

Fixed Income Investor Presentation

May 2017

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial figures for SMFG and SMBC included in this presentation are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Japan, or Japanese GAAP

Disclaimer

This presentation is being provided to you for your information and may not be reproduced, redistributed or passed on to any other person or published, in whole or in part, for any purpose, without the prior written consent of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group ("SMFG" or "us"). All information included in this presentation speaks as of the date of this presentation (or earlier, if so indicated) and is subject to change without notice.

This presentation is based on information provided by SMFG and publicly available sources. Neither SMFG nor its affiliates make any representation or warranty, express or implied as to, and no reliance should be placed on, the fairness, accuracy, completeness or correctness of any of the information or opinions in this presentation.

The information contained herein does not constitute an offer or solicitation of securities for sale in the United States or anywhere else. Securities may not be offered or sold in the United States unless they are registered under applicable law or exempt from registration. No money, securities or other consideration is being solicited, and, if sent in response to the information contained herein, will not be accepted.

This presentation contains "forward-looking statements" (as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of us and our management with respect to our 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 our securities portfolio; our ability to successfully implement our business strategy through our subsidiaries, affiliates and alliance partners; exposure to new risks as we expand the scope of our business; and incurrence of significant credit-related costs. Given these and other risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

Definitions

● Consolidated	: SMFG (consolidated)	● SMFG	: Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group
● Non-consolidated	: SMBC (non-consolidated)	● SMBC	: Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation
		● SMBC Trust	: SMBC Trust Bank
		● SMFL	: Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing
		● SMBC Nikko	: SMBC Nikko Securities
		● SMBC Friend	: SMBC Friend Securities
		● SMCC	: Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company
		● SMBCCF	: SMBC Consumer Finance
		● SMAM	: Sumitomo Mitsui Asset Management

Results

- FY3/2017 financial results
- Balance sheet and loan balance
- Loans
- Asset quality
- Securities portfolio

Funding & TLAC

- Foreign currency funding
- Issuance summary
- TLAC requirements
- Credit ratings of G-SIBs
- Capital

FY3/2017 financial results

Income statement

(JPY bn)		FY3/16	FY3/17	YOY change
Consolidated	Consolidated gross profit	2,904.0	2,920.7	+16.8
	General and administrative expenses	(1,724.8)	(1,812.4)	(87.6)
	Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates	(36.2)	24.6	+60.7
	Consolidated net business profit ^{*1}	1,142.9	1,132.9	(10.1)
	Total credit cost	(102.8)	(164.4)	(61.6)
	Gains (losses) on stocks	69.0	55.0	(14.0)
	Others	(123.9)	(17.6)	+106.2
	Ordinary profit	985.3	1,005.9	+20.6
	Extraordinary gains (losses)	(5.1)	(26.6)	(21.4)
	Income taxes - current and deferred	(225.0)	(171.0)	+54.1
	Profit attributable to owners of parent	646.7	706.5	+59.8

Non-consolidated	Gross banking profit	1,534.3	1,663.7	+129.4
	Expenses ^{*2}	(805.5)	(816.9)	(11.5)
	Banking profit ^{*1}	728.8	846.7	+117.9
	Total credit cost	3.2	(61.1)	(64.3)
	Gains (losses) on stocks	35.3	115.1	+79.7
	Ordinary profit	747.9	864.0	+116.1
	Net income	609.2	681.8	+72.6

- **Consolidated gross profit** increased in spite of an impact of negative interest rates, mainly led by revenue growth at SMBC Nikko and the new consolidation of SMFL Capital
- **General and Administrative expenses** increased due in part to IT investments in the past years and the enhancement of overseas business despite our continuous efforts to control expenses
- **Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates** increased due mainly to the absence of a goodwill impairment loss of BTPN recorded in FY3/16
- **Total credit cost** increased primarily due to worsened business results of an obligor with large exposure
- **Gains (losses) on stocks** from sales of shareholdings were approx. JPY 60 bn (reduction of strategic shareholdings in FY3/17 was approx. JPY 100 bn)
- **Others** increased due mainly to the absence of provisions for losses on interest repayments at SMBCCF recorded in FY3/16
- **Extraordinary gains (losses)** include JPY 43.0 bn of goodwill impairment loss of SMBC Friend and JPY 29.3 bn of gains on step acquisitions from the consolidation of SMAM
- **Income taxes** include the effect of implementing the consolidated corporate-tax system (approx. JPY 100 bn)

