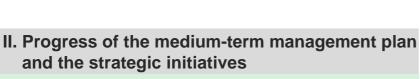
Investors Presentation

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. January , 2013



Agenda

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1. 1H, FY3/2013 financial performance	2
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Per share information (SMFG consolidated)

	1H, FY3/2013 results
Net income per share	JPY 244.50
ROE *	12.8%
Dividend per share	JPY 50

FY3/2013 (Nov. forecast)		
JPY 398.84		
JPY 100		

* Annualized

	Sep. 30, 2012	
Net Assets per share	JPY 3,966.30	

1. 1H, FY3/2013 financial performance

P/L

	(JPY bn)	FY3/2012	1H, FY3/2013	Difference from May forecast	YOY change
	Gross banking profit	1,532.5	786.7	+56.7	(32.8)
	of which Gains (losses) on bonds	152.5	117.3		(7.1)
	Expenses*1	(719.5)	(358.0)	+2.0	(3.4)
dated>	<ohr></ohr>	46.9%	45.5%	(3.8)%	+2.2%
SMBC snon-consolidated>	Banking profit*2	813.0	428.7	+58.7	(36.2)
-uou>	Total credit cost	(58.6)	24.4	+54.4	+27.3
	Gains (losses) on stocks	(15.2)	(133.6)		(87.5)
	Ordinary profit	695.3	274.5	(35.5)	(123.0)
	Net income	478.0	239.7	+39.7	(50.9)
	Ordinary profit	935.6	468.2	+8.2	(78.3)
FG dated>	Variance with SMBC non-consolidated	240.3	193.7	+43.7	+44.8
SMFG consolidated>	Net income	518.5	331.0	+81.0	+17.3
V	Variance with SMBC non-consolidated	40.5	91.3	+41.3	+68.1

Credit ratings (SMBC)

Moody's	Aa3 / P-1	R&I	AA- / a-1+
S&P	A+ / A-1	JCR	AA / J-1+
Fitch	A- / F1		

Contribution of subsidiaries to SMFG's net income

(JPY bn)	1H, FY3/2013	YOY change
SMBC Consumer Finance*3	31	+77
SMBC Guarantee	12	(1)
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing	11	(1)
Cedyna	9	+3
Sumitomo Mitsui Card	8	(0)
SMBC Nikko Securities	8	(3)
SMBC (China)	5	+2
SMBC Europe	5	+2

^{*1} Excluding non-recurring losses *2 Before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses

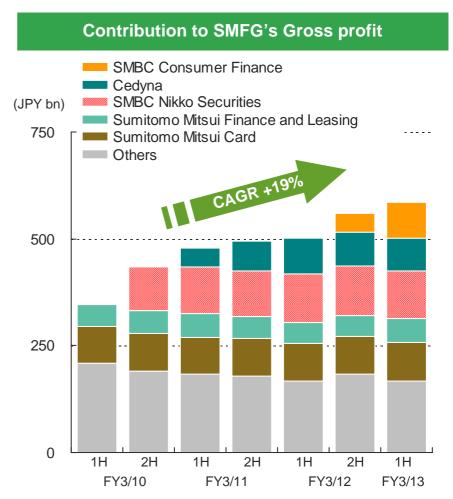
^{*3} Became subsidiary of SMFG in Dec. 2011. Figures for 1H, FY3/2012 were included as a 22% owned affiliated company and figures for 1H, FY3/2013 were included as a wholly-owned subsidiary

2. Contribution of subsidiaries and affiliates

Net income: All major subsidiaries made profits in 1H, FY3/2013

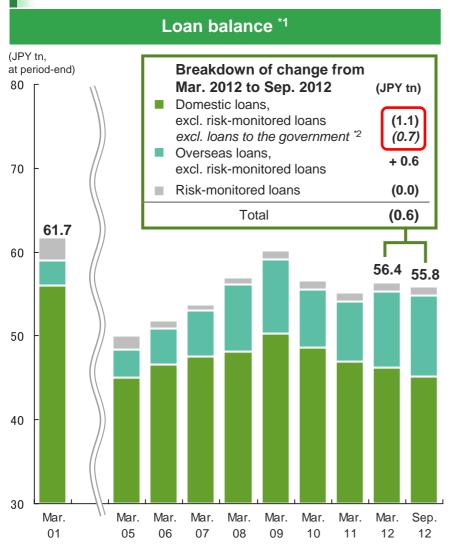
Gross profit : Double-digit CAGR in subsidiaries

Contribution to SMFG's Net income SMBC Consumer Finance Cedyna SMBC Nikko Securities (JPY bn) Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing 100 Sumitomo Mitsui Card Others --- Variance with SMBC non-consolidated 50 0 (50)(100)2H 1H 2H 1H 1H 2H 1H FY3/10 FY3/11 FY3/12 FY3/13



3-1. Loan balance and spread

SMBC non-consolidated



Loan balance by domestic marketing units, managerial accounting basis

(JPY tn, at period-end)	Sep. 2012	Change from Mar. 2012
Consumer Banking Unit	15.1	(0.2)*3
Middle Market Banking Unit *4	16.3	(0.3)
Corporate Banking Unit	11.6	(0.1)

Overseas loans, classified by region,*5 managerial accounting basis

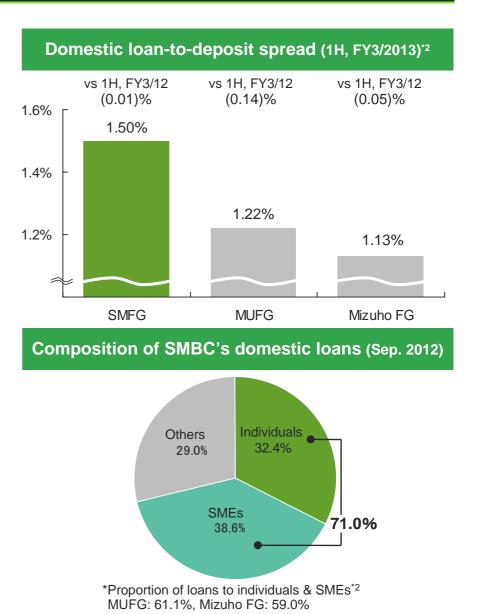
	(JPY tn, at period-end)	Sep. 2012	Change from Mar. 2012	After adjustment of yen appreciation
C	verseas total	11.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
t	o Japanese corporations	3.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
	Asia	4.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
	to Japanese corporations	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
	Americas	3.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
	to Japanese corporations	1.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
	EMEA	3.2	(0.0)	+ 0.2
	to Japanese corporations	0.5	(0.0)	+ 0.0

^{*1} The aggregate of former Sakura bank and Sumitomo Bank for Mar. 01 *2 Loans to the Special Account for Allotment of Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax, etc.

^{*3} After add-back adjustment of portion of housing loans securitized in 1H, FY3/13 of approx. JPY 60 bn *4 Excluding loans to the Special Account for Allotment of Local Allocation Tax and Local Transfer Tax, etc. *5 Sum of SMBC, SMBC, Europe and SMBC (China), Based on location of the channels

3-2. Loan balance and spread

Loans to domestic and overseas Japanese corporations (JPY tn) Overseas Japanese corporations*1 35 Domestic corporations 30 25



Mar. 11

Mar. 10

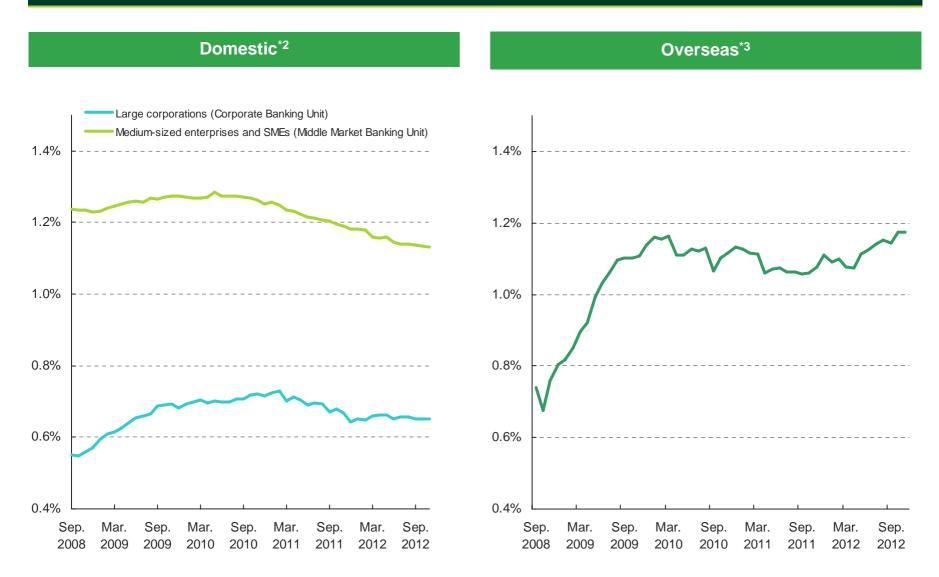
Sep. 12

Mar. 12

^{*1} Sum of Middle Market Banking Unit and Corporate Banking Unit

^{*2} Non-consolidated figures of The Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi UFJ for MUFG and sum of non-consolidated figures of Mizuho Bank and Mizuho Corporate Bank for Mizuho FG

