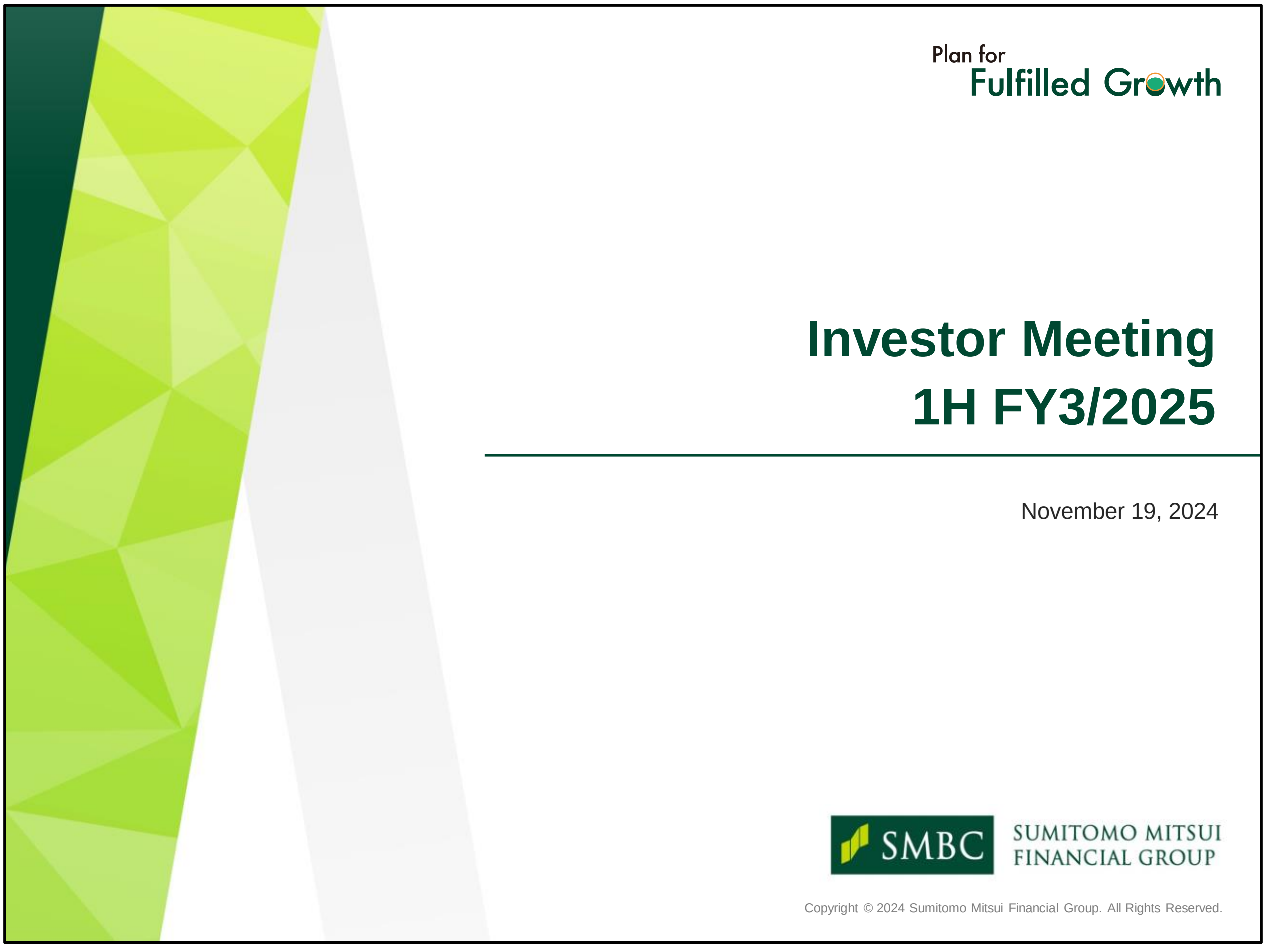


Hello everyone, this is Nakashima.
I would like to express my gratitude for your continued support.

In the previous Investor Meeting in May, I talked about my aspirations for how I will steer the SMBC Group as CEO.

Today, in addition to the financial results for 1H FY3/25, I would like to explain what I have been focusing on to achieve my goal and what I would like to work on going forward.

Agenda

This is today's agenda.

I will explain the financial results, followed by our efforts to improve corporate value and our capital policy.

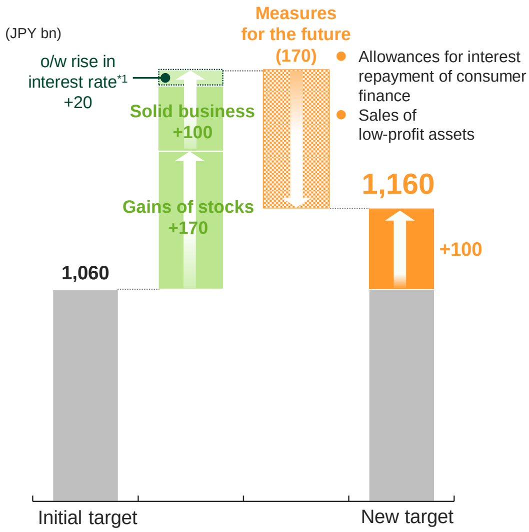
Financial Results

1H results and target

Revised upward the full year target by JPY 100 bn to JPY 1.16 tn, due to strong business performance and larger gains on stocks while implemented radical measures to enhance future profitability.

(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25 result	1H FY3/25 YoY	FY3/25 target revised	FY3/25 target vs. initial
Consolidated gross profit	2,045.3	+227.9	–	–
G&A expenses	1,172.7	+90.5	–	–
Consolidated net business profit	**918.2** Progress 57%	**+147.3**	**1,620**	–
Total credit cost	83.9	(16.4)	260	–
Ordinary profit	1,030.5	+321.2	1,710	+150
Profit attributable to owners of parent	**725.2** 68%	**+198.7**	**1,160**	**+100**
ROE[*2]	**9.8%**	**+1.8%**	–	–

Breakdown of upward revision



*1 Changed assumption of policy rate (Japan: 0.1%⇒0.25%, US: 5.0%⇒4.0%) (FX assumption unchanged: USD1=JPY140)
*2 Denominator: Shareholder's equity + total accumulated other comprehensive income

First, I would like to explain our financial results for 1H FY3/25.

The first-half results show consolidated net business profit of JPY 918.2 bn and profit attributable to owners of parent of JPY 725.2 bn, both of which have set new record highs for the first half, following last year.

Based on this result, we have revised our full-year target upward.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, I explained that our FY3/25 target was formulated based on assumptions close to the most likely scenario.

However, with the additional rate hike by BOJ in July and stronger-than-expected domestic business performance, we now anticipate an upside of JPY 100 bn in core business.
Furthermore, we expect an additional JPY 170 bn in gains on stocks, with the accelerated reduction of equity holdings.

On the other hand, even after the domestic and overseas elections are over, uncertainties, including geopolitical risks, remain and I feel that risk factors have actually increased compared to the beginning of the fiscal year.

To ensure the promised improvement in ROE to our investors, I believe that it is essential to promptly remove any obstacles.

Therefore, we have decided to take advantage of the strong core business and significant upside in gains on stocks to further strengthen profitability and improve ROE.
In addition to the radical allowances for interest repayment already implemented in the first half, we plan to dynamically reallocate our business portfolio in the second half, focusing on the reduction of low-profit assets.

As a result, we have raised the target of FY3/25 profit attributable to owners of parent by JPY 100 bn to JPY 1.16 tn.

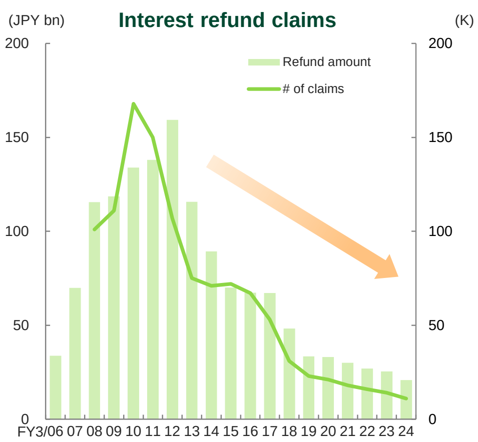
Radical allowance on interest repayment

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

**A one-time provision of JPY 99 bn (pre-tax) has been made for interest repayment at SMBCCF.
Reduce earnings volatility and transform a business model through proactive digital investments.**

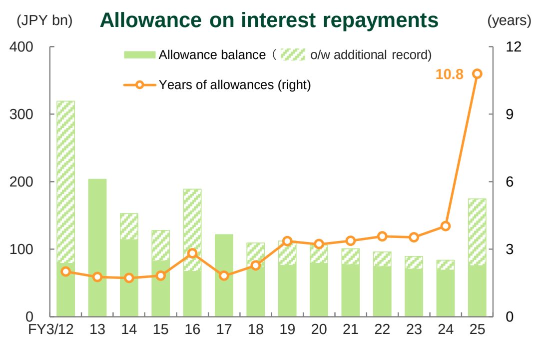
Claims for Interest refund have been decreasing

- Both the number of claims and refund amount have significantly decreased due to repayments and the statute of limitations



Record radical allowance on interest repayment

- Profit increase absorbs the impact of this allowance on the consolidated basis.
- Total allowance will cover a period exceeding 10 years.



Reduce earnings volatility

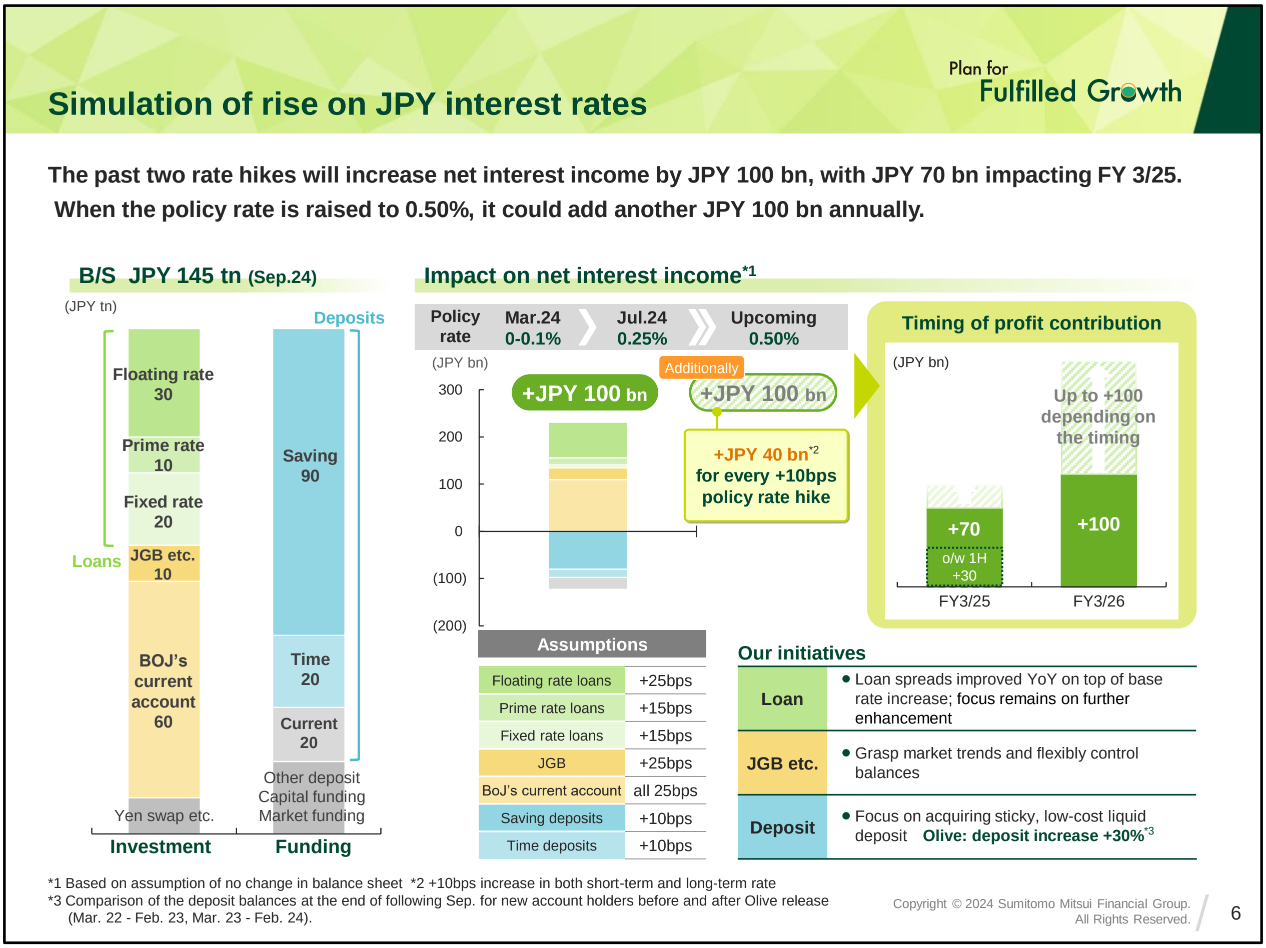
Transform a business model through digital investment

We have made a one-time allowance for interest repayment reserves concerning SMBCCF's overpaid reimbursements.

Over the past 20 years, we have managed claims for overpaid interest. However, as more than a decade has passed since the peak, both the number and amount of claims have significantly decreased.

By setting this one-time allowance for future interest repayment, profits generated by SMBCCF will fully contribute to the consolidated bottom-line profit.

Now free from the burden of the interest repayment, SMBCCF can pursue more proactive measures, such as transforming the business model through digital investments.



The impact on our net interest income from the removal of the negative interest rate in March and the additional rate hike in July is expected to result in an annual increase of JPY 100 bn.

This reflects the rate hikes impacting the entire year.
For FY3/25, we anticipate a revenue impact of JPY 70 bn for the year, with JPY 30 bn in the first half.

If further interest rate hikes occur, based on certain assumptions, we estimate that a 10 bps increase in long-term and short-term interest rates will result in an additional JPY 40 bn in net interest income.

For example, if the policy rate is raised to 0.5% by March, we expect an additional JPY 100 bn in net interest income for FY3/26.

Of course, we will not rely solely on the increased profits from rate hikes.
We will continue efforts to enhance profitability by increasing loan balances, improving spreads, and acquiring sticky, low-cost liquid deposits, thereby further strengthening net interest income.

Income statement

	(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25	YoY	FY3/25 revised target
1	**Consolidated gross profit**	2,045.3	+227.9	
2	**G&A expenses**	1,172.7	+90.5	
	Overhead ratio	*57.3%*	*(2.2)%*	
3	**Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates**	45.7	+9.9	
4	**Consolidated net business profit**	918.2	+147.3	1,620
5	**Total credit cost**	83.9	(16.4)	260
6	**Gains (losses) on stocks**	294.2	+247.4	
7	**Other income (expenses)**	(98.1)	(89.9)	
8	**Ordinary profit**	1,030.5	+321.2	1,710
9	**Extraordinary gains (losses)**	(3.1)	(0.2)	
10	**Income taxes**	297.6	+119.8	
11	**Profit attributable to owners of parent**	725.2	+198.7	1,160
12	**ROE incl. OCI**[*1]	9.8%	+1.8%	
13	**ROE**[*2]	13.3%	+3.3%	

- **Consolidated gross profit:** increased YoY due to
  1) increase of income on loan and deposit in domestic and overseas,
  2) good performance of wealth management business, payment business and consumer finance, and
  3) increase of fee income in domestic wholesale business.
  Impact of FX: +26
- **G&A expenses:** increased YoY mainly due to Inflation (+23) and higher variable marketing cost (+40), while overhead ratio improved due to top-line growth.
  Impact of FX: +13
- **Equity in gains of affiliates:** increased YoY due to
  1) good performance in aircraft leasing business: +6, and
  2) making VPBank and RCBC equity-method affiliates: +3
  Impact of FX: -
- **Total credit cost:** decreased due to lower costs at SMBC, despite an increase from the consolidation of OTO/SOF and the expansion of the overseas banking subsidiaries business.
- **Gains on stocks:** increased due to gains on sales of equity holdings: 279 (YoY+218)
- **Others :** booked a radical allowance on interest repayment of consumer finance : (99)

*1 Denominator: Shareholder's equity + total accumulated other comprehensive income
*2 Based on shareholder's equity

(Ref.) Group companies

SMBC

	(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25	YoY	FY3/25 revised target
1	**Gross banking profit**	1,161.8	+266.4	
2	o/w Net interest income	863.5	+335.7	
3	o/w Gains (losses) on cancellation of investment trusts	57.9	+53.2	
4	Domestic	409.1	+111.3	
5	Overseas	454.3	+224.4	
6	o/w Net fees and commissions	256.1	+24.5	
7	Domestic	113.7	+1.8	
8	Overseas	142.4	+22.7	
9	o/w Net trading incom Net other operating income	40.7	(94.0)	
10	o/w Gains (lossses) on bonds	6.8	+7.0	
11	**Expenses**	519.8	+38.3	
12	**Banking profit**	642.0	+228.1	1,020
13	**Total credit cost**	(19.6)	(29.8)	45
14	**Gains (losses) on stocks**	276.1	+235.5	
15	**Extraordinary gains (losses)**	27.0	+20.2	
16	**Net income**	728.1	+382.4	1,040

Dividend from subsidiary (+145)
⇒eliminated in the consolidated P/L

Other major group companies

(left : results of 1H FY3/25 / right : YoY)

(JPY bn)	SMBC Nikko[*1]		SMCC[*2]		SMBC Trust	
Gross profit	272.1	+56.4	400.6	+10.9	32.8	(2.7)
Expenses	215.6	+24.9	273.5	+4.1	20.8	+1.1
Net business profit	56.5	+31.5	122.9	+15.0	11.9	(3.8)
Net income	54.6	+27.8	(55.6)	(81.6)[*3]	8.8	(3.6)

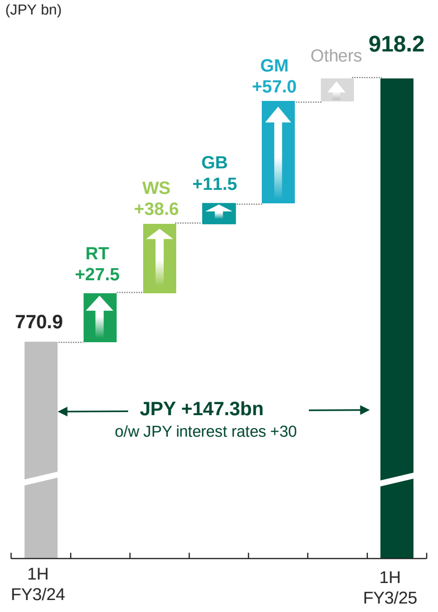
(Equity method affiliate)

	SMDAM[*4] 50%		SMFL[*5] 50%	
Gross profit	23.5	+3.6	152.0	+11.7
Expenses	17.1	+0.8	65.1	+4.0
Net business profit	6.4	+2.9	94.6	+10.3
Net income	2.7	+1.0	55.3	+13.1