Contribution of subsidiaries to Profit attributable to owners of parent ^{*3}

(JPY bn)	FY3/17	YOY change	(JPY bn)	FY3/17	YOY change
SMBCCF	111	+176	SMCC	16	(1)
SMBC Nikko ^{*4}	45	+8	SMBC Friend	1	(3)
SMFL	30	+3	SMBC Trust	(4)	+7
Cedyna	22	+14	BEA ^{*5}	11	(3)

^{*1} Before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses ^{*2} Excludes non-recurring losses ^{*3} in round numbers

^{*4} Excludes profit from overseas equity-method affiliates of SMBC Nikko (consolidated subsidiaries of SMFG) ^{*5} The Bank of East Asia

Balance sheet and loan balance

Balance sheet (as of Mar. 31, 2017)

(Consolidated)

Total assets : JPY 197.8 tn

Cash and due from banks
JPY 46.9 tn

Loans
JPY 80.2 tn

Securities
JPY 24.6 tn

JGB
JPY 8.5 tn

Other assets
JPY 46.1 tn

Deposits,
negotiable
certificates
of deposits (NCD)
JPY 129.7 tn

Other liabilities
JPY 56.8 tn

Total net assets
JPY 11.2 tn

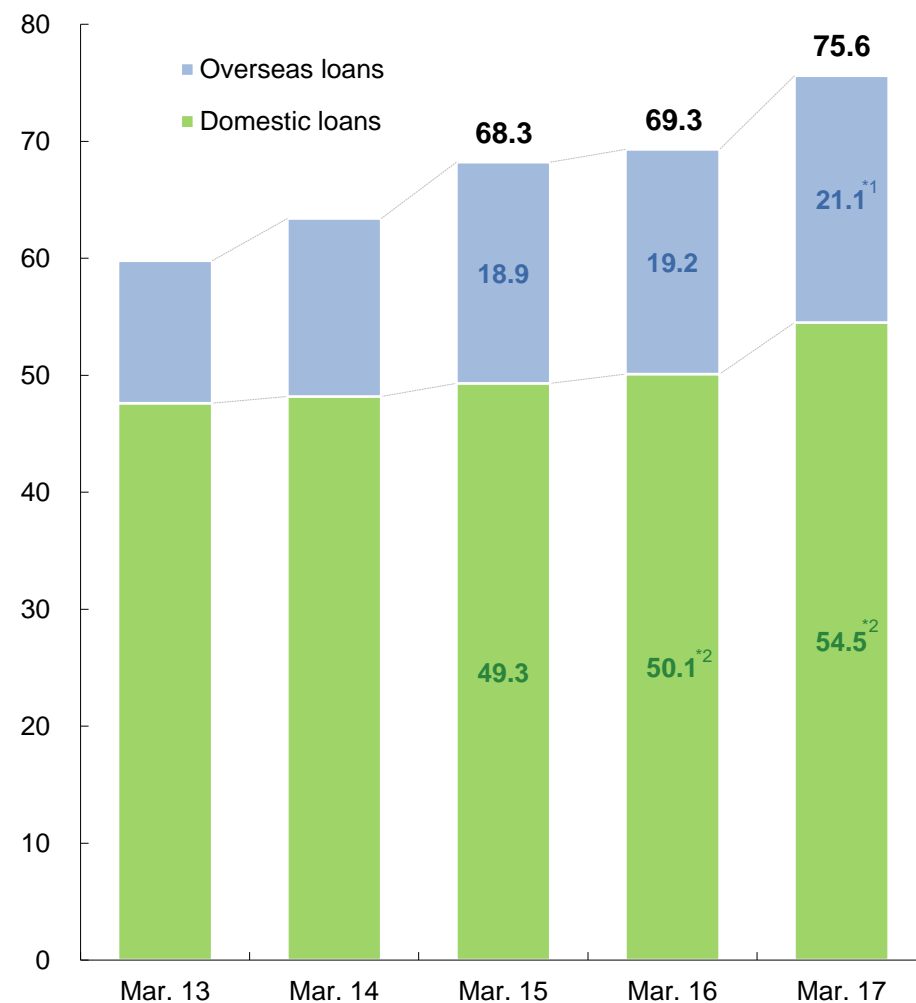
Total stockholders' equity
JPY 8.1 tn

Loan to deposit ratio	61.9 %
Risk-weighted assets	JPY 70.7 tn
ROE (Denominator: Total stockholders' equity)	9.1 %

