Plan for
Fulfilled Growth

Investor Meeting FY3/2025

May 16, 2025

SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI FINANCIAL GROUP

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

At the investor meeting last May, for the first time as CEO, I shared my vision and medium-term goals.

In FY3/25, our business showed good performance under a favorable environment, especially in domestic market. However, now we are currently facing an uncertain environment that is difficult to foresee the outlook.

Today, I would like to explain how we enhance corporate value amid these conditions, showing our medium-term aspiration and the roadmap towards it.

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)

	Mar.24	Mar.25
USD	151.33	149.53
EUR	163.24	162.05

FX (Average rate)

	Mar.24	Mar.25
USD	145.31	152.57
EUR	157.72	163.65

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
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

Agenda

Financial Results of FY3/2025

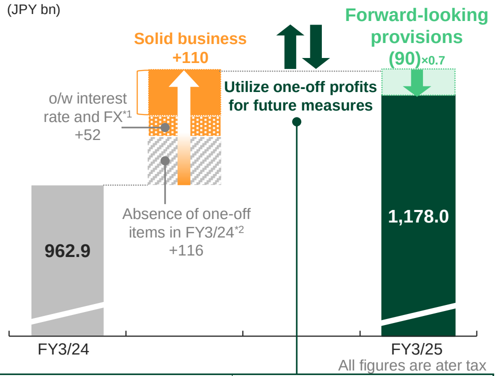
Results of FY3/25

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Achieved the highest profits driven by strong core businesses, even after allocating one-off profits toward future measures. Recorded forward-looking provisions of JPY 90 bn to prepare for potential recession risks.

(JPY bn)	FY3/25 Results	YoY	vs. target
Consolidated gross profit	4,126.7	+387.9	–
G&A expenses *Overhead ratio*	2,402.0 *58.2%*	+151.4	–
Consolidated net business profit	**1,719.3**	**+159.1**	**+99.3**
Total credit cost	344.5	+70.5	+84.5
Gains (losses) on stocks	509.8	+260.0	–
Ordinary profit	1,719.5	+253.4	+9.5
Profit attributable to owners of parent	**1,178.0**	**+215.0**	**+18.0**
ROE	**8.0%**	**+1.0%**	–

Breakdown of bottom-line profit



One-off profits: +280		Measures for future: (280)	
Higher gains of stocks	+145	Allowances for interest repayment	(110)
Higer profits of GM Business Units	+90	Sales of low-profits assets	(35)
Receipt of insurance claims on aircraft leasing	+45	Impairment in Vietnam	(135)

*1 JPY interest rate; +63, FF rate: (6), FX: (5)
*2 Impairment of FE Credit: +46, Receipt of insurance claims in SMBC AC: (37), Loss from sales of U.S. freight car leasing business: +82, Forward-looking provisions: +25

In the beginning of FY3/25, we set an ambitious target of achieving a JPY 100 bn profit increase from FY3/24, which we achieved record-high profit.
Supported by favorable business conditions, including policy rate hikes, we raised our target by an additional JPY 100 bn in November, ultimately exceeding the revised target and achieving yet another record-high profit.

Core businesses showed strong performance, particularly in the domestic market. We have steadily expanded our retail customer base through Olive with over 5 million accounts, recently reaching to 5.7 million, and successfully captured robust corporate activities arising from wholesale clients.

As a result, we achieved JPY 110 bn growth in our core businesses, excluding one-off factors as well as interest rate hike and foreign exchange impacts.

Meanwhile, we leveraged a significant increase in gains from sales of equity holdings to further strengthen revenue and improve ROE by selling low-profit assets and implementing radical allowances for interest repayment.

Furthermore, at the end of the fiscal year, we also recorded forward-looking provisions preparing for potential recession risks triggered by the U.S. tariffs.

This resulted in the bottom-line profit of JPY 1,178 bn in FY3/25.
We also achieved the ROE target of 8%, originally set for the final year of the Medium-Term Management Plan, one year ahead of schedule.

Revision of business plan factoring in the U.S. tariffs

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Formulated FY3/26 targets after revising initial assumptions due to changes in the business environment, estimating a negative impact of JPY 100 bn on both consolidated net business profit and bottom-line profit.

Revision of macro assumption

		FY3/25	FY3/26	
		results	initial	revised
GDP growth*1	Global	3.3%	3.2%	2.7%
	Japan	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%
Interest rate	JPY policy rate	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	10-year JGB	0.77 -1.59%	1.5%	1.3%
	FF rate	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%
Stock price	Nikkei index (JPY)	31,156 -42,427	41,000	37,000
FX	USD (JPY)	140 -162	145	140

FY3/25

Credit costs: JPY (90) bn

Forward-looking provisions — Impact from U.S. tariffs; Overseas interest rate, etc.

FY3/26

Consolidated net business profit: JPY (100) bn

after tax

- Yen appreciation / Decline of long-term rate — (27.5)
- Wealth management — Decline of stock price, Weak investment sentiment
- Domestic wholesale — Slowdown in corporate actions
- Multi-Franchise strategy — Slowdown of economy in Asia

(37.5)

Bottom-line profit: JPY (100) bn

- Gains on stocks — (35)

*1 Japan Research Institute based on data of IMF and Cabinet Office, etc.
(The number of Japan in FY3/25 is based on the forecast by Japan Research Institute calendar year basis for global GDP)

6

Turning eye on the current environment, uncertainty is becoming larger as market volatility increasing significantly triggered by the U.S. tariffs and political instability across various countries heightening.

Although the soundness of our balance sheet remains intact, many clients are taking a wait-and-see approach regarding M&A, IPOs, and large-scale capital investments, resulting in a slowdown of business flow.

If corporate and consumer sentiment cools further, our business will have impact from potential restraint in corporate actions and a deceleration in wealth management activities. In global business, the economy may also slowdown.

While the outlook for the economy and financial markets remains unclear, we reassessed the initial assumptions for finalizing the FY3/25 plan and estimated potential downside impacts based on specific scenarios.

Specifically, we estimate approximately JPY100 bn of negative impact on both consolidated net business profits and bottom-line profit, revising FX and interest rate assumption and assuming business flow stagnation, and decline in gains on sales of equity holdings amid falling stock prices.

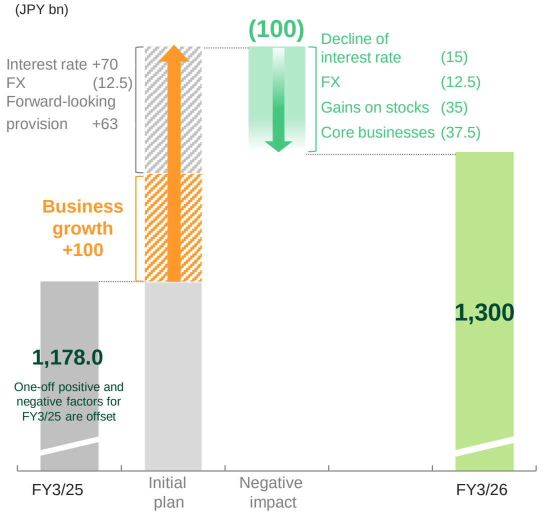
In FY3/25, we proactively allocated JPY 90 bn as forward-looking provisions, mainly for the export-oriented industries which are likely to be affected by tariffs and recession risks.

Target of FY3/26

Aim for over 10% profit increase despite challenging conditions, while setting plans that account for current environmental changes and recession risks.

(JPY bn)	Result FY3/25	Target FY3/26	YoY
Consolidated net business profit	1,719.3	1,850	+130.7
Credit cost	344.5	300	(44.5)
Ordinary profit	1,719.5	1,800	+80.5
Profit attributable to owner of parent	1,178.0	1,300	+122.0

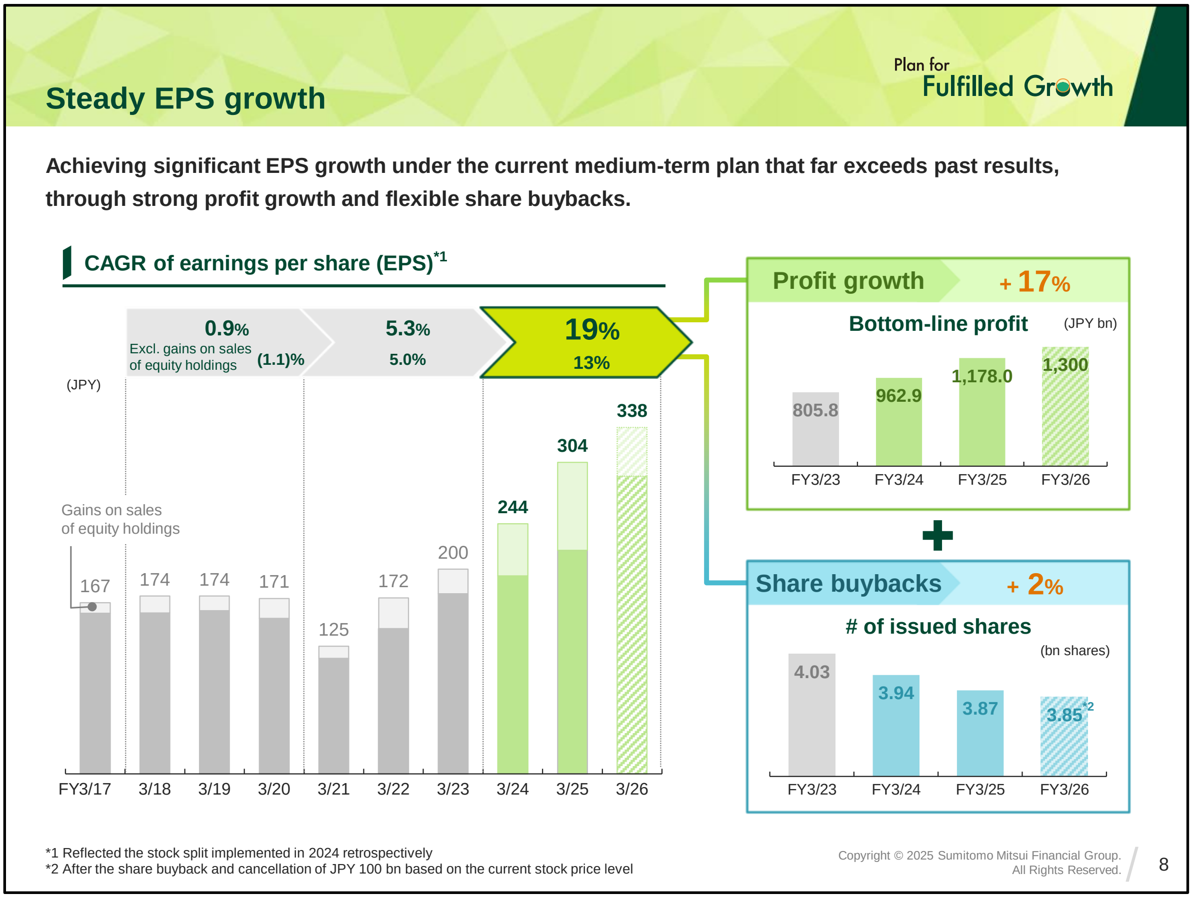
Breakdown of bottom-line profit



Factoring in negative impacts rationally, we set FY3/26 target of JPY 1.3 tn, over 10% increase from the previous year.

It is not easy to estimate the impact on our business due to the rapidly changing conditions. However, I believe this represents the most realistic scenario and forecast at this time.

This fiscal year, FY3/26, is the final year of the current Medium-Term Management Plan. While the outlook remains difficult to predict, we are committed to achieving growth in our core businesses by fully executing our strategies.



After achieving the FY3/26 target of JPY 1.3 tn, our EPS growth rate over the current Medium-Term Management Plan will exceed 19%.

Even excluding gains on sales of equity holdings, it will be over 13%, representing a significant improvement compared to previous Medium-Term Management Plans.

Of course, we aim to further enhance our bottom-line profits while properly managing our capital.

Income statement

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

	(JPY bn)	FY3/25	YoY	vs. target
1	**Consolidated gross profit**	4,126.7	+387.9	
2	**G&A expenses**	2,402.0	+151.4	
	Overhead ratio	*58.2%*	*(2.0)%*	
3	**Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates**	(5.5)	(77.5)	
4	**Consolidated net business profit**	1,719.3	+159.1	+99.3
5	**Total credit cost**	344.5	+70.5	+84.5
6	**Gains (losses) on stocks**	509.8	+260.0	
7	**Other income (expenses)**	(165.1)	(95.2)	
8	**Ordinary profit**	1,719.5	+253.4	+9.5
9	**Extraordinary gains (losses)**	(19.5)	+104.2	
10	**Income taxes**	513.1	+139.4	
11	**Profit attributable to owners of parent**	1,178.0	+215.0	+18.0
12	**ROE incl. OCI**	8.0%	+1.0%	
13	**ROE**[*2]	10.8%	+1.6%	

- **Consolidated gross profit:** despite the sales of low-profits assets (56) , 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[*1]: +41
- **G&A expenses:** despite the impact of inflation (+48), the overhead ratio has improved due to effective cost control.
  Impact of FX[*1]: +19
- **Equity in gains of affiliates:** decreased YoY due to the impairment in Vietnam (135), while receiving insurance settlement at SMBCAC (+45)
  Impact of FX[*1]: -
- **Total credit cost:** increased due to
  1) forward-looking provisions preparing for the potential recession risks initiated by the U.S. tariffs: +90
  2) overseas banking subsidiaries including the consolidation of OTO/SOF
- **Gains on stocks:** increased due to gains on sales of equity holdings: 485 (YoY+205)
- **Others:** booked a radical allowance on interest repayment of consumer finance[*3] : (140, YoY+120)
- **Extraordinary gains (losses):** absence of loss for sales of U.S. freight car leasing business: +108

*1 Impact of FX on SMBC overseas branch: transaction date rate, overseas subsidiary: end-of-period rate
*2 Based on shareholder's equity *3 Record JPY40 bn to SMCC in 4Q

(Ref.) Group companies

SMBC

	(JPY bn)	FY3/25	YoY	vs. target
1	**Gross banking profit**	2,256.6	+371.4	
2	o/w Net interest income	1,651.3	+485.3	
3	o/w Gains (losses) on cancellation of investment trusts	84.0	+63.2	
4	Domestic	847.9	+238.7	
5	Overseas	803.4	+246.6	
6	o/w Net fees and commissions	545.8	+16.1	
7	Domestic	251.8	+3.3	
8	Overseas	294.0	+12.8	
9	o/w Net trading incom Net other operating income	56.0	(130.5)	
10	o/w Gains (lossses) on bonds	(55.2)	(9.7)	
11	**Expenses**	1,072.2	+88.3	
12	**Banking profit**	1,184.4	+283.1	+164.4
13	**Total credit cost**	150.8	+54.5	+105.8
14	**Gains (losses) on stocks**	486.1	+250.2	
15	**Extraordinary gains (losses)**	(31.6)	(31.1)	
16	**Net income**	1,068.6	+305.9	+28.6

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

Others major group companies

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

(JPY bn)	SMBC Nikko[*1]		SMCC[*2]		(excl. one-off items)[*3]	
Gross profit	520.6	+48.7	818.4	+18.1		
Expenses	435.3	+34.1	569.0	+13.2		
Net business profit	85.3	+14.6	182.8	(6.5)	242.0	+6.7
Net income	72.7	+15.1	(64.3)	(85.4)	75.9	+8.7

(Equity method affiliate)

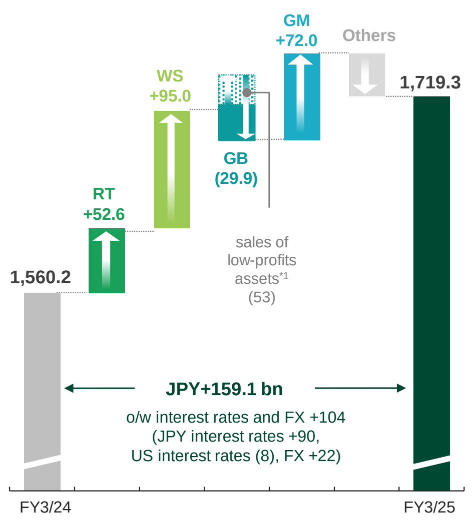
	SMBC Trust		SMDAM[*4] 50%		SMFL[*5] 50%	
Gross profit	72.2	(0.6)	49.7	+7.3	305.9	+14.2
Expenses	42.6	+1.9	36.3	+3.1	140.3	+12.8
Net business profit	29.6	(2.5)	13.4	+4.2	177.7	+4.8
Net income	22.3	(3.5)	5.8	+1.5	133.9	+5.5

*1 Incl. profits from SMBC Nikko America and SMBC Capital Markets (managerial accounting basis) *2 Incl. SMBCCF
*3 Excl. impairment of FE Credit and the radical allowance on interest repayment, the gain on extinguishment of tie-in shares related to the merger with SMBCFS *4 Incl. SMBC Global Investment & Consulting *5 Managerial accounting basis

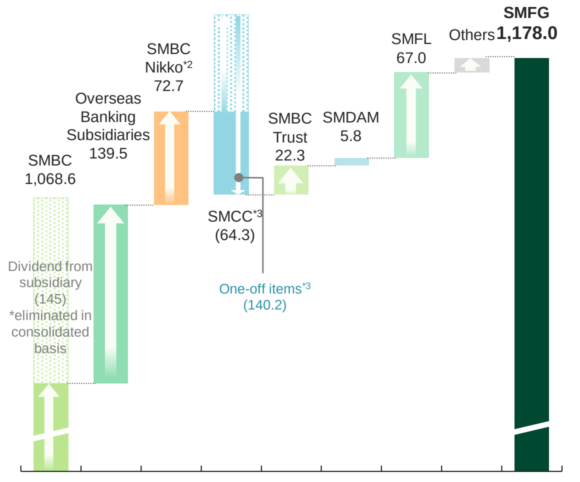
Breakdown of profit

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

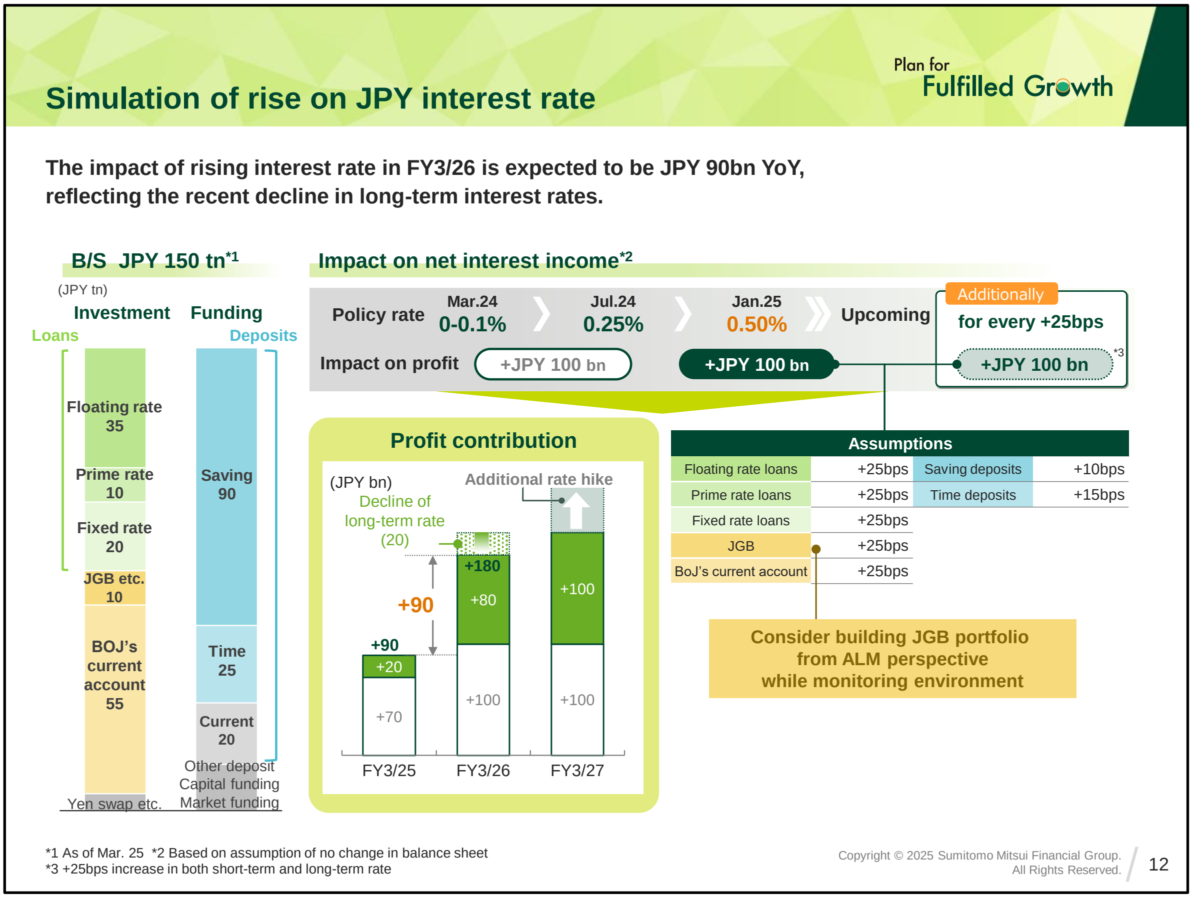
Consolidated net business profit (YoY)



Bottom-line profit (group companies)



*1 Record JPY (53) bn to GB, excluding FX impact from JPY (56) bn in financial accounting.
*2 Incl. profits from SMBC Nikko America and SMBC Capital Markets (managerial accounting basis)
*3 Incl. SMBCCF (excl. impact on the allowance on interest repayment and sales of low-profit assets : JPY 75.9bn)



We have explained that a 0.25% increase in the policy rate would increase net interest income by JPY 100 bn.

