives for trading assets	6-a
Securities	35,715,777	37,561,851		6-b
Loans and bills discounted	110,748,673	104,515,592	Including subordinated loans	6-c
Other assets	8,018,167	7,380,999	Including derivatives	6-d
Trading liabilities	3,921,172	2,540,702	Including trading account securities sold and derivatives for trading liabilities	6-e
Other liabilities	10,556,284	8,529,896	Including derivatives	6-f

(2) Composition of capital (Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Investments in own capital instruments	—	—		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	—	—		16
Additional Tier 1 capital	—	—		37
Tier 2 capital	—	—		52
Reciprocal cross-holdings in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities	—	—		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	—	—		17
Additional Tier 1 capital	—	—		38
Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	—	—		53
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)	852,859	1,071,992		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	25,633	241,846		18
Additional Tier 1 capital	7,782	67,261		39
Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	1,357	2,180		54
Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financials that are below the thresholds for deductions (before risk weighting)	818,086	760,704		72
Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	939,013	654,619		
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	40,511	—		19
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	—	—		23
Additional Tier 1 capital	82,978	83,572		40
Tier 2 capital and other TLAC liabilities	—	44,859		55
Significant investments in the common stock of other financials that are below the thresholds for deductions (before risk weighting)	815,523	526,188		73

7. Other capital instruments

(1) Balance sheet (Millions of yen)

Balance sheet items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Ref. No.
Borrowed money	20,489,569	21,160,696		7-a
Bonds	483,702	395,058		7-b
Total	20,973,271	21,555,754		

(2) Composition of capital (Millions of yen)

Composition of capital disclosure	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	2,782,775	2,375,442		32
Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related capital surplus of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	1,528,858	1,035,385		46

Composition of Leverage Ratio

(In million yen)

Basel Ⅲ Template No.		Items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
1		Total assets reported in the balance sheet	265,558,413	257,602,725
3		Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	—	—
4		Adjustments for exemption of central bank reserves (–)	50,787,311	55,906,448
5		Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure (–)		
6		Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	755,270	156,705
7		Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	—	—
8		Adjustments for total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc.	(828,997)	(719,218)
	8a	Total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc.	9,131,346	6,687,990
	8b	The amount of deductions from the exposures above (line 8a) (–)	9,960,344	7,407,208
9		Adjustment for total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	382,009	449,885
	9a	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	10,404,717	10,207,606
	9b	The amount of deductions from the exposures above (line 9a) (–)	10,022,707	9,757,720
10		Adjustments for total off-balance sheet exposures	36,129,855	32,359,724
11		The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (specific and general provisions) (–)	—	—
12		Other adjustments	(18,090,533)	(16,543,296)
	12a	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (excluding specific and general provisions) (–)	956,188	1,061,043
	12b	The amount of customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees (–)	16,579,830	14,999,422
	12c	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	—	—
	12d	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin (–)	554,514	482,831
13		Total exposures	233,118,706	217,400,077

(In million yen, %)

Basel Ⅲ Template No.	Items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
On-balance sheet exposures (1)			
1	On-balance sheet exposures before deducting adjustments	178,963,490	169,688,630
2	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	—	—
3	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin (–)	554,514	482,831
4	Adjustment for securities received under repo transactions that are recognised as assets (–)	—	—
5	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (specific and general provisions) (–)	—	—
6	The amount of adjustments associated with Tier 1 capital (excluding specific and general provisions) (–)	956,188	1,061,043
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (a)	177,452,786	168,144,755
Exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc. (2)			
8	Replacement cost associated with derivatives transactions, etc. (with the 1.4 alpha factor applied)	3,184,583	1,905,224
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with derivatives transactions, etc. (with the 1.4 alpha factor applied)	5,875,221	4,745,383
10	Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures (–)	—	—
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	71,541	37,382
12	The amount of deductions from effective notional amount of written credit derivatives (–)	—	—
13	Total exposures related to derivatives transactions, etc. (b)	9,131,346	6,687,990
Exposures related to repo transactions, etc. (3)			
14	The amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc.	10,022,707	9,757,720
15	The amount of deductions from the assets above (line 14) (–)	—	—
16	The exposures for counterparty credit risk for repo transactions, etc.	382,009	449,885
17	The exposures for agent repo transaction		
18	Total exposures related to repo transactions, etc. (c)	10,404,717	10,207,606
Exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions (4)			
19	Notional amount of off-balance sheet items	85,537,408	81,271,104
20	The amount of adjustments for conversion to off-balance sheet exposures (–)	49,407,552	48,911,379
22	Total off-balance sheet exposures (d)	36,129,855	32,359,724
Leverage ratio (5)			
23	The amount of capital (Tier 1 capital) (e)	10,806,735	9,589,803
24	Total exposures ((a)+(b)+(c)+(d)) (f)	233,118,706	217,400,077
25	Leverage ratio ((e)/(f))	4.63%	4.41%
26	Minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.15%	3.15%
27	Applicable leverage buffer requirement	—	—
Leverage ratio (including due from Bank of Japan) (6)			
	Total exposures (f)	233,118,706	217,400,077
	The amount of due from Bank of Japan	50,787,311	55,906,448
	Total exposures (including due from Bank of Japan) (f')	283,906,017	273,306,526
	Leverage ratio (including due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(f'))	3.80%	3.50%
Disclosure of mean values (7)			
28	Mean value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after the deductions) ((g)+(h))	7,278,015	5,955,205
	Mean value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (g)	7,278,015	5,955,205
	Mean value of deductions from the assets above (–) (h)	—	—
29	Quarter-end value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after the deductions) ((i)+(j))	10,022,707	9,757,720
14	Quarter-end value of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (i)	10,022,707	9,757,720
15	Quarter-end value of deductions from the assets above (line 14) (–) (j)	—	—
30	Total exposures (including mean value above (line 28), but excluding due from Bank of Japan) (k)	230,374,013	213,597,562
30a	Total exposures (including mean value above (line 28) and due from Bank of Japan) (l)	281,161,325	269,504,011
31	Leverage ratio (including mean value above (line 28), but excluding due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(k))	4.69%	4.48%
31a	Leverage ratio (including mean value above (line 28) and due from Bank of Japan) ((e)/(l))	3.84%	3.55%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio Information (Non-consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Since March 31, 2015, the "Liquidity Coverage Ratio" (hereinafter referred to as "LCR"), the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III, has been introduced in Japan. In addition to the application of uniform international standards, SMBC calculates its non-consolidated LCR using the calculation formula stipulated in the "Criteria for Evaluating the Soundness of Liquidity Status Set Forth by a Bank as a Benchmark for Judging its Soundness of Management, Based on the Provision of Article 14-2 of the Banking Act" (Notification No. 60 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2014; hereinafter referred to as the "Liquidity Ratio Notification").

■ Disclosure of Qualitative Information about Liquidity Coverage Ratio

1. Intra-period Changes in Non-consolidated LCR

As described on the following page, the LCR has remained stable since the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on March 31, 2015.

2. Assessment of Non-consolidated LCR

The Liquidity Ratio Notification stipulates the minimum requirement of the LCR at 100%. The LCR of SMBC exceeds the minimum requirements of the LCR, having no cause for concern. In terms of the future LCR forecasts, SMBC does not expect significant deviations from the disclosed ratios. In addition, the actual LCR does not differ significantly from the initial forecast.

3. Composition of High-Quality Liquid Assets

Regarding the high-quality liquid assets allowed to be included in the calculation, there are no significant changes in locations and properties of currency denominations, categories and so on. In addition, in respect of major currencies (those of which the aggregate amount of liabilities denominated in a certain currency accounts for 5% or more of SMBC's total liabilities), there is no significant mismatch in currency denomination between the total amount of the high-quality liquid assets allowed to be included in the calculation and the amount of net cash outflows.

4. Other Information Concerning Non-consolidated LCR

SMBC has not applied "special provisions concerning qualifying operational deposits" prescribed in Article 29 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification and "increased liquidity needs related to market valuation changes on derivative or other transactions simulated through Scenario Approach" prescribed in Article 38 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification. Meanwhile, SMBC records "due to trust account," etc. under "cash outflows based on other contracts" prescribed in Article 60 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification.