Loan balance

(Non-consolidated)

(JPY tn)



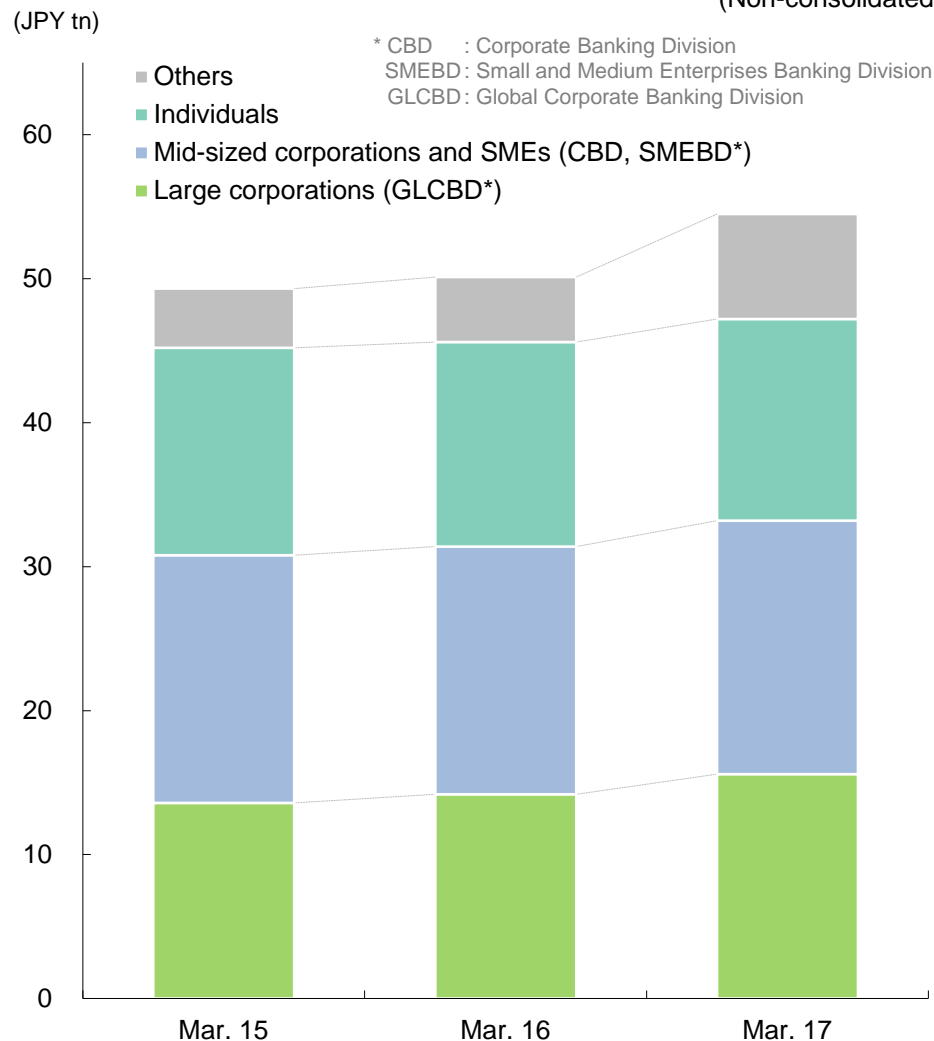
*1 Balance as of Mar. 2017 includes balance of SMBC Canada Branch which was newly opened in Nov. 2016 and took over business of wholly-owned subsidiary SMBC of Canada

*2 Of which loans to the Japanese government, etc. and SMFG: Mar. 16: JPY 1.3 tn; Mar. 17: JPY 3.5 tn