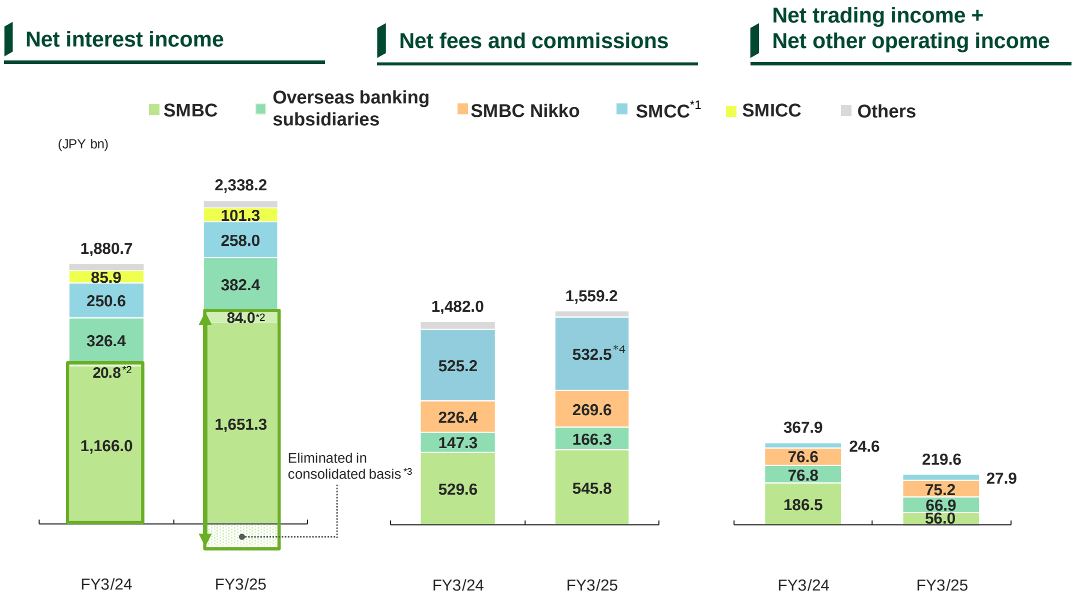
Based on our original estimates, the total effect of the past three rate hikes would be JPY 200 bn, with a YoY increase of JPY 110 bn for FY26/3. However, due to recent environmental changes leading to a slight decrease in long-term interest rates, the expected YoY impact for FY3/26 is now adjusted to JPY 90 bn, JPY 20 bn less than anticipated.

Future impacts will largely depend on how interest rate move.
If both long-term and short-term rates rise in parallel with policy rate hikes, we expect no change in the sensitivity, where a 0.25% increase would lead to an additional JPY 100 bn of net interest income.

Although we have previously limited bond investments in our ALM, we will consider building portfolio including long-term JGB, while monitoring interest rate outlook.

Consolidated gross profit

Net interest income increased due to a rise in loan volume and improvement on margins.
Net trading income and net other operating income decreased due to loss from sales of low-profit assets.



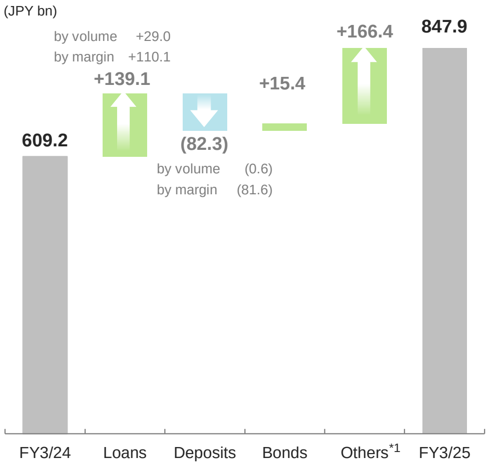
*1 Incl. SMBCCF *2 Gains on cancellation of investment trusts *3 Incl. dividend from subsidiary: JPY 145 bn
*4 Decrease of JPY 29.4 bn YoY due to changes in calculation method

(Ref.) Net interest income (SMBC)

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

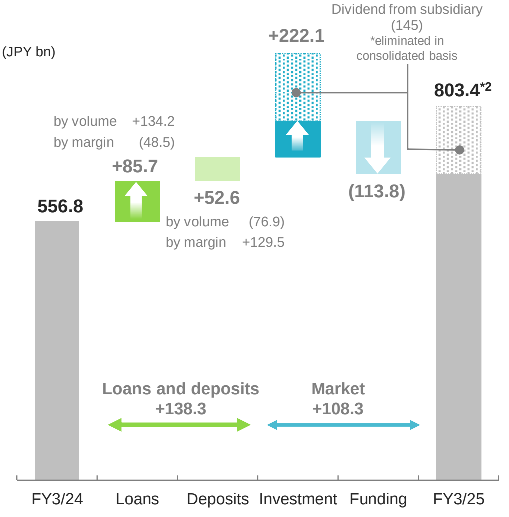
Domestic

- Income from loans and deposits increased due to improved loan-to-deposit spread and increased loan volume.
- Gains on cancellation of investment trusts, etc. increased under favorable stock market and policy rate hike.



Overseas

- Income from loans and deposits increased due to both the impact of interest rate cuts and profitability-focused management in foreign deposits

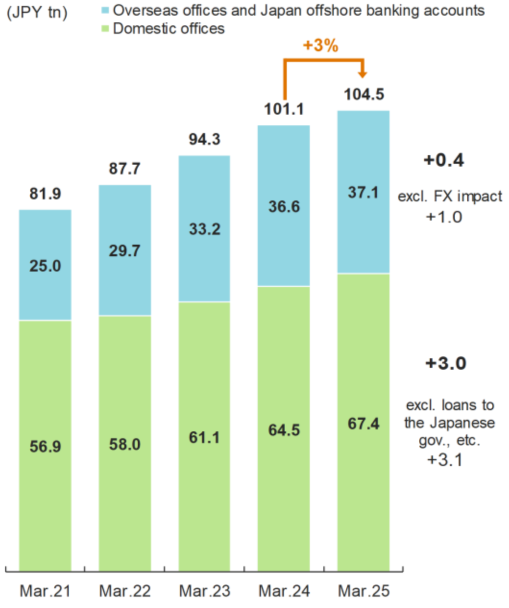


*1 Incl. gains on cancellation of investment trusts *2 Incl. dividend from subsidiary

Loans[*1]

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Loan balance



Domestic loan-to-deposit spread

(%)	FY3/25	YoY	1H	2H
Interest earned on loans and bills discounted	1.02	+0.18	0.94	1.09
Interest paid on deposits, etc.	0.06	+0.06	0.03	0.09
Loan-to-deposit spread	0.96	+0.12	0.91	1.00
(Ref.) Excl. loans to the Japanese government, etc.				
Interest earned on loans and bills discounted	1.04	+0.18	0.97	1.12
Loan-to-deposit spread	0.98	+0.12	0.94	1.03

Average loan balance and spread[*2]

	Balance (JPY tn)		Spread (%)	
	FY3/25	YoY[*4]	FY3/25	YoY
Domestic loans	62.2	+2.0	0.70	+0.01
Excl. loans to the Japanese government, etc.	59.7	+2.2	0.73	+0.01
o/w Large corporations	22.3	+1.5	0.59	+0.01
Mid-sized corporations & SMEs	22.3	+0.9	0.65	+0.01
Individuals	12.2	+0.2	1.21	(0.03)
GBU's interest earning assets[*3]	349.7 USD bn	+7.1 USD bn	1.34[*5]	+0.11[*5]

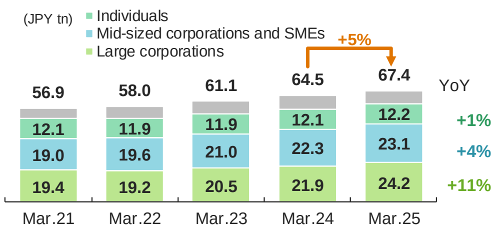
*1 SMBC *2 Managerial accounting basis *3 Sum of SMBC, Major local subsidiaries and SMBC Trust, etc. Sum of loans, trade bills, and securities. The spread shows the difference with the cost of funds *4 After adjustments for exchange rates, etc. *5 Changed the definition from FY3/25. The figures before have been adjusted retrospectively

Domestic loans and deposits*1

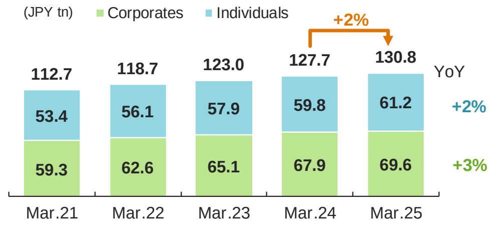
Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Loan balance increased mainly in large corporations with strong capital demand, capturing large deals.
Loan spreads improved with a focus on ROE, while declining in large corporations due to large transactions.

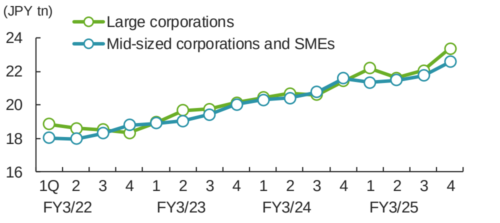
Loan balance*2



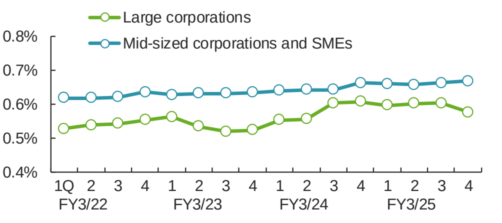
Deposit balance



Loan average balance for corporates*2,3



Loan spread for corporates*2,4

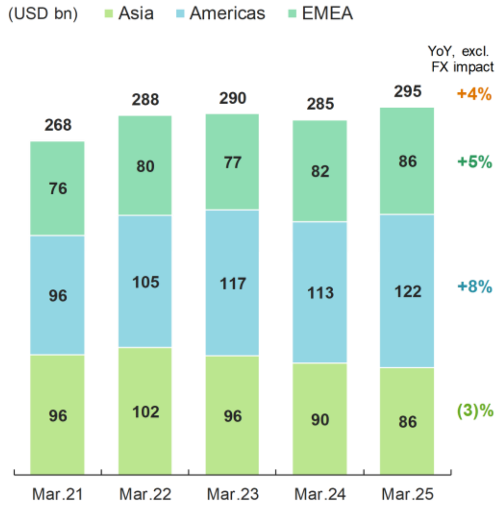


*1 SMBC *2 Managerial accounting basis *3 Quarterly average (excl. loans to the Japanese government)
Figures for SMEs are the outstanding balance of Corporate banking division
*4 Loan spread of existing loans (excl. loans to the Japanese government)

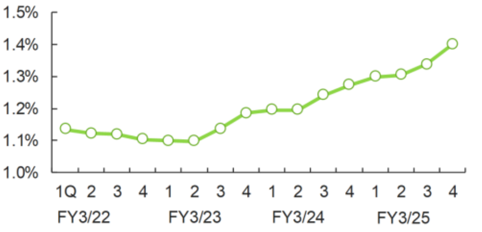
Overseas loans and deposits[*1]

Loan balance increased in Americas and EMEA due to the impact of interest rate cuts.
Loan spread improves as a result of reducing low-profit assets and focusing on high-margin loans.

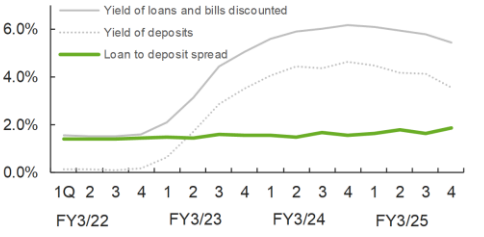
Loan balance



Loan spread[*2,3]



Loan to deposit spread

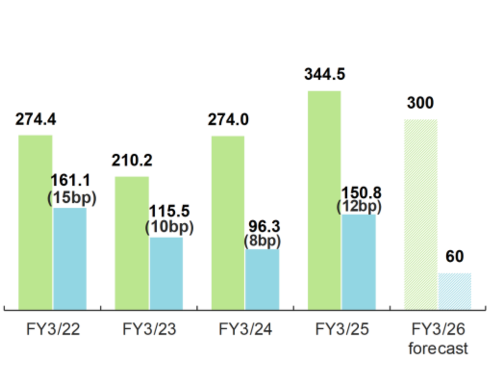


*1 Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC and Major local subsidiaries
*2 Quarterly average loan spread of existing loans
*3 Changed the definition from FY3/25. The figures before have been adjusted retrospectively

Asset quality

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

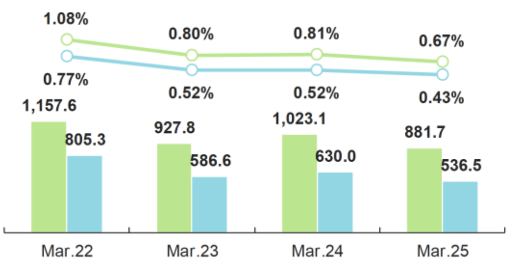
Credit costs



Major group companies

(JPY bn)	FY3/25	YoY
SMCC	116	+6
o/w SMBCCF	59	+1
Overseas banking subsidiaries	80	+23
SMICC	31	+7

Non-performing loan ratio and balance[*1]



Non-performing loan balance (consolidated)[*2]

(JPY bn)			
Domestic	558.7	651.1	455.4
Asia	219.7	209.9	174.9
Americas	67.7	84.5	117.5
EMEA	81.6	77.6	133.9

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

(JPY tn)			
SMBC	1.8	1.8	1.7

Total claims

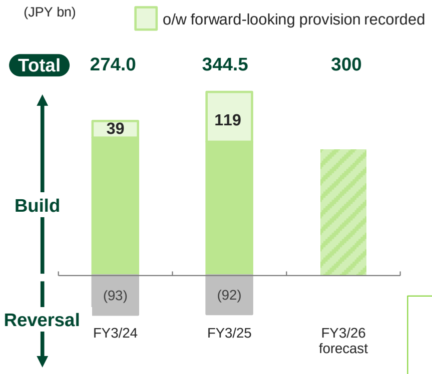
(JPY tn)			
Consolidated	116	126	131
SMBC	113	120	123

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

Credit costs

Recorded forward-looking provisions for industries vulnerable to recession risks in FY3/25.
Forecast JPY 300 bn of credit costs in FY3/26 considering the expansion of retail business.

Credit costs and forward-looking provision



Forward-looking provisions

- Recorded JPY 90 bn in 4Q to prepare for recession risks initiated by U.S. tariffs and high-interest rate
- A full-year provision of JPY 119 bn recorded, including exposure related to Russia

		Exposure as of Mar.25 *1	Investment Grade ratio	NPL ratio
Export / Import industries	Export industries in Japan	16.7tn	80%	1.3%
	Export industries overseas (excl. the U.S.)	7.3tn	60%	0.7%
	Import industries in the U.S.	5.4tn	70%	0.3%
Real estate in the U.S.		3.4tn o/w for office 0.3tn	70%	0.1%
LBO		3.4tn	20%	1.9% Average spreads: 3%

*1 Based on the country where the head office is located and managerial accounting basis

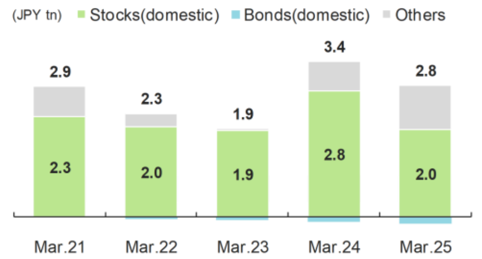
Securities

Breakdown of other securities (consolidated)

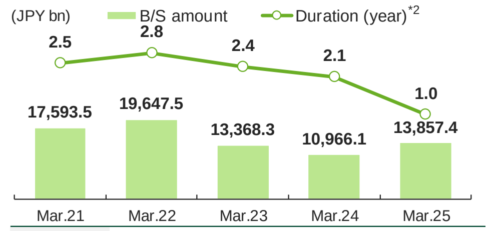
(JPY bn)	B/S amount		Unrealized gains (losses)	
	Mar.25	vs Mar.24	Mar.25	vs Mar.24
Held-to-maturity	274.4	+40.3	(6.2)	(4.8)
Available for sales	39,776.8	+3,644.0	2,806.0	(587.1)
Stocks (domestic)	3,045.2	(1,074.6)	1,960.9	(876.1)
Bonds (domestic)	13,893.5	+3,133.1	(144.8)	(44.7)
o/w JGBs	11,180.5	+3,633.2	(52.4)	+2.4
Others	22,838.1	+1,585.5	989.9 *1	+333.7
o/w Foreign bonds	17,424.7	+588.5	(449.1)	+241.5

Risk volume is controlled by hedging and others

Unrealized gains

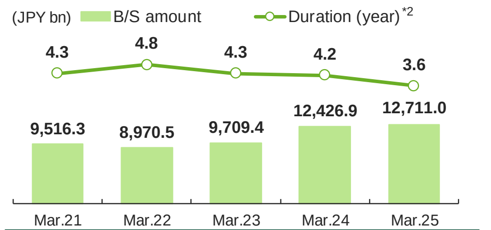


Yen-denominated bonds (SMBC)



	Mar.21	Mar.22	Mar.23	Mar.24	Mar.25
Unrealized gains(losses)	(49.7)	(62.8)	(98.7)	(142.1)

Foreign bonds (SMBC)



	Mar.21	Mar.22	Mar.23	Mar.24	Mar.25
Unrealized gains(losses)	(403.1)	(617.1)	(662.2)	(458.9)

*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 111. 1tn
(+JPY 4.1 tn)

Domestic loans[*1]	JPY 67.4 tn

Securities

JPY 40.8 tn (+JPY 3.6tn)

JGBs	JPY 11.2 tn
Foreign bonds	JPY 17.4 tn

Others

JPY154.4 tn
(+JPY 3.3 tn)

Cash and due from banks	JPY 75.6 tn
BoJ's current account[*1]	JPY 55.9 tn

Deposits

JPY 188.7 tn
(+JPY 9.2 tn)

Loan to deposit ratio 58.9%

Domestic deposits[*1]	JPY 130.8 tn
NCD	JPY 17.2 tn

Others

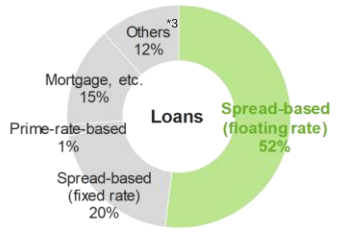
JPY102.8 tn
(+JPY 1.8 tn)

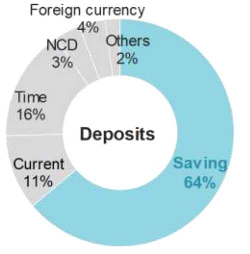
Total net assets

JPY 14.8 tn (+JPY 0.0tn)

Total assets JPY 306.3 tn (+JPY 11.0 tn)

Domestic loans and deposits[*2]





*1 SMBC *2 Managerial accounting basis *3 Overdraft, foreign-currency-denominated, etc.