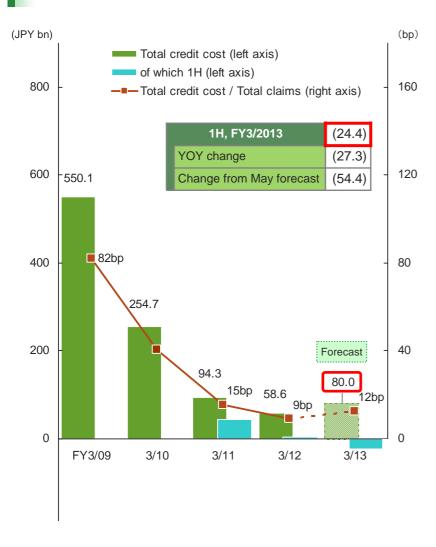
3-3. Loan balance and spread*1



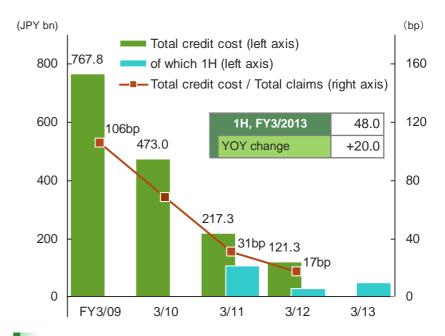
^{*1} Managerial accounting basis. Average loan spread of existing loans *2 SMBC non-consolidated *3 Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China)

4. Credit costs

SMBC non-consolidated



SMFG consolidated

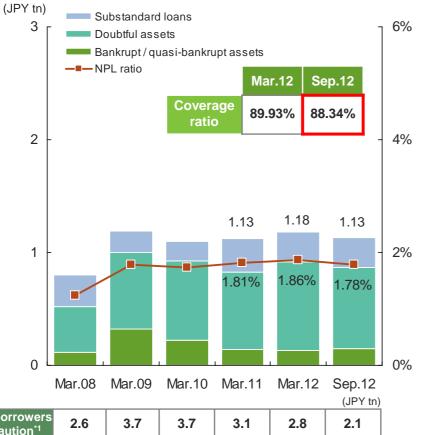


Major subsidiaries

	1H,	
(JPY bn)	FY3/2013	YOY Change
Variance with SMBC non-consolidated	72.4	+47.3
SMBC Consumer Finance*	20	+20
Cedyna	9	(5)
Kansai Urban Banking Corporation	7	(3)
MINATO BANK	3	+2

5. Non-performing loan balance and ratio

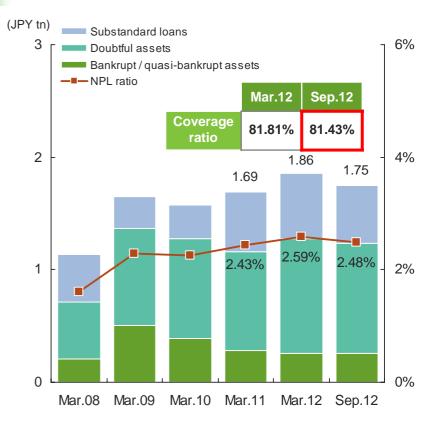
SMBC non-consolidated



Claims to borrowers requiring caution*1 2.6 3.7 3.7 3.1 2.8 2.1 Total Claims 65 67 63 62 64 64



SMFG consolidated

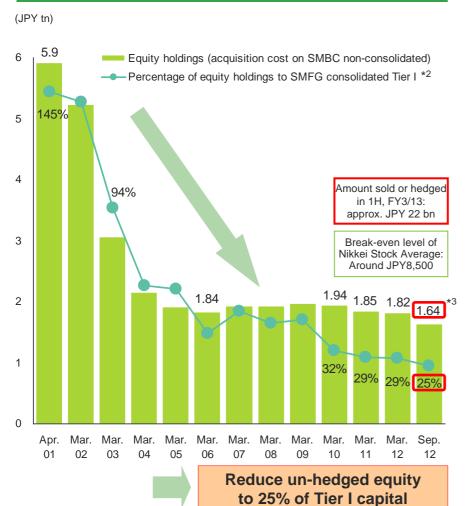


^{*1} Excluding claims on Substandard borrowers

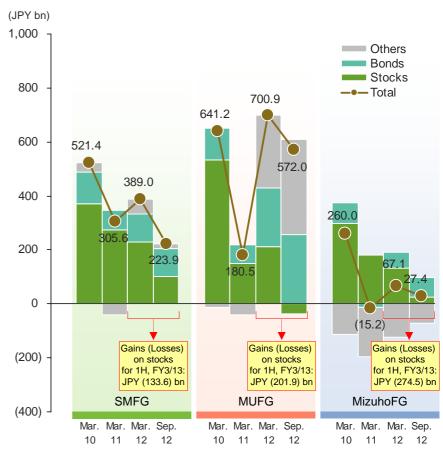
^{*2} Estimated by one rank downgrade of the classification of certain borrowers whose loans have been restructured. The scope of estimate has been broadened since Sep. 2012

6. Equity holdings

Balance of equity holdings*1



Unrealized gains (losses) on other securities*4



^{*1} Balance of domestic stocks classified as other securities with fair value *2 Until Mar. 02, percentage to SMBC consolidated Tier I

^{*3} Shares of SMFG related to share exchange for acquiring former Promise are excluded. Amount of un-hedged equity

^{*4} Based on each company's disclosure. The figures shown in the graph are: non-consolidated figures of SMBC for SMFG, sum of non-consolidated figures of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ and Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking for MUFG, and sum of non-consolidated figures of Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank and Mizuho Trust & Banking for Mizuho FG

7. Earnings forecast for FY3/2013

		FY3/13				
	(JPY bn)	FY3/12 results	1H results	forecast <as of<br="">Nov. 2012></as>	Change from May forecast	YOY change
	Gross banking profit	1,532.5	786.7	1,490.0	+20.0	(42.5)
	Expenses*1	(719.5)	(358.0)	(720.0)	-	(0.5)
	<ohr></ohr>	46.9%	45.5%	48.3%	(0.7)%	+1.4%
BC solidated	Banking profit*2	813.0	428.7	770.0	+20.0	(43.0)
SMBC non-consolidated	Total credit cost	(58.6)	24.4	(80.0)	+20.0	(21.4)
	Gains (losses) on stocks	(15.2)	(133.6)			
	Ordinary profit	695.3	274.5	490.0	(110.0)	(205.3)
	Net income	478.0	239.7	400.0	+20.0	(78.0)
	Ordinary profit	935.6	468.2	830.0	(80.0)	(105.6)
SMFG consolidated	Variance with SMBC non-consolidated	240.3	193.7	340.0	+30.0	+99.7
	Net income	518.5	331.0	540.0	+60.0	+21.5
	Variance with SMBC non-consolidated	40.5	91.3	140.0	+40.0	+99.5

Assumption of earnings forecast*3

		May 2012 forecast	Nov. 2012 forecast
3M TIBOR		0.33%	0.33%
FF target rate		0.00~ 0.25%	0.00~ 0.25%
Exchange	(JPY/USD)	80	80
rate	(JPY/EUR)	100	100

Per share information (common stock)

(JPY/share)	FY3/13 forecast <as of<br="">Nov. 2012></as>	Change from May forecast
Net income (consolidated)	398.84	+44.32
Annual dividend	100	-

^{*1} Excluding non-recurring losses *2 Before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses

 $^{^{\}star}3~\text{Nikkei stock average: JPY10,083.56 as of March 30, 2012 and JPY8,870.16 as of Sep. 28. 2012.}$

1. Progress of the financial targets

 We are achieving the financial targets of our medium-term management plan ahead of schedule

Core Tier I ratio (pro forma)	Mar. 2011	Sep. 2012	
Basel III fully loaded basis	above 6%	around 7.5%	
Basel III transitional basis	above 8%	around 9.5%	

Mar. 2014 Target
8%

	FY3/2011	1H, FY3/2013
Consolidated net income RORA	0.8%	1.2% ^{*2}
Consolidated ROE	10.4%	12.8% ^{*2}
Consolidated overhead ratio	52.5%	51.7%
SMBC non-consolidated overhead ratio	45.6%	45.5%
Overseas banking profit ratio*1	23.3%	30.7%

FY3/2014 Targets
0.8%
50% - 55%
45% - 50%
30%

^{*1} Based on the medium-term management plan assumed exchange rate of 1USD=JPY85 for FY3/2012 to FY3/2014 *2 Annualized

2-1. Cross-selling: Team SMBC approach

Broker-dealer / investment banking

- M&A, alliance
- Financing
- Capital strategy etc.

International business

- M&A, alliance for globally operating corporations
- Foreign currency funding, settlement (incl. CMS)
- Overseas expansion advisory etc.

Corporate Banking Unit

SMBC NIKKO

Bank - Securities collaboration

Large corporations

Domestic - Overseas collaboration

International Banking Unit

Corporate Advisory Division

Hold industrial knowledge and knowhow on corporate restructuring etc.

Investment Banking Unit

Medium-sized corporations

SMEs

Middle Market Banking Unit

Global Advisory Dept.

Hold knowledge and information on local regulations, business cultures and local companies

Transaction Business Division

105 thousand borrowers

Middle market - Consumer collaboration

- Business and asset succession
- Testamentary trust
- Workplace banking etc.

Consumer Banking Unit

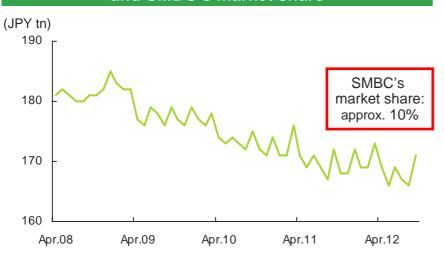
Private Advisory Dept.