■ Disclosure of Quantitative Information about Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Non-Consolidated)

(In million yen, %, the number of data)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)		Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)	
High-Quality Liquid Assets (1)					
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)		81,329,261		76,763,786
Cash Outflows (2)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
2	Cash outflows related to unsecured retail funding	62,749,708	4,812,069	62,084,350	4,762,214
3	of which, Stable deposits	20,951,452	628,543	20,710,979	621,329
4	of which, Less stable deposits	41,798,256	4,183,526	41,373,370	4,140,885
5	Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding	88,056,165	42,396,273	85,453,142	41,031,007
6	of which, Qualifying operational deposits	—	—	—	—
7	of which, Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding other than qualifying operational deposits and debt securities	82,347,106	36,687,214	80,196,379	35,774,245
8	of which, Debt securities	5,709,058	5,709,058	5,256,762	5,256,762
9	Cash outflows related to secured funding, etc.		420,642		404,641
10	Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc. funding programs, credit and liquidity facilities	40,325,618	13,740,206	39,677,467	13,409,325
11	of which, Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc.	603,922	603,922	580,413	580,413
12	of which, Cash outflows related to funding programs	507,697	507,697	434,535	434,535
13	of which, Cash outflows related to credit and liquidity facilities	39,213,998	12,628,586	38,662,517	12,394,376
14	Cash outflows related to contractual funding obligations, etc.	8,779,495	3,461,629	8,516,857	3,476,984
15	Cash outflows related to contingencies	92,948,117	2,389,817	93,076,618	2,326,278
16	Total cash outflows		67,220,639		65,410,452
Cash Inflows (3)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL UNWEIGHTED VALUE	TOTAL WEIGHTED VALUE
17	Cash inflows related to secured lending, etc.	7,641,389	353,833	7,402,948	146,098
18	Cash inflows related to collection of loans, etc.	17,446,381	11,980,574	14,527,051	10,040,999
19	Other cash inflows	3,255,269	1,431,776	3,759,885	1,223,672
20	Total cash inflows	28,343,041	13,766,183	25,689,885	11,410,769
Non-Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (4)					
21	Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation		81,329,261		76,763,786
22	Net cash outflows		53,454,456		53,999,682
23	Non-consolidated liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)		152.1%		142.1%
24	The number of data used to calculate the average value		58		62

Notes: 1. The data after the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on March 31, 2015 is available on Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group's website. (https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/financial/basel_3.html)
2. The average values are calculated based on daily data in accordance with Notification No. 7 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2015. Some data such as attribute information of customers, is updated on the monthly or quarterly basis.

■ Breakdown of High-Quality Liquid Assets

(In million yen)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)	Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)
1	Cash and due from banks	65,984,419	61,852,083
2	Securities	15,344,842	14,911,703
3	of which, government bonds, etc.	12,054,734	11,871,991
4	of which, municipal bonds, etc.	83,060	74,967
5	of which, other bonds	1,355,884	1,262,892
6	of which, stocks	1,851,162	1,701,851
7	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	81,329,261	76,763,786

Note: The above amounts are those of high-quality liquid assets in accordance with the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III and do not correspond to the financial amounts. The amounts stated are those after multiplying factors in the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III.

Net Stable Funding Ratio Information (Non-consolidated)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Since September 30, 2021, the "Net Stable Funding Ratio" (hereinafter referred to as "NSFR"), the liquidity ratio regulation under the Basel III, has been introduced in Japan. In addition to the application of uniform international standards, SMBC calculates its non-consolidated NSFR using the calculation formula stipulated in the "Criteria for Evaluating the Soundness of Liquidity Status Set Forth by a Bank as a Benchmark for Judging its Soundness of Management, Based on the Provision of Article 14-2 of the Banking Act" (Notification No. 60 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2014; hereinafter referred to as the "Liquidity Ratio Notification").

■ Disclosure of Qualitative Information about Net Stable Funding Ratio

1. Intra-period Changes in Non-consolidated NSFR

As described on the following page, the NSFR has remained stable since the introduction of the liquidity ratio regulation on September 30, 2021.

2. Special Provisions Pertaining to Interdependent Assets and Liabilities

SMBC has not applied the "special provisions pertaining to interdependent assets and liabilities" prescribed in Article 101 of the Liquidity Ratio Notification to its NSFR.

3. Other Information Concerning Non-consolidated NSFR

The Liquidity Ratio Notification stipulates the minimum requirement of the NSFR at 100%. The NSFR of SMBC (non-consolidated) exceeds the minimum requirements of the NSFR, having no cause for concern. In terms of the future NSFR forecasts, SMBC does not expect significant deviations from the disclosed ratios. In addition, the actual NSFR does not differ significantly from the initial forecast.

■ Disclosure of Quantitative Information about Net Stable Funding Ratio (Non-consolidated)

(In million yen, %)

Item		Current Quarter (From 2026/1/1 To 2026/3/31)					Prior Quarter (From 2025/10/1 To 2025/12/31)				
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value	Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) items (1)											
1	Capital; of which:	8,276,530	109,171	150,000	4,197,284	12,623,814	8,336,552	68,247	185,207	4,183,047	12,687,204
2	Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital (excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year) before the application of capital deductions	8,276,530	0	150,000	4,106,290	12,532,821	8,336,552	0	150,000	4,106,528	12,593,081
3	Other capital instruments that are not included in the above category	0	109,171	0	90,993	90,993	0	68,247	35,207	76,519	94,123
4	Funding from retail and small business customers; of which:	62,932,614	87,647	0	29,686	57,806,063	63,164,758	0	85,646	28,927	58,042,206
5	Stable deposits	21,162,811	0	0	0	20,104,670	21,758,273	0	0	0	20,670,359
6	Less stable deposits	41,769,803	87,647	0	29,686	37,701,392	41,406,484	0	85,646	28,927	37,371,846
7	Wholesale funding; of which:	69,851,219	63,199,813	8,148,758	15,481,317	61,291,104	64,194,705	64,542,324	7,354,174	16,031,374	57,954,039
8	Operational deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Other wholesale funding	69,851,219	63,199,813	8,148,758	15,481,317	61,291,104	64,194,705	64,542,324	7,354,174	16,031,374	57,954,039
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Other liabilities; of which:	2,197,295	3,208,633	2,438	413,740	1,219	2,486,939	2,107,837	6,098	278,701	3,049
12	Derivative liabilities				382,012					278,701	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	2,197,295	3,208,633	2,438	31,728	1,219	2,486,939	2,107,837	6,098	0	3,049
14	Total available stable funding					131,722,201					128,686,498
Required stable funding (RSF) items (2)											
15	HQLA					3,909,332					3,856,329
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	486,797	0	0	0	243,398	491,667	0	0	0	245,833
17	Loans, repo transactions-related assets, securities and other similar assets; of which:	2,121,174	38,986,879	14,074,034	78,790,598	87,311,799	1,412,592	43,163,644	12,579,263	76,538,869	85,695,746
18	Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (secured by level 1 HQLA)	0	5,730,254	0	0	0	0	7,196,889	0	0	233,891
19	Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (not included in item 18)	285,847	11,384,494	5,082,441	16,179,771	20,529,124	265,864	11,923,656	3,727,075	15,762,885	19,480,229
20	Loans and repo transactions-related assets (not included in item 18, 19 and 22); of which:	1,602,206	20,139,922	8,414,544	50,060,132	55,908,070	920,016	21,826,149	8,123,250	48,236,074	54,796,304
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	514,875	3,432,073	1,754,017	5,854,408	5,761,170	2,585	3,611,310	1,247,119	5,509,663	5,191,636
22	Residential mortgages; of which:	0	265,108	259,485	10,540,630	8,060,416	0	272,354	271,490	10,555,346	8,081,751
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	0	158,252	155,613	5,807,084	3,931,537	0	161,715	161,297	5,811,080	3,938,709
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and other similar assets	233,120	1,467,099	317,562	2,010,065	2,814,188	226,711	1,944,593	457,448	1,984,562	3,103,570
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Other assets; of which:	9,521,629	760,755	216,579	4,626,823	14,252,100	9,314,419	603,200	149,215	3,970,469	13,655,183
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	0				0	0				0
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs (including those that are not recorded on consolidated balance sheet)				1,019,559	866,625				984,701	836,996
29	Derivative assets				0	0				0	0
30	Derivative liabilities (before deduction of variation margin posted)				180,824	180,824				168,356	168,356
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	9,521,629	760,755	216,579	3,426,439	13,204,650	9,314,419	603,200	149,215	2,817,411	12,649,831
32	Off-balance sheet items				133,904,632	2,660,204				131,193,986	2,740,571
33	Total required stable funding					108,376,836					106,193,664
34	Non-Consolidated net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					121.5%					121.1%

Glossary

ABL
Abbreviation for Asset Based Lending
Lending having movable assets as collateral such as accounts receivable and/or inventory.

Calculation of credit risk-weighted assets under Article 145 of the Notification
Method used for calculating the credit risk-weighted assets for the fund exposure, etc. There is a method of making the total credit risk-weighted asset of individual underlying asset of funds, etc. as the relevant exposure of the credit risk-weighted asset; or a method of applying the risk weight determined based on the formation of underlying assets to the relevant exposure.

Capital adequacy ratio notification ("the Notification")
Administrative action or written ordinance by which the Financial Services Agency officially informs Japanese banks of regulations regarding capital adequacy ratio based on the Basel Agreement.