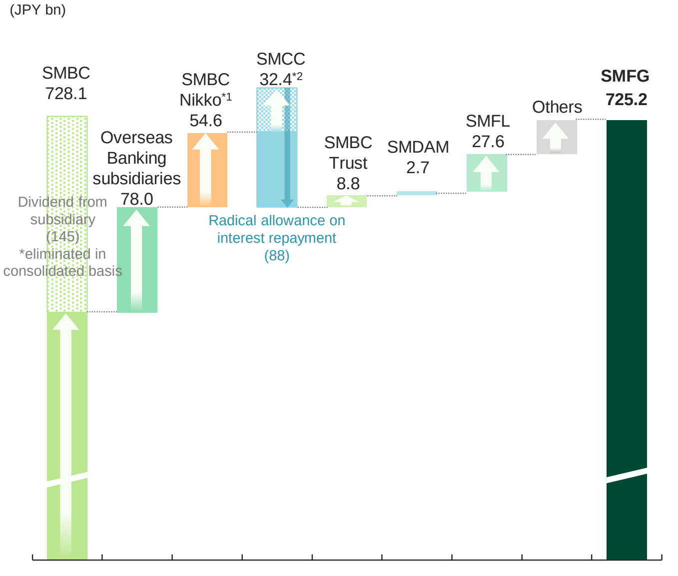
*1 Incl. profits from SMBC Nikko America and SMBC Capital Markets (managerial accounting basis) *2 Incl. SMBCCF
*3 Incl. the radical allowance on interest repayment : JPY (88) bn *4 Incl. SMBC Global Investment & Consulting
*5 Managerial accounting basis

Breakdown of net business profit and bottom-line profit

Consolidated net business profit (YoY)



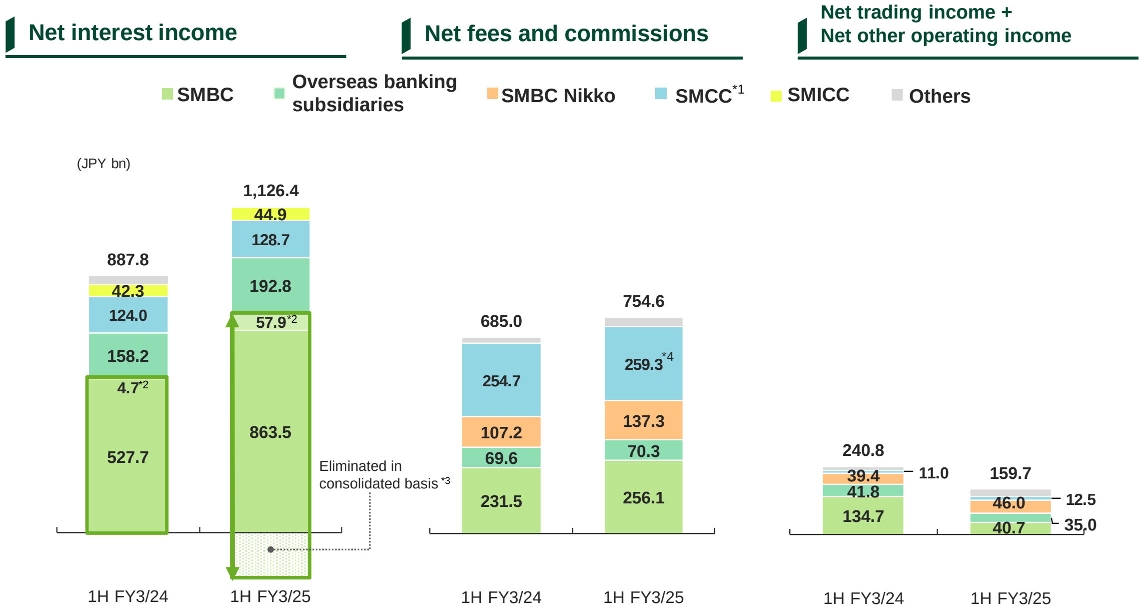
Bottom-line profit (group companies)



*1 Incl. profits from SMBC Nikko America and SMBC Capital Markets (managerial accounting basis)
*2 Incl. SMBCCF (excl. impact on the allowance on interest repayment)

Consolidated gross profit

Net interest income has been strong due to a rise in loan volume and an improvement on margins.
Fee income was led by SMBC and SMBC Nikko, mainly in wealth management and loan-related fees.

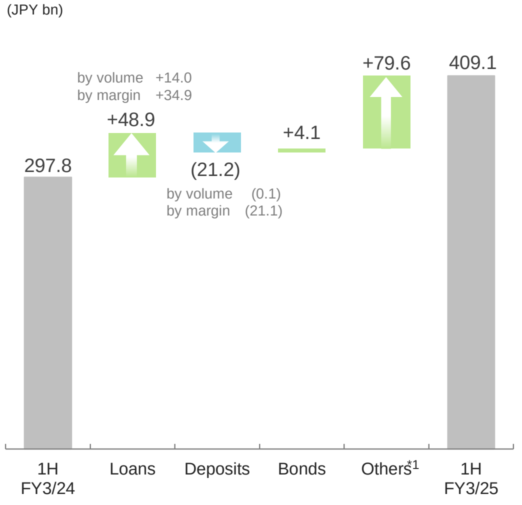


*1 Incl. SMBCCF *2 Gains on cancellation of investment trusts *3 Incl. dividend from subsidiary: JPY 145 bn
*4 Decrease of JPY 14 bn YoY due to changes in calculation method

(Ref.) Net interest income (SMBC)

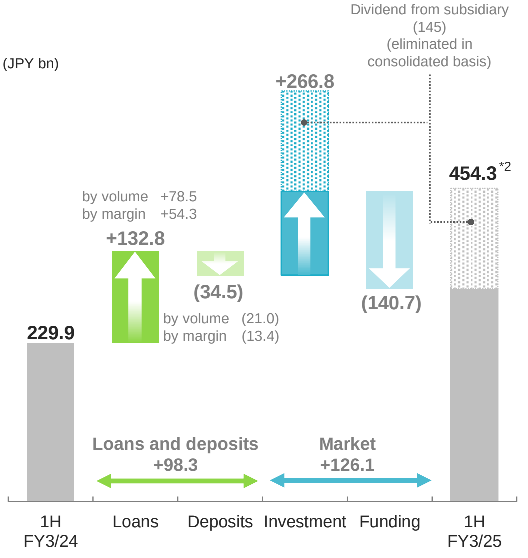
Domestic

- Income from loans and deposits increased due to both loan volume and margins, despite higher deposit costs.
- Gains on cancellation of investment trusts increased under favorable stock market.



Overseas

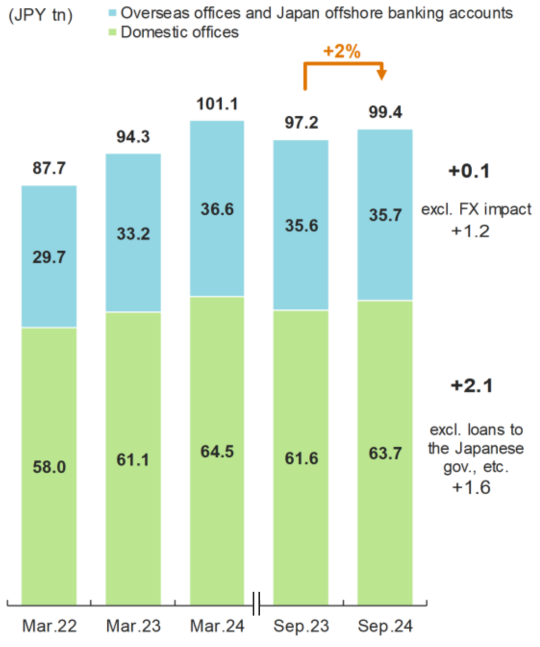
- Income from loans and deposits increased due to both loan volume and margins, despite the continued increase in deposit costs.



*1 Incl. gains on cancellation of investment trusts *2 Incl. dividend from subsidiary

Loans*1

Loan balance



Domestic loan-to-deposit spread

(%)	1H FY3/25	YoY	1Q	2Q
Interest earned on loans and bills discounted	0.94	+0.12	0.92	0.97
Interest paid on deposits, etc.	0.03	+0.03	0.01	0.05
Loan-to-deposit spread	0.91	+0.09	0.91	0.92
(Ref.) Excl. loans to the Japanese government, etc.				
Interest earned on loans and bills discounted	0.97	+0.13	0.94	0.99
Loan-to-deposit spread	0.94	+0.10	0.93	0.94

Average loan balance and spread*2

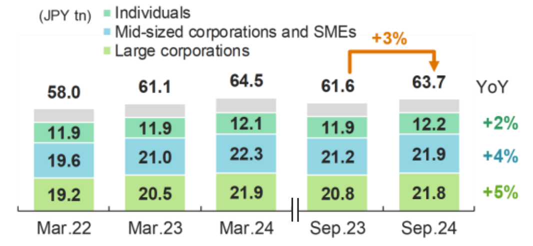
	Balance (JPY tn)		Spread (%)	
	1H FY3/25	YoY*4	1H FY3/25	YoY
Domestic loans	61.8	+2.3	0.70	+0.01
Excl. loans to the Japanese government, etc.	58.8	+1.8	0.73	+0.02
o/w Large corporations	21.9	+1.3	0.60	+0.04
Mid-sized corporations & SMEs	21.9	+0.9	0.65	+0.02
Individuals	12.1	+0.3	1.21	(0.03)
GBU's interest earning assets*3	346.4 USD bn	+4.4 USD bn	1.25	+0.02

*1 SMBC *2 Managerial accounting basis *3 Sum of SMBC, Major local subsidiaries and SMBC Trust, etc. Sum of loans, trade bills, and securities. The spread shows the difference with the cost of funds
*4 After adjustments for exchange rates, etc.

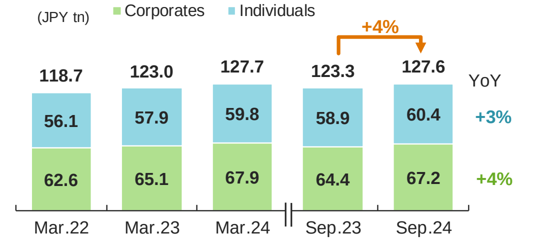
Domestic loans and deposits[*1]

Loan balance increased mainly in large corporations by capturing opportunities related to corporate actions. Loan spread slightly improved YoY with a focus on ROE, despite of repayments in large M&A loans.

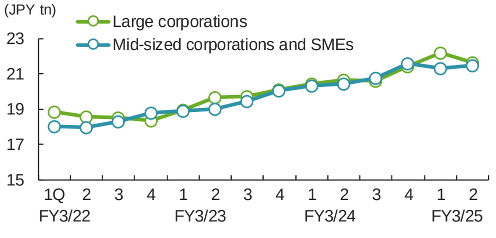
Loan balance[*2]



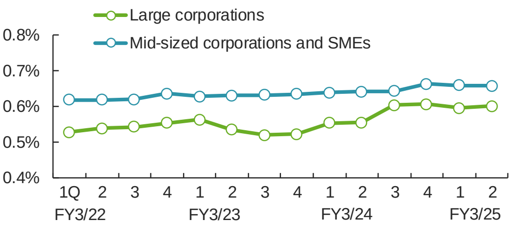
Deposit balance



Loan average balance for corporates[*2,3]



Loan spread for corporates[*2,4]



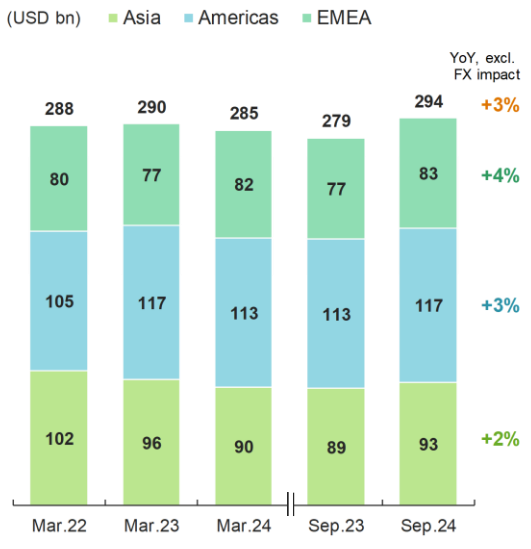
*1 SMBC *2 Managerial accounting basis *3 Quarterly average (excl. loans to the Japanese government)
Figures for SMEs are the outstanding balance of Corporate banking division
*4 Loan spread of existing loans (excl. loans to the Japanese government)

Overseas loans and deposits[*1]

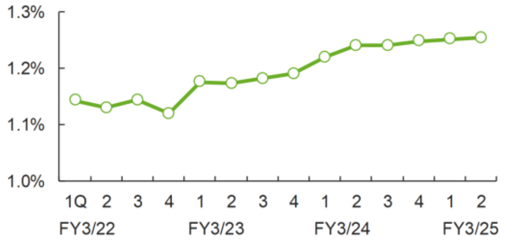
Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Loan balance recovered, mainly due to increased demands following interest rate declines.
Loan spread has been improving due to initiatives with focus on ROE.

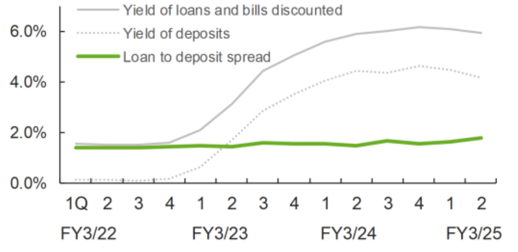
Loan balance



Loan spread[*2]



Loan to deposit spread



*1 Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC and Major local subsidiaries
*2 Quarterly average loan spread of existing loans

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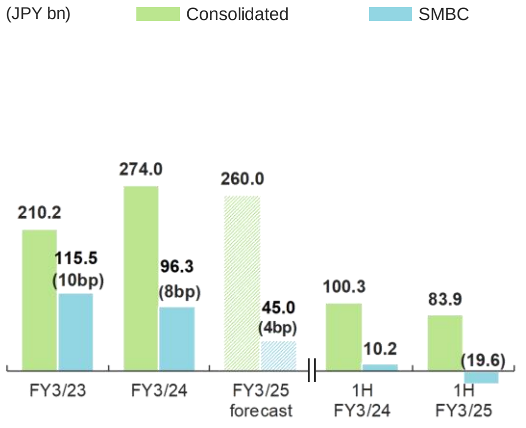
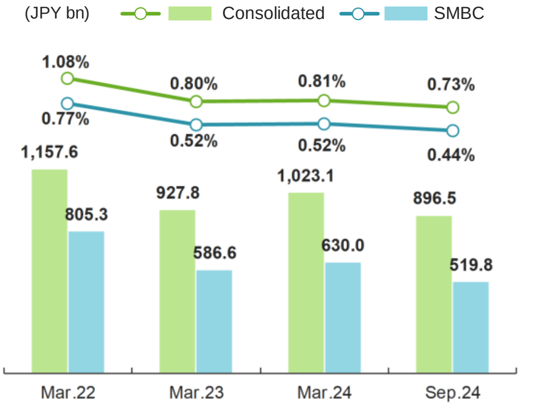
Asset quality

Credit costs



Non-performing loan ratio and balance[*1]



Major group companies

(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25	YoY
SMCC	70	+1
o/w SMBCCF	42	(1)
Overseas banking subsidiaries	27	+18
SMICC	12	(0)

Total claims

(JPY tn)

Consolidated	116	126	124
SMBC	113	120	117

Claims on borrowers requiring caution (excl. claims to substandard borrowers)

SMBC	1.8	1.8	1.7

*1 NPL ratio = NPLs based on the Banking Act and the Reconstruction Act (excl. normal assets) / Total claims

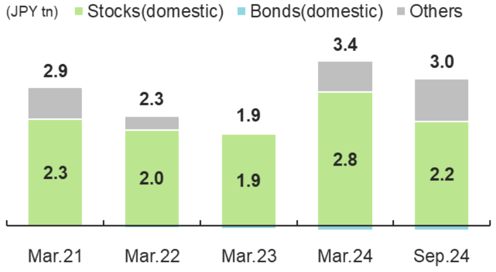
Securities

Breakdown of other securities (consolidated)

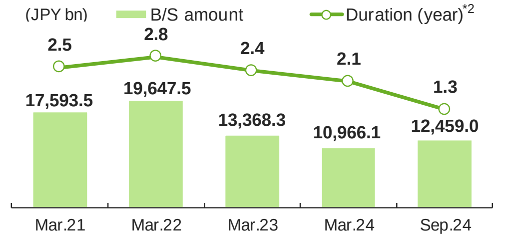
(JPY bn)	B/S amount		Unrealized gains (losses)	
	Sep.24	vs Mar.24	Sep.24	vs Mar.24
Held-to-maturity	259.4	+25.3	(2.4)	(1.0)
Available for sales	37,824.1	+1,691.3	3,029.5	(363.6)
Stocks (domestic)	3,398.2	(721.6)	2,210.3	(626.8)
Bonds (domestic)	12,250.3	+1,489.9	(93.5)	+6.7
o/w JGBs	9,302.7	+1,755.3	(44.2)	+10.6
Others	22,175.6	+923.0	912.7[*1]	+256.5
o/w Foreign bonds	17,607.6	+771.3	(402.4)	+288.2

Risk volume is controlled by hedging and others

Unrealized gains

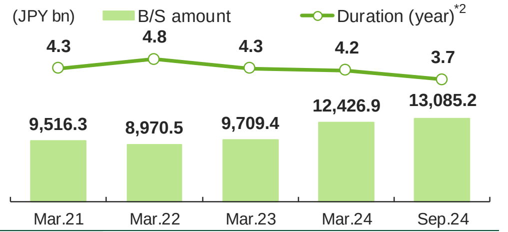


Yen-denominated bonds (SMBC)



	Mar.21	Mar.22	Mar.23	Mar.24	Sep.24
Unrealized gains(losses)	(49.7)	(62.8)	(98.7)	(91.8)	

Foreign bonds (SMBC)



	Mar.21	Mar.22	Mar.23	Mar.24	Sep.24
Unrealized gains(losses)	(403.1)	(617.1)	(662.2)	(420.8)	

*1 The difference between foreign bonds and others is unrealized gain on foreign stocks
*2 Managerial accounting basis (excl. bonds classified as held-to-maturity, bonds for which hedge-accounting is applied, and private placement bonds)

Balance sheet

Consolidated

(vs Mar.24)

Loans	
JPY 105.0 tn (JPY (2.0) tn)	
Domestic loans[*1]	JPY 63.7 tn

Securities	
JPY 38.8 tn (+JPY 1.7tn)	
JGBs	JPY 9.3 tn
Foreign bonds	JPY 17.6 tn

Others	
JPY146.2 tn (JPY (4.9) tn)	
Cash and due from banks	JPY 73.6 tn
BoJ's current account [*1]	JPY 57.5 tn

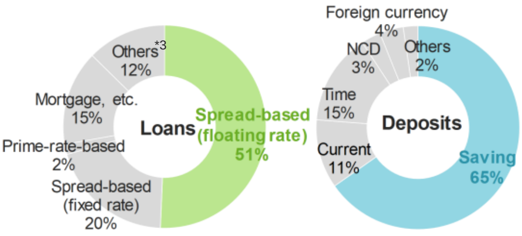
Deposits	
JPY 176.9 tn (JPY (2.6) tn)	
Loan to deposit ratio 59.4%	
Domestic deposits[*1]	JPY 127.6 tn
NCD	JPY 13.3 tn

Others
JPY98.3 tn (JPY (2.7) tn)

Total net assets
JPY 14.9tn (+JPY 0.1tn)

Total assets JPY 290.0 tn (JPY (5.2) tn)

Domestic loans and deposits[*2]



Impact of possible interest hike[*4]

Mar. 24	Jul. 24	
0-0.1%	0.25%	per+0.1%

Net interest income

JPY 40 + 60 bn + JPY +40 bn[*5]

Assumption

Floating rate loan	+25bps	+10bps in both short-term and long-term rate
Prime-rate based loan	+15bps	
Fixed rate loan	+15bps	
JGBs	+25bps	
BOJ current account	all 25bps	
Ordinary deposit	+10bps	
Time deposit	+10bps	

*1 SMBC *2 Managerial accounting basis *3 Overdraft, foreign-currency-denominated, etc.
*4 Based on assumption of no change in balance sheet *5 Based on assumption and will change by market environment

Foreign currency

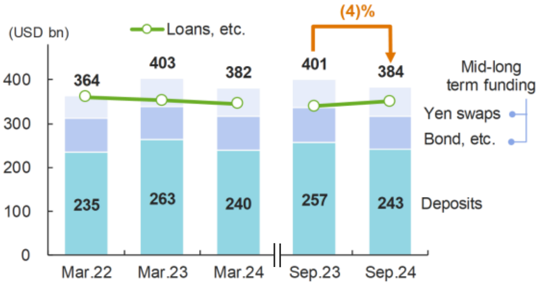
Non-JPY B/S[*1,2]

(vs Mar.24)

Assets		Liabilities	
Interest earning assets	USD 351 bn (+USD 6 bn)	Deposit[*3]	USD 243 bn (+USD 3 bn)
		Mid-long term funding[*4]	USD 141 bn (USD (1) bn)
Others	USD 128 bn (USD (10) bn)	CD／CP	USD 75 bn (USD (7) bn)
Foreign bonds, NCD	USD 87 bn (+USD 3 bn)	Interbank (incl. Repo)	USD 107 bn (+USD 4 bn)

Assets / Liabilities USD 566 bn (USD (1) bn)

Foreign currency balance



(Ref.) Impact of change in foreign interest rate

Loan/deposit

- Most of the loans and deposits are based on market rate
- Net interest income increase by JPY 20 bn when interest rate increase by 1%, as a part of the deposits have low sensitivity to interest rate and vice versa

*1 Managerial accounting basis *2 Sum of SMBC and major local subsidiaries
*3 Incl. deposits from central banks *4 Corporate bonds, currency swaps, etc

Results by Business Unit (1)

Retail

- Both gross profit and net business profit increased, as every business performed well and income on deposit increased by rising interest rates. Overhead ratio improved.
- Both net income and ROCET1 improved, excluding the allowance of interest repayment.

