

(6) Significant Accounting Policies for Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Scope of consolidation

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries 307 companies

Principal companies: Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
THE MINATO BANK, LTD.
Kansai Urban Banking Corporation
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Europe Limited
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Limited
Manufacturers Bank
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited
Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited
SMBC Finance Service Co., Ltd.
SMBC Friend Securities Co., Ltd.
Nikko Cordial Securities Inc.
The Japan Research Institute, Limited
SMBC Capital Markets, Inc.

Changes in consolidated subsidiaries in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 are as follows:

62 companies including Nikko Cordial Securities Inc. were newly consolidated due mainly to an acquisition of stocks.

35 companies including QUOQ Inc. ("QUOQ") were excluded from the scope of consolidation because they were no longer subsidiaries due to a merger and other reasons.

Also, 8 companies including Apricot Navigation Co., Ltd. were excluded from the scope of consolidation and became unconsolidated subsidiaries that are not accounted for by the equity method because they became operators of silent partnerships for lease transactions.

(2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries

Principal company: SBCS Co., Ltd.

214 subsidiaries including SMLC MAHOGANY CO., LTD. are operators of silent partnerships for lease transactions and their assets and profits/losses do not belong to them substantially. Therefore, they have been excluded from the scope of consolidation pursuant to Article 5 Paragraph 1 Item 2 of Consolidated Financial Statements Regulations.

Other unconsolidated subsidiaries are also excluded from the scope of consolidation because their total amounts in terms of total assets, ordinary income, net income and retained earnings are immaterial, as such, they do not hinder a rational judgment of SMFG's financial position and results of operations when excluded from the scope of consolidation.

2. Application of the equity method

(1) Unconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for by the equity method 4 companies

Principal company: SBCS Co., Ltd.

(2) Affiliates accounted for by the equity method 54 companies

Principal companies: Sumitomo Mitsui Auto Service Company, Limited
Promise Co., Ltd.
Cedyna Financial Corporation
Daiwa SMBC Capital Co., Ltd.
Daiwa SB Investments Ltd.
Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management Company, Limited

Changes in affiliates accounted for by the equity method in the fiscal year are as follows:

16 companies including P.T. Nikko Securities Indonesia newly became affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method due mainly to acquisition of shares.

2 companies including AJCC CORPORATION were excluded from the scope of affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method because they became consolidated subsidiaries due to an increase in shareholding ratio. 35 companies including Daiwa Securities SMBC Co. Ltd. were also excluded due to a sale of stocks and other reasons.

(3) Unconsolidated subsidiaries that are not accounted for by the equity method

214 subsidiaries including SMLC MAHOGANY CO., LTD. are operators of silent partnerships for lease transactions and their assets and profits/losses do not belong to them substantially. Therefore, they have not been accounted for by the equity method pursuant to Article 10 Paragraph 1 Item 2 of Consolidated Financial Statements Regulations.

(4) Affiliates that are not accounted for by the equity method

Principal company:

Daiwa SB Investments (USA) Ltd.

Affiliates that are not accounted for by the equity method are also excluded from the scope of equity method because their total amounts in terms of net income and retained earnings are immaterial, and as such, they do not hinder a rational judgment of SMFG's financial position and results of operations when excluded from the scope of equity method.

3. The balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries

(1) The balance sheet dates of the consolidated subsidiaries are as follows:

June 30	4	companies
July 31	2	companies
September 30	5	companies
October 31	2	companies
November 30	5	companies
December 31	120	companies
January 31	18	companies
February 28	8	companies
March 31	143	companies

(2) The subsidiaries whose balance sheet dates are June 30, July 31, September 30, November 30 and January 31 are consolidated after the accounts were provisionally closed as of March 31 for the purpose of consolidation. As for the subsidiaries whose balance sheet dates are October 31, their financial statements are consolidated based on the provisional financial statements closed as of January 31 and March 31, respectively. The other companies are consolidated on the basis of their respective balance sheet dates.

Overseas consolidated subsidiaries whose balance sheet dates are December 31 were established in March 2010. They are consolidated after the accounts were provisionally closed as of March 31.