CCF
Abbreviation for Credit Conversion Factor
Ratio required for converting commitments and off-balance sheet items such as guarantees into on-balance sheet credit exposure equivalents.

CCP-related exposure
Exposure to a central counterparty (CCP) that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer and thereby ensuring the future performance of open contracts.

CDS
Abbreviation for Credit Default Swap
Derivative transactions which transfer the credit risk.

Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) techniques
Techniques for reducing credit risk by guarantees, collateral and purchase of credit derivatives, etc.

Credit risk-weighted assets
Total assets (lending exposures, including credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet transactions, etc.) which is re-evaluated according to the level of credit risk.

CVA
Abbreviation for Credit Valuation Adjustment
Adjustment to a derivative's price to reflect counterparty credit in the valuation of a derivative transaction.

EL
Abbreviation for Expected Loss
Average loss expected to occur over the coming one year.

Full BA-CVA
An approach for calculating CVA risk equivalent amounts. EAD of a derivative transaction, the remaining maturity, the counterparty's industry and credit rating are used as input variables and the formula specified by the authorities is used for calculation. Hedging effects of BA-CVA eligible hedging transactions are recognized.

High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)
Liquid assets that can be converted easily and immediately into cash to meet liquidity needs in a specified stress scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days.

Internal models approach
An approach for calculating market risk equivalent amount using models unique to each bank.

LGD
Abbreviation for Loss Given Default
Percentage of loss assumed in the event of default by obligor; ratio of uncollectible amount of the exposure owned in the event of default.

Liquidity Ratio Notification
Administrative action and written ordinance to be used for official notification to the general public concerning the LCR and NSFR of financial institutions in Japan, as decided by the Japan FSA based on the Basel Agreement.

Market risk equivalent amount
Pursuant to the Basel Capital Accord, the required capital amount imposed on the market-related risk calculated for the risk categories mainly in the trading book: interest rates, credit spreads, equities, foreign exchanges, and commodities.

Market-based approach
A method of calculating the risk assets of equity exposures, etc., by using the simple risk weight method or internal model method. We use the simple risk weight method for calculation of risk assets.

Net cash outflows
Net cash flows calculated as total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows in a specified stress scenario for the subsequent 30 calendar days.

Object finance
Of credit provided for purchasing ships or aircraft, a type of finance for which the only source of repayments is profits generated from said tangible assets; and said tangible assets serve as collateral, and there is an appreciable extent of control over said tangible assets and profits generated from said tangible assets.

Operational risk equivalent amount
Operational risk capital requirements under the Basel Capital Accord.

Originator
The term "originator" is used in the case that we are directly or indirectly involved in the formation of underlying assets for securitisation transactions when we have securitisation exposure; or in cases of providing the back-up line for ABCP issued by the securitisation conduit for the purpose of obtaining exposure from the third party, or providing ABL to the securitisation conduit (as sponsor).

PD
Abbreviation for Probability of Default
Probability of becoming default by obligor during one year.

Phased rollout
Under the Basel Capital Accord, it is a transition made by certain group companies planning to apply the Internal Ratings-Based Approach after the implementation of such methods on a consolidated basis.

Project finance
Of credit provided for specified businesses such as electric power plants and transportation infrastructure, a type of finance for which the only source of repayments is profits generated from said businesses and tangible assets of said businesses serve as collateral, and there is an appreciable extent of control over said tangible assets and profits generated from said tangible assets.

Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures (QRRE)
Exposure which may fluctuate up to the upper limit set forth by an agreement according to the individual's voluntary decision, such as card loan and credit card, etc., and the upper limit of the exposure without any collateral is 10 million yen or less.

Reduced BA-CVA
An approach for calculating CVA risk equivalent amounts. EAD of a derivative transaction, the remaining maturity, the counterparty's industry and credit rating are used as input variables and the formula specified by the authorities is used for calculation.

Resecuritisation transaction
Of securitisation transactions, it is a transaction with securitisation exposure for part of or entire underlying assets. However, this excludes cases such as a securitisation transaction in which entire underlying assets are securitisation exposures,and the cash flows of the exposures related to the securitisation transaction could be replicated in all circumstances and conditions as the cash flows of the exposures related to a single securitisation transaction of a single pool of underlying assets that contains no securitisation exposures, etc.

Risk capital
The amount of capital required to cover the theoretical maximum potential loss arising from risks of business operations. It differs from the minimum regulatory capital requirements, and it is being used in the risk management framework voluntarily developed by financial institutions for the purpose of internal management.

Risk weight
Indicator which indicates the extent of credit risk determined by the types of assets (claims) owned. Risk weight becomes higher for assets with high risk of default.

SA-CCR
An approach for calculating credit equivalent amounts (exposure amounts) of transactions of derivative instruments, etc. Under SA-CCR, exposure amount is calculated by multiplying 1.4 by the sum of the replacement cost calculated by mark-to-market valuation of a transaction and the amount of future exposure obtained by multiplying the notional principal by a multiplier according to instrument types and the remaining term.

Securitisation transaction
A transaction which stratifies the credit risk for the underlying assets into more than two exposures of senior/subordinated structure and has the quality of transferring part or all of the exposure to the third party.

Servicer risk
The risk of becoming unable to claim the receivables, in cases of which the bankruptcy of the supplier/servicer occurs prior to collecting receivables, in securitisation and purchased claims transactions.

Simple risk weight method
One of the market-based approaches for calculating the risk-weighted asset amount for the equity exposure, etc. by multiplying the listed shares and unlisted shares with risk weights of 300% and 400%, respectively.

Slotting criteria
For risk-weighted asset calculation under the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach, it is a method of mapping the credit rating to the risk-weight in 5 levels set forth by the Financial Services Agency for Specialised Lending.

Small-sized consolidated subsidiaries
Consolidated subsidiaries that have an extremely small impact on the level of the consolidated LCR.

Specialized Lending (SL)
General term used for project finance, object finance, commodity finance and lending for commercial real estate.

Standardised approach (market risk)
A method of calculating market risk equivalent amount using the formula determined by the Financial Services Agency.

The Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach
An approach for calculating the risk asset by applying PD (Probability of Default) estimated internally by a financial institution which conducts sophisticated risk management. There are two methods to calculate exposures to corporate clients, etc.: the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach and the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) Approach. The former uses self-estimated LGD and EAD values, while the latter uses LGD and EAD values designated by the authorities.

Standardised approach (credit risk)
An approach for calculating risk-weighted assets by multiplying credit equivalent amounts by the risk-weight designated by the authorities for each obligor classification (corporates, financial institution, sovereign, retail, etc.).

Standardised approach (operational risk)
A method for calculating operational risk equivalent amounts by multiplying the amount of the Business Indicator Component (BIC) by the Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM).

Underlying assets
General term used for assets which serve as the source of payments for principal and interest for securitisation exposures, etc.

VaR
Abbreviation for Value at Risk
The maximum loss that can be expected to occur with a certain degree of probability when holding a financial asset portfolio for a given amount of time.

Financial Highlights

The financial data presented in this report has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan ("Japanese GAAP").

SMBC Trust Bank

	Millions of yen				
Year ended March 31	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Ordinary income	¥ 133,228	¥ 124,735	¥ 122,754	¥ 86,118	¥ 56,539
Trust fees	7,574	6,224	5,081	4,301	3,686
Gross banking profit (A)	80,709	72,173	72,756	58,224	48,530
Expenses (excluding nonrecurring losses) (B)	45,063	41,885	39,936	35,818	42,581
Overhead ratio (B) / (A)	55.8	58.0	54.9	61.5	87.7
Banking profit (before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses and amortization of trust accounts)	35,645	30,287	32,819	22,406	5,949
Core Banking Profit	36,039	30,287	33,315	22,406	5,949
Core banking profit (excluding gains or losses on cancellation of investment trusts)	36,039	30,287	33,315	22,406	5,949
Banking profit	35,645	30,260	32,819	22,406	5,658
Ordinary profit	35,658	29,671	33,055	23,366	4,655
Net income	26,412	22,276	25,738	17,098	(15,912)
At Year-End:					
Total net assets	¥ 223,603	¥ 198,190	¥ 178,686	¥ 143,395	¥ 129,826
Total assets	5,478,928	4,582,220	4,485,312	4,125,156	3,691,771
Deposits	3,900,729	3,710,314	3,636,724	3,280,078	3,404,102
Loans and bills discounted	1,707,295	1,670,945	2,192,553	2,043,446	2,036,747
Securities	801,515	313,267	275,432	225,664	98,853
Trust assets and liabilities	14,805,827 (15,029,148)	13,746,211 (13,930,692)	13,147,329 (13,297,252)	11,599,886 (11,718,968)	11,575,745 (11,666,837)
Loans and bills discounted in trust account	354,244 (354,244)	765,997 (765,997)	700,326 (700,326)	76,437 (76,437)	53 (53)
Securities in trust account (excluding electronically recorded transferable rights on securities in trust account)	1,007,595 (1,007,595)	954,573 (954,573)	664,896 (664,896)	584,176 (584,176)	554,783 (554,783)
Electronic payment instruments in trust account and performance-guarantee electronic payment instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Crypto-assets in trust account and performance-guarantee crypto-assets	—	—	—	—	—
Electronically recorded transferable rights on securities in trust account	—	—	—	—	—
Capital stock	87,550	87,550	87,550	87,550	87,550
Number of shares issued (in thousands)					
Common stock	3,418	3,418	3,418	3,418	3,418
Non-voting stock	900	900	900	900	900
Dividend payout ratio	—	—	—	—	—
Capital adequacy ratio (Domestic standard)	19.11%	16.20%	15.17%	16.94%	14.65%
Number of employees	1,679	1,737	1,657	1,562	1,667