Domestic loans

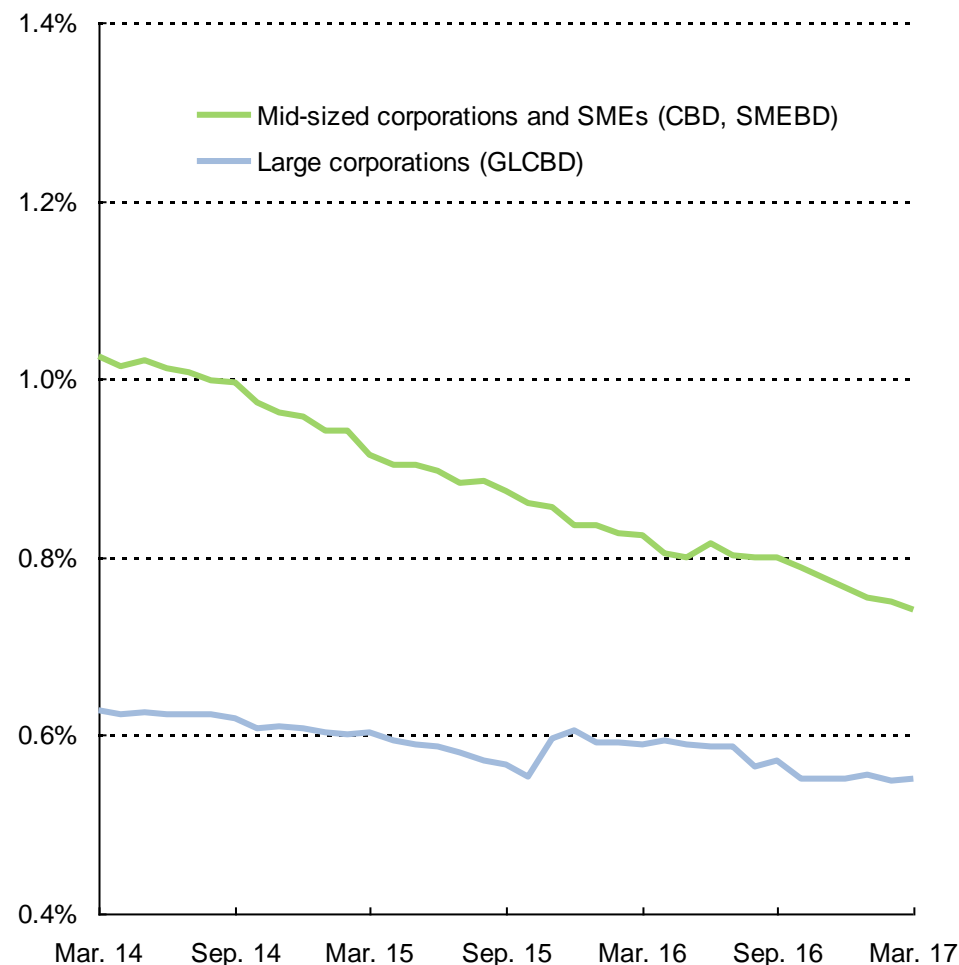
Balance*¹

(Non-consolidated)



Spread*^{1, 2}

(Non-consolidated)



