

2024 Financial Report

Year ended March 31, 2024

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited (“SuMi TRUST Bank”)

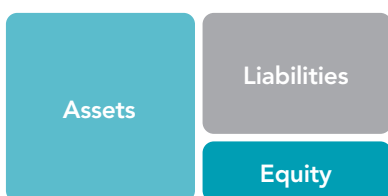
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How to Read the Financial Statements of Trust Banks (Unaudited)

Balance Sheets of Trust Banks

(1) The financial statements of trust banks comprise two balance sheets: one for a banking account and the other for a trust account. The balance sheet for the banking account presents capital, fund management, and finance of trust banks. The balance sheet for the trust account shows assets that trust banks manage, administer, and dispose on behalf of the beneficiaries, according to the trusts' investment objectives, when the trusts have been set up for the trustors.

Balance sheet of banking account



Statement of trust account



(2) The outcomes (gains or losses) of asset management, administration, and disposition of the trust account pertain to the beneficiaries (after deducting trust fees). In principle, they do not affect the banking account. However, loan trusts and jointly operated money trusts ("JOMTs"), which are covered by deposit insurance, are treated as exceptions due to their principal guaranteed feature. As a result, the balance sheets for loan trusts and the JOMT accounts are disclosed, and, together with the banking account, become the "three major accounts" of trust banks. It is common for trust banks to manage various financial risks at the level of these accounts.

(Note) Japanese trust banks have stopped offering new loan trusts. The loan trusts, therefore, have a limited impact on the balance sheet and financial reporting.

(3) The liabilities section in statements of trust accounts shows the balance for each trust type. The assets section shows assets, such as loans, securities, real estate, and monetary claims, held in various trusts.

Money trusts include a wide variety of trust products. They include, for example, products with discretionary management rights, such as JOMTs and individually operated designated money trusts (referred to as *Shiteitan*), and products without discretionary management rights, such as specified money trusts (referred to as *Tokkin*). Fees for these products vary. Aside from money trusts, the trust banks have discretionary management rights for loan trusts and pension trusts, but not for investment trusts or securities trusts.

Statements of Income of Trust Banks

The trust banks disclose statements of income for banking accounts. The main components of "Net Business Profit before Credit Costs," which is equivalent to operating profit for other companies are as follows:

- (1) Trust Fees
- (2) Net Credit Cost of loan trusts and JOMT accounts
- (3) Net Interest Income
- (4) Net Fees and Commissions
- (5) Net Trading Income
- (6) Net Other Ordinary Income (gains or losses on sales of bonds, net gain or loss on foreign exchange transactions, net income or expense on derivatives other than trading or hedging)
- (7) Gross Business Profit: $(1)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6)$
- (8) General and Administrative Expenses
- (9) Transfer to general allowance for loan losses
- (10) Net Business Profit: $(7)-(8)-(9)$
- (11) Net Business Profit before Credit Costs: $(10)+(2)+(9)$

Fee Revenues of Trust Banks: Trust Fees and Net Fees and Commissions

In trust banks, broadly speaking, there are two types of fee revenues: "Trust Fees" and "Net Fees and Commissions." Fees that trust banks receive on trust contracts are posted to "Trust Fees." Fees and commissions on general service contracts are posted to "Net Fees and Commissions." Note that fees related to the loan trusts and JOMT accounts have characteristics similar to the banking business (deposits and loans) and are generally excluded from "Trust Fees." Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the "SuMi TRUST Group") include these fees in "Net Interest Income and Related Profit."

Fee Revenues

Trust Fees (excluding loan trusts & JOMTs)

- Pension trust fees *1
- Individually operated designated money trust fees *1
- Investment trust & specified money trust fees *2
- Asset securitization-related trust fees
- Real estate brokerage fees

Net Fees and Commissions

- Investment trust and insurance sales fees
- Discretionary investment fees
- Real estate brokerage fees
- Stock transfer agency fees
- Syndicated loan fees

*1 Fees related to management and administration of money trusts with discretionary management rights

*2 Fees related to administration of money trusts without discretionary management rights

Independent Auditors' Report



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited:

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited ("the Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the consolidated statement of income, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at March 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Japan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We identified "Estimates of allowance for loan losses for corporate customers" as a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year. Specifically, the factors include (1) Classification of borrowers and (2) Adjustment of expected credit losses considering the future forecast performed by Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited ("SuMi TRUST Bank").

In the previous fiscal year, we identified "Recognition of impairment losses on software relevant to the development project for implementation of the overseas accounting system" at SuMi TRUST Bank as a key audit matter. In the current fiscal year, however, we determined that it was no longer a key audit matter since we considered that the level of estimation uncertainty and materiality related to the valuation of the software is relatively low compared to the prior year.

During our audit for the current fiscal year, we communicated with the Audit and Supervisory Committee regarding the matters related to the accounting treatment for investments in the alternative asset portfolio, the valuation of equity investments including the alternative asset portfolio and accounting estimates other than the above (primarily for fair value measurement of financial instruments, retirement benefit obligations, and impairment losses on fixed assets) and recognition of fees and commissions (real estate brokerage fees and loan fees). However, we determined that none of these matters were subject to the key audit matters, taking into account the likelihood of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year and the quantitative and qualitative impact in the event of any misstatement.

KPMG AZSA LLC, a limited liability audit corporation incorporated under the Japanese Certified Public Accountants Law and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.



Estimates of allowance for loan losses for corporate customers	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>In the consolidated financial statements of SuMi TRUST Bank allowance for loan losses of ¥117.7 billion was recognized for the current fiscal year. The allowance was provided for the total credit portfolios of ¥35,159.5 billion, most of which was comprised of loans and bills discounted of ¥33,420.9 billion, representing a significant portion of the total assets of ¥75,578.1 billion.</p> <p>(1) Classification of borrowers</p> <p>As described in the Note on “Significant Accounting Policies and Practices, 5. Significant Accounting Policies, (5) Allowance for Loan Losses” and the Note on “Significant Accounting Estimates, 1. Estimates of Allowance for Loan Losses, (2)” to the consolidated financial statements, SuMi TRUST Bank performs loan reviews and validates them based on its internal criteria for self-assessment of asset quality and records an allowance for loan losses in accordance with its policy for write-offs and provisions based on the determined classification of each borrower.</p> <p>The vast majority of allowance for loan losses in the consolidated financial statements is for corporate customers of SuMi TRUST Bank. These corporate customers are classified, taking into account qualitative factors, based primarily on the credit rating assigned by the credit risk management system using quantitative information, such as financial information on the borrowers.</p> <p>Specifically, the process of determining the classification of each borrower includes reviewing the borrowers’ solvency based on their substantive financial condition, cash flow position and earning capacity, and overall assessment of their business sustainability and future profitability, ability to generate future cash flows available for debt repayment, the reasonableness and feasibility of their business improvement plans and support from other financial institutions and sponsors (such as equity investors or operators), in addition to their industry specific characteristics and market conditions. This determination involves the subjective judgment of management, and in particular, any changes in the classification of large borrowers (i.e. borrowers for whom a material amount of allowance for loan losses may be recognized if their credit risk increases)</p>	<p>The primary procedures we performed to assess the reasonableness of the estimates of allowance for loan losses for corporate customers included the following:</p> <p>(1) Internal control testing</p> <p>In order to test the design and operating effectiveness of certain internal controls of SuMi TRUST Bank related to the estimates of allowance for loan losses, we performed the following procedures with the assistance of our own specialists in credit risk assessment and IT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● assessment of whether the internal rules for the self-assessment and the write-offs and provisions (including the “Rules for Credit Risk Management” that stipulate the credit management policy) were properly maintained; ● evaluation of controls to ensure that the financial information on borrowers entered into the credit risk management system by branches is complete and accurate; ● evaluation of controls within the Risk Management Department relevant to the maintenance and operation of the credit rating model; ● evaluation of IT application controls relevant to determining credit ratings using quantitative information in the credit risk management system; ● evaluation of controls within the Credit Supervision Department and the Risk Management Department that validate the results of the self-assessment and write-offs/provisions for compliance with internal rules; and ● evaluation of controls in which the reasonableness of any adjustment for expected credit losses is assessed based on the current economic environment at management meetings. <p>(2) Classification of borrowers</p> <p>In order to assess whether borrowers were appropriately classified, we selected certain individual corporate customers for our testing based on both quantitative and qualitative factors. Specifically, in order to select large borrowers whose credit risk is expected to deteriorate due to the uncertain future economic environment, we took the following factors into account:</p>



may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Based on these factors, a higher level of management judgment is required to determine the classification of large borrowers for which a significant change in the credit risk is expected under the circumstances where the future economic environment remains uncertain due to inflation and corresponding tightening monetary policies, as well as the possibility that risks inherent in certain borrowers may materialize.

(2) Adjustment for expected credit losses considering future forecast

As described in the Note on “Significant Accounting Estimates, 1. Estimates of Allowance for Loan Losses (3)” to the consolidated financial statements, SuMi TRUST Bank estimated the impact of the credit risks that had not yet been reflected in the financial information and historical loan-loss ratios of its borrowers, and recognized an additional allowance for loan losses of ¥15.1 billion (¥16.5 billion for the prior fiscal year) as a necessary adjustment for expected credit losses in the future, taking into account the effects of the uncertain future economic environment on the future financial performance and cash flow position of its borrowers.

The amount of adjustment of allowance for loan losses was estimated by using credit risk information in the credit management policy of SuMi TRUST Bank. In the credit management policy, “borrowers who may incur credit costs due to changes in their business environment” are selected and closely monitored, and selected borrowers are reviewed periodically. Expected credit losses in the future are estimated for the credit portfolio of selected borrowers by using certain assumptions about the degree of future deterioration in credit risks by credit rating and the corresponding change in their credit rating.

As identifying credit portfolios subject to adjustment for expected credit losses and estimating the impact of the current economic environment on allowance for loan losses involve a high degree of estimation uncertainty and require subjective management judgment, there may be a material impact on the consolidated financial statements if the assumptions used for the estimates are not appropriate. In particular, since the future economic environment remains highly uncertain as described above, a higher level of

- quantitative factors: the possible effect on the amount of allowance for loan losses from inappropriate classification; and
- qualitative factors: the extent of the impact of the current economic environment on the future financial performance and cash flow position of the borrowers, resilience to such impact, current performance of each borrower, potential intrinsic risks in individual credit facilities and their structures, and the intentions of other financial institutions and sponsors towards providing support.

In order to evaluate whether the classification of the corporate customers selected based on the above factors was appropriately determined, we primarily performed the following procedures, paying attention to the impact of the uncertain future economic environment:

- inspection of documents supporting the borrower classification, including the results of the analysis of borrowers’ financial information, the valuation of underlying assets future performance plans, and qualitative judgment such as the consideration of nature of transaction schemes or projects and the intention of other financial institutions and sponsors towards providing support, as well as the assessment of the reasonableness of borrower classification;
- assessment of whether the borrowers were classified in accordance with the internal rules for self-assessment; and
- inquiries of personnel in the relevant departments (branches, the Credit Supervision Department, and the Risk Management Department) of SuMi TRUST Bank and the assessment of appropriateness of the classification of borrowers using their recently released information that we obtained independently.

(3) Adjustment for expected credit losses considering future forecasts

In assessing the impact of the uncertain future economic environment on allowance for loan losses of SuMi TRUST Bank, we inspected the materials for the meetings and approvals in which the recognition of an additional allowance was discussed, and inquired of members of the meetings and other attendees.

In addition, we assessed the appropriateness of assumptions regarding the identification of credit portfolios subject to adjustment for expected credit



management judgment is required in estimating such impact for the current fiscal year.

We, therefore, determined that our assessment of the reasonableness of the estimates of allowance for loan losses for corporate customers was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year, and accordingly, a key audit matter.

losses, the extent of future deterioration in credit risks and changes in credit rating.

Specifically, we analyzed the latest downgrading of credit rating and assessed whether the credit management policy and its designated customers requiring close monitoring reasonably captured and discriminated ex-ante those borrowers to downgrade. In addition, based on the information we obtained and our understanding through the audit procedures described in “(2) Classification of borrowers” above, we:

- evaluated the consistency of the assumptions with the credit risk management framework of SuMi TRUST Bank;
- inspected the final approval documents of the borrowers requiring close monitoring based on the credit management policy;
- inquired of personnel in the relevant departments (the Credit Supervision Department, Financial Planning Department, and Risk Management Department) of SuMi TRUST Bank and inspected supporting documents;
- examined whether borrowers, who may incur credit costs, were indeed selected as borrowers requiring close monitoring based on industrial sectoral reports published by external organizations; and
- assessed the consistency of the assumptions with the information that formed the basis for measuring credit risks.

Additionally, we assessed the appropriateness of the calculation methods of the adjustment for expected credit losses reflecting the risk profile of the portfolio and individual borrowers.



Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the Financial Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon. Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the other information. The audit and supervisory committee are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the reporting process for the other information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit and Supervisory Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit and supervisory committee are responsible for overseeing the directors' performance of their duties with regard to the design, implementation and maintenance of the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, while the objective of the audit is not to express an opinion



on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate whether the presentation and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in Japan, the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the audit and supervisory committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with the audit and supervisory committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Fee-related Information

Fees paid or payable to our firm and to other firms within the same network as our firm for audit and non-audit services provided to the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries for the current year are 679 million yen and 327 million yen, respectively.



Convenience Translation

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2024 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in “Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements” to the consolidated financial statements.

Interest required to be disclosed by the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan

We do not have any interest in the Group which is required to be disclosed pursuant to the provisions of the Certified Public Accountants Act of Japan.

/S/ Yutaka Terasawa
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

/S/ Tomomi Mase
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

/S/ Yoichi Tanaka
Designated Engagement Partner
Certified Public Accountant

KPMG AZSA LLC
Tokyo Office, Japan
June 20, 2024

Notes to the Reader of Independent Auditor's Report:

This is a copy of the Independent Auditor's Report and the original copies are kept separately by the Company and KPMG AZSA LLC.

Five-Year Summary (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of and for the fiscal years ended March 31

Consolidated Statements of Banking Account	Millions of Yen				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
As of the Year-End					
Assets:					
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 22,751,571	¥ 21,522,753	¥ 18,142,775	¥ 18,430,787	¥ 13,087,816
Securities	9,797,616	6,804,176	7,748,019	6,882,670	6,343,103
Loans and Bills Discounted	33,420,919	31,810,926	30,876,507	30,506,968	29,703,375
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	718,968	688,933	688,141	695,172	673,880
Tangible Fixed Assets	234,328	230,096	231,770	235,430	220,936
Intangible Fixed Assets	129,410	108,362	100,109	85,397	100,915
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482	562,523	541,228	511,782	518,811
Others	8,047,690	7,140,213	6,181,543	5,930,257	5,767,259
Allowance for Loan Losses	(117,798)	(129,998)	(163,369)	(129,223)	(127,205)
Total Assets	¥ 75,578,189	¥ 68,737,987	¥ 64,346,726	¥ 63,149,243	¥ 56,288,892
Liabilities:					
Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	¥ 46,710,660	¥ 42,937,929	¥ 39,963,734	¥ 40,819,028	¥ 36,706,332
Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482	562,523	541,228	511,782	518,811
Others	25,480,579	22,769,313	21,493,253	19,476,937	16,851,259
Total Liabilities	¥ 72,786,722	¥ 66,269,765	¥ 61,998,216	¥ 60,807,748	¥ 54,076,402
Net Assets:					
Shareholders' Equity	¥ 2,229,672	¥ 2,232,088	¥ 2,114,764	¥ 2,024,588	¥ 1,948,981
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	531,323	206,616	205,045	289,269	236,738
Non-Controlling Interests	30,470	29,517	28,699	27,637	26,769
Total Net Assets	¥ 2,791,467	¥ 2,468,222	¥ 2,348,510	¥ 2,341,495	¥ 2,212,489
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 75,578,189	¥ 68,737,987	¥ 64,346,726	¥ 63,149,243	¥ 56,288,892
For the Year					
Income:					
Trust Fees	¥ 116,269	¥ 109,721	¥ 110,539	¥ 102,883	¥ 99,816
Interest Income	1,006,740	659,022	370,231	362,978	491,762
Fees and Commissions	343,876	323,099	300,637	270,406	313,804
Trading Income	77,765	15,608	13,453	76	102,189
Other Ordinary Income	655,069	468,587	335,885	405,800	348,650
Other Income	150,734	124,297	119,392	151,138	93,529
Total Income	¥ 2,350,456	¥ 1,700,337	¥ 1,250,140	¥ 1,293,283	¥ 1,449,753
Expenses:					
Interest Expenses	¥ 1,129,046	¥ 551,043	¥ 107,883	¥ 137,834	¥ 362,021
Fees and Commissions Payments	97,098	93,602	92,926	86,836	90,649
Trading Expenses	1,848	5,184	—	33,300	—
Other Ordinary Expenses	261,679	272,606	291,353	290,111	281,279
General and Administrative Expenses	428,734	388,714	361,104	365,801	385,180
Other Expenses	353,144	138,581	195,012	206,275	115,262
Total Expenses	¥ 2,271,551	¥ 1,449,732	¥ 1,048,281	¥ 1,120,161	¥ 1,234,394
Income before Income Taxes	¥ 78,904	¥ 250,605	¥ 201,858	¥ 173,121	¥ 215,358
Net Income	¥ 66,958	¥ 178,676	¥ 150,379	¥ 126,119	¥ 147,678
Per Share of Common Stock:					
Net Income per Share of Common Stock	¥ 39.30	¥ 106.08	¥ 89.11	¥ 74.86	¥ 87.89
Fully Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	1,648.81	1,456.34	1,385.34	1,381.78	1,305.26

Five-Year Summary (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
As of and for the fiscal years ended March 31

Non-Consolidated Statements of Banking Account	Millions of Yen				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
As of the Year-End					
Assets:					
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 22,604,053	¥ 21,364,216	¥ 17,925,030	¥ 18,216,321	¥ 12,916,014
Securities	9,952,494	6,999,285	7,951,169	7,090,335	6,625,035
Loans and Bills Discounted	33,773,133	31,947,351	30,916,363	30,691,618	29,953,513
Tangible Fixed Assets	185,355	182,820	184,334	186,717	189,926
Intangible Fixed Assets	111,047	89,534	77,756	58,880	70,937
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	490,273	458,822	426,405	383,537	359,757
Others	6,318,098	5,888,514	5,185,333	4,795,801	4,579,760
Allowance for Loan Losses	(95,815)	(105,798)	(136,300)	(100,846)	(98,191)
Total Assets	¥ 73,338,642	¥ 66,824,746	¥ 62,530,092	¥ 61,322,366	¥ 54,596,753
Liabilities:					
Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	¥ 46,450,393	¥ 42,658,928	¥ 39,708,369	¥ 40,618,487	¥ 36,650,458
Acceptances and Guarantees	490,273	458,822	426,405	383,537	359,757
Others	24,033,404	21,579,079	20,344,012	18,270,801	15,569,113
Total Liabilities	¥ 70,974,071	¥ 64,696,830	¥ 60,478,786	¥ 59,272,826	¥ 52,579,329
Net Assets:					
Shareholders' Equity	¥ 1,905,417	¥ 1,915,815	¥ 1,807,041	¥ 1,752,055	¥ 1,705,866
Valuation and Translation Adjustments	459,153	212,099	244,263	297,484	311,558
Total Net Assets	¥ 2,364,571	¥ 2,127,915	¥ 2,051,305	¥ 2,049,539	¥ 2,017,424
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 73,338,642	¥ 66,824,746	¥ 62,530,092	¥ 61,322,366	¥ 54,596,753
For the Year					
Income:					
Trust Fees	¥ 116,269	¥ 109,721	¥ 110,539	¥ 102,883	¥ 99,816
Interest Income	1,020,590	665,844	360,361	345,877	474,575
Fees and Commissions	232,905	213,074	196,351	178,519	185,849
Trading Income	77,765	15,608	13,453	76	102,189
Other Ordinary Income	376,053	203,946	56,215	116,709	94,420
Other Income	136,813	119,454	102,866	139,243	82,349
Total Income	¥ 1,960,399	¥ 1,327,649	¥ 839,787	¥ 883,310	¥ 1,039,201
Expenses:					
Interest Expenses	¥ 1,127,206	¥ 552,582	¥ 104,274	¥ 133,693	¥ 356,435
Fees and Commissions Payments	116,816	109,382	106,900	99,698	95,322
Trading Expenses	1,848	5,184	—	33,300	—
Other Ordinary Expenses	11,609	32,847	35,082	25,388	51,868
General and Administrative Expenses	295,068	266,335	250,023	257,905	252,579
Other Expenses	352,921	137,030	194,377	203,658	105,475
Total Expenses	¥ 1,905,471	¥ 1,103,363	¥ 690,659	¥ 753,645	¥ 861,681
Income before Income Taxes	¥ 54,927	¥ 224,286	¥ 149,127	¥ 129,664	¥ 177,519
Net Income	¥ 57,839	¥ 169,135	¥ 113,343	¥ 95,941	¥ 124,706
Annual Dividends	¥ 69,526	¥ 60,383	¥ 49,850	¥ 49,867	¥ 201,461
Yen					
Per Share of Common Stock:					
Net Income per Share of Common Stock	¥ 34.54	¥ 101.00	¥ 67.68	¥ 57.29	¥ 74.47
Fully Diluted Net Income per Share of Common Stock	—	—	—	—	—
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	1,412.07	1,270.74	1,224.99	1,223.94	1,204.76

Five-Year Summary (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of and for the fiscal years ended March 31

Statements of Trust Account	Millions of Yen				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
As of the Year-End					
Assets:					
Securities	¥ 830,452	¥ 846,569	¥ 859,127	¥ 857,610	¥ 1,075,184
Loans and Bills Discounted	2,407,320	2,154,605	2,131,254	1,804,393	1,543,160
Other	254,229,030	253,224,540	245,225,037	237,184,586	221,806,982
Total Assets	¥ 257,466,804	¥ 256,225,715	¥ 248,215,419	¥ 239,846,590	¥ 224,425,327
Liabilities:					
Money Trusts	¥ 37,154,630	¥ 38,420,310	¥ 36,216,311	¥ 34,196,939	¥ 33,415,451
Pension Trusts	14,523,406	14,043,977	14,525,120	13,107,254	13,023,778
Property Formation Benefit Trusts	18,755	18,439	18,820	18,954	19,060
Other Trusts	205,770,011	203,742,987	197,455,167	192,523,442	177,967,038
Total Liabilities	¥ 257,466,804	¥ 256,225,715	¥ 248,215,419	¥ 239,846,590	¥ 224,425,327

Total Employable Funds (Non-Consolidated)	Millions of Yen				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
As of the Year-End					
Deposits	¥ 46,450,393	¥ 42,658,928	¥ 39,708,369	¥ 40,618,487	¥ 36,650,458
Money Trusts	37,154,630	38,420,310	36,216,311	34,196,939	33,415,451
Pension Trusts	14,523,406	14,043,977	14,525,120	13,107,254	13,023,778
Property Formation Benefit Trusts	18,755	18,439	18,820	18,954	19,060
Total Employable Funds*	¥ 98,147,186	¥ 95,141,656	¥ 90,468,620	¥ 87,941,635	¥ 83,108,748

