Capital Ratio Information

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

The consolidated capital ratio is calculated using the method stipulated in "Standards for Bank Holding Company to Examine the Adequacy of Its Capital Based on Assets, Etc. Held by It and Its Subsidiaries Pursuant to Article 52-25 of the Banking Law" (Notification 20 issued by the Japanese Financial Services Agency in 2006; hereinafter referred to as "the Notification").

In addition to the method stipulated in the Notification to calculate the consolidated capital ratio (referred to as "First Standard" in the Notification), SMFG has adopted the advanced internal ratings-based (IRB) approach for calculating credit risk-weighted asset amounts. Further, SMFG has implemented market risk controls, and, in calculating the amount corresponding to operational risk, the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA).

"Capital Ratio Information" was prepared based on the Notification, and the terms and details in the section may differ from the terms and details in other sections of this report.

Scope of Consolidation

1. Consolidated Capital Ratio Calculation

- Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 307
  Please refer to "Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliates" on page 210 for their names and business outline.
- Scope of consolidated subsidiaries for calculation of the consolidated capital ratio is based on the scope of consolidated subsidiaries for preparing consolidated financial statements.
- There are no affiliates to which the proportionate consolidation method is applied.
- There are no companies engaged exclusively in ancillary banking business or in developing new businesses as stipulated in Article 52-23 of the Banking Law.

2. Deduction from Capital

- Number of nonconsolidated subsidiaries subject to deduction from capital: 218
  Principal subsidiaries: SMLC MAHOGANY CO., LTD. (Office rental, etc.)
  SBCS Co., Ltd. (Venture capital and consulting)
- Number of financial affiliates subject to deduction from capital: 83
  Please refer to "Principal Subsidiaries and Affiliates" on page 210 for their names and business outline.

3. Restrictions on Movement of Funds and Capital within Holding Company Group

There are no special restrictions on movement of funds and capital among SMFG and its group companies.

4. Companies Subject to Deduction from Capital, with Capital below Basel II Required Amount and Total Shortfall Amount

Not applicable.

Capital Structure Information (Consolidated Capital Ratio (First Standard))

Regarding the calculation of the capital ratio, certain procedures were performed by KPMG AZSA & Co. pursuant to "Treatment of Inspection of the Capital Ratio Calculation Framework Based on Agreed-Upon Procedures" (JICPA Industry Committee Report No. 30). The certain procedures performed by the external auditor are not part of the audit of consolidated financial statements. The certain procedures performed on our internal control framework for calculating the capital ratio are based on procedures agreed upon by SMFG and the external auditor and are not a validation of appropriateness of the capital ratio itself or opinion on the internal controls related to the capital ratio calculation.

		Millions of yen	
March 31		2010	2009
Tier I capital:	Capital stock	¥ 2,337,895	¥ 1,420,877
	Capital surplus	978,897	57,245
	Retained earnings	1,451,945	1,245,085
	Treasury stock	(124,061)	(124,024)
	Cash dividends to be paid	(80,665)	(21,059)
	Unrealized losses on other securities	—	(14,649)
	Foreign currency translation adjustments	(101,650)	(129,068)
	Stock acquisition rights	81	66
	Minority interests	2,042,251	2,147,100
	Goodwill and others	(398,709)	(186,792)
	Gain on sale on securitization transactions	(37,453)	(42,102)
	Amount equivalent to 50% of expected losses in excess of provision	(36,249)	(17,590)
	Total Tier I capital (A)	6,032,280	4,335,085
Tier II capital:	Unrealized gains on other securities after 55% discount	254,032	—
	Land revaluation excess after 55% discount	37,033	37,211
	General reserve for possible loan losses	69,371	80,374
	Subordinated debt	2,203,415	2,303,382
	Total Tier II capital	2,563,853	2,420,968
	Tier II capital included as qualifying capital (B)	2,563,853	2,420,968
Deductions*:	(C)	467,906	708,241
Total qualifying capital:	(D) = (A) + (B) – (C)	¥ 8,128,228	¥ 6,047,812
Risk-weighted assets:	On-balance sheet items	¥42,684,693	¥41,703,547
	Off-balance sheet items	7,833,411	7,693,647
	Market risk items	448,397	265,723
	Operational risk	3,117,968	3,063,589
	Total risk-weighted assets (E)	¥54,084,471	¥52,726,507
Tier I risk-weighted capital ratio:	(A) / (E) × 100	11.15%	8.22%
Total risk-weighted capital ratio:	(D) / (E) × 100	15.02%	11.47%
Required capital:	(E) × 8%	¥ 4,326,757	¥ 4,218,120

* "Deductions" refers to deductions stipulated in Article 8-1 of the Notification and includes willful holding of securities issued by other financial institutions and securities stipulated in Clause 2.

Capital Requirements

March 31	Billions of yen 2010	2009
Capital requirements for credit risk:		
Internal ratings-based approach	¥5,194.2	¥4,909.4
Corporate exposures:	3,381.4	3,200.6
Corporate exposures (excluding specialized lending)	2,950.7	2,782.6
Sovereign exposures	37.4	28.4
Bank exposures	139.7	161.6
Specialized lending	253.6	228.1
Retail exposures:	905.4	833.1
Residential mortgage exposures	434.6	345.6
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	110.9	95.0
Other retail exposures	359.9	392.5
Equity exposures:	336.6	287.7
Grandfathered equity exposures	191.6	160.8
PD/LGD approach	81.4	55.5
Market-based approach	63.6	71.4
Simple risk weight method	46.6	71.1
Internal models method	17.0	0.3
Credit risk-weighted assets under Article 145 of the Notification	183.6	180.5
Securitization exposures	107.7	125.7
Other exposures	279.5	281.7
Standardized approach	570.0	656.5
Total capital requirements for credit risk	5,764.2	5,565.9
Capital requirements for market risk:		
Standardized measurement method	21.1	4.2
Interest rate risk	15.3	3.1
Equity position risk	1.9	0.4
Foreign exchange risk	2.6	0.7
Commodities risk	0.1	—
Options	1.2	—
Internal models method	14.7	17.0
Total capital requirements for market risk	35.9	21.3
Capital requirements for operational risk:		
Advanced measurement approach	232.2	223.5
Basic indicator approach	17.2	21.6
Total capital requirements for operational risk	249.4	245.1
Total amount of capital requirements	¥6,049.5	¥5,832.3

Notes: 1. Capital requirements for credit risk are capital equivalents to "credit risk-weighted assets × 8%" under the standardized approach and "credit risk-weighted assets × 8% + expected loss amount" under the IRB approach. Regarding exposures to be deducted from capital, the deduction amount is added to the amount of required capital.
2. Portfolio classification is after CRM.
3. "Securitization exposures" includes such exposures based on the standardized approach.
4. "Other exposures" includes estimated lease residual values, purchased receivables (including exposures to qualified corporate enterprises and others), long settlement transactions and other assets.

Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach

1. Scope

SMFG and the following consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the advanced IRB approach for exposures as of March 31, 2009.

(1) Domestic Operations

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

(2) Overseas Operations

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation of Canada, Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A., ZAO Sumitomo Mitsui Rus Bank, PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, SMBC Leasing and Finance, Inc., SMBC Capital Markets, Inc., SMBC Capital Markets Limited, SMBC Derivative Products Limited and SMBC Capital Markets (Asia) Limited

THE MINATO BANK, LTD. and SMBC Finance Service Co., Ltd. have adopted the foundation IRB approach.

Among consolidated subsidiaries that have adopted the standardized approach for exposures as of March 31, 2010, Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Co., Ltd. is scheduled to adopt the foundation IRB approach from March 31, 2012, and Kansai Urban Banking Corporation from March 31, 2013. Both companies reviewed their schedules for adoption of the approach which was originally planned.

Note: Directly controlled SPCs and limited partnerships for investment of consolidated subsidiaries using the advanced IRB approach have also adopted the advanced IRB approach. Further, the advanced IRB approach is applied to equity exposures on a group basis, including equity exposures of consolidated subsidiaries applying the standardized approach.

2. Exposures by Asset Class

(1) Corporate Exposures

A. Corporate, Sovereign and Bank Exposures

(A) Rating Procedures

- "Corporate, sovereign and bank exposures" includes credits to domestic and overseas commercial/industrial (C&I) companies, individuals for business purposes (domestic only), sovereigns, public sector entities, and financial institutions. Business loans such as apartment construction loans, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) loans with standardized screening process (hereinafter referred to as "standardized SME loans") are, in principle, included in "retail exposures." However, credits of more than ¥100 million are treated as corporate exposures in accordance with the Notification.
- An obligor is assigned an obligor grade by first assigning a financial grade using a financial strength grading model and data obtained from the obligor's financial statements. The financial grade is then adjusted taking into account the actual state of the obligor's balance sheet and qualitative factors to derive the obligor grade (for details, please refer to "Credit Risk Assessment and Quantification" on page 37). Different rating series are used for domestic and overseas obligors — J1 ~ J10 for domestic obligors and G1 ~ G10 for overseas obligors — as shown below due to differences in actual default rate levels and portfolios' grade distribution. Different Probability of Default (PD) values are applied also.
- In addition to the above basic rating procedure which builds on the financial grade assigned at the beginning, in some cases, the obligor grade is assigned based on the parent company's credit quality or credit ratings published by external rating agencies. The Japanese government, local authorities and other public sector entities with special basis for existence and unconventional financial statements are assigned obligor grades based on their attributes (for example, "local municipal corporations"), as the data on these obligors are not suitable for conventional grading models. Further, credits to individuals for business purposes, business loans and standardized SME loans are assigned obligor grades using grading models developed specifically for these exposures.
- PDs used for calculating credit risk-weighted assets are estimated based on the default experience for each grade and taking into account the possibility of estimation errors. In addition to internal data, external data are used to estimate and validate PDs. The definition of default is the definition stipulated in the Notification (an event that would lead to an exposure being classified as "substandard loans," "doubtful assets" or "bankrupt and quasi-bankrupt assets" occurring to the obligor).
- Loss given defaults (LGDs) used in the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets are estimated based on historical loss experience of credits in default, taking into account the possibility of estimation errors.