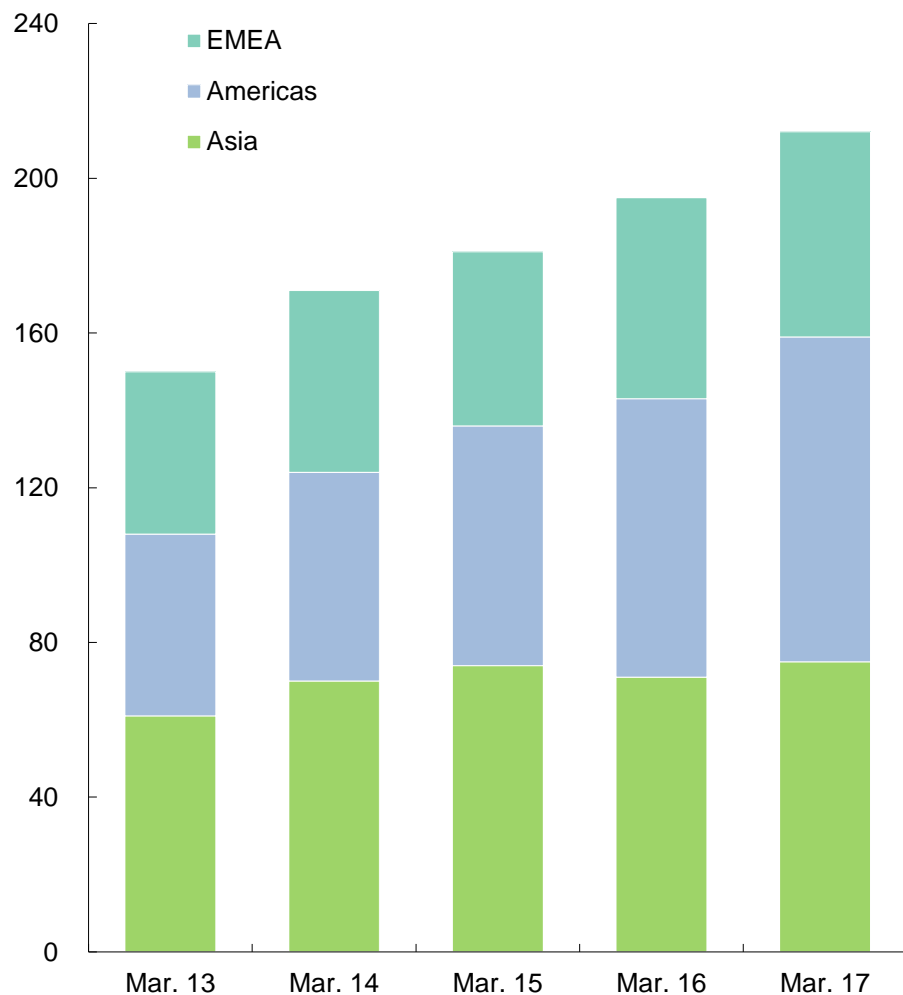
*¹ Managerial accounting basis.