* Total Employable Funds represents the total amount of the Deposits in the Banking Account and funds included under the Money Trusts, Pension Trusts, Property Formation Benefit Trusts and Loan Trusts in the Trust Account.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Assets:			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 22,751,571	¥ 21,522,753	\$ 150,255
Call Loans and Bills Bought	25,000	24,006	165
Receivables under Resale Agreements	111,600	110,003	737
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	532,200	436,093	3,515
Monetary Claims Bought	1,144,441	970,058	7,558
Trading Assets (Notes 1 and 2)	2,015,752	1,514,603	13,312
Money Held in Trust	100	1,442	1
Securities (Notes 2 and 4)	9,797,616	6,804,176	64,705
Loans and Bills Discounted (Notes 3, 4 and 5)	33,420,919	31,810,926	220,717
Foreign Exchanges	45,394	47,445	300
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets (Note 4)	718,968	688,933	4,748
Other Assets (Notes 4, 8 and 14)	3,812,088	3,781,008	25,176
Tangible Fixed Assets (Note 6)	234,328	230,096	1,548
Intangible Fixed Assets (Note 7)	129,410	108,362	855
Assets for Retirement Benefits	338,701	232,599	2,237
Deferred Tax Assets	22,411	22,951	148
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482	562,523	3,933
Allowance for Loan Losses	(117,798)	(129,998)	(778)
Total Assets	¥ 75,578,189	¥ 68,737,987	\$ 499,130
Liabilities:			
Deposits (Notes 4 and 9)	¥ 37,444,663	¥ 35,417,923	\$ 247,290
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,265,997	7,520,005	61,194
Call Money and Bills Sold	360,394	1,912,878	2,380
Payables under Repurchase Agreements (Note 4)	2,700,532	1,030,780	17,835
Trading Liabilities (Note 1)	1,767,322	1,472,636	11,672
Borrowed Money (Notes 4 and 10)	7,903,158	6,629,543	52,194
Foreign Exchanges	281	847	2
Short-Term Bonds Payable	2,906,725	2,332,377	19,196
Bonds Payable (Note 11)	2,186,367	1,911,760	14,439
Borrowed Money from Trust Account (Note 12)	4,327,798	4,332,472	28,581
Other Liabilities (Notes 13 and 14)	3,060,826	3,019,064	20,214
Provision for Bonuses	14,168	12,902	94
Provision for Directors' Bonuses	97	95	1
Provision for Stocks Payment	968	810	6
Liabilities for Retirement Benefits	11,564	11,442	76
Provision for Reward Points Program	22,255	21,282	147
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	2,573	3,028	17
Provision for Contingent Losses	1,639	1,344	11
Deferred Tax Liabilities	211,523	73,663	1,397
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation (Note 6)	2,381	2,381	16
Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482	562,523	3,933
Total Liabilities	¥ 72,786,722	¥ 66,269,765	\$ 480,694
Net Assets:			
Total Shareholders' Equity:	¥ 2,229,672	¥ 2,232,088	\$ 14,725
Capital Stock	342,037	342,037	2,259
Capital Surplus	342,889	342,889	2,264
Retained Earnings	1,544,745	1,547,162	10,202
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income:	531,323	206,616	3,509
Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	485,795	269,861	3,208
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(10,037)	(47,792)	(66)
Revaluation Reserve for Land (Note 6)	(5,767)	(4,479)	(38)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	20,060	12,202	132
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	41,273	(23,175)	273
Non-Controlling Interests	30,470	29,517	201
Total Net Assets	¥ 2,791,467	¥ 2,468,222	\$ 18,435
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 75,578,189	¥ 68,737,987	\$ 499,130
		Yen	U.S. Dollars
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	¥ 1,648.81	¥ 1,456.34	\$ 10.89

See accompanying notes.

The figures in U.S. dollars are converted from yen for the convenience of readers outside Japan at the rate of ¥151.42 to U.S. \$1.00, the exchange rate as of March 29, 2024.

Consolidated Statement of Income

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Income:			
Trust Fees (Note 1)	¥ 116,269	¥ 109,721	\$ 768
Interest Income:	1,006,740	659,022	6,649
Interest on Loans and Discounts	632,494	425,715	4,177
Interest and Dividends on Securities	206,228	137,153	1,362
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	2,350	1,316	16
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	0	—	0
Interest on Deposits with Banks	132,277	71,061	874
Other Interest Income (Note 2)	33,388	23,775	221
Fees and Commissions (Note 1)	343,876	323,099	2,271
Trading Income (Note 3)	77,765	15,608	514
Other Ordinary Income (Note 4)	655,069	468,587	4,326
Other Income (Note 5)	150,734	124,297	995
Total Income	¥ 2,350,456	¥ 1,700,337	\$ 15,523
Expenses:			
Interest Expenses:	¥ 1,129,046	¥ 551,043	\$ 7,456
Interest on Deposits	347,053	171,880	2,292
Interest on Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	307,492	139,247	2,031
Interest on Call Money and Bills Sold	975	1,202	6
Interest on Payables under Repurchase Agreements	73,652	32,286	486
Interest on Borrowings	39,650	20,525	262
Interest on Short-Term Bonds	115,430	55,767	762
Interest on Bonds	53,416	22,514	353
Other Interest Expenses (Note 2)	191,375	107,619	1,264
Fees and Commissions Payments	97,098	93,602	641
Trading Expenses (Note 3)	1,848	5,184	12
Other Ordinary Expenses (Note 4)	261,679	272,606	1,728
General and Administrative Expenses (Note 6)	428,734	388,714	2,831
Other Expenses (Note 5)	353,144	138,581	2,332
Total Expenses	¥ 2,271,551	¥ 1,449,732	\$ 15,002
Income before Income Taxes	¥ 78,904	¥ 250,605	\$ 521
Income Taxes:	11,946	71,928	79
Current	13,902	45,358	92
Deferred	(1,955)	26,569	(13)
Net Income	¥ 66,958	¥ 178,676	\$ 442
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	1,136	1,027	8
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	¥ 65,821	¥ 177,649	\$ 435
		Yen	U.S. Dollars
Net Income per Share of Common Stock	¥ 39.30	¥ 106.08	\$ 0.26

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net Income	¥ 66,958	¥ 178,676	\$ 442
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):			
Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	217,209	(18,588)	1,434
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	37,594	(7,174)	248
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	4,865	6,089	32
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	64,476	19,510	426
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Equity-Method Affiliated Companies	2,101	1,998	14
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Note)	¥ 326,246	¥ 1,835	\$ 2,155
Comprehensive Income:	¥ 393,204	¥ 180,512	\$ 2,597
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	391,818	179,241	2,588
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	1,386	1,270	9

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024

	Millions of Yen			
	Shareholders' Equity			
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 342,889	¥ 1,547,162	¥ 2,232,088
Changes during the Year				
Cash Dividends			(69,526)	(69,526)
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent			65,821	65,821
Purchase of Shares of Consolidated Subsidiaries				—
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			1,288	1,288
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity				—
Total Changes during the Year	—	—	(2,416)	(2,416)
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 342,889	¥ 1,544,745	¥ 2,229,672

	Millions of Yen								
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 269,861	¥ (47,792)	¥ (4,479)	¥ 12,202	¥ (23,175)	¥ 206,616	¥ 29,517	¥ 2,468,222	
Changes during the Year									
Cash Dividends								(69,526)	
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent								65,821	
Purchase of Shares of Consolidated Subsidiaries								—	
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land								1,288	
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	215,933	37,754	(1,288)	7,858	64,449	324,707	953	325,661	
Total Changes during the Year	215,933	37,754	(1,288)	7,858	64,449	324,707	953	323,245	
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 485,795	¥ (10,037)	¥ (5,767)	¥ 20,060	¥ 41,273	¥ 531,323	¥ 30,470	¥ 2,791,467	

See accompanying notes.

From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

	Millions of Yen			
	Shareholders' Equity			
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 342,853	¥ 1,429,874	¥ 2,114,764
Changes during the Year				
Cash Dividends			(60,383)	(60,383)
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent			177,649	177,649
Purchase of Shares of Consolidated Subsidiaries		36		36
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			22	22
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity				
Total Changes during the Year	—	36	117,287	117,324
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 342,889	¥ 1,547,162	¥ 2,232,088

	Millions of Yen								
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 290,154	¥ (41,661)	¥ (4,456)	¥ 3,713	¥ (42,703)	¥ 205,045	¥ 28,699		
Changes during the Year									
Cash Dividends								(60,383)	
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent								177,649	
Purchase of Shares of Consolidated Subsidiaries								36	
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land								22	
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	(20,292)	(6,131)	(22)	8,488	19,527	1,570	817	2,387	
Total Changes during the Year	(20,292)	(6,131)	(22)	8,488	19,527	1,570	817	119,711	
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 269,861	¥ (47,792)	¥ (4,479)	¥ 12,202	¥ (23,175)	¥ 206,616	¥ 29,517	¥ 2,468,222	

See accompanying notes.

From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024

	Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Shareholders' Equity			
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	\$ 2,259	\$ 2,264	\$ 10,218	\$ 14,741
Changes during the Year				
Cash Dividends			(459)	(459)
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent			435	435
Purchase of Shares of Consolidated Subsidiaries				—
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land			9	9
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity				—
Total Changes during the Year	—	—	(16)	(16)
Balance at the End of the Year	\$ 2,259	\$ 2,264	\$ 10,202	\$ 14,725

	Millions of U.S. Dollars								
	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income							Non-Controlling Interests	Total Net Assets
	Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	\$ 1,782	\$ (316)	\$ (30)	\$ 81	\$ (153)	\$ 1,365	\$ 195		
Changes during the Year									
Cash Dividends								(459)	
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent								435	
Purchase of Shares of Consolidated Subsidiaries								—	
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land								9	
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	1,426	249	(9)	52	426	2,144	6	2,151	
Total Changes during the Year	1,426	249	(9)	52	426	2,144	6	2,135	
Balance at the End of the Year	\$ 3,208	\$ (66)	\$ (38)	\$ 132	\$ 273	\$ 3,509	\$ 201	\$ 18,435	

See accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Income before Income Taxes	¥ 78,904	¥ 250,605	\$ 521
Depreciation and Amortization	34,740	30,151	229
Impairment Losses	7,356	18,187	49
Amortization of Goodwill	3,509	4,499	23
Equity in Losses (Earnings) of Affiliated Companies	(15,774)	(15,764)	(104)
Increase (Decrease) in Allowance for Loan Losses	(12,199)	(33,371)	(81)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Bonuses	1,266	233	8
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Directors' Bonuses	2	(2)	0
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Stocks Payment	158	240	1
Decrease (Increase) in Assets for Retirement Benefits	(101,362)	(36,615)	(669)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities for Retirement Benefits	123	59	1
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reward Points Program	972	1,317	6
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	(454)	(598)	(3)
Increase (Decrease) in Provision for Contingent Losses	295	(305)	2
Interest Income	(1,006,740)	(659,022)	(6,649)
Interest Expenses	1,129,046	551,043	7,456
Loss (Gain) Related to Securities	180,573	15,416	1,193
Loss (Gain) on Money Held in Trust	(36)	(87)	(0)
Foreign Exchange Losses (Gains)	(314,285)	(157,440)	(2,076)
Loss (Gain) on Disposal of Fixed Assets	626	920	4
Net Decrease (Increase) in Trading Assets	(501,149)	(547,037)	(3,310)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Trading Liabilities	294,686	565,949	1,946
Net Decrease (Increase) in Loans and Bills Discounted	(1,609,993)	(934,418)	(10,633)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Deposits	2,026,739	2,146,133	13,385
Net Increase (Decrease) in Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,745,991	828,061	11,531
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money (Excluding Subordinated Borrowings)	1,190,415	(1,113,954)	7,862
Net Decrease (Increase) in Due from Banks (Excluding Due from the Bank of Japan)	436,033	59,878	2,880
Net Decrease (Increase) in Call Loans	(177,107)	(94,520)	(1,170)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	(96,107)	216,441	(635)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Call Money	117,267	659,101	774
Net Decrease (Increase) in Foreign Exchange-Assets	2,051	(17,951)	14
Net Increase (Decrease) in Foreign Exchange-Liabilities	(566)	(427)	(4)
Net Decrease (Increase) in Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	(30,035)	(791)	(198)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Short-Term Bonds Payable	574,347	(55,175)	3,793
Increase (Decrease) in Straight Bonds-Issuance and Redemption	274,605	521,255	1,814
Net Increase (Decrease) in Borrowed Money from Trust Account	(4,674)	33,645	(31)
Interest Received	913,540	623,655	6,033
Interest Paid	(1,046,779)	(505,791)	(6,913)
Other, Net	203,312	262,713	1,343
Subtotal	¥ 4,299,304	¥ 2,616,229	\$ 28,393
Income Taxes (Paid) Refunded	(43,134)	(59,857)	(285)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	¥ 4,256,169	¥ 2,556,372	\$ 28,108

(Continued)

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Purchase of Securities	¥ (9,269,466)	¥ (5,121,656)	\$ (61,217)
Proceeds from Sales of Securities	4,145,562	1,916,907	27,378
Proceeds from Redemption of Securities	2,636,578	4,202,493	17,412
Decrease in Money Held in Trust	1,455	—	10
Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets	(17,451)	(8,455)	(115)
Proceeds from Sales of Tangible Fixed Assets	399	356	3
Purchase of Intangible Fixed Assets	(56,518)	(51,484)	(373)
Purchase of Shares of Subsidiaries			
Resulting in Change in the Scope of Consolidation	(20,335)	—	(134)
Purchase of Shares of Affiliated Companies Accounted for Using the Equity Method	(1,289)	(1,207)	(9)
Proceeds from Shares of Affiliated Companies Accounted for Using the Equity Method	3,549	23,636	23
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	¥ (2,577,514)	¥ 960,590	\$ (17,022)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from Subordinated Borrowings	¥ 46,000	¥ 20,000	\$ 304
Repayments of Subordinated Borrowings	(30,000)	(60,000)	(198)
Payments for Redemption of Subordinated Bonds and Bonds with Subscription Rights to Shares	—	(56,100)	—
Proceeds from Share Issuance to Non-Controlling Shareholders	—	40	—
Cash Dividends Paid	(69,526)	(60,383)	(459)
Cash Dividends Paid to Non-Controlling Interests	(432)	(456)	(3)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	¥ (53,959)	¥ (156,900)	\$ (356)
Effect of Exchange Rate Change on Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥ 40,155	¥ 79,794	\$ 265
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥ 1,664,851	¥ 3,439,856	\$ 10,995
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 19,092,918	¥ 15,653,061	\$ 126,092
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Year (Note)	¥ 20,757,770	¥ 19,092,918	\$ 137,087

See accompanying notes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Basis of Presentation of Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements (banking account) have been prepared from the accounts maintained by Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited ("SuMi TRUST Bank") and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, "SuMi TRUST Bank Group") in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in Japan and certain accounting and disclosure rules under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan and the Banking Act of Japan, which are different in certain respects as to application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the consolidated financial statements of SuMi TRUST Bank issued in Japan have been reclassified and rearranged in order to present them in a form that is more familiar to readers outside Japan.

The consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which SuMi TRUST Bank is incorporated and operates. The translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts is included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The translation has been made at the rate of ¥151.42 to U.S. \$1, the approximate rate of exchange as of March 29, 2024. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

Amounts less than one million Japanese yen have been rounded down and amounts less than one million U.S. dollars have been rounded off. As a result, total balances may not be equal to the sum of individual amounts.

Significant Accounting Policies and Practices

1. Scope of Consolidation

(1) Consolidated Subsidiaries as of March 31, 2024:

39 companies

Principal Companies:

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Loan & Finance Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Panasonic Finance Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Realty Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Club Co., Ltd.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust and Bank (U.S.A.) Limited

A change in the consolidated subsidiaries during the current fiscal year is as follows:

Spade House Limited Liability Company is included in the scope of the consolidation from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, due to the acquisition of equity interests.

(2) Unconsolidated Subsidiaries

Principal Companies:

Cattleya Co., Ltd.

Apollo Aligned Alternatives (C-2), L.P.

Cattleya Co., Ltd. and 10 other companies are excluded from the scope of consolidation in accordance with Article 5, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements Regulations, because they are operators engaged in leasing activities through silent partnership arrangements and their assets and profits/losses do not belong to the subsidiaries.

Apollo Aligned Alternatives (C-2), L.P. and other unconsolidated subsidiaries are excluded from the scope of consolidation because they are immaterial to the extent that excluding such companies from consolidation would not prevent a reasonable assessment of the corporate group's financial position and financial results. Such materiality is determined based on the size of their assets, ordinary income, net income (amount corresponding to SuMi TRUST Bank's interest in subsidiaries), retained earnings (amount corresponding to SuMi TRUST Bank's interest in subsidiaries), accumulated other comprehensive income (amount corresponding to SuMi TRUST Bank's interest in subsidiaries), and other financial data.

2. Application of the Equity Method

(1) Unconsolidated Subsidiaries Accounted for by the Equity Method:

None

(2) Affiliated Companies Accounted for by the Equity Method:

20 companies

Principal Companies:

SBI Sumishin Net Bank, Ltd.

A change in the affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method during the current fiscal year is as follows:

Board Advisors Japan, Inc. is included in the scope of application of the equity method from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, due to the acquisition of its shares.

(3) Unconsolidated Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies that are Not Accounted for by the Equity Method:

Principal Companies:

Cattleya Co., Ltd.

Apollo Aligned Alternatives (C-2), L.P.

Cattleya Co., Ltd. and 10 other companies are excluded from the scope of the application of the equity method in accordance with Article 10, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements Regulations because they are operators engaged in leasing activities through

silent partnership arrangements, and their assets and profits/losses do not belong to the subsidiaries.

Apollo Aligned Alternatives (C-2), L.P. and other unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies that are not accounted for by the equity method are excluded from the scope of application of the equity method because such exclusion would not materially affect the consolidated financial statements for the current fiscal year. Such materiality is determined based on the size of their net income (amount corresponding to SuMi TRUST Bank's interest in subsidiaries and affiliated companies), retained earnings (amount corresponding to SuMi TRUST Bank's interest in subsidiaries and affiliated companies), accumulated other comprehensive income (amount corresponding to SuMi TRUST Bank's interest in subsidiaries and affiliated companies), and other financial data.

3. Balance Sheet Dates of the Consolidated Subsidiaries

(1) Balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

April 30:	2 companies
August 31:	1 company
September 30:	4 companies
November 30:	1 company
December 31:	5 companies
March 31:	26 companies

(2) Subsidiaries are consolidated using the financial statements as of the following dates:

- Consolidated subsidiaries with a balance sheet date of April 30: Provisionally prepared financial statements as of January 31
- A consolidated subsidiary with a balance sheet date of August 31: Provisionally prepared financial statements as of February 29
- Consolidated subsidiaries with a balance sheet date of September 30: Provisionally prepared financial statements as of March 31
- A consolidated subsidiary with a balance sheet date of November 30: Provisionally prepared financial statements as of February 29
- The other consolidated subsidiaries: Financial statements as of their respective balance sheet dates.

Material transactions arising between the consolidated balance sheet date, March 31, 2024, and the above balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries have been reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Trading Assets/Liabilities and Income/Expenses

Trading account activities are conducted to seek profits by taking advantage of short-term fluctuations in interest rates, currency rates, financial markets or other indicators, or inter-market differences (for trading purposes). The fluctuations in such items are presented as "Trading Assets" or "Trading Liabilities" in the consolidated balance sheet on a trade-date basis, and gains and losses from such transactions are presented as "Trading Income" or "Trading Expenses" in the consolidated statement of income.

For the measurement of trading assets and trading liabilities, securities and monetary claims are stated at their fair values as of the consolidated balance sheet date, and trading-related financial derivatives, such as swaps, futures, and options, are stated at the amounts that would be settled if they were terminated on the consolidated balance sheet date.

Trading income and trading expenses include interest income or expenses, adjusting valuation differences of securities and monetary claims during the fiscal year, and differences in resulting gains or losses from the settlement of financial derivatives assuming that the settlement was made in cash as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Regarding valuation of specific market risks and credit risks for derivative transactions, fair value is measured in groups of financial assets and financial liabilities with the basis of the net asset or liability after offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

(2) Securities

(a) Under the accounting standards for financial instruments in Japan, SuMi TRUST Bank is required to determine the purposes of holding each security and classify such security into (i) securities held for trading purposes ("Trading Securities"), (ii) debt securities intended to be held to maturity ("Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities"), (iii) equity securities issued by subsidiaries and affiliated companies, or (iv) all other securities that are not classified in any of the above categories ("Available-for-Sale Securities"). "Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities" are carried at amortized cost using the moving-average method (the straight-line method). Equity securities issued by unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies not accounted for by the equity method are stated at moving-average cost. "Available-for-Sale Securities" are valued at the market price (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method). Equity securities with no market prices are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Valuation differences on “Available-for-Sale Securities” are recorded as a separate component of net assets and reported in the consolidated balance sheet.

(b) Securities in money held in trust are classified and accounted for in the same manner as those described in 4. (1) and 4. (2) (a) above.

(3) Financial Derivatives

Financial derivatives, excluding those for trading purposes, are stated at fair value.

Regarding valuation of specific market risks and credit risks, fair value is measured in groups of financial assets and financial liabilities with the basis of the net asset or liability after offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities.

(4) Depreciation and Amortization Methods

(a) Tangible fixed assets other than lease assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated using primarily the straight-line method.

Useful lives of major asset categories:

Buildings: 3 to 60 years

Others: 2 to 20 years

(b) Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are amortized using the straight-line method. Software for internal use is amortized over the useful life specified by SuMi TRUST Bank or the consolidated subsidiaries, generally five years.

(c) Lease assets

The lease assets under “Tangible Fixed Assets” that are related to finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the lease assets to lessees are depreciated using the straight-line method over the lease term, assuming a residual value of zero.

(5) Allowance for Loan Losses

SuMi TRUST Bank records allowance for loan losses in accordance with internally established criteria for write-offs and allowance for loan losses.

For claims against borrowers that have initiated special liquidation proceedings or other bankruptcy proceedings (“bankrupt borrowers”) and against borrowers that are in a substantially similar adverse condition (“virtually bankrupt borrowers”), the allowance is provided based on the amount of claims, after the write-off stated below, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees. For claims against borrowers that have not yet initiated bankruptcy proceedings, but are very likely to become bankrupt in the future (“possibly bankrupt borrowers”), an allowance is provided for the amount deemed necessary based

on the overall assessment of the borrowers’ solvency, after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees from the claims.

For claims against large borrowers with certain credit risks and credit amounts that are classified as possibly bankrupt borrowers, restructured loan borrowers, or close-observation borrowers, if future cash flows from collection of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the allowance is provided for the difference between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contracted interest rate prior to the loan restructuring and the carrying amount of the claim (the “estimated cash flow method”).

For claims that are classified as other than those above, the allowance is provided based on the estimated loan losses over the next one or three years, which is calculated based on the average historical loan-loss ratios or bankruptcy ratios during a certain period on the basis of historical loan losses or bankruptcy losses over the past one or three years, with adjustments for future forecast.