Hold experience and know-how on business succession and asset management etc.

Middle market and consumer banking combined operation

2-2. Cross-selling: Middle market - consumer banking combined operation

Loans to domestic small enterprises* and SMBC's market share



Business matching



Profit from collaboration between middle market and consumer banking



Collaborative initiatives

- For business owners
 - Business succession: M&A, loans to support business succession
 - Asset succession: testamentary trust, insurance products
 - Asset Management: investment trust, securities intermediary business, Barclays JV
 - Financing: tailored solutions taking into personal assets, etc.
- For corporate employees: workplace banking
- Defined-contribution pension plan
- Various loan products, etc.

2-3. Cross-selling: Synergies between SMBC and SMBC Nikko

Business model by customer segment

SMBC NIKKO **Barclays JV** Private banking/ upper affluent segment (20 thousand customers) **Securities** Asset management **Intermediary** segment business (190 thousand customers)

Asset building segment, Mass segment

(25 million customers

"Bank and trade" (on-line account linkage service)

approx. 25 million customers

Major services

Securities intermediary business for retail customers

Client assets (JPY bn)



Bank and trade

On-line account linkage service for customers who have accounts in both "SMBC Direct" and "Nikko EZ Trade". Launched on Oct. 15, 2012

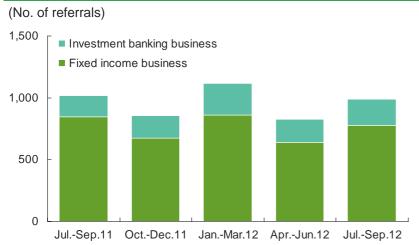
SMBC's award



* Highest in Investor Satisfaction for Full Service Bank Disclaimer: J.D. Power Asia Pacific 2012 Japan Investor Satisfaction StudySM Study based on a total of 5.839 investors who had used investment service at full service bank. http://japan.idpower.com

2-4. Cross-selling: Synergies between SMBC and SMBC Nikko

Number of referrals from SMBC to SMBC Nikko



SMBC Nikko's financial performance (consolidated basis)

(JPY bn)	1H	FY3/12	1H, FY3/13	YOY Change
Net operating revenue	112.5	228.8	108.5	(4.0)
SG&A expenses	(91.0)	(185.1)	(91.8)	(0.8)
Ordinary profit	21.8	44.5	17.3	(4.5)
Net income*	10.7	19.4	6.6	(4.1)

League tables (Apr.-Sep. 2012, SMBC Nikko)

	Rank	Market share
Global equity & equity-related (book runner, underwriting amount)*2	#5	13.6%
JPY denominated bonds (lead manager, underwriting amount)*3	#5	7.3%
Financial advisor (M&A, transaction volume)*4	#4	27.6%
Financial advisor (M&A, No. of deals)*4	#6	2.2%

Post acquisition review

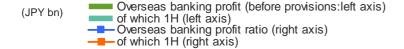
- Established global platform as a full-line securities company
- Expanded overseas network in London, New York, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Sydney and Singapore
- Forged alliances with Moelis, BTG Pactual and Kotak Mahindra group for cross-boarder M&A advisory services business
- Performed relatively well despite the difficult business environment, enabling towards sustainable profits
- Creation of unique SMFG business model with a combination of the mega bank and one of the four biggest brokerage firms to be developed further
- * SMBC Nikko was acquired in Oct. 2009 at a cost of JPY 545 bn

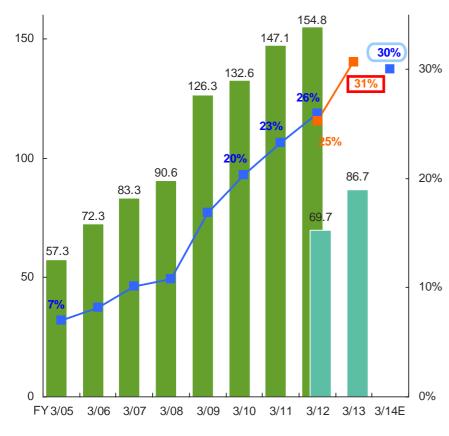
^{*1} Managerial accounting basis *2 Source: SMBC Nikko, based on data from Thomson Reuters. Relating to Japanese corporations' activities only

^{*3} Source: SMBC Nikko. Consisting of corporate bonds, FILP agency bonds, municipality bonds, and samural bonds *4 Source: Thomson Reuters. Relating to Japanese corporations' activities only. Excluding real estate deals

3-1. International business: Strength and challenges

Overseas banking profit and ratio* (before provisioning)





Strengths and challenges

Strengths

- Expertise in project finance, trade finance and CMS, etc.
- Speedy decision making through delegation to regional divisions
- Innovative organization ahead of peers;
 Asia Pacific Training Dept., Global Business Strategy Dept.,
 Global Korea Corporate Banking Dept.

Challenges

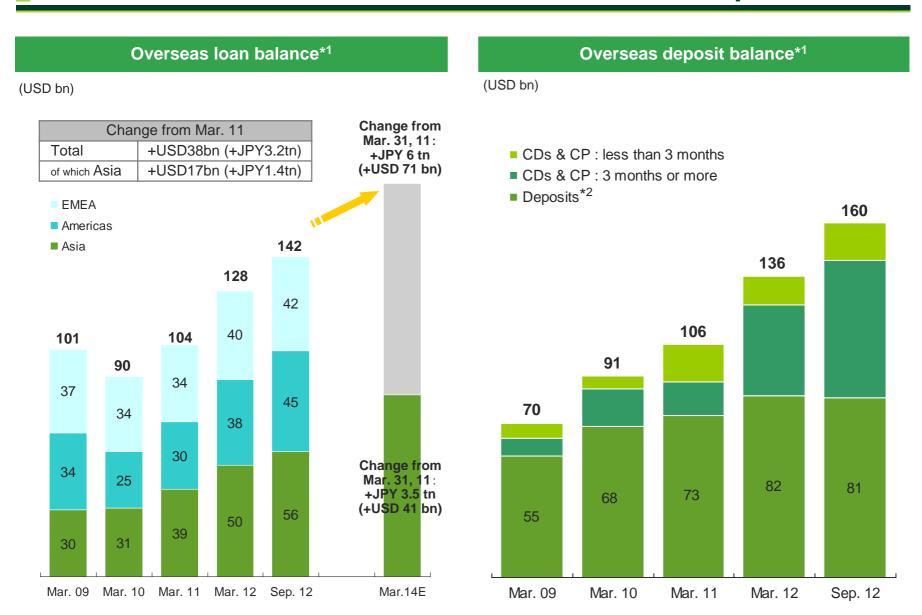
- Human resources
- IT infrastructure
- Foreign currency funding
- Increasing overseas staffs
- Promote non-Japanese executives/general managers;
 Two Managing Directors in the Americas and Hong Kong,
 Non-Japanese general manager in Tokyo

	Mar. 2003	
Local staff	2,704	
Expatriates	439	
Total	3,143	"

Sep. 2012	vs. Mar. 2003
5,296	2.0 x
845	1.9 x
6,141	2.0 x

^{*} Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC and major overseas subsidiary banks. Based on the medium-term management plan assumed exchange rate of USD1=JPY85 since FY3/12

3-2. International business: Overseas loan and deposit balance



^{*1} Managerial accounting basis, exchanged at respective period-end exchange rates. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China)
*2 Includes deposits from central banks

3-3. International business: SMBC Aviation Capital

1H, FY3/2013 performance

- Commenced operation as "SMBC Aviation Capital" on June 1, 2012
- Launched plans to merge SMFL Aircraft Capital Corporation B.V. (Netherlands), SMFL Aircraft Capital Japan Co., Ltd. (Japan) and Sumisho Aircraft Asset Management B.V. (Netherlands) into SMBC Aviation Capital in October 2012
- Key financial information during Jun. Sep. 2012
 (USD mn)

Total Revenue*1	230
Net Income*2	60

Aircraft Assets	7,200
Net Assets	1,012

Business model

- Capitalize on buying power as the third largest lessor in the industry
- Refinanced approx. USD 3 bn of existing debt by loan from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation to reduce interest expenses
- Control profit volatility through a "Buy and sell" business model

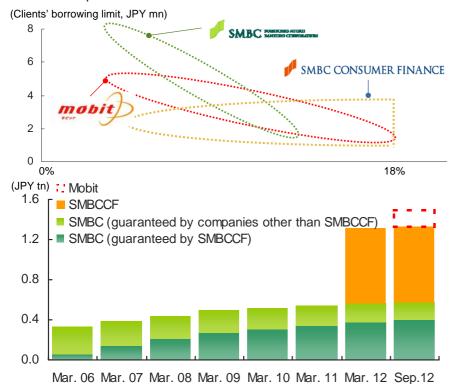
Ranking after acquisition*3

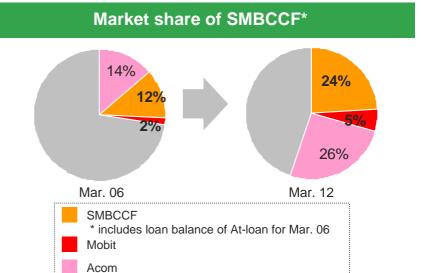
		Leasing Company	Nationality	No. of Aircraft
	1	GECAS	U.S.	1,755
	2	ILFC	U.S.	1,031
ightharpoonup		former RBS AC + SMF0	G/SC Group* ⁴	335
	3	BBAM	U.S.	327
	4	AerCap	Netherlands	326
	5	CIT Aerospace	U.S.	263
	6	former RBS AC	Ireland	246
	:			
	17	SMFG/SC Group*4	Netherlands	89