Appropriate adjustments are made for material transactions during the periods from their respective balance sheet dates to the consolidated balance sheet date.

4. Special purpose entities

(1) Outline of special purpose entities and transactions

SMBC, a consolidated subsidiary of SMFG, provides credit lines, liquidity lines and loans to 12 special purpose entities ("SPEs") for their fund needs and issuing of commercial paper. The SPEs are engaged in purchases of monetary claims such as receivables from SMBC customers and incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands or as intermediate corporations with limited liabilities.

The combined assets and liabilities of the 12 SPEs as of their most recent closing dates were ¥2,261,647 million and ¥2,261,476 million, respectively. SMBC has no voting rights in the SPEs and sends no directors or employees.

(2) Principal transactions with the SPEs as of and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010

(Millions of yen)

Balances of principal transactions as of March 31, 2010		Principal profit or loss for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010	
Item	Amount	Item	Amount
Loans and bills discounted	¥1,630,152	Interest on loans and discounts	¥17,520
Credit lines	670,385	Fees and commissions	2,288
Liquidity lines	279,947		

5. Accounting policies

(1) Standards for recognition and measurement of trading assets/liabilities and trading profits/losses

Transactions for trading purposes (seeking gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, or market prices of securities and other market related indices or from variation among markets) are included in "Trading assets" or "Trading liabilities" on the consolidated balance sheet on a trade date basis. Profits and losses on trading-purpose transactions are recognized on a trade date basis, and recorded as "Trading income" and "Trading losses."

Securities and monetary claims purchased for trading purposes are stated at the fiscal year-end market value, and financial derivatives such as swaps, futures and options are stated at amounts that would be settled if the transactions were terminated at the consolidated balance sheet date.

“Trading income” and “Trading losses” include interest received or paid during the fiscal year. The year-on-year valuation differences of securities and monetary claims are also recorded in the above-mentioned accounts. As for the derivatives, assuming that the settlement will be made in cash, the year-on-year valuation differences are also recorded in the above-mentioned accounts.

(2) Standards for recognition and measurement of securities

- (a) Debt securities that consolidated subsidiaries have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and are carried at amortized cost (straight-line method) using the moving-average method. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates that are not accounted for by the equity method are carried at cost using the moving-average method. Securities other than trading purpose securities, held-to-maturity securities and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are classified as “other securities” (available-for-sale securities). Stocks in other securities that have market prices are carried at their average market prices during the final month of the fiscal year, and bonds and others that have market prices are carried at their fiscal year-end market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method). Other securities which are extremely difficult to determine fair value with no available market prices are carried at cost using the moving-average method. Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities, net of income taxes, are included in “Net assets,” after deducting the amount that is reflected in the fiscal year’s earnings by applying fair value hedge accounting
- (b) Securities included in money held in trust are carried in the same method as in (1) and (2) (a) above.

(3) Standards for recognition and measurement of derivative transactions

Derivative transactions, excluding those classified as trading derivatives, are carried at fair value.

(4) Depreciation

(a) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets owned by SMFG and its consolidated subsidiary, SMBC are depreciated using the straight-line method. Others are depreciated using the declining-balance method. The estimated useful lives of major items are as follows:

Buildings: 7 to 50 years

Others: 2 to 20 years

Other consolidated subsidiaries depreciate tangible fixed assets primarily using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets.

(b) Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. Capitalized software for internal use owned by SMFG and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries is depreciated over its estimated useful life (basically five years).

(c) Lease assets

Lease assets with respect to non-transfer ownership finance leases, which are recorded in “Tangible fixed assets,” are depreciated using the straight-line method, assuming that lease terms are their expected lifetime and salvage values are zero.

(5) Reserve for possible loan losses

The reserve for possible loan losses of major consolidated subsidiaries is provided as detailed below in accordance with the internal standards for write-offs and provisions.