Obligor Grade			
Domestic Corporate	Overseas Corporate	Definition	Borrower Category
J1	G1	Very high certainty of debt repayment	Normal Borrowers
J2	G2	High certainty of debt repayment	
J3	G3	Satisfactory certainty of debt repayment	
J4	G4	Debt repayment is likely but this could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment	
J5	G5	No problem with debt repayment over the short term, but not satisfactory over the mid to long term and the situation could change in cases of significant changes in economic trends or business environment	
J6	G6	Currently no problem with debt repayment, but there are unstable business and financial factors that could lead to debt repayment problems	
J7	G7	Close monitoring is required due to problems in meeting loan terms and conditions, sluggish/unstable business, or financial problems	Borrowers Requiring Caution
J7R	G7R	Of which Substandard Borrowers	Substandard Borrowers
J8	G8	Currently not bankrupt, but experiencing business difficulties, making insufficient progress in restructuring, and highly likely to go bankrupt	Potentially Bankrupt Borrowers
J9	G9	Though not yet legally or formally bankrupt, has serious business difficulties and rehabilitation is unlikely; thus, effectively bankrupt	Effectively Bankrupt Borrowers
J10	G10	Legally or formally bankrupt	Bankrupt Borrowers

(B) Portfolio

a. Domestic Corporate, Sovereign and Bank Exposures

	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
March 31, 2010	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
J1-J3	¥18,017.3	¥12,663.0	¥5,354.3	¥4,012.5	75.00%	0.07%	35.32%	—%	16.75%
J4-J6	15,045.7	11,722.7	3,322.9	1,064.0	75.00	1.63	31.40	—	58.82
J7 (excluding J7R)	2,400.6	2,146.4	254.2	16.4	75.00	16.54	30.14	—	134.64
Japanese government and local municipal corporations	22,671.2	22,406.6	264.6	0.8	75.00	0.00	35.09	—	0.09
Others	5,547.9	5,030.6	517.3	133.0	75.00	1.34	38.01	—	56.63
Default (J7R, J8-J10)	1,429.6	1,379.2	50.3	1.7	100.00	100.00	53.74	52.98	9.54
Total	¥65,112.3	¥55,348.6	¥9,763.7	¥5,228.4	—	—	—	—	—

	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
March 31, 2009	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
J1-J3	¥22,896.4	¥16,440.3	¥ 6,456.0	¥4,124.9	75.00%	0.09%	34.11%	—%	18.11%
J4-J6	11,785.4	9,153.6	2,631.8	510.4	75.00	1.32	29.16	—	50.90
J7 (excluding J7R)	2,241.2	1,938.0	303.3	78.4	75.00	11.86	30.38	—	126.04
Japanese government and local municipal corporations	20,025.1	19,936.9	88.2	10.6	75.00	0.00	35.04	—	0.18
Others	5,348.4	4,767.9	580.5	136.7	75.00	1.50	38.41	—	63.05
Default (J7R, J8-J10)	1,315.4	1,243.6	71.9	6.2	100.00	100.00	54.85	53.20	20.64
Total	¥63,611.9	¥53,480.3	¥10,131.7	¥4,867.3	—	—	—	—	—

Note: "Others" includes exposures guaranteed by credit guarantee corporations, exposures to public sector entities and voluntary organizations, and exposures to obligors not assigned obligor grades because they have yet to close their books (for example, newly established companies), as well as business loans and standardized SME loans of more than ¥100 million.

b. Overseas Corporate, Sovereign and Bank Exposures

	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
March 31, 2010	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
G1-G3	¥17,929.1	¥11,601.0	¥6,328.1	¥2,928.6	75.00%	0.18%	29.84%	—%	17.54%
G4-G6	946.2	768.1	178.1	168.0	75.00	2.32	29.39	—	73.64
G7 (excluding G7R)	459.1	280.3	178.8	102.6	75.00	24.59	29.26	—	158.78
Others	152.5	105.5	47.0	4.4	75.00	1.55	40.66	—	86.53
Default (G7R, G8-G10)	212.0	199.0	13.0	7.2	100.00	100.00	71.52	64.33	89.89
Total	¥19,698.8	¥12,953.9	¥6,744.9	¥3,210.9	—	—	—	—	—

	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
March 31, 2009	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
G1-G3	¥22,863.0	¥14,594.6	¥8,268.4	¥3,062.3	75.00%	0.14%	30.24%	—%	17.28%
G4-G6	975.9	768.3	207.6	145.6	75.00	1.76	34.30	—	81.87
G7 (excluding G7R)	459.2	316.9	142.3	63.1	75.00	19.85	32.42	—	170.42
Others	107.0	63.2	43.8	20.3	75.00	1.09	40.16	—	86.42
Default (G7R, G8-G10)	270.7	260.8	9.9	1.5	100.00	100.00	73.74	66.19	94.41
Total	¥24,675.9	¥16,003.9	¥8,672.0	¥3,292.7	—	—	—	—	—

B. Specialized Lending (SL)

(A) Rating Procedures

- "Specialized lending" is sub-classified into "project finance," "object finance," "commodity finance," "income-producing real estate" (IPRE) and "high-volatility commercial real estate" (HVCRE) in accordance with the Notification. Project finance is financing of a single project, such as a power plant or transportation infrastructure, and cash flows generated by the project are the primary source of repayment. Object finance includes aircraft finance and ship finance, and IPRE and HVCRE include real estate finance (a primary example is non-recourse real estate finance). There were no commodity finance exposures as of March 31, 2010.
- Each SL product is classified as either a facility assigned a PD grade and LGD grade or a facility assigned a grade based primarily on the expected loss ratio, both using grading models and qualitative assessment. The former has the same grading structure as that of corporate, and the latter has ten grade levels as with obligor grades but the definition of each grade differs from that of the obligor grade which is focused on PD.

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

(B) Portfolio

a. Slotting Criteria Applicable Portion

(a) Project Finance and Object Finance

		Billions of yen			
		2010		2009	
March 31	Risk weight	Project finance	Object finance	Project finance	Object finance
Strong:					
Residual term less than 2.5 years	50%	¥ 125.6	¥ 0.6	¥ 107.2	¥ 8.3
Residual term 2.5 years or more	70%	746.9	41.0	771.1	163.1
Good:					
Residual term less than 2.5 years	70%	23.3	—	22.5	—
Residual term 2.5 years or more	90%	169.9	4.1	187.2	—
Satisfactory	115%	42.1	—	23.8	—
Weak	250%	61.5	—	68.0	—
Default	—	18.0	—	3.6	—
Total		¥1,187.0	¥45.7	¥1,183.3	¥171.4

Note: A portion of object finance has been calculated using the PD/LGD approach.

(b) HVCRE

		Billions of yen	
		2010	2009
March 31	Risk weight		
Strong:			
Residual term less than 2.5 years	70%	¥ —	¥ —
Residual term 2.5 years or more	95%	—	—
Good:			
Residual term less than 2.5 years	95%	32.5	46.6
Residual term 2.5 years or more	120%	10.8	79.9
Satisfactory	140%	152.9	162.0
Weak	250%	11.1	22.1
Default	—	6.5	3.1
Total		¥213.6	¥313.6

b. PD/LGD Approach Applicable Portion, Other Than Slotting Criteria Applicable Portion

(a) Object Finance

	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
March 31, 2010	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
G1-G3	¥103.0	¥ 97.7	¥ 5.3	¥ 1.8	75.00%	0.51%	20.86%	—%	41.74%
G4-G6	43.8	34.4	9.5	10.2	75.00	2.43	12.95	—	36.56
G7 (excluding G7R)	10.7	10.7	0.1	0.1	75.00	19.75	29.84	—	170.29
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Default (G7R, G8-G10)	5.5	5.5	0.0	—	—	100.00	65.16	57.96	89.94
Total	¥163.1	¥148.2	¥14.9	¥12.1	—	—	—	—	—

March 31, 2009	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
G1-G3	¥ 49.4	¥42.2	¥ 7.2	¥ 9.5	75.00%	0.78%	19.17%	—%	44.23%
G4-G6	30.5	22.5	8.1	10.0	75.00	1.20	20.39	—	51.90
G7 (excluding G7R)	9.2	9.2	0.1	0.1	75.00	20.08	37.66	—	209.69
Others	10.8	10.7	0.0	0.0	75.00	4.94	19.72	—	67.76
Default (G7R, G8-G10)	3.1	3.0	0.1	—	—	100.00	71.45	63.89	94.41
Total	¥103.0	¥87.6	¥15.4	¥19.7	—	—	—	—	—

(b) IPRE

March 31, 2010	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
J1-J3	¥ 447.4	¥ 433.2	¥ 14.2	¥ —	—%	0.05%	34.47%	—%	12.15%
J4-J6	1,024.4	879.1	145.3	4.2	75.00	2.26	33.31	—	83.85
J7 (excluding J7R)	45.5	42.0	3.5	—	—	14.11	34.14	—	167.65
Others	67.3	65.5	1.8	2.5	75.00	8.74	35.23	—	72.00
Default (J7R, J8-J10)	9.6	9.6	—	—	—	100.00	50.48	49.60	10.92
Total	¥1,594.2	¥1,429.4	¥164.8	¥6.7	—	—	—	—	—

March 31, 2009	Billions of yen								
	Exposure amount								
	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
J1-J3	¥ 925.9	¥ 820.5	¥105.4	¥—	—%	0.10%	36.48%	—%	19.72%
J4-J6	523.6	480.1	43.5	4.2	75.00	1.55	32.00	—	72.26
J7 (excluding J7R)	59.6	59.5	0.2	—	—	13.43	35.10	—	158.37
Others	68.3	66.3	2.0	2.7	75.00	4.23	37.84	—	116.66
Default (J7R, J8-J10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	¥1,577.4	¥1,426.3	¥151.1	¥6.9	—	—	—	—	—

(2) Retail Exposures

A. Residential Mortgage Exposures

(A) Rating Procedures

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

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

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

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

(B) Portfolio

March 31, 2010	Billions of yen						
	Exposure amount						
	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
Mortgage loans							
PD segment:							
Not delinquent							
Use model	¥10,633.8	¥10,565.2	¥68.6	0.37%	44.59%	—%	27.60%
Others	769.8	769.8	—	0.83	60.25	—	73.02
Delinquent	106.3	99.9	6.4	31.53	48.55	—	276.96
Default	163.2	162.7	0.5	100.00	45.69	43.23	30.69
Total	¥11,673.1	¥11,597.6	¥75.6	—	—	—	—

March 31, 2009	Billions of yen: Exposure amount: Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
Mortgage loans							
PD segment:							
Not delinquent							
Use model	¥ 9,551.6	¥ 9,471.1	¥80.5	0.38%	38.94%	—%	24.30%
Others	840.5	840.5	—	0.83	56.72	—	68.49
Delinquent	63.0	56.8	6.1	35.47	42.47	—	242.06
Default	121.1	120.5	0.6	100.00	48.48	45.46	37.79
Total	¥10,576.1	¥10,488.9	¥87.2	—	—	—	—

Notes: 1. "Others" includes loans guaranteed by employers.
2. "Delinquent" loans are past due loans and loans to obligors categorized as "Borrowers Requiring Caution" that do not satisfy the definition of default stipulated in the Notification.

B. Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures (QRRE)

(A) Rating Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

(B) Portfolio

March 31, 2010	Billions of yen: Exposure amount: Total	On-balance sheet assets: Balance	On-balance sheet assets: Increase	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
Card loans										
PD segment:										
Not delinquent	¥ 568.2	¥ 509.0	¥ 59.2	¥ —	¥ 180.4	32.84%	2.12%	85.76%	—%	54.67%
Delinquent	12.8	12.4	0.4	—	3.3	12.05	22.22	76.31	—	206.05
Credit card balances										
PD segment:										
Not delinquent	1,010.7	669.3	341.5	—	4,127.7	8.27	1.42	77.93	—	29.52
Delinquent	7.8	6.6	1.2	—	—	—	85.68	80.67	—	89.76
Default	30.6	26.9	3.8	—	—	—	100.00	86.86	80.65	77.68
Total	¥1,630.3	¥1,224.1	¥406.1	¥ —	¥4,311.5	—	—	—	—	—

March 31, 2009	Billions of yen: Exposure amount: Total	On-balance sheet assets: Balance	On-balance sheet assets: Increase	Off-balance sheet assets	Undrawn amount	Weighted average CCF	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
Card loans										
PD segment:										
Not delinquent	¥ 542.1	¥ 477.7	¥ 64.4	¥ —	¥ 167.8	38.37%	1.86%	85.89%	—%	49.01%
Delinquent	12.8	12.4	0.4	—	3.5	11.56	22.19	76.35	—	206.51
Credit card balances										
PD segment:										
Not delinquent	979.3	648.7	330.7	—	4,008.1	8.25	1.15	79.86	—	26.88
Delinquent	7.9	6.7	1.2	—	—	—	80.05	82.99	—	121.48
Default	24.0	21.0	3.1	—	—	—	100.00	89.29	82.40	86.10
Total	¥1,566.1	¥1,166.3	¥399.7	¥ —	¥4,179.4	—	—	—	—	—

Notes: 1. The on-balance sheet exposure amount is estimated by estimating the amount of increase in each transaction balance and not by multiplying the undrawn amount by the CCF.
2. "Weighted average CCF" is the "On-balance sheet exposure amount ÷ Undrawn amount" and provided for reference only. It is not used for estimating on-balance sheet exposure amounts.
3. Past due loans of less than three months are recorded in "Delinquent."