4-1. Consumer finance business: SMFG's strategy

Reorganization of SMFG's consumer finance business

- SMFG made Promise a wholly owned subsidiary in Apr. 2012. Former Promise was renamed SMBC Consumer Finance (SMBCCF) in Jul. 2012
- SMBC sold its share in ORIX Credit to ORIX in Jun. 2012.
- In Sep. 2012, SMBCCF agreed with Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ to dissolve the Mobit Co., Ltd. joint venture and SMBCCF will acquire Mobit's loan business in or around Oct. 2013





Four advantages of becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of SMFG

- Expansion of potential customers by sharing customer base with group companies
- Expected growth in the guarantee business.
 Become a frontrunner for the group's international business expansion
- 3 Stabilization of funding
- 4 Improvement in employee morale

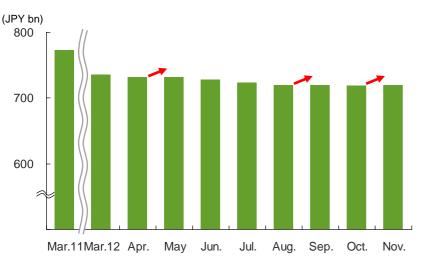
* Source: FSA, each company's financial statement

4-2. Consumer finance business: SMBC Consumer Finance

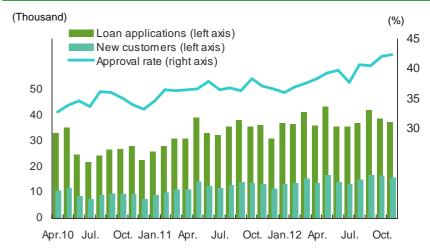
Financial performance, SMBCCF consolidated

(JPY bn)	1H	FY3/12	1H, FY3/13	YOY change
Operating income	100.4	196.2	93.4	(7.0)
Ordinary profit*1	(205.7)	(155.5)	32.0	+237.7
Net income*1	(208.6)	(169.6)	30.6	+239.2
Consumer loans	801.3	759.3	746.4	

Consumer loans outstanding*2

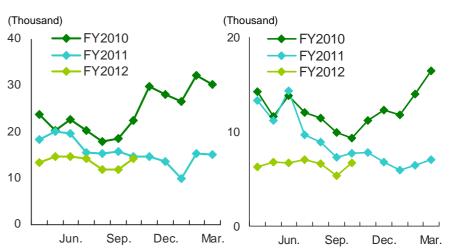


Loan applications, new customers and approval rate*2



No. of transaction-record disclosure requests*2, 3

No. of interest refund claims*2,3



^{*1} In 1H, FY3/2012, implemented an additional provision of the interest refund-related allowance to sufficiently prepare for the interest refund claims *2 SMBCCF non-consolidated basis *3 Sum of former Promise and former SANYO Shinpan until Sep. 2010

4-3. Consumer finance business: SMBC Consumer Finance

Loan guarantee business

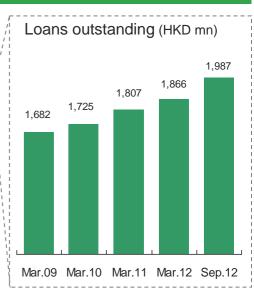
Guaranteed loans outstanding (JPY bn)

- * Number of companies with guarantee agreements: 183
- Regional financial institutions, etc.
- SMBC



Overseas business





Financial performance of Promise (Hong Kong)*2

(JPY bn)	FY3/11	FY3/12 (15-month period)	1H, FY3/13
Operating income	7.4	8.9	3.7
Ordinary Profit	4.2	5.2	1.9
Net income	3.4	4.3	1.6

III. Capital policy and return to shareholders

Capital policy

Common equity Tier 1 capital (Core Tier I capital*1)

- Aim for Core Tier I ratio of 8% at March 2014 by accumulating earnings
- Estimates increase of risk-weighted assets by 10% from Basel III implementation

Additional Tier 1 capital

- Sufficient amount of preferred securities to be grandfathered beyond introduction of Basel III
- No need for issuance of "newstyle" Tier I securities for a while

Tier 2 capital

- Sufficient amount of sub debt to be grandfathered
- Also able to issue "old-style" sub debt*2 in FY3/2013

Treasury stock (SMFG shares)

Held by SMFG: 3.8 million shares*3
 Held by SMBC: 56.2 million shares*3

Return to shareholders

- Dividends per share planned at JPY 100 in FY3/2013
- Above 20% consolidated payout ratio (FY3/2012: 26.8%, FY3/2013 estimate: 26.1%)

	FY3/08	FY3/09	FY3/10	FY3/11	FY3/12	FY3/13 forecast
Dividend per share (JPY)*4,5	120	90	100	100	100	100
Consolidated payout ratio*4	20.5%	-	46.8%	30.0%	26.8%	26.1%
BPS (JPY, period-end)*5	4,245.46	2,790.27	3,391.75	3,533.47	3,856.37	
ROE*6	12.3%	-	7.5%	9.9%	10.4%	

Preferred securities which become callable in FY3/14

	Issue date	Aggregate issue amount	Dividend rate*7	First call date*8	Туре
IFG Preferred Capital SD 2 Limited	May 2008	USD 1,800 mn	8.75%	Jul. 2013	Non step-up
IFG Preferred Capital Y 2 Limited					
Series D	Dec. 2008	JPY 145.2 bn	4.76%	Jan. 2014	Non step-up
Series G	Jan. 2009	JPY 125.7 bn	4.65%	Jan. 2014	Non step-up

^{*1} Common Equity Tier 1 Capital under Basel III *2 Subordinated debt issued based on Basel II to be grandfathered beyond introduction of Basel III, such as those in bullet format, and in callable format without step-up clause and redeemable 5 years after issuance *3 Reflecting impact of 100% acquisition of Promise on April 1, 2012 *4 Common stock only

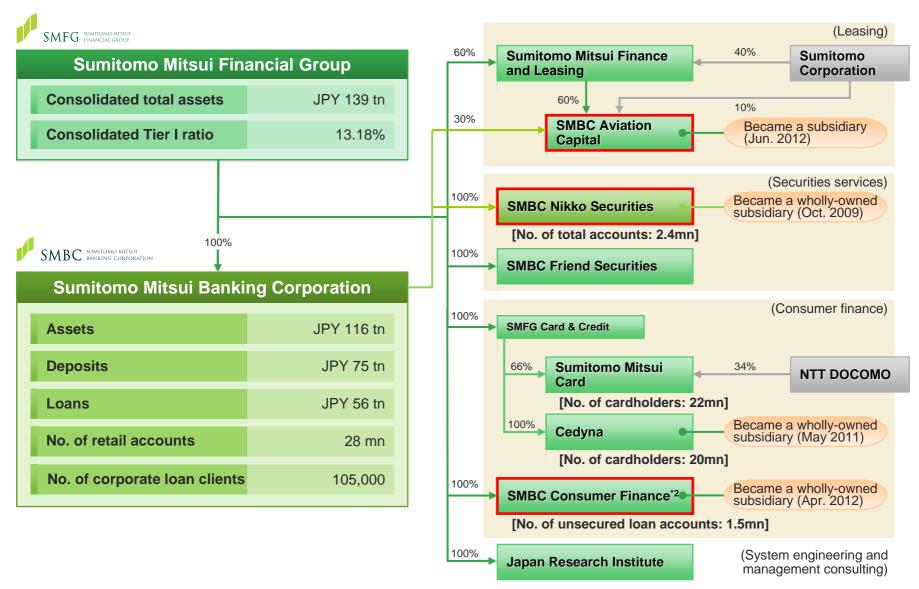
^{*5} SMFG implemented a 100 for 1 stock split of common stock on January 4, 2009. Figures shown above reflect the stock split, assuming that it had been implemented at the beginning of FY3/08

^{*6} On a stockholders equity basis *7 For SMFG Preferred Capital JPY 2 Limited only, floating rate after the first call date *8 Callable at any dividend payment date on and after the first call date, subject to the prior approval of the FSA

Appendix



1. Group structure*1



2. 1H, FY3/2013 financial performance by business unit*1

		(JPY bn)	1H, FY3/12	1H, FY3/13	YOY
		, ,	1000	4=40	change*2
Consumer		Gross banking profit	192.3	174.8	(10.6)
Banking Unit		Expenses	143.0	140.9	(2.4)
	E	Banking profit	49.3	33.9	(8.2)
Middle Market		Gross banking profit	208.8	201.8	(4.0)
Banking Unit		Expenses	110.8	106.7	(2.4)
	E	Banking profit	98.0	95.1	(1.6)
Corporato		Gross banking profit	102.6	96.1	(1.8)
Corporate Banking Unit		Expenses	18.9	19.5	+ 0.2
Dariking Offic	E	Banking profit	83.7	76.6	(2.0)
International		Gross banking profit	93.5	107.3	+ 12.0
Banking Unit		Expenses	31.0	36.3	+ 4.5
(IBU)	E	Banking profit	62.5	71.0	+ 7.5
		Gross banking profit	597.2	580.0	(4.4)
Marketing units		Expenses	303.7	303.4	(0.1)
	E	Banking profit	293.5	276.6	(4.3)
		Gross banking profit	227.3	201.7	(25.6)
Treasury Unit		Expenses	9.5	10.2	+ 0.8
	E	Banking profit	217.8	191.5	(26.4)
		Gross banking profit	(5.0)	5.0	(2.8)
Headquarters		Expenses	41.4	44.4	+ 2.7
		Banking profit	(46.4)	(39.4)	(5.5)
Total		Gross banking profit	819.5	786.7	(32.8)
(Business		Expenses	354.6	358.0	+ 3.4
` Units)	E	Banking profit	464.9	428.7	(36.2)