(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25	YoY[*1]
Gross profit	668.4	+63.3
Income on loans and deposits [*2]	66.0	+10.4
Wealth management business	165.7	+20.5
Payment business	268.8	+18.3
Consumer finance business	149.8	+8.7
Expenses	541.8	+34.7
Over head ratio	*81.1%*	*(1.6)%*
Base expenses	366.1	(0.3)
Net business profit	128.8	+27.5
Total credit cost	70.1	+1.1
Net income	(51.7)	(74.9)
Net income [*3]	36.3	+13.1

ROCET1[*3]	6.1%	+1.8%
RWA (JPY tn)	12.9	+0.7

Wholesale

- Both gross profit and net business profit increased due to loan volume and margins, as well as growing securities business.
- Additionally, gains on sales of equity holdings significantly increased net income and improved ROCET1.

	(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25	YoY[*1]
Gross profit		441.2	+47.2
SMBC	Income on loans and deposits	197.6	+34.0
	FX and money transfer fees	69.7	+2.8
	Loan syndication	26.4	+5.4
	Structured finance	17.9	(5.9)
	Real estate finance	7.8	+0.7
Securities business		43.3	+13.6
Expenses		163.1	+14.0
Over head ratio		*37.0%*	*(0.8)%*
Base expenses		147.3	+5.4
Net business profit		338.2	+38.6
Total credit cost		(10.2)	(15.9)
Gains (losses) on stocks		252.8	+199.6
Net income		428.0	+179.1

ROCET1	23.5%	+9.8%
RWA (JPY tn)	34.7	(0.2)

*1 Managerial accounting basis (after adjustments of the changes in exchange rates)
*2 Excl. consumer finance *3 Excl. the radical allowance on interest repayment

Results by Business Unit (2)

Global

- Both gross profit and net business profit increased due to improvement on loan margins and volume and an increase on loan related fees.
- Net income and ROCET1 declined while expenses continue increasing as well as credit costs increased due to the consolidation of OTO/SOF.

(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25	YoY*1
Gross profit	643.9	+39.4
Income on loans and deposits	320.1	+14.0
Loan related fees	119.5	+18.2
Securities business	40.2	+5.7
Expenses	426.2	+39.6
Over head ratio	*66.2%*	*+2.2%*
Base expenses	418.2	+38.2
Equity in gains(losses) of affiliates	29.9	+8.8
Net business profit	262.3	+11.5
Total credit cost	49.2	+22.0
Net income	155.5	(5.0)

ROCET1	6.6%	(0.4)%
RWA (JPY tn)	48.9	+1.0

Global market

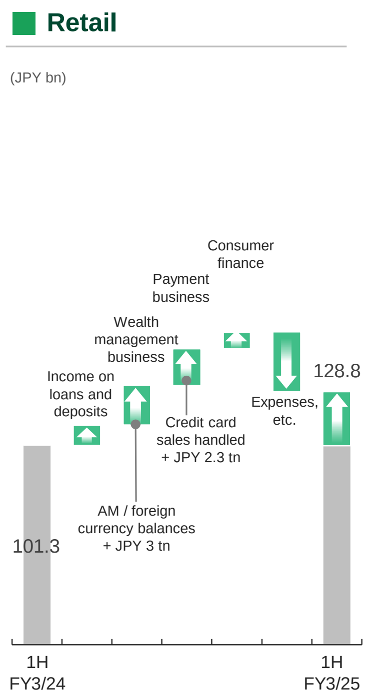
- Banking profit increased steadily by the nimble operation despite of volatile market conditions.
- Sales and trading business also show good performance by capturing clients' flow.

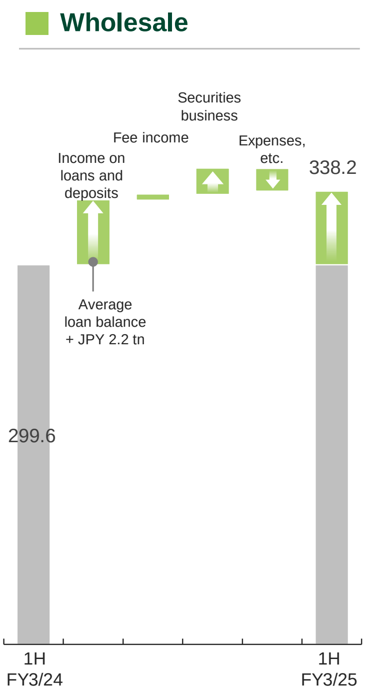
(JPY bn)	1H FY3/25	YoY*1
Gross profit	362.6	+67.7
SMBC	237.0	+47.0
SMBC Nikko	83.6	+9.0
Expenses	93.9	+11.7
Over head ratio	*25.9%*	*(2.0)%*
Base expenses	55.7	+4.2
Net business profit	285.5	+57.0
Net income	198.4	+38.5

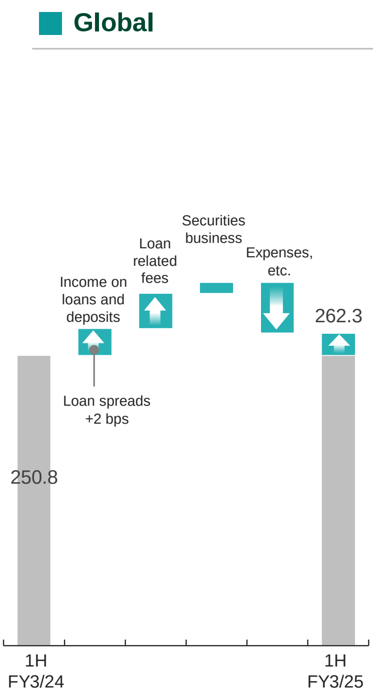
ROCET1*2	25.4%	+3.4%
RWA (JPY tn)	7.0	+0.1

*1 Managerial accounting basis (after adjustments of the changes in exchange rates)
*2 Incl. impact from the interest-rate risk associated to the banking account

Results by Business Unit (3)*1







*1 Managerial accounting basis (after adjustments of the changes in exchange rates)

Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

	ROCET1[*1,2]			Net Business Profit (JPY bn)[*2]			RWA (JPY tn)[*2]		
	1H FY3/25	YoY	FY3/26 Target[*3]	1H FY3/25	YoY	FY3/26 Target[*3]	1H FY3/25	vs. Mar.23	Mar.26 Target[*3]
Retail	6.1%[*4]	+1.8%	8%	128.8	+27.5	245	12.9	+1.1	+0.2
Wholesale	23.5%	+9.8%	10%	338.2	+38.6	570	34.7	+0.2	+1.5
Global	6.6%	(0.4)%	8%	262.3	+11.5	585	48.9	+1.1	+3.9
Global Markets	25.4%	+3.4%	15%	285.5	+57.0	340	7.0	+1.5	+1.4

*1 Incl. impact from the interest-rate risk associated to the banking account for GM
*2 Managerial accounting basis (after adjustments of the changes in exchange rates)
*3 Marginal account basis of FY3/24 *4 Excl. the radical allowance on interest repayment

Enhance Corporate Value

Now, I would like to explain our efforts to enhance our corporate value.

My Priorities

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Market-Engaged Management

Raised the medium-to long-term ROE targets and set more ambitious financial forecast

ROE-Focused Operations

Emphasize capital efficiency to employees; accelerate reallocation of business portfolio and reduction of equity holdings

Creating Future Growth

Support Japan' regrowth through sound risk-taking and enhance Olive platform by collaboration

It has been almost a year since I became Group CEO last December.
During this time, I have focused on three key areas to enhance corporate value.

First, I have prioritized dialogue with the market and integrating the insights into my management.

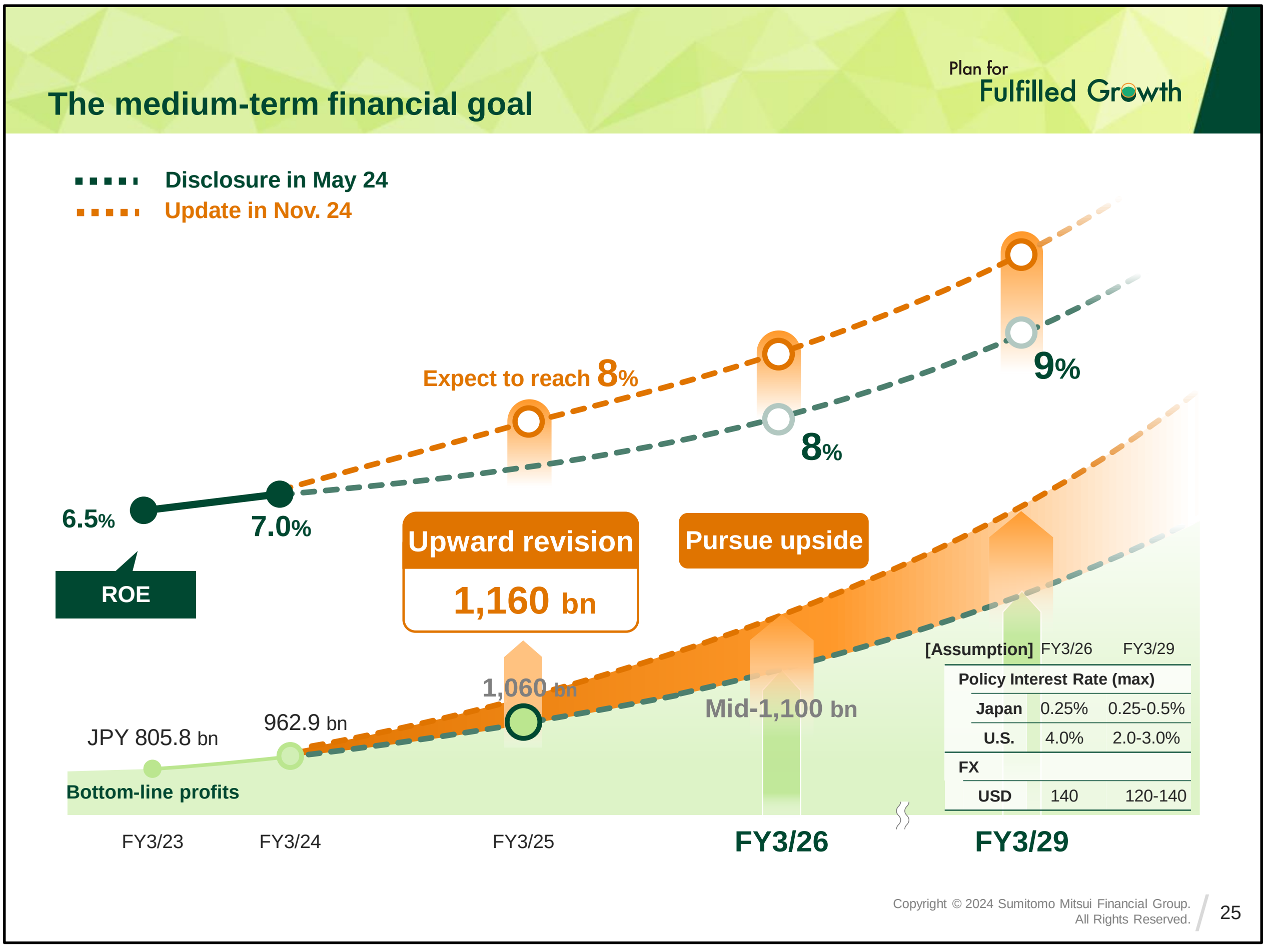
Through discussions with global investors and analysts, I have gained a clear understanding of their expectations and concerns for our Group.
I have particularly realized the importance of clearly communicating our vision.

Therefore, we announced in May our financial target for FY3/25 set at levels close to the most likely scenario and raised our ROE outlook for the next five years.

Through these efforts, we were honored with the “2024 Award for Excellence in Corporate Disclosure” in the banking category by the Securities Analysts Association of Japan. I am truly delighted, as this was one of my objectives since becoming CEO.

Second, I have emphasized ROE-focused business operations.
I have encouraged everyone to seize opportunities that improve ROE, which accelerated the reallocation of business portfolios and the reduction of equity holdings.

Third, I have worked on creating future growth.
To enhance corporate value, it is necessary to improve not only ROE but also PER, which requires fostering growth expectations.
In the first half of this fiscal year, we have particularly focused on risk-taking to support Japan’s regrowing economy and expanding the Olive platform, a potential growth driver in a world with rising interest rates.



We have updated the financial performance outlook for the next Medium-Term Management Plan period, which we explained in May, to incorporate the recent upward revision.

Our bottom-line profit target for FY3/25 is revised upward to JPY 1.16 tn, an increase of JPY 100 bn.
Furthermore, while our initial projection for FY3/26 bottom-line profit was in the mid-JPY 1.1 tn range, I am now confident that we are well-positioned to exceed JPY 1.2 tn.

We will evaluate the sustainability of the current strong momentum and external environment. After thorough internal discussions, we will announce the updated targets in May next year.

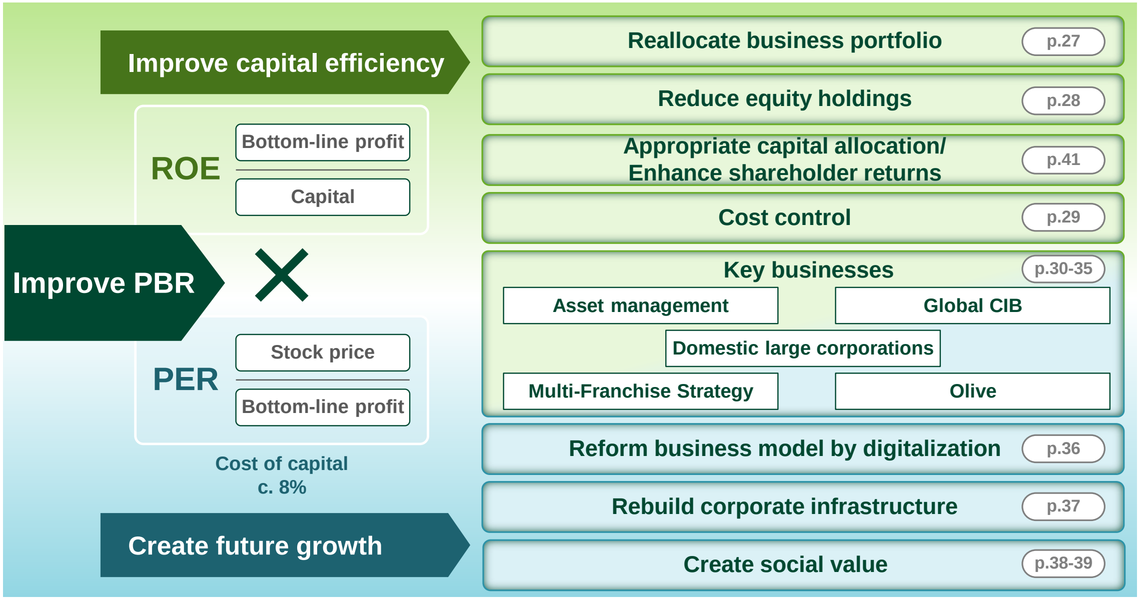
Our original ROE target for FY3/26, the final year of the Medium-Term Management Plan, was 8%, but we now anticipate reaching this level by the end of this fiscal year, assuming no major environmental changes.

Beyond FY3/26, we aim to achieve even higher ROE by not only growing bottom-line profit but also through initiatives such as selling low-profit assets.

Initiatives to enhance corporate value

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Enhance corporate value by improving capital efficiency and raising expected growth rate.