C. Other Retail Exposures

(A) Rating Procedures

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

a. Business loans and standardized SME loans are allocated to a portfolio segment with similar risk characteristics in terms of (a) default risk determined using loan contract information, results of exclusive grading model and borrower category under self-assessment executed in accordance with the financial inspection manual of the Japanese FSA, and (b) recovery risk determined based on, for standardized SME loans, obligor attributes and, for business loans, LTV. PDs and LGDs are estimated based on the default experience for each segment and taking into account the possibility of estimation errors.

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

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

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

(B) Portfolio

	Billions of yen						
	Exposure amount						
March 31, 2010	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
Business loans							
PD segment:							
Not delinquent							
Use model	¥1,101.4	¥1,088.4	¥ 13.0	0.92%	53.50%	—%	48.62%
Others	360.3	359.2	1.1	0.61	57.28	—	26.55
Delinquent	456.4	453.2	3.2	33.13	63.32	—	88.08
Consumer loans							
PD segment:							
Not delinquent							
Use model	497.7	246.4	251.3	1.16	67.20	—	69.20
Others	193.4	191.6	1.8	1.76	62.66	—	77.85
Delinquent	51.2	51.0	0.2	22.36	54.27	—	124.64
Default	140.9	140.8	0.2	100.00	66.53	62.29	53.05
Total	¥2,801.3	¥2,530.5	¥270.8	—	—	—	—

	Billions of yen						
	Exposure amount						
March 31, 2009	Total	On-balance sheet assets	Off-balance sheet assets	Weighted average PD	Weighted average LGD	Weighted average $EL_{default}$	Weighted average risk weight
Business loans							
PD segment:							
Not delinquent							
Use model	¥1,339.0	¥1,322.3	¥ 16.7	1.01%	59.94%	—%	56.15%
Others	381.3	380.6	0.8	0.67	61.95	—	28.28
Delinquent	551.8	548.5	3.3	25.13	67.72	—	98.83
Consumer loans							
PD segment:							
Not delinquent							
Use model	342.3	260.4	81.9	1.33	52.18	—	55.55
Others	214.9	213.0	1.9	1.80	62.13	—	77.49
Delinquent	47.8	47.7	0.2	24.60	46.49	—	111.02
Default	153.4	151.8	1.6	100.00	72.99	67.26	71.59
Total	¥3,030.6	¥2,924.2	¥106.4	—	—	—	—

Notes: 1. "Business loans" includes apartment construction loans and standardized SME loans.
2. "Others" includes loans guaranteed by employers.
3. "Delinquent" loans are past due loans and loans to obligors categorized as "Borrowers Requiring Caution" that do not satisfy the definition of default stipulated in the Notification.

(3) Equity Exposures and Credit Risk-Weighted Assets under Article 145 of the Notification

A. Equity Exposures

(A) Rating Procedures

When acquiring equities subject to the PD/LGD approach, issuers are assigned obligor grades using the same rules as those of general credits to C&I companies, sovereigns and financial institutions. The obligors are monitored (for details, please refer to page 39) and their grades are revised if necessary (credit risk-weighted asset amount is set to 1.5 times when they are not monitored individually). In the case there is no credit transaction with the issuer or it is difficult to obtain financial information, internal grades are assigned using ratings of external rating agencies if it is a qualifying investment. In the case it is difficult to obtain financial information and it is not a qualifying investment, the simple risk weight method under the market-based approach is applied.

(B) Portfolio

a. Equity Exposure Amounts

	Billions of yen	
March 31	2010	2009
Market-based approach	¥ 234.2	¥ 221.0
Simple risk weight method	149.5	219.7
Listed equities (300%)	48.0	40.6
Unlisted equities (400%)	101.5	179.1
Internal models method	84.7	1.3
PD/LGD approach	724.6	533.3
Grandfathered equity exposures	2,259.6	1,895.6
Total	¥3,218.4	¥2,650.0

Notes: 1. The above exposures are "equity exposures" stipulated in the Notification and differ from "stocks" described in the consolidated financial statements.
2. "Grandfathered equity exposures" amount was calculated in accordance with Supplementary Provision 13 of the Notification.

b. PD/LGD Approach

	Billions of yen					
	2010			2009		
March 31	Exposure amount	Weighted average PD	Weighted average risk weight	Exposure amount	Weighted average PD	Weighted average risk weight
J1-J3	¥514.7	0.05%	110.62%	¥472.4	0.07%	114.28%
J4-J6	79.1	1.51	250.79	16.1	0.66	209.86
J7 (excluding J7R)	1.6	12.54	444.29	6.3	10.14	442.73
Others	128.7	0.40	121.35	38.4	0.17	106.93
Default (J7R, J8-J10)	0.5	100.00	—	0.0	100.00	—
Total	¥724.6	—	—	¥533.3	—	—

Notes: 1. The above exposures are "equity exposures" stipulated in the Notification to which the PD/LGD approach is applied and differ from "stocks" described in the consolidated financial statements.
2. "Others" includes exposures to overseas corporate entities.

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

(A) Outline of method for calculating credit risk assets

Exposures under Article 145 of the Notification include credits to funds. In the case of such exposures, in principle, each underlying asset of the fund is assigned an obligor grade to calculate the asset's credit risk-weighted asset amount and the amounts are totaled to derive the credit risk-weighted asset amount of the fund. When equity exposures account for more than half of the underlying assets of the fund, or it is difficult to directly calculate the credit risk-weighted asset amount of individual underlying assets, the credit risk-weighted asset amount of the fund is calculated using the simple majority adjustment method, in which credit risk-weighted assets are calculated using a risk weight of 400% (when the risk-weighted average of individual assets underlying the portfolio is less than 400%) or a risk weight of 1250% (in other cases).

(B) Portfolio

	Billions of yen	
March 31	2010	2009
Exposures under Article 145 of the Notification	¥667.8	¥743.6

(4) Analysis of Actual Losses

A. Year-on-Year Comparison of Actual Losses

SMFG recorded total credit costs (the total of the general provisions, non-performing loan write-offs, and gains on collection of written-off claims) of ¥473.0 billion on a consolidated basis for fiscal 2009, a year-on-year decrease of ¥294.8 billion.

SMBC recorded ¥254.7 billion in total credit costs on a nonconsolidated basis in fiscal 2009, a year-on-year decrease of ¥295.4 billion. In terms of exposure category, the credit cost for corporate exposures decreased ¥194.8 billion year-on-year, to ¥216.6 billion. The credit cost for bank exposures decreased ¥19.1 billion year-on-year, to ¥3.5 billion. These results are due primarily to the impact of the government's economic stimulus measures; SMBC's measures to improve the business and financial situation of borrowers that are tailored to each borrower's circumstances; and a reduction in credit cost related to non-Japanese corporates due to improved overseas market conditions.

Total Credit Costs

Billions of yen

	Fiscal 2009 (A)	Fiscal 2008 (B)	Fiscal 2007	Increase (decrease) (A) – (B)
SMFG (consolidated) total	¥473.0	¥767.8	¥248.6	¥(294.8)
SMBC (consolidated) total	419.4	724.4	221.6	(305.0)
SMBC (nonconsolidated) total	254.7	550.1	147.8	(295.4)
Corporate exposures	216.6	411.4	143.2	(194.8)
Sovereign exposures	3.9	(0.4)	0.4	4.3
Bank exposures	3.5	22.7	0.0	(19.1)
Residential mortgage exposures	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1
QRRE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other retail exposures	61.6	68.1	59.8	(6.5)

Notes: 1. The above amounts do not include gains/losses on equity exposures, exposures on capital market-driven transactions (such as bonds) and exposures under Article 145 of the Notification that were recognized as gains/losses on bonds and stocks in the statements of operations.
2. Exposure category amounts do not include general provisions for Normal Borrowers.
3. Bracketed fiscal year amounts indicate gains generated by the reversal of provisions, etc.
4. Credit costs for residential mortgage exposures and QRRE guaranteed by consolidated subsidiaries are not included in the total credit costs of SMBC (nonconsolidated).

B. Comparison of Estimated and Actual Losses

Billions of yen

	Fiscal 2009			Fiscal 2008			Fiscal 2007		
	Estimated loss amounts			Estimated loss amounts			Estimated loss amounts		
		After deduction of reserves	Actual loss amounts		After deduction of reserves	Actual loss amounts		After deduction of reserves	Actual loss amounts
SMFG (consolidated) total	¥ —	¥ —	¥473.0	¥ —	¥ —	¥767.8	¥ —	¥ —	¥248.6
SMBC (consolidated) total	—	—	419.4	—	—	724.4	—	—	221.6
SMBC (nonconsolidated) total	1,197.2	354.0	254.7	954.2	323.9	550.1	887.7	311.4	147.8
Corporate exposures	984.0	210.0	216.6	806.7	278.6	411.4	778.6	252.6	143.2
Sovereign exposures	5.8	4.3	3.9	9.0	7.5	(0.4)	11.2	9.6	0.4
Bank exposures	52.1	34.4	3.5	6.1	5.9	22.7	5.1	4.9	0.0
Residential mortgage exposures	4.0	3.4	0.7	4.0	3.6	0.5	4.6	4.1	0.1
QRRE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other retail exposures	151.2	107.5	61.6	128.3	65.9	68.1	88.2	53.1	59.8

Notes: 1. Amounts on consumer loans guaranteed by consolidated subsidiaries or affiliates as well as on equity exposures and other exposures under Article 145 of the Notification are excluded.
2. "Estimated loss amounts" are the EL at the beginning of the term.
3. "After deduction of reserves" represents the estimated loss amounts after deduction of reserves for possible losses on substandard loans or below.

Standardized Approach

1. Scope

The following consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the standardized approach for exposures as of March 31, 2010 (i.e. consolidated subsidiaries not listed in the "Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach: 1. Scope" on page 173).

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries planning to adopt phased rollout of the foundation IRB approach

Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Co., Ltd. and Kansai Urban Banking Corporation

(2) Other consolidated subsidiaries

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

2. Credit Risk-Weighted Asset Calculation Methodology

A 100% risk weight is applied to claims on corporates in accordance with Article 45 of the Notification, and risk weights corresponding to country risk scores published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) are applied to claims on sovereigns and financial institutions.

3. Exposure Balance by Risk Weight Segment

Billions of yen

March 31	2010	Of which assigned country risk score	2009	Of which assigned country risk score
0%	¥ 6,454.8	¥ 89.9	¥ 1,681.0	¥143.0
10%	277.8	—	579.8	—
20%	801.0	343.4	686.5	290.0
35%	1,126.2	—	1,410.7	—
50%	210.7	1.2	188.6	1.1
75%	1,352.8	—	1,670.4	—
100%	5,567.0	0.1	6,247.0	0.1
150%	41.1	—	43.5	—
Capital deduction	0.0	—	—	—
Others	0.0	—	—	—
Total	¥15,831.4	¥434.5	¥12,507.4	¥434.1

Notes: 1. The above amounts are exposures after CRM (but before deduction of direct write-offs). Please note that for off-balance sheet assets the amount of exposure has been included.
2. Securitization exposures have not been included.

Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

1. Risk Management Policy and Procedures

In calculating credit risk-weighted asset amounts, SMFG takes into account credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques. Specifically, amounts are adjusted for eligible financial or real estate collateral, guarantees, and credit derivatives or by netting loans against the obligors' deposits with SMFG financial institutions. The methods and scope of these adjustments and methods of management are as follows.

(1) Scope and Management

A. Collateral (Eligible Financial or Real Estate Collateral)

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

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

B. Guarantees and Credit Derivatives

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

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

C. Netting of Loans against Deposits

SMBC verifies the legal effectiveness of netting arrangements for loans and deposits for each transaction. Specifically, lending transactions subject to the netting of loans against deposits are stipulated in the "Agreement on Bank Transactions," and fixed-term deposits that have fixed maturity dates and cannot be transferred to third-party entities are subject to netting. Regarding deposits with us submitted as collateral, their effect as credit risk mitigation is taken into account under the eligible financial collateral framework described in A. above.