Foreign currency

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

(vs Mar.24)

Interest earning assets
USD 352 bn
(+USD 7 bn)

Others
USD 190 bn
(+USD 52 bn)

Foreign bonds, NCD
USD 91 bn
(+USD 7 bn)

Deposit[*3]
USD 269 bn
(+USD 29 bn)

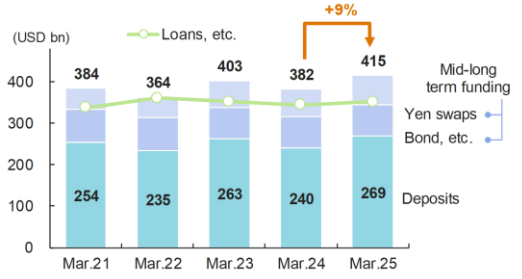
Mid-long term funding[*4]
USD 146 bn
(+USD 4 bn)

CD／CP
USD 98 bn (+USD 16 bn)

Interbank (incl. Repo)
USD 120 bn
(+USD 17 bn)

Assets / Liabilities USD 633 bn (+USD 66 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.
- Both net income and ROCET1 improved, excluding the allowance of interest repayment.

(JPY bn)	FY3/25	YoY[*1]
Gross profit	1,377.3	+118.9
Income on loans and deposits [*2]	156.4	+41.7
Wealth management business	325.9	+28.4
Payment business	550.0	+31.0
Consumer finance business	302.6	+14.0
Expenses	1,110.3	+67.5
Overhead ratio	*80.6%*	*(0.4)%*
Base expenses	745.4	(6.5)
Net business profit	273.8	+52.6
Total credit cost	116.3	+4.0
Net income	(24.4)	(74.2)
Net income [*3]	103.2	+53.5
ROCET1[*3]	8.6%	+3.1%
RWA (JPY tn)	13.6	+0.6

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)	FY3/25	YoY[*1]
Gross profit		931.3	+105.4
SMBC	Income on loans and deposits	421.1	+79.9
SMBC	FX and money transfer fees	141.6	+5.9
SMBC	Loan syndication	60.0	+11.6
SMBC	Structured finance	40.1	(7.0)
SMBC	Real estate finance	18.9	+3.2
Securities business		85.1	+15.7
Expenses		328.1	+21.5
Overhead ratio		*35.2%*	*+0.3%*
Base expenses		299.0	+9.4
Net business profit		729.2	+95.0
Total credit cost		37.3	(7.7)
Gains (losses) on stocks		436.4	+186.6
Net income		801.6	+203.6
ROCET1		21.2%	+5.3%
RWA (JPY tn)		35.3	+0.4

*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

- Income on loans and deposits increased due to improvement on loan margins, while trend of rising expenses continues, primarily due to response to regulations.
- Despite losses from selling low-profits assets and higher credit cost due to OTO/SOF consolidation, net income increased due to fading loss for sales of U.S. freight car leasing business.

(JPY bn)	FY3/25	YoY*1
Gross profit	1,344.9	+44.4
Income on loans and deposits	676.8	+27.9
Loan related fees	239.2	(10.6)
Securities business	74.5	(7.9)
Expenses	903.3	+105.9
Overhead ratio	*67.2%*	*+6.0%*
Base expenses	795.2	+65.4
Equity in gains(losses) of affiliates	114.3	+25.4
Net business profit	592.0	(29.9)
Total credit cost	152.1	+73.4
Net income	333.7	+5.3

ROCET1*2	7.7%	+0.6%
RWA (JPY tn)	50.3	+1.1

Global market

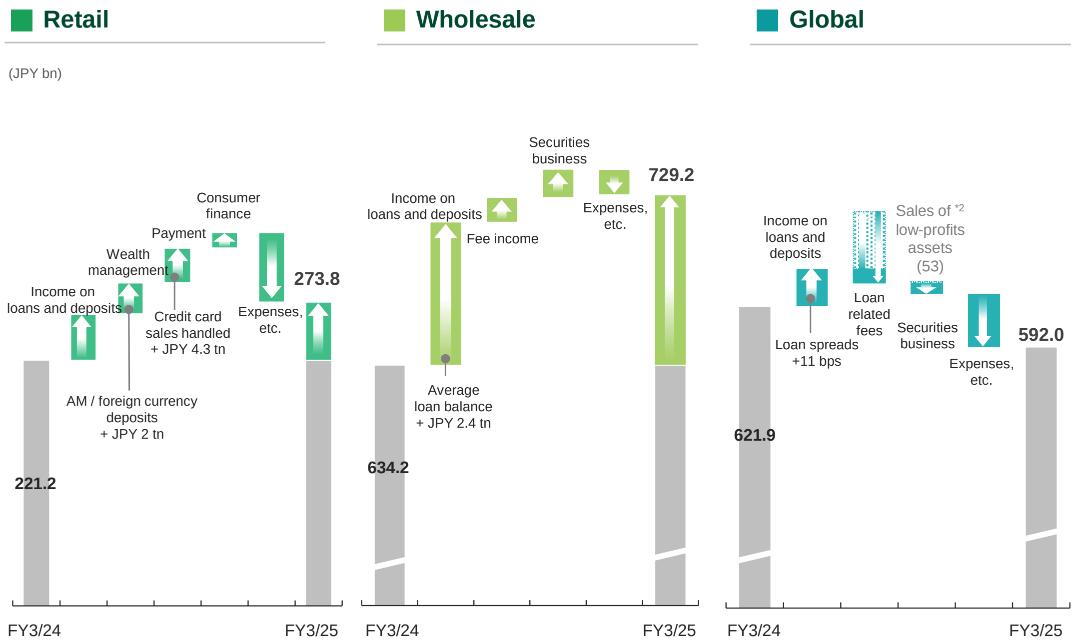
- Banking profit increased steadily by the nimble operation despite of volatile market conditions.
- Gross profit increased as a result of good performance for sales & trading business by capturing clients' flow.

(JPY bn)	FY3/25	YoY*1
Gross profit	636.6	+90.6
SMBC	404.6	+72.2
SMBC Nikko	145.4	(5.1)
Expenses	196.0	+20.4
Overhead ratio	*30.8%*	*(1.4)%*
Base expenses	113.5	+5.7
Net business profit	474.5	+72.0
Net income	330.6	+48.9

ROCET1*3	20.9%	+1.9%
RWA (JPY tn)	6.5	(0.9)

*1 Managerial accounting basis (after adjustments of the changes in exchange rates)
*2 Excl. impact from the sales of low-profit assets
*3 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)
*2 Record JPY 53 bn to GB, excluding FX impact from JPY 56 bn in financial accounting

Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan

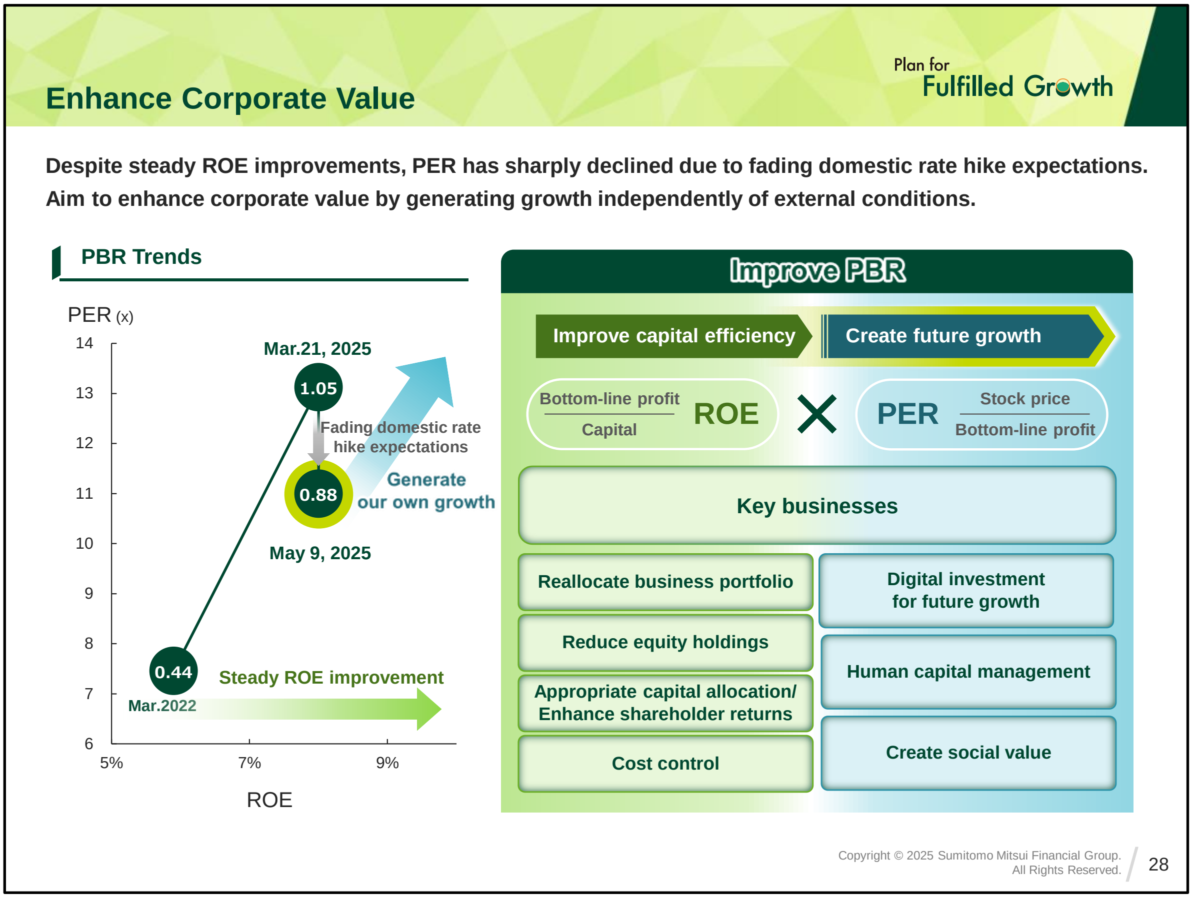
Plan for Fulfilled Growth

	ROCET1*1,2			Net Business Profit (JPY bn)*2			RWA (JPY tn)*2		
	FY3/25	YoY	FY3/26 Target*3	FY3/25	YoY	FY3/26 Target*3	FY3/25	vs. Mar.23	Mar.26 Target*3
Retail	8.6%*4	+3.1%	8%	273.8	+52.6	245	13.6	+1.5	+0.2
Wholesale	21.2%	+5.3%	10%	729.2	+95.0	570	35.3	+1.1	+1.5
Global	7.7%*5	+0.6%	8%	592.0	(29.9)	585	50.3	+1.2	+3.9
Global Markets	20.9%	+1.9%	15%	474.5	+72.0	340	6.5	+1.0	+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 *5 Excl. the sales of low-profits assets

Growth Strategy to Enhance Corporate Value

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



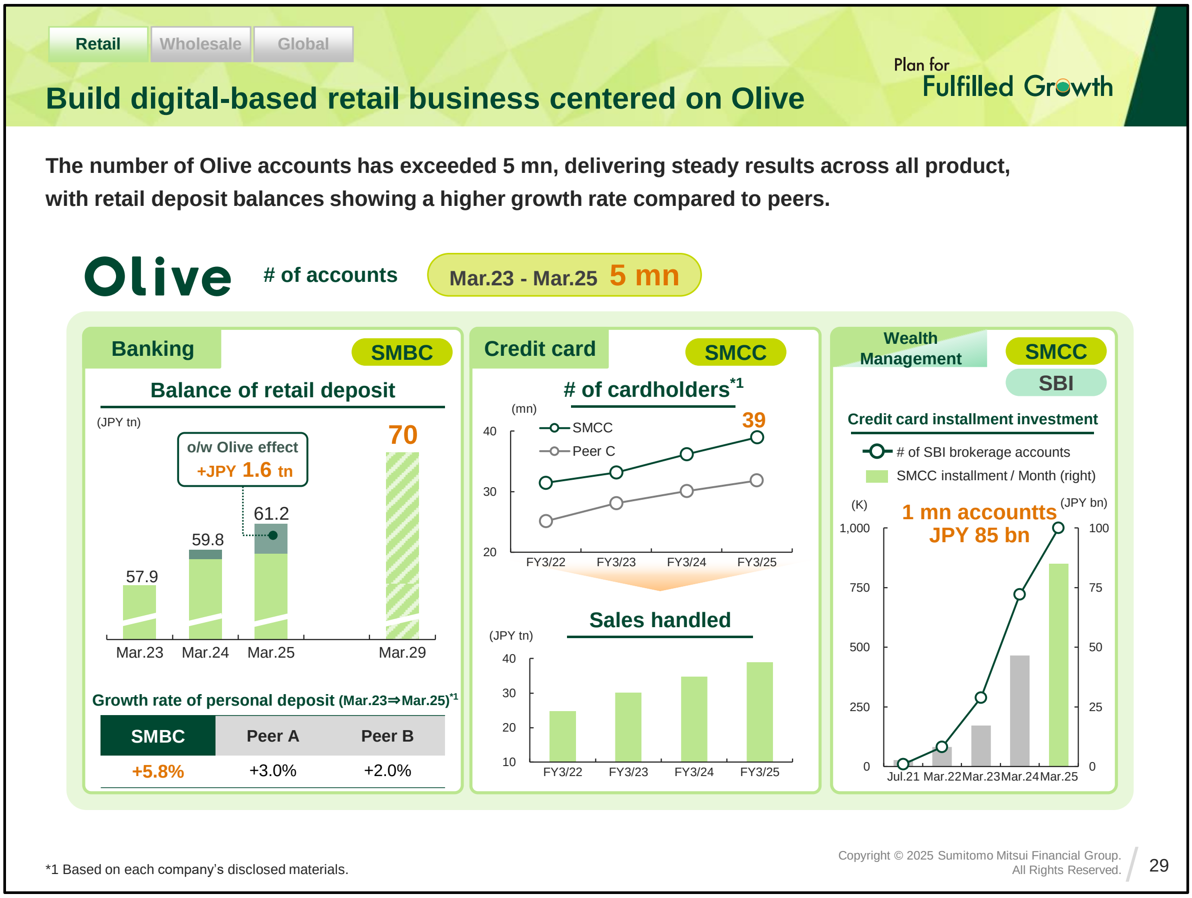
Since our current Medium-Term Management Plan started in FY3/24, our stock price has risen sharply and surpassed a Price-to Book Ratio (PBR) of one time in March this year.

I think it reflects our successful initiatives to improve capital efficiency and boost ROE, alongside growing expectations for the banking sector following the removal of the negative interest rate policy in Japan.

However, in April, after the announcement of the U.S. tariff measures, our stock price temporarily fell significantly as domestic interest rate hike expectations fading.

While our stock price is currently on a recovery trend, in this volatile environment, we should remain focus on initiatives what we can do by our own. We will further improve ROE and enhance our Price Earning Ratio (PER), generating sustainable growth prospects independent of external conditions.

This fiscal year marks the final year of our Medium-Term Management Plan. We will not only complete the initiatives we've set but also begin to implement growth strategies for the next Medium-Term Management Plan.



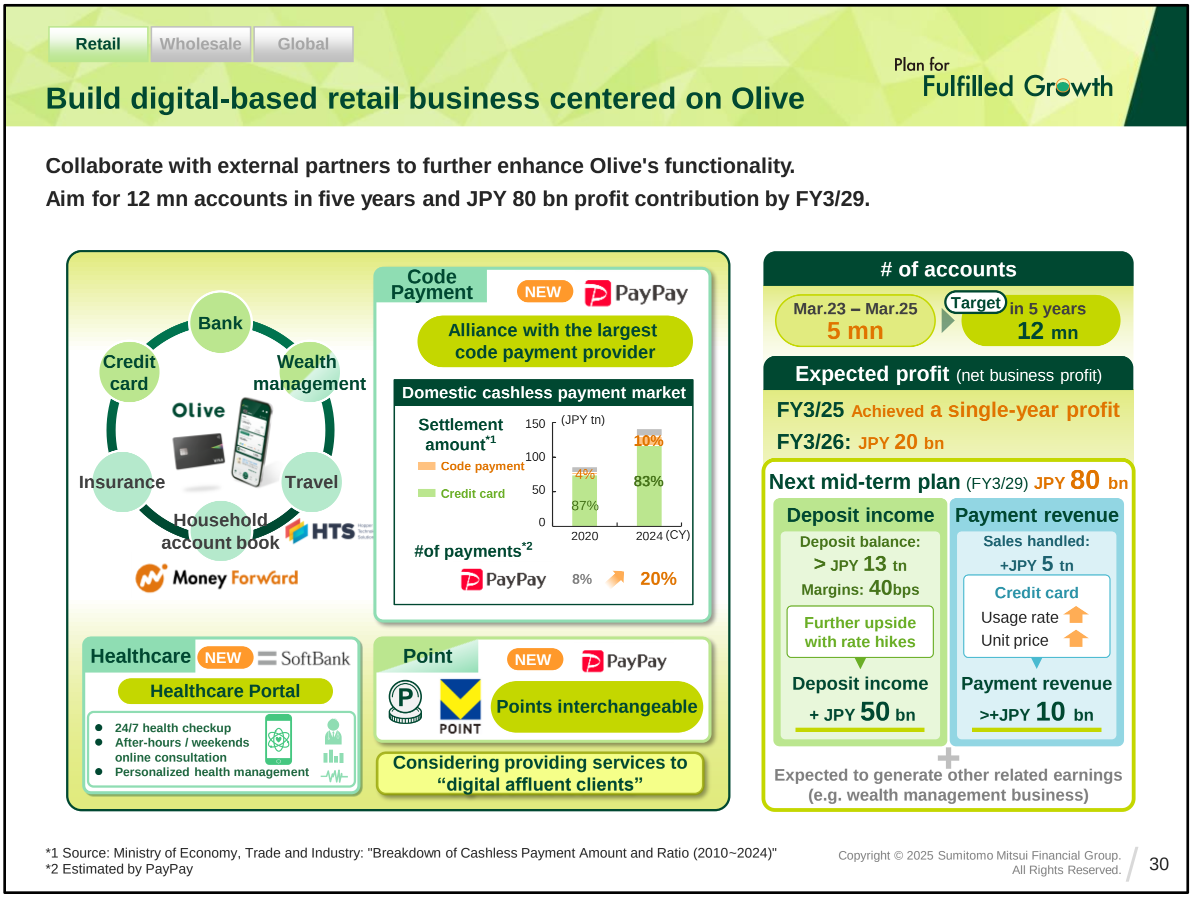
Now, let me explain the key strategies of our business segments.
I will start with the domestic retail business.

Olive is the core strategy in the current Medium-Term Management Plan, which we focus on driving digitalization in the retail business. The number of accounts opening has achieved over 5 million in just two years.

Its seamless app interface, offering multiple services within a single platform, has been widely recognized for its convenience. As a result, more customers are using Olive as their main bank account, driving significant growth in personal deposit balances and outperforming competitors.

I am proud that we have solidified our competitive position in the retail segment by launching Olive and increasing the number of Olive accounts in a time of rising domestic interest rates.

Areas beyond deposits also shows steady growth. Number of cardholders shows strong growth outperforming competitors and the collaboration with SBI Securities has led to the success of credit card installment investments, surpassing 1 million account and exceeding monthly installment amount of JPY 85 bn.



We have been implementing various initiatives to achieve the 12 million accounts target for Olive in five years.

Yesterday, we announced a partnership with the SoftBank Group in digital field. I believe this will expand Olive’s customer base significantly.

Especially, the linkage with PayPay, the leading QR code payment provider, will be the powerful alliance bringing two key players in the cashless market together.