Notes: 1. Core Banking Profit = Banking profit (before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses and amortization of trust accounts) - Gain and Loss on sales of bonds
2. Amounts in brackets ( ) in the above table include "Trust Assets under the Service-Shared Co-Trustee."
3. "Number of employees" has been reported on the basis of full-time workers and includes accepted transfer employees.

Basel III Information

Capital Ratio Information

SMBC Trust Bank

Composition of regulatory capital

(Millions of yen, except percentages)

Items	As of March 31, 2026	As of March 31, 2025
Core Capital Basic Components (1)		
Directly issued qualifying common share or mandatory convertible preference share plus related capital surplus and retained earnings	220,916	194,503
of which : capital and capital surplus	173,103	173,103
of which : retained earnings	47,813	21,400
of which : treasury stock (–)	–	–
of which: national specific regulatory adjustments (earnings to be distributed) (–)	–	–
of which : other than the above	–	–
Stock acquisition rights and stock subscription rights to common shares or mandatory convertible preference shares	–	–
Total of general reserve for possible loan losses and eligible provisions included in Core Capital Basic Components	495	1,065
of which : general reserve for possible loan losses	495	1,065
of which : eligible provisions	–	–
Qualifying non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock subject to phase-out arrangements included in Core Capital Basic Components	–	–
Eligible capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements included in Core Capital Basic Components	–	–
Capital instruments issued by public agency under capital enhancement action included in Core Capital Basic Components	–	–
45% equivalent of the difference between the revaluated amount of the land and the book value immediately prior to revaluation included in Core Capital Basic Components	–	–
Amount of Core Capital Basic Components (A)	221,411	195,569
Core Capital Adjustments (2)		
Total intangible assets (net of related tax liability, excluding those relating to mortgage servicing rights)	11,586	9,790
of which : goodwill (including those equivalent)	–	–
of which: other intangibles other than goodwill and mortgage servicing rights	11,586	9,790
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	1,211	851
Shortfall of eligible provisions to expected losses	–	–
Securitisation gain on sale	–	–
Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	–	–
Net defined benefit asset	1,152	958
Investments in own shares (excluding those reported in the Net assets section)	–	–
Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	–	–
Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above the 10% threshold)	–	–
Amount exceeding the 10% threshold on specified items	–	–
of which : significant investments in the common stock of financials	–	–
of which : mortgage servicing rights	–	–
of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–
Amount exceeding the 15% threshold on specified items	–	–
of which : significant investments in the common stock of financials	–	–
of which : mortgage servicing rights	–	–
of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–
Amount of Core Capital Adjustments (B)	13,950	11,600
Capital		
Capital amount ((A)-(B)) (C)	207,460	183,968
Risk weighted assets (3)		
Credit risk weighted assets	963,004	1,022,836
of which : total of items in risk weighted assets subject to transitional arrangements	–	–
of which : investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities	–	–
of which : other than the above	–	–
Total amount of Market Risk equivalent divided by 8%	–	–
Total amount of Operational Risk equivalent divided by 8%	122,579	112,103
Floor adjustment amount	–	–
Total amount of Risk weighted assets (D)	1,085,584	1,134,940
Capital Adequacy Ratio		
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio ((C)/(D))	19.11%	16.20%

Compensation

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group

Compensation Framework of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and Its Group Companies

1. Scope of Officers, Employees and Others

The scope of officers, employees and others whose compensation is subject to disclosure under the revised Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of

Corporate Affairs, etc. and other applicable regulations is as described below.

(1) Scope of Officers

Officers subject to compensation disclosure are directors and corporate executive officers of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group during the fiscal year under review (excluding outside directors).

(2) Scope of Employees and Others

Employees and others subject to compensation disclosure are employees of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and officers and employees of its major consolidated subsidiaries who are highly compensated and have a material influence on the business management or the assets of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its major consolidated subsidiaries.

a) Scope of major consolidated subsidiaries

A major consolidated subsidiary is a consolidated subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group with total assets accounting for more than 2% of the total consolidated assets of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and has a material influence on the management of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its group companies. Specifically, they are Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, SMBC Nikko Securities Inc., Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited, and overseas subsidiaries such as SMBC Bank International plc.

b) Scope of highly compensated persons

A highly compensated person is an individual whose compensation paid by Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group or its major subsidiaries is equal to or more than the base amount. The base amount of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group is set at ¥110 million, which is based on the average amount of compensation paid to the officers of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and SMBC (including officers appointed or retired during the fiscal year in question) over the last three fiscal years (hereinafter "executive compensation amount") and is applied to all group companies. This is because many of the officers of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group also serve as officers of SMBC, and their executive compensation amount is determined according to their contribution to the group as a whole. With respect to lump-sum retirement payment for officers serving in Japan, the executive compensation amount for the fiscal year in question is "(his/her executive compensation amount – lump-sum retirement payment) + (lump-sum retirement payment/years of service)" and the executive compensation amount calculated using this formula is compared to the base amount.

c) Material influence on the business management or assets of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its major consolidated subsidiaries

A person has a material influence on the business management or assets of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its major consolidated subsidiaries if his/her regular transactions or regular matters managed by him/her have a substantial impact on the business management of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its group companies, or losses incurred through such actions have a significant impact on the financial situation of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its group companies. Specifically, persons having such influence are directors, corporate auditors and corporate officers of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its major consolidated subsidiaries, both domestic and overseas.

2. Names, Compositions, and Duties of the Main Bodies, Such as the Committee Responsible for Supervising Business Execution Concerning the Determination of Compensation, Its Payment and Other Related Matters

(1) Establishment and Maintenance of the Compensation Committee

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, as a Company with Three Committees, has established a Compensation Committee to resolve the "policy to determine individual remuneration for directors, corporate executive officers and executive officers," "executive compensation program and relevant regulations," and "individual remuneration for Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group's directors and corporate executive officers." In addition, the Compensation Committee deliberates on executive compensation programs of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group's major subsidiaries and other related matters. The Compensation Committee is a body independent from the influence of business units, chaired by an outside director, with the majority of its members being also outside directors, and tasked to determine and deliberate matters related to executive compensation of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its group companies. Furthermore, group companies of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group respect the details of the deliberations at the Compensation Committee of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and determine the compensation for directors and corporate auditors within the maximum total amount of compensation approved at an ordinary general meeting of shareholders.

(2) For Employees and Others

The amount and type of compensation paid to the employees of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and SMBC and the officers and employees of major consolidated subsidiaries are determined and paid according to the compensation policies established by the boards of directors of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its major consolidated subsidiaries. Compensation systems based on the compensation policies are designed and documented by the HR departments of respective companies, independent from the influence of business units. The compensation policies of major consolidated subsidiaries are regularly reported to the HR department of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group for review. The amount and type of compensation for overseas officers and employees is determined and paid under the compensation system established by the relevant office or subsidiary in accordance with local laws, regulations and employment practices.

(3) Total Amount of Compensation Paid to Compensation Committee Members and Number of Compensation Committee Meetings Held

	Number of Meetings Held (April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026)
Compensation Committee (Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group)	7
Executive Nomination and Compensation Committee (SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.)	6

Note: The total amount of compensation is not provided because the portion of the compensation paid to a committee member for services rendered as a committee member cannot be calculated as the amount of compensation paid is based on the committee member's position in the company.

Assessment of Design and Operation of Compensation Structure

Compensation Policies for Officers, Employees and Others

(1) For Officers

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group hereby establishes the Executive Compensation Policy (the "Policy") in order to determine individual remuneration for its directors, corporate executive officers and executive officers (the "Executives").

The Policy's aim is that executive compensation pursuant to it shall provide the appropriate incentives for the Executives to pursue our Mission while materializing our medium-/long-term vision.