Further, maturity dates and balances (including the post-netting situation) are monitored for subject loans and deposits in accordance with the Notification. When there is a maturity/currency mismatch, netting is executed after making adjustments as stipulated in the Notification, and the credit risk-weighted asset amount is calculated after netting.

(2) Concentration of Credit Risk and Market Risk Accompanying Application of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

At SMBC, there is a framework in place for controlling concentration of risk in obligors with large exposures which includes credit limit guidelines, risk concentration monitoring, and reporting to the Credit Risk Committee (please refer to page 36). Further, exposures to these obligors are monitored on a group basis, taking into account risk concentration in their parent companies in cases of guaranteed exposures.

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

2. Exposure Balance after CRM

Billions of yen

	2010		2009	
March 31	Eligible financial collateral	Other eligible IRB collateral	Eligible financial collateral	Other eligible IRB collateral
Advanced IRB approach	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
Foundation IRB approach	85.7	59.3	0.0	84.5
Corporate exposures	85.7	59.3	0.0	84.5
Sovereign exposures	—	—	—	—
Bank exposures	—	—	—	—
Standardized approach	1,833.1	—	184.9	—
Total	¥1,918.7	¥59.3	¥184.9	¥84.5

Billions of yen

	2010		2009	
March 31	Guarantee	Credit derivative	Guarantee	Credit derivative
IRB approach	¥7,143.3	¥258.5	¥7,846.1	¥281.0
Corporate exposures	6,345.8	258.5	7,157.5	281.0
Sovereign exposures	412.2	—	249.4	—
Bank exposures	182.6	—	215.5	—
Residential mortgage exposures	202.5	—	223.6	—
QRRE	—	—	—	—
Other retail exposures	0.1	—	0.1	—
Standardized approach	62.0	—	290.6	—
Total	¥7,205.3	¥258.5	¥8,136.7	¥281.0

Derivative Transactions and Long Settlement Transactions

1. Risk Management Policy and Procedures

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

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

(2) Netting

Netting is another CRM technique, and "close-out netting" is the main type of netting. In close-out netting, when a default event, such as bankruptcy, occurs to the counterparty, all claims against, and obligations to, the counterparty, regardless of maturity and currency, are netted out to create a single claim or obligation.

Close-out netting is applied to foreign exchange and swap transactions covered under a master agreement with a net-out clause or other means of securing legal effectiveness, and the effect of CRM is taken into account only for such claims and obligations.

2. Credit Equivalent Amounts

(1) Derivative Transactions and Long Settlement Transactions

A. Calculation Method

Current exposure method

B. Credit Equivalent Amounts

March 31	Billions of yen 2010	2009
Gross replacement cost	¥4,999.8	¥5,963.9
Gross add-on amount	3,380.6	3,638.4
Gross credit equivalent amount	8,380.4	9,602.3
Foreign exchange related transactions	3,211.0	3,912.9
Interest rate related transactions	4,777.2	5,290.4
Gold related transactions	—	—
Equities related transactions	69.6	1.7
Precious metals (excluding gold) related transactions	—	—
Other commodity related transactions	167.7	206.7
Credit default swaps	154.9	190.7
Reduction in credit equivalent amount due to netting	4,574.6	5,087.1
Net credit equivalent amount	3,805.8	4,515.2
Collateral amount	20.2	—
Qualifying financial collateral	20.2	—
Qualifying other collateral	—	—
Net credit equivalent amount (after taking into account CRM effect of collateral)	¥3,785.6	¥4,515.2

(2) Notional Principal Amounts of Credit Derivatives

Credit Default Swaps

	Billions of yen 2010		2009	
	Notional principal amount		Notional principal amount	
March 31	Total	Of which for CRM	Total	Of which for CRM
Protection purchased	¥ 841.6	¥258.5	¥ 846.8	¥281.0
Protection provided	1,147.2	—	1,107.5	—

Note: "Notional principal amount" is defined as the total of "amounts subject to calculation of credit equivalents" and "amounts employed for CRM."

Securitization Exposures

1. Risk Management Policy and Procedures

Definition of securitization exposure has been clarified in order to properly identify, measure, evaluate and report risks, and a risk management department, independent of business units, has been established to centrally manage risks from recognizing securitization exposures to measuring, evaluating and reporting credit risk-weighted assets.

The Group takes one of the following positions in securitization transactions.

- Originator (a direct or indirect originator of underlying assets or a sponsor of an ABCP conduit or a similar program that acquires exposures from third-party entities)
- Investor
- Others (for example, provider of swap for preventing a mismatch between the dividend on trust beneficiary rights and cash flows generated by underlying assets on which the rights are issued)

2. Credit Risk-Weighted Asset Calculation Methodology

There are three methods of calculating the credit risk-weighted asset amount of securitization exposures subject to the IRB approach: the ratings-based approach, the supervisory formula, and the internal assessment approach. The methods are used as follows.

- First, securitization exposures are examined and the ratings-based approach is applied to qualifying exposures.
- The remaining exposures are examined and the supervisory formula is applied to qualifying exposures.
- The remaining exposures are deducted from capital.

The credit risk-weighted asset amount for securitization exposures subject to the standardized approach is calculated mostly using ratings published by qualifying rating agencies or based on weighted average risk weights of underlying assets as stipulated in the Notification.

3. Accounting Policy on Securitization Transactions

Accounting treatment of securitization of financial assets is as follows. Extinguishment of financial assets is recognized when the contractual rights over the financial assets are exercised, forfeited or control over the rights is transferred to a third-party, and the difference between the book value of the financial assets and the amount received/paid is recorded as the term's gain/loss. When the control over the contractual rights is not deemed to have been transferred, the securitization transaction is treated as a financial transaction such as a mortgage loan.

When a portion of financial assets satisfies the extinguishment condition, the extinguishment of the said portion is recognized and the difference between the book value of the extinguished portion and the amount received/paid is recorded as the term's gain/loss. The book

value of the extinguished portion is calculated by allocating the book value of the financial assets based on the proportion of the financial assets' fair value that the extinguished portion represents.

Further, the remaining portion whose fair value is available is measured at fair value, and the related valuation differences are reported as a component of "net assets." The impairments are measured and recorded as necessary.

4. Qualifying External Ratings Agencies

When computing credit risk-weighted asset amounts for securitization exposures using the rating-based approach under the IRB approach or standardized approach, the risk weights are determined by mapping the ratings of qualifying rating agencies to the risk weights stipulated in the Notification. The qualifying rating agencies are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P), and Fitch Ratings Ltd. (Fitch). When more than one rating is available for an exposure, the second smallest risk weight is used, in accordance with the Notification.

5. Portfolio

(1) Securitization Transactions as Originator

A. As Originator (excluding as Sponsor)

(A) Underlying Assets

Billions of yen

	March 31, 2010			Fiscal 2009			
	Underlying asset amount						
	Total	Asset transfer type	Synthetic type	Securitized amount	Default amount	Loss amount	Gains/losses on sales
Claims on corporates	¥ 96.6	¥ 96.6	¥ 0.1	¥ —	¥ 7.6	¥ 2.6	¥ —
Mortgage loans	1,609.6	1,609.6	—	43.0	1.9	0.4	2.5
Retail loans (excluding mortgage loans)	68.4	0.2	68.2	—	14.1	17.8	—
Other claims	244.0	54.4	189.7	—	0.1	0.4	—
Total	¥2,018.7	¥1,760.8	¥258.0	¥43.0	¥23.7	¥21.2	¥2.5

Billions of yen

	March 31, 2009			Fiscal 2008			
	Underlying asset amount						
	Total	Asset transfer type	Synthetic type	Securitized amount	Default amount	Loss amount	Gains/losses on sales
Claims on corporates	¥ 151.7	¥ 151.7	¥ —	¥348.9	¥10.7	¥ 1.4	¥—
Mortgage loans	1,712.1	1,712.1	—	91.4	1.0	0.3	5.6
Retail loans (excluding mortgage loans)	201.7	80.1	121.7	2.4	19.6	14.5	—
Other claims	284.5	87.2	197.3	113.1	0.1	1.1	0.0
Total	¥2,350.0	¥2,031.0	¥318.9	¥555.8	¥31.5	¥17.2	¥5.6

Notes: 1. The above amounts include the amount of underlying assets securitized during the term without entailing securitization exposure.
2. "Default amount" is the total of underlying assets which are past due three months or more and defaulted underlying assets.
3. "Other claims" includes claims on Private Finance Initiative (PFI) businesses and lease fees.
4. Following Articles 230 and 248 of the Notification, there were no amounts that represent exposure to products subject to early call provisions to investors.

(B) Securitization Exposures

a. Underlying Assets by Asset Type

Billions of yen

	2010			2009		
March 31	Term-end balance	To be deducted from capital	Increase in capital equivalent	Term-end balance	To be deducted from capital	Increase in capital equivalent
Claims on corporates	¥ 48.9	¥ 3.6	¥ —	¥ 52.0	¥ 1.9	¥ —
Mortgage loans	191.2	36.6	37.5	178.4	35.1	42.1
Retail loans (excluding mortgage loans)	21.3	7.1	—	45.4	13.9	—
Other claims	140.0	7.7	—	147.6	9.3	—
Total	¥401.4	¥55.0	¥37.5	¥423.4	¥60.3	¥42.1

b. Risk Weights

Billions of yen

March 31	2010 Term-end balance	2010 Required capital	2009 Term-end balance	2009 Required capital
20% or less	¥175.0	¥ 1.1	¥194.8	¥ 1.4
100% or less	13.2	0.5	20.0	0.6
650% or less	—	—	2.0	0.7
Less than 1250%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	213.3	55.0	206.7	60.3
Total	¥401.4	¥56.6	¥423.4	¥63.0

(C) Amount of credit risk-weighted assets calculated using Supplementary Provision 15 of the Notification

Billions of yen

March 31	2010	2009
Amount of credit risk-weighted assets calculated using Supplementary Provision 15 of the Notification	¥ —	¥ —

B. As Sponsor

(A) Underlying Assets

Billions of yen

	March 31, 2010 Underlying asset amount Total	Asset transfer type	Synthetic type	Fiscal 2009 Securitized amount	Default amount	Loss amount
Claims on corporates	¥510.4	¥510.4	¥ —	¥3,957.1	¥ 91.4	¥ 90.8
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	1.9	1.9
Retail loans (excluding mortgage loans)	159.7	159.7	—	807.5	8.4	9.2
Other claims	84.1	84.1	—	49.9	8.3	8.1
Total	¥754.2	¥754.2	¥ —	¥4,814.4	¥110.0	¥110.0

Billions of yen

	March 31, 2009 Underlying asset amount Total	Asset transfer type	Synthetic type	Fiscal 2008 Securitized amount	Default amount	Loss amount
Claims on corporates	¥ 796.9	¥ 796.9	¥ —	¥6,093.3	¥124.0	¥121.8
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
Retail loans (excluding mortgage loans)	142.4	142.4	—	619.1	5.4	6.9
Other claims	116.7	116.7	—	163.3	3.1	3.0
Total	¥1,056.0	¥1,056.0	¥ —	¥6,875.7	¥133.5	¥132.6

Notes: 1. The above amounts include the amount of underlying assets securitized during the term without entailing securitization exposure.
2. "Default amount" is the total of underlying assets which are past due three months or more and defaulted underlying assets.
3. "Default amount" and "Loss amount" when acting as a sponsor of securitization of customer claims are estimated using the following methods and alternative data, as in some cases it can be difficult to obtain relevant data in a timely manner because the underlying assets have been recovered by the customer.
(1) "Default amount" estimation method
- For securitization transactions subject to the ratings-based approach, the amount is estimated based on information on underlying assets obtainable from customers, etc.
- For securitization transactions subject to the supervisory formula, the amount is estimated based on obtainable information on, or default rate of, each obligor. Further, when it is difficult to estimate the amount using either method, it is conservatively estimated by assuming that the underlying asset is a default asset.