In the growing cashless payment market, over 80% of the settlement amount is handled by credit cards, while PayPay accounts for 20% in terms of transaction volume.

We expect that both credit cards and PayPay will drive Japan’s cashless payment market growth. Through this partnership, we aim to spread the idea of “All you need is SMCC credit card and PayPay."

We also work on cross-selling to 70 million former T-Point users, now integrated with V points.

Additionally, we plan to provide service for “digital affluent segment” who prefer wealth management transactions online.

By expanding customer base and benefiting from the rise of interest rate, Olive became profitable in FY3/25, a year ahead of schedule. We project a revenue contribution of JPY 20 bn in FY3/26 and JPY 80 bn in FY3/29.

(Ref.) Business alliance with SoftBank in the digital field

SMCC and SoftBank have concluded a comprehensive partnership in the digital field, aiming to creating innovative digital services by integrating smartphones, IT, and financial services.

Service linkage of finance in digital

SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI CARD

Cutting-edge AI, digital, and financial services

SoftBank PayPay

Accelerate SMBC Group's strategy

Innovative customer experiences

Advanced Digital Services

Non-financial business

SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI CARD

- Daily settlement
- Cashless data
- V-Point

Healthcare Portal

SoftBank

- 24/7 health checkup
- After-hours / weekends online iconsultation
- Personalized health management

Data utilization

SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI CARD — Settlement data

SoftBank — Human flow statistical data

New marketing support tools

Cutting-edge AI

AI agents automatically respond to phone inquiries

A grand coalition of payments

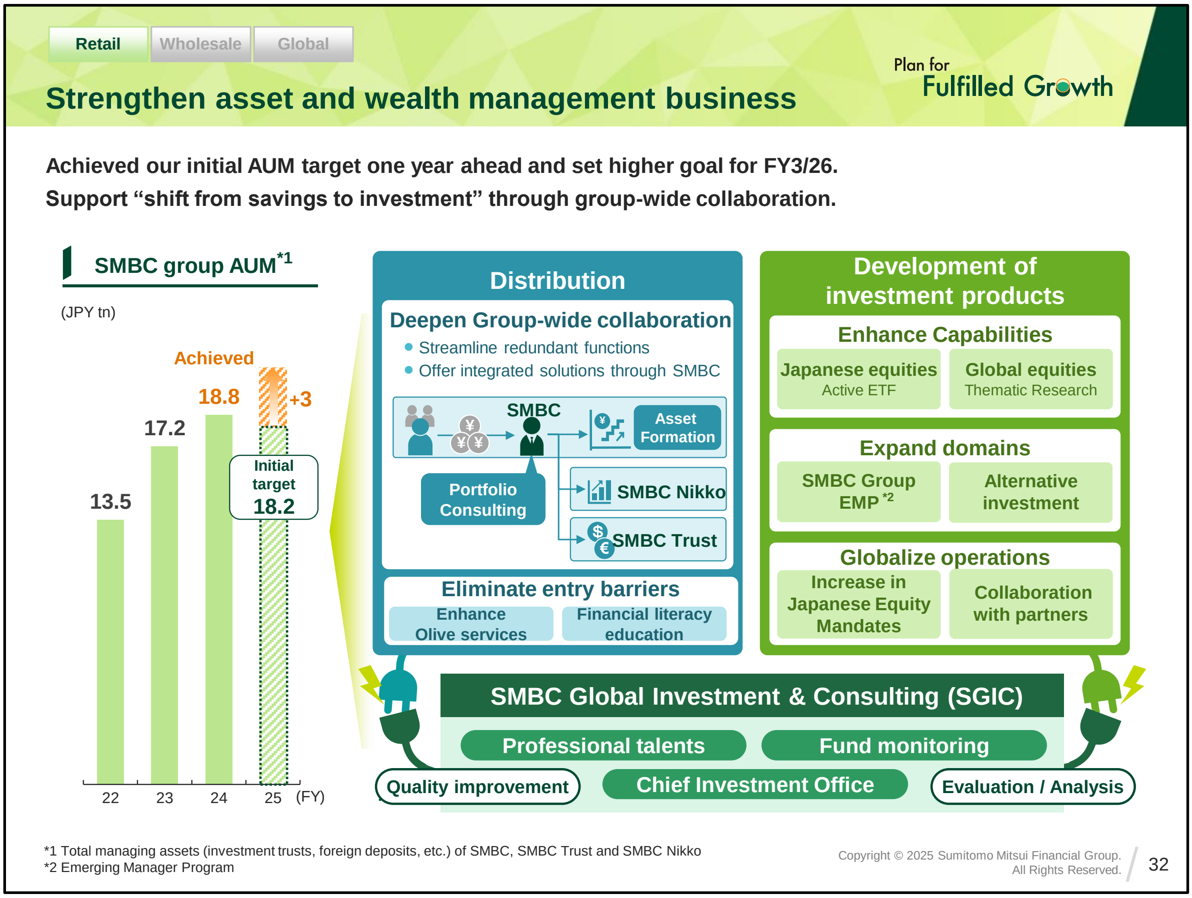
Partnership with PayPay

Card payment No.1: SMBC SUMITOMO MITSUI CARD

Code Payment No.1: PayPay

- PayPay comes standard with SMCC
- Olive comes standard with PayPay
- Points interexchangeable with each other

Able to use cashless payment only with SMCC's card and PayPay



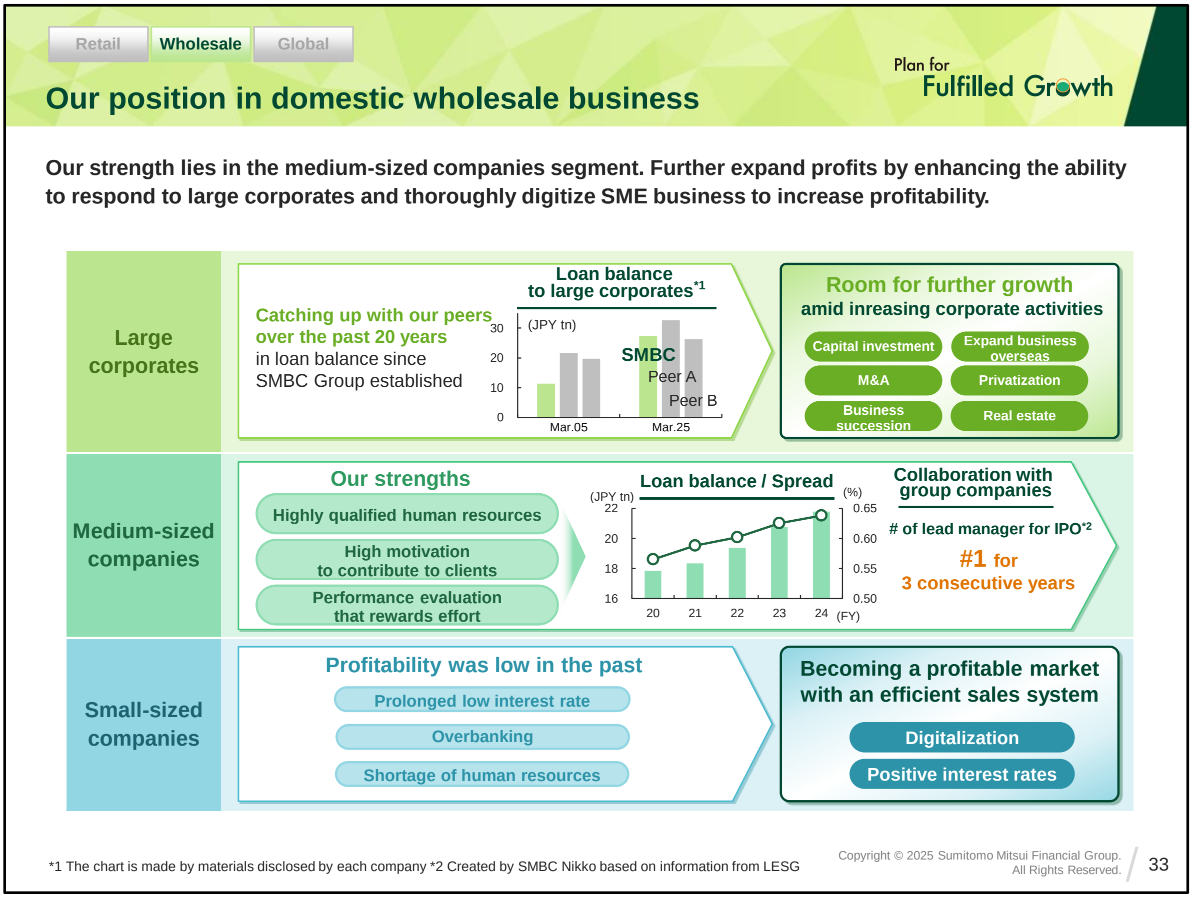
Our wealth management business is showing steady growth, achieving our initial target of the Group's assets under management growth a year ahead of schedule.

We established SMBC Global Investment & Consulting as a control tower function to leverage the Group's strengths, covering the entire value chain and delivering diverse solutions. Now its consolidation of professionals and functions has been successfully completed.

Our next step is to further deepen the Group-wide collaboration in distribution, by enabling a consultant at SMBC to handle the key products and services of the three entities: SMBC, SMBC Nikko, and SMBC Trust.

By leveraging 25 million of SMBC's customer base, we aim to provide optimal wealth management portfolio proposals, including products from SMBC Nikko and SMBC Trust, to customers who currently hold funds in bank deposits.

Through these initiatives, we aim to contribute to drive the momentum of "shift from savings to investment."



Next strategy is domestic wholesale business.

Our biggest competitive edge among our client segments is in the medium-sized company business. It is difficult to pinpoint exactly why we are strong here, but if I say, it can be attributed to the quality of our people.

Each of our highly capable relationship managers is dedicated to contributing to the growth of our clients, and their efforts are properly evaluated and rewarded. As a result, we have seen expansion of client base, growth in lending, improvements in margins, and an increase in transactions across the entire Group.

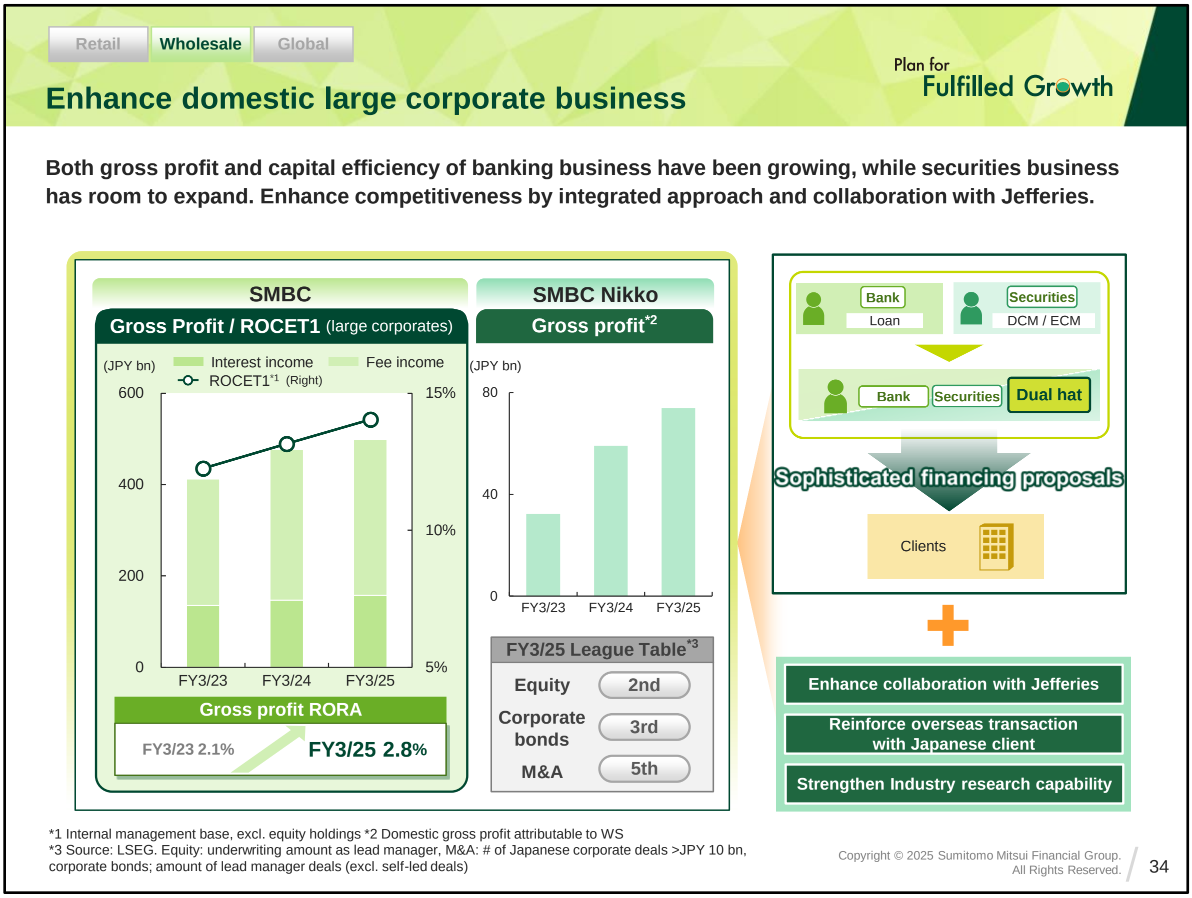
In the business for large corporates, our loan balance was only half of our competitors when SMBC was established. However, we have been filling the gap significantly over the past twenty years.

Further market share expansion will depend on how effectively we can capture opportunities arising from robust corporate actions. We will continue to strengthen our capabilities to meet the various needs of these clients.

SME business has long faced structural challenges to increase profitability, due to low interest rates and overbanking.

However, with domestic interest rates gradually rising, we are now seeing an opportunity to create a new business model thorough digitalization.

On the following pages, I will explain the initiatives to enhance the large corporate and SME businesses.



The large corporate business is expected to benefit greatly from the tailwind of Japan’s regrowth.

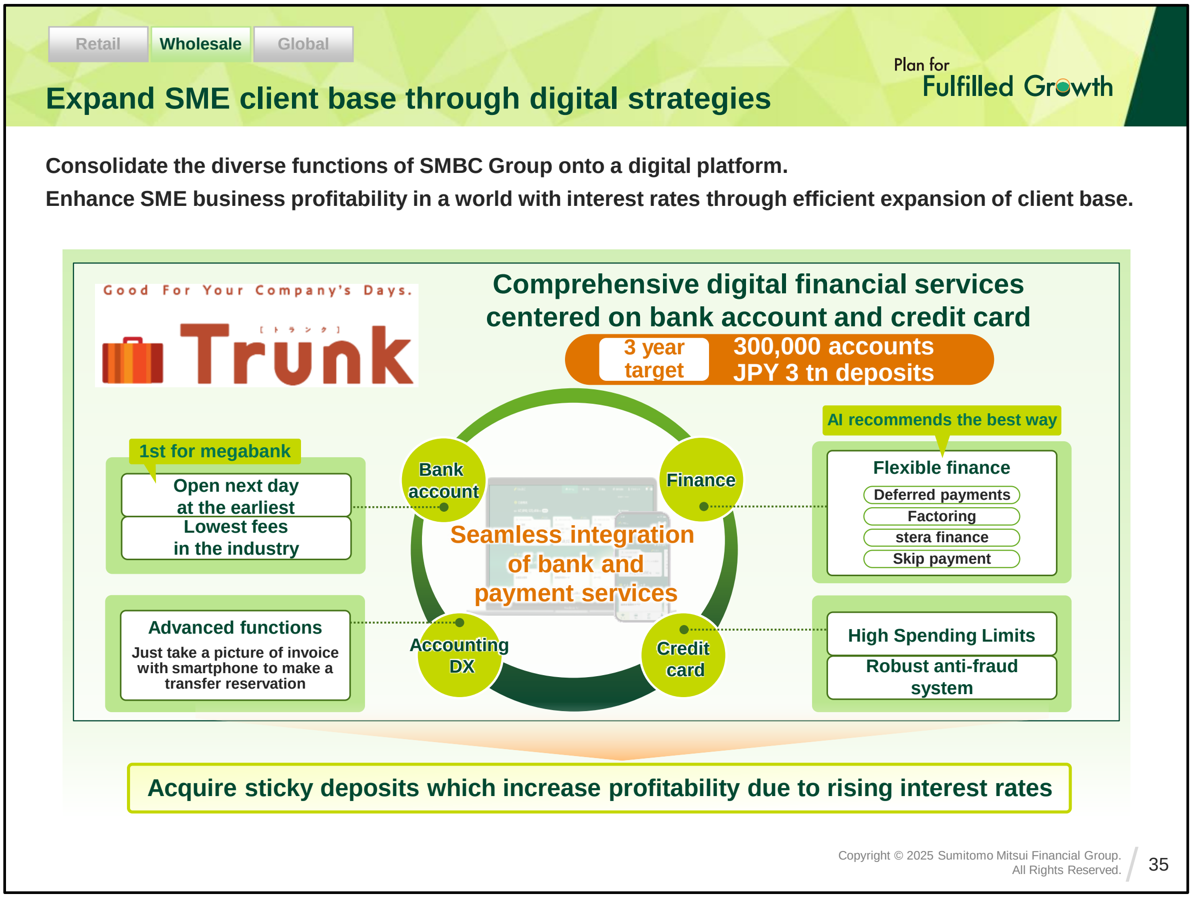
At SMBC, in addition to catching up on lending share, we have been strengthening transaction banking and structured finance to boost fee income.

Furthermore, we have placed a strong focus on profitability in the past few years and steadily improved our capital efficiency by actively capturing various high-margin opportunities under robust corporate actions.

On the other hand, SMBC Nikko Securities has been increasing profits under favorable environment, but there is still significant room for growth considering the potential expansion of domestic and international capital markets.

Therefore, we reorganized our marketing structure for large corporate clients by making 300 of SMBC relationship managers to serve concurrently with SMBC Nikko Securities. By further enhancing the “bank-securities integration” model, we aim to propose sophisticated, customized financing solutions that meet our clients’ various needs.

Moreover, we aim to catch up to peers in both client base and revenue scale by enhancing collaboration with Jefferies, strengthening transactions with Japanese companies overseas, and upgrading industry research capabilities.



We have not been focusing on SME business in the past but will change our strategy as rising domestic interest rates increase deposit profitability.

By leveraging digitalization, we aim to expand our customer base efficiently and acquire sticky liquid deposits.

“Trunk,” our newly announced service, integrates our diverse functions including payment onto a one digital platform and allows us to offer services with outstanding customer appeal, much like “Olive.”

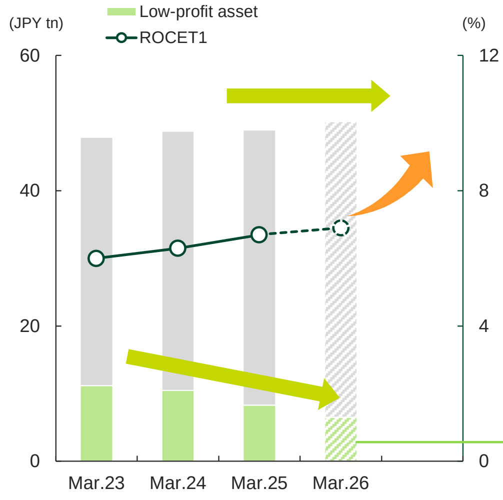
Our initial goal is to acquire 300,000 accounts and JPY 3 tn in deposits within three years.

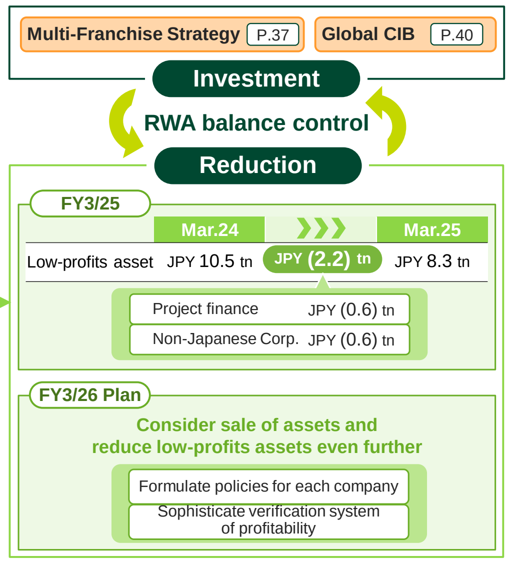
Early registration is showing good start. We plan to roll out additional services sequentially, to grow this into a major business initiative.