All claims are assessed at branches and credit supervision departments based on the criteria for self-assessment of asset quality. The Risk Management Department, which is independent from the operating sections, monitors the results of such assessments.

As for the consolidated subsidiaries, the allowance for loan losses for general claims is provided based on the historical loan-loss ratios, etc., and the allowance for loan losses for specific claims, such as possible uncollectible claims, is provided based on the estimate of the unrecoverable amount for each claim.

For claims against bankrupt borrowers or virtually bankrupt borrowers with collateral or guarantees, claims against borrowers in legal or virtually bankrupt borrowers, net of amounts expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or through the execution of guarantees, are directly deducted from the amount of claims. The deducted amount was ¥19,689 million (U.S. \$130 million) and ¥18,210 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(6) Provision for Bonuses

A provision for bonuses is provided for the estimated employee bonuses attributable to the current fiscal year.

(7) Provision for Directors' Bonuses

A provision for directors' bonuses is provided for the estimated directors' bonuses attributable to the current fiscal year.

(8) Provision for Stocks Payment

A provision for stocks payment is provided at SuMi TRUST Bank for the estimated stock-based payments to directors under a stock compensation system attributable to the current fiscal year.

(9) Provision for Reward Points Program

A provision for reward points program is provided for the use of points granted to holders of Diners Club Card and other credit cards in the amount deemed necessary based on the reasonable estimates of the points to be used in the future.

(10) Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits in Dormant Accounts

A provision for reimbursement of deposits in dormant accounts is provided for the deposits that were derecognized as liabilities under certain conditions. Such provision is provided against the estimated future reimbursement to be requested by customers based on the past reimbursement record.

(11) Provision for Contingent Losses

A provision for contingent losses is provided for losses associated with off-balance sheet transactions or trust transactions in the amount deemed necessary based on the estimated possible future losses.

(12) Accounting for Retirement Benefits

In determining the retirement benefit obligations, projected benefits to the periods up to the year ended March 31, 2024, are attributed based on the plan's benefit formula.

Past service cost and actuarial gains or losses are expensed using the following methods:

Past service cost: In principle, the full amount of past service cost is charged to profit or loss in the fiscal year they occur.

Actuarial gains or losses: Actuarial differences are expensed using the straight-line method, primarily over 10 years within the employees' average remaining service period, commencing from the next fiscal year of incurrence.

Some consolidated subsidiaries adopt the simplified method in calculating liabilities for retirement benefits and retirement benefit expenses for lump-sum retirement benefit

plans, recording liabilities at amounts that would be required for voluntary termination at the year-end.

(13) Basis for Recognition of Significant Revenues and Expenses

SuMi TRUST Bank Group's main revenues from contracts with customers are "Trust Fees" and "Fees and Commissions" such as asset administration fees, stock transfer agency fees, real estate brokerage fees, and investment trust and insurance sales fees.

The timing of satisfying performance obligation in each transaction is determined based on the respective economic conditions as follows. The amount of consideration for transactions is generally received within approximately six months after the satisfaction of performance obligations and does not include significant financing components.

Trust fees and asset administration fees are recorded mainly in the "Investor Services Business," and "Retail Business." SuMi TRUST Bank Group is obligated to perform asset administrative services in accordance with the terms of trust agreements and various contracts. SuMi TRUST Bank Group recognizes revenues from these performance obligations over a period of time since the benefits are expensed by the customer as the daily services are provided.

Stock transfer agency fees are mainly recorded in the "Corporate Business." SuMi TRUST Bank Group is obligated to perform shareholder registry management services and the like in accordance with agreement on entrustment of management of shareholder registry and the like. SuMi TRUST Bank Group recognizes revenues from this performance obligation over a period of time since the benefits are expensed by the customer as the daily services are provided.

Real estate brokerage fees are recorded mainly in the "Real Estate Business." SuMi TRUST Bank Group is obligated to perform real estate brokerage services based on real estate brokerage contracts. Revenues are recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied at the time when the real estate sales contract is executed or when the property is delivered. The timing of satisfying performance obligation is determined based on the significance of the duties after the execution of the real estate sales contract.

Fees on sales of investment trusts and insurance are mainly recorded in the "Retail Business." SuMi TRUST Bank Group is obligated to provide product explanations and sales administrative services based on the terms and conditions of transactions and consignment agreements. Revenues are recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied at the time of product sale.

(14) Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of SuMi TRUST Bank that are denominated in foreign currencies and overseas branch accounts are generally translated into yen at the exchange rates prevailing as of the consolidated balance sheet date, except for shares of stocks in affiliated companies translated into yen at the exchange rates prevailing at the acquisition dates.

Assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into yen at the exchange rates prevailing at their respective balance sheet dates.

(15) Accounting for Leases

As for the consolidated subsidiaries in Japan, income and expenses arising from transactions of finance leases that do not transfer ownerships to lessees are recognized as sales and costs of sales when lease payments are collected.

(16) Hedge Accounting

(a) Interest-related risk hedge

SuMi TRUST Bank manages interest rate risk arising from various assets and liabilities by using financial derivatives transactions. Such transactions are generally treated as deferred hedges as specified in "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("JICPA") Industry Committee Practical Guidance No. 24 of March 17, 2022, "Guidance No. 24"). To evaluate the effectiveness of hedges designed to offset market fluctuations, hedged items, such as deposits, loans and bills discounted, and hedging instruments, such as interest rate swaps, are grouped by duration to maturity. The effectiveness of hedges designed to fix cash flow is evaluated by verifying the correlation between the interest rate volatility factors for the hedged items and the hedging instruments.

(b) Currency-related risk hedge

SuMi TRUST Bank manages the foreign exchange risk arising from various assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies using financial derivatives transactions. Such transactions are generally treated as deferred hedges as specified in "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Committee Practical Guidance No. 25 of October 8, 2020, "Guidance No. 25"). The effectiveness of hedging instruments, such as cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange swaps, as a means of mitigating the foreign exchange risk arising from monetary claims and debts denominated in foreign currencies, is

evaluated by verifying that the foreign currency positions of such hedging instruments are in amounts equivalent to the corresponding monetary claims and debts denominated in foreign currencies, which are the hedged items.

Additionally, transactions intended to hedge the foreign exchange risk associated with foreign currency-denominated securities (other than bonds) are treated as portfolio hedges. Fair value hedge accounting has been adopted to account for such transactions on the conditions that specific foreign currency-denominated securities are designated in advance as hedged items and that foreign currency payables of spot and forward foreign exchange contracts exist in excess of the acquisition cost of such foreign currency-denominated securities on a foreign currency basis.

The foreign exchange risk associated with investment in the shares of stocks in foreign subsidiaries and affiliated companies is individually hedged using forward exchange contracts denominated in the same currency, and foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the hedging instruments are included in "Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments."

(c) Share price fluctuations risk hedge

SuMi TRUST Bank applies fair value hedge accounting to individual hedges offsetting the price fluctuation of the shares that are classified under available-for-sale securities, and accordingly evaluates the effectiveness of such individual hedges.

(d) Internal hedge transactions and others

Among derivatives transactions of SuMi TRUST Bank that take place between consolidated subsidiaries or that are made internally between designated trading accounts and some other accounts, those interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps designated as hedging instruments are carried out in accordance with standards for cover deals with external parties, which eliminate discretion and enable strict management on hedges pursuant to Guidance No. 24 and Guidance No. 25. Accordingly, income or expenses arising from such interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps are recognized as profits or losses, or deferred, rather than eliminated.

Deferred hedge accounting has been adopted for certain assets and liabilities by individual transactions.

Other consolidated subsidiaries account for such transactions as deferred hedges or exceptional treatment for interest rate swaps.

(17) Amortization of Goodwill

Goodwill is amortized over a period within 20 years that is reasonably determined for each case. Goodwill deemed immaterial, however, is expensed as incurred.

(18) Scope of Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For SuMi TRUST Bank, the balance of "Cash and Cash Equivalents" in the consolidated statement of cash flows is equivalent to the balance of cash and due from the Bank of Japan under "Cash and Due from Banks" presented in the consolidated balance sheet. For the consolidated subsidiaries, the balance of "Cash and Cash Equivalents" in the consolidated statement of cash flows is equivalent to the balance of "Cash and Due from Banks" presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

(19) Nondeductible Consumption Taxes Associated with Assets

Nondeductible consumption taxes and local consumption taxes associated with assets are recorded as expenses in the current fiscal year.

(20) Adoption of Group Tax Sharing System

SuMi TRUST Bank adopts the group tax sharing system.

Significant Accounting Estimates**1. Estimates of Allowance for Loan Losses**

(1) The Amounts Recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements During the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Allowance for Loan Losses	¥ 117,798	¥ 129,998	\$ 778

(2) Other Information that Assists Users of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Understanding the Nature of the Estimates

SuMi TRUST Bank assigns each borrower a "classification" in accordance with the borrower's solvency based on their financial conditions, funding stability, profitability, and others whenever there is disclosure of financial results or an event with an impact on the borrower's creditworthiness. SuMi TRUST Bank measures allowance for loan losses based on the "classification" assigned and transaction conditions of collateral and other factors. When deriving the "classification," quantitative as well as qualitative factors are taken into consideration.

Definition of each classification is as follows:

Classification	Definitions
Normal borrowers	Borrowers with good earnings performances and no significant financial problems
Borrowers requiring caution	Close monitoring is required due to sluggish/unstable business, financial problems, or problems with meeting loan terms and conditions such as reduction of interest rate and suspended payments
Substandard borrowers	Obligors with loans that are more than three months past due or with restructured loans within the "Borrowers Requiring Caution" category
Possibly bankrupt borrowers	Experiencing business difficulties, making insufficient progress in restructuring and highly likely to go bankrupt
Virtually bankrupt borrowers	Though not yet legally or formally bankrupt, has serious business difficulties and rehabilitation is unlikely
Bankrupt borrowers	Legally or formally bankrupt

The standard for allowances for loan losses for each classification is as follows:

Classification	Standards for allowances for loan losses
Normal borrowers	The allowance for loan losses is provided based on the estimated loan loss ratio, which is calculated based on the average historical loan-loss ratios during a certain period on the basis of historical loan losses over the past one year.
Borrowers requiring caution and Substandard borrowers	The allowance for loan losses is provided based on the estimated loan loss ratio, which is calculated based on the average historical loan-loss ratios or bankruptcy ratios during a certain period on the basis of historical loan losses or bankruptcy losses over the past three years. For some borrowers, if future cash flows from collection of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the allowance is provided for the difference between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contracted interest rate prior to the loan restructuring and the carrying amount of the claim (the "estimated cash flow method").

Possibly bankrupt borrowers	The allowance is provided for the amount deemed necessary based on the overall assessment of the borrowers' solvency, after deducting the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees from the claims. For some borrowers, if future cash flows from collection of the principal and interest can be reasonably estimated, the allowance is provided for the difference between the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the contracted interest rate prior to the loan restructuring and the carrying amount of the claim (the "estimated cash flow method").
Virtually bankrupt borrowers and Bankrupt borrowers	The allowance is provided based on the amount of claims after direct write-offs, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees. For collateralized or guaranteed claims against bankrupt borrowers and virtually bankrupt borrowers, the amount exceeding the estimated value of collateral and guarantees is deemed to be uncollectible and written off against the total outstanding amount of the claims.

For normal borrowers, borrowers requiring caution and substandard borrowers, changes in the loan loss ratios, etc. have an impact on the allowance for loan losses. For possibly bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers, and bankrupt borrowers, changes in the amount expected to be collected through the disposal of collateral or execution of guarantees have a significant impact on the allowance for loan losses.

(3) Adjustments of Expected Credit Losses Considering the Future Forecast

SuMi TRUST Bank and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Panasonic Finance Co., Ltd. estimate the impact on credit risks of the borrowers that have not yet been reflected in the financial information and historical loan-loss ratios, etc. and make necessary adjustments to expected future credit losses, which are then recorded as "additional allowance for loan losses based on the method considering future forecast" ("special allowance"), considering the impact of the changes in the uncertain economic environment on the future business performance and funding of borrowers, and the potential risks inherent to some borrowers to materialize.

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2023)

Against the backdrop of the significant changes in the economic environment such as inflation and corresponding monetary tightening, volatile financial market trend, etc., SuMi TRUST Bank reconsidered its credit management policy for credit risk management. Based on this, SuMi TRUST Bank selects "borrowers that contain the possibility of incurring credit cost due to changes in the business environment," strengthens monitoring of such borrowers, and records a special allowance for credit of the above-mentioned borrowers.

(Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024)

Against the backdrop of the uncertain economic environment due to continuing inflation and the corresponding monetary tightening, as well as the potential risks inherent to some borrowers, SuMi TRUST Bank periodically reviews "borrowers that contain the possibility of incurring credit cost due to changes in the business environment," and records a special allowance for those borrowers' credits using the same method as the previous fiscal year.

The specific calculation methods are as follows.

1. Predict the future transition of internal ratings based on quantitative information, etc., assuming the degree of deterioration in future credit risk for each internal rating of selected borrowers.
2. Recognize special allowance by estimating credit losses expected in the future, assuming the transition of internal rating as described above.

On the other hand, since Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Panasonic Finance Co., Ltd. has different attributes of business and borrowers from SuMi TRUST Bank, considering the continuing uncertain situation in the economic environment where, e.g., amortization of loans related to COVID-19 has been being started, it re-evaluates industries with possible deterioration of future business performance and funding, reviews the list of borrowers subject to special allowance in the applicable industry, and records the special allowance. The special allowance recorded based on the above is as follows:

	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	Increase/Decrease	2024
Total	¥ 17,446	¥ 19,503	¥ (2,056)	\$ 115
SuMi TRUST Bank	¥ 15,188	¥ 16,539	¥ (1,351)	\$ 100
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Panasonic Finance Co., Ltd.	2,258	2,963	(705)	15

There is a high level of uncertainty around the assumptions used to recognize a special allowance, and the consolidated financial statements can be significantly affected if there are changes in the impact on the business performance and funding of borrowers and condition of inherent risks due to the change in economic environment.

2. Estimates of Retirement Benefit Obligations

(1) The Amounts Recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements During the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Retirement Benefit Obligations	¥ 375,687	¥ 379,639	\$ 2,481

The amounts of assets for retirement benefits and liabilities for retirement benefits recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 were ¥338,701 million (U.S. \$2,237 million) and ¥11,564 million (U.S. \$76 million), respectively. The net amount of ¥327,136 million (U.S. \$2,160 million) was calculated by deducting plan assets of ¥702,824 million (U.S. \$4,642 million) from retirement benefit obligations of retirement benefit plans with and without plan assets of ¥364,122 million (U.S. \$2,405 million) and ¥11,564 million (U.S. \$76 million), respectively.

(2) Other Information that Assists Users of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Understanding the Nature of the Estimates

Retirement benefit obligations, plan assets, and retirement benefit expenses are calculated based on assumptions used in actuarial calculation. These assumptions include discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, employee turnover rate, and mortality rate.

Major assumptions used in actuarial calculation are as follows:

Discount rate	Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets
Mainly 1.2%	3.5%

SuMi TRUST Bank, which accounts for 94.8% of asset retirement obligations of SuMi TRUST Bank Group, has set a discount rate based on the interest rates of high-quality domestic corporate bonds whose maturities are equal to the expected period up to the payment of salaries in the future. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is determined by evaluating the historical results of operation and the expected interest rate in the future. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is the weighted average rate of expected long-term rates of return on plan assets by groups of investment assets such as stocks and bonds.

(3) Impact of Changes in Assumptions on the Consolidated Financial Statements

The assumptions described in (2) above will have a significant impact on retirement benefit obligations and retirement benefit expenses. The impacts on the consolidated financial statements when each of the discount rate and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets of SuMi TRUST Bank changes by 0.5% are as follows:

	Impact on retirement benefit expenses	Impact on retirement benefit obligations
Discount rate:		
0.5% decrease	¥2,041 million increase	¥26,949 million increase
0.5% increase	¥1,831 million decrease	¥24,038 million decrease
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets:		
0.5% decrease	¥3,460 million increase	—
0.5% increase	¥3,460 million decrease	—

Changes in Accounting Estimates

With regard to the fair value adjustment method in the calculation of the fair values of derivative transactions, based on the fact that a certain period of time has passed since its introduction and the results of the verification of the reasonably calculated fair values, SuMi TRUST Holdings reviewed the previous inputs used for the adjustments of credit risks and changed the method to the one using inputs that are more appropriate for the substance of each of SuMi TRUST Holdings' portfolios from the six months ended September 30, 2023. As a result of the change, compared with the previous method, Trading Assets increased by ¥2,178 million (U.S. \$14 million), Other Assets increased by ¥2,717 million (U.S. \$18 million), Trading Liabilities decreased by ¥723 million (U.S. \$5 million), and Other Liabilities increased by ¥85 million (U.S. \$1 million) as of March 31, 2024. Ordinary Profit and Income before Income Taxes increased by ¥5,533 million (U.S. \$37 million) during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Trading Assets and Trading Liabilities

(1) Trading assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Securities in Trading Account	¥ 1,693	¥ 2,904	\$ 11
Derivatives of Trading Securities	27	14	0
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	—	880	—
Trading-Related Financial Derivatives	1,887,723	1,447,810	12,467
Other Trading Assets	126,307	62,992	834
Total	¥ 2,015,752	¥1,514,603	\$ 13,312

(2) Trading liabilities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	478	¥ 20	3
Trading-Related Financial Derivatives	1,766,844	1,472,616	11,669
Total	¥ 1,767,322	¥1,472,636	\$ 11,672

2. Securities

Securities held as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Government Bonds	¥ 3,155,044	¥ 1,549,273	\$ 20,836
Local Government Bonds	43,110	38,117	285
Corporate Bonds	721,944	722,507	4,768
Stocks	1,417,463	1,259,099	9,361
Other Securities	4,460,053	3,235,177	29,455
Total	¥ 9,797,616	¥ 6,804,176	\$ 64,705

“Securities” include stocks and equity investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies as follows.

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Stocks	¥ 130,333	¥ 116,836	\$ 861
Equity Investments	265,749	215,635	1,755

Securities borrowed under unsecured loan agreements and securities purchased under resale agreements or borrowed with cash collateral that SuMi TRUST Bank has a right to freely sell or repledge, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Securities that are Further Collateralized	¥ 109,921	¥ 111,102	\$ 726
Securities that are Further Loaned	1,093,519	750,675	7,222
Securities Held without Selling or Repledging as of the End of the Fiscal Year	1,529	—	10

The bonds presented under “Securities” included guarantee obligations on corporate bonds that were placed through private securities offerings (Article 2, Paragraph 3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) amounting to ¥59,825 million (U.S. \$395 million) and ¥64,346 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

3. Loans and Bills Discounted

Loans and bills discounted as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Bills Discounted	¥ 357	¥ 504	\$ 2
Loans on Bills	211,608	183,976	1,397
Loans on Deeds	31,436,661	30,005,242	207,612
Overdrafts	1,772,293	1,621,203	11,704
Total	¥ 33,420,919	¥ 31,810,926	\$ 220,717

Bills discounted are treated as financial transactions in accordance with Guidance No. 24. SuMi TRUST Bank has a right to freely sell or pledge such commercial bills. The total face value of these bills amounted to ¥357 million (U.S. \$2 million) and ¥504 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Loans in accordance with the Banking Act and the Act on Emergency Measures for Revitalization of the Financial Functions are presented below. Loans include corporate bonds in “securities” (limited to those issued in private placement of securities prescribed in Section 3 of Paragraph 2 in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, and those with wholly or partially guaranteed redemption of the principal

and payment of the interest), loans and bills discounted, foreign exchanges, interest receivables, suspense payments, and customers’ liabilities for acceptances and guarantees in “other assets” presented in the consolidated balance sheet, and securities loaned (limited to those under a loan for use or lease contract) provided in the notes, etc.

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Bankrupt and Practically Bankrupt Loans	¥ 11,316	¥ 11,383	\$ 75
Doubtful Loans	58,089	97,246	384
Loans Past Due Three Months or More	10,612	—	70
Restructured Loans	36,402	43,335	240
Total	¥ 116,421	¥ 151,965	\$ 769

Bankrupt and practically bankrupt loans are those loans that have fallen into bankruptcy due to certain reasons, including initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, start of reorganization proceedings, or submission of an application to start rehabilitation proceedings and quasi-loans.

Doubtful loans are those loans with a strong likelihood that loan principals cannot be recovered and interest cannot be received according to the contract because of difficulties in the financial conditions and business performance of debtors who are not yet legally bankrupt, excluding those loans classified as bankrupt and practically bankrupt loans.

Loans past due three months or more are those loans for which principal or interest payments are more than three months past due (calculated from the day following the

contractual payment date), excluding loans classified as bankrupt and practically bankrupt loans and doubtful loans.

Restructured loans are those loans whose terms have been modified by reducing or waiving interest, granting interest payment extensions, granting principal repayment extensions, forgiving debt, or otherwise providing some arrangements favorable to the borrower in connection with the borrower's business restructuring or to otherwise provide support, excluding those loans classified as bankrupt and practically bankrupt loans, doubtful loans or loans past due three months or more.

The above loans are presented at the amounts prior to deduction of allowances for loan losses.

4. Assets Pledged

Assets pledged as collateral as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Assets Pledged as Collateral:			
Securities	¥ 4,702,747	¥ 2,070,297	\$ 31,058
Loans and Bills Discounted	5,188,146	4,698,263	34,263
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	22,434	46,602	148
Other Assets	132,795	34,323	877
Total	¥ 10,046,124	¥ 6,849,487	\$ 66,346
Corresponding Liabilities to Assets Pledged as Collateral:			
Deposits	¥ 4,892	¥ 16,561	\$ 32
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,038,415	485,939	13,462
Borrowed Money	5,459,961	4,521,315	36,058

In addition to the foregoing, the following assets have been pledged as collateral for settlement of exchange and others, or as a substitution of margin of futures and others.

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Securities	¥ 461,983	¥ 382,875	\$ 3,051

“Other Assets” include initial margins of futures, security deposits, and cash collateral pledged for financial instruments. Such amounts are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Initial Margins of Futures Markets	¥ 14,326	¥ 58,868	\$ 95
Security Deposits	24,890	22,729	164
Cash Collateral Pledged for Financial Instruments-Assets	1,286,335	967,493	8,495

5. Overdraft Facility Agreements and Commitment Lines of Credit

Overdraft facility agreements and commitment lines of credit are agreements to extend a certain amount of credit at the customer’s request as long as the terms of the agreement have not been violated. The amounts of unused credit under such agreements were ¥13,824,625 million (U.S. \$91,300 million) and ¥13,541,015 million, of which ¥8,787,679 million (U.S. \$58,035 million) and ¥8,791,731 million were attributable to agreements expiring within one year or which may be unconditionally canceled at any time, as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The balance of unused credit will not necessarily affect the future cash flows of SuMi TRUST Bank and its consolidated

subsidiaries because most of these agreements expire without credit being extended. Most of these agreements contain clauses allowing SuMi TRUST Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries to reject requests for credit outright or reduce the credit limits due to changes in financial circumstances, the need to preserve claims, or other reasonable causes. Besides requesting collateral, such as real estate or securities, as necessary at the time of entering into the agreement, SuMi TRUST Bank has also adopted other measures to keep its credit sound, such as periodically assessing the condition of customers’ businesses following the internal procedures and revising agreements, as necessary.

6. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Land	¥ 138,685	¥ 138,786	\$ 916
Buildings	69,709	70,397	460
Lease Assets	4,324	4,665	29
Construction in Progress	3,952	525	26
Other	17,657	15,721	117
Total	¥ 234,328	¥ 230,096	\$ 1,548

Accumulated depreciation amounted to ¥191,196 million (U.S. \$1,263 million) and ¥186,677 million, and advance depreciation amounted to ¥27,750 million (U.S. \$183 million) and ¥27,780 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In accordance with the Act on Revaluation of Land (Act No. 34, promulgated on March 31, 1998), land for commercial use of SuMi TRUST Bank was revalued, and the amount equivalent to the taxes on the resulting valuation difference was recorded as a "Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation" in liabilities, and the amount net of such

difference was recorded as a "Revaluation Reserve for Land" in net assets.

Revaluation date: March 31, 1998 and March 31, 1999
Revaluation method prescribed by Paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Act:

The revaluation was calculated by reasonably adjusting the value of land based on the posted prices for benchmark properties as prescribed by Item 1 of Article 2 of the "Order for Enforcement of the Act on Revaluation of Land" (Cabinet Order No. 119, promulgated on March 31, 1998); and the land assessments under Item 4 of Article 2 of the same Order.

7. Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Software	¥ 121,024	¥ 96,554	\$ 799
Goodwill	4,569	8,079	30
Other	3,816	3,729	25
Total	¥ 129,410	¥ 108,362	\$ 855

8. Other Assets

Other assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Debit	¥ 1,898	¥ 862	\$ 13
Prepaid Expenses	9,616	7,587	64
Accrued Income	239,956	155,945	1,585
Initial Margins of Futures Markets	14,326	58,868	95
Variation Margins of Futures Markets	—	4,090	—
Financial Derivatives Other Than Trading Assets	1,331,859	1,739,276	8,796
Receivables for Securities Transactions	23,197	213,860	153
Cash Collateral Pledged for Financial Instruments-Assets	1,286,335	967,493	8,495
Other	904,898	633,023	5,976
Total	¥ 3,812,088	¥ 3,781,008	\$ 25,176

9. Deposits

Deposits as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Current Deposits, Ordinary Deposits, Saving Deposits and Deposits at Notice	¥ 10,509,947	¥ 10,813,306	\$ 69,409
Time Deposits	25,764,129	23,612,454	170,150
Other	1,170,585	992,162	7,731
Total	¥ 37,444,663	¥ 35,417,923	\$ 247,290

(Unaudited information) In the event of receivership, winding up proceedings or equivalent proceedings of the bank, Japanese law does not require our bank to confer lower priority to depositors of the foreign offices of our bank, vis-à-vis our home country depositors in the repayment of deposits.

10. Borrowed Money

Borrowed money as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Subordinated Borrowings	¥ 621,000	¥ 605,000	\$ 4,101
Other Borrowed Money	¥ 7,282,158	6,024,543	48,092
Total	¥ 7,903,158	¥ 6,629,543	\$ 52,194

Weighted average interest rates on borrowed money were 0.55% and 0.48% for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Annual maturities of borrowed money as of March 31, 2024, for the next five years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024		2024
2025	¥ 3,257,320		\$ 21,512
2026	1,455,450		9,612
2027	181,716		1,200
2028	1,376,451		9,090
2029	529,238		3,495
Total	¥ 6,800,176		\$ 44,909

11. Bonds Payable

Bonds payable as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Subordinated Bonds	¥ 72,997	¥ 72,997	\$ 482
Other Bonds Payable	2,113,369	1,838,763	13,957
Total	¥ 2,186,367	¥ 1,911,760	\$ 14,439

Annual maturities of bonds payable as of March 31, 2024, for the next five years are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024		2024
2025	¥	3,250,331	\$ 21,466
2026		534,260	3,528
2027		660,115	4,359
2028		310,620	2,051
2029		255,675	1,689
Total	¥	5,011,001	\$ 33,093

12. Borrowed Money from Trust Account

Borrowed money from trust account represents surplus funds in the trust accounts loaned to the banking account and utilized.

13. Other Liabilities

Other liabilities as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Credit	¥ 641	¥ 723	\$ 4
Income Taxes Payable	7,151	11,914	47
Accrued Expenses	195,004	111,812	1,288
Unearned Income	86,366	88,444	570
Variation Margins of Futures Markets	2,055	1,875	14
Financial Derivatives Other Than Trading Liabilities	1,716,814	1,932,401	11,338
Lease Obligations	11,542	12,930	76
Asset Retirement Obligations	3,677	3,678	24
Payables for Securities Transactions	40,422	209,650	267
Provision for Loss on Interest Repayment	2	38	0
Cash Collateral Accepted for Financial Instruments-Liabilities	728,480	450,879	4,811
Other	268,665	194,715	1,774
Total	¥ 3,060,826	¥ 3,019,064	\$ 20,214

14. Other Assets and Liabilities related to Revenue Recognition

The amounts of receivables from contracts with customers and the amounts of contract liabilities recognized in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, are presented in "Revenue Recognition, 2. Information Related to Contract Balance."

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Income

1. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Income is not classified into revenues from contracts with customers and other revenue. The amount of revenues from contracts with customers is presented in "Revenue Recognition, 1. Information Related to Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023."

2. Other Interest Income and Expenses

(1) Other interest income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Interest on Monetary Claims Bought	¥ 3,211	¥ 2,495	\$ 21
Others	30,177	21,279	199
Total	¥ 33,388	¥ 23,775	\$ 221

(2) Other interest expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Interest on Interest Rate Swaps	¥ 166,623	¥ 85,031	\$ 1,100
Others	24,751	22,587	163
Total	¥ 191,375	¥ 107,619	\$ 1,264

3. Trading Income and Expenses

(1) Trading income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net Income from Trading Securities and Derivatives	¥ 134	¥ —	\$ 1
Net Income from Trading Transactions	—	15,548	—
Net Income from Trading-Related Financial Derivatives Transactions	77,535	—	512
Other Trading Income	95	60	1
Total	¥ 77,765	¥ 15,608	\$ 514

(2) Trading expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net Expenses on Trading Securities and Derivatives	¥ —	¥ 149	\$ —
Net Expenses on Trading Transactions	1,848	—	12
Net Expenses on Trading-Related Financial Derivatives Transactions	—	5,035	—
Total	¥ 1,848	¥ 5,184	\$ 12

4. Other Ordinary Income and Expenses

(1) Other ordinary income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net Gains on Foreign Exchange Transactions	¥ 350,980	¥ 201,285	\$ 2,318
Gains on Sales and Redemption of Bonds	13,990	3,495	92
Net Income from Derivatives Other Than for Trading or Hedging	15,235	1,053	101
Others	274,863	262,754	1,815
Total	¥ 655,069	¥ 468,587	\$ 4,326

(2) Other ordinary expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Losses on Sales and Redemption of Bonds	¥ 7,633	¥ 29,499	\$ 50
Others	254,046	243,107	1,678
Total	¥ 261,679	¥ 272,606	\$ 1,728

5. Other Income and Expenses

(1) Other income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	¥ 125,755	¥ 89,955	\$ 831
Gains on Money Held in Trust	36	87	0
Recoveries of Written-Off Claims	1,240	1,123	8
Equity in Earnings of Affiliated Companies	15,774	15,764	104
Gains on Disposal of Fixed Assets	73	312	0
Gains on Sales of Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies	592	4,667	4
Others	7,261	12,386	48
Total	¥ 150,734	¥ 124,297	\$ 995

(2) Other expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Provision for Allowance for Loan Losses	¥ 7,547	¥ 1,547	\$ 50
Write-Off of Loans	5,571	9,742	37
Losses on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	311,250	83,337	2,056
Losses on Impairment of Stocks and Other Securities	2,028	696	13
Losses on Disposal of Fixed Assets	700	1,232	5
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets (Note)	7,356	18,187	49
Losses on Investment in Partnerships	10,296	9,731	68
Others	8,393	14,106	55
Total	¥ 353,144	¥ 138,581	\$ 2,332

(Note) As for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023

For the purpose of maintaining and expanding overseas business, SuMi TRUST Bank had been proceeding with a development project aimed at introducing a new accounting system for overseas components (the "System"). However, SuMi TRUST Bank decided to change the renewal plan that assumed the introduction of the comprehensive package system currently under development, and to consider a new renewal plan that assumed the introduction of an alternative system for each business area.

Regarding the System developed so far, impairment losses were recorded for the business areas in which the use of the system had been abandoned or deemed difficult to continue operations through its use, as the investment amount was not expected to be recovered.

The impairment losses recognized as a result of the above were ¥15,904 million for software, and the entire impairment losses including those were ¥18,187 million, which include impairment losses of tangible fixed assets of ¥222 million and those of software of ¥17,964 million.

The recoverable amounts of the software described above were measured at zero as it was not expected to be used in the future. For assets that were not expected to be used, individual assets were considered as one group.

6. General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Taxes Other Than Income Taxes	¥ 12,868	¥ 13,397	\$ 85
Personnel Expenses	192,491	176,616	1,271
Others	223,374	198,700	1,475
Total	¥ 428,734	¥ 388,714	\$ 2,831

Note to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Reclassification Adjustments and the Related Tax Effects Concerning Other Comprehensive Income

Reclassification adjustments and the related tax effects concerning other comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities:			
Changes during the Period	¥ 130,241	¥ (47,389)	\$ 860
Reclassification Adjustments	182,729	20,632	1,207
Before Tax Effects	312,971	(26,756)	2,067
Tax Effects	(95,762)	8,168	(632)
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	217,209	(18,588)	1,434
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges:			
Changes during the Period	(112,414)	(36,318)	(742)
Reclassification Adjustments	166,623	25,960	1,100
Before Tax Effects	54,209	(10,358)	358
Tax Effects	(16,614)	3,183	(110)
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	37,594	(7,174)	248
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments:			
Changes during the Period	4,865	6,089	32
Reclassification Adjustments	—	(0)	—
Before Tax Effects	4,865	6,089	32
Tax Effects	—	—	—
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	4,865	6,089	32
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans:			
Changes during the Period	88,121	24,302	582
Reclassification Adjustments	4,822	3,823	32
Before Tax Effects	92,943	28,126	614
Tax Effects	(28,466)	(8,615)	(188)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	64,476	19,510	426
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Equity-Method Affiliated Companies:			
Changes during the Period	2,228	(444)	15
Reclassification Adjustments	(126)	2,443	(1)
Share of Other Comprehensive Income of Equity-Method Affiliated Companies:	2,101	1,998	14
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	¥ 326,246	¥ 1,835	\$ 2,155

Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

1. Class and the Number of Issued Shares of Common Stock

Classes and the number of issued shares of common stock for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Thousands of Shares				Number of Shares Outstanding at the End of the Fiscal Year
	Authorized	Number of Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Increase	Decrease	
March 31, 2024					
Number of Issued Shares:					
Common Share	3,000,000	1,674,537	—	—	1,674,537

	Thousands of Shares				Number of Shares Outstanding at the End of the Fiscal Year
	Authorized	Number of Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the Fiscal Year	Increase	Decrease	
March 31, 2023					
Number of Issued Shares:					
Common Share	3,000,000	1,674,537	—	—	1,674,537

2. Subscription Rights to Shares

There were no subscription rights to shares for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

3. Dividends

Dividends paid for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

As for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024:

Resolution	Type of Shares	Cash Dividends Declared	Dividend Resources	Cash Dividends per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
		Millions of Yen (Millions of U.S. Dollars)		Yen (U.S. Dollars)		
June 23, 2023						
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Common Share	¥ 31,330 (\$207)	Retained Earnings	¥ 18.71 (\$0.12)	March 31, 2023	June 26, 2023

Resolution	Type of Shares	Cash Dividends Declared	Dividend Resources	Cash Dividends per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
		Millions of Yen (Millions of U.S. Dollars)		Yen (U.S. Dollars)		
November 14, 2023						
Board of Directors' Meeting	Common Share	¥ 38,196 (\$252)	Retained Earnings	¥ 22.81 (\$0.15)	September 30, 2023	December 1, 2023

Dividends with a record date during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, but whose effective date is after March 31, 2024, are as follows:

Resolution	Type of Shares	Cash Dividends Declared	Dividend Resources	Cash Dividends per Share	Record Date	Effective Date
		Millions of Yen (Millions of U.S. Dollars)		Yen (U.S. Dollars)		
May 28, 2024						
Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Common Share	¥ 49,599 (\$328)	Retained Earnings	¥ 29.62 (\$0.20)	March 31, 2024	May 29, 2024

As for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023:

Resolution	Type of Shares	Cash Dividends Declared Millions of Yen	Dividend Resources	Cash Dividends per Share Yen	Record Date	Effective Date
June 23, 2022						
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Common Share	¥ 23,594	Retained Earnings	¥ 14.09	March 31, 2022	June 24, 2022

Resolution	Type of Shares	Cash Dividends Declared Millions of Yen	Dividend Resources	Cash Dividends per Share Yen	Record Date	Effective Date
November 11, 2022						
Board of Directors' Meeting	Common Share	¥ 36,789	Retained Earnings	¥ 21.97	September 30, 2022	December 1, 2022

Dividends with a record date during the current fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, but whose effective date is after March 31, 2023, are as follows:

Resolution	Type of Shares	Cash Dividends Declared Millions of Yen	Dividend Resources	Cash Dividends per Share Yen	Record Date	Effective Date
June 23, 2023						
Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders	Common Share	¥ 31,330	Retained Earnings	¥ 18.71	March 31, 2023	June 26, 2023

Note to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table reconciles cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows and cash and due from banks in the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 22,751,571	¥ 21,522,753	\$ 150,255
Due from Banks (Excluding Due from the Bank of Japan)	(1,993,801)	(2,429,835)	(13,167)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥ 20,757,770	¥ 19,092,918	\$ 137,087

Leases

1. Finance Leases

As a lessee:

Finance leases that do not transfer ownership of the lease assets to lessees

1) Description of lease assets

Tangible fixed assets

Mainly branch buildings and office equipment

2) Method for amortizing lease assets

Refer to “(4) Depreciation and Amortization Methods” of “4. Significant Accounting Policies” in the Significant Accounting Policies and Practices.

2. Operating Leases

As a lessee:

Total future lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Due in One Year or Less	¥ 1,830	¥ 2,142	\$ 12
Due in More Than One Year	9,973	10,748	66
Total	¥ 11,803	¥ 12,890	\$ 78

As a lessor:

Total future lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Due in One Year or Less	¥ 13,990	¥ 8,625	\$ 92
Due in More Than One Year	88,876	38,960	587
Total	¥ 102,867	¥ 47,586	\$ 679

Financial Instruments

1. Circumstances of Financial Instruments

(1) Policy on Financial Instruments

SuMi TRUST Bank Group is engaged in a variety of financial service businesses, primarily trust banking business operated by SuMi TRUST Bank. To facilitate these businesses, SuMi TRUST Bank Group raises funds through deposits from individual and corporate customers, borrowed money, and issuance of corporate bonds, and manages such funds as loans to individual and corporate customers, and securities on the investment side.

Each group company determines policies as well as measures for investing and funding financial assets and financial liabilities under its annual plan.

SuMi TRUST Holdings monitors risks associated with the group-wide financial assets and liabilities.

SuMi TRUST Bank monitors its respective risks while implementing comprehensive Asset-Liability Management (ALM). Meanwhile, SuMi TRUST Bank conducts derivatives transactions to control the market risk and other risks arising from its assets and liabilities within the level commensurate with its financial capacity. SuMi TRUST Bank is also engaged in trading securities and derivatives through trading accounts ("Trading Accounts") that are segregated from other accounts ("Banking Accounts") in accordance with Article 13-6-3 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Act. Some consolidated subsidiaries are also engaged in trading securities.

(2) Description and Risks of Financial Instruments

1) Trading accounts

SuMi TRUST Bank Group deals with over-the-counter (OTC) and listed derivatives transactions related to interest rates, exchange rates, bonds, credits, and commodities as well as trading securities. These derivatives transactions are exposed to risks associated with fluctuation in interest rates, exchange rates, prices, credit risks, and other risks.

2) Banking accounts

Financial assets of SuMi TRUST Bank Group are primarily loans to corporations and individuals in Japan and such assets are exposed to credit risks arising from default on contracts by customers.

Securities mainly consist of stocks and bonds that are held as strategic investments and for business development. These securities are exposed to issuers' credit risks, and risks associated with fluctuation in interest rates and market prices.

Deposits from individuals and corporations, borrowed money, and bonds payable are exposed to liquidity risks as becoming insolvent at their maturities, such as being out of markets under certain circumstances.

SuMi TRUST Bank Group deals with OTC and listed derivatives transactions related to interest rates, exchange rates, stocks, bonds, and credits for avoiding market risks.

To reduce interest rate risk, a major risk, SuMi TRUST Bank Group comprehensively manages various financial assets and liabilities, such as loans and bills discounted and deposits, by categorizing them based on characteristics of their interest rate risks, and applies hedge accounting to hedge such risk using interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments. The hedge accounting is applied to some assets and liabilities by individual transaction.

To mitigate the exchange rate risk arising from various financial assets and liabilities of SuMi TRUST Bank denominated in foreign currencies, hedge accounting is applied to the exchange rate risk of foreign currency assets and liabilities designated as hedged items, using currency swaps and foreign exchange swaps designated as hedging instruments.

The details of hedge accounting are described in "Significant Accounting Policies and Practices."

(3) Risk Management for Financial Instruments

SuMi TRUST Bank Group considers that the basis of group-wide risk management is to ensure the effectiveness of PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Action) cycles for each risk category according to the "Risk Management Policy" established by the Board of Directors.

The risk management framework of each risk category is as follows:

1) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss of SuMi TRUST Bank Group when a customer or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, and such risk is generated from claims, mainly loans, bills discounted, and securities. Credit risk is the most basic financial risk related to a credit creating function. SuMi TRUST Bank Group continuously diversifies its credit portfolios and builds up a stronger customer base by expanding its credit risk management framework further, and by meeting a new and sound demand for credit.

(a) Risk management policy on credit risk

The basic policy of SuMi TRUST Bank Group on credit risk management calls for "a diversified credit portfolio" and "strict management for individual credits."

For the former, SuMi TRUST Bank Group manages credit exposures of each customer based on its limited credit

amount, and periodically reviews impacts of identified risks to large customers and concentration in industry sectors, including the measurement of the credit risk. SuMi TRUST Bank Group makes efforts to mitigate credit concentration risk on a country-by-country basis by managing the diversification of the overall credit portfolio.

For the latter, SuMi TRUST Bank Group manages individual credits through processes such as credit screening, self-assessment, and internal credit ratings. Credit ratings indicate the credit status of customers and the possibility of defaults on a scale, and provide the basis for credit screening of individual transactions and credit portfolio management. SuMi TRUST Bank Group continuously evaluates solvency and collectability of credits based on the analysis, for instance the customer's financial condition, cash flows, and earning capacity through the self-assessment.

(b) Risk management framework for credit risk

In SuMi TRUST Bank, the Board of Directors decides on important matters related to credit risk management when developing management plans. The Board of Directors also decides on credit strategy and economic capital allocation plans, and approves the "Self-Assessment Rules" based on reports on credit risk management, including asset-assessment management, to ensure the soundness of the assets. As for screening and credit management of each case, the Global Credit Supervision Department is segregated from branches as part of a check-and-balance system. Furthermore, the Research Department evaluates credit risks by implementing internal credit ratings based on industry research and credit analysis of individual companies along with performing quantitative analysis from a neutral standpoint. SuMi TRUST Bank periodically holds a meeting of the Executive Committee and Credit Risk Committee to deliberate on material matters of controlling and managing credit risks. SuMi TRUST Bank has built up an appropriate management framework for risk management through the check-and-balance function, the committees' discussions, and the validation of the credit risk management and operation by the Risk Management Department.

2) Market risk management

Market risk is the risk of financial loss of SuMi TRUST Bank Group through changes in income and value of assets and liabilities held, including off-balance items, due to fluctuations in various market risk factors, such as interest rates, exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, and credit spreads.

(a) Risk management policy on market risk

In managing market risk, SuMi TRUST Bank Group ensures

the soundness of its business by appropriately controlling risks, and strives to secure reasonable profits which correspond to strategic goals, the scale and nature of its operations, and risk profiles through an advanced risk management framework.

(b) Risk management framework for market risk

With regard to market risk, SuMi TRUST Bank Group maintains a basic policy for setting and controlling various risk limits and segregation of organizations related to market risk under its Rules for Risk Management. The practical application of the basic policy is stated in the Rules for Market Risk Management. Divisions that execute transactions (the front office) are clearly segregated from divisions that process transactions (the back office) for independent check purposes, and the Risk Management Department, which is independent from both of the front and back offices, centrally manages market risk. This department identifies and analyzes group-wide risk, tracks adherence to risk limits, and reports to respective directors in charge on a daily basis and to the Board of Directors periodically.

The Finance Committee resolves ALM basic plans and risk management plans related to market risk regarding company-wide comprehensive risk management for assets and liabilities. These plans are reported to appropriate committees such as the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors as specified in the policy.

In SuMi TRUST Bank, the Risk Management Department is responsible for planning and implementing market risk management. The role of the Risk Management Department includes measuring risk levels and profits or losses and monitoring the status of market risk managed under ALM basic plans and the status of compliance with risk limits. The department reports its findings to the members of the Finance Committee on a daily basis, and to the Finance Committee as well as the Board of Directors periodically.

(c) Market risk management approach

SuMi TRUST Bank Group uses Value at Risk ("VaR") to measure market risk exposures. VaR uses historical market fluctuation to statistically predict the maximum expected losses under specific conditions. Based on a model developed by SuMi TRUST Bank Group, SuMi TRUST Bank manages market risks by measuring VaR, calculating various risk management indicators, and carrying out various simulations.

VaR is calculated basically using the historical simulation method. Market risk can be classified into categories, such as interest rate risk, stock price risk, exchange rate risk, and others according to its characteristics. SuMi TRUST Bank calculates market risk by simply adding up the risks of all categories

without considering the correlation among these categories.

(d) Quantitative information related to market risk

(i) Trading accounts

SuMi TRUST Bank Group uses VaR for managing risks associated with trading securities and some currency and interest-related derivatives transactions held in the Trading Accounts. The VaR model used is primarily based on the historical simulation method (with a holding period of 10 business days, confidence interval of 99%, and observation period of 1,300 business days).

As of March 31, 2024, the total amount of market risk (estimated potential loss) of financial instruments held by SuMi TRUST Bank Group in the Trading Accounts was ¥11.3 billion (U.S. \$75 million).

SuMi TRUST Bank Group performs back testing using the actual value to verify the accuracy of the VaR measurement model. However, as VaR measures the amount of market risk under certain probabilities statistically calculated based on the past volatility, it may not properly capture those risks under extreme market movements.