(2) "Loss amount" estimation method
- For securitization transactions subject to the ratings-based approach, the amount is the same amount as the default amount estimated conservatively in (1) above.
- For securitization transactions subject to the supervisory formula, when expected loss ratios of defaulted underlying assets can be determined, the amount is estimated using the ratios. When it is difficult to determine the ratios, the amount is the same amount as the default amount estimated in (1) above.

4. "Other claims" includes lease fees.
5. Following Articles 230 and 248 of the Notification, there were no amounts that represent exposure to products subject to early call provisions to investors.

(B) Securitization Exposures

a. Underlying Assets by Asset Type

Billions of yen

March 31	2010 Term-end balance	2010 To be deducted from capital	2010 Increase in capital equivalent	2009 Term-end balance	2009 To be deducted from capital	2009 Increase in capital equivalent
Claims on corporates	¥388.8	¥0.4	¥ —	¥648.4	¥1.2	¥ —
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail loans (excluding mortgage loans)	149.4	—	—	122.4	—	—
Other claims	80.9	—	—	111.7	—	—
Total	¥619.1	¥0.4	¥ —	¥882.5	¥1.2	¥ —

Note: "Other claims" includes lease fees.

b. Risk Weights

Billions of yen

March 31	2010 Term-end balance	2010 Required capital	2009 Term-end balance	2009 Required capital
20% or less	¥547.5	¥3.9	¥826.0	¥6.0
100% or less	70.3	2.3	55.3	1.6
650% or less	0.9	0.1	—	—
Less than 1250%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2
Total	¥619.1	¥6.7	¥882.5	¥8.8

(C) Amount of credit risk-weighted assets calculated using Supplementary Provision 15 of the Notification

Billions of yen

March 31	2010	2009
Amount of credit risk-weighted assets calculated using Supplementary Provision 15 of the Notification	¥ —	¥ —

(2) Securitization Transactions in which the Group is the Investor

Securitization Exposures

(A) Underlying Assets by Asset Type

Billions of yen

March 31	2010 Term-end balance	2010 To be deducted from capital	2010 Increase in capital equivalent	2009 Term-end balance	2009 To be deducted from capital	2009 Increase in capital equivalent
Claims on corporates	¥257.0	¥41.0	¥ —	¥261.7	¥50.1	¥ —
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail loans (excluding mortgage loans)	0.3	—	—	5.4	—	—
Other claims	15.3	0.6	—	15.3	1.0	—
Total	¥272.6	¥41.6	¥ —	¥282.4	¥51.1	¥ —

Note: "Other claims" includes securitization products.

(B) Risk Weights

Billions of yen

March 31	2010 Term-end balance	2010 Required capital	2009 Term-end balance	2009 Required capital
20% or less	¥144.4	¥ 0.2	¥146.7	¥ 0.4
100% or less	29.8	1.6	26.7	1.7
650% or less	5.8	1.0	6.7	0.8
Less than 1250%	—	—	—	—
Capital deduction	92.6	41.6	102.3	51.1
Total	¥272.6	¥44.4	¥282.4	¥54.0

(C) Amount of credit risk-weighted assets calculated using Supplementary Provision 15 of the Notification

Billions of yen

March 31	2010	2009
Amount of credit risk-weighted assets calculated using Supplementary Provision 15 of the Notification	¥2.1	¥ —

Equity Exposures in Banking Book

1. Risk Management Policy and Procedures

Securities in the banking book are properly managed, for example, by setting upper limits on the allowable amount of risk under the market or credit risk management framework selected according to their holding purpose and risk characteristics.

For securities held as "other securities," the upper limits are also set in terms of price fluctuation risk.

Regarding stocks of subsidiaries, assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are managed on a consolidated basis, and risks related to stocks of affiliates are recognized separately. Their risk as equity is not measured as upper limits on the allowable amount of risk are set for stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates, and the limits are established within the "risk capital limit" of SMFG, taking into account the financial and business situations of the subsidiaries and affiliates.

2. Valuation of Securities in Banking Book and Other Significant Accounting Policies

Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates are carried at amortized cost using the moving-average method. Other securities with market prices (including foreign stocks) are carried at their average market prices during the final month of the fiscal year. Securities other than these securities are carried at their fiscal year-end market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method) and those with no available market prices are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities and net of income taxes are reported as a component of "net assets." Derivative transactions are carried at fair value.

3. Consolidated Balance Sheet Amounts and Fair Values

Billions of yen

	2010		2009	
March 31	Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Balance sheet amount	Fair value
Listed equity exposures	¥2,570.5	¥2,570.5	¥1,939.1	¥1,939.1
Stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates and equity exposures other than above	629.8	—	706.7	—
Total	¥3,200.3	¥ —	¥2,645.8	¥ —

4. Gains (Losses) on Sale and Devaluation of Stocks of Subsidiaries and Affiliates and Equity Exposures

Billions of yen

	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
Gains (losses)	¥(10.1)	¥(183.7)
Gains on sale	57.2	15.2
Losses on sale	34.8	7.8
Devaluation	32.5	191.1

Note: The above amounts are gains (losses) on stocks and other securities in the consolidated statements of operations.

5. Unrealized Gains (Losses) Recognized on Consolidated Balance Sheets but Not on Consolidated Statements of Operations

Billions of yen

March 31	2010	2009
Unrealized gains (losses) recognized on consolidated balance sheets but not on consolidated statements of operations	¥483.6	¥6.0

Note: The above amount is for stocks of Japanese companies and foreign stocks with market prices.

6. Unrealized Gains (Losses) Not Recognized on Consolidated Balance Sheets or Consolidated Statements of Operations

Billions of yen

March 31	2010	2009
Unrealized gains (losses) not recognized on consolidated balance sheets or consolidated statements of operations	¥(39.7)	¥(49.7)

Note: The above amount is for stocks of affiliates with market prices.

Exposure Balance by Type of Assets, Geographic Region, Industry and Residual Term

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

Billions of yen

March 31, 2010	Loans, etc.	Bonds	Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)					
Manufacturing	¥ 9,958.8	¥ 207.8	¥ 557.1	¥2,165.3	¥ 12,889.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	246.4	0.0	12.7	32.4	291.6
Construction	1,463.0	32.5	10.2	169.6	1,675.2
Transport, information, communications and utilities	4,633.5	135.3	194.7	764.4	5,727.9
Wholesale and retail	5,939.6	80.3	577.1	607.5	7,204.5
Financial and insurance	14,876.2	521.1	1,252.2	288.9	16,938.4
Real estate, goods rental and leasing	8,764.6	368.8	63.0	427.4	9,623.8
Services	4,998.4	124.2	75.8	446.8	5,645.2
Local municipal corporations	2,087.8	572.1	4.6	6.8	2,671.3
Other industries	22,358.2	19,254.3	35.6	3,994.5	45,642.6
Subtotal	¥75,326.7	¥21,296.4	¥2,782.9	¥8,903.7	¥108,309.6
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts					
Sovereigns	¥ 2,446.5	¥ 386.7	¥ 5.6	¥ —	¥ 2,838.8
Financial institutions	2,691.9	408.8	656.4	22.4	3,779.4
C&I companies	9,106.8	205.5	327.4	—	9,639.7
Others	1,725.3	229.5	6.8	523.6	2,485.2
Subtotal	¥15,970.5	¥ 1,230.5	¥ 996.1	¥ 546.0	¥ 18,743.1
Total	¥91,297.2	¥22,526.9	¥3,779.1	¥9,449.6	¥127,052.7

Billions of yen

March 31, 2009	Loans, etc.	Bonds	Derivatives	Others	Total
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)					
Manufacturing	¥10,224.7	¥ 134.5	¥ 605.5	¥1,872.6	¥ 12,837.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	241.6	0.1	15.7	29.4	286.8
Construction	1,668.8	47.4	12.3	153.5	1,882.0
Transport, information, communications and utilities	4,714.2	102.0	191.3	697.6	5,705.1
Wholesale and retail	6,576.8	83.1	627.3	568.7	7,855.8
Financial and insurance	11,915.5	981.7	1,427.4	315.3	14,639.9
Real estate	8,173.3	363.0	54.9	170.8	8,762.0
Services	6,540.2	123.7	89.4	612.0	7,365.3
Local municipal corporations	1,772.1	468.1	5.8	77.6	2,323.6
Other industries	20,607.4	18,948.3	30.6	4,756.3	44,342.6
Subtotal	¥72,434.6	¥21,251.7	¥3,060.2	¥9,253.8	¥106,000.4
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts					
Sovereigns	¥ 1,544.9	¥ 895.1	¥ 5.0	¥ —	¥ 2,444.9
Financial institutions	2,766.4	265.7	940.1	49.4	4,021.5
C&I companies	10,294.4	213.0	498.3	—	11,005.7
Others	1,997.4	246.1	11.5	346.0	2,600.9
Subtotal	¥16,603.0	¥ 1,619.8	¥1,454.8	¥ 395.4	¥ 20,073.1
Total	¥89,037.6	¥22,871.6	¥4,515.0	¥9,649.2	¥126,073.4

Notes: 1. The above amounts are exposures after CRM.
2. The above amounts do not include securitization exposures and credit risk-weighted assets under Article 145 of the Notification.
3. "Loans, etc." includes loans, commitments and off-balance sheet assets except derivatives, and "Others" includes equity exposures and standardized approach applied funds.
4. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMFG, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.
5. In accordance with the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (in November 2007), from March 31, 2010, the industrial classification has been partly changed.

2. Exposure Balance by Type of Assets and Residual Term

Billions of yen

March 31, 2010	Loans, etc.	Bonds	Derivatives	Others	Total
To 1 year	¥30,571.7	¥ 8,940.2	¥ 477.9	¥ 329.7	¥ 40,319.4
More than 1 year to 3 years	16,227.0	4,768.3	1,059.2	873.5	22,928.1
More than 3 years to 5 years	9,914.1	5,114.9	1,117.7	963.9	17,110.5
More than 5 years to 7 years	3,896.4	696.2	359.0	243.3	5,194.9
More than 7 years	23,616.6	3,007.3	765.3	217.6	27,606.7
No fixed maturity	7,071.4	—	—	6,821.6	13,893.0
Total	¥91,297.2	¥22,526.9	¥3,779.1	¥9,449.6	¥127,052.7

Billions of yen

March 31, 2009	Loans, etc.	Bonds	Derivatives	Others	Total
To 1 year	¥28,106.8	¥ 4,055.7	¥ 600.8	¥ 399.4	¥ 33,162.7
More than 1 year to 3 years	15,529.8	8,851.1	1,413.2	938.8	26,732.9
More than 3 years to 5 years	11,562.0	5,875.1	1,106.2	1,106.5	19,649.7
More than 5 years to 7 years	5,031.3	960.1	579.0	277.3	6,847.7
More than 7 years	22,396.3	3,129.6	815.9	180.6	26,522.3
No fixed maturity	6,411.5	—	—	6,746.7	13,158.2
Total	¥89,037.6	¥22,871.6	¥4,515.0	¥9,649.2	¥126,073.4

Notes: 1. The above amounts are exposures after CRM.
2. The above amounts do not include securitization exposures and credit risk-weighted assets under Article 145 of the Notification.
3. "Loans, etc." includes loans, commitments and off-balance sheet assets except derivatives, and "Others" includes equity exposures and standardized approach applied funds.
4. "No fixed maturity" includes exposures not classified by residual term.