Gross banking profit by produc	t	YOY change*2
of which: Income on domestic loans Income on domestic yen deposits IBU's interest related income*3	230.6 74.3 64.1	(12.8) +1.3 +9.1
Interest income	398.4	(1.9)
of which: Investment trust Single premium type permanent life insurance Level premium insurance	17.8 6.8 5.5	(9.7) +2.0 +2.5
Income relating to Financial consulting for retail customers	33.6	(6.8)
of which: Loan syndication Structured finance*4 Real estate finance*4	20.6 25.0 14.2	+0.4 +0.6 (1.5)
Income related to IB business*4	70.9	(0.5)
of which: Sales of derivatives Money remittance, Electronic banking Foreign exchange IBU's non-interest income*3	9.0 45.7 21.6 45.9	+1.3 (0.8) (0.1) +3.0
Non-interest income	181.6	(2.5)
Gross banking profit of Marketing units	580.0	(4.4)

Adjustment of interest rates and exchange rates etc.: (12.8)

Nominal YOY change: (17.2)

(IPV hn)

Average loan balance and spread by business unit

	Balance		Spi	read
(JPY tn, %)	1H, FY3/13	YOY change*2	1H, FY3/13	YOY change*2
Domestic loans	45.8	(2.3)*5	1.04	(0.01)
of which: Consumer Banking Unit	15.2	(0.2)	1.44	(0.02)
Middle Market Banking Unit	16.3	(0.4)	1.08	(0.07)
Corporate Banking Unit	11.5	(0.2)	0.66	(0.02)

^{*1} SMBC non-consolidated. Managerial accounting basis *2 After adjustment of interest rates and exchange rates, etc. *3 Including profit from Japanese corporations in Hong Kong Branch and Taipei Branch *4 Including interest income

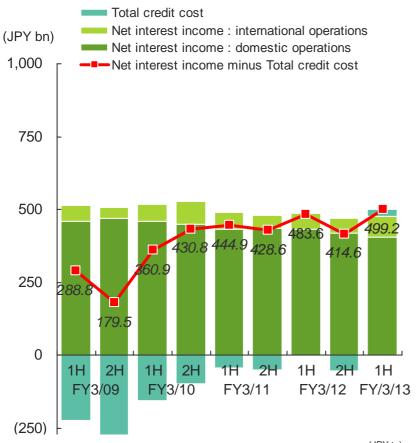
^{*5} of which JPY (1.8) the was resulted from a decrease of loans to government

^{*6} Sum of loans, trade bills and securities

3. Trends of domestic net interest income

SMBC non-consolidated

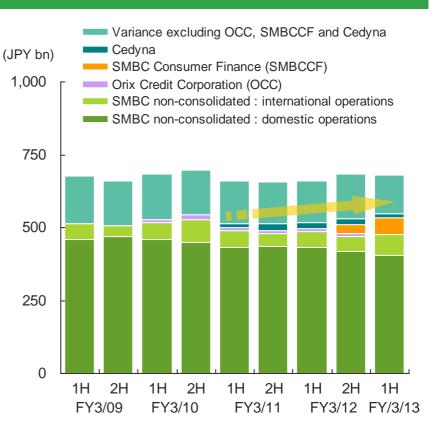
Net interest income and Total credit cost



(JPY tn) Origination amount of loan syndication 3.7 5.6 3.4 2.8 4.5 3.3 4.5 4.1 3.3 51.2 51.5 49.5 50.5 47.9 48.9 47.2 46.1 balance (period-end)

SMFG consolidated

Net interest income



4. Gains (losses) on bonds

SMBC non-consolidated

Gains (losses) on bonds

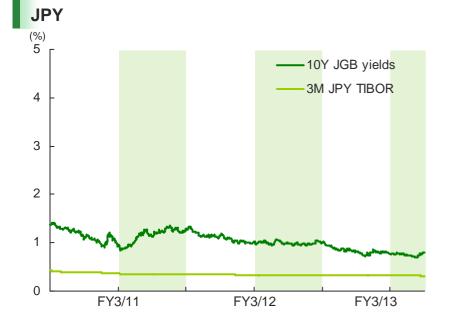
	(JPY bn)	FY3/12
G	ains (losses) on bonds	152.5
	Domestic operations	23.2
	International operations	129.3

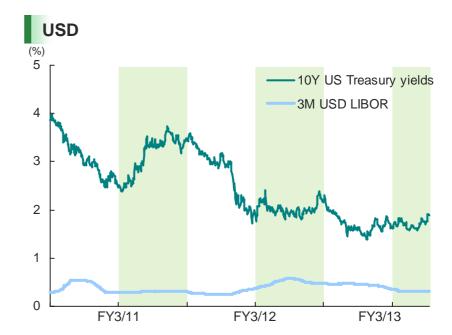
1H, FY3/13	YOY change
117.3	(7.1)
30.9	+15.7
86.4	(22.8)

Gross banking profit of Treasury Unit

(JPY bn)	FY3/12	1H, FY3/13	YOY change
Gross banking profit of Treasury Unit	319.3	201.7	(25.6)

Market condition: interest rate of JPY and USD



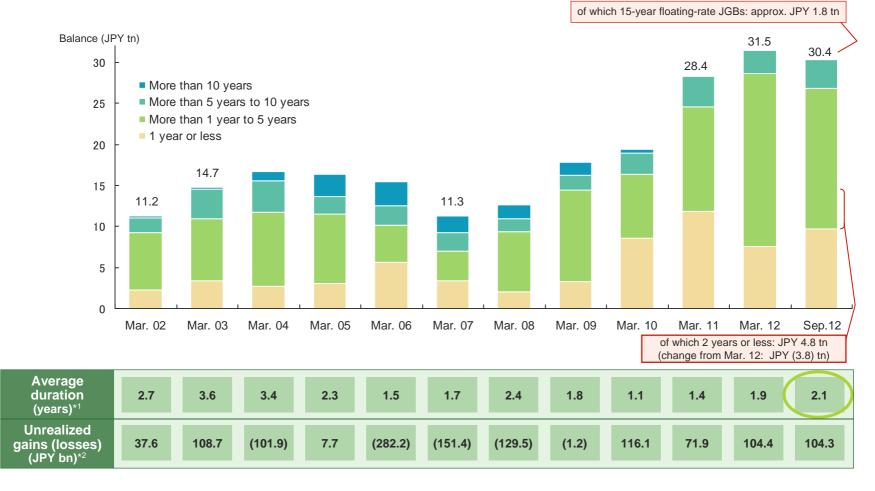


5. Bond portfolio

Yen bond portfolio

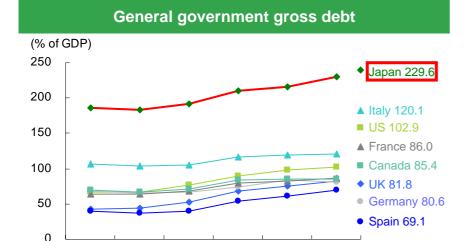
SMBC non-consolidated

(Total balance of bonds with maturities classified as "Other securities" and bonds of held-to-maturity; total of JGBs, Japanese local government bonds and Japanese corporate bonds)



^{*1} Excluding bonds of held-to-maturity, bonds for which hedge-accounting is applied, and private placement bonds. Duration of 15-year floating rate JGBs is regarded as zero. Duration at Mar. 02 is for JGB portfolio *2 15-year floating-rate JGBs have been evaluated at their reasonably estimated price from Mar. 09

6. JGB related charts



2007 Source: IMF "World Economic Outlook, October 2012"

2006

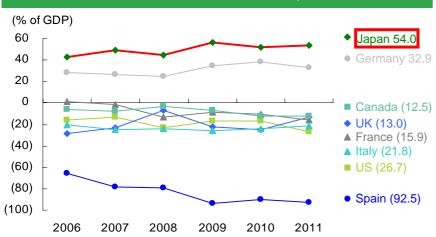
Net international investment position

2009

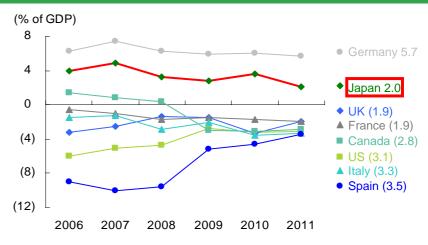
2010

2011

2008

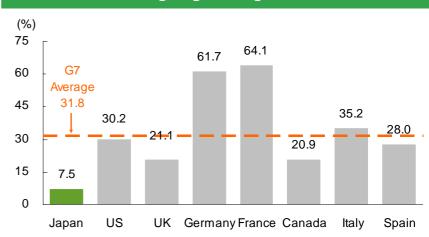


Current account balance



Source: IMF "World Economic Outlook, October 2012"