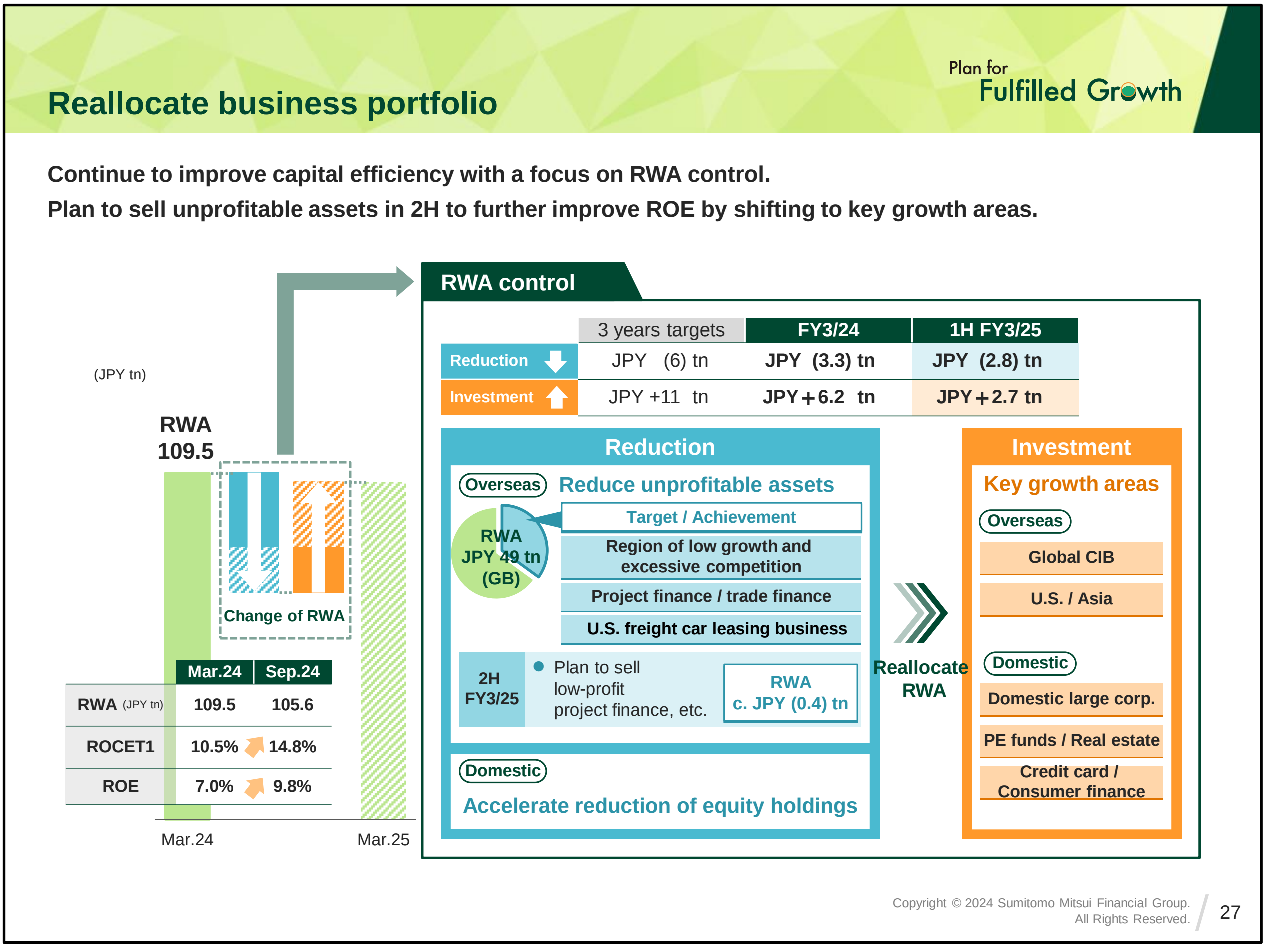
Each initiative aims to enhance PBR, or corporate value, by improving capital efficiency and/or creating future growth.

In July, our stock price rose significantly due to expectations of rising domestic interest rates, briefly reaching a PBR of one.

Although it experienced a sharp decline during the market plunge in August, it has since rebounded to near one.

However, to consistently maintain a PBR above one, I believe it is crucial to elevate our ROE to at least 9%.

Simultaneously, we must diligently execute our business strategies to bolster growth expectations for our Group, without becoming overly dependent on external factors like interest rates.



First, we are dynamically reallocating our business portfolio.

In FY3/25, we have worked to improve capital efficiency by reducing unprofitable assets and reallocating resources in key growth areas. Both ROCET1 and ROE are steadily improving.

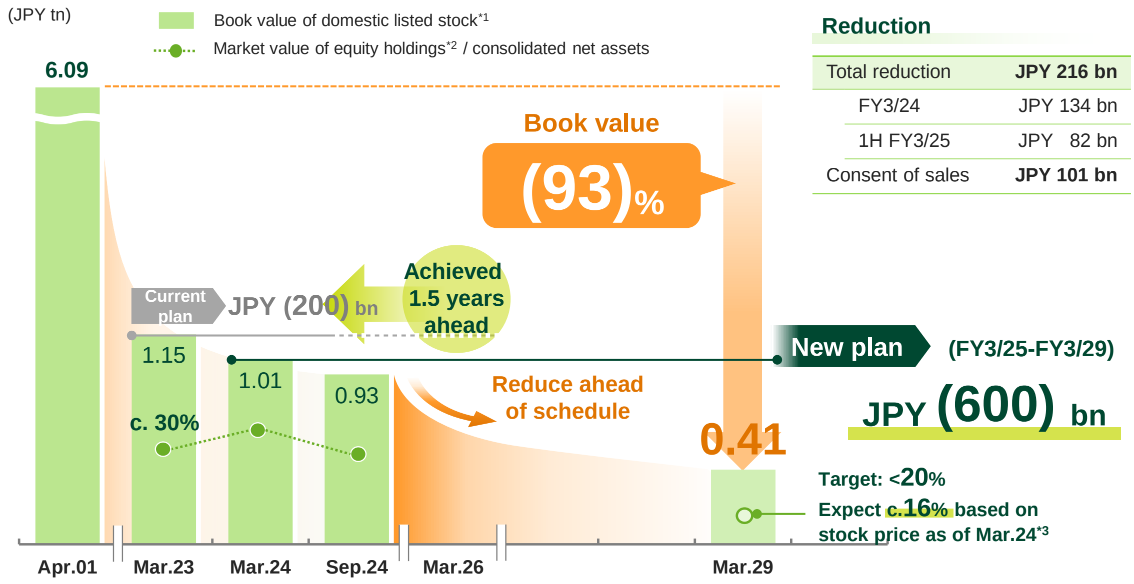
By reducing unprofitable overseas assets and selling equity holdings in Japan, we will reallocate RWA to key growth areas and aim to further improve ROE.

In the second half, we plan to sell low-profit overseas project financing assets. While this will incur some losses, we expect a positive impact on ROE by replacing with high-profit assets.

Reduction of equity holdings

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Achieved the initial plan 1.5 years ahead and set a new reduction plan of JPY 600 bn over five years.
Expect to reduce book value by over 90% since Apr.01 and achieve <20% market value to net assets.



Reduction

Total reduction	**JPY 216 bn**
FY3/24	JPY 134 bn
1H FY3/25	JPY 82 bn
Consent of sales	**JPY 101 bn**

*1 Excl. investments after Mar.20 for the business alliance purpose *2 Incl. balance of deemed held shares
*3 Nikkei Index of JPY 40,369 as of Mar.24

As we mentioned in our 1Q results, we successfully achieved our target to reduce JPY 200 bn within the three years of the Medium-Term Management Plan in just one and a half years.

This accomplishment was driven by key factors: 1) our intensified efforts to accelerate reductions and 2) a change in our clients' stance in response to the requirements for more capital cost-conscious management from Tokyo Stock Exchange and investors.

Under the new plan, we will reduce by JPY 600 bn over five years, including the period of the next Medium-Term Management Plan.
Achieving this target will mean that SMBC has reduced its equity holdings by 93% on a book value basis since its establishment, reducing to about 16% of net assets in market value by March 2029.

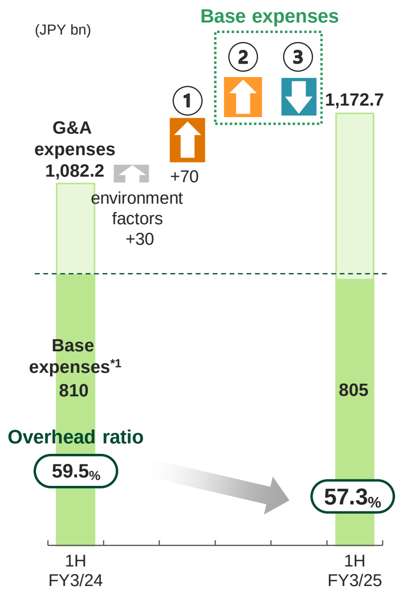
The reduction pace of new plan is JPY 120 bn per year, about twice the previous pace.

As negotiations get tougher over time, it is crucial to get consent in FY3/25, the first year of the plan.

We reduced JPY 82 bn in the first half, so we aim to reduce at least JPY 50 bn more in the second half.

Cost control

Overhead ratio improved through base expense control and top-line growth.
Continue cost control initiatives to realize strategic investment for future growth.



① Investment for top-line growth

SMCC commission fee	# of Olive accounts
+14%	3.3mn

② Base expenses ↑

	by 1H FY3/25	3 years target
Base expenses	+ 85 bn	+ 160 bn
Workload	+4,570 people	+3,000 people
HR cost in overseas businesses	+ 60 bn	
IT investment ahead of schedule	+ 25 bn	

③ Base expenses ↓

	by 1H FY3/25	3 years target
	(60) bn	(160) bn
	(5,410) people	(7,000) people
Reform of domestic business e.g. ● 250 STOREs (60 completed by Sep.24) ● Digitalize wholesale businesses	(17) bn	(60) bn
Group functions	(23) bn	(45) bn
Overseas operations	(15) bn	(25) bn
Enhance existing / additional initiatives	(5) bn	(30) bn

*1 G&A expenses excl. cost related to investment for future growth, revenue-linked variable cost, impact from market conditions, and others

Even though G&A expenses increased due to strategic investments for future growth, our overhead ratio improved over 2% YoY through base expenses control and top-line growth.

We will continue to manage base expenses through key initiatives such as reforming our domestic business model and consolidating group functions while allocating necessary expenses in growth areas.

Strengthen asset management business

Provide diverse solutions through covering entire value chain from asset management to consulting.
Accelerate fee- based AUM growth by supporting shift from savings to investment.

SMDAM

Active investment
Listing of Japanese equity active ETF in U.S.

Alternative investment
Establish new private credit fund

SMBC Group Emerging Manager Program
Current[*1] JPY 183 bn + New JPY 50 bn Total JPY 233 bn

Asset Management

Core engine connecting AM and sales functions

SMBC Global Investment & Consulting

Fund due diligence | Asset allocation | Fund monitoring | House view

Consulting

SMBC Nikko <Customer friendly services>

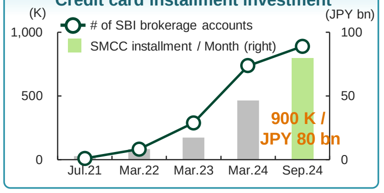
Promote long-term diversified investment
Chief Investment Office
Provide wealth management information

Portfolio consulting
Nikko PRM Prime
Asset analysis tool "Aladdin"

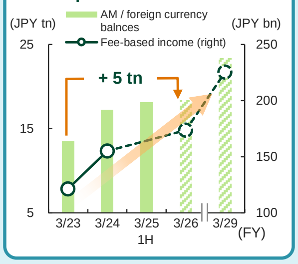
SMCC <Elimination of entry barrier>

Olive

SBI brokerage / Credit card installment investment



Expand fee-based AUM



*1 Investments in funds managed by start-up managers and investments in product development of group asset management company, etc.

Strengthening asset-light businesses is essential for improving ROE.

Our asset management business will leverage the Group's comprehensive strengths to provide diverse solutions by thoroughly covering the entire value chain, driven by the momentum of "asset formation from savings."

On the investment side, we are committed to high-quality active management and diversifying our investment methods to provide more valuable services to our customers.

In consulting, each group company offers solutions based on its strengths, leading to steady growth in the balance of fee- based AUM and fee income.
We aim for stable profit growth by establishing a fee- based business model.

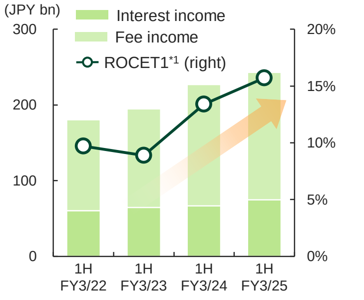
With a control tower function to manage these initiatives, we strive to achieve the No.1 position as an "asset management solution provider" in Japan.

Sophisticate domestic large corporate business

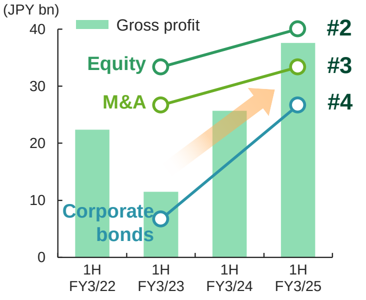
Proactive support for corporate activities has led to growth in gross profit and profitability.

Continuous resource allocation and group wide collaboration to further enhance large corporate business.

SMBC
Gross profit / ROCET1 (large corporation)



SMBC Nikko
Gross profit*2 / league table*3



Successful example

Support large-scale funding > JPY 200 bn

SMBC Nikko
- Proposed funding through asset securitization by capturing changes in business environment
- Appointed as a solo arranger, recognized for proposals that considered needs of global investors

SMBC
- Stimulated investor demand by combining currency hedging

Capture corporate activities

Infrastructure | M&A | Privatization | Business succession | Real estate | Decarbonization

Bank-Securities / global collaboration

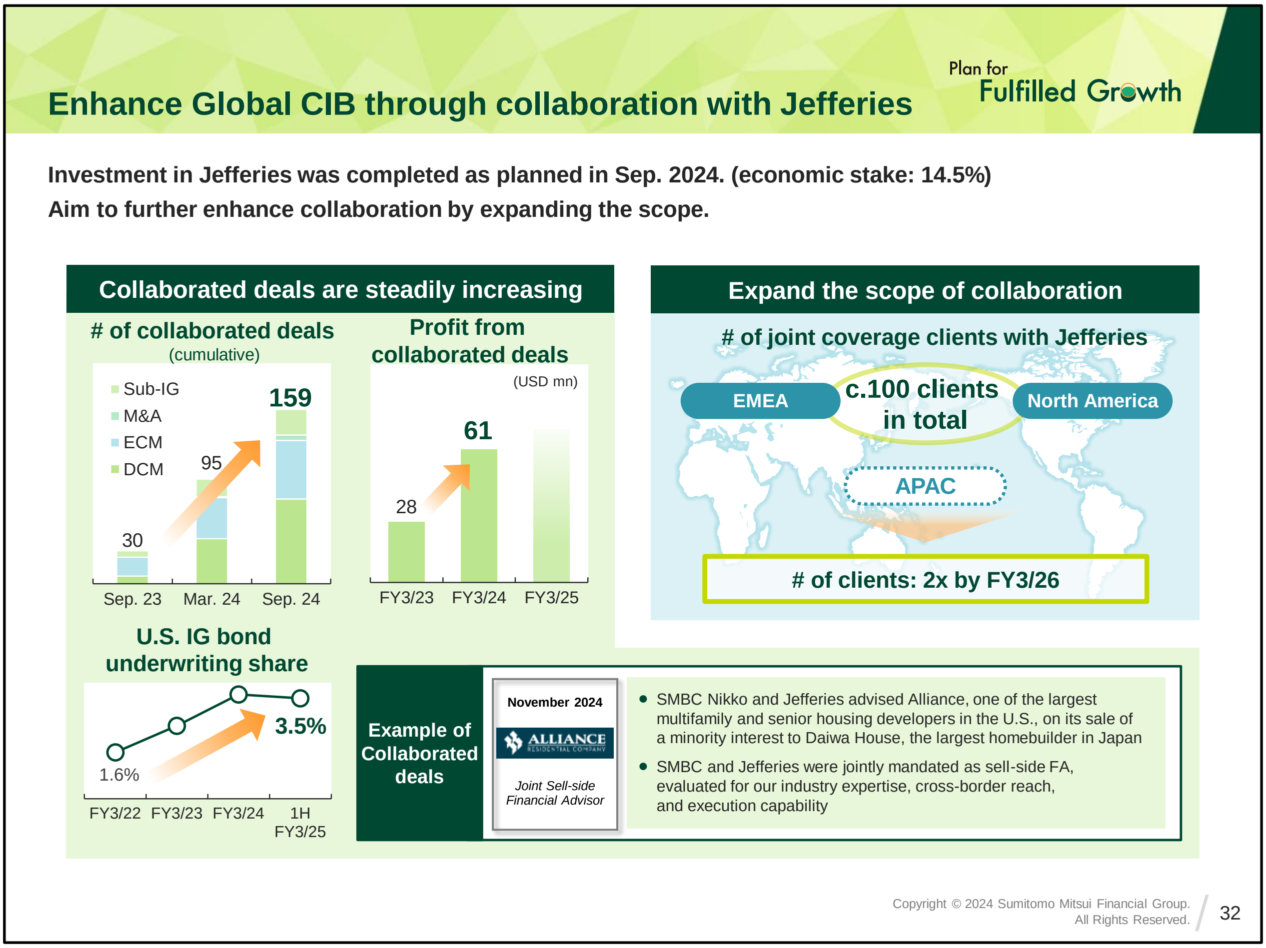
SMBC (Domestic / Overseas) ⇄ SMBC Nikko (Domestic / Overseas)

*1 Managerial accounting basis, excl. equity holdings *2 Domestic gross profit of Wholesale Business Unit
*3 Equity: underwriting amount as lead manager, M&A: # of Japanese corporate deals > JPY 10 bn, corporate bonds; amount of lead manager deals (excl. self-led deals)

We have been focusing on domestic large corporate business as a sector with high ROE. With rising interest rates and increasing corporate activities, we can expect further growth.

We will focus on increasing non-interest income by leveraging the Group's comprehensive strengths as well as increasing interest income through sound risk-taking, aiming for both profit growth and improved capital efficiency.

To achieve this, we plan to enhance collaboration within the Group, including banks and securities, both domestically and internationally.
By addressing our clients’ complex needs, we will provide optimal solutions.



The Global CIB business has high growth potential compared to our peers.

The key to enhancing this business is our collaboration with Jefferies.

By combining SMBC Group's capital and client base with Jefferies' strong investment banking capabilities, the number of collaborative projects are increasing, and I am pleased with the progress.

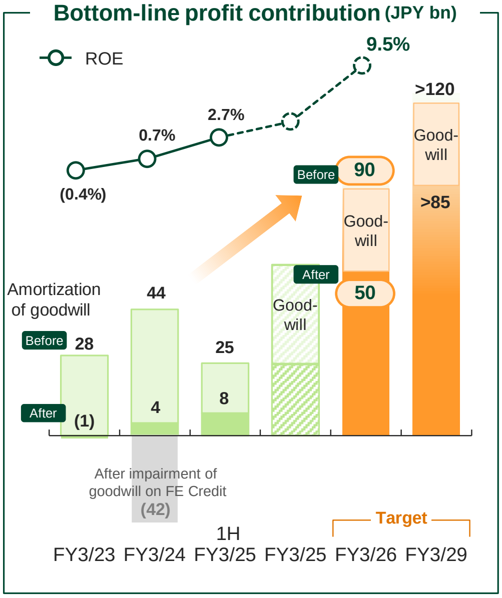
In September, we completed an additional investment of up to 14.5% and I became a member of Jefferies' board of directors. We are considering expanding our collaboration beyond the Americas and EMEA in the future.

By accelerating this trend and strengthening our global CIB business, we aim to improve the ROE of our overseas business.

Realize growth through Multi-Franchise Strategy

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Business in Vietnam has finally bottomed out with the recovery of its economy.
Aim to achieve target of FY3/26 and FY3/29 by supporting the growth strategies of each investee.



Aim for balance increase >+30% in FY3/25 by allocating necessary resources

SMICC	P.34, 54	Ownership ratio 100%

Enhance SME and retail loans, while focusing on capturing commercial flows and deposits

SMBCI[*1]	P.53	91%

Business performance has bottomed out with recovery of local economy

FE Credit
- Aim to achieve a full-year profit by controlling credit cost

VPBank
- Improve profitability by collection and acquisition of good customers, while credit cost increased due to early amortization

FE Credit	P.55	49%	VPBank	P.55	15%

Improve portfolio profitability by increasing high-profit loans

RCBC	P.56	20%

*1 BTPN changed its name to SMBC Indonesia (SMBCI) on October 2.