<Basic Concept>

Executive compensation at SMBC Group shall be determined based on the following concept.

I. SMBC Group's executive compensation aims to provide appropriate incentives for the achievement of our Mission and our Vision.

II. SMBC Group's executive compensation shall reflect the changing business environment and the short-, medium-and long-term performance of the group, and shall account for the contribution to shareholder value, the provision of value to customers, and the creation of a sustainable society.

III. Individual remuneration shall reflect the assigned roles and responsibilities as well as the performance of each Executive.

IV. SMFG shall research and review market practices, including the use of third-party surveys, in order to provide its Executives with a competitive remuneration package.

V. SMFG's executive compensation shall discourage excessive risk-taking and help develop the prudent risk culture to be expected of a financial institution.

VI. Both external and internal regulations/guidelines on executive compensation shall be observed and respected.

VII. SMFG shall establish appropriate governance and controls of the compensation process, and shall regularly review and update its executive compensation practices in accordance with changes in market practices and/or business environment.

<Compensation Program>

I. SMFG's executive compensation program (the "Program") shall have three components: base salary, cash bonus, and stock compensation.
However, compensation of outside directors and Audit Committee members shall consist of base salary and stock compensation for which the number of shares granted does not vary depending on performance, in light of their role to oversee the execution of duties of executive officers and others.

II. In order to hold Executives accountable for performance and provide them with appropriate incentives, the Program targets a variable compensation component. It changes depending on the business environment, performance, and other factors of total remuneration for each Executive (excluding outside directors and Audit Committee members) within a range of approximately 40% to 60%, in accordance with the corporate titles of each Executive, if paid at standard levels. Corresponding with the performance of SMBC Group, the degree of contribution to the creation of a sustainable society, and the achievements of each Executive (excluding outside directors and Audit Committee members), the variable component shall be paid within a range of 0% to 150% of the standard compensation amount.

III. In order to enhance the shareholding of Executives and align their interests with those of shareholders, the Program targets its stock-based compensation components at approximately 25% to 45% of total remuneration for each Executive (excluding outside directors and Audit Committee members) in accordance with the corporate titles of each Executive, if paid at standard levels. Furthermore, by promoting shareholding in SMFG through the stock compensation plan, it sets shareholding targets equivalent to at least three times the annual base salary for the Chairman and President, and at least two times the annual base salary for other Executives (excluding outside directors and Audit Committee members). The target ratio of stock-based compensation to total remuneration for outside directors is approximately 10%.

IV. The above target levels shall be appropriately set in accordance with the roles and responsibilities of each Executive.

V. Base salary shall be periodically paid in cash and shall be, in principle, determined by the corporate titles of each Executive, reflecting their roles and responsibilities.

VI. Annual incentives shall be determined annually based on the performance of SMBC Group in the previous fiscal year, the results of major external ratings regarding the degree of contribution to the creation of a sustainable society, as well as on the performance of each Executive reviewed both from short-term and medium-/long-term perspectives. The determined amount shall be paid in cash. If the amount of a bonus exceeds a predetermined threshold, a portion of the payment shall be deferred over multiple years.

a. Evaluation indices and weight by each evaluation index are as follows:

Target index		Weight
SMFG consolidated net business profit	Annual growth/Target achievement	50%
SMFG net income attributable to owners of parent	Annual growth/Target achievement	50%

Note: If the Compensation Committee recognizes any element other than the above-mentioned target indices which should be taken into consideration, the Compensation Committee will, if appropriate, judge the circumstances comprehensively and may adjust the compensation to be paid by a maximum of 5%, plus or minus.

b. The degree of contribution to the creation of a sustainable society shall be reflected as an adjustment to the score determined in a., by a maximum of 5%, plus or minus, based on the results of major external ratings.

VII. Stock compensation plans consist of: Stock Compensation Plan I (the "Plan I"), under which the remuneration of Executives shall be determined based on SMBC Group's medium-term performance and related factors; Stock Compensation Plan II (the "Plan II"), under which a fixed amount of remuneration is paid regardless of performance; and Stock Compensation Plan III (the "Plan III"), determined based on corporate titles and other related factors.

a. Under the stock compensation plans, Executives shall receive remuneration via shares of SMFG common stock. The transfer of such stock shall be restricted for appropriately defined periods.

b. Remuneration under Plan I shall be determined and paid after the term of SMBC Group's Medium-term Management Plan ends, based on SMBC Group's performance against the Medium-term Management Plan, the performance of SMFG shares, and the status of initiatives concerning key issues identified by SMBC Group. The evaluation shall be calculated using the following weights: 60% for financial indices, 20% for a share-related index, and 20% for non-financial index.

Evaluation indices and weight by each index are as follows:

Evaluation index *1, 2		Weight
Financial index	ROTE	30%
	SMFG consolidated gross profit	30%
Share index	TSR (Total shareholder return)*3	20%
Non-financial index	Initiatives related to Social Value Creation and Employees*4	20%

*1 In addition to the above indices, the Compensation Committee will make a comprehensive judgment of adjustment factors such as "Build Next Core (laying the foundation for the next stage of growth)" and "compliance, customer-oriented initiatives, and risk management," and reflect them in the evaluation within a range of 10%, plus or minus.

*2 (Knock-out provision) If the "CET1 ratio (Post-Basel III reforms basis, excluding net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities)" falls below a designated level at the end of each fiscal year, no compensation under Plan I will be paid for the relevant fiscal year.

*3 The Compensation Committee calculates the performance achievement level through a relative evaluation of TSR during the period of the Medium-Term Management Plan.

*4 The Compensation Committee will determine the evaluation with respect to "Initiatives related to Social Value Creation and Employees" based on the status of initiatives and the achievement of KPIs related to the materialities for Social Value Creation (Green Planet, Thriving People, and Fulfilled Growth) and Employees (Talent Policy Scores, calculated by combining the results of each item in the employee engagement survey).

c. Remuneration under Plan II shall be paid to outside directors and Audit Committee members as a fixed amount of remuneration, regardless of performance.

d. Remuneration under Plan III shall be determined based on corporate titles, roles, and responsibilities.

VIII. In the event of material amendments to the financial statements, material damage to the reputation of SMBC Group, or other similar events, SMFG shall introduce a mechanism under which remuneration under Plan I and Plan III, as well as bonuses subject to deferred payment, may be reduced, forfeited, or subject to clawback.

IX. Notwithstanding the matters set forth in "Compensation Program," if the Compensation Committee determines that it is not appropriate to apply the above matters due to the role of an Executive in each Group company or other reasonable circumstances, or with respect to locally hired Executives overseas or Executives residing or working outside Japan, compensation shall be designed on an individual basis and determined not only in accordance with the above <Basic Concept>, but also with consideration to local regulations, tax rules, guidelines, and other local market practices, while ensuring that the compensation does not create incentives for excessive risk-taking.

<Governance and Control of the Compensation Processes>

SMFG, as a Company with Three Committees, has established a Compensation Committee, which shall determine or deliberate on the following matters concerning the remuneration of Executives:

- The Policy, the Program (including the matters set forth in <Compensation Programme>), and regulations concerning the Policy
- Individual remunerations for SMFG's directors and corporate executive officers
- Executive compensation programs/practices of SMFG's major subsidiaries and others

(2) For Employees and Others

In order to link the business philosophy and strategy of the company to the roles and responsibilities of employees and others, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its major consolidated subsidiaries determine the domestic compensation taking into account their job responsibilities, business performance and other factors. Compensation for employees and others is determined by the HR departments of respective SMBC Group companies by comprehensively taking into account the surrounding business environment, performance trends, pay history and other factors. Compensation policies for overseas employees are determined following the aforementioned compensation policy for employees and others in Japan as well as in accordance with local laws, regulations and employment practices.

Consistency between Compensation Structure and Risk Management and Link between Compensation and Performance

1. Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and SMBC

In determining the compensation for the officers of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, the details of individual compensation for directors and corporate executive officers are determined by the statutory Compensation Committee, where the majority of the committee members are the outside directors. The compensation for the officers of SMBC are determined within the scope approved at a shareholders' meeting with the President, delegated by the Board of Directors, determining the details of compensation for each individual, reflecting the assigned roles and responsibilities as well as achievements at SMBC, in light of the deliberations of the Compensation Committee.