Dynamic profitability improvement in global business

Improvement of capital efficiency is top priority in the Global Business Unit.
Controll RWA balance by reducing low-profits assets and reallocating it in growth areas.

Global Business Unit RWA[*1]





*1 Based on FY24, the exchange rate is fixed at JPY 140 each fiscal year.

Global business has been the growth driver for the past twenty years when domestic economy has been sluggish.

On the other hand, profitability has remained low due to the past management that emphasizes top-line growth. In the current Medium-Term Management Plan, we set top priority to improve profitability and efficiency.

In FY3/24, we sold our U.S. railcar leasing business due to declining profitability from changes in the business environment.

In FY3/25, we reduced low-profit assets by JPY 2.2 tn, mainly on overseas project finance.

We will continue to work head-on to improve profitability in FY3/26 and create a foundation for further growth with an eye on the next ten to twenty years.

Of course, we will allocate resources selectively to key strategic areas. However, we will control our RWA balance effectively by reallocating resources freed up by reducing low-profit assets.

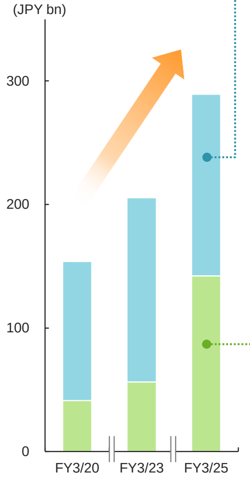
Retail | Wholesale | **Global**

Drive further growth in Asia

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Business in Asia is showing high growth, but Multi-Franchise Strategy lagged behind the initial plan. Firmly support each investee's growth strategy and strive to catch up early.

Net business profit in Asia[*1]



Local subsidiaries & branches

- Support Japanese, local major, and multinational companies.
- Achieve high business growth with healthy asset quality.

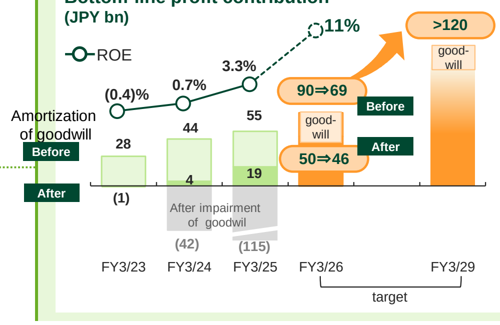
5 Year CAGR of loan balances 5% net business profit 6%

NPL ratio 0.8%[*1]

Multi-Franchise Strategy

- FY3/26 target has been adjusted downward, including negative impacts from U.S. tariffs.

Bottom-line profit contribution (JPY bn)



India

Established India Division to accelerate growth strategy

Vietnam

Goodwill impaired

FE Credit	JPY (60) bn
VPBank	JPY (75) bn

- Management renewal
- Stricter credit standards
- Funding support

*1 Managerial accounting basis. Excluding the amortization and impairment of goodwill.

We will continue to focus on the Multi-Franchise Strategy in Asia.

Although Japan has begun to recover from the "Three Lost Decades" and is regaining growth, the speed is still modest compared to emerging markets. Capturing growth in Asia is essential for achieving higher growth.

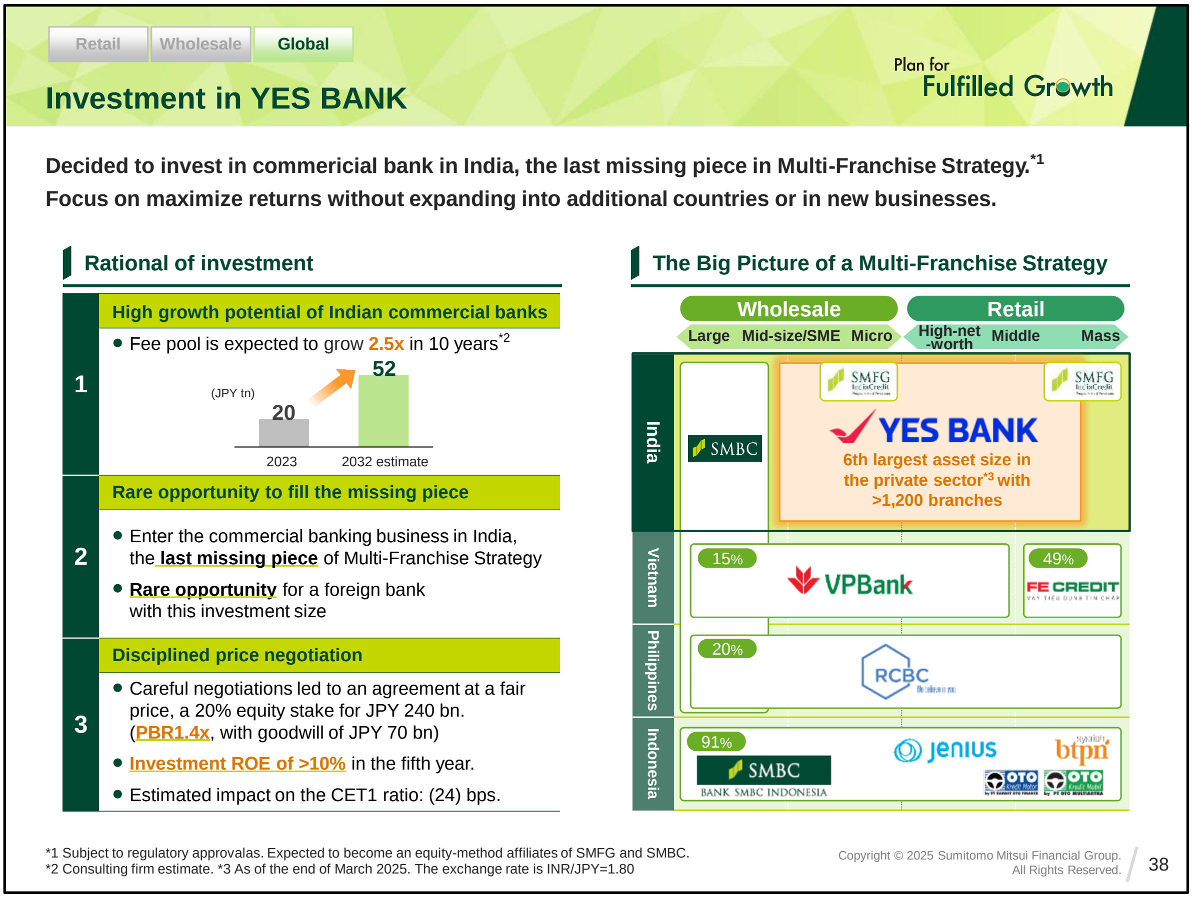
Traditionally, we have operated wholesale business through local subsidiaries and branches in Multi-Franchise target countries. We have balanced high-quality asset accumulation with revenue growth mainly serving to Japanese companies, major local companies, and global companies.

To fully capitalize on the growth in these countries, we have been pursuing the Multi-Franchise Strategy, expanding into SME and retail businesses.

However, I must candidly acknowledge that our progress has not reached expected outcomes.

Management Committee and the Board of Directors has frequently discussed measures to address this.
For example, in Vietnam, where we have recorded impairments of goodwill, we are implementing painful yet necessary reforms, such as management renewal and stricter credit standards.
Additionally, we are deeply involved from the planning stage of the business plans of our investees, closely monitoring the progress of measures to enhance the likelihood of achieving targets.

Although we have revised this fiscal year's targets downward, we remain committed to achieving the revised goals and making a swift catch up to growth trend.



As recently announced, we have decided to invest in a commercial bank in India, the country we focus most as we expect high growth potential by increasing population and high educational standard.

YES BANK, the sixth-largest private bank in asset size in a market with high growth potential, fills the last missing piece in our Multi-Franchise Strategy. Although it is rare for a foreign financial institution to make an investment in India, I believe that we conducted a very persistent and disciplined price negotiation.

YES BANK's business situation has deteriorated in the past, mainly due to the governance failure of the founding family. However, it has entered to a growth phase after restructuring governance by replacing management and disposing of non-performing loans.

We will firmly support their growth together with State Bank of India, a state owned bank, and also strive to pursue synergies within the group.

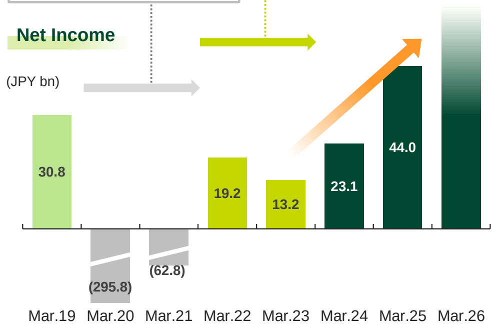
We acquired necessary piece for Multi-Franchise Strategy with this investment. We will focus on maximize returns from existing investments, without expanding into additional countries or new businesses including next Medium-Term Management Plan period.

(Ref.) YES BANK: from a strong turnaround to a growth phase

Growth phases
Business portfolio change / digital investment

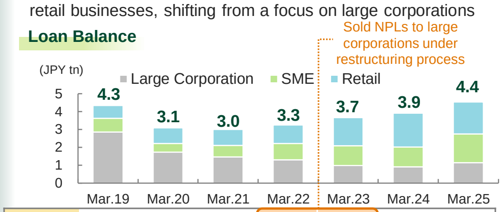
Turnaround
Restructuring led by RBI and SBI[*1]
- Replacement of management
- Reduce exposures to large corporations
- Thorough compliance culture
- Investment in the digital

Deterioration of business
Governance failure



Balanced Business Portfolio

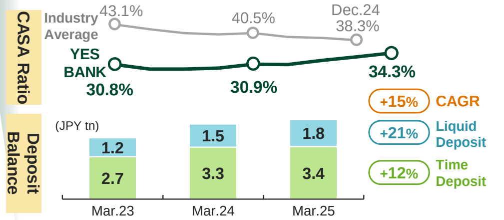
- Transformed to a balanced portfolio by strengthening SME and retail businesses, shifting from a focus on large corporations



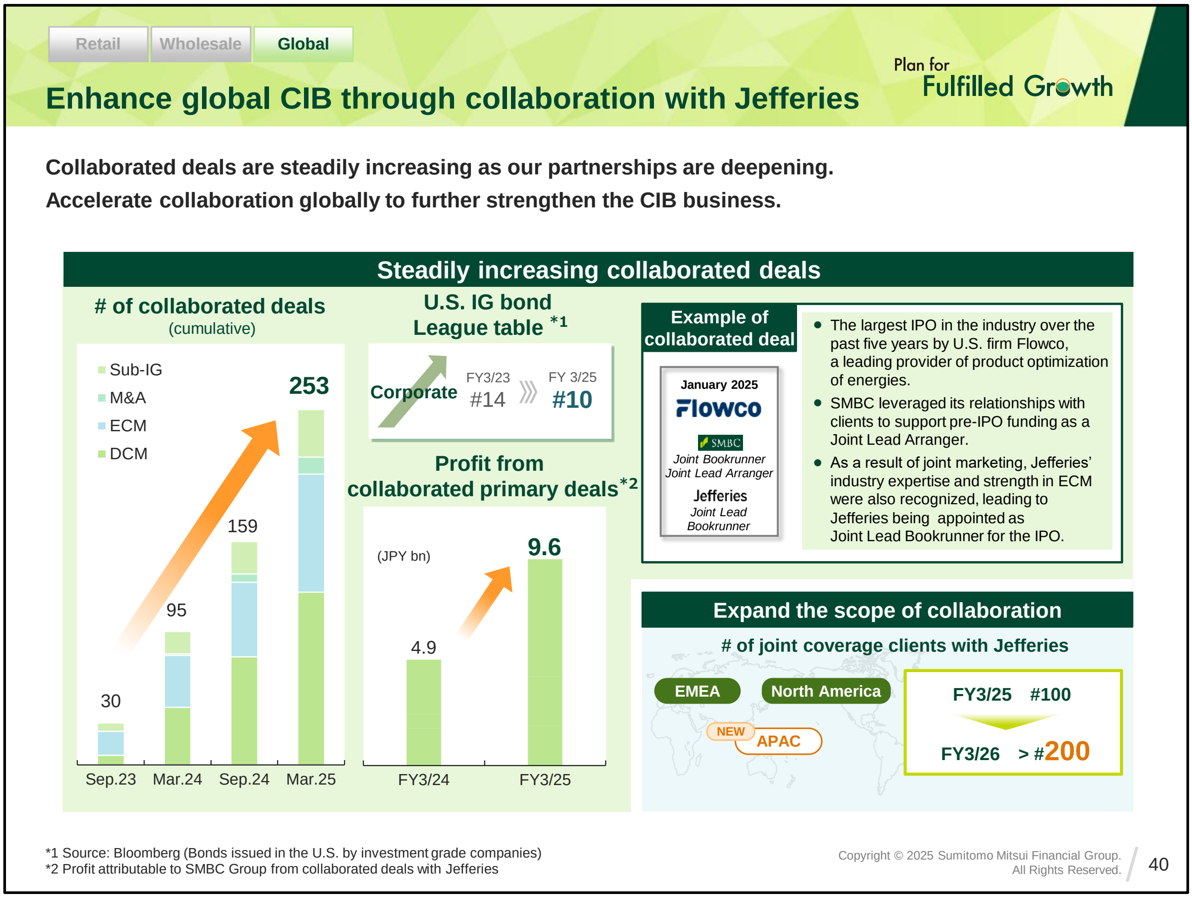
	Mar.19	Mar.20	Mar.21	Mar.22	Mar.23	Mar.24	Mar.25
NPL Ratio	3.2%	16.8%	15.4%	13.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%

Strong deposit growth

- Achieved strong deposit growth incl. CASA, by hybrid strategy with physical branches and strength in digital



*1 State Bank of India



Another key focus area in our global business is the Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB) business.

Our collaboration with Jefferies has steadily deepened, with over 250 collaborated projects. We also became the top 10 in the league tables for corporate bonds.

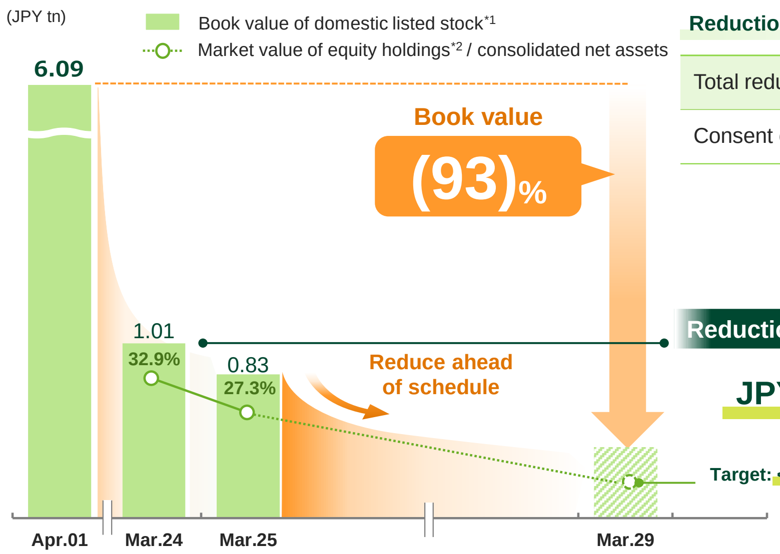
I see significant potential for further development in this partnership.
Our collaborative areas expanded to APAC, where Jefferies is increasing its presence and SMBC Group has a strong customer base of Japanese and local leading companies.

We will continue to promote collaboration globally.

Reduction of equity holdings

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Achieved a reduction of JPY 185 bn in FY3/25, including a few large sales.
Negotiations with clients will continue to aim for reductions exceeding the annualized pace of JPY 120 bn.



Reduction

Total reduction	**JPY 185 bn**
Consent of sales	JPY 85 bn

Reduction plan (FY3/25-FY3/29)

JPY (600) bn

*1 Excl. investments after Mar.20 for the business alliance purpose *2 Incl. balance of deemed held shares
*3 Expect c.16% based on Nikkei Index of JPY 35,618 as of Mar.25

We will enter the final phase of reducing equity holdings through the execution of the JPY 600 bn, five-year reduction plan that we published last November.

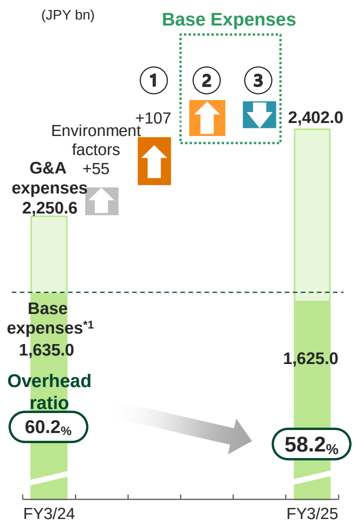
I also expressed my intent to achieve this plan as early as possible.
In FY3/25, as the first year, we accelerated our efforts, achieving a reduction of JPY 185 bn, significantly surpassing the standard target.

In FY3/26, the pace of reduction may slow because negotiations with clients have completed one cycle since the announcement of the new plan, and the current uncertain environment may stall sales negotiations.

However, we will continue our efforts to reduce the annual target of JPY 120 bn under the plan.

Cost control

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

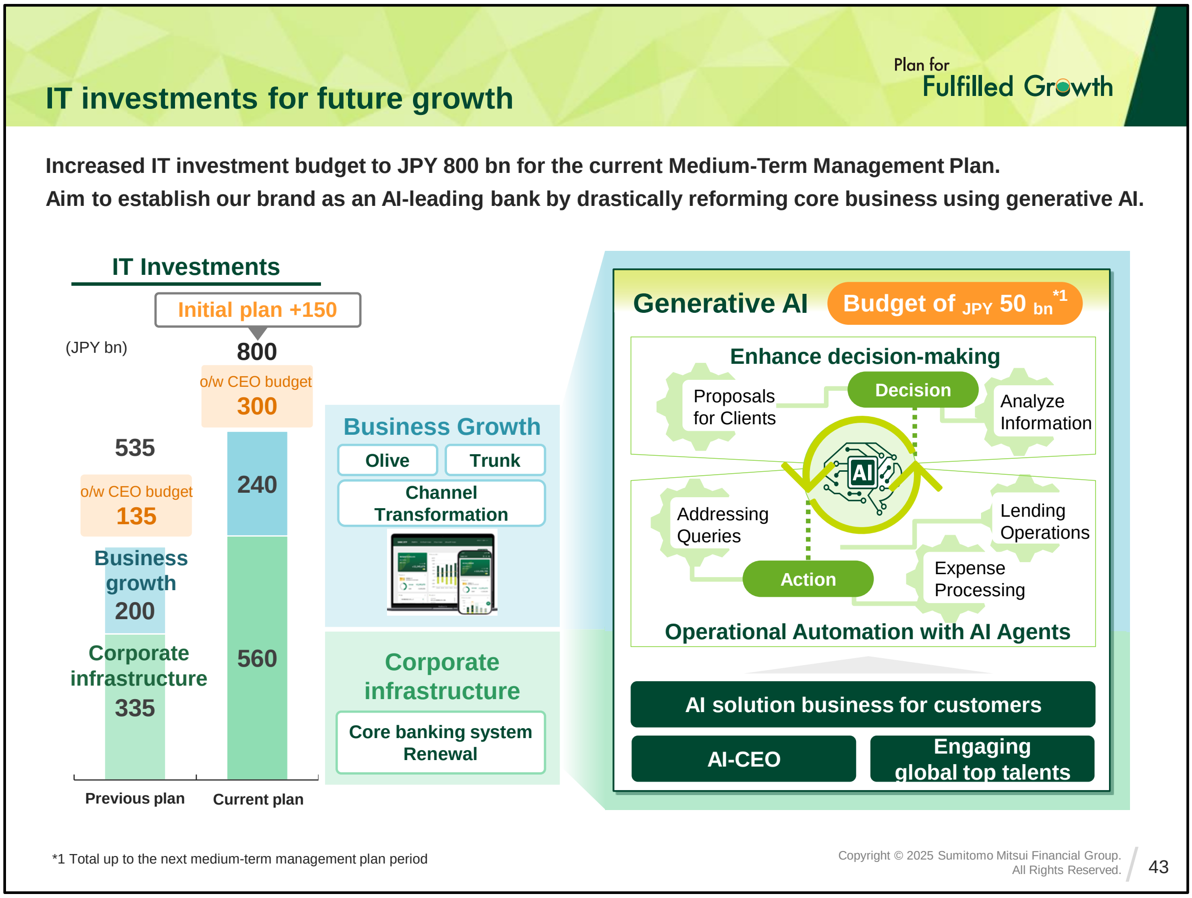


		by FY3/25	3 years target
① Strategic investment for gross profit increase and future growth	SMCC commission fee +13% / # of Olive Accounts 5mn / Launch of Trunk		
② Base expenses ↑	Base expenses	114 bn	+160 bn
	Workload	+5,140 people	+3,000people
	HR cost in overseas businesses	+ 75 bn	
	IT investment for strategic projects	+ 40 bn	
③ Base expenses ↓		(95) bn	(160) bn
		(5,430) people	(7,000) people
	Reform of domestic business e.g. • Branch transformation : 250 (87 by Mar.25) • Digitalize wholesale businesses	(23) bn	(60) bn
	Group functions	(31) bn	(45) bn
	Overseas operations	(27) bn	(25) bn
	Enhance existing / additional initiatives	(14) 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

Our overhead ratio improved by 2% YoY through controlling base expenses and achieving top-line growth, even though G&A expenses increased due to strategic investments for future growth.