3. Term-End Balance of Exposures Past Due 3 Months or More or Defaulted and Their Breakdown

(1) By Geographic Region

Billions of yen

March 31	2010	2009
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	¥2,285.0	¥2,174.3
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	220.5	297.3
Asia	19.1	23.4
North America	101.5	218.3
Other regions	99.9	55.6
Total	¥2,505.5	¥2,471.6

Notes: 1. The above amounts are credits subject to self-assessment, including mainly off-balance sheet credits to obligors categorized as "Substandard Borrowers" or lower under self-assessment.
2. The above amounts include partial direct write-offs (direct reductions).
3. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMFG, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries, and the term-end balances are calculated based on the obligor's domicile country.

(2) By Industry

March 31	Billions of yen 2010
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	
Manufacturing	¥ 252.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	7.6
Construction	147.0
Transport, information, communications and utilities	124.3
Wholesale and retail	278.9
Financial and insurance	33.0
Real estate, goods rental and leasing	771.5
Services	349.8
Other industries	320.1
Subtotal	¥2,285.0
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	
Financial institutions	¥ 49.8
C&I companies	170.7
Subtotal	¥ 220.5
Total	¥2,505.5

March 31	Billions of yen 2009
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	
Manufacturing	¥ 206.5
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	5.3
Construction	166.7
Transport, information, communications and utilities	130.6
Wholesale and retail	269.7
Financial and insurance	60.5
Real estate	720.3
Services	342.7
Other industries	272.0
Subtotal	¥2,174.3
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	
Financial institutions	¥ 62.3
C&I companies	235.1
Subtotal	¥ 297.3
Total	¥2,471.6

Notes: 1. The above amounts are credits subject to self-assessment, including mainly off-balance sheet credits to obligors categorized as "Substandard Borrowers" or lower under self-assessment.
2. The above amounts include partial direct write-offs (direct reductions).
3. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMFG, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.
4. In accordance with the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (in November 2007), from March 31, 2010, the industrial classification has been partly changed.

4. Term-End Balances of General Reserve for Possible Loan Losses, Specific Reserve for Possible Loan Losses and Loan Loss Reserve for Specific Overseas Countries

(1) By Geographic Region

March 31	Billions of yen 2010 (A)	2009 (B)	2008	Increase (decrease) (A) – (B)
General reserve for possible loan losses	¥ 702.6	¥ 691.5	¥ 593.7	¥ 11.1
Loan loss reserve for specific overseas countries	0.6	1.3	0.0	(0.7)
Specific reserve for possible loan losses	1,208.9	1,102.1	819.6	106.8
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	1,126.3	970.4	738.5	155.9
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	82.6	131.7	81.1	(49.1)
Asia	20.0	19.3	10.1	0.7
North America	25.1	75.8	68.1	(50.7)
Other regions	37.5	36.5	2.9	1.0
Total	¥1,912.1	¥1,794.9	¥1,413.3	¥117.2

Notes: 1. "Specific reserve for possible loan losses" includes partial direct write-offs (direct reductions).
2. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMFG, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries, and the term-end balances are calculated based on the obligor's domicile country.

(2) By Industry

March 31	Billions of yen 2010	2009	Increase (decrease)
General reserve for possible loan losses	¥ 702.6	¥ 691.5	¥ 11.1
Loan loss reserve for specific overseas countries	0.6	1.3	(0.7)
Specific reserve for possible loan losses	1,208.9	1,102.1	106.8
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	1,126.3	970.4	155.9
Manufacturing	143.5	128.1	15.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	3.3	1.2	2.1
Construction	86.0	91.2	(5.2)
Transport, information, communications and utilities	74.7	45.9	28.8
Wholesale and retail	169.3	173.3	(4.0)
Financial and insurance	14.8	21.1	(6.3)
Real estate, goods rental and leasing	336.7	225.4	111.3
Services	161.0	145.8	15.1
Other industries	137.0	138.4	(1.4)
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	82.6	131.7	(49.1)
Financial institutions	36.7	32.0	4.7
C&I companies	45.9	99.7	(53.8)
Total	¥1,912.1	¥1,794.9	¥117.2

Notes: 1. "Specific reserve for possible loan losses" includes partial direct write-offs (direct reductions).
2. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMFG, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.
3. In accordance with the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (in November 2007), from March 31, 2010, the industrial classification has been partly changed. Accordingly, the amendments have been retroactively applied to the data of the previous term (ended March 31, 2009), so as to allow comparison.

March 31	Billions of yen 2009	2008	Increase (decrease)
General reserve for possible loan losses	¥ 691.5	¥ 593.7	¥ 97.8
Loan loss reserve for specific overseas countries	1.3	0.0	1.3
Specific reserve for possible loan losses	1,102.1	819.6	282.5
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	970.4	738.5	231.9
Manufacturing	128.1	76.3	51.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	1.2	1.3	(0.1)
Construction	91.2	71.3	19.9
Transport, information, communications and utilities	45.9	49.2	(3.3)
Wholesale and retail	173.3	142.7	30.6
Financial and insurance	21.1	19.2	1.9
Real estate	224.1	110.9	113.2
Services	147.1	135.2	11.9
Other industries	138.4	132.4	6.0
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	131.7	81.1	50.6
Financial institutions	32.0	0.9	31.1
C&I companies	99.7	80.2	19.5
Total	¥1,794.9	¥1,413.3	¥381.6

Notes: 1. "Specific reserve for possible loan losses" includes partial direct write-offs (direct reductions).
2. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMFG, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.

5. Loan Write-Offs by Industry

	Billions of yen
	Fiscal 2009
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	
Manufacturing	¥ 19.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	0.3
Construction	4.8
Transport, information, communications and utilities	6.7
Wholesale and retail	32.2
Financial and insurance	(4.8)
Real estate, goods rental and leasing	54.0
Services	16.5
Other industries	50.2
Subtotal	¥179.1
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	
Financial institutions	¥ (3.2)
C&I companies	0.8
Subtotal	¥ (2.4)
Total	¥176.7

	Billions of yen
	Fiscal 2008
Domestic operations (excluding offshore banking accounts)	
Manufacturing	¥ 46.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishery and mining	0.7
Construction	32.4
Transport, information, communications and utilities	11.3
Wholesale and retail	54.7
Financial and insurance	9.6
Real estate	52.9
Services	28.2
Other industries	44.6
Subtotal	¥280.5
Overseas operations and offshore banking accounts	
Financial institutions	¥ 5.6
C&I companies	16.3
Subtotal	¥ 21.9
Total	¥302.4

Notes: 1. "Domestic operations" comprises the operations of SMFG, its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries. "Overseas operations" comprises the operations of the overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries.
2. In accordance with the revision of the Japan Standard Industrial Classification (in November 2007), from fiscal 2009, the industrial classification has been partly changed.

Market Risk

1. Scope

The following approaches are used to calculate market risk equivalent amounts.

(1) Internal Models Method

General market risk of SMBC, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited, SMBC Capital Markets, Inc., SMBC Capital Markets Limited, SMBC Derivative Products Limited, and SMBC Capital Markets (Asia) Limited

(2) Standardized Measurement Method

- Specific risk
- General market risk of consolidated subsidiaries other than SMBC, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited, SMBC Capital Markets, Inc., SMBC Capital Markets Limited, SMBC Derivative Products Limited, and SMBC Capital Markets (Asia) Limited
- A portion of general market risk of SMBC

2. Valuation Method Corresponding to Transaction Characteristics

All assets and liabilities held in the trading book — therefore, subject to calculation of the market risk equivalent amount — are transactions with high market liquidity. Securities and monetary claims are carried at the fiscal year-end market price, and derivatives such as swaps, futures and options are stated at amounts that would be settled if the transactions were terminated at the consolidated balance sheet date.

3. VaR Results (Trading Book)

Billions of yen

	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
Fiscal year-end	¥1.5	¥2.0
Maximum	2.8	2.8
Minimum	1.2	1.4
Average	1.6	2.0

Notes: 1. The VaR results for a one-day holding period with a one-sided confidence interval of 99.0%, computed daily using the historical simulation method based on four years of historical observations.
2. Specific risks for the trading book are excluded.
3. Principal consolidated subsidiaries are included.

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

Interest rate risk in the banking book fluctuates significantly depending on the method of recognizing maturity of demand deposits (such as current accounts and ordinary deposits from which funds can be withdrawn on demand) and the method of predicting early withdrawal from fixed-term deposits and prepayment of consumer loans. Key assumptions made by SMBC in measuring interest rate risk in the banking book are as follows.

1. Method of Recognizing Maturity of Demand Deposits

The total amount of demand deposits expected to remain with the bank for the long term (with 50% of the lowest balance during the past 5 years as the upper limit) is recognized as a core deposit amount and interest rate risk is measured for each maturity with 5 years as the maximum term (the average is 2.5 years).

2. Method of Estimating Early Withdrawal from Fixed-term Deposits and Prepayment of Consumer Loans

The rate of early withdrawal from fixed-term deposits and the rate of prepayment of consumer loans are estimated and the rates are used to calculate cash flows used for measuring interest rate risk.

3. VaR Results (Banking Book)

Billions of yen

	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
Fiscal year-end	¥33.8	¥41.4
Maximum	44.0	43.9
Minimum	31.8	26.9
Average	37.7	34.2

Notes: 1. The VaR results for a one-day holding period with a one-sided confidence interval of 99.0%, computed daily using the historical simulation method based on four years of historical observations.
2. Principal consolidated subsidiaries are included.

Operational Risk

1. Operational Risk Equivalent Amount Calculation Methodology

SMFG adopted the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) for exposures as of March 31, 2008. As of March 31, 2010, the following consolidated subsidiaries have also adopted the AMA, and the remaining consolidated subsidiaries have adopted the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA).

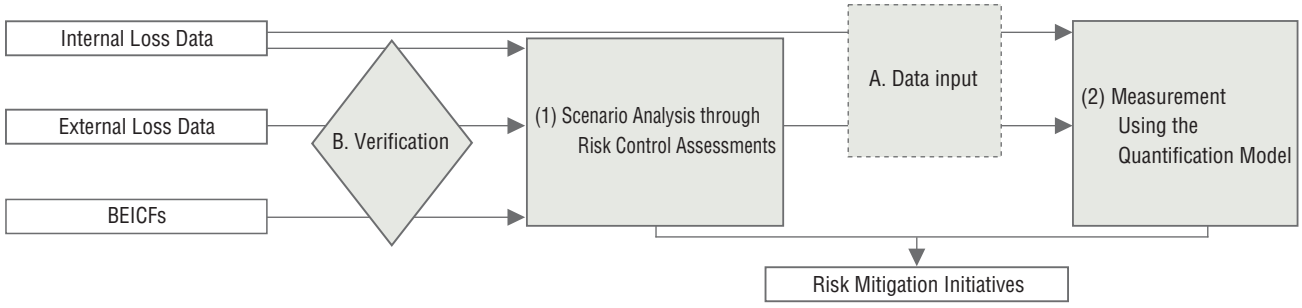
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited, The Japan Research Institute, Limited, SMBC Friend Securities Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Co., Ltd., Kansai Urban Banking Corporation, The Japan Net Bank, Limited, SMBC Guarantee Co., Ltd., SMBC Finance Service Co., Ltd., THE MINATO BANK, LTD., SMBC Center Service Co., Ltd., SMBC Delivery Service Co., Ltd., SMBC Green Service Co., Ltd., SMBC International Business Co., Ltd., SMBC International Operations Co., Ltd., SMBC Loan Business Service Co., Ltd., SMBC Market Service Co., Ltd., SMBC Loan Administration and Operations Service Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited.

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited, established in April 2009, has adopted the AMA since its foundation.

Among companies which have adopted the BIA, Nikko Cordial Securities Inc. is making preparations to adopt the AMA for exposures as of September 30, 2011.