In order to hold Executives accountable for performance and provide them with appropriate incentives, the Program targets a variable compensation component. It changes depending on the business environment, performance, and other factors of total remuneration for each Executive (excluding outside directors and Audit Committee members) within a range of approximately 40% to 60%, in accordance with the corporate titles of each Executive, if paid at standard levels. Performance-linked compensation consists of bonuses and Stock Compensation Plan I. Bonuses shall be determined and paid each fiscal year based on the performance of SMBC Group in the previous fiscal year, the results of major external ratings regarding the degree of contribution to the creation of a sustainable society, as well as on the performance of each Executive reviewed both from short-term and medium-/long-term perspectives. If the amount of a bonus exceeds a predetermined threshold, a portion of the payment shall be deferred over multiple years. Stock Compensation Plan I is determined and paid based on the progress of achievement of the SMBC Group's Medium-term Management Plan during the period of the said plan, performance of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group shares, and the status of initiatives concerning key issues identified by SMBC Group. For Stock Compensation Plan I and Stock Compensation Plan III, which is determined based on corporate titles and other related factors, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and SMBC utilize restricted stock and set respective periods for the restriction on transfer to ensure alignment between the compensation program and risk management. Stock Compensation Plan I involves removal of the restriction on transfer, after the expiry of SMBC Group's Medium-term Management Plan. In the event that the finalized amount of compensation falls short of the initially allocated amount, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group will acquire all or part of the allotted shares at nil cost.

Stock Compensation Plan III involves removal of the restriction on transfer, either 30 years after payment or at the time of retirement from the position of officer.

In addition, in order to restrain excessive risk-taking and foster a prudent risk culture expected of a financial institution, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and SMBC introduced a mechanism under which remuneration under Stock Compensation Plan I and Stock Compensation Plan III, as well as bonuses subject to deferred payment, may be reduced or forfeited during the transfer restriction period or deferral period (malus) or recovered after the removal of the restriction on transfer or after the expiration of the deferral period (clawback) in the event of material amendments to the financial statements, material damage to the reputation of SMBC Group, or other similar events. Malus and clawback provisions are included in the Rules concerning the Deferral of Cash Bonuses to Executives When Such Bonuses Exceed a Certain Amount and the Restricted Stock Allotment Agreement entered into with the eligible Executives and they shall be applied based on a resolution of the Compensation Committee.

In determining the compensation for employees, their job responsibilities and business performance are taken into account. For variable compensation, in order to avoid an excessive result-oriented approach, it is determined after comprehensive evaluation based on not only short-term performance results but also qualitative evaluation. Compensation is individually designed with consideration to local regulations, guidelines, and other market practices, whilst ensuring the compensation should not incentivize excessive risk-taking.

2. Other Major Consolidated Subsidiaries

The compensation for officers and employees of other major subsidiaries of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group are determined by comprehensively taking into account the assessment of the subsidiaries' medium- and long-term earnings, and in the case of an overseas subsidiary, local laws, regulations and employment practices, and a compensation structure that could affect the risk management of SMBC Group has not been adopted. While terms of employment presented at the time of recruitment may include the minimum amount of compensation within a reasonable scope under local practice, the compensation structure is designed to avoid an excessive result-oriented approach. In addition, expenses for employee retention are recorded for employees of certain major consolidated subsidiaries.

Type, Total Amount Paid, and Payment Method of Compensation for Officers, Employees and Others of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and Its Group Companies

Compensation, etc. allocated to the applicable fiscal year

(Headcount, millions of yen)

Item No.			(a) Officers	(b) Employees and others
1	Fixed compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	19	416
2		Total fixed compensation (3+5+7)	1,220	26,303
3		of which: cash compensation	1,129	25,878
4		of which in 3: deferred amount	—	—
5		of which: amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	72	62
6		of which in 5: deferred amount	72	62
7		of which: other compensation	18	361
8		of which in 7: deferred amount	—	—
9	Variable compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	17	414
10		Total variable compensation (11+13+15)	1,048	33,188
11		of which: cash compensation	353	30,629
12		of which in 11: deferred amount	—	11,293
13		of which: amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	695	2,558
14		of which in 13: deferred amount	695	1,798
15		of which: amount of other compensation	—	—
16		of which in 15: deferred amount	—	—
17	Retirement allowance	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	2	378
18		Amount of retirement allowance	1	9,714
19		of which: deferred amount	—	42
20	Other compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	—	10
21		Amount of other compensation	—	496
22		of which: deferred amount	—	—
23	Total compensation, etc. (2+10+18+21)		2,270	69,702

Notes: 1. Compensation amount includes those amounts of major consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Stock Compensation Plan III is classified as fixed compensation because the amount allotted depends on the individual's position. Other stock compensation involves an amount of issuance prone to performance-linked fluctuations, and is thus classified as variable compensation.

Special compensation, etc.

(Headcount, millions of yen)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Bonus guarantee		One-off recruitment payment		Additional retirement allowance	
	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount
Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employees and others	31	4,520	7	739	1	51

Other Information Regarding Compensation Structures of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and its Group Companies

Deferred compensation, etc.

(Millions of yen)

		(a) Balance of deferred compensation, etc.	(b) Of the amount in (a), balance of deferred compensation, etc. subjected to adjustment or prone to fluctuations	(c) With respect to post allocation compensation, amount of fluctuation after adjustment not linked to fluctuations of criteria in the applicable fiscal year	(d) With respect to post allocation compensation, amount of fluctuation after adjustment linked to fluctuations of criteria in the applicable fiscal year	(e) Amount of deferred compensation, etc. paid in the applicable fiscal year
Officers	Amount of cash compensation	—	—	—	—	—
	Amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	2,205	2,153	—	—	154
	Amount of other compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Employees and others	Amount of cash compensation	37,902	1,575	—	—	7,307
	Amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	2,428	2,428	—	415	740
	Amount of other compensation	—	—	—	—	14
Total amount		42,536	6,156	—	415	8,217

Compensation

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC) and Its Group Companies

Compensation Framework of SMBC Group

1. Scope of Officers and Employees

The scope of officers, employees and others whose compensation is subject to disclosure under the revised Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs, etc. and other applicable regulations is as described below.

(1) Scope of Officers

Officers subject to compensation disclosure are directors of SMBC during the fiscal year under review (excluding outside directors).

(2) Scope of Employees and Others

Employees and others subject to compensation disclosure are employees of SMBC and officers and employees of its major consolidated subsidiaries who are highly compensated and have a material influence on the business management or the assets of SMBC and its major consolidated subsidiaries.

a) Scope of major consolidated subsidiaries

A major consolidated subsidiary is a consolidated subsidiary of SMBC with total assets accounting for more than 2% of the total consolidated assets of SMBC and has a material influence on the management of SMBC and its group companies. Specifically, they are overseas subsidiaries such as SMBC Bank International plc.

b) Scope of highly compensated persons

A highly compensated person is an individual whose compensation paid by SMBC or its major subsidiaries is equal to or more than the base amount. The base amount of SMBC is set at ¥110 million, which is based on the average amount of compensation paid to the officers of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group and SMBC (including officers appointed or retired during the fiscal year in question) over the last three fiscal years (hereinafter “executive compensation amount”) and is applied to all group companies. This is because many of the officers of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group also serve as officers of SMBC, and their executive compensation amount is determined according to their contribution to the group as a whole. With respect to lump-sum retirement payment for officers serving in Japan, the executive compensation amount for the fiscal year in question is “(his/her executive compensation amount – lump-sum retirement payment) + (lump-sum retirement payment/years of service)” and the executive compensation amount calculated using this formula is compared to the base amount.

c) Material influence on the business management or assets of SMBC and its major consolidated subsidiaries

A person has a material influence on the business management or assets of SMBC and its major consolidated subsidiaries if his/her regular transactions or regular matters managed by him/her have a substantial impact on the business management of SMBC and its group companies, or losses incurred through such actions have a significant impact on the financial situation of SMBC and its group companies. Specifically, persons having such influence are directors, corporate auditors and corporate officers of SMBC and its major consolidated subsidiaries, both domestic and overseas.

2. Names, Compositions, and Duties of the Main Bodies, Such as the Committee Responsible for Supervising Business Execution Concerning the Determination of Compensation, Its Payment and Other Related Matters

(1) Determination of compensation for officers

Compensation for SMBC’s Directors (excluding members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee) is determined within the limit approved at a shareholders’ meeting with the President, delegated by the Board of Directors, determining the amount of compensation for each individual, reflecting the assigned roles and responsibilities as well as achievements at SMBC, in light of the deliberations of the SMFG Compensation Committee.

The details of the above determination are reported to SMBC’s Audit and Supervisory Committee.

Individual compensation for Directors who are members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee is determined within the scope approved at a shareholders’ meeting, through discussion by Directors who are members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

(2) Determination of compensation for employees

Compensation for employees is stated in “Compensation” of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (please refer to “2. Names, Compositions, and Duties of the Main Bodies, Such as the Committee Responsible for Supervising Business Execution Concerning the Determination of Compensation, Its Payment and Other Related Matters (2) For Employees and Others” on page 177).

Assessment of Design and Operation of Compensation Structure

Compensation Policy

Compensation Policies for Officers, Employees and Others

(1) For Officers

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation hereby establishes the Executive Compensation Policy (the “Policy”) in order to determine individual remuneration for its directors and executive officers (the “Executives”).