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



IT investments are becoming increasingly important for our future development.

Initially, we set our IT investment budget at JPY 650 bn for three years, but this has been increased to JPY 800 bn - an additional JPY 100 bn in FY3/25 and another JPY 50 bn in FY3/26.

These investments are aimed at driving future growth through initiatives such as “Olive” and “Trunk,” which will expand our competitive advantage. Moreover, we are also investing in enhancing our corporate infrastructure, including the renewal of domestic core banking systems, as well as addressing compliance needs arising from overseas expansion.

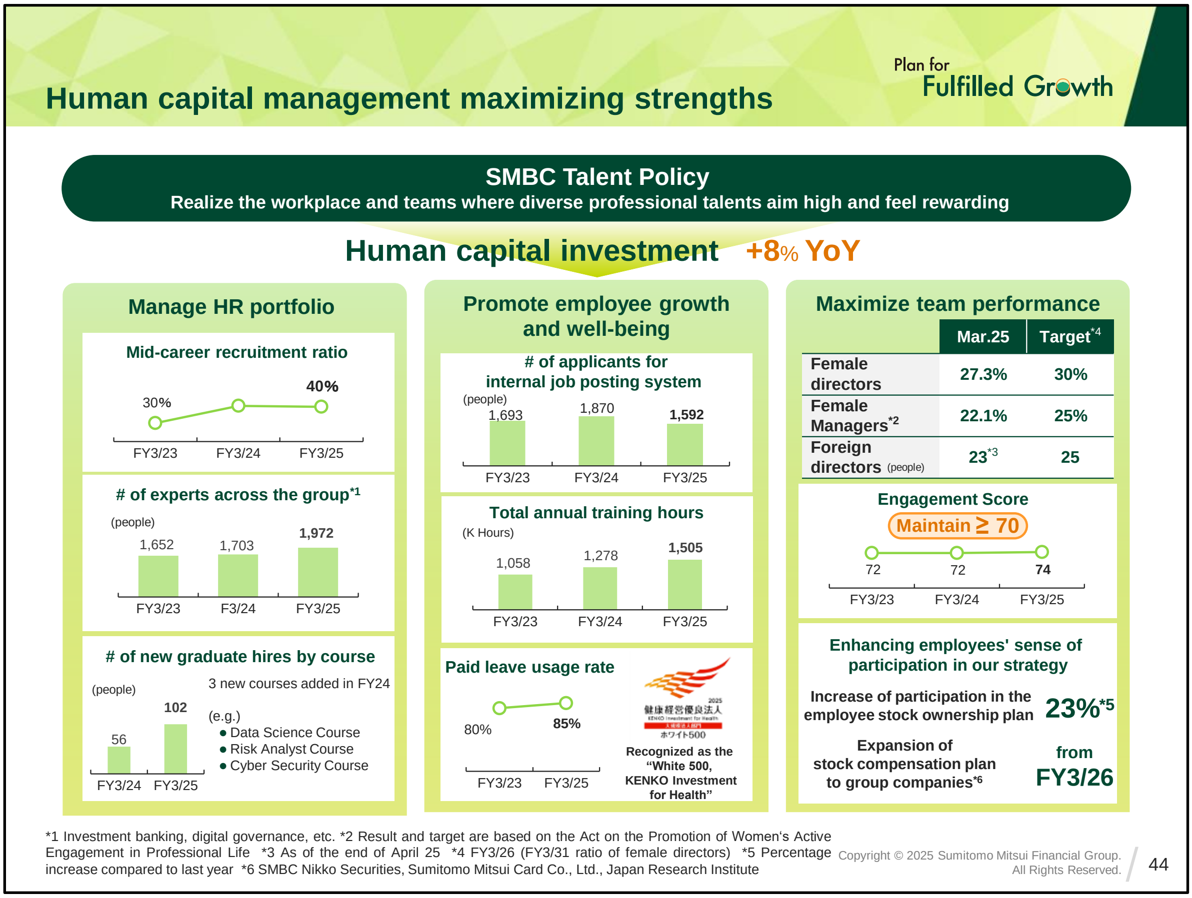
In the area of generative AI, we secured a dedicated budget. I believe leveraging AI in our core business will enhance our competitiveness by strengthening our business model, significantly improving operational efficiency, and elevating the quality of decision-making.

We have already started to see examples of AI utilization, such as financial analysis tools, call center operations, and credit assessment mechanisms within Trunk.
As an internal initiative, we plan to launch “AI-CEO,” which allows employees to interact freely with an AI version of myself. I believe this will boost engagement and foster a stronger corporate culture.

Looking ahead, we intend to integrate autonomous AI agents across several areas, including customer touchpoints, sales activities, strategic planning, and decision-making.

Additionally, we will focus on engaging top global experts and developing the necessary infrastructure to realize these ambitions.

Through these efforts, we aim to create a new source of competitiveness and establish our brand as an “AI-leading Bank.”



Investment in human capital is also essential for maintaining and enhancing our competitiveness. At SMBC, we anticipate an 8% YoY increase in human capital investment for FY3/26.

We are committed to sophisticating human capital management in line with our talent policy, which aims to "realize the workplace and teams where diverse professional talents aim high and feel rewarding."

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Revisions of the personnel system

Aim to foster an environment and culture that encourages diligent and highly-motivated employees, by undertaking a comprehensive revision of the personnel system for the first time since our establishment.[*1]

Replace seniority-based practices with evaluations of roles, achievements, and contributions

Established a framework for fair evaluation and treatment, regardless of age or seniority.

- **Prioritize roles, achievements, and contributions**
- **Abolish hierarchies / renew evaluation framework**
- **Compensate regardless of ages depending on their role**

Craft career paths that empower individuals to forge their own professional identities

Allows employees to autonomously select their core work areas and further enhance their expertise.

- **Expertise assessments for all business areas**
- **Select own proffesional fields**
- **Develop career aligned with individual requests**

Ensure fair evaluation and treatment respecting diverse careers and work styles

Offer flexible workstyle options tailored to individual aspirations and life stages.

- **Career based on individual values and aspirations**
- **Working place adapted to life stages**
- **Fair compensation for top players**

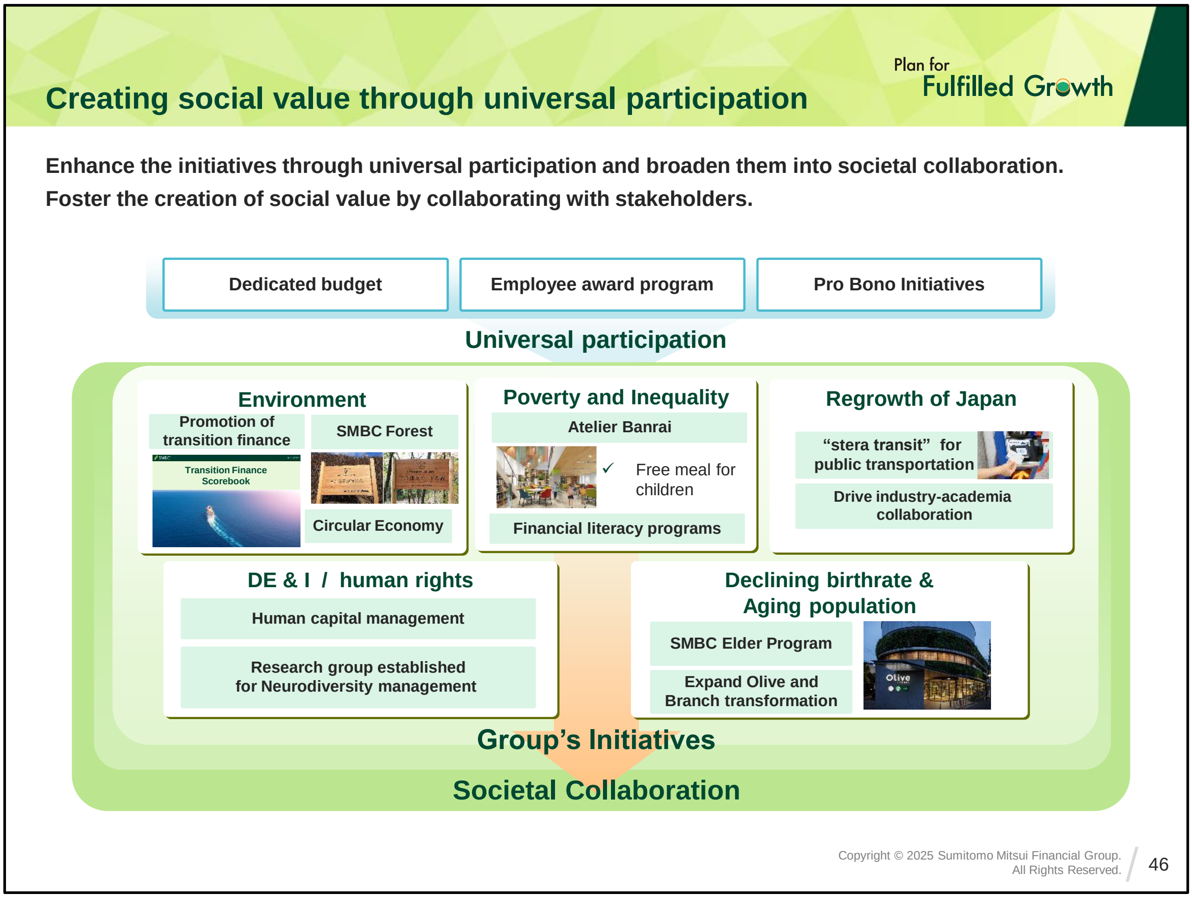
*1 Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation established in 2001

In January 2026, we are planning the first comprehensive revision of our human resource system since SMBC was established.

We aim to break away from a culture of seniority-based personnel practices by implementing a new evaluation framework focused on individual roles and contributions.

This initiative has already been partially implemented ahead of schedule in the personnel changes this April, appointing the youngest-ever executive officers or those from mid-career recruitment.

Since SMBC was established in 2001, one of our missions has been to “create a work environment that encourages and rewards diligent and highly-motivated employees.” We will continue building an environment and organizational culture that fosters such a workplace.



"Creating Social Value," which was outlined in the current Medium-Term Management Plan, has gradually instilled internally as a result of our efforts towards universal participation.

An internal survey showed that 81% of employees are now more aware of social value.

By focusing on areas that leverage SMBC Group's strengths, we will develop unique and impactful initiatives and strengthen engagements with stakeholders.

Approach toward Climate Change

Our goals and commitment to Net Zero remains steadfast, despite external uncertainties.
Focus on maximizing our role in real economy decarbonization, adapting flexibly to local needs.

External environment

U.S.	Japan	Europe
Withdrew from the Paris Agreement	Promote feasible decarbonization	Balance green transition with economic growth

We are continuing our efforts globally to meet our stated objectives

Scope 1/2 (Operational GHG)	2030 Net Zero	Goals unchanged
Scope 3 (Portfolio GHG)	2050 Net Zero	

Supporting clients' needs in decarbonizing real economy

Transition finance

- Promote with "Transition Finance Playbook"
- Financial support tailored to regional characteristics

130 Engagements
46 Approved Projects

Risk-taking in new energy & technology

hydrogen | SAF*1 | CCS*2

Finance to SAF Ventures in U.S.

Policy recommendations

✖

Risk management

Sector-specific tailored actions

Environmental and social due diligence

Management of portfolio emissions

*1 Sustainable Aviation Fuel
*2 Carbon dioxide Capture and Storage

We are committed to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for our own operations by 2030 and for our portfolio by 2050.

Despite external factors becoming increasingly uncertain and complex due to movements in the U.S., we are continuing our efforts globally to our stated net-zero goals.

To support the decarbonization of the real economy, we will promote transition finance, take on risks associated with new energy and technology innovations, and enhance climate risk management.

Capital Policy to Support Growth

Lastly, I would like to explain our capital policy.

Basic capital policy

Achieving healthy balance among securing financial soundness, enhancing shareholder returns, and investing for growth. We will review the basic policy in the next Medium-Term Management Plan.

Progressive dividends policy + flexible share buybacks

Shareholder returns

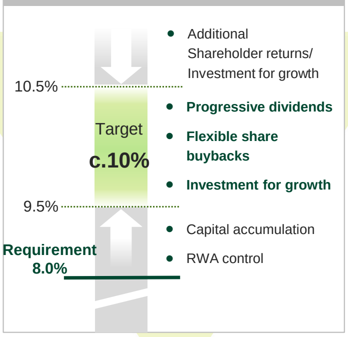
Dividends

- 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.

CET1 ratio target



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

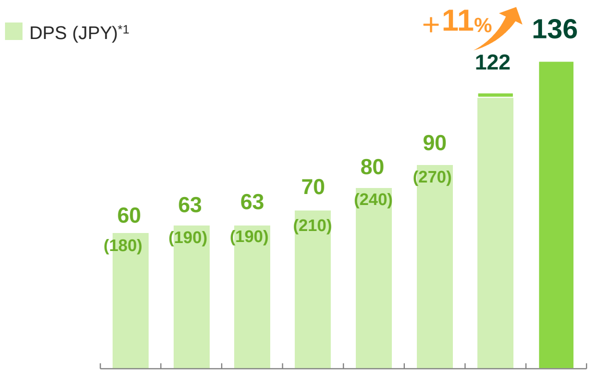
Financial soundness

CET1 ratio target: c.10%

- Remains unchanged without changes in regulations and environment

Shareholders return

Dividend: increased to JPY 122/share in F3/25 and to JPY 136/share in FY3/26 (40% of dividend payout ratio)
Share buybacks: resolved up to JPY 100 bn given the capital position and the current uncertainty.



	FY3/19	3/20	3/21	3/22	3/23	3/24	3/25	3/26E
Share buybacks (JPY bn)	70	100	-	-	138.7	211.3	250	100 +α
Ref. Total payout ratio (%)	44	51	51	41	58	59	61	48+α

Shareholder returns

Dividend

- In accordance with **the policy of a 40% dividend payout ratio.**

FY24: JPY **122/share** (JPY+2 v.s. forecast)

FY25: JPY **136/share** (JPY+14 YoY, +11%)

Share buybacks

- Resolved **JPY 100 bn** in May
- **Will consider additional purchases**, depending on our financial progress, RWA accumulation, current capital position, etc.

*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.

For the dividend in FY3/25, we initially set the dividend per share (DPS) at JPY 110 and increased it to JPY 120 following the upward revision of the full-year forecast in November. However, with net profit exceeding expectations, the final DPS was set at JPY 122.
For FY3/26, we plan to increase the DPS to JPY 136, maintaining a payout ratio of 40% based on the net profit target of JPY 1.3 tn.

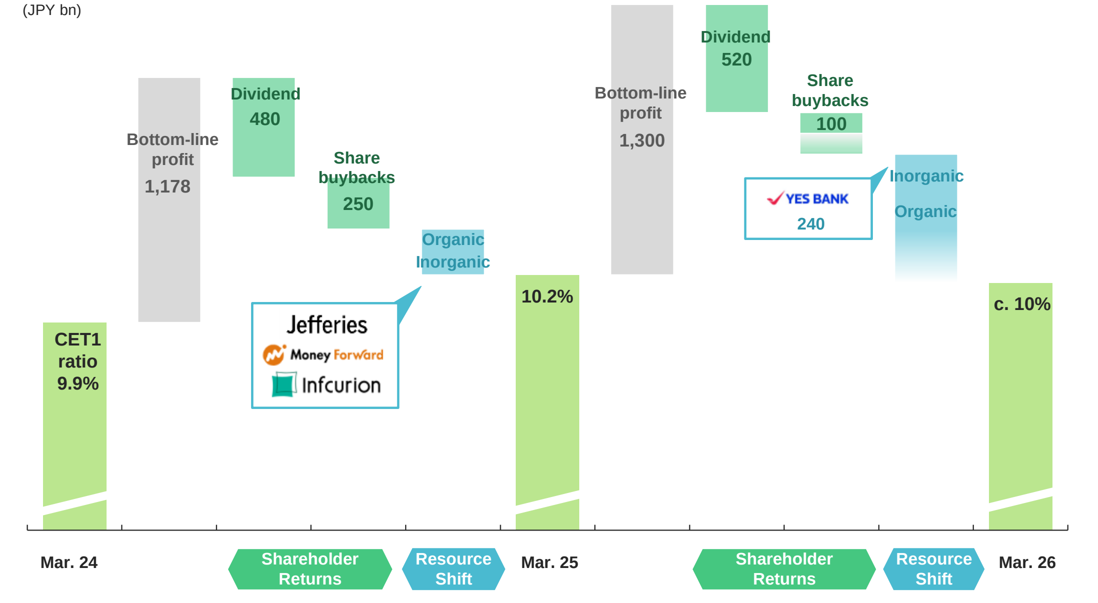
For share buybacks, we have set a program of up to JPY 100 bn for May, considering the capital committed to announced growth investments.
Although the external environment remains uncertain, we will consider additional share buybacks depending on our financial performance and capital accumulation.

We believe that share buybacks are an effective tool for improving ROE and EPS and should be considered flexibly to ensure sustainable growth in shareholder value.
Especially with the current undervalued stock price, we think that shareholder returns of excess capital should be conducted through share buybacks.

Capital Allocation

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Allocated at least half of the bottom-line profit to shareholder returns in FY3/26.
Investments in new businesses under the Multi-Franchise Strategy are not planned after YES BANK deal.



Here is an overview of our capital allocation.

In FY3/25, we achieved a total payout ratio of over 60% through dividends and share buybacks, with a CET1 ratio of 10.2%. Amid market uncertainties at the fiscal year-end, we reduced our trading positions. As a result, our CET1 ratio was at the higher end of our operational target range, approximately 10%.

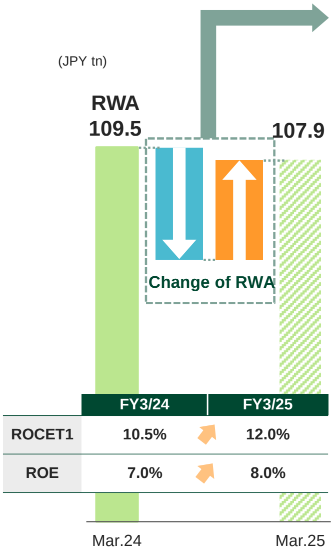
For FY3/26, our plan currently includes a 40% dividend payout and JPY 100 bn in share buybacks, allocating at least half of the net profit to shareholder returns.

As for inorganic investments, we plan to allocate around JPY 240 bn for the investment in YES BANK, but do not anticipate major investments in new businesses.