For claims on borrowers that have entered into bankruptcy, special liquidation proceedings or similar legal proceedings (“bankrupt borrowers”) or borrowers that are not legally or formally insolvent but are regarded as substantially in the same situation (“effectively bankrupt borrowers”), a reserve is provided based on the amount of claims, after the write-off stated below, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees.

For claims on borrowers that are not currently bankrupt but are perceived to have a high risk of falling into bankruptcy (“potentially bankrupt borrowers”), a reserve is provided in the amount deemed necessary based on an overall solvency assessment of the claims, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees.

Discounted Cash Flows (“DCF”) method is used for claims on borrowers whose cash flows from collection of principals and interest can be rationally estimated and SMBC applies it to claims on large potentially bankrupt borrowers and claims on large borrowers requiring close monitoring that have been classified as “Past due loans (3 months or more)” or “Restructured loans,” whose total loans from SMBC exceed a certain amount. SMBC establishes a reserve for possible loan losses using the DCF method for such claims in the amount of the difference between the present value of principal and interest (calculated using the rationally estimated cash flows discounted at the initial contractual interest rate) and the book value.

For other claims, a reserve is provided based on the historical loan-loss ratio.

For claims originated in specific overseas countries, an additional reserve is provided in the amount deemed necessary based on the assessment of political and economic conditions.

Branches and credit supervision departments assess all claims in accordance with the internal rules for self-assessment of assets, and the Credit Review Department, independent from these operating sections, audits their assessment. The reserve is provided based on the results of these assessments.

The reserve for possible loan losses of other consolidated subsidiaries for general claims is provided in the amount deemed necessary based on the historical loan-loss ratios, and for doubtful claims in the amount deemed uncollectible based on assessment of each claim.

For collateralized or guaranteed claims on bankrupt borrowers and effectively bankrupt borrowers, the amount exceeding the estimated value of collateral and guarantees is deemed to be uncollectible and written off against the total outstanding amount of the claims. The amount of write-off was ¥843,781 million.

(6) Reserve for employee bonuses

The reserve for bonuses is provided for payment of bonuses to employees, in the amount of estimated bonuses, which are attributable to the fiscal year.

(7) Reserve for executive bonuses

The reserve for executive bonuses is provided for payment of bonuses to executives, in the amount of estimated bonuses, which are attributable to the fiscal year.

(8) Reserve for employee retirement benefits

The reserve for retirement benefits is provided for payment of retirement benefits to employees, in the amount deemed accrued at the fiscal year-end, based on the projected retirement benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets at the fiscal year-end.

Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method, primarily over 9 years within the employees' average remaining service period at incurrence.

Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss) is amortized using the straight-line method, primarily over 9 years within the employees' average remaining service period, commencing from the next fiscal year of incurrence.

"Partial Amendments to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part3)" (ASBJ Statement No. 19, issued on July 31, 2008) became effective from the fiscal year beginning on and after April 1, 2009. Accordingly, SMFG has applied them from this fiscal year. This accounting method has no impact on the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

(9) Reserve for executive retirement benefits

The reserve for executive retirement benefits is provided for payment of retirement benefits to directors, corporate auditors and other executive officers, in the amount deemed accrued at the fiscal year-end based on our internal regulations.

(10) Reserve for reimbursement of deposits

The reserve for reimbursement of deposits which were derecognized as liabilities under certain conditions is provided for the possible losses on the future claims of withdrawal based on the historical reimbursements.

(11) Reserve under the special laws

The reserve under the special laws is a reserve for contingent liabilities and provided for compensation for losses from securities related transactions or derivative transactions, pursuant to Article 46-5 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law.

(12) Translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities of SMFG and SMBC denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of SMBC overseas branches are translated into Japanese yen mainly at the exchange rate prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates translated at rates prevailing at the time of acquisition.

Other consolidated subsidiaries' assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at the exchange rate prevailing at their respective balance sheet dates.

(13) Lease transactions

(a) Recognition of income on finance leases

Interest income is allocated to each period.

(b) Recognition of income on operating leases

Primarily, lease-related income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the full term of the lease, based on the contractual amount of lease fees per month.

