Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

Major Questions and Answers on the Financial Results for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2010.

This document contains certain forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may materially differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors.
The following items are among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this document: business conditions in the banking industry, the regulatory environment, new legislation, competition with other financial services companies, changing technology and evolving banking industry standards and similar matters.

The followings are frequently asked questions and their answers on the financial results for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2010, announced on May 14, 2010.
For overview of the financial results, please refer to the announcement posted on our web-site at
http://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/financial/latest_statement/h2203press_pdf/h2203_e3_01.pdf

1. Financial Results

Q1. Please explain the difference in Ordinary profit and Net income between SMFG consolidated basis and SMBC non-consolidated basis for FY3/2010.

A1. With regard to Ordinary profit, the difference between SMFG consolidated basis and SMBC non-consolidated basis was JPY 96.1 billion, a JPY 86.9 billion increase year over year.

With regard to Net income, the difference was loss of JPY46.4 billion, improved by JPY25.9 billion year over year. The loss is mainly due to (a) Kansai Urban Banking Corporation, a consolidated subsidiary of SMFG, recorded Net loss led by an increase in Total credit cost, and (b) Cedyna Financial Corporation, an equity-method affiliate of SMFG, recorded Net loss led by an increase in the allowance for losses on interest refunds.

Q2. What was the reason for an increase in BIS Capital ratio and Tier I ratio?

A2. SMFG’s Total capital increased by JPY2,080 billion through common equity offerings, accumulation of earnings and so on, while SMFG’s consolidated Risk-adjusted assets increased by JPY1,400 billion year over year through implementation of strategic initiatives for fortifying targeted growth business areas, such as making Nikko Cordial

Securities as a wholly-owned subsidiary of SMBC. As a result, the preliminary figure on the consolidated Capital ratio increased by 3.55% year over year to 15.02% and consolidated Tier I ratio increased by 2.93% year over year to 11.15% as of March 31, 2010, respectively.

2. Earnings Forecasts

Q3. Please explain SMFG's consolidated Net income forecast for FY3/2011 with regard to changes from the results in FY3/2010.

A3. SMFG's consolidated Net income for FY3/2011 is forecasted to increase by JPY68.4 billion year over year to JPY340 billion. This is mainly because we forecast improvement of difference in Net income between SMFG consolidated basis and SMBC non-consolidated basis by approximately JPY56.0 billion year over year, including (a) contribution from Nikko Cordial Securities, and (b) steady recovery of business results of Kansai Urban Banking Corporation and Cedyna Financial, even though we have conservative forecast for possible losses from some subsidiaries or affiliates such as Promise Co.,Ltd. In addition, SMBC's non-consolidated Net income is forecasted to increase by JPY12.0 billion year over year.

Q4. Please explain economic assumptions of Earnings forecast for FY3/2011 such as interest rate and exchange rate.

A4. We assume that interest rate both in Japanese yen and in U.S. dollar will be unchanged from March 31, 2010, and exchange rate of Japanese yen to U.S. dollar to be JPY 90 to USD 1. We also assume the BOJ's policy interest rate will be unchanged throughout FY3/2011.

3. Others

Q5. Please explain SMFG's exposure relating to PIIGS.

A5. With regard to claims to borrowers whose domiciles are in Portugal, Italy, Ireland, Greece and Spain on SMFG's consolidated basis, the amount as of March 31, 2010 was approximately JPY 300 billion in total, mostly consisted of claims to large corporations and project finance. Particularly, with regard to claims to borrowers in Greece, we don't expect substantial impact as the amount is small and mostly secured. We don't hold government bonds of all these countries.