In response to ongoing uncertainties, we will continue to allocate capital flexibly monitoring the progress of organic growth investments.

(Ref.) Reallocate business portfolio

Improved capital efficiency by thorough RWA control, including the sale of low-profits assets.
Continue to reduce low-profits assets and shift RWA to key growth areas to further improve ROE.



	FY3/24	FY3/25
ROCET1	10.5%	12.0%
ROE	7.0%	8.0%

RWA control

	3 years targets	FY3/24	FY3/25
Reduction	JPY (6) tn	JPY (3.3) tn	JPY (5.1) tn
Investment	JPY + 11 tn	JPY +6.2 tn	JPY +4.8 tn

Reduction

Overseas — Reduce low-profits assets

- Region of low growth and excessive competition
- U.S. freight car leasing business
- Trade finance
- Project finance

4Q FY3/25

Sold low-profits project finance — RWA JPY (0.4) tn

Domestic — Accelerate reduction of equity holdings

Reallocate RWA

Investment

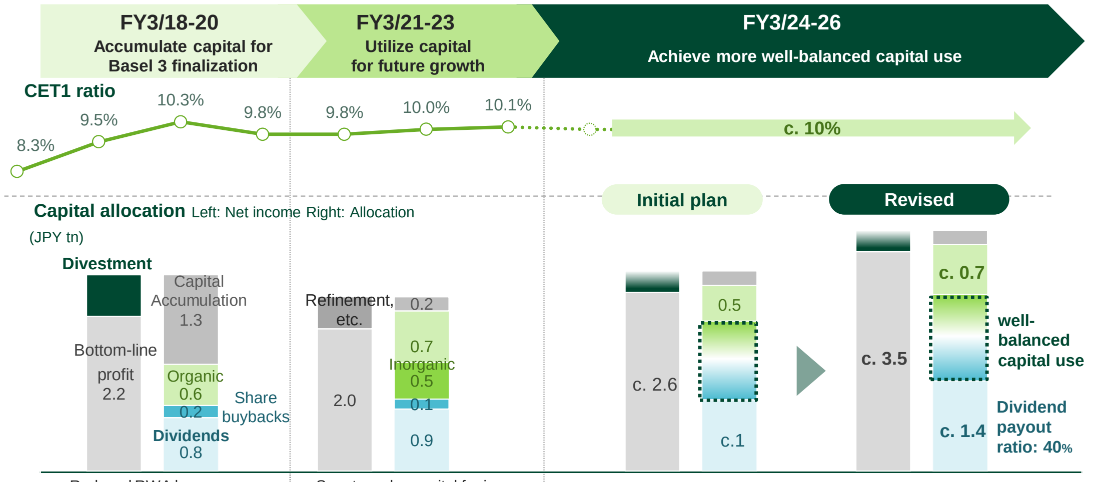
Key growth areas

Overseas
- Global CIB
- U.S. / Asia

Domestic
- Domestic large corp.
- PE funds / Real estate
- Credit card / Consumer finance

(Ref.) History of capital allocation

Plan for Fulfilled Growth



FY3/18-20

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

FY3/21-23

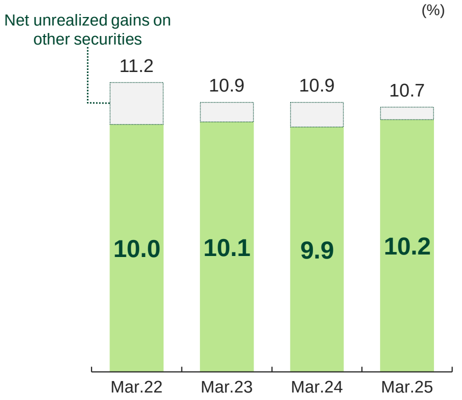
- Spent surplus capital for in-organic growth by refining Basel regulatory impact
- COVID-19 and incidence of SMBC Nikko limited share buybacks

FY3/24-26

- 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

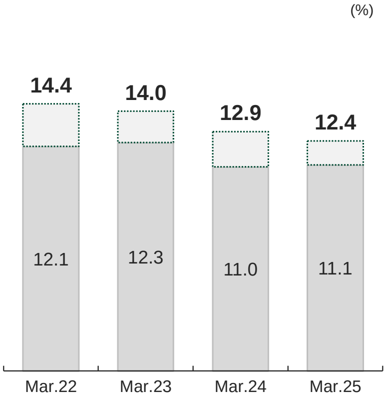
Finalized Basel III basis (financial target)



(JPY tn)

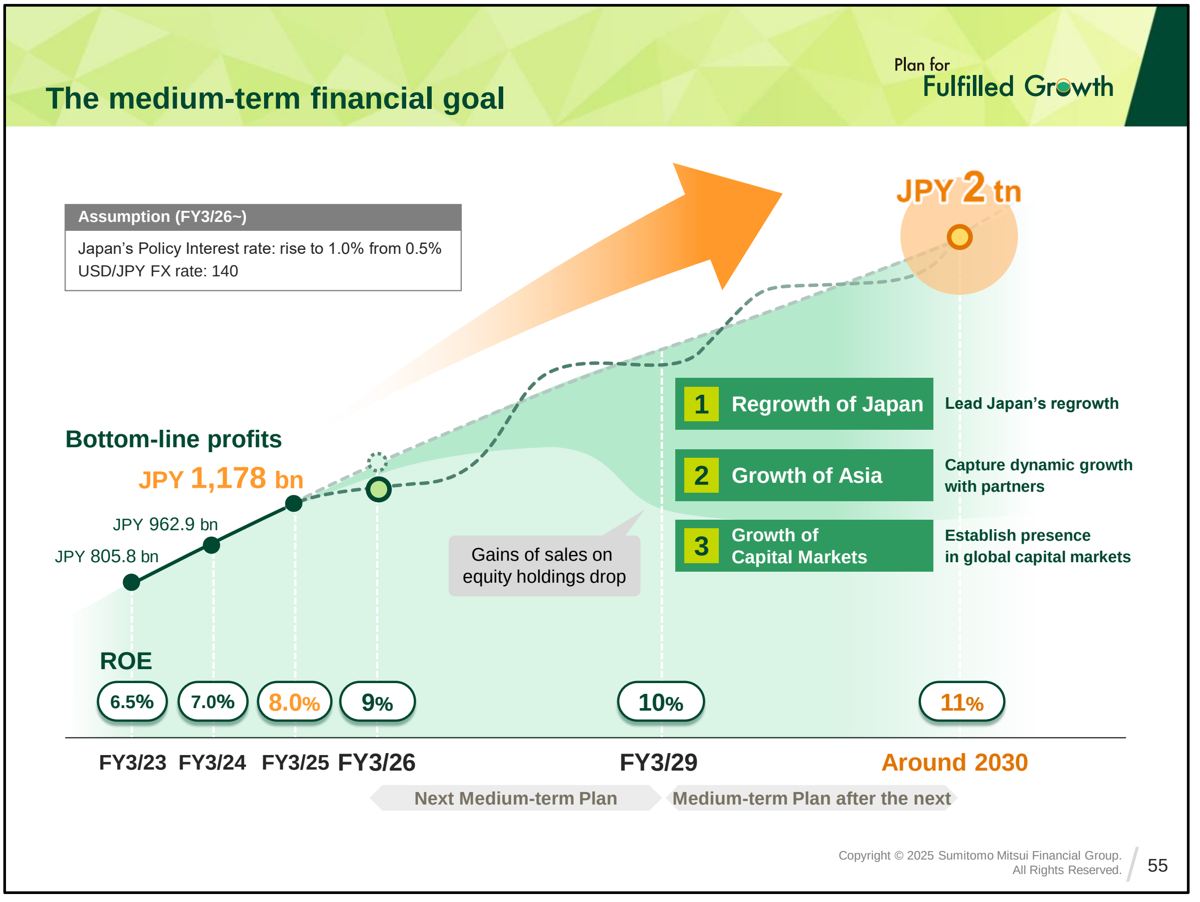
CET1 Capital	8.8	9.6	10.2	10.4
RWA	88.2	94.4	102.3	101.6

Transitional basis



(JPY tn)

CET1 Capital	10.5	10.8	12.0	11.6
RWA	72.4	77.3	92.8	93.1



Finally, let me explain our mid-term goals.

Last May, we set a target to achieve an ROE of 8% by FY3/26, the final year of the current Medium-Term Management Plan, and around 9% in the next plan.

However, due to favorable business conditions, particularly in the domestic market, and the increase in policy rates, we reached an 8% ROE in FY3/25, a year earlier.

Therefore, we have updated our goals: aiming for an ROE around 10% in the next Medium-Term Management Plan and targeting a net profit of JPY 2 tn in the following plan.

I hesitated to announce this given current uncertainties, but since our long-term aspirations remain unchanged, I decided to share them with you at this point.

As we develop the next Medium-Term Management Plan, the most important theme is how to outline a growth strategy that ensure sustainable growth, even after the gains from selling equity holdings diminish in a few years.

We focus on three main growth areas:
(1) Leading Japan's regrowth,
(2) Capturing dynamic growth with partners in Multi-Franchise Strategy target countries, and
(3) Establishing a strong presence in global capital markets.

We will refine our strategies and initiatives this year and hope to present them to you next year.

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

Appendix

Group overview (1) Group structure

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Consolidated subsidiary | Equity-method affiliate

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group

Consolidated total assets	JPY 306 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 BTPN 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

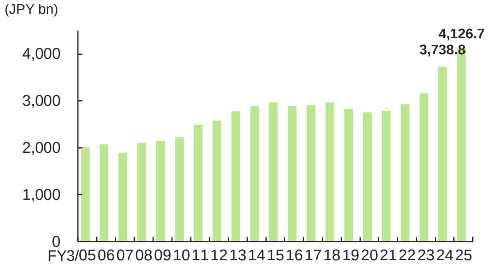
Japan Research Institute

[50.1%] Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management

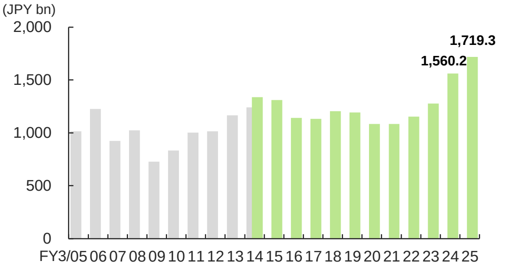
* As of May.1, 2025

Group Overview (2) Long-term results

Consolidated gross profit



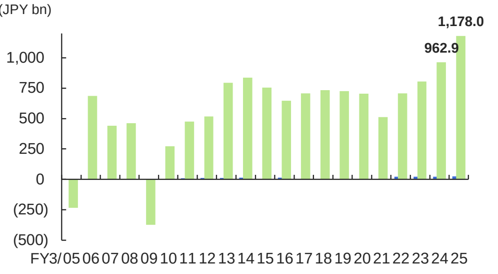
Consolidated net business profit [*1]



Breakdown of consolidated gross profit

	FY3/03		FY3/25
SMBC's domestic loan / deposit related	35%	↘	14%
International business (banking)	5%	↗	36%
Group companies excluding SMBC	18%	↗	27%

Profit attributable to owners of parent



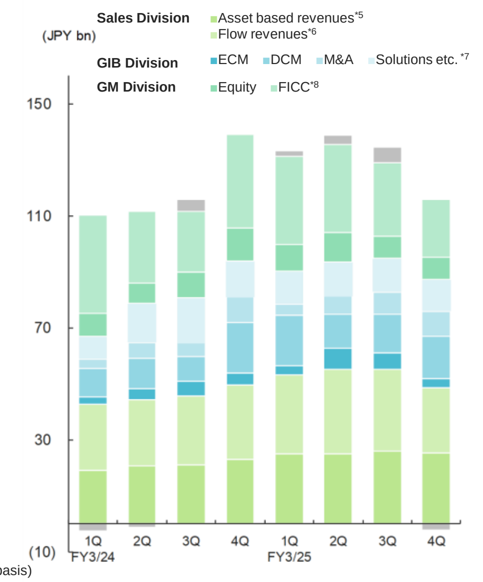
*1 Changed definition of consolidated net business profit from FY3/15. Adjusted retrospectively for FY3/14.

Group companies (1) SMBC Nikko*1

Financial results

(JPY bn)	FY3/24	FY3/25	YoY
Net operating revenue	473.5	520.5	+47.0
SG&A expenses	401.9	435.3	+33.4
Operating profits	71.6	85.2	+13.6
o/w Sales Divison	10.1	30.1	+20.0
GIB Division*2	21.8	27.5	+5.7
GM Division*3	45.5	26.9	(18.6)
Ordinary profits	80.2	90.5	+10.3
Net income	57.6	72.7	+15.1
Client assets*4 (JPY tn)	82.7	81.0	

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)

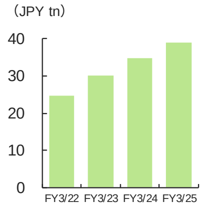
Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Financial results

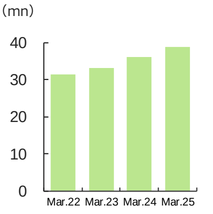
(JPY bn)	FY3/24	FY3/25	YoY
Operating revenue	901.7	968.1	+66.4
o/w Commission fee	228.4	257.8	+29.4
Finance	306.4	326.0	+19.5
o/w SMBCCF	147.0	156.6	+9.7
Sales on credit and receipt agency	81.1	81.7	+0.7
Loan guarantee revenue	77.4	83.2	+5.8
Operating expenses	785.8	982.4	+196.6
o/w For loan losses	109.8	121.8	+12.1
o/w SMBCCF	54.0	63.8	+9.8
For interest repayment	23.0	141.5	+118.5
For loan guarantees	16.0	8.1	(7.9)
Ordinary profit	57.6	(78.6)	(136.1)
o/w Non-operating revenue	1.2	6.1	+4.9
Non-operating expenses	59.5	70.4	+10.9
Net income	21.2	(64.3)	(85.4)
Net income[*1]	67.2	75.9	+8.7

NPL ratio[*2]	10.04%	10.11%
Allowance on interest[*2] repayments (provision)	4.0yrs	10.4yrs

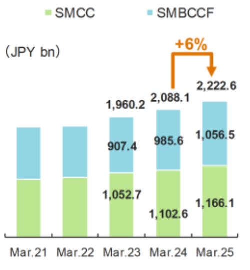
Sales handled



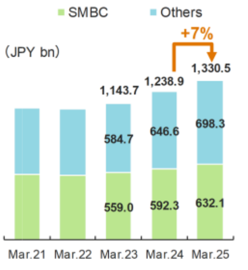
of card holders



Consumer loans[*3]



Loan guarantee[*2]



*1 excl. the radical allowance on interest repayment, impairment of FE Credit, the gain on extinguishment of tie-in shares related to the merger with SMBCFS *2 Only SMBCCF
*3 The Figure from FY3/23 has been adjusted to the reorganization of SMBC Mobit in Apr.23

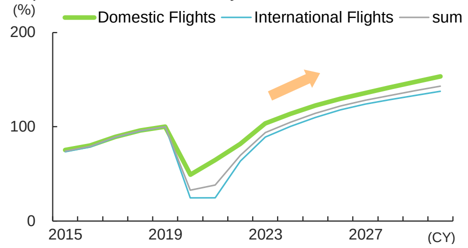
Group companies (3) SMBCAC

Financial results

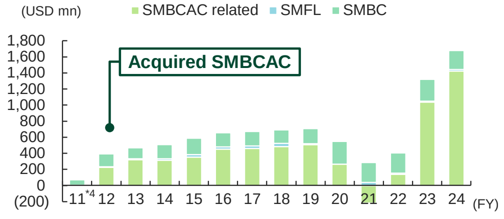
(USD mn)	FY3/24	FY3/25	YoY
Total revenue[*1]	2,717	2,577	(140)
o/w Lease revenue	1,877	1,965	+88
Credit / Asset [*2] impairment charges	(389)	(10)	+379
Net income	774	888	+114
Aircraft assets[*3]	22,484	23,373	+889
Net asset	5,379	6,140	+761
ROE	14.4%	14.5%	+0.1%

Global passenger demand forecast[*5]

- Demand recovered pre-COVID-19 levels in Feb.2024
- # of passengers expcted to increase at an annual rate of aprox. 3.8% over next 20 years

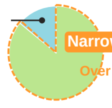


Aircraft Business of SMBC Group



Our strengths

Aircraft portfolio[*6]	Wide body (A350・B787) / Narrow body Over 85% / Avg. age 5.6 years / Fuel efficient[*7] More than 70%
Liquidity	S&P Rating A- No.1 in industry / Undrawn commitment lines USD 12.9 bn



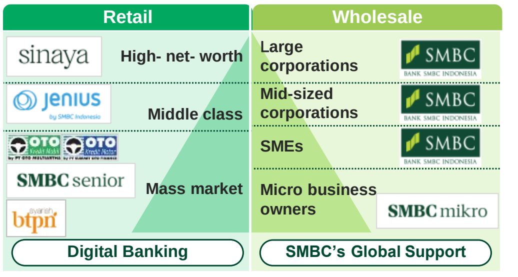
*1 Incl.Russian insurance settlement (FY3/24: $756mn, FY3/25: $495mn) *2 Gross before netting guarantee deposits, etc.
*3 Includes aircraft pre-delivery payment *4 IATA/Tourism Economics. Represent changes from CY-19
*5 SMBCAC related includes revenue after the acquisition in June. *6 As of Dec.24. *7 Neo/MAX/A350/B787

Group companies (4) SMBC Indonesia

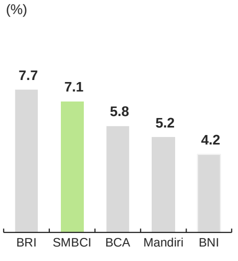
Financial results[*1]

(JPY bn)	2022	2023	2024	Jan.- Mar. 2025
Gross banking profit	116.1	127.8	176.5	41.7
Operating expenses	60.9	67.8	94.6	22.1
Credit-related cost	15.6	27.8	41.6	12.3
Net profit	26.3	22.2	27.6	4.6
ROE	9.6%	6.3%	6.8%	4.6%
Loans	1,242.0	1,424.7	1,758.2	1,692.8
Total Assets	1,777.9	1,833.8	2,362.7	2,161.1

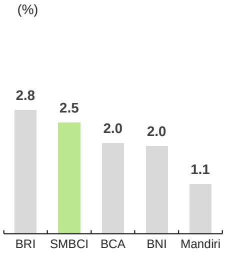
Coverage



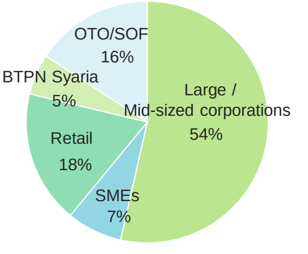
Net interest margin [*2]



NPL ratio[*2]



Loan breakdown (Mar.25)



*1 TTM as of Dec.22 IDR 1= 0.0085, Dec.23 IDR 1= 0.0092, Dec.24 IDR 1= 0.0098, Mar.25 IDR 1=0.0090
*2 Based on data published by each company (Dec.24 or Mar. 25 results)

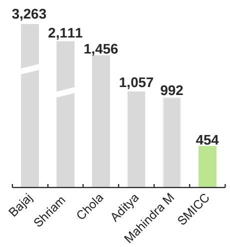
Group companies (5) SMICC

Financial results[*1]

(JPY bn)	FY3/22	FY3/23	FY3/24	FY3/25
Gross banking profit	40.8	58.8	91.3	113.8
Operating expenses	23.5	33.9	51.7	71.4
Credit-related cost	15.5	9.5	23.2	31.7
Net profit	1.2	11.6	12.1	7.8
ROE	1.9%	14.7%	12.2%	5.4%
Loans	411.4	596.8	822.5	997.3
Total Assets	441.4	666.7	877.6	1088.9

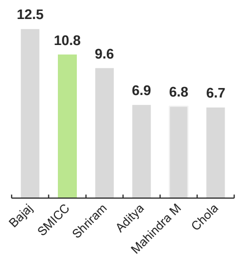
Loan balance[*2]

(INR bn)