(ii) Banking accounts

SuMi TRUST Bank Group uses VaR for managing risks associated with financial assets and liabilities held in the Banking Accounts. The historical simulation method is the primary measurement method (with a holding period of a maximum of one year according to a position; confidence interval of 99%; and observation period of 1,300 business days).

As of March 31, 2024, the total amount of market risk (estimated potential loss) of financial instruments held by SuMi TRUST Bank Group in the Banking Account was ¥738.3 billion (U.S. \$4,876 million).

SuMi TRUST Bank Group performs back testing on certain positions held in the "Banking Accounts" that compares the results of the VaR calculations based on its internal model with actual profits or losses regarding financial assets and liabilities subject to measurement. SuMi TRUST Bank Group considers that the measurement model properly captures market risk with sufficient accuracy. However, as VaR measures the amount of market risk under certain probabilities statistically calculated based on past volatility in the market, it may not properly capture those risks under extreme market movements.

3) Funding liquidity risk management

Funding liquidity risk is the risk of financial loss to SuMi TRUST Bank Group when the Group fails to raise necessary funds or is forced to raise funds at significantly higher rates.

(a) Funding liquidity risks management policy

With regard to funding liquidity risk, SuMi TRUST Bank

Group designs and implements a policy to build up a risk management framework for funding liquidity risk, recognizing that financial difficulties due to exposure to such risks could possibly lead SuMi TRUST Bank Group directly to bankruptcy under certain circumstances.

(b) Funding liquidity risk management framework and methods

Funding liquidity risk management departments determine the extent of SuMi TRUST Bank Group's cash crunch appropriately in cooperation with the liquidity management departments, while gathering and analyzing information related to both the internal environment, such as SuMi TRUST Bank Group's risk profiles, and external environment, such as economic circumstances or market conditions, based on the risk management plan.

To reduce funding liquidity risks, the liquidity management departments manage cash flow within the predetermined appropriate limits, and the liquidity management departments monitor its compliance.

(4) Supplementary Explanation Concerning Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Calculation of fair value of financial instruments involves certain assumptions and may vary when different assumptions are employed.

2. Fair Values of Financial Instruments and Breakdown by Input Level

The carrying amounts on the consolidated balance sheets and fair values of financial instruments as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, as well as the differences between these values and fair values by input level are presented below.

The amounts shown in the following table do not include equity securities with no market prices and investments in partnerships (See Note 3).

The fair values of financial instruments are classified into the following three levels depending on the observability and significance of the input used in the fair value measurement.

Level 1: Fair value determined based on the (unadjusted) quoted price in an active market for the same asset or liability

Level 2: Fair value determined based on directly or indirectly observable inputs other than Level 1 inputs

Level 3: Fair value determined based on significant unobservable inputs

If multiple inputs with a significant impact are used for the fair value measurement of a financial instrument, the financial instrument is classified to the lowest priority level of fair value measurement in which each input belongs.

(1) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	Mar. 31, 2024				Mar. 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ —	¥ 127,457	¥ —	¥ 127,457	\$ —	\$ 842	\$ —	\$ 842
Trading Assets								
Trading Securities	1,590	126,410	—	128,001	11	835	—	845
Money Held in Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities								
Available-for-Sale Securities	6,067,114	2,713,402	412	8,780,930	40,068	17,920	3	57,991
Stocks	1,213,390	—	—	1,213,390	8,013	—	—	8,013
Bonds	3,038,147	753,941	412	3,792,502	20,064	4,979	3	25,046
Government Bonds	3,038,147	—	—	3,038,147	20,064	—	—	20,064
Local Government Bonds	—	43,110	—	43,110	—	285	—	285
Short-Term Bonds Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	710,831	412	711,244	—	4,694	3	4,697
Other Securities	1,815,576	1,959,460	—	3,775,037	11,990	12,941	—	24,931
Foreign Stocks	5,457	—	—	5,457	36	—	—	36
Foreign Bonds	1,795,480	1,412,796	—	3,208,277	11,858	9,330	—	21,188
Others	14,638	546,664	—	561,302	97	3,610	—	3,707
Total Assets	¥ 6,068,705	¥ 2,967,270	¥ 412	¥ 9,036,389	\$ 40,079	\$ 19,596	\$ 3	\$ 59,678
Derivative Transactions (*1)(*2)(*3)								
Interest Rate Related								
Transactions	¥ 1,479	¥ (19,092)	¥ 3,078	¥ (14,534)	\$ 10	\$ (126)	\$ 20	\$ (96)
Currency Related Transactions	—	(251,717)	—	(251,717)	—	(1,662)	—	(1,662)
Stock Related Transactions	(85)	903	—	817	(1)	6	—	5
Bond Related Transactions	977	86	—	1,063	6	1	—	7
Credit Derivative Transactions	—	(154)	—	(154)	—	(1)	—	(1)
Total Derivative Transactions	¥ 2,370	¥ (269,975)	¥ 3,078	¥ (264,526)	\$ 16	\$ (1,783)	\$ 20	\$ (1,747)

(*1) Derivative transactions recorded in "Trading Assets" and "Trading Liabilities" or in "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities" are presented collectively. Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. Negative figures represent a liability balance after netting.

(*2) As for derivative transactions applying hedge accounting, ¥(409,466) million (U.S. \$(2,704) million) is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024.

(*3) Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting include interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments to fix cash flows of hedged items such as loans and bills discounted, and deferred hedges have been adopted, in principle. In addition, "Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR" (ASBJ PITF No. 40, March 17, 2022) has been adopted to these hedge transactions.

	Millions of Yen			
	Mar. 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Monetary Claims Bought	¥ —	¥ 129,295	¥ —	¥ 129,295
Trading Assets				
Trading Securities	2,799	63,097	—	65,897
Money Held in Trust	1,342	—	—	1,342
Securities				
Available-for-Sale Securities	3,178,308	2,710,358	1,292	5,889,959
Stocks	1,072,628	—	—	1,072,628
Bonds	1,431,999	744,932	1,292	2,178,224
Government Bonds	1,431,999	—	—	1,431,999
Local Government Bonds	—	38,117	—	38,117
Short-Term Bonds Payable	—	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	706,815	1,292	708,107
Other Securities	673,680	1,965,425	—	2,639,105
Foreign Stocks	4,171	—	—	4,171
Foreign Bonds	655,198	1,163,873	—	1,819,071
Others	14,310	801,552	—	815,862
Total Assets	¥ 3,182,450	¥ 2,902,751	¥ 1,292	¥ 6,086,494
Derivative Transactions (*1)(*2)(*3)				
Interest Rate Related Transactions	¥ 1,838	¥ (106,856)	¥ 2,768	¥ (102,249)
Currency Related Transactions	—	(110,134)	—	(110,134)
Stock Related Transactions	(87)	—	—	(87)
Bond Related Transactions	(3,975)	(270)	—	(4,246)
Credit Derivative Transactions	—	(338)	—	(338)
Total Derivative Transactions	¥ (2,223)	¥ (217,600)	¥ 2,768	¥ (217,055)

(*1) Derivatives transactions recorded in "Trading Assets" and "Trading Liabilities" or in "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities" are presented collectively. Receivables and payables arising from derivatives transactions are presented on a net basis. Negative figures represent a liability balance after netting.

(*2) As for derivative transactions applying hedge accounting, ¥(165,728) million is recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2023.

(*3) Derivative transactions qualifying for hedge accounting include interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments to fix cash flows of hedged items such as loans and bills discounted, and deferred hedges have been adopted, in principle. In addition, "Practical Solution on the Treatment of Hedge Accounting for Financial Instruments that Reference LIBOR" (ASBJ PITF No. 40, March 17, 2022) has been adopted to these hedge transactions.

(2) Financial assets and liabilities which are not stated at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets

Cash and Due from Banks, Call Loans and Bills Bought, Receivables under Resale Agreements and Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions, Foreign Exchanges, Call Money and Bills Sold, Payables under Repurchase Agreements, Short-Term Bonds Payables, and Borrowed Money from Trust Account are not included in the following tables because most of such transactions have short contractual terms (one year or less) and the carrying amounts approximate fair value.

	Millions of Yen						Consolidated balance sheet amount	Difference
	Mar. 31, 2024							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total				
Monetary Claims Bought (*)	¥ —	¥ 34,193	¥ 983,405	¥ 1,017,599	¥ 1,016,820	¥ 778		
Securities								
Held-to-Maturity Securities	124,742	112,984	—	237,726	229,654	8,072		
Government Bonds	124,742	—	—	124,742	116,896	7,845		
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Corporate Bonds	—	10,774	—	10,774	10,700	74		
Other Securities	—	102,209	—	102,209	102,057	152		
Foreign Bonds	—	102,209	—	102,209	102,057	152		
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Loans and Bills Discounted					33,420,919			
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(65,455)			
	—	—	33,521,179	33,521,179	33,355,464	165,715		
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets (*)	—	—	723,059	723,059	714,021	9,037		
Total Assets	¥ 124,742	¥ 147,177	¥ 35,227,645	¥ 35,499,565	¥ 35,315,960	¥ 183,604		
Deposits	¥ —	¥ 37,443,415	¥ —	¥ 37,443,415	¥ 37,444,663	¥ (1,247)		
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	9,265,997	—	9,265,997	9,265,997	—		
Borrowed Money	—	7,825,329	—	7,825,329	7,903,158	(77,828)		
Bonds Payable	—	2,163,422	—	2,163,422	2,186,367	(22,944)		
Total Liabilities	¥ —	¥ 56,698,165	¥ —	¥ 56,698,165	¥ 56,800,186	¥(102,021)		

(*) General allowances and specific allowances for loan losses are deducted from Loans and Bills Discounted. The allowance for credit losses on Monetary Claims Bought, and Lease Receivables and Investment Assets is directly deducted from the carrying amounts on the consolidated balance sheet because the balance of the allowance is immaterial.

	Millions of Yen						Consolidated balance sheet amount	Difference
	Mar. 31, 2023							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total				
Monetary Claims Bought (*)	¥ —	¥ 40,281	¥ 800,687	¥ 840,969	¥ 840,501	¥ 467		
Securities								
Held-to-Maturity Securities	128,041	140,893	—	268,935	259,213	9,721		
Government Bonds	128,041	—	—	128,041	117,274	10,767		
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Corporate Bonds	—	14,526	—	14,526	14,400	126		
Other Securities	—	126,366	—	126,366	127,539	(1,172)		
Foreign Bonds	—	126,366	—	126,366	127,539	(1,172)		
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Loans and Bills Discounted					31,810,926			
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)					(115,952)			
	—	—	31,888,015	31,888,015	31,694,973	193,041		
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets (*)	—	—	692,032	692,032	683,446	8,585		
Total Assets	¥ 128,041	¥ 181,175	¥ 33,380,734	¥ 33,689,951	¥ 33,478,135	¥ 211,816		
Deposits	¥ —	¥ 35,433,130	¥ —	¥ 35,433,130	¥ 35,417,923	¥ 15,206		
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	7,520,005	—	7,520,005	7,520,005	—		
Borrowed Money	—	6,568,204	—	6,568,204	6,629,543	(61,338)		
Bonds Payable	—	1,864,552	—	1,864,552	1,911,760	(47,207)		
Total Liabilities	¥ —	¥ 51,385,893	¥ —	¥ 51,385,893	¥ 51,479,233	¥ (93,339)		

(*) General allowances and specific allowances for loan losses are deducted from Loans and Bills Discounted. The allowance for credit losses on Monetary Claims Bought, and Lease Receivables and Investment Assets is directly deducted from the carrying amounts on the consolidated balance sheet because the balance of the allowance is immaterial.

	Millions of U.S. Dollars					
	Mar. 31, 2024					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Difference
Monetary Claims Bought (*)	\$ —	\$ 226	\$ 6,495	\$ 6,720	\$ 6,715	\$ 5
Securities						
Held-to-Maturity Securities	824	746	—	1,570	1,517	53
Government Bonds	824	—	—	824	772	52
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	71	—	71	71	0
Other Securities	—	675	—	675	674	1
Foreign Bonds	—	675	—	675	674	1
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and Bills Discounted				—	220,717	
Allowance for Loan Losses (*)				—	(432)	
	—	—	221,379	221,379	220,284	1,094
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets (*)	—	—	4,775	4,775	4,716	60
Total Assets	\$ 824	\$ 972	\$ 232,649	\$ 234,444	\$ 233,232	\$ 1,213
Deposits	\$ —	\$ 247,282	\$ —	\$ 247,282	\$ 247,290	\$ (8)
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	—	61,194	—	61,194	61,194	—
Borrowed Money	—	51,680	—	51,680	52,194	(514)
Bonds Payable	—	14,288	—	14,288	14,439	(152)
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 374,443	\$ —	\$ 374,443	\$ 375,117	\$ (674)

(*) General allowances and specific allowances for loan losses are deducted from Loans and Bills Discounted. The allowance for credit losses on Monetary Claims Bought, and Lease Receivables and Investment Assets is directly deducted from the carrying amounts on the consolidated balance sheet because the balance of the allowance is immaterial.

(Note 1) Description of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair values

Monetary Claims Bought

Among monetary claims bought, securitized products are stated at reasonably calculated prices, which are equivalent to market prices, such as counterparties' quoted prices or dealer/broker-quoted prices, and are classified into Level 3 if those prices are comprised of significant unobservable inputs, and classified into Level 2 otherwise. Fair values for all other monetary claims bought are principally calculated in the same manner as Loans and Bills Discounted and mainly classified into Level 3.

Trading Assets

Bonds and other securities held for trading purposes whose fair values are stated at dealer association prices or counterparties' quoted prices are classified into Level 1 or Level 2 depending on the level of market activity. Others whose fair values are calculated by discounting future cash flows to their present values using observable inputs, are classified into Level 2.

Money Held in Trust

Securities managed as trust assets in money held in trust, which are individually managed with the principal objective of securities portfolio management, are stated at quoted market prices or dealer/broker-quoted prices and mainly classified into Level 1 depending on the level of the components.

Notes regarding money held in trust by holding purpose are presented under the "Money Held in Trust" section.

Securities

Listed stocks are stated at quoted market prices and mainly classified into Level 1 depending on the level of market activity.

Bonds are stated at quoted market prices announced in exchange traded transactions, over-the-counter transactions, and others, and classified into Level 1 if they are traded in an active market. If the market is not active, even though bonds are stated at quoted market prices, they are classified into Level 2. Bonds stated at prices obtained from a third party, such as pricing services and dealers/brokers, are

classified into Level 3 if those prices are comprised of significant unobservable inputs, and classified into Level 2 otherwise. Fair values of certain bonds are calculated by classifying them according to their internal ratings and maturities, and discounting the aggregate principal and interest by the discount rate which takes into account risk factors, including credit risks. If the discount rate is a significant unobservable input, the fair values of the bonds are classified into Level 3, otherwise Level 2.

Fair values of listed investment trusts and funds are stated at quoted market prices and primarily classified into Level 1 based on the level of market activity. Investment trusts and funds for which no market transaction prices are available, including privately placed investment trusts, are stated at fair value based on factors, such as the net asset value, if there are no significant restrictions on the cancellation or repurchase request that would require market participants to pay for the risk, and are primarily classified into Level 2.

Loans and Bills Discounted

Fair values of loans and bills discounted are calculated by grouping loans according to loan terms, internal ratings, and maturities; and discounting the aggregate principal and interest by the discount rate which takes into account risk factors, including credit risks. However, floating-rate loans for which their carrying amounts are deemed to approximate fair value, due to the nature of the loan or the borrower's credit situation subsequent to the execution of the loans, are stated at their carrying amounts. For claims executed to bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers, and possibly bankrupt borrowers, estimated loan losses are calculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows or the expected recoverable amounts from collateral or guarantees. Therefore, fair values for these claims are stated at the amounts by deducting the allowance for loan losses from the amounts in the consolidated balance sheets at the consolidated balance sheet date, because such deducted amounts approximate fair value. Loans without stated maturities (as the amount of credit is limited to the value of the collateral or due to some other special characteristics) are stated at their carrying amounts as the carrying amounts are deemed to approximate the fair value because of the expected repayment periods and the interest terms. These fair values are classified into Level 3.

Lease Receivables and Investment Assets

Fair values of lease receivables and investment assets are calculated by grouping these assets according to the types of receivables, internal ratings, maturities, and others, and discounting the aggregate principal and interest by the discount rate which takes into account risk factors, including credit risks. These fair values are classified into Level 3.

Deposits and Negotiable Certificates of Deposit

Demand deposits are stated at the amount that would have to be paid on demand at the consolidated balance sheet date (carrying amount). Time deposits with a fixed rate are grouped by product type and stated at the present value of their future cash flows discounted by the rates that would be newly used on the same type of deposits. Floating-rate time deposits and fixed-rate time deposits with short maturities (one year or less) are stated at their carrying amounts because the carrying amounts approximate the fair value. These fair values are classified into Level 2.

Borrowed Money

Borrowed money at floating rates is stated at their carrying amounts. The carrying amounts are deemed to approximate fair value because such amounts reflect short-term market interest rates, and there have been no significant changes in credit condition subsequent to undertaking the borrowed money. Fair values of borrowed money at fixed rates are calculated by discounting their future cash flows by the interest rate adjusted for the residual term and credit risk. Fair values for obligations with short maturities (one year or less) are stated at their carrying amounts because they approximate fair value. These fair values are classified into Level 2.

Bonds Payable

Bonds issued by SuMi TRUST Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries are stated at market prices, if such prices are available. Fair values for other bonds are calculated by discounting future cash flows to their present values by the interest rate adjusted for the residual term and credit risk. These fair values are classified into Level 2.

Derivative transactions

The fair values of listed derivatives, including interest rates, bonds, currencies, and stocks, are classified into Level 1 as these amounts are measured using the liquidation price quoted by exchanges, given that the liquidation price represents the latest transaction price, and the unadjusted quoted price in an active market can be used.

The fair values of over-the-counter derivative transactions, including embedded derivatives separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative, in other words, derivatives other than listed derivatives, are, in principle, measured by a valuation method, including the following: the present value of the estimated future cash flows and the option valuation model, which use inputs such as observable interest rate and exchange rate. The fair values of these transactions take into account credit risks of the counterparties and SuMi TRUST Bank. The valuation models applied in certain transactions utilize unobservable inputs in markets, such as correlations in the past. Over-the-counter derivative transactions are classified into Level 2 if observable inputs are used or the impact of unobservable inputs to the fair values is not significant. If the impact of unobservable inputs to the fair values is significant, they are classified into Level 3.

(Note 2) Information about financial assets and liabilities measured and stated on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value and classified into Level 3

(1) Quantitative information on significant unobservable inputs

	Mar. 31, 2024		
	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range
Securities			
Corporate Bonds	Discounted present value method	Discount Rate	1.3%
Derivative Transactions			
Interest Rate Related Transactions	Option valuation model	Correlation between interest rate and foreign exchange rate	(41.4)% - 0.2%
		Correlation between interest rates	6.8%

	Valuation technique	Mar. 31, 2023	
		Significant unobservable inputs	Range
Securities			
Corporate Bonds	Discounted present value method	Discount Rate	1.1%
Derivative Transactions			
Interest Rate Related Transactions	Option valuation model	Correlation between interest rate and foreign exchange rate	(40.0)% - (3.5)%
		Correlation between interest rates	6.5%

(2) Reconciliation between the beginning and ending balances, and net unrealized gains (losses) recognized in the profit or loss in the year

Reconciliation between the beginning and ending balances, and net unrealized gains (losses) recognized in the profit or loss in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	Millions of Yen							
	Mar. 31, 2024							
	Beginning balance	Profit or losses for the period (*1)	Other comprehensive income (*2)	Net amount of purchase, issuance, sale, and settlement	Transfer to Level 3 (*3)	Transfer from Level 3 (*3)	Ending balance	Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held at consolidated balance sheet date recognized in profit or losses of the period (*1)
Securities	¥ 1,292	¥ —	¥ 7	¥ (1,299)	¥ 412	¥ —	¥ 412	¥ —
Derivative Transactions (Interest Rate Related Transactions) (*4)	2,768	310	—	—	—	—	3,078	310

(*1) The amounts shown in the table above are included in "Trading Income" in the consolidated statements of income.

(*2) The amounts shown in the table above are included in "Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities" under "Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(*3) The amounts of transfer from or to Level 3 are relevant to the changes in the observability of the inputs. The transfer was made at the end of the fiscal year.

(*4) Derivative transactions recorded in "Trading Assets" and "Trading Liabilities" or in "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities" are presented collectively. Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. Negative figures represent a liability balance after netting.

	Millions of Yen							
	Mar. 31, 2023							
	Beginning balance	Profit or losses for the period (*1)	Other comprehensive income (*2)	Net amount of purchase, issuance, sale, and settlement	Transfer to Level 3 (*3)	Transfer from Level 3 (*3)	Ending balance	Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held at consolidated balance sheet date recognized in profit or losses of the period (*1)
Securities	¥2,130	¥ —	¥ 262	¥(1,100)	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 1,292	¥ —
Derivative Transactions (Interest Rate Related Transactions) (*4)	1,173	1,595	—	—	—	—	2,768	1,595

(*1) The amounts shown in the table above are included in "Trading Income" in the consolidated statements of income.

(*2) The amounts shown in the table above are included in "Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities" under "Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(*3) The amounts of transfer from or to Level 3 are relevant to the changes in the observability of the inputs. The transfer was made at the end of the fiscal year.

(*4) Derivative transactions recorded in "Trading Assets" and "Trading Liabilities" or in "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities" are presented collectively. Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. Negative figures represent a liability balance after netting.

	Millions of U.S. Dollars							
	Mar. 31, 2024							
	Beginning balance	Profit or losses for the period (*1)	Other comprehensive income (*2)	Net amount of purchase, issuance, sale, and settlement	Transfer to Level 3 (*3)	Transfer from Level 3 (*3)	Ending balance	Net unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held at consolidated balance sheet date recognized in profit or losses of the period (*1)
Securities	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 0	\$ (9)	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —
Derivative Transactions (Interest Rate Related Transactions) (*4)	18	2	—	—	—	—	20	2

(*1) The amounts shown in the table above are included in "Trading Income" in the consolidated statements of income.

(*2) The amounts shown in the table above are included in "Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities" under "Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

(*3) The amounts of transfer from or to Level 3 are relevant to the changes in the observability of the inputs. The transfer was made at the end of the fiscal year.

(*4) Derivative transactions recorded in "Trading Assets" and "Trading Liabilities" or in "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities" are presented collectively. Receivables and payables arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis. Negative figures represent a liability balance after netting.

(3) Description of the fair value valuation process

At the SuMi TRUST Bank Group, the middle division creates policies and procedures for the calculation of fair values and procedures for the use of fair value valuation models, and based on them, the front and middle divisions collaboratively establish the fair value valuation model. In addition, the middle and other divisions verify the reasonableness of the valuation methods and the inputs used, and the appropriateness of the classification of the fair value level.

For the calculation of the fair value, the valuation model, which represents the nature, characteristics, and risks of each asset in the most appropriate manner, is utilized. Moreover, if quoted prices obtained from third parties are used, those prices are verified using an appropriate method, such as the review of the valuation method and the inputs used and comparison with the fair values of similar financial instruments.