Non-resident holding of general government debt, 2012



Source: IMF.Stat

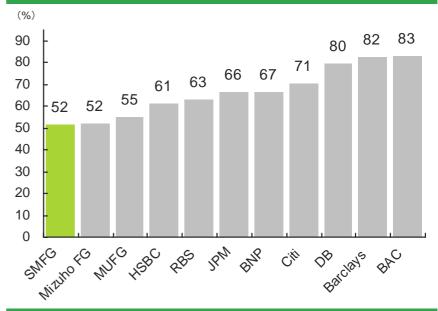
^{*} Applied estimated figures of 2011 for Japan and the US

7. Expenses

Expenses*1

		,				
				FY3/12	FY3/13	
		(JPY bn)	1H		1H	forecast
0	SMBC non-consolidated	Expenses	(354.6)	(719.5)	(358.0)	(720.0)
		OHR	43.3%	46.9%	45.5%	48.3%
	SMFG consolidated	Expenses*2	(677.4)	(1,388.4)	(709.7)	
		OHR	51.2%	53.5%	51.7%	

OHR on group consolidated basis *3



Fiscal 2012 30th Information Technology Award by Japan Institute of Information Technology

IT Management Award

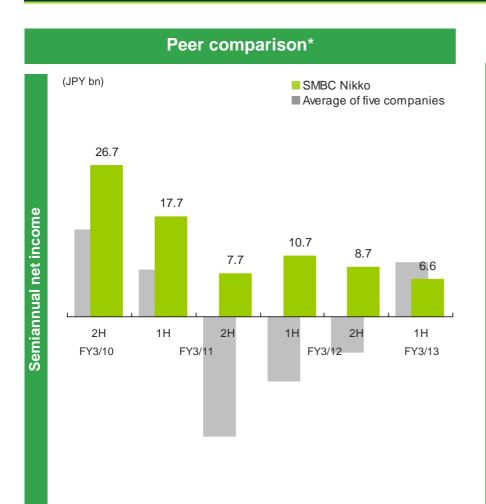


Awarded for our initiatives towards strategic IT governance

^{*1} Excluding non-recurring losses *2 Consolidated G&A expenses net of SMBC's non-recurring losses

^{*3} Based on each company's disclosure. G&A expenses (for Japanese banks, excluding non-recurring losses) divided by top-line profit (net of insurance claims). 1H, FY3/2013 results for SMFG, MUFG and Mizuho FG, and 3Q, FY12/2012 results for others

8. SMBC Nikko's post acquisition financial performance



SMBC Nikko's medium-term management plan (Announced in March 2010)

- Future prospect (in 10 years):
 "Becoming the No.1 comprehensive securities company in Japan which is excellent both in quality and quantity and globally competitive"
- Basic policy in the medium-term management plan:
 Aiming at becoming a comprehensive securities
 company that can offer full-line services to customers
 and obtain their utmost confidence.
 - 1) Sustainable expansion of existing business centering on retail business.
 - 2) Creation of new business centering on wholesale business.
 - 3) Improvement of organizational structure to establish risk management and compliance systems
- FY3/13 plan:

Net operating revenue: JPY300bn,

Ordinary profit: 100bn

*(Assumptions) Nikkei stock average: JPY13,000,

10yr JGB: 1.6%, JPY99/USD, JPY143/EUR, JPY98/AUD

9. Growth Industry Cluster Dept.

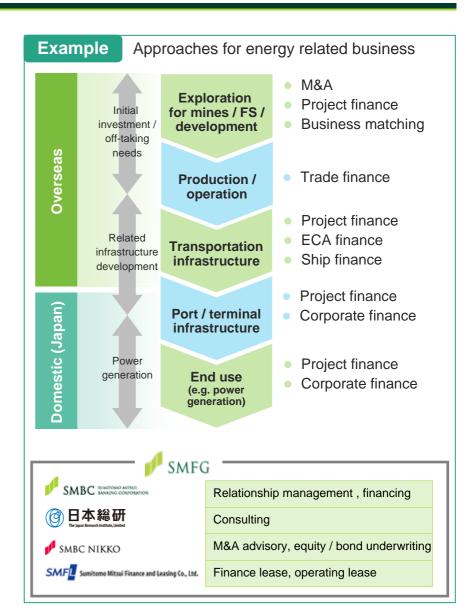
Growth Industry Cluster Dept.

New energy sources	Renewable energy		
Water	Water supply and sewerage, recycled water, desalination, etc.		
Environment	Eco-city development, transportation system, rechargeable battery, etc.		
Natural resources	Value chain of coal, natural gas, etc.		
Carbon credit	Global warming related business		
Frontier	Newly growing businesses / markets		

Project finance / Loan syndication

League tables (Jan. – Sep. 2012)*1

	Global	Asia* ²	Japan
Project Finance	#3	#5	
Loan Syndication	#7	#6	#2



10. Project finance



Roll of honour

Bank of the Year: SMBC

































11. Project finance, trade finance and CMS

Project finance and trade finance

- Team with high expertise committed to obtain mandates (USD mn)
- Leverage relationships with customers and ECAs to work on transactions with both Japanese and non-Japanese sponsors

Example Australia: Newcastle coal export terminal



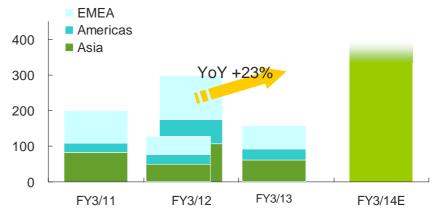
SMBC role

Mandated lead arranger

- ✓ A project that includes expansion work running through several stages since 2004
- Project cost per stage is approx. USD 1-2 bn
- Leading global resources companies including BHP Billiton are sponsors
- ✓ Advise from the initial stage of the project by a specialized team with the knowledge and relationships in the industry

Trade finance related profit





Cash Management Service

Cash management providers' ranking (in Asia Pacific)*

		-		
	Cash management service (CMS) as voted by	Large corporations	4th	#1 among Japanese banks for seven consecutive years
		Medium corporations	4th	CMS in Asia: Aim to be one of
	corporations	Small corporations	4th	the top three global banks
	JPY CMS as voted by financial institutions		1st	#1 for seven consecutive years

"SMAR&TS" (Sumitomo Mitsui Advanced Report & Transfer Services): Accommodating eight languages

^{*} Source: "ASIAMONEY": Cash management Poll 2011 (Aug. 2012)

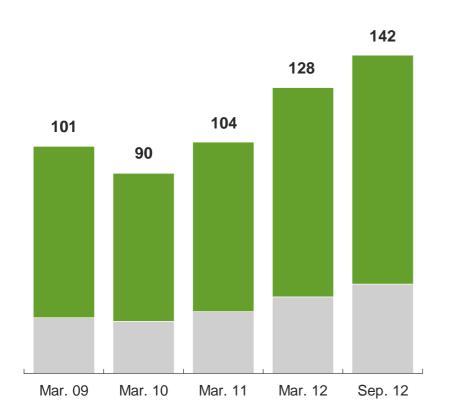
12. Overseas loan balance classified by borrower type

(Geographic classification based on booking office)*

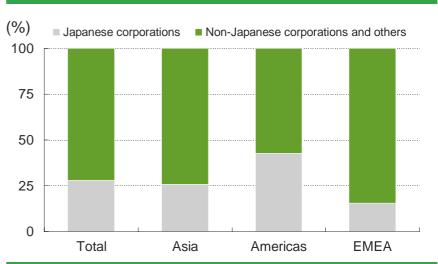


■ Non-Japanese corporations and others (product type lending)

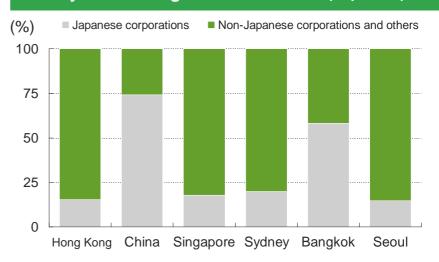
■ Japanese corporations



By region (Sep. 2012)



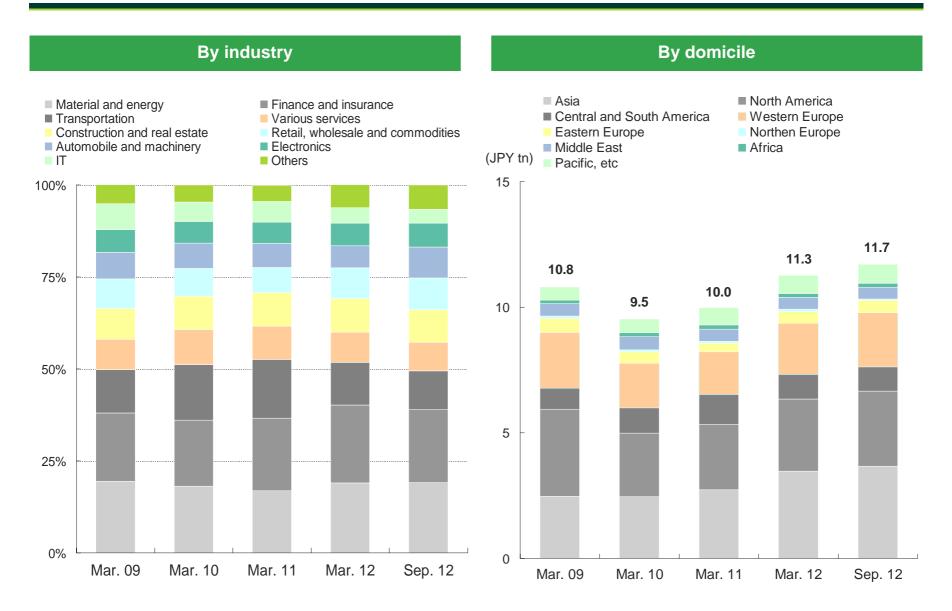
Major marketing channels in Asia (Sep. 2012)



 $^{^{\}star}$ Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China).