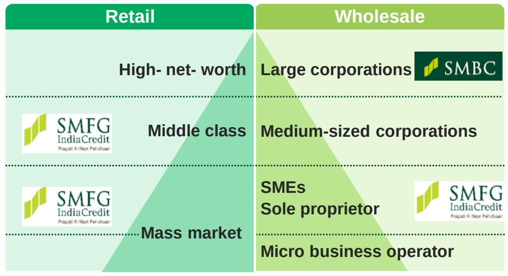


Loan spread[*2]

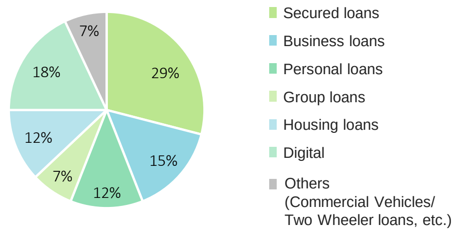
(%)



Coverage



Loan breakdown (Dec.24)



*1 TTM as of, Mar.22: INR1=1.62, Mar.23: INR1= 1.63, Mar.24: INR1=1.81, Mar.25 INR1=1.75
*2 Based on each company's published data (Mar 24 results)

Group companies (6) VPBank / FE Credit

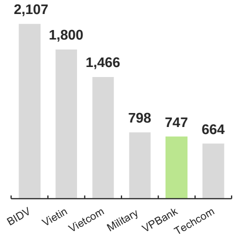
Plan for Fulfilled Growth

VPBank Financial result*1

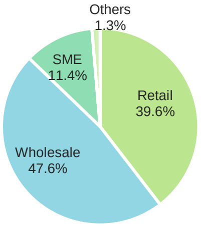
(JPY bn)	2022	2023	2024	Jan-Mar. 2025
Gross operating profit	323.7	303.4	386.0	90.3
Operating expense	79.0	85.0	88.9	22.5
Credit-related cost	125.8	152.5	173.0	38.7
Net profit	94.7	51.8	99.1	22.8
ROE	20.3%	9.3%	11.5%	10.8%
Loans	2,686.6	3,656.7	4,401.9	4,333.1
Total Assets	3,533.7	4,987.2	5,727.9	5,765.4

Loans*2

(VND tn)



Loan Structure*3

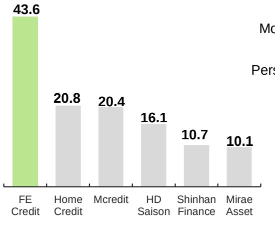


FE Credit Financial result*1

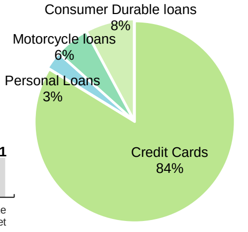
(JPY bn)	2022	2023	2024	Jan-Mar. 2025
Gross operating profit	84.9	81.0	98.2	23.5
Operating expense	34.3	28.0	24.3	5.0
Credit-related cost	75.3	75.6	70.8	18
Net profit	(13.3)	(18.0)	2.5	0.5
ROE	(16.5)%	(25.2)%	3.9%	0.7%
Loans	385.4	343.5	385.0	358.1
Total Assets	428.2	384.7	419.4	396.4

Loans*2

(VND tn)



Loan Structure



*1 TTM as of Dec.22:VND1=0.0056, Dec.23:VND1=0.0061, Dec.24:VND1=0.0062, Mar.25:VND1=0.0058
*2 VPBank: Based on Bloomberg data (Mar 25 results) FE Credit: Based on FiinGroup data (Dec 24 results) *3 Non-Consolidated

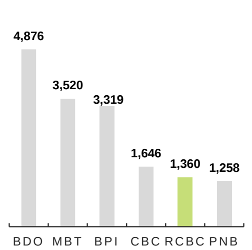
Group companies (7) RCBC

Financial results[*1]

(JPY bn)	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross operating profit	81.9	105.8	127.9	145.8
Operating expenses	50.7	59.7	75.8	86.8
Credit-related cost	13.6	13.6	17.7	23.5
Net profit	15.9	28.8	31.3	26.0
ROE	6.7%	11.2%	9.5%	6.0%
Loans	1,211.2	1,330.1	1,663.8	1,904.8
Deposits	1,513.0	2,040.2	2,449.2	2,703.9
Total Assets	2,158.0	2,746.8	3,170.1	3,508.0

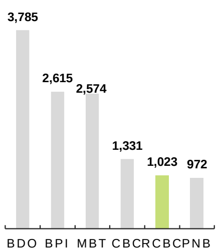
Total assets[*2]

(PHP bn)



Deposits [*2]

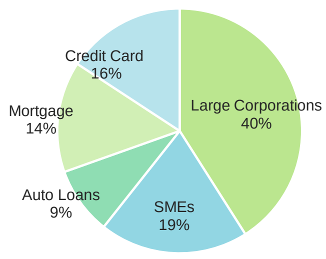
(PHP bn)



Coverage

Retail	Wholesale
RCBC — High-net-worth	Large corporations — SMBC, RCBC
RCBC — Middle class	Mid-sized corporations SMEs — RCBC
RCBC — Mass market	Micro business owners — RCBC

Loan Breakdown (Dec.24)



*1 TTM as of end of Dec.21:PHP=2.25,Dec.22:PHP=2.38, Dec.23:PHP= 2.56, Dec.24:PHP=2.73
*2 As of the end of Dec. 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

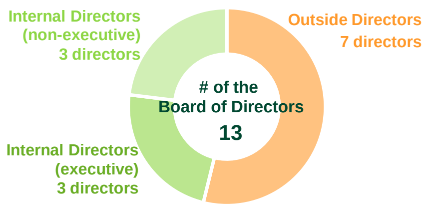
Base salary	Fixed		
Bonus ●**Cash** ●**Stock Compensation Plan II**	**Linked annual performance (0-150%)**		
	Performance	Consolidated net business profit SMFG net income	
	Sustainability	Achievement of KPIs Ratings of major agencies	
	Individuals' performance		
Stock Compensation Plan I	**Linked medium-term 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 Plan III	Promotion reward plan		

Stock compensation ratio: 25% - 45%

Linked performance ratio: 40% - 60%

Sustainability management structure (2)

Improve board diversity



Female 30%

Foreign nationals 15%

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*1

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
Makoto Takashima	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Toru Nakashima	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teiko Kudo		✓	✓	✓			✓
Kazuyuki Anchi		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Toshihiro Isshiki		✓		✓			
Honami Matsugasaki		✓	✓	✓			
Sonosuke Kadonaga	✓		✓	✓			
Jun Sawada	✓		✓			✓	✓
Yoriko Goto	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Isao Teshirogi	✓		✓	✓			
Norimitsu Takashima				✓			
Charles D. Lake II	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Jenifer Rogers	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

*1 Subject to resolution at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on Jun. 25

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

30% Club GROWTH THROUGH DIVERSITY

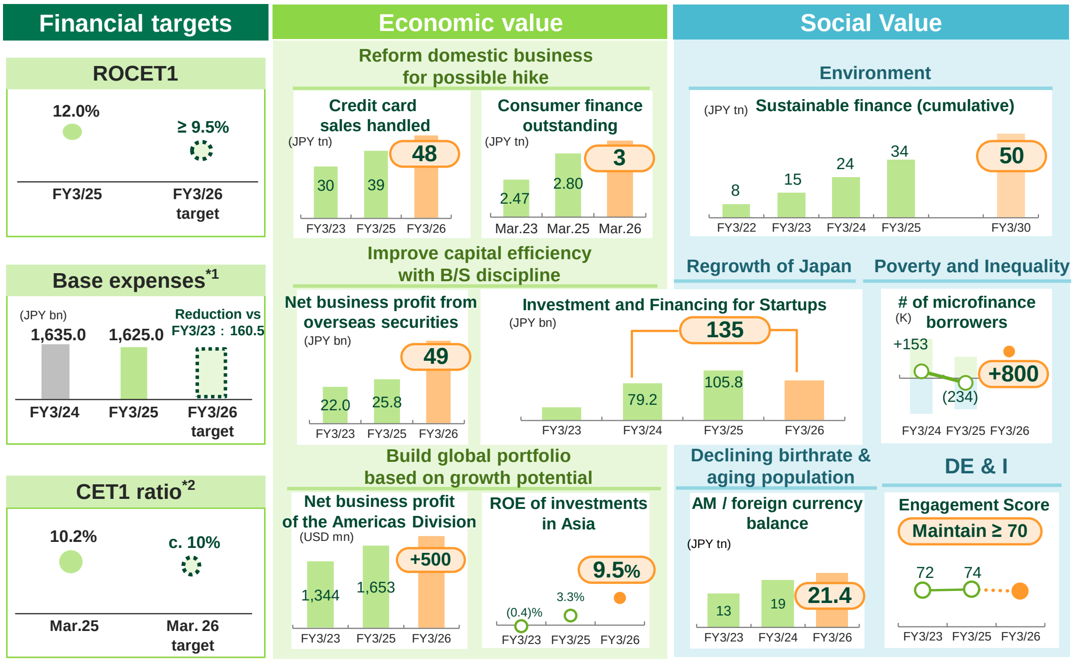
G20 EMPOWER

We Support WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES UN WOMEN UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT www.weprinciples.org

The Valuable 500

Core policies

KPI Progress of the Medium-Term Management Plan



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

Announced in May 2023

Dynamic reallocation of management resources

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

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

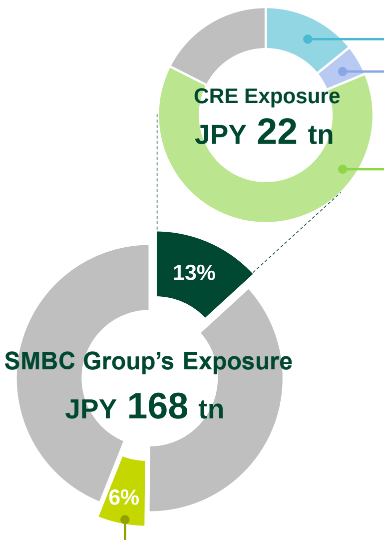
RWA	JPY (6) tn	x1.5 reduction vs. previous plan	Domestic workload	(6.5) K	>10% of domestic headcount

Shift management resources

Pursue economic value				Rebuild corporate infrastructure	
RWA	+ JPY 11 tn	Workload	+ 3K	IT investment	+ JPY 800 bn

CRE / Funds Exposure[*1] (as of Mar.25)

Plan for Fulfilled Growth



Funds JPY 9.9 tn

- Investment grade: > 90%
- No NPL

U.S. JPY 3.4 tn

Investment grade 70%

- NRL:70%, REITs:30%
- LTV for NRL: c. 60%

o/w for offices	
	• Balance: JPY 0.3 tn • **NPL ratio:0.4%** • NRL: c.50% **LTV for NRL: <50%**

China/ Hong Kong JPY 1.0 tn

Investment grade 70%

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

Japan JPY 14.0 tn

Investment grade 70%

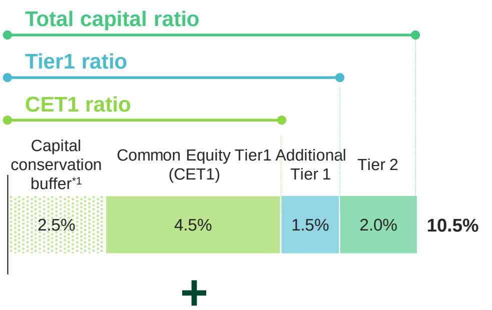
- Corporate: 50%, NRL: 30%, REITs: 20%
- LTV for NRL: < 60%
- NPL ratio: 0.2%

*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



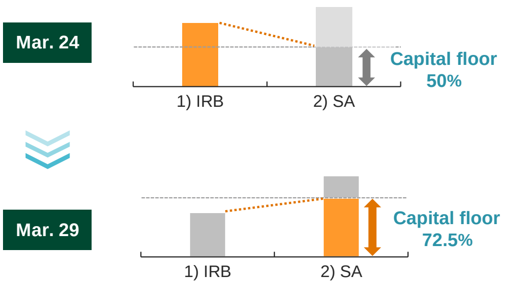
G-SIBs surcharge (CET1 capital)

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

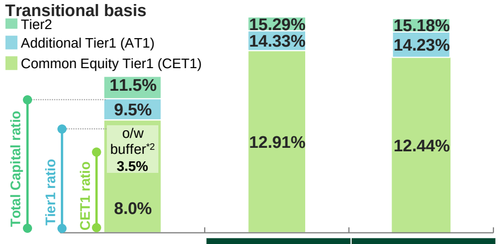


*1 Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) omitted

Capital / RWA

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Capital ratio(Transitional basis)[*1]



(JPY bn)	Mar. 24	Mar. 25
Total capital	**14,197.9**	**14,144.1**
Tier1 capital	13,311.6	13,258.8
o/w CET1 capital	11,992.6	11,585.1
Tier2 capital	886.3	885.3
Risk-weighted assets	**92,848.6**	**93,117.1**
Finalized Basel III basis		
CET1 ratio	10.9%	10.7%
excl. net unrealized gains on other securities	**9.9%**	**10.2%**
CET1 Capital[*3] (JPY tn)	10.2	10.4
RWA[*3] (JPY tn)	102.3	101.6

Other requirement ratios

	Mar. 25	Requirement
External TLAC ratio		
RWA basis	**23.61%**	18.0%
Leverage exposure basis	**9.60%**	7.10%
Leverage ratio	**5.01%**	3.7%
LCR (Average 4Q FY3/25)	**137.8%**	100%

Capital strategy[*3]

Tier 2	JPY 0.9 tn (0.9%) (as of Mar. 25)	● Plan to fill 3.5% of combined AT1 & Tier 2 buckets together with AT1 capital
AT1	JPY 1.7 tn (1.6%) (as of Mar. 25)	● Plan to continue keep 1.5%+ level considering other regulatory requirements
CET1	● ***CET1 ratio target: 10%***	

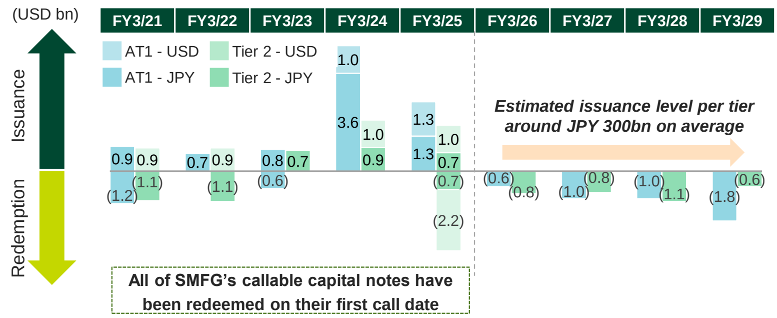
(Ref.) Risk-weighted assets (pro forma) : JPY 101.6 tn (Mar. 25)

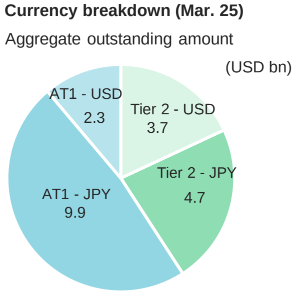
*1 Basel III finalization phased-in started from Mar. 24. Revised RWA calculation will be fully implemented by Mar. 29
*2 Capital conservation buffer: 2.5%+ G-SIBs surcharge: 1.0%. Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) omitted
*3 Finalized Basel III basis, excl.net unrealized gains on other securities. RWA associated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

Subordinated notes issuance results and strategy

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

Subordinated notes issuances and redemptions[*1]





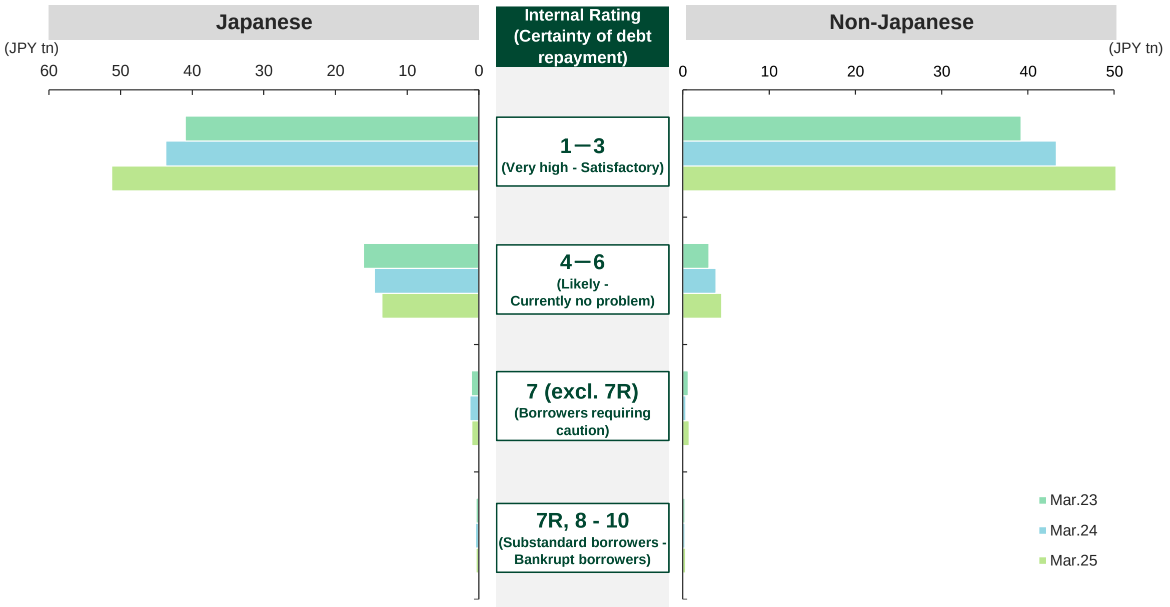
Historical issuance calendar[*2]

	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							$ AT1 PNC10 $1.25bn	

*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]

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

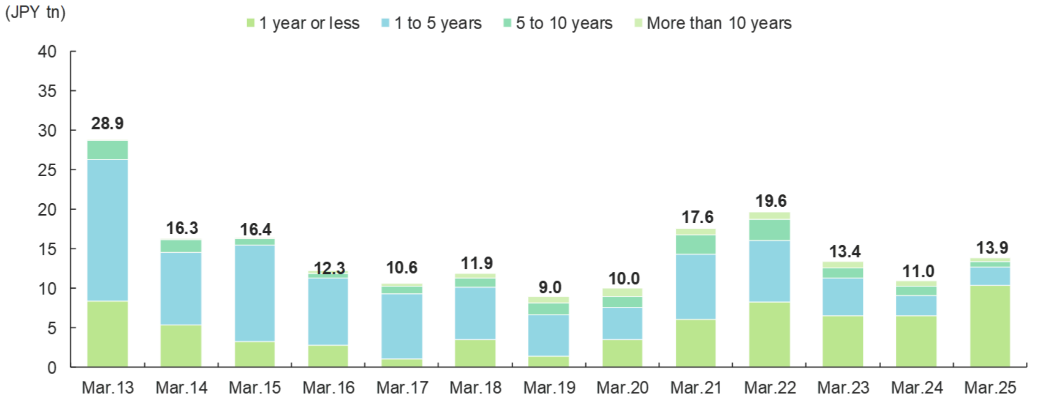


JPY 66.4 tn	Total (as of Mar.25)	JPY 57.5 tn

*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	Mar.25
of which JGBs (JPY tn)			9.8	8.0	9.3	6.3	7.1	14.3	15.8	9.6	7.5	11.2	
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	1.0
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)	(142.1)

*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 May. 1, 2025)

Moody's	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	S&P Fitch
Aaa				AAA
Aa1	Bank of America Bank of New York Mellon			AA+
Aa2	JPMorgan Chase Bank State Street Bank & Trust UBS Wells Fargo Bank		Bank of America Bank of New York Mellon JPMorgan Chase Bank State Street Bank & Trust	AA
Aa3	Citibank ING Bank Morgan Stanley Bank	Bank of New York Mellon JPMorgan Chase Bank 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 BNP Paribas BPCE China Construction Bank Crédit Agricole 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 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 Banco Santander Bank of China BoCom BPCE China Construction Bank ICBC ***Mizuho Bank*** ***MUFG Bank***	A
A3		BoCom	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

Plan for Fulfilled Growth

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

(As of May. 1, 2025)

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