(4) Description of the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in significant unobservable inputs

Discount Rate

The discount rate is determined for each financial asset and calculated based on the risk-free rate that incorporates other risk factors such as credit risk. A significant increase (decrease) in the discount rate would generally result in a significant decrease (increase) in the fair value.

Correlation

Correlation is an indicator of the relation of changes between variables such as interest rate and exchange rate. Correlation is used in the valuation technique of complex derivatives, and estimated based on historical results. A significant change in correlation would generally result in a significant increase or decrease in a fair value according to the nature and contractual terms and conditions of the financial instrument.

(Note 3) Consolidated balance sheet amounts of equity securities with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnership, etc. are as follows. These amounts are not included in "Securities" stated on the tables disclosed in "Fair Values of Financial Instruments and Breakdown by Input Level."

	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of U.S. Dollars
	Mar. 31, 2024	Mar. 31, 2023	Mar. 31, 2024
Equity Securities with No Market Prices, etc. (*1)(*3)	¥ 94,710	¥ 81,203	\$ 625
Investments in Partnership, etc. (*2)(*3)	296,336	241,425	1,957

(*1) Unlisted stocks are included in "Equity securities with no market prices, etc." and their fair values are not disclosed in accordance with Paragraph 5 of "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Guidance No.19, March 31, 2020).

(*2) "Investments in partnership, etc." mainly include silent partnerships and investment partnerships. These fair values are not disclosed in accordance with Paragraph 24-16 of the "Guidance for Application of Fair Value Measurement".

(*3) Impairment losses of ¥1,978 million (U.S. \$13 million) and ¥489 million were recognized against Unlisted Stocks and others as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and those of ¥0 million were recognized against Investments in Partnership, etc. as of March 31, 2023.

(Note4) Redemption Schedule of Monetary Claims and Securities with Maturity after March 31, 2024 and 2023

March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen					
	Within 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	7 to 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Due from Banks	¥ 22,694,392	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Call Loans and Bills Bought	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Resale Agreements	111,600	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	532,200	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary Claims Bought (*1)	1,010,142	19,826	6,449	1,467	1,574	105,580
Securities	1,134,971	2,355,003	1,937,696	602,787	780,058	863,492
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	60	6,405	40,000	40,000	60,741	80,610
Government Bonds	60	—	40,000	40,000	35,000	—
Corporate Bonds	—	500	—	—	—	10,200
Available-for-Sale Securities with Maturity	1,134,911	2,348,598	1,897,696	562,787	719,317	782,882
Government Bonds	522,579	1,769,909	654,000	—	70,000	31,000
Local Government Bonds	2,871	10,630	7,726	10,521	11,950	—
Corporate Bonds	91,135	267,424	194,617	49,911	77,854	31,214
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	5,402,943	6,734,153	4,875,703	2,865,277	2,730,875	7,970,802
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets (*3)	176,544	293,940	126,650	54,450	34,998	6,263
Total	¥ 31,087,794	¥ 9,402,924	¥ 6,946,500	¥ 3,523,982	¥ 3,547,507	¥ 8,946,138

March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen					
	Within 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	7 to 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Due from Banks	¥ 21,455,307	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Call Loans and Bills Bought	24,006	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Resale Agreements	110,003	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	436,093	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary Claims Bought (*1)	829,379	19,440	3,398	1,419	1,386	114,972
Money Held in Trust	1,342	100	—	—	—	—
Securities	1,041,103	1,249,918	1,041,077	426,041	497,354	682,598
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	—	5,410	20,000	40,000	67,018	124,570
Government Bonds	—	60	20,000	40,000	55,000	—
Corporate Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	14,400
Available-for-Sale Securities with Maturity	1,041,103	1,244,508	1,021,077	386,041	430,335	558,028
Government Bonds	350,628	605,477	460,000	—	—	15,000
Local Government Bonds	1,675	8,008	9,296	4,954	14,639	—
Corporate Bonds	55,754	259,901	208,777	65,601	87,390	29,078
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	4,772,709	6,825,891	4,373,913	2,638,392	2,417,897	8,091,073
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets (*3)	167,691	272,176	128,213	45,186	43,147	8,846
Total	¥ 28,837,637	¥ 8,367,527	¥ 5,546,602	¥ 3,111,041	¥ 2,959,784	¥ 8,897,491

March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars					
	Within 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	7 to 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Due from Banks	\$ 149,877	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Call Loans and Bills Bought	165	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Resale Agreements	737	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	3,515	—	—	—	—	—
Monetary Claims Bought (*1)	6,671	131	43	10	10	697
Securities	7,496	15,553	12,797	3,981	5,152	5,703
Held-to-Maturity Debt Securities	0	42	264	264	401	532
Government Bonds	0	—	264	264	231	—
Corporate Bonds	—	3	—	—	—	67
Available-for-Sale Securities with Maturity	7,495	15,510	12,533	3,717	4,750	5,170
Government Bonds	3,451	11,689	4,319	—	462	205
Local Government Bonds	19	70	51	69	79	—
Corporate Bonds	602	1,766	1,285	330	514	206
Loans and Bills Discounted (*2)	35,682	44,473	32,200	18,923	18,035	52,640
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets (*3)	1,166	1,941	836	360	231	41
Total	\$ 205,308	\$ 62,098	\$ 45,876	\$ 23,273	\$ 23,428	\$ 59,082

(*1) The balances exclude Monetary Claims Bought for bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers, and possibly bankrupt borrowers that are not expected to be collected, amounting to ¥23 million (U.S. \$0.2 million) and ¥23 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(*2) The balances exclude Loans and Bills Discounted for bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers, and possibly bankrupt borrowers that are not expected to be collected, amounting to ¥611,64 million (U.S. \$404 million) and ¥101,179 million, and those without maturity, amounting to ¥2,779,999 million (U.S. \$18,360 million) and ¥2,589,868 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(*3) The balances exclude Lease Receivables and Investment Assets for bankrupt borrowers, virtually bankrupt borrowers, and possibly bankrupt borrowers that are not expected to be collected, amounting to ¥942 million (U.S. \$6 million) and ¥725 million, and the sum of guaranteed residual values by lessee and estimated salvage values, amounting to ¥25,177 million (U.S. \$166 million) and ¥22,946 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(Note 5) Repayment Schedule of Bonds, Borrowed Money, and Other Interest-Bearing Liabilities after March 31, 2024 and 2023

March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen					
	Within 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	7 to 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Deposits (*1)	¥ 29,515,985	¥ 5,076,593	¥ 2,842,113	¥ 9,696	¥ 273	¥ —
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,210,997	55,000	—	—	—	—
Call Money and Bills Sold	360,394	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,700,532	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed Money (*2)	3,257,320	1,637,166	1,905,689	150,627	301,460	380,894
Short-Term Bonds Payable	2,922,491	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds Payable	327,840	1,194,375	566,295	5,000	93,710	—
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	4,327,798	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ 52,623,359	¥ 7,963,135	¥ 5,314,097	¥ 165,324	¥ 395,444	¥ 380,894

March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen					
	Within 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	7 to 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Deposits (*1)	¥ 27,918,138	¥ 5,548,181	¥ 1,948,251	¥ 2,225	¥ 1,126	¥ —
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	7,415,005	105,000	—	—	—	—
Call Money and Bills Sold	1,912,878	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	1,030,780	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed Money (*2)	1,370,513	3,851,367	298,848	260,623	182,310	395,879
Short-Term Bonds Payable	2,339,243	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds Payable	494,005	772,700	627,665	10,000	8,000	—
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	4,332,472	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥ 46,813,037	¥ 10,277,249	¥ 2,874,765	¥ 272,848	¥ 191,437	¥ 395,879

March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars					
	Within 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 7 Years	7 to 10 Years	More Than 10 Years
Deposits (*1)	\$ 194,928	\$ 33,527	\$ 18,770	\$ 64	\$ 2	\$ —
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	60,831	363	—	—	—	—
Call Money and Bills Sold	2,380	—	—	—	—	—
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	17,835	—	—	—	—	—
Borrowed Money (*2)	21,512	10,812	12,585	995	1,991	2,515
Short-Term Bonds Payable	19,301	—	—	—	—	—
Bonds Payable	2,165	7,888	3,740	33	619	—
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	28,581	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 347,532	\$ 52,590	\$ 35,095	\$ 1,092	\$ 2,612	\$ 2,515

(*1) The balance of demand deposits is included in "Within 1 Year." Deposits include balances of current accounts.

(*2) The balances exclude perpetual subordinated debts without maturity, amounting to ¥270,000 million (U.S. \$1,783 million) and ¥270,000 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Securities

In addition to the “Securities” presented in the consolidated balance sheet, the following information includes securities in trading account and short-term corporate bonds under “Trading Assets” and loan-backed trust deeds reported under “Monetary Claims Bought.”

1. Trading Securities

	Valuation Difference Reflected in the Statements of Income		
	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Trading Securities	¥ (40)	¥ (16)	\$ (0)

2. Held-to-Maturity Securities with Fair Value

March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Securities for which Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Amount			
Government Bonds	¥ 116,896	¥ 124,742	¥ 7,845
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	10,700	10,774	74
Other Bonds	120,996	121,266	270
Foreign Bonds	86,915	87,073	157
Others	34,081	34,193	112
Subtotal	248,593	256,783	8,189
Securities for which Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Amount			
Government Bonds	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Other Bonds	15,142	15,136	(5)
Foreign Bonds	15,142	15,136	(5)
Others	—	—	—
Subtotal	15,142	15,136	(5)
Total	¥ 263,735	¥ 271,920	¥ 8,184

March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Securities for which Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Amount			
Government Bonds	¥ 117,274	¥ 128,041	¥ 10,767
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	14,400	14,526	126
Other Bonds	62,716	63,033	317
Foreign Bonds	22,710	22,751	41
Others	40,005	40,281	276
Subtotal	194,390	205,602	11,211
Securities for which Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Amount			
Government Bonds	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Other Bonds	104,828	103,614	(1,213)
Foreign Bonds	104,828	103,614	(1,213)
Others	—	—	—
Subtotal	104,828	103,614	(1,213)
Total	¥ 299,219	¥ 309,217	¥ 9,997

March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Difference
Securities for which Fair Value Exceeds Carrying Amount			
Government Bonds	\$ 772	\$ 824	\$ 52
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	71	71	0
Other Bonds	799	801	2
Foreign Bonds	574	575	1
Others	225	226	1
Subtotal	1,642	1,696	54
Securities for which Fair Value Does Not Exceed Carrying Amount			
Government Bonds	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Other Bonds	100	100	(0)
Foreign Bonds	100	100	(0)
Others	—	—	—
Subtotal	100	100	(0)
Total	\$ 1,742	\$ 1,796	\$ 54

3. Available-for-Sale Securities

March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Securities for which Carrying Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Stocks	¥ 1,164,362	¥ 362,356	¥ 802,005
Bonds	680,906	679,070	1,836
Government Bonds	214,624	214,578	45
Local Government Bonds	2,833	2,821	12
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	463,449	461,670	1,778
Other Securities	1,222,408	1,179,756	42,652
Foreign Stocks	5,457	261	5,196
Foreign Bonds	889,092	883,099	5,993
Others	327,858	296,395	31,462
Subtotal	3,067,678	2,221,183	846,494
Securities for which Carrying Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Stocks	¥ 49,028	¥ 59,344	¥ (10,315)
Bonds	3,111,595	3,124,850	(13,254)
Government Bonds	2,823,523	2,833,417	(9,894)
Local Government Bonds	40,276	40,877	(600)
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	247,795	250,555	(2,759)
Other Securities	2,680,085	2,808,686	(128,601)
Foreign Stocks	—	—	—
Foreign Bonds	2,319,184	2,377,381	(58,196)
Others	360,900	431,305	(70,404)
Subtotal	5,840,709	5,992,881	(152,171)
Total	¥ 8,908,387	¥ 8,214,064	¥ 694,323

March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen		
	Carrying Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Securities for which Carrying Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Stocks	¥ 1,029,290	¥ 422,361	¥ 606,928
Bonds	1,058,025	1,054,667	3,358
Government Bonds	569,703	569,548	154
Local Government Bonds	5,113	5,095	18
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	483,208	480,023	3,185
Other Securities	568,582	544,071	24,511
Foreign Stocks	4,171	365	3,806
Foreign Bonds	270,713	267,397	3,315
Others	293,698	276,308	17,389
Subtotal	2,655,898	2,021,100	634,798
Securities for which Carrying Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Stocks	¥ 43,338	¥ 50,336	¥ (6,997)
Bonds	1,120,199	1,123,921	(3,722)
Government Bonds	862,296	863,965	(1,668)
Local Government Bonds	33,003	33,477	(473)
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	224,899	226,479	(1,580)
Other Securities	2,199,818	2,433,878	(234,060)
Foreign Stocks	—	—	—
Foreign Bonds	1,548,358	1,582,560	(34,201)
Others	651,459	851,317	(199,858)
Subtotal	3,363,356	3,608,136	(244,780)
Total	¥ 6,019,254	¥ 5,629,236	¥ 390,017

March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Carrying Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference
Securities for which Carrying Amount Exceeds Acquisition Cost			
Stocks	\$ 7,690	\$ 2,393	\$ 5,297
Bonds	4,497	4,485	12
Government Bonds	1,417	1,417	0
Local Government Bonds	19	19	0
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	3,061	3,049	12
Other Securities	8,073	7,791	282
Foreign Stocks	36	2	34
Foreign Bonds	5,872	5,832	40
Others	2,165	1,957	208
Subtotal	20,259	14,669	5,590
Securities for which Carrying Amount Does Not Exceed Acquisition Cost			
Stocks	\$ 324	\$ 392	\$ (68)
Bonds	20,549	20,637	(88)
Government Bonds	18,647	18,712	(65)
Local Government Bonds	266	270	(4)
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	1,636	1,655	(18)
Other Securities	17,700	18,549	(849)
Foreign Stocks	—	—	—
Foreign Bonds	15,316	15,701	(384)
Others	2,383	2,848	(465)
Subtotal	38,573	39,578	(1,005)
Total	\$ 58,832	\$ 54,247	\$ 4,585

(Note) Difference on available-for-sale securities shown above includes expense of ¥1,072 million (U.S. \$7 million) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 that were recognized in the profit and loss by applying fair value hedge accounting.

4. Held-to-Maturity Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

There were no held-to-maturity securities sold for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

5. Available-for-Sale Securities Sold during the Fiscal Year

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen		
	Amount Sold	Gain	Loss
Stocks	¥ 227,586	¥ 113,106	¥ 1,827
Bonds	1,469,388	4,117	2,863
Government Bonds	1,461,388	4,117	2,863
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	8,000	—	—
Other Securities	2,255,477	22,521	314,132
Foreign Stocks	1,392	1,065	0
Foreign Bonds	1,664,812	9,872	4,772
Others	589,273	11,583	309,359
Total	¥ 3,952,452	¥ 139,745	¥ 318,824

Year Ended March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen		
	Amount Sold	Gain	Loss
Stocks	¥ 138,300	¥ 87,647	¥ 945
Bonds	692,606	1,233	6,930
Government Bonds	686,723	1,221	6,925
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	5,883	11	4
Other Securities	1,265,362	4,569	105,730
Foreign Stocks	1,998	—	1,102
Foreign Bonds	856,979	2,262	23,339
Others	406,384	2,307	81,288
Total	¥ 2,096,270	¥ 93,450	¥ 113,607

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	Amount Sold	Gain	Loss
Stocks	\$ 1,503	\$ 747	\$ 12
Bonds	9,704	27	19
Government Bonds	9,651	27	19
Local Government Bonds	—	—	—
Short-Term Corporate Bonds	—	—	—
Corporate Bonds	53	—	—
Other Securities	14,896	149	2,075
Foreign Stocks	9	7	0
Foreign Bonds	10,995	65	32
Others	3,892	76	2,043
Total	\$ 26,103	\$ 923	\$ 2,106

(Note) The above figures include equity securities with no market prices etc. and investments in partnerships etc..

6. Securities Reclassified due to the Change of the Holding Purpose

There were no significant securities reclassified due to the change of the holding purpose during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

7. Impairment of Securities

Securities other than equity securities with no market prices, etc. and investments in partnerships, etc., or those deemed to be trading securities, are treated as impaired when their fair values have declined significantly from the acquisition cost and it is deemed unlikely to recover to the acquisition cost. Such securities are recorded at their fair values in the consolidated balance sheet. The difference between the acquisition cost and the fair values is recognized as an impairment loss.

Impairment losses on Stocks recognized during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, were ¥50 million (U.S. \$0.3 million) and ¥131 million, respectively. Impairment loss on Others recognized during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was ¥75 million.

The criteria for determining whether the fair values of securities have significantly declined are as follows:

For securities whose issuers are classified as “normal” under the asset self-assessment, a decline of 50% or more in the fair values compared with the acquisition cost; for securities whose issuers are classified as “close-observation borrowers,” a decline of 30% or more in the fair values compared with the acquisition cost.

Money Held in Trust

1. Money Held in Trust for Trading Purposes

There was no money held in trust for trading purposes for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

2. Held-to-Maturity Money Held in Trust

There was no held-to-maturity money held in trust for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

3. Other Money Held in Trust (other than those held for trading purposes or held-to-maturity)

March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen				
	Carrying Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Positive Difference	Negative Difference
Other Money Held in Trust	¥ 100	¥ 100	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —

March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen				
	Carrying Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Positive Difference	Negative Difference
Other Money Held in Trust	¥ 1,442	¥ 993	¥ 449	¥ 449	¥ —

March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars				
	Carrying Amount	Acquisition Cost	Difference	Positive Difference	Negative Difference
Other Money Held in Trust	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(Note) The amount of “Difference” is net of “Positive Difference” and “Negative Difference.”

Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities

The following table shows components of “Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities” in the consolidated balance sheet.

March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Valuation Differences			
Available-for-Sale Securities	¥ 709,916	¥ 396,409	\$ 4,688
Other Money Held in Trust	—	449	—
Total Valuation Differences	709,916	396,859	4,688
Amount Equivalent to Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	(218,024)	(122,176)	(1,440)
Total (Before Adjustment for Non-Controlling Interests and Parent Company's Portions in Available-for-Sale Securities Owned by its Affiliated Companies)	491,892	274,683	3,249
Non-Controlling Interests	(360)	(336)	(2)
Parent Company's Portions in Available-for-Sale Securities Owned by its Affiliated Companies	(5,735)	(4,484)	(38)
Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	¥ 485,795	¥ 269,861	\$ 3,208

(Notes)

1) Foreign currency translation adjustments on equity securities with no market prices, etc. denominated in foreign currencies, are included in the “Available-for-Sale Securities” under “Valuation Differences.”

2) The valuation difference of ¥13,910 million (U.S. \$92 million) and ¥6,416 million on available-for-sale securities composing assets held by associated companies as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, is included in “Available-for-Sale Securities” under “Valuation Differences.”

3) The expense amount reflected in profit and loss due to the application of the fair value hedge accounting of ¥1,072 million (U.S. \$7 million) is excluded from the “Valuation Differences.”

Derivatives

1. Derivatives Transactions Not Qualifying for Hedge Accounting

Derivatives transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting are grouped by type of underlying transactions. The notional amounts (or the amount equivalent to the principal specified in the contracts), the fair values, and the valuation differences as of the consolidated balance sheet date are presented below. The notional amounts do not reflect the market risk associated with the derivatives.

(1) Interest-Related Transactions

Interest-related transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars				
	2024				2024				
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference	
Total	Over One Year	Total			Over One Year				
Listed									
Interest Futures									
Sold	¥ 10,436,656	¥ 793,808	¥ 8,172	¥ 8,172	\$ 68,925	\$ 5,242	\$ 54	\$ 54	
Purchased	10,642,485	793,808	(6,741)	(6,741)	70,285	5,242	(45)	(45)	
Interest Options									
Sold	1,038,064	—	(126)	174	6,856	—	(1)	1	
Purchased	916,227	—	174	(126)	6,051	—	1	(1)	
OTC									
Forward Rate Agreements									
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Interest Rate Swaps									
Fixed Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable	59,907,612	45,164,718	(1,179,236)	(1,179,236)	395,639	298,274	(7,788)	(7,788)	
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Fixed Interest Rate Payable	48,886,458	40,593,713	1,215,799	1,215,799	322,853	268,087	8,029	8,029	
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable	10,915,253	8,017,029	(4,877)	(4,877)	72,086	52,946	(32)	(32)	
Interest Options									
Sold	10,452,406	10,371,699	(33,140)	(31,116)	69,029	68,496	(219)	(205)	
Purchased	7,939,986	7,696,589	34,648	31,617	52,437	50,829	229	209	
Others									
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total			¥ 34,672	¥ 33,664			\$ 229	\$ 222	

	Millions of Yen			
	2023			
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference
Total	Over One Year			
Listed				
Interest Futures				
Sold	¥ 9,003,059	¥ 794,563	¥ (3,783)	¥ (3,783)
Purchased	8,874,767	813,150	5,678	5,678
Interest Options				
Sold	577,110	—	(245)	4
Purchased	388,859	—	189	(6)
OTC				
Forward Rate Agreements				
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Purchased	—	—	—	—
Interest Rate Swaps				
Fixed Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable	54,749,386	46,204,255	(1,763,800)	(1,763,800)
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Fixed Interest Rate Payable	48,862,617	41,954,510	1,740,379	1,740,379
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable	12,976,843	10,842,019	(4,321)	(4,321)
Interest Options				
Sold	9,569,663	9,531,770	(32,155)	(28,435)
Purchased	7,268,885	7,268,785	35,787	33,349
Others				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (22,271)	¥ (20,935)

(Note) The above transactions are stated at their fair values and valuation differences are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

(2) Currency-Related Transactions

Currency-related transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars											
	2024				2024											
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference								
Total	Over One Year	Total			Over One Year											
Listed																
Currency Futures																
Sold	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—
Purchased		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
Currency Options																
Sold		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
Purchased		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
OTC																
Currency Swaps	¥	10,255,373	¥	8,812,463	¥	197,268	¥	197,268	\$	67,728	\$	58,199	\$	1,303	\$	1,303
Forward Exchange Contracts																
Sold		24,081,230		1,997,857		(666,353)		(666,353)		159,036		13,194		(4,401)		(4,401)
Purchased		34,120,761		308,261		589,154		589,154		225,339		2,036		3,891		3,891
Currency Options																
Sold		1,806,846		1,090,240		(123,638)		(27,053)		11,933		7,200		(817)		(179)
Purchased		1,556,626		948,341		113,013		32,380		10,280		6,263		746		214
Others																
Sold		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
Purchased		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—
Total						¥ 109,444		¥ 125,396						\$ 723		\$ 828

	Millions of Yen			
	2023			
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference
Total	Over One Year			
Listed				
Currency Futures				
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Purchased	—	—	—	—
Currency Options				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—
OTC				
Currency Swaps	¥ 8,489,696	¥ 7,659,241	¥ 83,534	¥ 83,534
Forward Exchange Contracts				
Sold	19,971,382	1,793,292	(134,745)	(134,745)
Purchased	23,164,311	381,042	34,617	34,617
Currency Options				
Sold	1,569,541	917,749	(88,701)	(2,757)
Purchased	1,344,166	777,391	80,911	9,643
Others				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (24,382)	¥ (9,706)