13. Overseas loan balance classified by industry and domicile

(Geographic classification based on domicile of borrowers)*



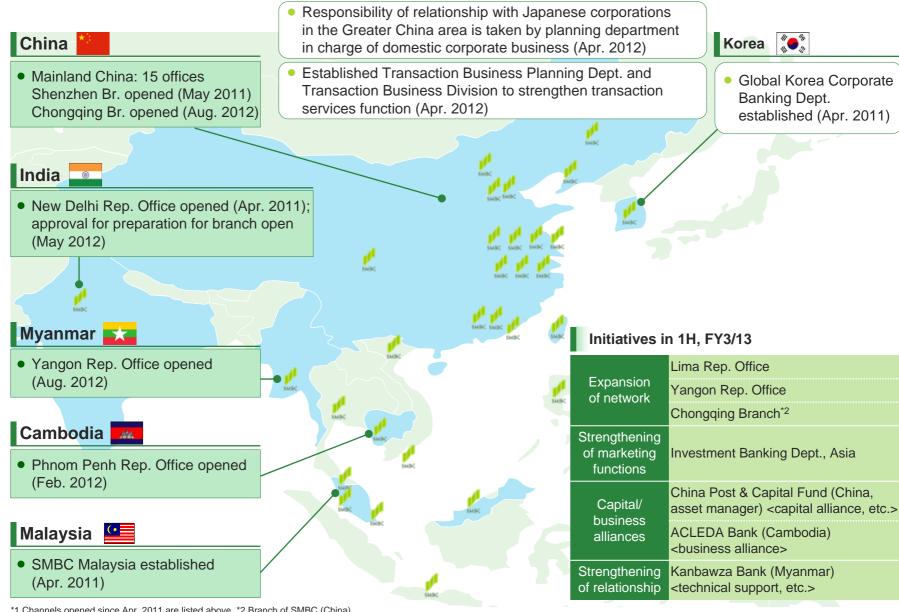
^{*} Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China).

14. Loan balance in Asian countries

(Geographic classification based on domicile of borrowers) *



15. Our footprint in Asia*1



^{*1} Channels opened since Apr. 2011 are listed above *2 Branch of SMBC (China)

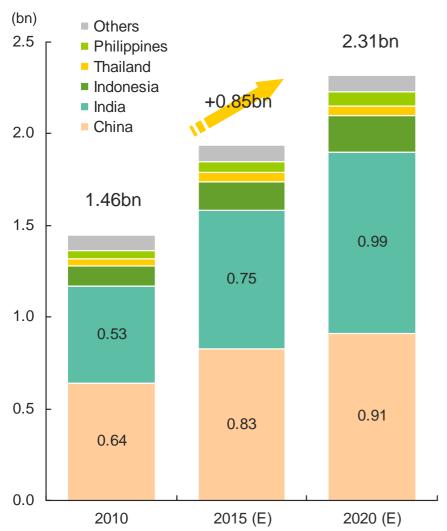
16. Our strategic partners in Asia*

	Strategic Partner	Relationship since	Outline of alliance / cooperation
	Bank of China	2000	Renminbi business cooperation
China	Industrial and Commercial bank of China	1995	Ship finance business in China
	Agricultural Bank of China	2002	Funding activities in China
Korea	Kookmin Bank	2007	Mutual introduction of customers inside/outside Japan/Korea, Loan syndication, funding activities Invested in KB Financial Group, the holding company, in 2008
Taiwan	First Commercial Bank	2007	Local currency funding in China and Taiwan, usage of channel network
Hong Kong	Bank of East Asia	2008	Mutual introduction of customers in China and Hong Kong, credit card business, funding activities Invested in 2009 and 2012
Philippines	Metrobank	1995	Introduction of customers in Philippines, local currency transaction, usage of channel network. Established Japan desk in 2007
Vietnam	Vietnam Eximbank	2007	Retail and SME banking business in Vietnam Invested in 2008. Entered into technical service agreement in 2009
Malaysia	RHB Bank	1974	Local currency funding in Malaysia, transaction services, Islamic finance
Indonesia	Bank Central Asia	2009	Local currency funding in Indonesia, transaction services including CMS
Cambodia	ACLEDA Bank	2012	Usage of channel network in Cambodia, transaction services, trade finance
India	Kotak Mahindra Bank	2010	Asset management business in India such as establishing infrastructure fund, securities and investment banking business. Invested in 2010

* Boldfaced banks: SMBC has equity stake

17. Opportunities in Asia

Estimate of middle class population in Developing Asia*1



No. of major companies in Asia *2

By country / region

(# of companies)

	2004	2007	2010	2012	
US	751	659	536	524	
EU	284	306	291	284	
UK	137	126	90	90	
Japan	316	290	270	258	
China	25	44	113	134	
ASEAN4	34	30	45	53	
NIES3	96	108	108	128	
India	27	34	56	61	
Brazil	15	22	33	33	
Russia	12	20	28	28	
Others	303	361	430	407	
Total	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	

^{*1} Source: METI "White Paper on International Economy and Trade 2011" *2 Source: Forbes "The Global 2000"

18. Foreign currency funding

Diversification of foreign-currency funding

 Issued foreign-currency denominated senior bonds to: overseas institutional investors in Jul. 2012 domestic retail investors in Jun. 2012

Issue amount of foreign-currency denominated bonds (mn)

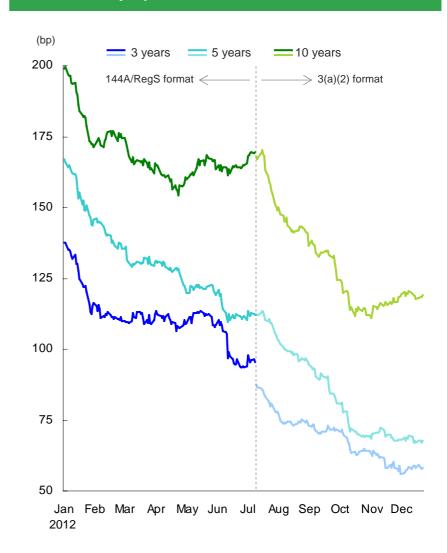
Subordinated bonds to institutional investors



Examples of USD senior bonds issuances by financial institutions

Moturity	Pricing date	Issuer	Issue amount	Coupon	Spread	Credit ra	atings ^{*2}
Maturity		issuei	(USD mn)	(%)	(bp)	Moody's	S&P
	2012/6/19	National Bank of Canada	1,000	1.50	T+120	Aa2	Α
	2012/6/20	Wells Fargo & Co	2,000	1.50	T+115	A2	A+
	2012/7/10	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp	1,000	1.35	T+100	Aa3	A+
3 years	2012/7/26	National Australia Bank Ltd (NY)	1,250	1.60	T+133	Aa2	AA-
	2012/7/26	ANZ National International Ltd (LDN)	750	1.85	T+158	Aa3	AA-
	2012/7/31	Citigroup Inc	1,250	2.25	T+205	Baa2	A-
5 years	2012/7/10	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp	1,250	1.80	T+120	Aa3	A+
	2012/8/6	Westpac Banking Corp	1,250	2.00	T+138	Aa2	AA-
	2012/8/13	JPMorgan Chase & Co	2,500	2.00	T+135	A2	Α
10 years	2012/6/29	Citigroup Inc	750	4.50	T+250	Baa2	A-
	2012/7/10	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp	750	3.20	T+170	Aa3	A+
	2012/7/31	Citigroup Inc	500	4.50	T+235	Baa2	A-

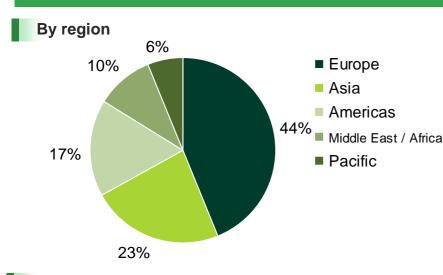
Secondary spread of selected SMBC bonds*1



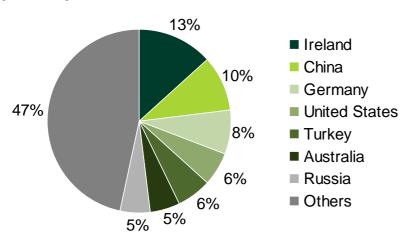
^{*1} Source: Bloomberg *2 Credit ratings at time of issuance