2. Outline of the AMA

An outline of the AMA for operational risk management is described in the section on Risk Management. In this section, we would like to present an explanation of the preparation of data that is input into the quantification model and the verification of scenario assessment using internal loss data, external loss data, and Business Environment and Internal Control Factors (BEICFs). We will also give an outline of the methodology for measuring the operational risk equivalent amount ("required capital") using the quantification model.



(1) Scenario Analysis through Risk Control Assessments

A. Preparation of Data Input into the Quantification Model

In order to estimate the frequency of occurrence of "low-frequency and high-severity" events, which is the purpose of risk control assessment, we estimate the loss frequency in terms of four loss amounts (¥100 million, ¥1 billion, ¥5 billion, and ¥10 billion) for each scenario, then input the total amount by loss event type for each entity, namely, SMFG (consolidated), SMBC (consolidated), and SMBC (nonconsolidated), into the quantification model.

At SMFG and SMBC, by using a different assessment method according to loss event type and organizational classification, we obtain a proper grasp of operational risk profile of the Group. The following section provides typical calculation examples for scenarios of SMBC domestic business offices.

(A) Deriving and Scoring Scenarios

a. Deriving Scenarios

In order to grasp all potential risks of a business/product, we first identify "business processes & /products" stipulated in the "Common Procedures of Operations." Then, we derive all possible scenarios for the generation of a loss event of prescribed magnitude by breaking down the operation process of each "business processes & /products" into "processing types."

We evaluate each individual scenario on an operation process basis.

Classification of Business, Products and Processing Type (Example)

(Example)

Product	Exchange forward contract
Business	Conclusion of exchange forward contract

Operation process	
(a) Explanation to customer	Explanation
(b) Request for preparation of application form	Receipt and check
(c) Presentation of conditions to customer, conclusion of contract	Agreements and contracts
(d) Conclusion of the deal with Treasury Marketing Department	Internal transfer
(e) Entry of contract implementation form	System entries
(f) Exchange of forward contract	Issuance, notification and reporting

Processing type	(a) Explanation
	(b) Attribute confirmation
	(c) Receipt and check
	(d) Issuance, notification and reporting
	(e) Internal transfer
	(f) Application, decision and authorization
	(g) Agreements and contracts
	(h) Preparation of vouchers, etc. and making entries
	(i) System entries
	(j) Management during contract period
	(k) Safekeeping, depositing and withdrawal

b. Scenario Assessment

In order to assess scenarios, it is necessary to quantify loss frequency and amount for each scenario. At SMBC, in order to quantify loss frequency for each scenario, we execute risk control assessments on each scenario.

In risk assessment, in order to measure the easiness of loss occurrence in each operation process before taking into account the risk management (control) situation, we set standards for various assessment items — transaction volume, volatility of transaction volume, time limits and so on — and the operation process is scored on how well the standards are met.

Risk Scoring (Examples)

Perspective	Risk Items	What to Assess	Score
Easiness of making an error	(a) Transaction volume	Largeness of annual processing volume	1
	(b) Volatility of transaction volumes	Degree of concentration of processing on specific dates	0
	(c) Time limits	Shortness of deadlines and degree of urgency	2
	(d) Complexity of process	Degree of processing complexity, processing volume per task	1
	(e) Complexity of products	Product complexity	0
Easiness of an error leading to a clerical accident	(f) Deal with outside party	Easiness of error in transferring actual items/funds to customer/other bank leading to loss accident	0
	(g) Booking of business products	Easiness of error in handling of, or in notifying actions to be taken on, products with market risk leading to loss event	0

Control assessment is executed from the perspective of preventive control and detection & recovery control. We set standards for various items — establishment of manuals and procedures, processing authority and pre-process check, post-process check, and so on — and the operation process is scored on how well the standards are met.

Control Assessment (Examples)

Perspective	Risk Items	What to Assess	Score
Design of procedures	(a) Establishment of manuals and procedures	Whether rules/ procedures/etc. have been documented or updated	1
	(b) Details of manuals and procedures	Whether there are rules for accurate processing execution without omissions and whether they are effective (excluding those included in below three risk items)	0
Authority and verification	(c) Processing authority and pre-process check	Assess processing authority, pre-process check	1
	(d) Post-process check	Assess post-process check and accident detection measures (assess only preventive measures)	0
System situation	(e) System processing	Degree of system processing	0

(B) Quantifying Loss Frequency of Each Scenario

a. Generation of "Average Frequency Table" for Domestic Business Offices

To quantify loss frequency for domestic branches, we assume future loss frequency is similar to historical loss frequency. And we generate an average frequency table, which is used to estimate future loss frequency. The average frequency table comprises rows of total risk score and columns of total control score and the number of loss occurrences in a one-year period for each combination of scores is given.

As risk and control assessment items are expected to have different loss occurrence contribution ratios, we analyze their loss occurrence contribution ratios for each assessment item by executing a regression analysis and weight each assessment item.

Average Frequency Table (Example)

(Times/Year)

Total Score		Control					
		～2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0
Risk	5.5～	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊
	4.5～5.5	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊
	3.5～4.5	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊
	2.5～3.5	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	2.40	＊＊＊
	1.5～2.5	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊
	0.5～1.5	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊
	～0.5	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊	＊＊＊

b. Quantifying Loss Frequency of Each Scenario

Total risk assessment score and total control assessment score are calculated for each scenario taking into account the weight of each assessment item described above. Then, the loss frequency of each scenario (the number of times the loss event described in the scenario occurs during a one-year period) is estimated using the average frequency table.

(C) Quantifying Loss Amount for Each Scenario

In order to quantify the loss amount for each scenario, we generate loss distribution for each "business process & product" by using the historical transaction data of SMBC. Specifically, we assume that the historical transaction volume follows a log-normal distribution (distribution in which the logarithm of a variable follows the normal distribution) for each "business process & product" and generate the loss-severity distribution.

(D) Estimating the Frequency of Occurrence of the "Low-Frequency and High-Severity" Events

In order to estimate the probability of occurrence in terms of four loss amounts (¥100 million, ¥1 billion, ¥5 billion, and ¥10 billion) for each scenario, we use a log-normal distribution function for each scenario.

Because we assume the log-normal distribution to each "business process & product," in case one loss event occurs in a one-year period, potential loss can be regarded as likewise arising from log-normal distribution. Therefore, in this case, we estimate the probability of occurrence of four loss amounts by substituting each loss amount for the loss amount of log-normal distribution.

In case that one loss event occurs in a one-year period, the method described above is followed. However, in case that several numbers of loss events occur in a one-year period, it is conceivable that the events occurred independently of each other. Therefore, the probability of occurrence of several loss events can be calculated by the probability of one loss event raised to the power of its loss frequency.

As we quantify the loss frequency for each scenario using the average frequency table for loss events over a one-year period, we are able to estimate the probability of four loss amounts by the probability arising from the above log-normal distribution function, raised to the power of loss frequency derived from the frequency table.

After estimating the loss frequency in terms of the four loss amounts for each scenario, we sum results for each loss event type and input them into the quantification model for SMFG (consolidated), SMBC (consolidated), and SMBC (nonconsolidated).

B. Verification of Scenarios Using Three Data Elements

At SMFG and SMBC, the verifications of the assessments of scenarios using internal loss data, external loss data, and BEICFs (hereinafter, "3 data elements") are implemented periodically. Specifically, SMFG and SMBC use these data and information and use them to determine, periodically, whether there are any scenarios that have been omitted and whether the assessments of the scenarios are appropriate to ensure the completeness and appropriateness of the scenarios.

(A) Reassessment of Scenarios Using Internal Loss Data

Both SMFG and SMBC, in principle, compile internal loss data on all gross loss amounts of at least one yen. From the data, internal loss data which fulfill the established criteria are drawn, and the content of the related loss events is considered; then, a judgment is made regarding whether or not to review the scenario in question. Specifically, we pose a number of issues to consider, such as whether the scenario exists at SMBC, and, if so, whether the deviation between the actual loss and the assessed value of the scenario is within the tolerance range. In considering these issues, we follow a set pattern of logical reasoning in making a decision on whether the scenario should be revised.

When we decide it is necessary to revise the scenario, we make a reassessment based on the internal loss data. In this process, we consider redeveloping and reassessing the scenario and other related matters to ensure that the internal loss data is properly reflected in the scenario.

(B) Reassessment of Scenarios Using External Loss Data

At SMFG and SMBC, we have a database containing more than 7,000 cases of external losses that have been taken from the mass media, including newspapers, and purchased from data vendors. A framework has been created to enable the sharing of this database across the Group.

From this database, we draw external loss data which fulfill the established criteria, and the content of the related loss events is considered; then, a judgment is made regarding whether or not to revise the scenario in question. Specifically, we pose a number of issues to consider, such as whether the scenarios in question exist at SMBC, and, if so, whether the deviation between the actual loss and the assessed value of the scenario is within the tolerance range. In considering these issues, we follow a set pattern of logical reasoning in making a decision on whether the scenario should be reviewed.

When we decide it is necessary for the scenario to be reviewed, we make a reassessment based on the external loss data. In this process, we consider deriving and reassessing the scenario and other related matters to ensure that the external loss data is properly reflected in the scenario.

(C) Reassessment of Scenarios Using BEICFs

At SMFG and SMBC, we compile data related to changes in laws and regulations, changes in internal rules, policies and procedures, and new business, products and process, all of which are business environment and internal control factors (BEICFs). We use this information to consider periodically whether our scenarios should be reconsidered, and, even for events other than those listed previously, when major changes occur in the business environment, our systems provide, as necessary, for the consideration of whether scenarios should be revised.

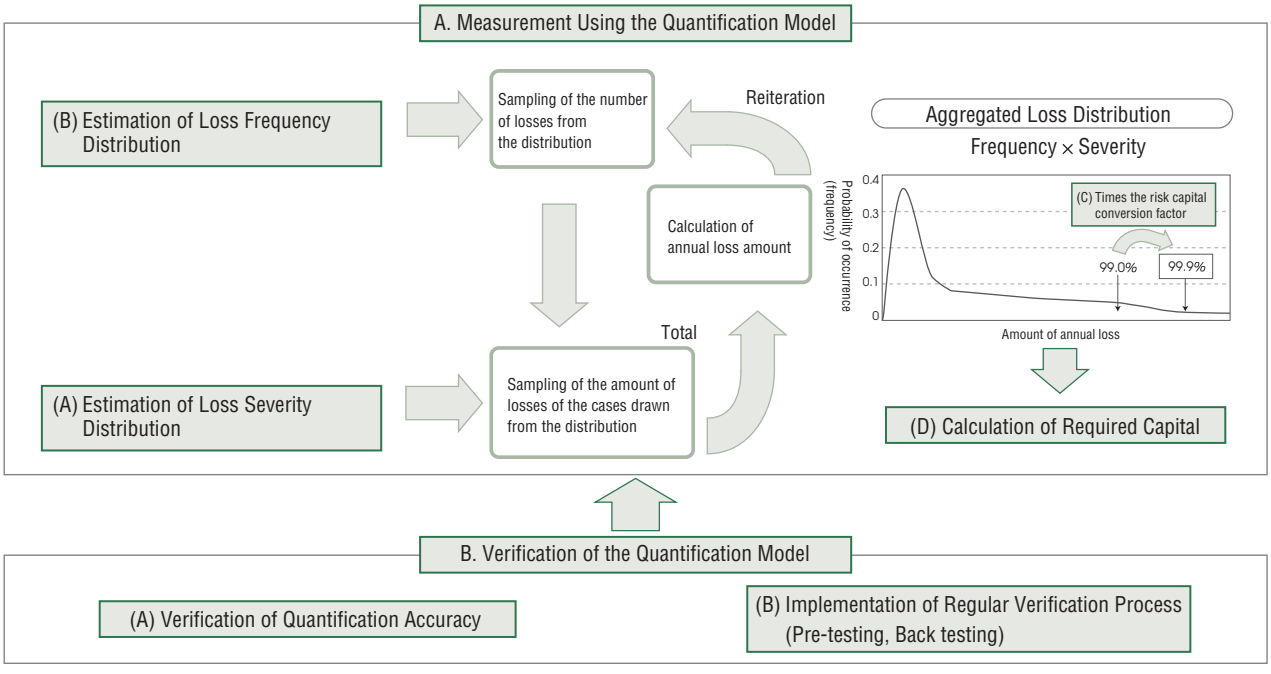
When we decide it is necessary for the scenario to be reviewed, we make a reassessment based on the information related to changes and other factors in BEICFs. In this process, we consider redeveloping and reassessing the scenario and other related matters to ensure that the changes in BEICFs are properly reflected in our scenarios.