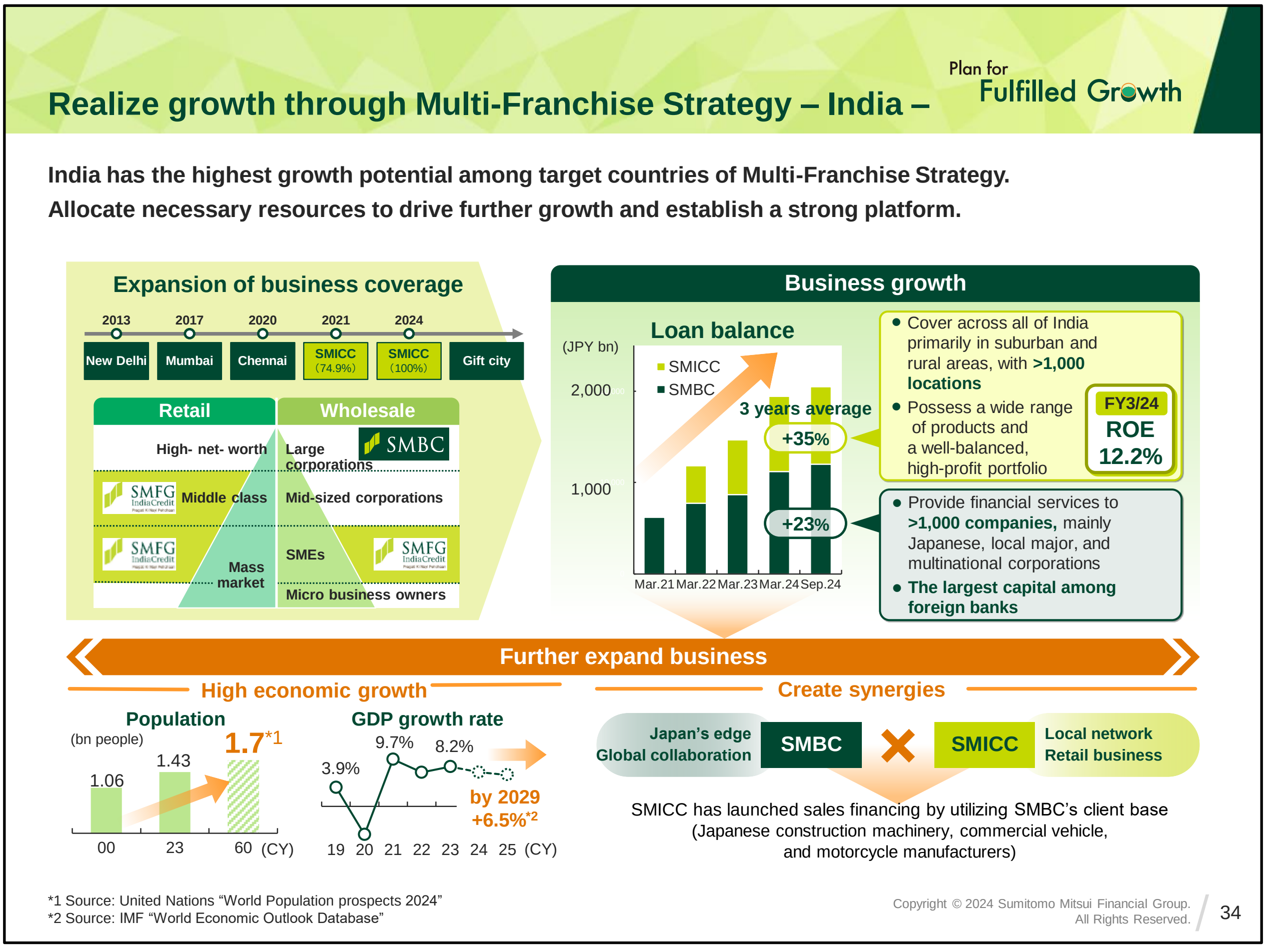
Our Multi-Franchise Strategy involves investing over JPY 1 tn to create a growth platform in Asia, but it has not yet achieved the expected results.

Therefore, I personally visited four countries to motivate the local management teams this summer.

In Vietnam, where we face the most challenges, I spent considerable time reviewing the business situation and confirmed that appropriate measures are being taken to improve performance.

The total contribution from these four countries in 1H FY3/25 was around JPY 25 bn. However, we expect performance to improve as their local economies recover.

To achieve the challenging targets for FY3/26, we will strongly support the growth strategies of each investee.

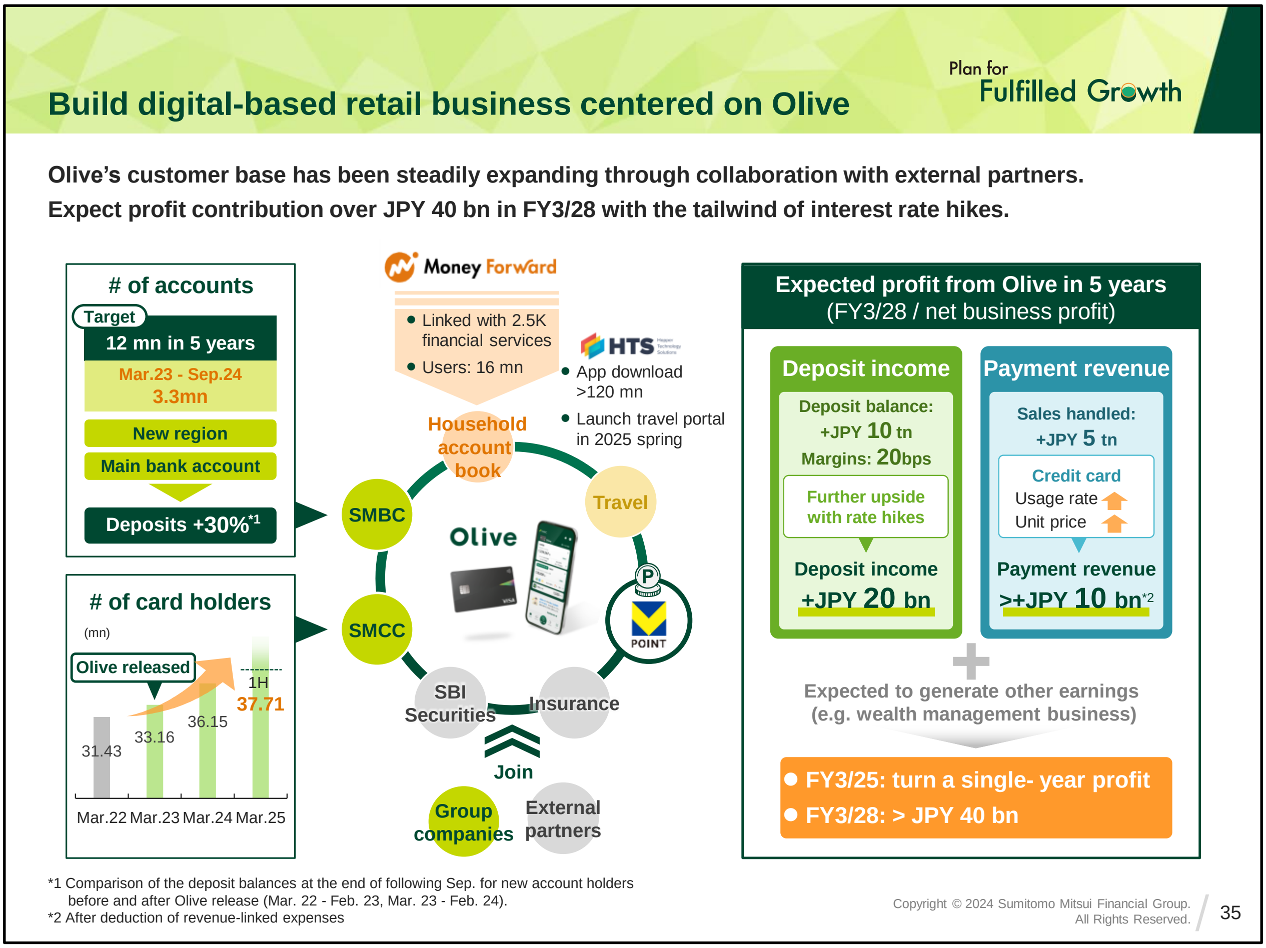


India has the highest growth potential among target countries of our Multi-Franchise Strategy. SMBC Group has long recognized India's potential and has expanded its wholesale business organically through the expansion of its network, mainly focusing on Japanese companies and major local companies.

In 2021, we entered into retail business by acquiring SMICC, a leading non-bank with a nationwide network, expanding our customer base to SMEs, business owners, and the middle/mass sector.

Since then, driven by India's high economic growth, SMBC has achieved an annual growth rate of 20%, and SMICC's loan balances have grown by 30%.

As a key focus country, we will continue to capitalize on India’s high economic growth by allocating resources as needed and creating synergies among SMBC and SMICC.



Olive is a business model that leverages SMBC Group's strength and cannot be easily copied by competitors.

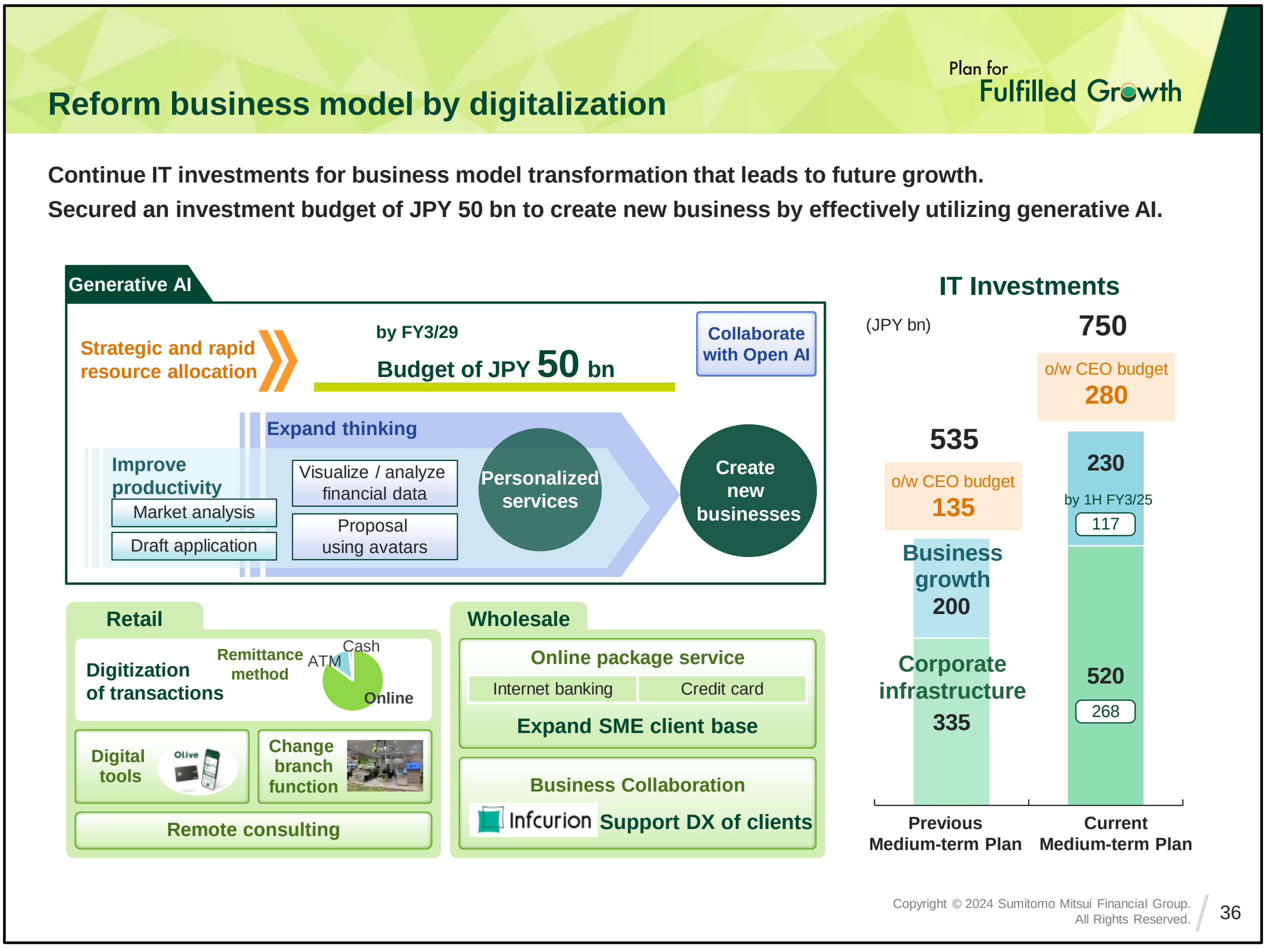
Credit card fees and finance income from the expanding cashless payment market are expected to grow, as well as earnings from deposits in a rising interest rate environment.

By integrating financial and non-financial services into the Olive platform, we aim to expand our customer base and increase its use as a main account and card, accelerating our growth.

So far, progress has been better than expected.

Initially, we planned to be profitable by FY3/26, the final year of the Medium-Term Management Plan, but we now expect to achieve this in FY3/25 based on our current estimates.
In FY3/28, five years after launch, profit contribution exceeding JPY 40 bn is expected. If interest rate rises further, we can expect additional upside from deposit.

We will continue to actively invest resources in Olive, developing it as a growth driver that sets us apart from our peers.



Next, I will explain how we are reforming business model through digitalization.

With technology advancing rapidly, business growth today cannot be discussed without digital.

We plan to allocate JPY 230 bn for growth investments from our JPY 750 bn IT budget in the current Medium-Term Management Plan.

I believe using generative AI for business model transformation has great potential to create new businesses.
Therefore, we have secured a budget of JPY 50 bn, including the period of the next Medium-Term Management Plan, to invest strategically and speedily.

Beyond improving productivity by replacing human work, we aim to develop a model where AI acts as a partner, analyzing data, anticipating customer needs, and making proposals using avatars in the core of banking business such as lending and asset management.

Rebuild corporate infrastructure - Integrity, Passion, Solidarity-

Strengthen the management foundation that supports business growth: engage with stakeholders fairly and sincerely, embody integrity, and build a strong team through human capital management.

Governance and compliance (Integrity)

Continuous commitment by top management

Group CEO

Group CCO

Foster a Culture of Compliance

Learn from incidents

Culture sessions

Compliance Awards
Evaluate and share employees' initiatives

Internal SNS

Check penetration through awareness surveys

Human capital management (Passion, Solidarity)

SMBC Talent Policy

Realize the workplace and teams where diverse professional talents aim high and feel rewarding

Revision of the personnel system (Jan.26) (SMBC)

Professionalism | Merit-based | DE&I

Secure and include diverse talents

		Results	Target*3
Gender	Female directors	25.0%	30%
	Female managers	21.7%	25%
	Female in management positions	25.8%*1	30%
Foreign nationals	# of foreign directors	22*2	25
Mid-Career	Mid-career recruitment	40.8%*1	30.7%
	Managers from mid-career recruitment	18.8%*1	18%

*1 As of Mar.24 *2 As of Jun.24 *3 FY3/26 (ratio of female directors in FY3/31)

Business growth relies on a strong foundation.

Since becoming CEO, I have emphasized the importance of "Integrity, Passion, and Solidarity" to my employees.

Especially with "Integrity," it is crucial to not only comply with laws and regulations, but also face our stakeholders fairly and sincerely, becoming a true professionals.

By having top management communicate to managers, who then share it in their own words with their teams, we aim to establish a healthy compliance culture.

For human capital management, we are considering the revision of our personnel system to ensure that diligent and motivated employees can fully demonstrate their abilities, even as our workforce and values diversify.
By attracting and developing diverse talent, we will continue to build a strong team.

Create social value

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Proactively address a wide range of social issues from both financial and non-financial perspectives. Pursue future growth businesses through appropriate risk-taking.

Create innovation

Support for Startups
JPY 135 bn of investment and financing
achieved in 1.5 years

Space business
- Create new economic zone
- Finance using space insurance
- Participate in Deep Tech VC Fund

Allocate funds for solving issues

Philanthropy Advisory
Interest in social contribution ⟷ Connect ⟷ Needs of support in NPOs

Social Loans (India)
Empower women entrepreneurs

Collaboratitons

Industry-Academia
- SMBC Kyoto University Studio
- Partnership with University of Tsukuba

Neurodiversity Management Study Group
Create opportunities to play an active role in the advanced IT field

Investment in new energy and technologies

Hydrogen funds
Japan Hydrogen Fund
Build supply chains through financial support

Financing for hydrogen reduced iron (Europe)
First in Japanese bank
Reduce most of CO2 emissions

Place for the children

Atelier Banrai -ITABASHI-

Use an idle SMBC's branch to support children's experiences
- Host cafeterias for children
- Provide various programs

To create social value, we are addressing a wide range of social issues from both financial and non-financial perspectives, focusing on the five materialities: “environment," “poverty and inequality," "DE&I / human rights," "regrowth of Japan," and "declining birthrate and aging population."

Our investments and loans to support startups have been steadily growing, and we reahced our JPY 135 bn target for the three-year Medium-Term Management Plan in 1H FY3/25.

We will actively collaborate with industry-academia, create new businesses, and take risks on new energy and technologies, challenging projects that will drive future growth.

(Ref.) Enhance non-financial disclosure

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Published Impact Report to demonstrate efforts in creating social value (the first in Japanese bank)
Disclosed initiatives on climate change, natural capital, human rights, and human capital.

Impact Report

Aug.24

Initiatives to create social value

Create impact by addressing social issues

- Environment
- DE&I / Human Rights
- Poverty & Inequality
- Declining Birthrate & Aging Population
- Japan's Regrowth

Visualize results

Measure and disclose metrics with logics

- Sustainable finance (FY3/24: JPY 9 tn)
- Promote new and renewable energy
- Decarbonize real economy (Avoided emissions FY3/24: 30 Mt)
- Realize a decarbonized society

Enhance financial solutions

Utilize impact assessment methods

- Positive Impact Finance
- Impact Investment
- Impact IPO

Sustainability Meeting

Outside directors discussed governance, corporate value, and social value

Annual Report

Sustainability Report

Jul.24

Disclosed initiatives on climate change, natural capital, human rights, and human capital

Capital Policy

Lastly, I would like to talk about our capital policy.

Shareholders return

Allocate the upward revision of JPY 100 bn toward enhancing shareholder returns: increase DPS to JPY 120 per share (dividend payout ratio of 40%) and resolved additional share buybacks of JPY 150 bn.

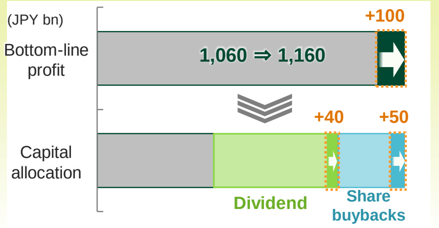
Enhance shareholder returns

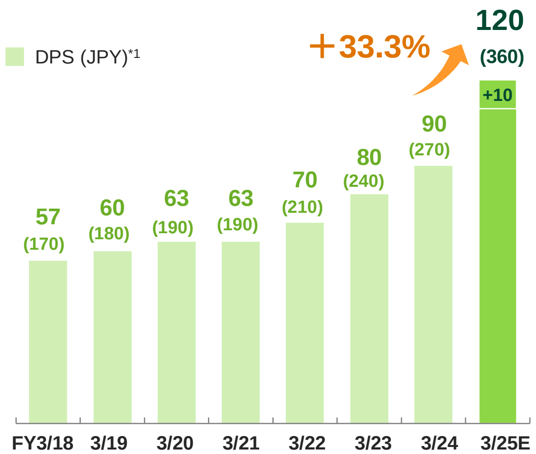
Dividend vs. initial : + JPY 40 bn

- **JPY 120/share** (+10 vs. initial forecast, **dividend payout ratio of 40%**)
- **Highest increase of +30 YoY Increase rate is +33.3% YoY**

Share buybacks vs. initial : + JPY 50 bn

- Resolved **JPY 150 bn additionally** based on upward revision and capital position (initially expected JPY 100 bn in both 1H and 2H)
- **Record High: JPY 250 bn for the full year**





	FY3/18	3/19	3/20	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25E
Share buybacks (JPY bn)	-	70	100	-	-	138.7	211.3	250
Ref. Total payout ratio (%)	33	44	51	51	41	58	59	62

*1 Amount adjusted retrospectively, based on the stock split (3-for-1) implemented on October 1, 2024 (rounded to the nearest whole number). The figures in parentheses indicate the DPS before split.