(Note) The above transactions are stated at their fair values and valuation differences are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

(3) Stock-Related Transactions

Stock-related transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2024				2024			
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference
Total	Over One Year	Total			Over One Year			
Listed								
Stock Index Futures								
Sold	¥ 14,606	¥ —	¥ (269)	¥ (269)	\$ 96	\$ —	\$ (2)	\$ (2)
Purchased	18,391	—	223	223	121	—	1	1
Stock Index Options								
Sold	7,924	—	(39)	51	52	—	(0)	0
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTC								
OTC Stock Options								
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTC Stock Swaps								
Volatility of Stock Price and Other Receivable/ Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Volatility of Stock Price and Other Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (85)	¥ 4			\$ (1)	\$ 0

	Millions of Yen			
	2023		Fair Value	Valuation Difference
	Notional Amount			
Total	Over One Year			
Listed				
Stock Index Futures				
Sold	¥ 1,824	¥ —	¥ (93)	¥ (93)
Purchased	53	—	2	2
Stock Index Options				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Purchased	14,266	—	4	(10)
OTC				
OTC Stock Options				
Sold	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Purchased	—	—	—	—
OTC Stock Swaps				
Volatility of Stock Price and Other Receivable/ Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Payable	—	—	—	—
Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Volatility of Stock Price and Other Payable	—	—	—	—
Others				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (87)	¥ (102)

(Note) The above transactions are stated at their fair values and valuation differences are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

(4) Bond-Related Transactions

Bond-related transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2024				2024			
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference
Total	Over One Year	Total			Over One Year			
Listed								
Bond Futures								
Sold	¥2,906,012	¥ —	¥ (3,451)	¥ (3,451)	\$ 19,192	\$ —	\$ (23)	\$ (23)
Purchased	2,752,001	—	4,439	4,439	18,175	—	29	29
Bond Future Options								
Sold	40,589	—	(99)	47	268	—	(1)	0
Purchased	48,878	—	89	(43)	323	—	1	(0)
OTC								
Bond Forward Contracts								
Sold	¥ 20,441	¥ —	¥ 5	¥ 5	\$ 135	\$ —	\$ 0	\$ 0
Purchased	20,441	—	53	53	135	—	0	0
Bond Options								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	3,021	3,021	27	(20)	20	20	0	(0)
Others								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ 1,063	¥ 1,030			\$ 7	\$ 7

	Millions of Yen				
	2023				
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference	
Total	Over One Year				
Listed					
Bond Futures					
Sold	¥ 925,638	¥ —	¥ (24,016)	¥ (24,016)	
Purchased	837,670	—	20,037	20,037	
Bond Future Options					
Sold	40,503	—	(175)	87	
Purchased	54,767	—	179	(123)	
OTC					
Bond Forward Contracts					
Sold	¥ 12,819	¥ —	¥ (282)	¥ (282)	
Purchased	—	—	—	—	
Bond Options					
Sold	—	—	—	—	
Purchased	994	994	11	(19)	
Others					
Sold	—	—	—	—	
Purchased	—	—	—	—	
Total			¥ (4,246)	¥ (4,317)	

(Note) The above transactions are stated at their fair values and valuation differences are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

(5) Commodity-Related Transactions

There were no commodity-related transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

(6) Credit Derivatives Transactions

Credit derivatives transactions not qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars			
	2024				2024			
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference
Total	Over One Year	Total			Over One Year			
OTC								
Credit Default Swaps								
Sold	¥ 19,600	¥ 19,600	¥ 524	¥ 524	\$ 129	\$ 129	\$ 3	\$ 3
Purchased	26,622	26,622	(679)	(679)	176	176	(4)	(4)
Others								
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (154)	¥ (154)			\$ (1)	\$ (1)

	Millions of Yen			
	2023			
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Valuation Difference
Total	Over One Year			
OTC				
Credit Default Swaps				
Sold	¥ 22,600	¥ 19,100	¥ 460	¥ 460
Purchased	68,654	65,154	(798)	(798)
Others				
Sold	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (338)	¥ (338)

(Notes)

1) The above transactions are stated at their fair values and valuation differences are recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

2) "Sold" represents transactions under which the credit risk has been assumed, and "Purchased" represents transactions under which the credit risk has been transferred to another party.

2. Derivatives Transactions Qualifying for Hedge Accounting

Derivatives transactions qualifying for hedge accounting are grouped by type of underlying transactions. The notional amounts (or the amount equivalent to the principal specified in the contracts) and the fair values as of the consolidated balance sheet date are presented below. The notional amounts do not reflect the market risk associated with the derivatives.

(1) Interest-Related Transactions

Interest-related transactions qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

Major Hedged Item	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2024			2024		
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Notional Amount		Fair Value
	Total	Over One Year		Total	Over One Year	
Deferral Method						
Interest Rate Swaps						
Fixed Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable	¥ 1,857,267	¥ 1,645,992	¥ (66,314)	\$ 12,266	\$ 10,870	\$ (438)
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Fixed Interest Rate Payable	1,952,417	1,742,273	17,106	12,894	11,506	113
Interest Futures	Financial Assets/ Liabilities such as Loans and Bills Discounted, Available-for-Sale Securities (Bonds), Deposits, and Bonds Payable					
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest Options						
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others						
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exceptional Treatment for Interest Rate Swaps						
Interest Rate Swaps						
Fixed Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Fixed Interest Rate Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (49,207)			\$ (325)

		Millions of Yen		
		2023		
		Notional Amount		Fair Value
Major Hedged Item	Total	Over One Year		
Deferral Method				
Interest Rate Swaps				
Fixed Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable		¥ 1,583,341	¥ 1,139,336	¥ (85,848)
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Fixed Interest Rate Payable	Financial Assets/ Liabilities such as Loans and Bills Discounted, Available-for-Sale Securities (Bonds), Deposits, and Bonds Payable	1,352,306	950,933	5,871
Interest Futures				
Sold		—	—	—
Purchased		—	—	—
Interest Options				
Sold		—	—	—
Purchased		—	—	—
Others				
Sold		—	—	—
Purchased		—	—	—
Exceptional Treatment for Interest Rate Swaps				
Interest Rate Swaps				
Fixed Interest Rate Receivable/ Floating Interest Rate Payable		—	—	—
Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Fixed Interest Rate Payable	—	—	—	—
Total				¥ (79,977)

(Note) Deferred hedge accounting stipulated in Guidance No.24 is applied, in principle.

(2) Currency-Related Transactions

Currency-related transactions qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

Major Hedged Item	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2024			2024		
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Notional Amount		Fair Value
	Total	Over One Year		Total	Over One Year	
Deferral Method						
Currency Swaps	¥ 6,246,170	¥ 3,313,908	¥ (376,707)	\$ 41,251	\$ 21,886	\$ (2,488)
Forward Exchange Contracts						
Sold	2,230	—	29	15	—	0
Purchased	251,983	—	16,732	1,664	—	111
Others						
Sold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—
Method of Including Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments Arising from the Hedging Instruments in "Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments"						
Forward Exchange Contracts						
Sold	¥ 115,536	¥ —	¥ (1,217)	\$ 763	\$ —	\$ (8)
Purchased	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			¥ (361,162)			\$ (2,385)

Major Hedged Item	Millions of Yen		
	2023		
	Notional Amount		Fair Value
	Total	Over One Year	
Deferral Method			
Currency Swaps	¥ 3,909,750	¥ 2,017,931	¥ (94,221)
Forward Exchange Contracts			
Sold	1,801	—	26
Purchased	493,929	—	9,120
Others			
Sold	—	—	—
Purchased	—	—	—
Method of Including Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments Arising from the Hedging Instruments in "Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments"			
Forward Exchange Contracts			
Sold	¥ 105,988	¥ —	¥ (677)
Purchased	—	—	—
Total			¥ (85,751)

(Note) Deferred hedge accounting stipulated in Guidance No.25 is applied, in principle.

(3) Stock-Related Transactions

Stock-related transactions qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

Major Hedged Item	Millions of Yen			Millions of U.S. Dollars		
	2024			2024		
	Notional Amount		Fair Value	Notional Amount		Fair Value
	Total	Over One Year		Total	Over One Year	
Fair Value Method						
OTC Stock Swaps						
Volatility of Stock Price and Other Receivable/ Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Payable	Available-for-Sale Securities (Stocks)	—	—	—	—	—
Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Volatility of Stock Price and Other Payable		15,598	15,598	903	103	6
			¥ 903			\$ 6

Major Hedged Item	Millions of Yen		
	2023		
	Notional Amount		Fair Value
	Total	Over One Year	
Fair Value Method			
OTC Stock Swaps			
Volatility of Stock Price and Other Receivable/ Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Payable	Available-for-Sale Securities (Stocks)	—	—
Short-Term Floating Interest Rate Receivable/ Volatility of Stock Price and Other Payable		—	—
			¥ —

(4) Bond-Related Transactions

There were no bond-related transactions qualifying for hedge accounting as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Retirement and Pension Plans

1. Outline of the Retirement Benefit Plans Adopted by SuMi TRUST Bank

SuMi TRUST Bank has defined benefit plans (a corporate pension fund plan and a lump-sum retirement benefit plan). Additionally, a lump-sum retirement benefit plan is offered to contract employees according to internal rules. SuMi TRUST Bank also has a defined contribution pension plan and may provide extra retirement payments to retiring employees in some cases. SuMi TRUST Bank sets up employee retirement benefit trusts as part of its pension plan assets.

Consolidated subsidiaries have lump-sum retirement benefit plans, defined benefit corporate pension plans, and defined contribution pension plans. Some consolidated subsidiaries also participate in multiple employer pension plan.

Some consolidated subsidiaries adopt the computational shortcut method in calculating liabilities for retirement benefits and retirement benefit expenses for their defined benefit corporate pension plans and lump-sum retirement benefit plans.

2. Defined Benefit Plans

(1) Reconciliation of Retirement Benefit Obligations

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Retirement Benefit Obligations (opening balance)	¥ 379,639	¥ 421,543	\$ 2,507
Service Cost-Benefits Earned during the Fiscal Year	8,385	9,883	55
Interest Cost on Projected Benefit Obligations	4,432	2,269	29
Actuarial Gains and Losses that Arose during the Fiscal Year	182	(37,075)	1
Retirement Benefits Paid	(16,952)	(16,980)	(112)
Past Service Cost that Arose during the Fiscal Year	—	—	—
Other (Note)	—	—	—
Retirement Benefit Obligations (closing balance)	¥ 375,687	¥ 379,639	\$ 2,481

(2) Reconciliation of Plan Assets

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Plan Assets (opening balance)	¥ 600,796	¥ 602,366	\$ 3,968
Expected Return on Plan Assets	21,393	21,822	141
Actuarial Gains and Losses that Arose during the Fiscal Year	88,304	(12,773)	583
Contributions by the Employer	7,418	4,740	49
Retirement Benefits Paid	(15,088)	(15,360)	(100)
Other (Note)	—	—	—
Plan Assets (closing balance)	¥ 702,824	¥ 600,796	\$ 4,642

(3) Reconciliation between Closing Balances of Retirement Benefit Obligations and Plan Assets, and Liabilities and Assets for Retirement Benefits Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Retirement Benefit Obligations of Retirement Benefit Plans with Plan Assets	¥ 364,122	¥ 368,196	\$ 2,405
Plan Assets	(702,824)	(600,796)	(4,642)
	(338,701)	(232,599)	(2,237)
Retirement Benefit Obligations of Retirement Benefit Plans without Plan Assets	11,564	11,442	76
Net of Liabilities and Assets Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥ (327,136)	¥ (221,156)	\$ (2,160)

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Liabilities for Retirement Benefits	¥ 11,564	¥ 11,442	\$ 76
Assets for Retirement Benefits	(338,701)	(232,599)	(2,237)
Net of Liabilities and Assets Recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	¥ (327,136)	¥ (221,156)	\$ (2,160)

(4) Breakdown of Retirement Benefit Expenses

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Service Cost-Benefits Earned during the Fiscal Year	¥ 8,385	¥ 9,883	\$ 55
Interest Cost on Projected Benefit Obligations	4,432	2,269	29
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(21,393)	(21,822)	(141)
Amortization of Actuarial Differences	4,834	3,842	32
Amortization of Past Service Cost	(12)	(18)	(0)
Other	136	162	1
Retirement Benefit Expenses for Defined Benefit Obligations	¥ (3,616)	¥ (5,683)	\$ (24)

(5) Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans

The breakdown of remeasurements of defined benefit plans (before tax effect) is as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Past Service Cost	¥ (12)	¥ (18)	\$ (0)
Actuarial Differences	92,955	28,145	614
Total	¥ 92,943	¥ 28,126	\$ 614

(6) Accumulated Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans

The breakdown of accumulated remeasurements of defined benefit plans (before tax effect) is as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Unrecognized Past Service Cost	¥ (71)	¥ (84)	\$ (0)
Unrecognized Actuarial Differences	(59,488)	33,467	(393)
Total	¥(59,560)	¥ 33,383	\$ (393)

(7) Plan Assets

1) The asset categories and proportion of the total plan assets are as follows:

	Proportion (%)	
	2024	2023
Debt Securities	22	25
Equity Securities	65	61
Cash and Due from Banks	3	3
Other	10	11
Total	100	100

(Note) The total plan assets includes the retirement benefit trusts set up for a corporate pension plan and a lump-sum retirement benefit plan. They account for 60% and 56% of the total plan assets for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

2) Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets

In order to determine the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, SuMi TRUST Bank considers the current and projected plan assets allocation, as well as the current and expected long-term rate of return on assets composing plan assets.

(8) Assumptions Used

Major assumptions used in actuarial calculation for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	2024	2023
Discount Rate	Mainly 1.2%	Mainly 1.2%
Expected Long-Term Rate of Return on Plan Assets	3.5%	3.6%

3. Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Contributions by SuMi TRUST Bank and its consolidated subsidiaries to the defined contribution pension plans were ¥2,112 million (U.S. \$14 million) and ¥1,783 million for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Income Taxes

1. Breakdown of Major Factors Giving Rise to Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Year Ended March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Deferred Tax Assets:			
Impairment of Securities	¥ 15,856	¥ 17,029	\$ 105
Allowance for Loan Losses (Including Direct Write-Offs of Loans with Guarantees or Collateral)	33,130	34,555	219
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	4,473	21,096	30
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	—	10,261	—
Other	70,709	64,427	467
Subtotal	124,169	147,371	820
Valuation Allowance	(10,864)	(13,153)	(72)
Deferred Tax Assets	¥ 113,305	¥ 134,217	\$ 748
Deferred Tax Liabilities:			
Retirement Benefits	¥ (56,407)	¥ (51,853)	\$ (373)
Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	(217,544)	(121,804)	(1,437)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	(18,173)	—	(120)
Other	(10,292)	(11,272)	(68)
Deferred Tax Liabilities	¥ (302,417)	¥ (184,930)	\$ (1,997)
Net Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)	¥ (189,111)	¥ (50,712)	\$ (1,249)

2. Breakdown of Major Causes of Significant Differences Arising Between the Statutory Tax Rate and the Effective Tax Rate after Application of Tax Effect Accounting for Companies Submitting the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31	2024	2023
Effective Statutory Tax Rate	30.62%	30.62%
Adjustments:		
Changes in Valuation Allowance	(2.90)	(0.29)
Amortization of Goodwill	1.36	0.55
Share of Profit of Equity-Method Affiliated Companies	(6.12)	(1.92)
Permanent Differences (e.g., Cash Dividends Received)	(2.91)	(0.88)
Others	(4.91)	0.62
Effective Income Tax Rate	15.14%	28.70%

3. Accounting for Corporation Tax and Local Corporation Tax and Tax Effect Accounting

SuMi TRUST Bank and some of its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan have adopted the group tax sharing system. In addition, corporation tax and local corporation tax, as well as their tax effects, are accounted for and disclosed under "Practical Solution on the Accounting and Disclosure Under the Group Tax Sharing System" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Practical Issues Task Force (PITF) No.42, August 12, 2021, "ASBJ PITF No.42").

Revenue Recognition

1. Information Related to Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen									
	SuMi Trust Bank						Subsidiaries	Subtotal	Ordinary Income Other than Those Disaggregated Revenue	Total
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others				
Trust Fees	¥ 6,967	¥ 14,188	¥ 90,728	¥ 4,386	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 116,269	¥ —	¥ 116,269
Fees and Commissions	64,146	51,731	17,124	34,157	489	—	82,157	249,805	94,070	343,876
Income from Contracts with Customers	¥ 71,113	¥ 65,919	¥ 107,852	¥ 38,543	¥ 489	¥ —	¥ 82,157	¥ 366,075		

Year Ended March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen									
	SuMi Trust Bank						Subsidiaries	Subtotal	Ordinary Income Other than Those Disaggregated Revenue	Total
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others				
Trust Fees	¥ 6,796	¥ 13,349	¥ 85,769	¥ 3,807	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 109,721	¥ —	¥ 109,721
Fees and Commissions	61,723	40,775	14,802	40,343	467	—	82,861	240,973	82,125	323,099
Income from Contracts with Customers	¥ 68,519	¥ 54,124	¥ 100,571	¥ 44,151	¥ 467	¥ —	¥ 82,861	¥ 350,695		

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars									
	SuMi Trust Bank						Subsidiaries	Subtotal	Ordinary Income Other than Those Disaggregated Revenue	Total
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others				
Trust Fees	\$ 46	\$ 94	\$ 599	\$ 29	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 768	\$ —	\$ 768
Fees and Commissions	424	342	113	226	3	—	543	1,650	621	2,271
Income from Contracts with Customers	\$ 470	\$ 435	\$ 712	\$ 255	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 543	\$ 2,418		

(Note) "Subsidiaries" includes elimination of internal transactions.

2. Information Related to Contract Balance

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Receivables from Contracts with Customers	¥ 78,993	¥ 68,869	\$ 522
Contract Liabilities	2,783	2,512	18

	Millions of Yen	
	2023	2022
Receivables from Contracts with Customers	¥ 68,869	¥ 67,676
Contract Liabilities	2,512	1,767

Receivables from contracts with customers and contract liabilities are included in "Other Assets" and "Other Liabilities", respectively in the consolidated balance sheets. Contract liabilities retained at the beginning of the current fiscal year and the previous fiscal year are mainly recognized

as revenue for the current fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The amount of revenue from performance obligation satisfied or partially satisfied in the past year recognized in the current fiscal year is immaterial.

3. Information Related to Transaction Prices Allocated to Residual Performance Obligations

For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of revenue expected to be recognized from existing contracts after the fiscal years is immaterial. Contracts with an initial expected period of less than one year and revenue recognized by the amount that the SuMi TRUST Bank Group is entitled to claim are not included in the notes.

Segment Information

1. Reportable Segment Information

The SuMi TRUST Bank Group's reportable segments are defined as operating segments for which discrete financial information is available. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of SuMi TRUST Bank periodically receive reporting on the operating results and other relevant information of the reportable segments to make decisions about the allocation of management resources and to assess performance.

The reportable segments of SuMi TRUST Bank Group are determined based on services offered by SuMi TRUST Bank.

The main activities of the reportable segment are presented below:

Retail Business:

Provision of services to individual customers

Corporate Business:

Provision of services to corporate customers

Investor Services Business:

Provision of services to investors

Real Estate Business:

Provision of services related to the real estate business

Global Markets Business:

Marketing operations, market-making operations, investment operations, and financial management operations

2. Method for Calculating Gross Business Profit and Net Business Profit by Reportable Segment

Segment information is prepared based on internal management reports and the accounting policies used for the reportable segments are generally the same as those presented under "Significant Accounting Policies and Practices"; however, the reportable segments are accounted for in accordance with the rules for the internal management.

Income earned from inter-segment and cross-segment

transactions is calculated by applying the criteria (market prices) specified in the rules for internal management.

"Fixed Assets" disclosed in the assets by reportable segments are the total amount of tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed asset. The assets owned by SuMi TRUST Bank are allocated to each segment.

3. Profit or Loss and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen						
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others	Total
Gross Business Profit	¥ 142,035	¥ 180,468	¥ 82,429	¥ 38,686	¥ 65,975	¥ 56,508	¥ 566,104
General and Administrative Expenses	(120,668)	(49,720)	(37,847)	(11,378)	(19,640)	(50,867)	(290,122)
Net Business Profit	¥ 21,367	¥ 130,748	¥ 44,582	¥ 27,308	¥ 46,334	¥ 5,640	¥ 275,982
Fixed Assets	¥ 84,923	¥ 35,243	¥ 24,185	¥ 9,307	¥ 33,838	¥ 108,904	¥ 296,403

Year Ended March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen						
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others	Total
Gross Business Profit	¥ 134,111	¥ 153,593	¥ 76,042	¥ 44,150	¥ 69,310	¥ 30,988	¥ 508,198
General and Administrative Expenses	(112,760)	(42,406)	(32,911)	(10,202)	(15,148)	(48,862)	(262,293)
Net Business Profit	¥ 21,351	¥ 111,186	¥ 43,131	¥ 33,947	¥ 54,162	¥ (17,874)	¥ 245,905
Fixed Assets	¥ 76,377	¥ 36,301	¥ 23,136	¥ 9,360	¥ 26,537	¥ 100,641	¥ 272,354

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars						
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others	Total
Gross Business Profit	\$ 938	\$ 1,192	\$ 544	\$ 255	\$ 436	\$ 373	\$ 3,739
General and Administrative Expenses	(797)	(328)	(250)	(75)	(130)	(336)	(1,916)
Net Business Profit	\$ 141	\$ 863	\$ 294	\$ 180	\$ 306	\$ 37	\$ 1,823
Fixed Assets	\$ 561	\$ 233	\$ 160	\$ 61	\$ 223	\$ 719	\$ 1,957

(Notes)

- 1) The figures represent "Gross Business Profit" in substitution for net sales to be presented by companies in other industries.
- 2) The amounts of "Gross Business Profit" include net trust fees, net interest income, net fees and commissions, net trading income, and net other ordinary income and expenses.
- 3) "General and Administrative Expenses" include personnel expenses and non-personnel expenses.

- 4) "Others" include costs of capital funding, dividends for shares for cross-shareholdings, and general and administrative expenses of headquarters.
- 5) "Others" within "Fixed Assets" include corporate assets not allocated to any segment. For fixed assets not allocated to each segment, some of related expenses are allocated to each segment based on a reasonable allocation method.

4. Reconciliation Between Total Amount for Reportable Segments and the Carrying Amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statement

(1) Total Profit or Loss for Reportable Segments and Income before Income Taxes in the Consolidated Statement of Income

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Total Profit or Loss for Reportable Segments (Net Business Profit)	¥ 275,982	¥ 245,905	\$ 1,823
Net Business Profit of Consolidated Subsidiaries that are Excluded from the Reportable Segments (Note)	37,756	50,289	249
Other Income	150,734	124,297	995
Other Expenses	(353,144)	(138,581)	(2,332)
Other Adjustments	(32,423)	(31,306)	(214)
Income before Income Taxes	¥ 78,904	¥ 250,605	\$ 521

(Note) The amounts include elimination of internal transactions.