The Policy’s aim is that executive compensation pursuant to it shall provide the appropriate incentives for the Executives to pursue our Group Mission while materializing our medium-/long-term vision.

<Basic Concept>

Executive compensation at SMBC shall be determined based on the following concept.

I. SMBC Group’s executive compensation aims to provide appropriate incentives for the achievement of our Mission and our Vision.

II. SMBC Group’s executive compensation shall reflect the changing business environment and the short-, medium- and long-term performance of the group, and shall account for the contribution to shareholder value, the provision of value to customers, and the creation of a sustainable society.

III. Individual remuneration shall reflect the assigned roles and responsibilities as well as the performance of each Executive.

IV. SMBC Group shall research and review market practices, including the use of third-party surveys, in order to provide its Executives with a competitive remuneration package.

V. SMBC Group’s executive compensation shall discourage excessive risk-taking and help develop the prudent risk culture to be expected of a financial institution.

VI. Both external and internal regulations/guidelines on executive compensation shall be observed and respected.

VII. SMBC Group shall establish appropriate governance and controls of the compensation process, and shall regularly review to update its executive compensation practices in accordance with changes in market practices and/or business environment.

<Compensation Program>

I. SMBC executive compensation program (the “Program”) shall have three components: base salary, cash bonus, and stock compensation. However, compensation of outside directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee members shall consist of base salary and stock compensation for which the number of shares granted does not vary depending on performance, in light of their role to oversee the execution of duties of executive officers and others.

II. In order to hold Executives accountable for performance and provide them with appropriate incentives, the Program targets a variable compensation component. It changes depending on the business environment, performance, and other factors of total remuneration for each Executive (excluding outside directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee members) within a range of approximately 40% to 60%, in accordance with the corporate titles of each Executive, if paid at standard levels. Corresponding with the performance of SMBC Group, the degree of contribution to the creation of a sustainable society, and the achievements of each Executive (excluding outside directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee members), the variable component shall be paid within a range of 0% to 150% of the standard compensation amount.

III. In order to enhance the shareholding of Executives and align their interests with those of shareholders of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (“SMFG”), the parent, the Program targets its stock-based compensation components of SMFG stocks at approximately 25% to 45% of total remuneration for each Executive (excluding outside directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee members) in accordance with the corporate titles of each Executive, if paid at standard levels. Furthermore, by promoting shareholding in SMFG through the stock compensation plan, it sets shareholding targets equivalent to at least three times the annual base salary for the Chairman and President, and at least two times the annual base salary for other Executives (excluding outside directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee members). The target ratio of stock-based compensation of SMFG stocks to total remuneration for outside directors is approximately 10%.

IV. The above target levels shall be appropriately set in accordance with the roles, responsibilities of each Executive.

V. Base salary shall be periodically paid in cash and shall be, in principle, determined by the corporate titles of each Executive, reflecting the roles, responsibilities.

VI. Annual incentives shall be determined annually based on the performance of SMBC Group in the previous fiscal year, the results of major external ratings regarding the degree of contribution to the creation of a sustainable society, as well as on the performance of each Executive reviewed both from short-term and medium-/long-term perspectives. The determined amount shall be paid in cash. If the amount of a bonus exceeds a predetermined threshold, a portion of the payment shall be deferred over multiple years.

a. Evaluation indices and weight by each evaluation index are as follows:

Target index		Weight
SMFG consolidated net business profit	Annual growth/Target achievement	50%
SMFG net income attributable to owners of parent	Annual growth/Target achievement	50%

Note: If the SMFG Compensation Committee recognizes any element other than the above-mentioned target indices which should be taken into consideration, the SMFG Compensation Committee will, if appropriate, judge the circumstances comprehensively and may adjust the compensation to be paid by a maximum of 5%, plus or minus.

b. The degree of contribution to the creation of a sustainable society shall be reflected as an adjustment to the score determined in a., by a maximum of 5%, plus or minus, based on the results of major external ratings.

VII. Stock compensation plans consist of: Stock Compensation Plan I (the "Plan I"), under which the remuneration of Executives shall be determined based on SMBC Group's medium-term performance and related factors; Stock Compensation Plan II (the "Plan II"), under which a fixed amount of remuneration is paid regardless of performance; and Stock Compensation Plan III (the "Plan III"), determined based on corporate titles and other related factors.

a. Under the stock compensation plans, Executives shall receive remuneration via shares of the SMFG common stock. The transfer of such stock shall be restricted for appropriately defined periods.

b. Remuneration under Plan I shall be determined and paid after the term of SMBC Group's Medium-term Management Plan ends, based on SMBC Group's performance against the Medium-term Management Plan, the performance of SMFG shares, and the status of initiatives concerning key issues identified by SMBC Group. The evaluation shall be calculated using the following weights: 60% for financial indices, 20% for a share-related index, and 20% for non-financial index.

Evaluation indices and weight by each index are as follows:

Evaluation index *1, 2		Weight
Financial index	ROTE	30%
	SMFG consolidated gross profit	30%
Share index	TSR (Total shareholder return)*3	20%
Non-financial index	Initiatives related to Social Value Creation and Employees*4	20%

*1 In addition to the above indices, the SMFG Compensation Committee will make a comprehensive judgment of adjustment factors such as "Build Next Core (laying the foundation for the next stage of growth)" and "compliance, customer-oriented initiatives, and risk management," and reflect them in the evaluation within a range of 10%, plus or minus.

*2 (Knock-out provision) If the "CET1 ratio (Post-Basel III reforms basis, excluding net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities)" falls below a designated level at the end of each fiscal year, no compensation under Plan I will be paid for the relevant fiscal year.

*3 The SMFG Compensation Committee calculates the performance achievement level through a relative evaluation of TSR during the period of the Medium-Term Management Plan.

*4 The SMFG Compensation Committee will determine the evaluation with respect to "Initiatives related to Social Value Creation and Employees" based on the status of initiatives and the achievement of KPIs related to the materialities for Social Value Creation (Green Planet, Thriving People, and Fulfilled Growth) and Employees (Talent Policy Scores, calculated by combining the results of each item in the employee engagement survey).

c. Remuneration under Plan II shall be paid to outside directors and Audit and Supervisory Committee members as a fixed amount of remuneration, regardless of performance.

d. Remuneration under Plan III shall be determined based on corporate titles, roles, and responsibilities.

VIII. In the event of material amendments to the financial statements, material damage to the reputation of SMBC Group, or other similar events, SMFG shall introduce a mechanism under which remuneration under Plan I and Plan III, as well as bonuses subject to deferred payment, may be reduced, forfeited, or subject to clawback.

IX. Notwithstanding the matters set forth in "Compensation Program," if the SMFG Compensation Committee determines that it is not appropriate to apply the above matters due to the role of an Executive in each Group company or other reasonable circumstances, or with respect to locally hired Executives overseas or Executives residing or working outside Japan, compensation shall be designed on an individual basis and determined not only in accordance with the above <Basic Concept>, but also with consideration to local regulations, tax rules, guidelines, and other local market practices, while ensuring that the compensation does not create incentives for excessive risk-taking.

<Governance and Control of the Compensation Processes>

I. This Policy is determined at SMBC's Board of Directors in light of the "Executive Compensation Policy" determined by SMFG Compensation Committee.

II. Compensation for SMBC's Directors (excluding members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee) is determined within the limit approved at a shareholders' meeting with the President, delegated by the Board of Directors, determining the amount of compensation for each individual, reflecting the assigned roles and responsibilities as well as achievements at SMBC, in light of the deliberations of the SMFG Compensation Committee.

III. The details of the determination in II above are reported to SMBC Audit and Supervisory Committee.

IV. The specific amount, payment period, and method of compensation for SMBC's executive officers is determined by the President, reflecting the assigned roles and responsibilities as well as achievements at SMBC.

V. Individual remuneration for Directors who are members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee is determined within the limit approved at a shareholders' meeting, through discussion by Directors who are members of the Audit and Supervisory Committee.

Consistency between Compensation Structure and Risk Management and Link between Compensation and Performance

Consistency between compensation structure and risk management and link between compensation and performance is stated in "Compensation" of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (please refer to "Consistency between Compensation Structure and Risk Management and Link between Compensation and Performance" on page 180).