Based on the upward revision of our bottom-line, we have further strengthened our shareholder returns.

First, we have increased the dividend per share to JPY 120, aiming for a payout ratio of 40% against the revised bottom-line profit of JPY 1.16 tn.
This represents an increase of JPY 10 from the initial forecast and JPY 30 from the previous year, representing a 33.3% increase.

For share buybacks, in addition to JPY 100 bn announced in May, we have now set an additional buyback program of up to JPY 150 bn.
The total amount of share buybacks for the full-year, amounting to JPY 250 bn, will be the largest ever.

Initially, we had anticipated share buybacks of around JPY 100 bn, the same as in May. However, after the first half of the fiscal year, we have gained a clearer outlook on the accumulation of RWA and growth investment opportunities for FY3/25. Therefore, we have decided on JPY 150 bn.

Compared to the initial assumptions, the increase in the dividend forecasts results in an additional JPY 40 bn in total dividends, and the share buybacks add an additional JPY 50 bn. Therefore, almost the entire JPY 100 bn upward revision has been allocated to shareholder returns.

I have always stated that we will allocate excess capital flexibly in the short term and balance growth investments and shareholder returns in the medium-to long-term.

In years like this, where there are fewer opportunities for inorganic investments, we aim to more actively enhance returns to our shareholders.

Basic capital policy

Achieving healthy balance among securing financial soundness, enhancing shareholder returns, and investing for growth.

Progressive dividends policy + flexible share buybacks

Shareholder returns

Dividends

- Progressive dividend policy with 40% payout ratio
- Increase DPS by bottom-line profit growth

Share buyback

- Implement flexibly
- Consider based on business performance, capital position, M&A opportunities, etc.

Transform business model and invest in growth areas

Investment for growth

Organic

- Reduce unprofitable assets to invest in areas with growth potential

Inorganic

- Consider if there are good opportunities
- Divest unprofitable assets / businesses

Financial soundness

CET1 ratio target: c.10%

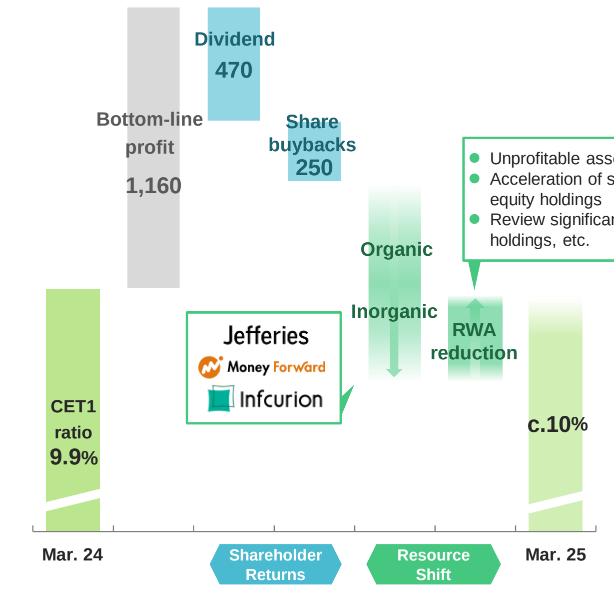
- Remains unchanged without changes in regulations and environment

Growth with Quality

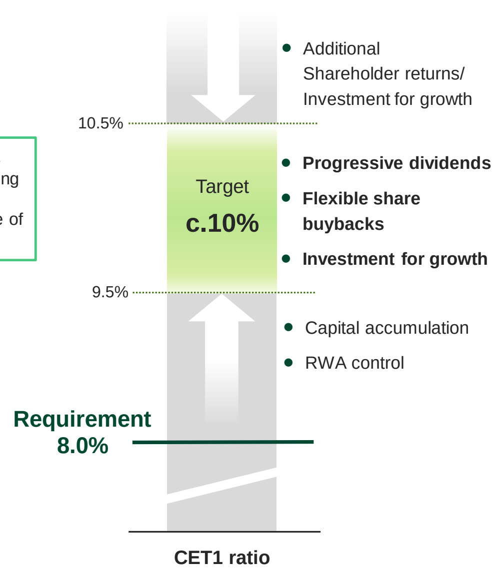
(Ref.) Capital Allocation

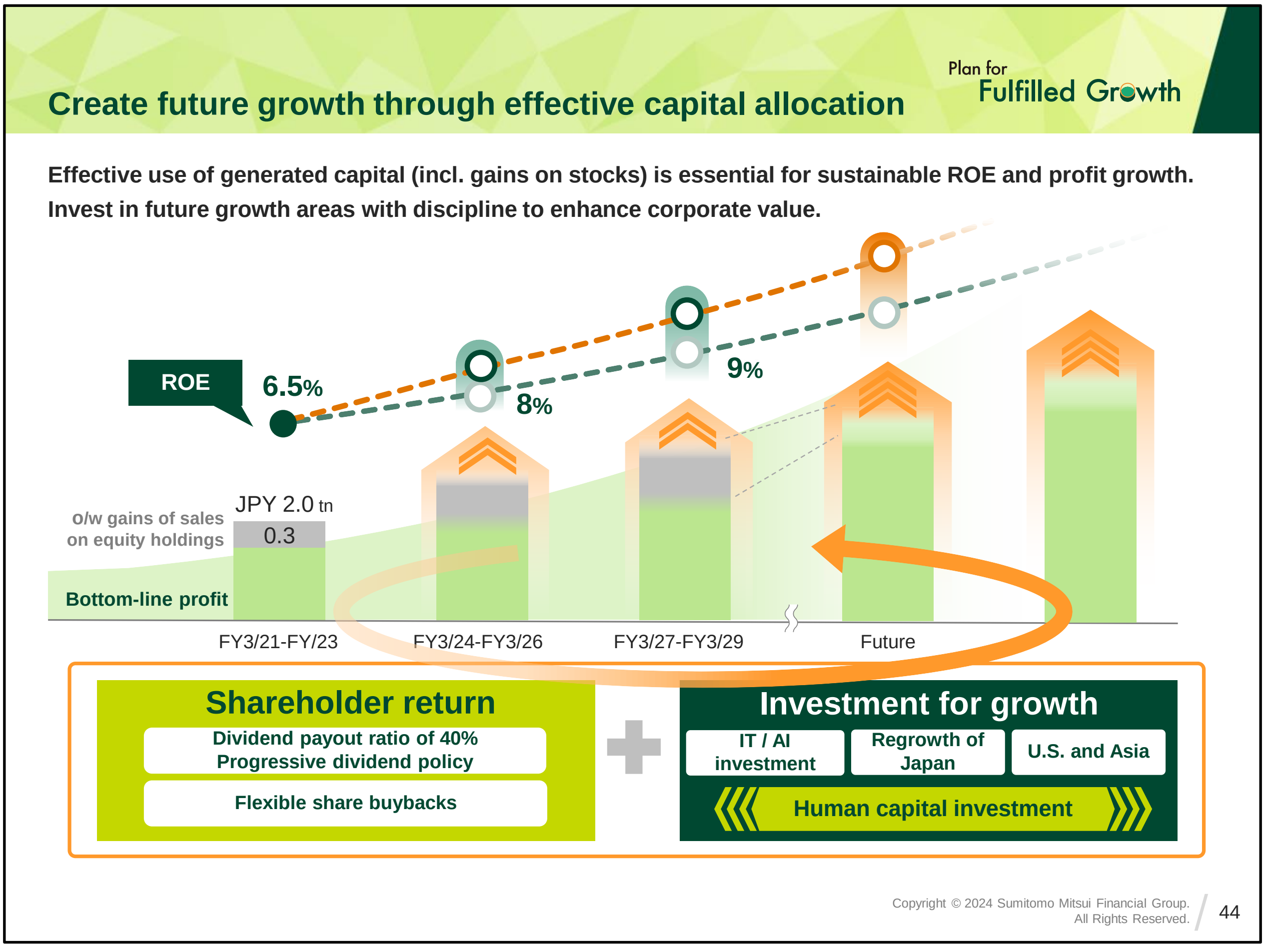
FY3/25 outlook

(JPY bn)



CET1 ratio target





To wrap up, let me explain our approach to medium- to long-term capital allocation.

Our basic policy remains unchanged: balancing capital allocation between shareholder returns and growth investments while securing financial soundness.

Dividends will continue to be the principal approach to shareholder returns, with a 40% dividend payout ratio and progressive dividends policy.
Share buybacks will be conducted flexibly based on the status of excess capital.

At the same time, we will also focus on disciplined investments to drive future growth. We aim to pursue strategic investments both organically and inorganically in areas such as digital investment, including AI, domestic risk-taking to support Japan's regrowth, additional investments and bolt-on acquisitions in our Asian affiliates, and expanding business in the U.S.

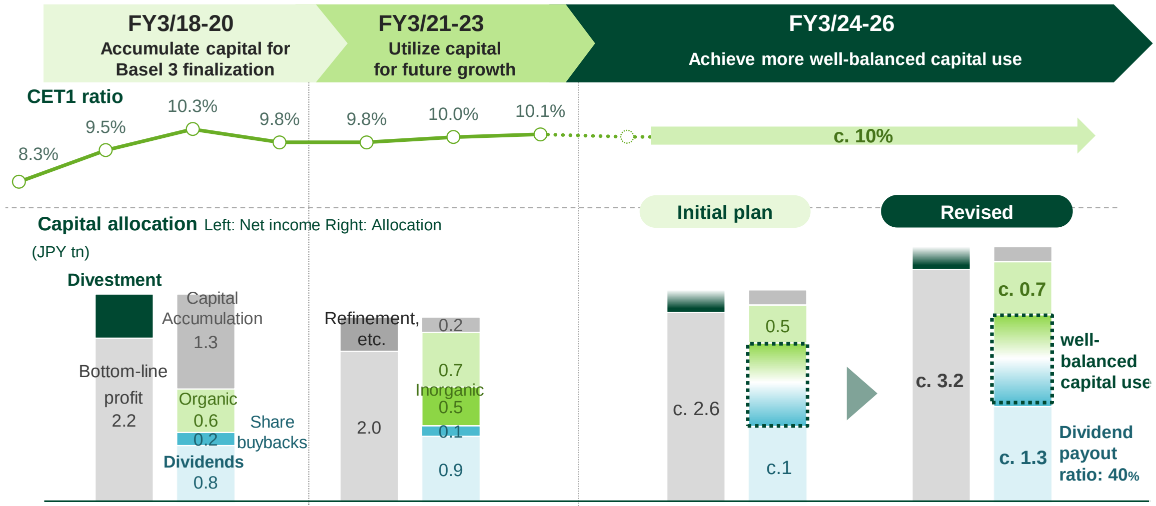
Moreover, recognizing that talent is essential across all these areas, we will also invest in our employees.

With the necessary capital accumulation for regulatory strengthening complete and a favorable business environment continuing, the effectiveness of capital allocation will determine the quality of management.

We aim to achieve both ROE improvement and future profit growth through optimal capital allocation.

This is the end of my presentation.
I would like to thank investors and analysts for their continued support.

(Ref.) History of capital allocation



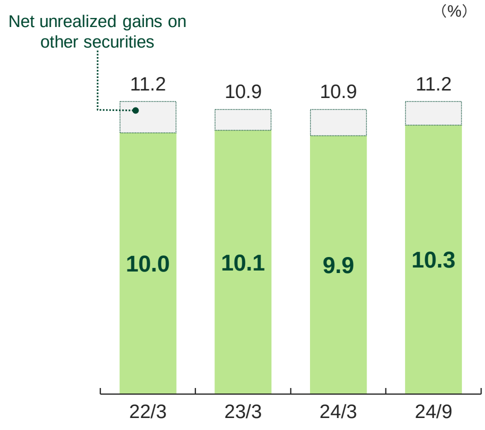
- Reduced RWA by deconsolidating subsidiaries (regional banks/ SMFL)
- Started share buybacks after achieving CET1 ratio target of c.10%

- Spent surplus capital for in-organic growth by refining Basel regulatory impact
- COVID-19 and incidence of SMBC Nikko limited share buybacks

- Consider well-balanced capital allocation to improve ROE
- Allocate additional capital surplus to shareholder returns and organic growth depending on business environment (domestic loans, etc.)
- Continue to generate additional capital by divestment and sales of equity holdings

(Ref.) CET1 ratio

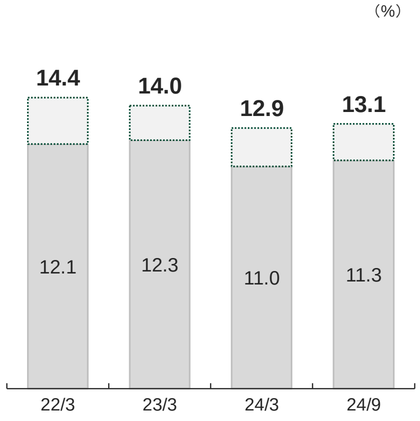
Finalized Basel III basis (financial target)



(JPY tn)

	22/3	23/3	24/3	24/9
CET1 Capital	8.8	9.6	10.2	10.3
RWA	88.2	94.4	102.3	99.2

Transitional basis



(JPY tn)

	22/3	23/3	24/3	24/9
CET1 Capital	10.5	10.8	12.0	11.9
RWA	72.4	77.3	92.8	90.5

Appendix

Group overview (1) Group structure

Consolidated subsidiary | Equity-method affiliate

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group

Consolidated total assets	JPY 290 tn				
Credit ratings	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	R&I	JCR
	A1/P-1	A-/ -	A-/F1	AA-/ -	AA/ -

Banking

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Moody's	S&P	Fitch
A1	A	A

SMBC Trust Bank

[91%] PT Bank SMBC Indonesia Tbk

[15%] VPBank

[20%] Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation

Consumer Finance

Sumitomo Mitsui Card

SMBC Consumer Finance

SMFG India Credit Company

[49%] FE Credit

Securities

SMBC Nikko Securities

Leasing

[50%] Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing

[SMBC 32%, SMFL 68%] SMBC Aviation Capital

Others

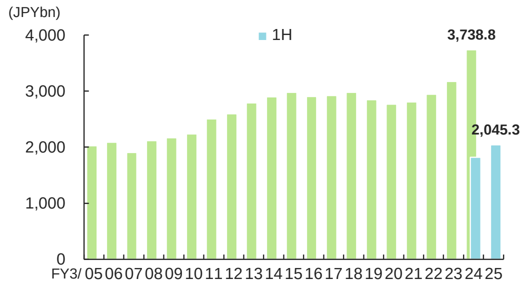
Japan Research Institute

[50.1%] Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management

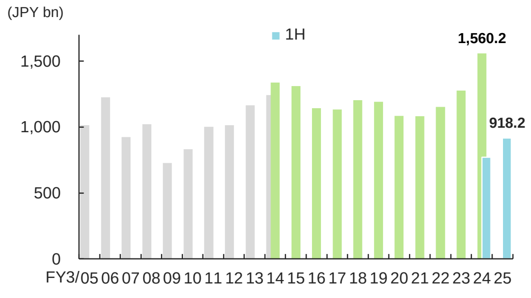
* As of Oct.24

Group overview (2) Long-term results

Consolidated gross profit



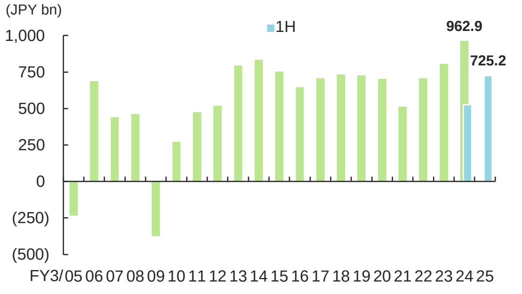
Consolidated net business profit *1



Breakdown of consolidated gross profit

	FY3/03		1H FY3/25
SMBC's domestic loan / deposit related	35%	↘	13%
International business (banking)	5%	↗	35%
Group companies excluding SMBC	18%	↗	26%

Profit attributable to owners of parent



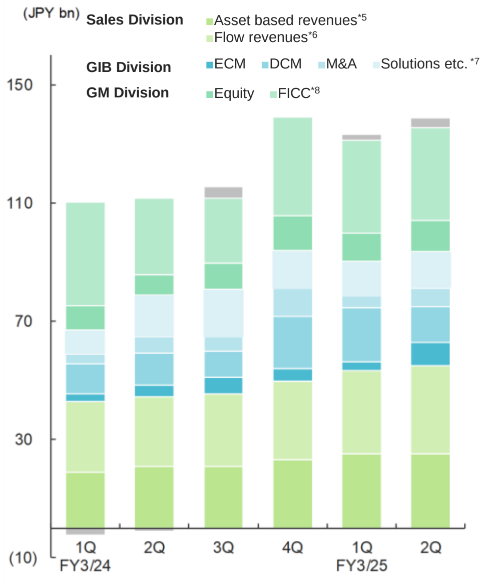
*1 Changed definition of consolidated net business profit from FY3/15. Adjusted retrospectively for FY3/14.