(2) Measurement Using the Quantification Model

When calculating operational risk using the quantification model, firstly, we input seven-year historical internal loss data (realized risks) and the data on the frequency of "low-frequency and high-severity" events (potential risks) in terms of four loss amounts, which have been estimated through risk control assessments, and generate a loss distribution. Secondly, we use this distribution to estimate the maximum loss amount with a 99.0 percentile confidence interval (hereinafter referred to as 99.0% VaR). Thirdly, we multiply this maximum loss by a number, which we call "the risk capital conversion factor," to estimate 99.9% VaR. Finally, we calculate required capital by using a multiplier that has been determined based on the number of times in which actual losses have exceeded predicted losses through the use of back testing. In estimation of the aggregated loss distribution, we need to estimate the loss severity and frequency distribution.

In addition, we confirm whether the quantification model is functioning appropriately and conservatively in measuring operational risk by implementing various types of sensitivity analysis and verification tests.

The following chart puts the main points of this quantification method in order and explains how the results of measurement are verified.



A. Measurement Using the Quantification Model

(A) Estimation of Loss Severity Distribution

a. Smoothed Bootstrap Method

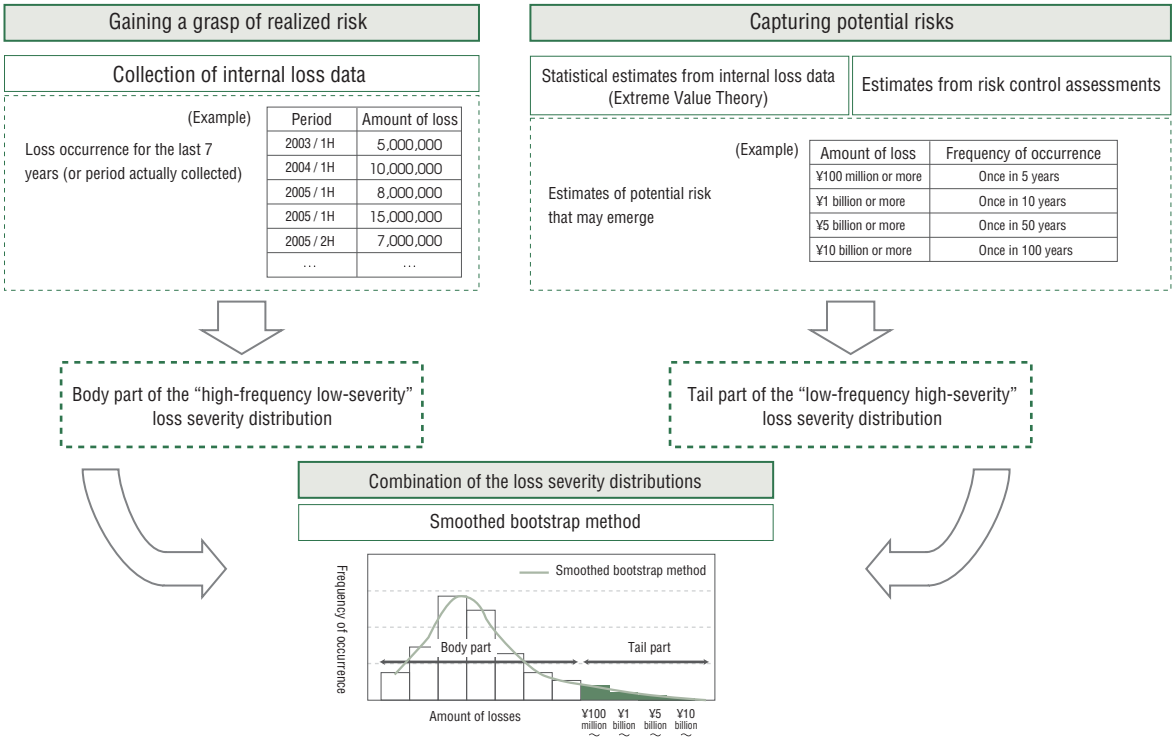
We employ the "smoothed bootstrap" method for generating the loss distribution. The smoothed bootstrap method is one of the methods that connect the distribution, of the realized risk and the potential risk event, smoothly. Under this method, no assumptions are made about the shape of the distribution as a whole, but assumptions are made on the individual distribution related to realized individual losses. Therefore, this method takes advantage of the widely known parametric method (method assuming a distribution) as well as the non-parametric one (method not assuming a distribution).

Under the non-parametric method, if we use historical internal loss data to generate the loss severity distribution, we are not able to create the samples outside the actual observation points, and also it is particularly difficult to create a distribution with a fat tail. However, through the use of the method that can combine such data (on actual observations) with data on potential risks, it becomes possible to create large losses that occur rarely (with a potential impact) and that have not actually been found in historical internal loss data. In generating the distribution, while "high-frequency low-severity" events are based on sufficient historical internal loss data volume, for "low-frequency high-severity" events in the tail of the distribution, the historical internal data volume is insufficient. This approach makes it possible to reflect the severity (frequency of occurrence) of potential risk that has been assessed in the risk control assessments. In this way, using this model, realized risks and potential risks can be combined with congruity.

In estimating the loss distribution under this method, the Kernell function (partially assumed function) is applied to the loss data by the pile-up of functions. In particular, the log-normal distribution is applied as the Kernell function.

b. Supplementing Results of Risk Control Assessments with Extreme Value Theory

In order to capture potential risks, a statistical method known as Extreme Value Theory is used in addition to the results of risk control assessments. Extreme Value Theory is the statistical assessment method by which risks that may occur in the future accompanying larger losses than the actually observed ones in the internal loss data can be quantified, and fulfills the role of supplementing the risk control assessments.



(B) Estimation of Loss Frequency Distribution

The Poisson distribution (probability distribution often used in estimating the number of occurrences of rare events) is used for generating the loss frequency distribution. To estimate the Poisson distribution, it is necessary to estimate the average number of annual losses, but in this model, we do not simply take the annual average of all cases of losses for the entire period (several fiscal years) but instead, estimate the annual average number of loss cases for each fiscal year individually. Through this approach, we are able to take account of the deviations in the historical incidence of losses for different periods and are able to estimate loss cases that may occur in the future more appropriately.

(C) Risk Capital Conversion Factor γ

We calculate 99.0% VaR from the estimated aggregated loss distribution, and then multiply the risk capital conversion factor γ (gamma) in order to compute 99.9% VaR. By introducing γ it is unnecessary to estimate 99.9% VaR directly which can be estimated with lower accuracy, and it provides with stable estimation results by estimating 99.0% VaR which can be estimated with higher accuracy.

The factor γ means the ratio between 99.9% VaR and 99.0% VaR. In other words, it is the risk profile of the loss distribution and an indicator for the characteristics of the tail part of the distribution. The risk profile of the loss distribution is different for each loss event type, by which the calculation is performed. In addition, we have verified statistically that it could differ among SMFG (consolidated), SMBC (consolidated), and SMBC (nonconsolidated). To reflect their characteristics, we set a different value of γ for each entity. There is a tendency for γ to become smaller, etc., when there is a distribution of large expected losses or when the tail of the distribution is highly dense.

When setting γ initially, we conduct an analysis, taking into account the possibility of changes in the risk profiles of many types of loss distributions, and set values that maintain the stability and the conservativeness of capital. In addition, we assess changes in the risk profiles of the most recent loss distributions, including the present one, and, when changes are above a certain level, we conduct a review of the γ values. This makes it possible to keep values of γ appropriate to changes in the risk profile of the loss distribution and calculate stable values of required capital.

(D) Calculation of Required Capital

We calculate required capital by multiplying the 99.9% VaR calculated in the previous section by the multiplier for each loss event type that has been determined based on the number of breaches in back testing. As will be mentioned later, back testing is conducted periodically, and, when realized risk is found to be greater than the risks estimated with the quantification model (back testing excess), we take necessary steps, such as multiplying by the multiplier determined through prior analysis, to maintain the conservativeness of required capital estimates.

We then add the required capital amounts calculated for each loss event type to compute the required capital for SMFG (consolidated), SMBC (consolidated), and SMBC (nonconsolidated).

Please note that in calculating required capital, we do not subtract expected losses.

B. Verification of the Quantification Model

We conduct a range of sensitivity and verification tests to ensure that the measurement results of the quantification model are appropriate (quantification accuracy) and to confirm that our model is capable of measuring the amounts corresponding to the maximum losses from operational risk that may be incurred for a one year holding period, with a one-sided 99.9 percentile confidence interval. In the following paragraphs, we would like to explain the methods for assessing the quantification accuracy of our measurements and the framework we have in place for regular verifications.

(A) Verification of Quantification Accuracy

We have confirmed the reliability of the quantification model through a verification process from various perspectives. Specifically, we obtain a quantitative grasp of the possibilities for variation in measurement results that may arise from preconditions or assumptions made at the time the models were designed. In particular, we assess the possibilities for underestimating required capital and the possible magnitude of such underestimates. Then, in our periodic verification framework, which is described below, we make analyses of how to compensate for such underestimates. We apply our understanding of the possibilities for underestimation to the multiplier derived from back testing, and, if the accuracy of the quantification model deteriorates, we introduce a framework for making adjustments in the multiplier to avoid underestimating the amount of required capital.

(B) Implementation of Regular Verification Process

To confirm the appropriateness of the quantification model on a continuing basis, we conduct a regular verification process. Specifically, there are two types of verifications. One is back testing, which enables us to make a comprehensive judgment on the appropriateness of measurement results, and the other is pre-testing, in which we verify the accuracy of the quantification model prior to conducting actual measurements. In the following paragraphs, we present an explanation of these two test types.

a. Back Testing

In conducting back tests, we compare the estimates made by the quantification model with the maximum loss arising from business activities to verify on an ex post facto basis whether the measurement results obtained from the model are conservative enough and appropriate. When actual losses become greater than the losses estimated by the model (actual losses exceed the estimate when back tests are conducted), we apply the multiplier factor in accordance with the number of excesses in order to ensure conservativeness of quantification results.

Back testing is a well-known method for verifying comprehensively the appropriateness of VaR (statistical) models. We employ the test to obtain the maximum loss amount with the given confidence interval which the tests work effectively. By comparing the test results with the losses that actually occur, we increase the effectiveness of back testing.

b. Pre-testing

Pre-testing is conducted periodically, prior to use of the model for actual measurements, to verify whether the possibility of underestimation is increasing (model risk is rising), since it is possible that the multiplier used in back testing may lead to underestimation. As a result of pre-test verifications, we are able to confirm, on a continuing basis, whether the multiplier used in back testing is conservative enough or model risk is emerging.

3. Usage of Insurance to Mitigate Risk

SMFG had not taken measures to mitigate operational risk through insurance coverage for exposures as of March 31, 2010.

4. Required Capital by Operational Risk Measurement Method

	Billions of yen	
March 31	2010	2009
Advanced Measurement Approach	¥232.2	¥223.5
Basic Indicator Approach	17.2	21.6
Total	¥249.4	¥245.1