19. SMBC Aviation Capital

Breakdown of lessees*1

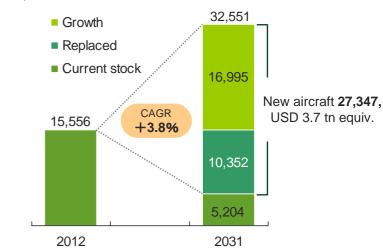


By country

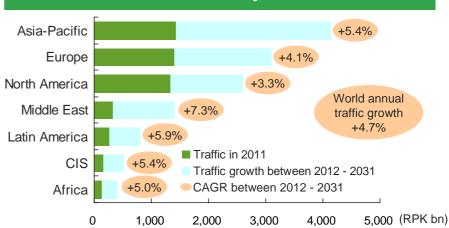


Estimate of passenger aircraft demand*2





Estimate of airline traffic by airline domicile*2



20. Credit ratings of G-SIBs (Moody's)*

Apr. 2001		Jul. 2007		Dec. 2012		
Aaa			Bank of America Bank of New York Mellon Citibank JPMorgan Chase Bank	Royal Bank of Scotland UBS Wells Fargo Bank		
Aa1	Bank of America Crédit Agricole	Wells Fargo Bank UBS	Banco Santander Barclays Bank BBVA BNP Paribas Crédit Agricole Credit Suisse	Deutsche Bank HSBC Bank ING Bank Nordea Bank Société Générale State Street Bank & Trust	Bank of New York Mellon	
Aa2	Bank of New York Mellon Barclays Bank BBVA Citibank HSBC Bank	ING Bank JPMorgan Chase Bank Royal Bank of Scotland State Street Bank & Trust	SMBC BPCE(Banque Populaire) BTMU	<i>Mizuho CB/BK</i> UniCredit	State Street Bank & Trust	
Aa3	Banco Santander BNP Paribas BPCE(Banque Populaire)	Deutsche Bank Société Générale UniCredit	Goldman Sachs Bank	Morgan Stanley Bank	SMBC BTMU HSBC Bank	JPMorgan Chase Bank Nordea Bank Wells Fargo Bank
A1	Credit Suisse		Bank of China		Bank of China Credit Suisse	Mizuho CB/BK Standard Chartered
A2	BTMU	Standard Chartered	Standard Chartered		Barclays Bank BNP Paribas BPCE(Banque Populaire) Crédit Agricole Deutsche Bank	Goldman Sachs Bank ING Bank Société Générale UBS
A3	SMBC	Mizuho CB/BK			Bank of America Citibank	Morgan Stanley Bank Royal Bank of Scotland
Baa1	Bank of China					
Baa2					Banco Santander UniCredit	
Baa3	erm issuer ratings (if not available. I				BBVA	

^{*} Long-term issuer ratings (if not available, long-term deposit ratings) of operating banks

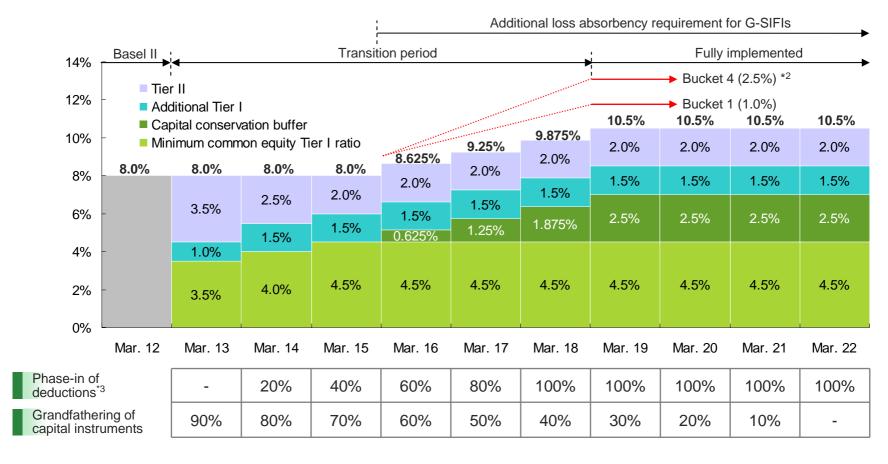
21. International financial regulations

Target institutions	Regulations	Contents of regulation	Effective date	Action taken & impact on SMFG
4	G-SIFIs capital surcharge G20	 Required for additional loss absorption capacity above the Basel III minimum Required level of CET1 ratio for SMFG: 8.0% 	2016	Aiming to achieve 8% Core Tier I ratio by end of Mar. 2014, earlier than deadline
SMFG G-SIFIS	Recovery and Resolution Plan G20 US UK	 Should submit Group RRP by the end of 2012 May need to submit RRP related to US operations Need to submit SMBCE's RRP to UKFSA 	End of 2012 US: Dec. 2013? UK: Dec. 2012	Work in progress to submit plans at respective due dates
	OTC derivatives markets reforms G20 US	 Centralizing of OTC derivatives clearing Restricted banks' derivatives trading (Derivatives Push-Out Provision) 	Dec. 2012 US: Jul. 2012	
Internationally	Limitation on banking activities - Retail ring fencing	 Ring-fenced banks prohibited from providing certain services and required to be isolated from the rest of financial group in UK and EU 	TBD	No retail business in UK (although paying close attention to the discussion)
Internationally active banks	- Volcker Rule US	 Depository institution and its affiliates prohibited from "proprietary trading", sponsorship and ownership in fund in US 	Jul. 2012 (phase-in) Jul. 2014 (full implementation)	Business related to regulation is limited. Paying close attention to discussions
	Capital requirement G20	 Required to raise the level and quality of the capital and enhance risk coverage under Basel III 	2013	Aiming to achieve 8% Core Tier I ratio by end of Mar. 2014, earlier than deadline
	Fundamental review of trading book	 Strengthened capital standards for market risk, such as reviewing the trading book/banking book boundary for capital regulation 	TBD	△ Details of regulation remain unclear. Certain impact will be possible depending on contents
	Leverage ratio requirement G20	 Non-risk-based measure based on "on- and off- accounting balance sheet items" against Tier I capital. Minimum requirement: 3% (transition period commenced in 2011) 	2018	Currently have no issues in meeting requirements although paying attention to national finish
	Minimum standards for liquidity (LCR / NSFR)	 LCR: Required to have sufficient high-quality liquid assets to survive a significant stress scenario lasting for one month. >=100% needed 	2015	In good position due to domestic deposit base. Intend to further strengthen foreign currency ALM
Domestic banks	G20	NSFR: Required to maintain a sustainable maturity structure of assets and liabilities	2018	
	Other regulations	 strengthen the oversight and regulation of the shadow banking system illustrated such as MMFs, repos and securitizations 	TBD	△ Direction of regulation unclear. Still need attention

22. Summary of regulatory capital framework

In March 2012, the Japanese FSA amended requirements regarding bank capital*1

- Basically consistent with Basel III text
- Effective from the end of March 2013 to conform with the fiscal year end of Japanese banks



^{*1} Drafts of other rules that are to be implemented after 2014, such as rules on capital buffers and liquidity standards, will be published at a later stage

^{*2} With an empty bucket of 3.5% to discourage further systemicness

^{*3} Including amounts exceeding the limit for deferred tax assets, mortgage servicing rights and investment in capital instruments of unconsolidated financial institutions

23. Overview of "Abenomics"

Policies

Aggressive monetary policy

- 2% inflation target
- Issue a policy accord between the government and BOJ
- Strengthen co-ordination between the government and BOJ to ensure the effectiveness of monetary easing policy, with the idea of revisions to BOJ Law (consider measures such as; unlimited monetary easing, negative interest rate, adding employment maximization to BOJ's mission, purchasing foreign bonds)
- Establish a public (MOF and BOJ) private investment fund for purchasing foreign bonds in order to ease excessive yen appreciation

Flexible fiscal policy

- Adopt flexible economic/ fiscal policies in the next 2-3 years
- Formulate 10 trillion yen level of supplementary budget of FY2012
- Large scale of public investment based on national land reconstruction plan
- Maintain target for primary balance: halve the deficit in 2015; achieve surplus in 2020

Growth strategy

- Aim to be "trading/ industrial investment nation" through intensive reforms in the next 5 years
- Deregulate aggressively and reduce corporate tax rate
- Extend overseas investments, economic partnership agreements and international natural resources strategy to capture growth of Asia

Targets

- Recovery of export led by easing excessive yen appreciation
- Increase in domestic demand led by rise in stock prices



Support demand before monetary policy works



 Boost competitiveness of Japanese corporations through pro-business measures



Pull-out of deflation/ recover economy/ achieve nominal GDP growth target of above 3%

Challenges

Feasibility of increase in inflation rate by monetary easing under zero-interest rate environment

- Will demand and CPI increase through monetary easing under the weak corporate funding demand?
- Is foreign bonds purchasing by BOJ feasible considering that is virtually foreign exchange intervention and MOF, authorized ministry for intervention, opposes to that?
- To what extent will U.S. allow Japan's yen depreciating policy?

Risks of long-term interest rate rise

- Will large amount of JGB purchase by BOJ raise concern about monetization?
- Are there risks of long-term interest rate hike led by rise in inflation rate while real economy will not recover?
- Are there risks of losing market confidence in Japan's fiscal system as roadmap for fiscal soundness is not indicated?

Stance for structural reform

- How well the growth strategy is achievable considering discrepancies in policies and lack of concrete measures? (e.g. aggressive stance on globalization and conservative stance on Trans-Pacific Partnership)
- Are there risks of further deterioration of fiscal conditions because Japanese economy fails to back to sustainable growth by lacking effective growth strategy, while too much dependence on aggressive monetary easing and fiscal spending?

This document contains "forward-looking statements" (as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us and our managements with respect to our future financial condition and results of operations. In many cases but not all, these statements contain words such as "anticipate", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "plan", "probability", "risk", "project", "should", "seek", "target" and similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ from those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements contained or deemed to be contained herein. The risks and uncertainties which may affect future performance include: deterioration of Japanese and global economic conditions and financial markets; declines in the value of our securities portfolio; our ability to successfully implement our business strategy through our subsidiaries, affiliates and alliance partners; exposure to new risks as we expand the scope of our business; and incurrence of significant credit-related costs. Given these and other risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

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