Group companies (1) SMBC Nikko*1

Financial results

(JPY bn)	FY3/24	1H FY3/25	YoY
Net operating revenue	473.5	272.0	+53.6
SG&A expenses	401.9	215.5	+22.3
Operating profits	71.6	56.5	+31.3
o/w Sales Divison	10.1	15.3	+12.2
GIB Division*2	21.8	13.2	+9.7
GM Division*3	45.5	27.3	+1.1
Ordinary profits	80.2	58.2	+31.5
Net income	57.6	54.6	+35.9
Client assets*4 (JPY tn)	82.7	80.4	

Net operating revenue



*1 Incl. profits from SMBC Nikko America and SMBC Capital Markets (managerial accounting basis)
*2 Global Investment Banking Division *3 Global Markets Division *4 Non-consolidated
*5 Agency commissions on investment trusts, insurance and fund wrap discretionary investment fee, etc.
*6 Equity brokerage commissions, etc. *7 Mainly, business that utilizes the company's balance sheet and derivatives
*8 Fixed Income, Currency and Commodities

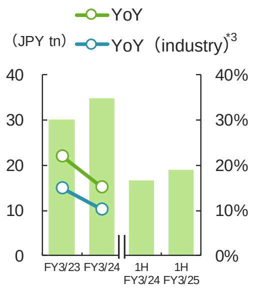
Group companies (2) SMCC（Incl. SMBCCF）

Financial results

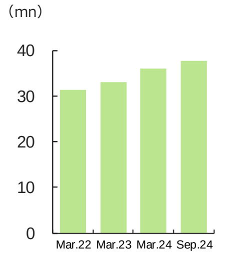
(JPY bn)	FY3/24	1H FY3/25	YoY
Operating revenue	901.7	470.4	+33.0
o/w Commission fee	228.4	124.5	+15.2
Finance	306.4	160.8	+10.3
o/w SMBCCF	147.0	77.2	+5.0
Sales on credit and receipt agency	81.1	41.0	(0.2)
Loan guarantee revenue	77.4	41.0	+3.0
Operating expenses	785.8	515.2	+130.6
o/w For loan losses	109.8	74.2	+1.8
o/w SMBCCF	54.0	45.9	(0.3)
For interest repayment	23.0	99.0	+99.0
For loan guarantees	16.0	3.1	(0.4)
Ordinary profit	57.6	(48.1)	(7.1)
o/w Non-operating revenue	1.2	2.3	+1.5
Non-operating expenses	59.5	5.6	(8.4)
Net income	21.2	(8.8)*1	(35.0)

NPLs *2	98.9	104.2
(NPL ratio)	10.04%	10.21%
Allowance on interest *2 repayments (provision)	83.7 4.0yrs	174.6 10.8yrs

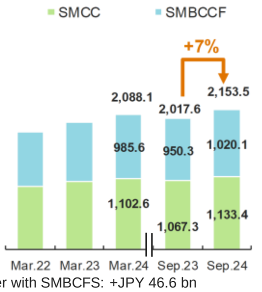
Sales handled



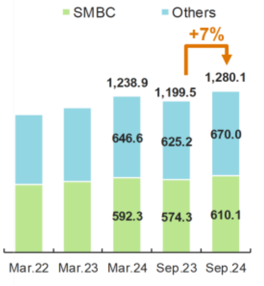
of card holders



Consumer loans*4



Loan guarantee*2



*1 Net income:JPY 32.6bn, excl. the gain on extinguishment of tie-in shares related to the merger with SMBCFS: +JPY 46.6 bn and the radical allowance on interest repayment: (88)bn *2 Only SMBCCF
*3 Japan Consumer Credit Association "Credit card behavior investigation" Shopping credit amount
*4 The Figure from FY3/23 has been adjusted to the reorganization of SMBC Mobit in Apr.23

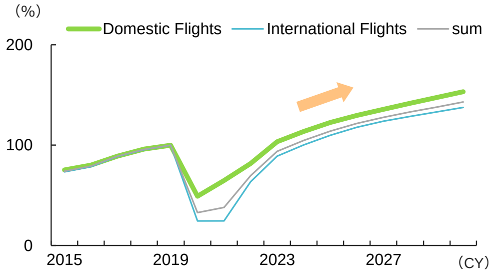
Group companies (3) SMBCAC

Financial results

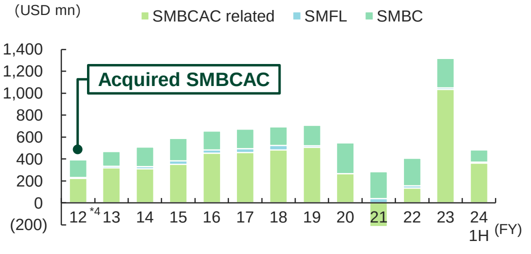
(USD mn)	FY3/24	1H FY3/25	YoY
Total revenue	2,717[*1]	1,045	+55
o/w Lease revenue	1,877	969	+7
Credit / Asset impairment charges[*2]	(389)	8	+23
Net income	774	237	+55
Aircraft assets[*3]	22,484	23,081	+857
Net asset	5,379	5,546	+867
ROE	14.4%	8.5%	+0.7%

Global passenger demand forecast[*5]

- Domestic demand exceeded pre-COVID-19 levels

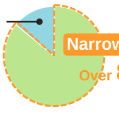


Aircraft Business of SMBC Group



Our strengths

Aircraft portfolio[*6]	Wide body (A350・B787) / Narrow body Over 85%	Avg. age 5.5 years; Fuel efficient[*7] More than 60%
Liquidity	S&P Rating A- No.1 in industry	Undrawn commitment lines USD 12.9 bn



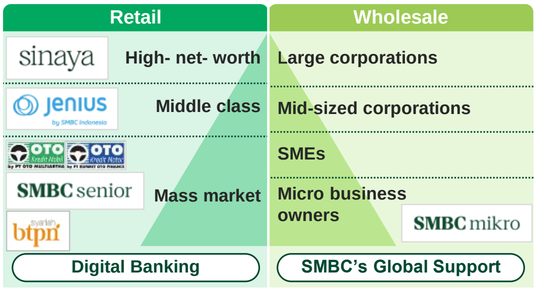
*1 Incl. $756mn Russian insurance settlement *2 Gross before netting guarantee deposits, etc.
*3 Incl. aircraft pre-delivery payment *4 SMBCAC related includes revenue after the acquisition in June.
*5 IATA/Tourism Economics. Represent changes from CY-19 *6 As of September 24. *7 Neo/MAX/A350/B787

Group companies (4) SMBC Indonesia

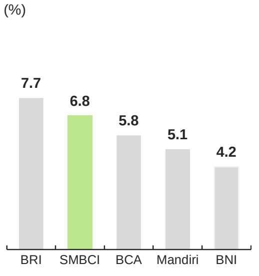
Financial results*1

(JPY bn)	2021	2022	2023	Jan.- Sep. 2024 *2
Gross banking profit	106.2	116.1	127.8	122.2
Operating expenses	56.6	60.9	67.8	66.1
Credit-related cost	17.1	15.6	27.8	28.3
Net profit	21.6	26.3	22.2	18.9
ROE	8.6%	9.6%	6.3%	6.6%
Loans	1,098.4	1,242.0	1,424.7	1,663.5
Total Assets	1,554.5	1,777.9	1,833.8	2,171.6

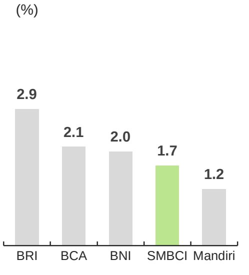
Coverage



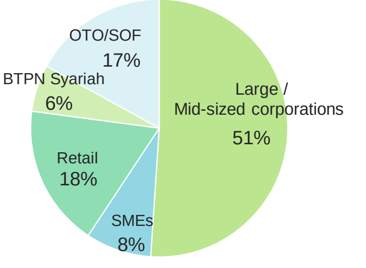
Net interest margin *3



NPL ratio*3



Loan breakdown (Sep.24)



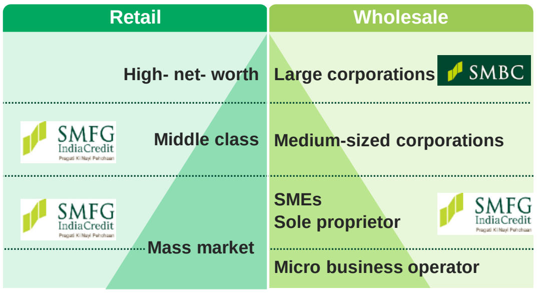
*1 TTM as of Dec.21 IDR 1= 0.0081, Dec.22 IDR 1= 0.0085, Dec.23 IDR 1= 0.0092, Sep.24 IDR 1=0.0095
*2 Including OTO/SOF *3 Based on data published by each company (Jun. or Sep. 24 results)

Group companies (5) SMICC

Financial results[*1]

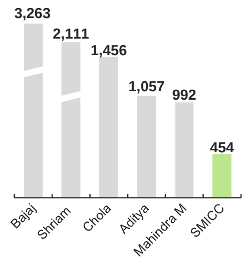
(JPY bn)	FY3/22	FY3/23	FY3/24	1H FY3/25
Gross banking profit	40.8	58.8	91.3	50.6
Operating expenses	23.5	33.9	51.7	32.4
Credit-related cost	15.5	9.5	23.2	11.9
Net profit	1.2	11.6	12.1	4.5
ROE	1.9%	14.7%	12.2%	7.5%
Loans	411.4	596.8	822.5	846.4
Total Assets	441.4	666.7	877.6	942.9

Coverage



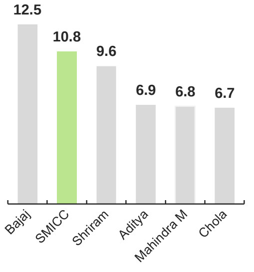
Loan balance[*2]

(INR bn)

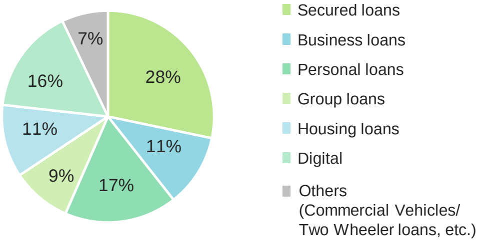


Loan spread[*2]

(%)



Loan breakdown (Jun.24)



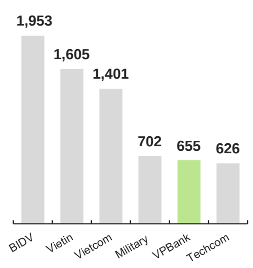
*1 TTM as of, Mar.22: INR1=1.62, Mar.23: INR1= 1.63, Mar.24: INR1=1.81, Sep.30 INR1=1.71
*2 Based on each company's published data (Mar 24 results)

Group companies (6) VPBank / FE Credit

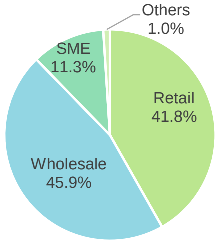
VPBank Financial result*1

(JPY bn)	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Sep. 2024
Gross operating profit	221.5	323.7	303.4	258.7
Operating expense	53.6	79.0	85.0	61.2
Credit-related cost	96.1	125.8	152.5	117.2
Net profit	57.4	94.7	51.8	63.5
ROE	18.1%	20.3%	9.3%	11.0%
Loans	1,920.1	2,686.6	3,656.7	3,796.8
Total Assets	2,737.0	3,533.7	4,987.2	4,981.5

Loans*2



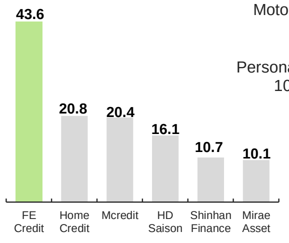
Loan Structure*3



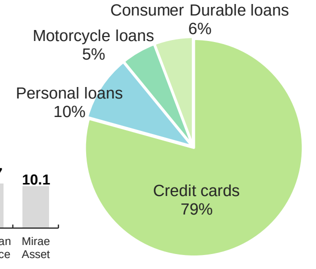
FE Credit Financial result*1

(JPY bn)	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Sep. 2024
Gross operating profit	76.6	84.9	81.0	64.7
Operating expense	23.4	34.3	28.0	16.1
Credit-related cost	57.8	75.3	75.6	51.1
Net profit	0.6	(13.3)	(18.0)	(2.5)
ROE	0.8%	(16.5)%	(25.2)%	(4.3)%
Loans	377.1	385.4	343.5	325.3
Total Assets	388.1	428.2	384.7	342.4

Loans*2



Loan Structure



*1 TTM as of Dec.21:VND1=0.0050, Dec.22:VND1=0.0056, Dec.23:VND1=0.0061, Sep.24:VND1=0.0058
*2 VPBank: Based on Bloomberg data (Sep 24 results) FE Credit: Based on FiinGroup data (Dec 23 results) *3 Non-Consolidated

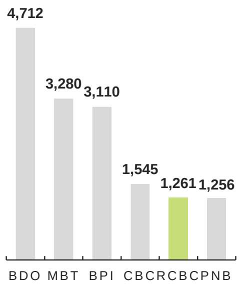
Group companies (7) RCBC

Financial results[*1]

(JPY bn)	2021	2022	2023	Jan-Sep. 2024
Gross operating profit	81.9	105.8	127.9	96.3
Operating expenses	50.7	59.7	75.8	59.4
Credit-related cost	13.6	13.6	17.7	14.3
Net profit	15.9	28.8	31.3	15.8
ROE	6.7%	11.2%	9.5%	5.2%
Loans	1,211.2	1,330.1	1,663.8	1,779.2
Deposits	1,513.0	2,040.2	2,449.2	2,525.6
Total Assets	2,158.0	2,746.8	3,170.1	3,276.7

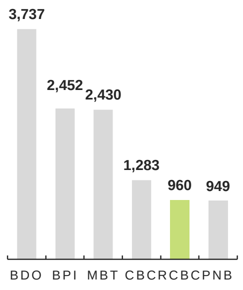
Total assets[*2]

(PHP bn)

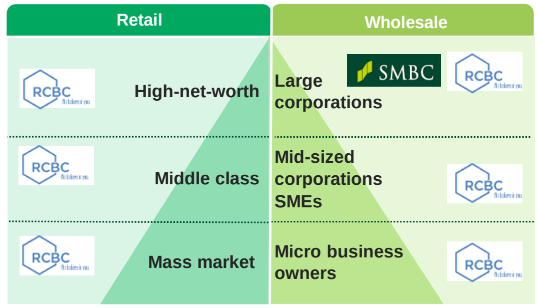


Deposits[*2]

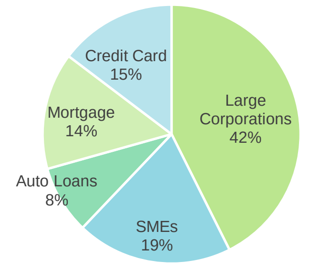
(PHP bn)



Coverage



Loan Breakdown (Sep.24)



*1 TTM as of end of Dec.21:PHP=2.25,Dec.22:PHP=2.38, Dec23:PHP= 2.56, Sep.24:PHP=2.55
*2 As of the end of Jun. 24

Sustainability management structure (1)

Sustainability Management System

Supervision — Board of Directors

- Nomination Committee
- Compensation Committee
- Audit Committee
- Risk Committee

Jul. 21 — **Sustainability Committee**

Execution

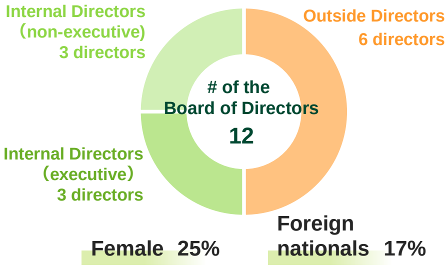
- Oct. 18 — **Corporate Sustainability Committee**
- Apr. 21 — **Group CSuO**
- Apr. 24 — **Sustainability Division for Fulfilled Growth**

Executive Compensation

Base salary	Fixed		
Bonus ●Cash ●Stock Compensation Plan II	**Linked annual performance（0-150%）**		
	Performance	Consolidated net business profit SMFG net income	
	ESG	Achievement of KPIs ESG ratings of major agencies	
	Individuals' performance		
Stock Compensation Plan I	**Linked medium-term performance (0-150%)**		
	Financial	ROCET1 Base expense Consolidated gross profit SMFG net income	
	Stock	TSR (Total Shareholder Return)	
	Non-financial	Create social value	
	Adjustment	New business areas Compliance/ Customer-oriented initiatives / Risk management	
	Quantitative: Environment, Employees Qualitative: Materiality initiatives	● Sustainable finance ● Financed emissions ● Engagement score ● DE&I	Stock compensation ratio 25% - 45% Linked performance ratio 40% - 60%
Stock Compensation Plan III	Promotion reward plan		

Sustainability management structure (2)

Improve board diversity



Further enhance expertise

Directors/executives

- Study sessions for management
- Round- table discussions

Group employees

- Foster awareness of “All-hands participation”
- Training programs

Structure of the Board/ Skills Matrix

Internal Director (non-executive) | Internal Director (executive) | Outside Director

	Knowledge and experience expected in particular						
	Manage-ment	Finance	Global	Legal/risk manage-ment	Account-ing	IT/DX	Sustain-ability
Takeshi Kunibe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Toru Nakashima	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Teiko Kudo		●	●	●			●
Fumihiko Ito		●	●	●	●	●	●
Toshihiro Isshiki		●		●			
Yoshiyuki Gono		●	●	●			
Sonosuke Kadonaga	●		●	●			
Yoshinobu Tsutsui	●	●					
Katsuyoshi Shinbo				●			
Eriko Sakurai	●		●				●
Charles D. Lake II	●	●	●	●			
Jenifer Rogers	●	●	●	●		●	●

Approach to Net Zero

Current Medium-Term Management Plan (2023–2025)

		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030	2040	2050
Scope1,2 (Operational GHG)		2030 Net Zero Commitment	**Switch to renewable energy** SMBC head office	Self-owned buildings	**Data centers**	Mid-term Target 40% reduction from FY3/22	**Net Zero**		
Scope3 (Portfolio GHG)		2050 Net Zero Commitment	**Set mid-term target** Power, Coal, Oil & Gas	Steel, Automobile	**Real estate**		**Achieve mid-term targets 6 sectors**		**Net Zero**
Coal	Loan balance for coal-fired power generation		Established phase-out strategy		**Updated policies for specific businesses and sectors**		Project finance 50% reduction from FY3/21	**Zero Balance**[*1]	
	Loan balance for thermal coal mining sector			Established phase-out strategy			**OECD countries** **Zero Balance**	**Non-OECD countries** **Zero Balance**	
Sustainable Finance							**Cumulative** **JPY 50tn**		
Transition Finance (TF)				**TF Playbook** Power, Energy	**Steel, Automobile**		To be continuously revised every year		
Assessment of customers' transition plans		ESG Risk Summary Tool		Trial run for the framework to confirm the transition plan of each company	**Introduction of Environmental and Social Due Diligence**		Continuous updates		

*1 Project finance and corporate finance tied to facilities

Inclusion in the Index and Initiatives

Selected ESG Indices

FTSE Blossom Japan

FTSE Blossom Japan Sector Relative Index

S&P/JPX Carbon Efficient Index

2024 CONSTITUENT MSCI NIHONKABU ESG SELECT LEADERS INDEX

2024 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN EMPOWERING WOMEN INDEX (WIN)

GPIF Selection Index

FTSE4Good

2024 CONSTITUENT MSCI JAPAN ESG SELECT LEADERS INDEX

Endorsed initiatives

WE SUPPORT UN GLOBAL COMPACT

UNEP FINANCE INITIATIVE

21世紀金融行動原則

Signatory of: PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

CDP DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

POSEIDON PRINCIPLES

PCAF

GFANZ Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero

G20 EMPOWER

We Support WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES

30% Club GROWTH THROUGH DIVERSITY

The Valuable 500

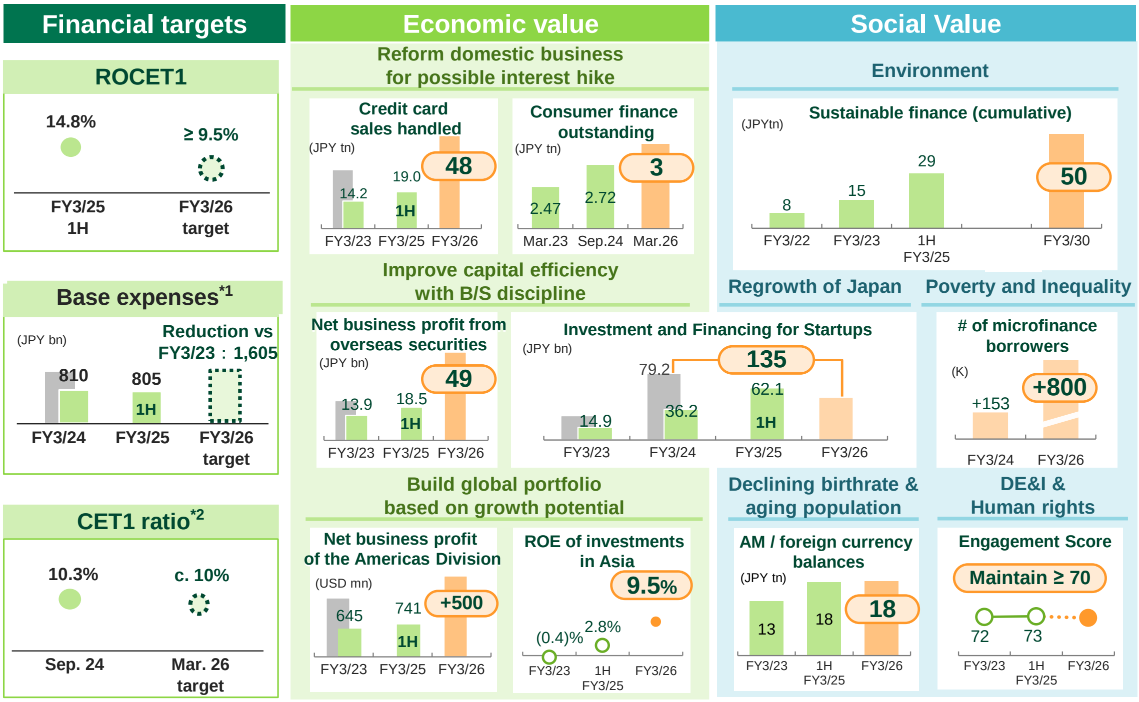
UN environment programme finance initiative Principles for Responsible Banking

net-zero banking alliance

Core policies

KPI Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan

Plan for Fulfilled Growth



*1 G&A expenses excl. cost related to investment for future growth, revenue-linked variable cost, impact from market conditions, etc. *2 Finalized Basel III basis, excl.net unrealized gains on other securities

Announced in May 2023

Dynamic reallocation of management resources

Reform domestic business model	Reduce unprofitable assets	Review significance of holding
• **Retail Business : Shift resources from human to IT** by thorough digitalization • **Wholesale business : Shift personnel to growth areas** by promoting digitization and efficiency	• **Project finance :** High RWA burden • **Trade finance :** Short-term, low-interest margins • **Regions of low growth and excessive competition**	• **Review strategy for existing financial investees** with limited growth potential • **Accelerate reduction pace of strategic shareholdings** • **Shift to Green Assets** toward a decarbonized society

RWA	JPY (6) tn	x1.5 reduction vs. previous plan	Domestic workload	(6.5) K	>10% of domestic headcount

Shift management resources

Pursue economic value		Rebuild corporate infrastructure			
RWA	+ JPY 11 tn	Workload	+ 3K	IT investment	+ JPY 750 bn

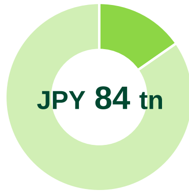
CRE Exposure *1 (Sep.24)

CRE Exposure
JPY 21 tn

- **13% of total exposure**
- **NPL ratio: 0.6%**

Japan

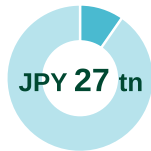
CRE
JPY 13 tn



- Corporate: 50%, NRL: 30%, REITs: 20%
- Investment grade: 70%
- LTV for NRL: < 60%
- NPL ratio: 0.1%

U.S.