(c) Recognition of income and expenses on installment sales

Primarily, installment-sales-related income and installment-sales-related expenses are recognized on a due-date basis over the full period of the installment sales.

(14) Hedge accounting

(a) Hedging against interest rate changes

As for the hedge accounting method applied to hedging transactions for interest rate risk arising from financial assets and liabilities, SMBC applies deferred hedge accounting.

SMBC applies deferred hedge accounting stipulated in "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24) to portfolio hedges on groups of large-volume, small-value monetary claims and debts.

As for the portfolio hedges to offset market fluctuation, SMBC assesses the effectiveness of such hedges by classifying the hedged items (such as deposits and loans) and the hedging instruments (such as interest rate swaps) by their maturity. As for the portfolio hedges to fix cash flows, SMBC assesses the effectiveness of such hedges by verifying the correlation between the hedged items and the hedging instruments.

As for the individual hedges, SMBC also assesses the effectiveness of such individual hedges.

As a result of the application of JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24, SMBC discontinued the application of hedge accounting or applied fair value hedge accounting to a portion of the hedging instruments using “macro hedge,” which had been applied in order to manage interest rate risk arising from large-volume transactions in loans, deposits and other interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as a whole using derivatives pursuant to “Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.15). The deferred hedge losses and gains related to such a portion of hedging instruments are charged to “Interest income” or “Interest expenses” over a 12-year period (maximum) according to their maturity from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004. At the fiscal year-end, gross amounts of deferred hedge losses and gains on “macro hedge” (before deducting tax effect) were ¥2,470 million and ¥2,416 million, respectively.

(b) Hedging against currency fluctuations

SMBC applies deferred hedge accounting stipulated in “Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.25) to currency swap and foreign exchange swap transactions executed for the purpose of lending or borrowing funds in different currencies.

Pursuant to JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.25, SMBC assesses the effectiveness of currency swap and foreign exchange swap transactions executed for the purpose of offsetting the risk of changes in currency exchange rates by verifying that there are foreign-currency monetary claims and debts corresponding to the foreign-currency positions.

In order to hedge risk arising from volatility of exchange rates for stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates and other securities (excluding bonds) denominated in foreign currencies, SMBC applies deferred hedge accounting or fair value hedge accounting, on the conditions that the hedged securities are designated in advance and that sufficient on-balance (actual) or off-balance (forward) liability exposure exists to cover the cost of the hedged securities denominated in the same foreign currencies.

(c) Hedging against share price fluctuations

SMBC applies fair value hedge accounting to individual hedges offsetting the price fluctuation of the shares that are classified under other securities, and that are held for the purpose of strategic investment, and accordingly evaluates the effectiveness of such individual hedges.

(d) Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries

As for derivative transactions between consolidated subsidiaries or internal transactions between trading accounts and other accounts (or among internal sections), SMBC manages the interest rate swaps and currency swaps that are designated as hedging instruments in accordance with the strict criteria for external transactions stipulated in JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24 and No.25. Therefore, SMBC accounts for the gains or losses that arise from interest rate swaps and currency swaps in its earnings or defers them, rather than eliminating them.

Certain other consolidated subsidiaries apply the deferred hedge accounting or fair value hedge accounting or the special treatment for interest rate swaps. A consolidated domestic subsidiary (a leasing company) partly applies the accounting method that is permitted by “Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Leasing Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.19).

(15) Consumption tax

National and local consumption taxes of SMFG and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries are accounted for using the tax-excluded method.

6. Valuation of consolidated subsidiaries’ assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries including the portion attributable to minority shareholders are valued for consolidation at fair value when SMFG acquires their control.

7. Amortization of goodwill

Goodwill on SMBC Friend Securities Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited, Nikko Cordial Securities Inc. and Kansai Urban Banking Corporation is amortized using the straight-line method over 20 years. Goodwill on other companies is charged or credited to income directly when incurred.

8. Scope of “Cash and cash equivalents” on Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the purposes of presenting the consolidated statement of cash flows, “Cash and cash equivalents” are cash on hand, non-interest earning deposits with banks and deposits paid to Bank of Japan.