(2) Total Fixed Assets for Reportable Segments and Fixed Assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Total Fixed Assets for Reportable Segments	¥ 296,403	¥ 272,354	\$ 1,957
Fixed Assets of Consolidated Subsidiaries that are Excluded from the Reportable Segments	69,092	63,654	456
Consolidated Adjustments	(1,756)	2,450	(12)
Fixed Assets	¥ 363,739	¥ 338,459	\$ 2,402

Related Information

1. Information by Services

Disclosure of information by services is omitted as similar disclosure is included in the "3. Profit or Loss and Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment" in the "Segment Information" section.

2. Geographic Information

(1) Income

Income by geographical area for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen				
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia and Oceania	Total
	¥ 1,458,198	¥ 401,012	¥ 287,909	¥ 203,335	¥ 2,350,456

Year Ended March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen				
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia and Oceania	Total
	¥ 1,211,917	¥ 219,529	¥ 141,823	¥ 127,066	¥ 1,700,337

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars				
	Japan	Americas	Europe	Asia and Oceania	Total
	\$ 9,630	\$ 2,648	\$ 1,901	\$ 1,343	\$ 15,523

(Notes)

1) The figures represent Income in substitution for net sales to be presented by companies in other industries.

2) Income related to transactions by SuMi TRUST Bank (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries are presented under "Japan." Income

related to transactions by overseas branches of SuMi TRUST Bank and foreign consolidated subsidiaries are presented under "Americas," "Europe," or "Asia and Oceania" based on the location of each overseas branch and subsidiary, reflecting their geographical proximity.

(2) Tangible Fixed Assets

More than 90% of SuMi TRUST Bank Group's tangible fixed assets on the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, are located in Japan; accordingly, tangible fixed assets by geographical area are not presented.

3. Information by Major Customer

The information by major customer has been omitted as ordinary income from any particular customer was less than 10% of ordinary income in the consolidated statement of income.

Information Related to Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets by Reportable Segment

Losses on impairment of fixed assets allocated to reportable segments during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of Yen						
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others	Total
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 7,065	¥ 7,065

Year Ended March 31, 2023	Millions of Yen						
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others	Total
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 16,660	¥ 16,660

Year Ended March 31, 2024	Millions of U.S. Dollars						
	Retail	Corporate	Investor Services	Real Estate	Global Markets	Others	Total
Losses on Impairment of Fixed Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 47	\$ 47

(Note 1) Losses on impairment of fixed assets not allocated to the reportable segments during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, were ¥291 million (U.S. \$2 million) and ¥1,527 million, respectively, and these were impairment losses recognized by consolidated subsidiaries.

(Note 2) The details of impairment losses for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, are described in "Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Income, 5. Other Income and Expenses, (2)."

Information Related to Amortization of Goodwill and Unamortized Balance of Goodwill by Reportable Segment

Amortization of goodwill and unamortized balance of goodwill are not allocated to the reportable segments.

Amortization of goodwill recognized during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024, and 2023, was ¥3,509 million (U.S. \$23 million) and ¥4,499 million, respectively. Unamortized balance of goodwill as of March 31, 2024, and 2023, was ¥4,569 million (U.S. \$30 million) and ¥8,079 million, respectively.

Information Related to Gain on Negative Goodwill by Reportable Segment

There were no gains on negative goodwill by reportable segment during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Related-Party Information

1. Related-Party Transactions

Transactions of the SuMi TRUST Bank with its parent company for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

Year Ended March 31, 2024

Type	Company Name	Company Location	Capital	Type of Business	Share of Voting Rights Held (%)	Business Relationship	Transaction Details	Transaction Amounts	Accounts	Ending Balances
			Millions of Yen (Millions of U.S. Dollars)					Millions of Yen (Millions of U.S. Dollars)		Millions of Yen (Millions of U.S. Dollars)
Parent company	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	¥ 261,608 (\$ 1,728)	Bank holding company	Direct 100	Money lending transaction	Borrowing of funds ^(Note)	¥ 46,000 (\$ 304)	Bonds payable ^(Note)	¥ 621,000 (\$ 4,101)
							Repayment of funds	¥ 30,000 (\$ 198)		
							Payment of interest ^(Note)	¥ 6,843 (\$ 45)	Accrued Expenses	¥ 1,915 (\$ 13)

Year Ended March 31, 2023

Type	Company Name	Company Location	Capital	Type of Business	Share of Voting Rights Held (%)	Business Relationship	Transaction Details	Transaction Amounts	Accounts	Ending Balances
			Millions of Yen					Millions of Yen		Millions of Yen
Parent company	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc.	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	¥ 261,608	Bank holding company	Direct 100	Money lending transaction	Borrowing of funds ^(Note)	¥ 20,000	Bonds payable ^(Note)	¥ 605,000
							Repayment of funds	¥ 60,000		
							Payment of interest ^(Note)	¥ 6,659	Accrued Expenses	¥ 1,898

Terms and conditions of transactions and policies applied in deciding the terms and conditions (Note) Loans are all subordinated borrowings with a debt relief clause at the contractual point of non-variability. The interest rates of the loans are determined reasonably based on the market interest rates and other rates.

2. Notes on the Parent Company or Significant Affiliated Companies

(1) Parent Company

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. (listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Nagoya Stock Exchange)

(2) Condensed Financial Information of Significant Affiliated Companies

There was no condensed financial information of significant affiliated companies for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

Per Share of Common Stock Information

	Yen		U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Net Assets per Share of Common Stock	¥ 1,648.81	¥ 1,456.34	\$ 10.89
Net Income per Share of Common Stock	39.30	106.08	0.26

(1) Net assets per share of common stock and basis for calculation are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	As of March 31, 2024	As of March 31, 2023	As of March 31, 2024
Net Assets as Reported	¥ 2,791,467	¥ 2,468,222	\$ 18,435
Less:	30,470	29,517	201
Non-Controlling Interests	30,470	29,517	201
Net Assets Attributable to Common Shareholders	2,760,996	2,438,705	18,234
The Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding (Thousands of Shares)	1,674,537	1,674,537	1,674,537

(2) Net income per share of common stock and basis for calculation are as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Net Income per Share of Common Stock			
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent	¥ 65,821	¥ 177,649	\$ 435
Net Income Not Attributable to Common Shareholders	—	—	—
Net Income Related to Common Stock that is Attributable to Owners of the Parent	65,821	177,649	435
Average Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding (Thousands of Shares)	1,674,537	1,674,537	1,674,537

(3) Diluted net income per share of common stock and basis for calculation.

Diluted net income per share of common stock for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 is not presented because there were no potential shares.

Significant Subsequent Event

There were no significant subsequent events that need to be disclosed for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Non-Consolidated Balance Sheet (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
As of March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Assets:			
Cash and Due from Banks:	¥ 22,604,053	¥ 21,364,216	\$ 149,281
Cash	57,103	67,427	377
Due from Banks	22,546,950	21,296,788	148,903
Call Loans	25,000	24,006	165
Receivables under Resale Agreements	111,600	110,003	737
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	532,200	436,093	3,515
Monetary Claims Bought	113,544	124,649	750
Trading Assets:	2,132,019	1,609,798	14,080
Trading Account Securities	1,693	2,904	11
Derivatives of Trading Securities	27	14	0
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	—	880	—
Trading-Related Financial Derivatives	1,887,723	1,447,810	12,467
Other Trading Assets	242,574	158,187	1,602
Money Held in Trust	99	99	1
Securities:	9,952,494	6,999,285	65,728
Government Bonds	3,154,984	1,549,213	20,836
Local Government Bonds	43,110	38,117	285
Corporate Bonds	721,944	722,507	4,768
Stocks	1,516,690	1,374,077	10,016
Other Securities	4,515,764	3,315,368	29,823
Loans and Bills Discounted:	33,773,133	31,947,351	223,043
Bills Discounted	357	504	2
Loans on Bills	246,033	200,541	1,625
Loans on Deeds	30,828,179	29,237,658	203,594
Overdrafts	2,698,564	2,508,647	17,822
Foreign Exchanges:	45,394	47,445	300
Due from Foreign Banks	45,394	47,445	300
Other Assets:	3,080,142	3,271,413	20,342
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Debit	1,898	862	13
Prepaid Expenses	4,119	3,056	27
Accrued Income	224,746	142,159	1,484
Initial Margins of Futures Markets	14,326	58,868	95
Variation Margin of Futures Markets	—	4,090	—
Derivatives Other Than for Trading	1,326,324	1,735,754	8,759
Cash Collateral Pledged for Financial Instruments	1,286,335	967,493	8,495
Receivables for Securities Transactions	23,197	213,860	153
Other Assets	199,194	145,267	1,316
Tangible Fixed Assets:	185,355	182,820	1,224
Buildings	60,312	60,977	398
Land	101,952	103,812	673
Lease Assets	3,589	3,533	24
Construction in Progress	3,742	497	25
Other	15,759	13,999	104
Intangible Fixed Assets:	111,047	89,534	733
Software	107,447	85,933	710
Other	3,600	3,600	24
Prepaid Pension Expenses	278,098	265,005	1,837
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	490,273	458,822	3,238
Allowance for Loan Losses	(95,815)	(105,798)	(633)
Total Assets	¥ 73,338,642	¥ 66,824,746	\$ 484,339

The figures in U.S. dollars are converted from yen for the convenience of readers outside Japan at the rate of ¥151.42 to U.S. \$1.00, the exchange rate as of March 29, 2024.

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Liabilities:			
Deposits:	¥ 37,151,896	¥ 35,041,223	\$ 245,357
Current Deposits	1,638,062	1,915,209	10,818
Ordinary Deposits	8,799,160	8,832,263	58,111
Saving Deposits	1,665	1,747	11
Deposits at Notice	67,636	76,808	447
Time Deposits	25,473,184	23,222,892	168,229
Other Deposits	1,172,186	992,300	7,741
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,298,497	7,617,705	61,409
Call Money	385,020	2,086,480	2,543
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,700,532	1,030,780	17,835
Trading Liabilities:	1,767,322	1,472,636	11,672
Derivatives of Securities Related to Trading Transactions	478	20	3
Trading-Related Financial Derivatives	1,766,844	1,472,616	11,669
Borrowed Money:	7,393,591	6,185,153	48,828
Borrowing from Other Banks	7,393,591	6,185,153	48,828
Foreign Exchanges:	14,485	8,568	96
Due to Foreign Banks	14,400	8,066	95
Foreign Bills Payable	85	501	1
Short-Term Bonds Payable	2,264,581	1,697,150	14,956
Bonds Payable	2,117,767	1,847,560	13,986
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	4,327,798	4,332,472	28,581
Other Liabilities:	2,857,679	2,823,095	18,873
Domestic Exchange Settlement Account, Credit	641	723	4
Income Taxes Payable	—	5,426	—
Accrued Expenses	189,467	105,913	1,251
Unearned Revenue	41,538	38,343	274
Variation Margin of Futures Markets	2,055	1,875	14
Trading Account Securities Borrowed	1,529	—	10
Derivatives Other Than for Trading	1,716,742	1,931,427	11,338
Cash Collateral Accepted For Financial Instruments	728,480	450,879	4,811
Lease Obligations	5,544	5,483	37
Asset Retirement Obligations	2,964	3,023	20
Payables for Securities Transactions	40,422	209,650	267
Other	128,291	70,349	847
Provision for Bonuses	10,262	9,602	68
Provision for Directors' Bonuses	97	95	1
Provision for Stocks Payment	968	810	6
Provision for Retirement Benefits	1,115	1,018	7
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	2,573	3,028	17
Provision for Contingent Losses	1,628	1,344	11
Deferred Tax Liabilities	185,596	76,900	1,226
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	2,381	2,381	16
Acceptances and Guarantees	490,273	458,822	3,238
Total Liabilities	¥ 70,974,071	¥ 64,696,830	\$ 468,723
Net Assets:			
Total Shareholders' Equity:	¥ 1,905,417	¥ 1,915,815	\$ 12,584
Capital Stock	342,037	342,037	2,259
Capital Surplus:	343,066	343,066	2,266
Legal Capital Surplus	273,016	273,016	1,803
Other Capital Surplus	70,049	70,049	463
Retained Earnings:	1,220,314	1,230,712	8,059
Legal Retained Earnings	69,020	69,020	456
Other Retained Earnings:	1,151,293	1,161,691	7,603
Other Voluntary Reserves	371,870	371,870	2,456
Retained Earnings Brought Forward	779,423	789,821	5,147
Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments:	459,153	212,099	3,032
Valuation Difference on Available-for-Sale Securities	488,370	272,426	3,225
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(23,449)	(55,847)	(155)
Revaluation Reserve for Land	(5,767)	(4,479)	(38)
Total Net Assets	¥ 2,364,571	¥ 2,127,915	\$ 15,616
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 73,338,642	¥ 66,824,746	\$ 484,339

Non-Consolidated Statements of Income (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Income:			
Trust Fees	¥ 116,269	¥ 109,721	\$ 768
Interest Income:	1,020,590	665,844	6,740
Interest on Loans and Discounts	605,098	402,565	3,996
Interest and Dividends on Securities	251,866	166,568	1,663
Interest on Call Loans and Bills Bought	980	670	6
Interest on Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	0	—	0
Interest on Due from Banks	133,263	74,945	880
Other Interest Income	29,381	21,093	194
Fees and Commissions:	232,905	213,074	1,538
Fees and Commissions on Domestic and Foreign Exchanges	1,361	1,337	9
Other Fees and Commissions	231,544	211,736	1,529
Trading Income:	77,765	15,608	514
Gains on Trading Account Securities Transactions	134	—	1
Income from Securities and Derivatives Related to Trading Transactions	—	15,548	—
Income from Trading-Related Financial Derivatives Transactions	77,535	—	512
Other Trading Income	95	60	1
Other Ordinary Income:	376,053	203,946	2,484
Gain on Foreign Exchange Transactions	346,772	199,248	2,290
Gains on Sales of Bonds	13,990	3,495	92
Gains on Redemption of Bonds	0	—	0
Gains on Derivatives Other Than for Trading-Assets	15,235	1,053	101
Other	55	149	0
Other Income:	136,813	119,454	904
Recoveries of Written-Off Claims	979	674	6
Gains on Sales of Stocks and Other Securities	125,642	89,952	830
Other	10,190	28,827	67
Total Income	¥ 1,960,399	¥ 1,327,649	\$ 12,947

Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
For the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024

	Millions of Yen							
	Shareholders' Equity							Total Shareholders' Equity
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus			Retained Earnings			
Legal Capital Surplus		Other Capital Surplus	Total Capital Surplus	Legal Retained Earnings	Other Retained Earnings	Total Retained Earnings		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 273,016	¥ 70,049	¥ 343,066	¥ 69,020	¥ 1,161,691	¥ 1,230,712	¥ 1,915,815
Changes during the Year								
Cash Dividends						(69,526)	(69,526)	(69,526)
Net Income						57,839	57,839	57,839
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land						1,288	1,288	1,288
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity								
Total Changes during the Year						(10,398)	(10,398)	(10,398)
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 273,016	¥ 70,049	¥ 343,066	¥ 69,020	¥ 1,151,293	¥ 1,220,314	¥ 1,905,417

	Millions of Yen				
	Valuation and Translation Adjustments				Total Net Assets
	Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 272,426	¥ (55,847)	¥ (4,479)	¥ 212,099	¥ 2,127,915
Changes during the Year					
Cash Dividends					(69,526)
Net Income					57,839
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land					1,288
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	215,943	32,398	(1,288)	247,053	247,053
Total Changes during the Year	215,943	32,398	(1,288)	247,053	236,655
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 488,370	¥ (23,449)	¥ (5,767)	¥ 459,153	¥ 2,364,571

From April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023

	Millions of Yen							
	Shareholders' Equity							Total Shareholders' Equity
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus			Retained Earnings			
		Legal Capital Surplus	Other Capital Surplus	Total Capital Surplus	Legal Retained Earnings	Other Retained Earnings	Total Retained Earnings	
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 273,016	¥ 70,049	¥ 343,066	¥ 69,020	¥ 1,052,917	¥ 1,121,938	¥ 1,807,041
Changes during the Year								
Cash Dividends						(60,383)	(60,383)	(60,383)
Net Income						169,135	169,135	169,135
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land						22	22	22
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity								
Total Changes during the Year						108,773	108,773	108,773
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 342,037	¥ 273,016	¥ 70,049	¥ 343,066	¥ 69,020	¥ 1,161,691	¥ 1,230,712	¥ 1,915,815

	Millions of Yen				
	Valuation and Translation Adjustments				Total Net Assets
	Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	¥ 291,152	¥ (42,431)	¥ (4,456)	¥ 244,263	¥ 2,051,305
Changes during the Year					
Cash Dividends					(60,383)
Net Income					169,135
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land					22
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	(18,725)	(13,416)	(22)	(32,163)	(32,163)
Total Changes during the Year	(18,725)	(13,416)	(22)	(32,163)	76,610
Balance at the End of the Year	¥ 272,426	¥ (55,847)	¥ (4,479)	¥ 212,099	¥ 2,127,915

From April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024

	Millions of U.S. Dollars							
	Shareholders' Equity							
	Capital Stock	Capital Surplus			Retained Earnings			Total Shareholders' Equity
Legal Capital Surplus		Other Capital Surplus	Total Capital Surplus	Legal Retained Earnings	Other Retained Earnings	Total Retained Earnings		
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	\$ 2,259	\$ 1,803	\$ 463	\$ 2,266	\$ 456	\$ 7,672	\$ 8,128	\$ 12,652
Changes during the Year								
Cash Dividends						(459)	(459)	(459)
Net Income						382	382	382
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land						9	9	9
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity								
Total Changes during the Year						(69)	(69)	(69)
Balance at the End of the Year	\$ 2,259	\$ 1,803	\$ 463	\$ 2,266	\$ 456	\$ 7,603	\$ 8,059	\$ 12,584

	Millions of U.S. Dollars				
	Valuation and Translation Adjustments				Total Net Assets
	Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	Revaluation Reserve for Land	Total Valuation and Translation Adjustments	
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	\$ 1,799	\$ (369)	\$ (30)	\$ 1,401	\$ 14,053
Changes during the Year					
Cash Dividends					(459)
Net Income					382
Reversal of Revaluation Reserve for Land					9
Net Changes of Items Other Than Shareholders' Equity	1,426	214	(9)	1,632	1,632
Total Changes during the Year	1,426	214	(9)	1,632	1,563
Balance at the End of the Year	\$ 3,225	\$ (155)	\$ (38)	\$ 3,032	\$ 15,616

Statement of Trust Account (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and its Consolidated Subsidiaries
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 and 2023

As of March 31	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Assets:			
Loans and Bills Discounted (Note 2)	¥ 2,407,320	¥ 2,154,605	\$ 15,898
Securities (Note 3)	830,452	846,569	5,484
Beneficiary Rights	186,461,054	188,494,811	1,231,416
Securities Held in Custody Accounts	20,698	20,674	137
Monetary Claims	23,637,259	26,147,491	156,104
Tangible Fixed Assets	26,154,901	23,154,632	172,731
Intangible Fixed Assets	237,660	229,624	1,570
Other Claims	12,471,689	9,856,778	82,365
Loans to Banking Account	4,327,798	4,332,472	28,581
Cash and Due from Banks	917,968	988,055	6,062
Total Assets	¥ 257,466,804	¥ 256,225,715	\$ 1,700,349
Liabilities:			
Money Trusts (Note 4)	¥ 37,154,630	¥ 38,420,310	\$ 245,375
Pension Trusts	14,523,406	14,043,977	95,915
Property Formation Benefit Trusts	18,755	18,439	124
Securities Investment Trusts	80,474,320	80,945,517	531,464
Money in Trust Other Than Money Trusts	41,076,559	40,257,727	271,276
Securities in Trust	24,072,593	23,513,485	158,979
Money Claims in Trust	23,837,128	26,400,850	157,424
Real Estate in Trust	820	825	5
Composite Trusts	36,308,588	32,624,581	239,787
Total Liabilities	¥ 257,466,804	¥ 256,225,715	\$ 1,700,349

See Notes to Statements of Trust Account.

Notes to Statement of Trust Account (Unaudited)

1. Trust Accounts

Under the Trust Act of Japan, trust activities must be administered separately from a commercial banking business. As a result, assets accepted in trust must be segregated from the assets held by SuMi TRUST Bank. Within the general category of trust accounts, each trust account is segregated from other trust assets. Accordingly, the financial statements of SuMi TRUST Bank do not reflect SuMi TRUST Bank's records as to the assets accepted in trust, which are maintained separately under the trust account.

Under certain trust agreements, repayments of the principal of the customers' trust assets are guaranteed by SuMi TRUST Bank, and such guaranteed principal as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, were ¥3,998,029 million (U.S. \$26,404 million) and ¥4,103,478 million, respectively.

The translation of Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts is included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan. The translation has been made at the rate of ¥151.42 to U.S. \$1, the approximate rate of exchange as of March 29, 2024. Such translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

Amounts less than one million Japanese yen have been rounded down and amounts less than one million U.S. dollars have been rounded off. As a result, the total may not be equal to sum of individual amounts.

The amounts presented in the statements of trust account as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, are for trust accounts in SuMi TRUST Bank.

2. Loans and Bills Discounted

Loans as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Loans on Deeds	¥ 2,011,920	¥ 1,709,285	\$ 13,287
Loans on Bills	395,400	445,320	2,611
Total	¥ 2,407,320	¥ 2,154,605	\$ 15,898

The balances of guaranteed trust account loans as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, stood at ¥8,154 million (U.S. \$54 million) and ¥10,461 million respectively, which included the following:

Under certain trust agreements, repayments of the principal of customers' trust assets are guaranteed by SuMi TRUST Bank, and loans on such guaranteed trust assets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, included the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Doubtful Loans	¥ 38	¥ 59	\$ 0
Restructured Loans	8	10	0
Total	¥ 47	¥ 70	\$ 0

3. Securities

Securities held as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Government Bonds	¥ 420,809	¥ 425,484	\$ 2,779
Local Government Bonds	30	30	0
Corporate Bonds	29,540	35,361	195
Stocks	6,162	6,270	41
Other Securities	373,910	379,423	2,469
Total	¥ 830,452	¥ 846,569	\$ 5,484

4. Balance of Money Trusts

The principal amount of certain money trusts is guaranteed, and the balance of these accounts is as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2024	2023	2024
Assets:			
Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 8,154	¥ 10,461	\$ 54
Other	3,990,207	4,093,352	26,352
Total	¥ 3,998,361	¥ 4,103,814	\$ 26,406
Liabilities:			
Principal	¥ 3,998,029	¥ 4,103,478	\$ 26,404
Allowance for Impairment of Guaranteed Trust Principal	8	11	0
Other	323	324	2
Total	¥ 3,998,361	¥ 4,103,814	\$ 26,406

In the case of certain money trusts, the principal amount is guaranteed, and as the above table indicates, an allowance for the impairment of guaranteed trust principal is set aside by SuMi TRUST Bank. The figures in the table include funds entrusted from other trusts managed by SuMi TRUST Bank.