Type, Total Amount Paid, and Payment Method of Compensation for Officers, Employees and Others of SMBC and Its Group Companies

1. Compensation Allocated in the Applicable Fiscal Year (SMBC consolidated)

(Headcount, millions of yen)

Item No.			(a) Officers	(b) Employees and others
1	Fixed compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	13	410
2		Total fixed compensation (3+5+7)	862	25,797
3		of which: cash compensation	802	25,343
4		of which in 3: deferred amount	—	—
5		of which: amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	42	92
6		of which in 5: deferred amount	42	92
7		of which: other compensation	17	361
8		of which in 7: deferred amount	—	—
9	Variable compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	9	408
10		Total variable compensation (11+13+15)	713	32,530
11		of which: cash compensation	245	30,037
12		of which in 11: deferred amount	—	11,102
13		of which: amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	467	2,492
14		of which in 13: deferred amount	467	1,732
15		of which: amount of other compensation	—	—
16		of which in 15: deferred amount	—	—
17	Retirement allowance	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	1	377
18		Amount of retirement allowance	—	9,672
19		of which: deferred amount	—	—
20	Other compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	—	10
21		Amount of other compensation	—	496
22		of which: deferred amount	—	—
23	Total compensation, etc. (2+10+18+21)		1,576	68,496

Notes: 1. Compensation amount includes those amounts of major consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Stock Compensation Plan III is classified as fixed compensation because the amount allotted depends on the individual's position. Other stock compensation involves an amount of issuance prone to performance-linked fluctuations, and is thus classified as variable compensation.

2. Special Compensation, Etc.

(Headcount, millions of yen)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Bonus guarantee		One-off recruitment payment		Additional retirement allowance	
	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount
Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employees and others	31	4,520	7	739	1	51

1. Compensation Allocated in the Applicable Fiscal Year (SMBC non-consolidated)

(Headcount, millions of yen)

Item No.			(a) Officers	(b) Employees and others
1	Fixed compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	13	218
2		Total fixed compensation (3+5+7)	862	13,645
3		of which: cash compensation	802	13,191
4		of which in 3: deferred amount	—	—
5		of which: amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	42	92
6		of which in 5: deferred amount	42	92
7		of which: other compensation	17	361
8		of which in 7: deferred amount	—	—
9	Variable compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	9	216
10		Total variable compensation (11+13+15)	713	15,548
11		of which: cash compensation	245	15,094
12		of which in 11: deferred amount	—	5,285
13		of which: amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	467	454
14		of which in 13: deferred amount	467	442
15		of which: amount of other compensation	—	—
16		of which in 15: deferred amount	—	—
17	Retirement allowance	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	1	197
18		Amount of retirement allowance	—	6,177
19		of which: deferred amount	—	—
20	Other compensation	Number of applicable officers, employees and others	—	2
21		Amount of other compensation	—	48
22		of which: deferred amount	—	—
23	Total compensation, etc. (2+10+18+21)		1,576	35,421

Notes: 1. Compensation amount includes those amounts of major consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Stock Compensation Plan III is classified as fixed compensation because the amount allotted depends on the individual's position. Other stock compensation involves an amount of issuance prone to performance-linked fluctuations, and is thus classified as variable compensation.

2. Special Compensation, Etc.

(Headcount, millions of yen)

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
	Bonus guarantee		One-off recruitment payment		Additional retirement allowance	
	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount
Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employees and others	17	2,229	5	689	—	—

Other Information Regarding Compensation Structures of SMBC and Its Group Companies

Amount of Deferred Compensation, Etc. (SMBC consolidated)

Deferred compensation, etc.

(Millions of yen)

		(a) Balance of deferred compensation, etc.	(b) Of the amount in (a), balance of deferred compensation, etc. subjected to adjustment or prone to fluctuations	(c) With respect to post allocation compensation, amount of fluctuation after adjustment not linked to fluctuations of criteria in the applicable fiscal year	(d) With respect to post allocation compensation, amount of fluctuation after adjustment linked to fluctuations of criteria in the applicable fiscal year	(e) Amount of deferred compensation, etc. paid in the applicable fiscal year
Officers	Amount of cash compensation	—	—	—	—	—
	Amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	1,287	1,262	—	—	110
	Amount of other compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Employees and others	Amount of cash compensation	37,721	1,575	—	—	7,230
	Amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	2,469	2,442	—	415	747
	Amount of other compensation	—	—	—	—	14
Total amount		41,478	5,279	—	415	8,102

Amount of Deferred Compensation, Etc. (SMBC non-consolidated)

Deferred compensation, etc.

(Millions of yen)

		(a) Balance of deferred compensation, etc.	(b) Of the amount in (a), balance of deferred compensation, etc. subjected to adjustment or prone to fluctuations	(c) With respect to post allocation compensation, amount of fluctuation after adjustment not linked to fluctuations of criteria in the applicable fiscal year	(d) With respect to post allocation compensation, amount of fluctuation after adjustment linked to fluctuations of criteria in the applicable fiscal year	(e) Amount of deferred compensation, etc. paid in the applicable fiscal year
Officers	Amount of cash compensation	—	—	—	—	—
	Amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	1,287	1,262	—	—	110
	Amount of other compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Employees and others	Amount of cash compensation	17,543	—	—	—	3,542
	Amount of stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	1,233	1,205	—	—	46
	Amount of other compensation	—	—	—	—	14
Total amount		20,063	2,468	—	—	3,712

Compensation

SMBC Trust Bank

■ Compensation Framework of SMBC Trust Bank

1. Scope of Officers and Employees

The scope of officers, employees and others whose compensation is subject to disclosure under the revised Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Affairs, etc. and other applicable regulations is as described below.

(1) Scope of Officers

Officers subject to compensation disclosure are directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members of SMBC Trust Bank ("SMBC Trust") excluding outside directors and auditors.

(2) Scope of Employees and Others

Of employees of SMBC Trust other than officers, those employees and others who are highly compensated and have a material influence on the business management or the assets of SMBC Trust are subject to compensation disclosure.

(a) Scope of major consolidated subsidiaries

Not applicable.

(b) Scope of highly compensated persons

A highly compensated person is an individual whose compensation is higher than the average amount of compensation paid to the officers (excluding officers appointed or retired during the fiscal year in question) which is derived by dividing the total amount of compensation paid to the officers during the fiscal year by the number of officers during the same period.

(c) Material influence on the business management or assets of SMBC Trust

A person has a material influence on the business management or assets of SMBC Trust if his /her regular transactions or regular matters managed by him/her have a substantial impact on the business management of SMBC Trust, or losses incurred through such actions have a significant impact on the financial situation of SMBC Trust.

2. Determination of Compensation

(1) Determination of Compensation for Officers

The (maximum) total amount of compensation for directors and Audit & Supervisory Board members is respectively determined at a General Meeting of Shareholders as executive compensation. The allocation of compensation to individual directors is determined by the representative director delegated by the Board of Directors within the limits approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders while the Audit & Supervisory Board determines the allocation of compensation to individual Audit & Supervisory Board members.

(2) Determination of Compensation for Employees and Others

The Human Resources Department designs the system and pays compensation to employees in accordance with the basic policy.

■ Assessment of Design and Operation of Compensation Structure

(1) Compensation Policy for Officers

The compensation of officers consists of base salary and bonuses is determined by taking into account their job responsibilities, character evaluation, business performance, and other factors.

(2) Impact of Overall Level of Compensation for Officers on Shareholders' Equity

The Board of Directors has compared the total amount of executive compensation paid during the current fiscal year with the level of income and internal reserves for the current fiscal year and has confirmed that it does not have a material impact on the capital adequacy ratio.

(3) Compensation Policy for Employees and Others

Core principles are documented in policies and procedures, determined by the Board of Directors of SMBC Trust, and reported to the Human Resources Department of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

■ Consistency between Compensation Structure and Risk Management and Link between Compensation and Performance

In determining the compensation for officers, the total amount of compensation for all officers is resolved and determined at a general meeting of shareholders. On the other hand, in determining the compensation for employees and others, related in consideration of SMBC Trust's financial conditions and other factors.

■ Type, Total Amount Paid, and Payment Method of Compensation for Officers, Employees and Others of SMBC Trust

1. Compensation Allocated in the Applicable Fiscal Year

(Headcount, millions of yen)

			Subject officers	Subject employees
Fixed Compensation	Number of applicable officers and employees		11	4
	Fixed compensation total		266	95
		Cash compensation	266	95
		Deferment	—	—
Variable Compensation	Number of applicable officers and employees		9	3
	Variable compensation total		85	18
		Cash compensation	77	18
		Deferment	—	—
		Stock compensation or stock-linked compensation	7	—
		Deferment	—	—
Retirement allowance	Number of applicable officers and employees		—	—
	Retirement allowance total		—	—
		Deferment	—	—
Other compensation	Number of applicable officers and employees		8	3
	Other compensation total		1	0
		Deferment	—	—
Compensation total			353	113

Note: Other compensation is commuting allowance.

2. Special compensation etc.

Not applicable

3. Deferred compensation etc.

Not applicable

SMBC Trust Bank

SMBC