CRE
JPY 2.8 tn



- NRL: 60%, REITs: 40%
- Investment grade: 70%
- NPL ratio: 0.1%
- LTV for NRL: c. 60%

o/w for offices
- Balance: JPY 0.2 tn
  < 1% of U.S. Portfolio
- **NPL ratio: 0.6%**
- NRL: c.50%
  LTV for NRL: <50%

China/ Hong Kong

CRE
JPY 1.1 tn

- Corporate: 70%, NRLs :20%, RETIs:10%
- Investment grade: 70%
- Main corporate clients are high-rated conglomerates
- NPL ratio: 7% due to large borrowers, but the rest are of good asset quality.

*1 SMBC consolidated, calculated based on location fo headquarter, manegerial accounting basis

Application of Basel III (capital ratio)

		Mar.24	Mar.25	Mar.26	Mar.27	Mar.28	Mar.29
RWA	Revised standardized approach and internal ratings-based framework for credit	Implement					
	Revised credit valuation adjustment (CVA) framework						
	Revised operational risk framework						
	Output floor	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	72.5%

Capital requirements

Total capital ratio

Tier1 ratio

CET1 ratio

Capital conservation buffer[*1]	Common Equity Tier1 (CET1)	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	
2.5%	4.5%	1.5%	2.0%	**10.5%**

+

G-SIBs surcharge (CET1 capital)

Bucket 1	Bucket 2	Bucket 3	Bucket 4	Bucket 5
1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	3.5%

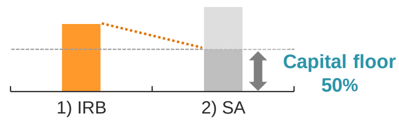
Implementation of output floor

Calculate using larger figure

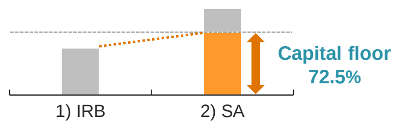
1) RWA based on internal ratings-based approach (IRB)

2) RWA based on standardized approach (SA) x capital floor

Mar. 24



Mar. 29

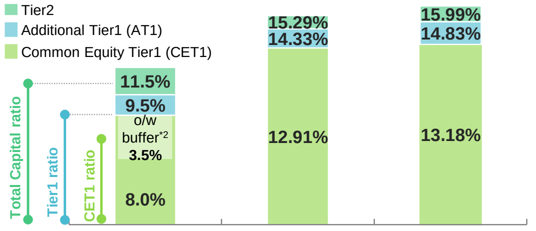


*1 Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) omitted

Capital / RWA

Capital ratio(Transitional basis)[*1]

Transitional basis



(JPY bn)	Mar. 24	Sep. 24
Total capital	**14,197.9**	**14,477.2**
Tier1 capital	13,311.6	13,420.9
o/w CET1 capital	11,992.6	11,930.3
Tier2 capital	886.3	1,056.3
Risk-weighted assets	**92,848.6**	**90,490.9**
Finalized Basel III basis		
CET1 ratio	10.9%	11.2%
excl. net unrealized gains on other securities	**9.9%**	**10.3%**
CET1 Capital[*3] (JPY tn)	10.2	10.3
RWA[*3] (JPY tn)	102.3	99.2

Other requirement ratios

	Sep. 24	Requirement
External TLAC ratio		
RWA basis	**24.56%**	18.0%
Leverage exposure basis	**10.39%**	7.10%
Leverage ratio	**5.46%**	3.7%
LCR (Average 2Q FY3/25)	**133.6%**	100%

Capital strategy[*3]

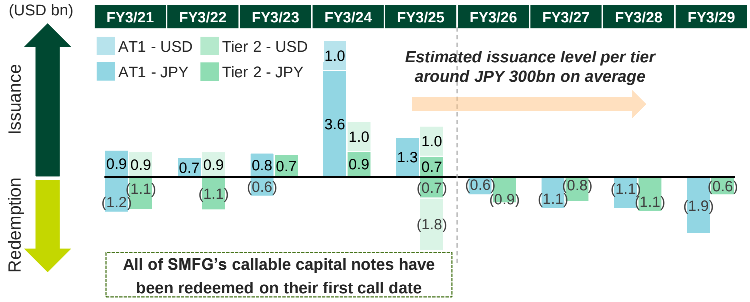
Tier 2	JPY 1.1 tn (1.1%) (as of Sep. 24)	● Plan to fill 2.0% Tier 2 bucket in the medium term , taking account of RWA growth and AT1 capital accumulation
AT1	JPY 1.5 tn (1.5%) (as of Sep. 24)	● Plan to continue issuing AT1 notes to fill 1.5% AT1 bucket
CET1	● CET1 ratio target: 10% ● Target remain unchanged without changes in regulations and environment	

(Ref.) Risk-weighted assets (pro forma)：JPY 99.2 tn (Sep. 24)

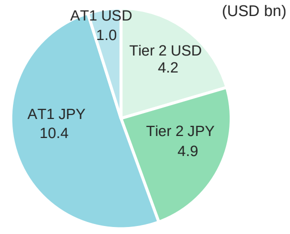
*1 Basel Ⅲ finalization phased-in started from Mar. 24. Revised RWA calculation will be fully implemented by Mar. 29
*2 Capital conservation buffer: 2.5%+ G-SIBs surcharge: 1.0%. Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) omitted
*3 Finalized Basel Ⅲ basis, excl.net unrealized gains on other securities. RWA associated with net unrealized gains on stocks is excluded.

Subordinated notes issuance results and strategy

Subordinated notes issuances and redemptions*1



Currency breakdown (Sep. 24)
Aggregate outstanding amount

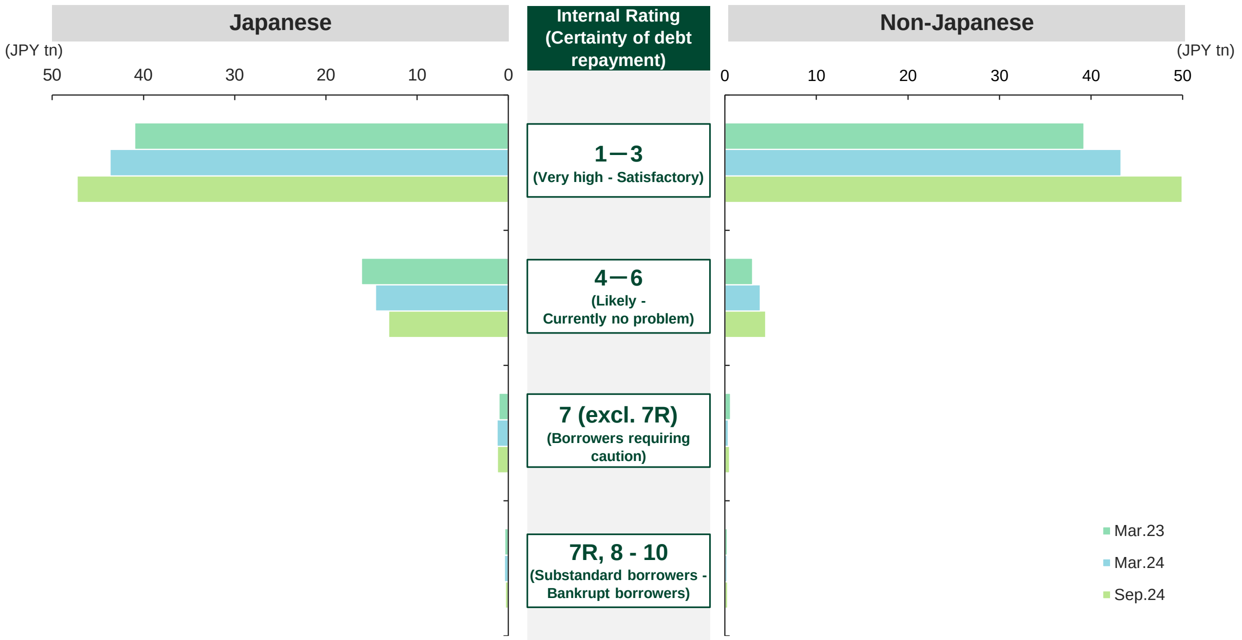


Historical issuance calendar

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
FY3/21						¥ AT1 PNC10 ¥100bn; $ Tier2 10y $850mn						
FY3/22						$ Tier2 20y $850mn				¥ AT1 PNC10 ¥80bn		
FY3/23									¥ AT1 PNC5/PNC10 ¥107bn			¥ Tier2 10NC5/10y ¥100bn
FY3/24	¥ AT1 PNC5/PNC10 ¥140bn			$ Tier2 20y $1bn		¥ AT1 PNC5/PNC10 ¥211bn	¥ Tier2 10NC5/10y ¥130bn			¥ AT1 PNC5/PNC10 ¥188bn	$ AT1 PNC10 $1bn	
FY3/25		¥ AT1 PNC5.5/PNC7/PNC10/ PNC12/PNC15 ¥190bn		$ Tier2 20y $1bn; ¥ Tier2 10NC5/10y ¥100bn								

*1 Callable notes were, or are assumed for illustration to be, redeemed at their respective 1st call dates, while there is no assurance they will be redeemed at such time.

Breakdown by internal ratings*1

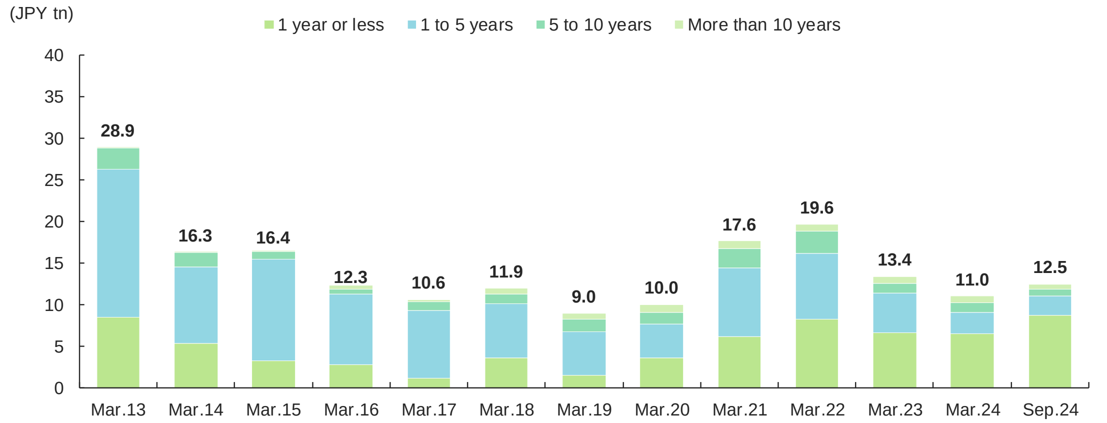


JPY 62.2 tn	Total (as of Sep.24)	JPY 55.7 tn

*1 Managerial accounting basis. Exposure include loans, acceptances and guarantees. Foreign exchanges, private placement, suspense payments, undrawn commitments, and derivatives, etc. Excluding the exposure to SMFG consolidated subsidiaries, retail customers in Japan, Japanese government, etc., and specialized lending

Yen Bond Portfolio

SMBC (Total balance of other securities with maturities and bonds classified as held-to-maturity – total of JGBs, local gov. bonds and corporate bonds)



	Mar.13	Mar.14	Mar.15	Mar.16	Mar.17	Mar.18	Mar.19	Mar.20	Mar.21	Mar.22	Mar.23	Mar.24	Sep.24
of which JGBs (JPY tn)				9.8	8.0	9.3	6.3	7.1	14.3	15.8	9.6	7.5	9.3
Average duration (years)*1	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.3
Unrealized gains/losses (JPY bn)*2	95.3	60.0	45.9	103.8	57.5	44.2	60.5	21.4	7.9	(49.7)	(62.8)	(98.7)	(91.8)

*1 Excl. bonds classified as held-to-maturity, for which hedge-accounting is applied, and private placement bonds
*2 15-year floating-rate JGBs have been evaluated at their reasonably estimated price until Sep.20

Credit ratings of G-SIBs (1) Operating banks*1

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

(As of Nov. 1, 2024)

Moody's	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	S&P Fitch
Aaa				AAA
Aa1	Bank of America			AA+
Aa2	Bank of New York Mellon JPMorgan Chase Bank UBS Wells Fargo Bank		Bank of America Bank of New York Mellon JPMorgan Chase Bank State Street Bank & Trust	AA
Aa3	BNP Paribas Citibank Crédit Agricole ING Bank Morgan Stanley Bank State Street Bank & Trust	Bank of New York Mellon Royal Bank of Canada State Street Bank & Trust	HSBC Bank ING Bank Morgan Stanley Bank Royal Bank of Canada Toronto Dominion Wells Fargo Bank	AA-
A1	**SMBC** Agricultural Bank of China Bank of China Barclays Bank BPCE China Construction Bank Deutsche Bank Goldman Sachs Bank HSBC Bank ICBC ***Mizuho Bank*** ***MUFG Bank*** Royal Bank of Canada Société Générale Standard Chartered	Banco Santander Bank of America Barclays Bank BNP Paribas BPCE Citibank Crédit Agricole Goldman Sachs Bank HSBC Bank ING Bank JPMorgan Chase Bank Morgan Stanley Bank Standard Chartered Toronto Dominion UBS Wells Fargo Bank	Barclays Bank BNP Paribas Citibank Crédit Agricole Goldman Sachs Bank Standard Chartered UBS	A+
A2	Banco Santander BoCom Toronto Dominion	**SMBC** Agricultural Bank of China Bank of China China Construction Bank Deutsche Bank ICBC ***Mizuho Bank*** ***MUFG Bank*** Société Générale	**SMBC** Agricultural Bank of China Bank of China BoCom BPCE China Construction Bank ICBC ***Mizuho Bank*** ***MUFG Bank***	A
A3		BoCom	Banco Santander Deutsche Bank Société Générale	A-
Baa1				BBB+
Baa2				BBB
Baa3				BBB-

*1 Long-term issuer ratings (if not available, long-term deposit ratings) for Moody's, long-term issuer local issuer currency ratings for S&P, long-term issuer default ratings for Fitch

Credit ratings of G-SIBs (2) Holding companies*1

(As of Nov. 1, 2024)

Moody's	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	S&P Fitch
Aaa				AAA
Aa1				AA+
Aa2				AA
Aa3			• Bank of America • Bank of New York Mellon • JPMorgan • State Street	AA-
A1	**SMFG** • Bank of America • Bank of New York Mellon • JPMorgan • ***Mizuho*** • Morgan Stanley • ***MUFG*** • State Street • Wells Fargo		• HSBC • ING • Morgan Stanley • Wells Fargo	A+
A2	• Goldman Sachs	• Bank of New York Mellon • State Street	• Barclays • Citigroup • Goldman Sachs • Groupe BPCE • Standard Chartered • UBS	A
A3	• Citigroup • HSBC • Standard Chartered • UBS	**SMFG** • Bank of America • HSBC • ING • JPMorgan • ***Mizuho*** • Morgan Stanley • ***MUFG*** • UBS	**SMFG** • ***Mizuho*** • ***MUFG***	A-
Baa1	• Barclays • ING	• Barclays • Citigroup • Goldman Sachs • Standard Chartered • Wells Fargo		BBB+
Baa2				BBB
Baa3				BBB-

*1 Long-term issuer ratings (if not available, Senior unsecured ratings) for Moody's, long-term issuer local currency ratings for S&P, long-term issuer default ratings for Fitch

This document contains “forward-looking statements” (as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (“the Company”) and its management with respect to the Company’s future financial condition and results of operations. In many cases but not all, these statements contain words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “probability,” “risk,” “project,” “should,” “seek,” “target,” “will” and similar expressions. Such 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 the Company’s securities portfolio; incurrence of significant credit-related costs; the Company’s ability to successfully implement its business strategy through its subsidiaries, affiliates and alliance partners; and exposure to new risks as the Company expands the scope of its business. Given these and other risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

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

Exchange rates (TTM)

	Sep.23	Mar.24	Sep.24
USD	149.58	151.33	142.82
EUR	157.99	163.24	159.53
(Average rate)			
USD	141.07	144.59	152.78
EUR	153.46	156.76	166.06

Definitions

SMFG	Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.
SMBC	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
SMBC Trust	SMBC Trust Bank
SMFL	Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing
SMBC Nikko	SMBC Nikko Securities
SMCC	Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company
SMBCCF	SMBC Consumer Finance
SMDAM	Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management
SMBCAC	SMBC Aviation Capital
SMICC	SMFG India Credit Company (Former Fullerton India)
Major local subsidiaries	SMBC Bank International, SMBC Bank EU, SMBC (China)

Expenses (non-consolidated)	Excl. non-recurring losses
Net business profit	Before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses

Retail Business Unit (RT)	Domestic retail business
Wholesale Business Unit (WS)	Domestic wholesale business
Global Business Unit (GB)	International business
Global Markets Business Unit (GM)	Market / Treasury related businesses