*² Monthly average loan spread of existing loans

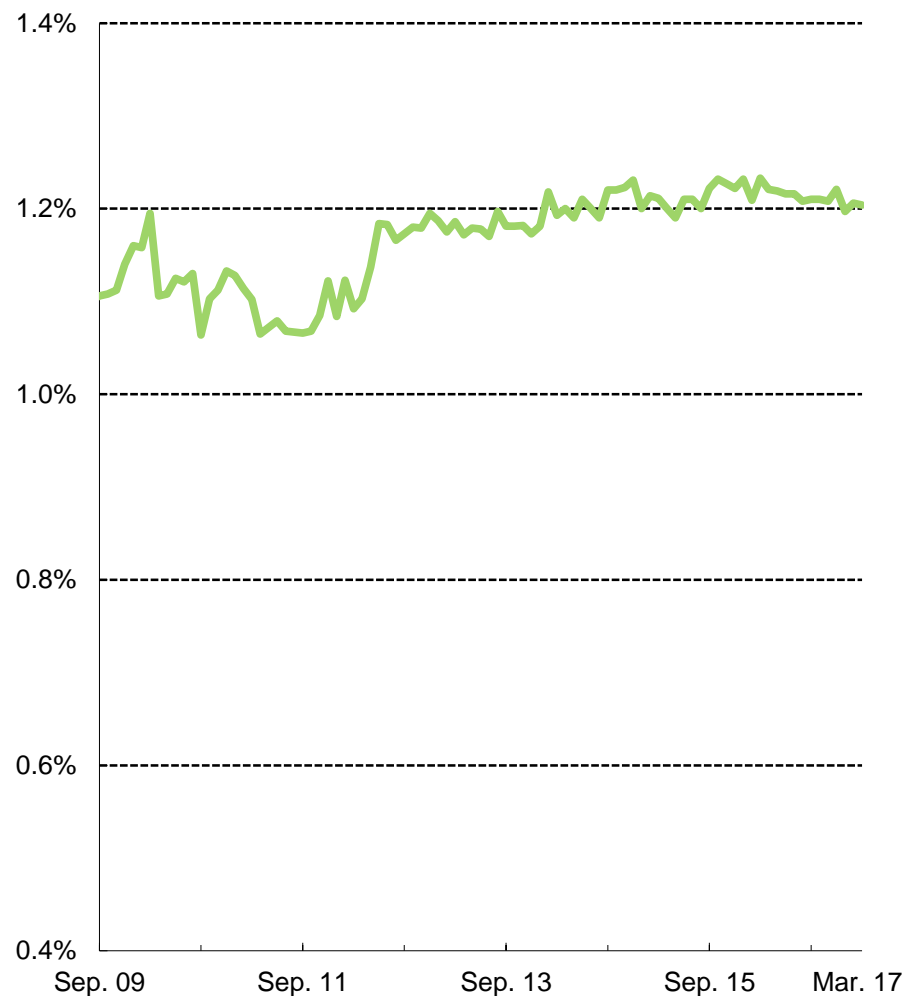
Overseas loans

Balance*¹

(USD bn)



Spread*²

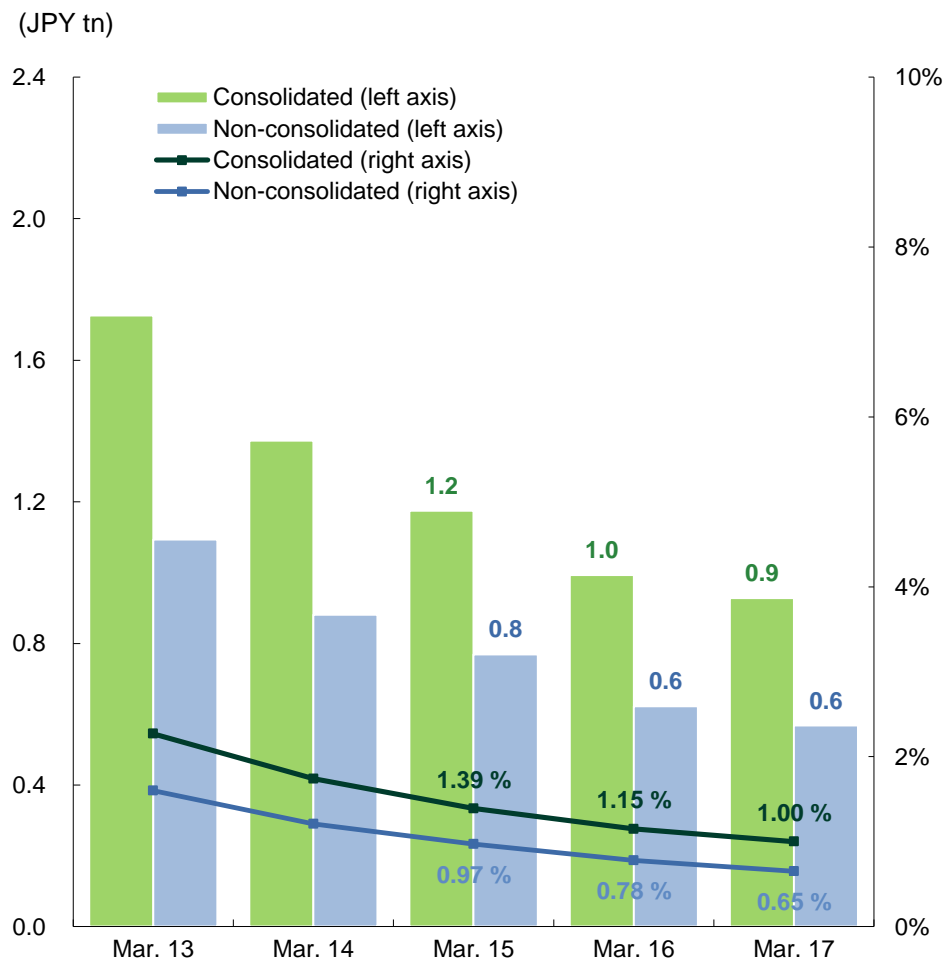


*¹ Includes trade bills. Managerial accounting basis, translated into USD at respective period-end exchange rates. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China)

*² Managerial accounting basis. Average loan spread of existing loans on a monthly basis. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China)

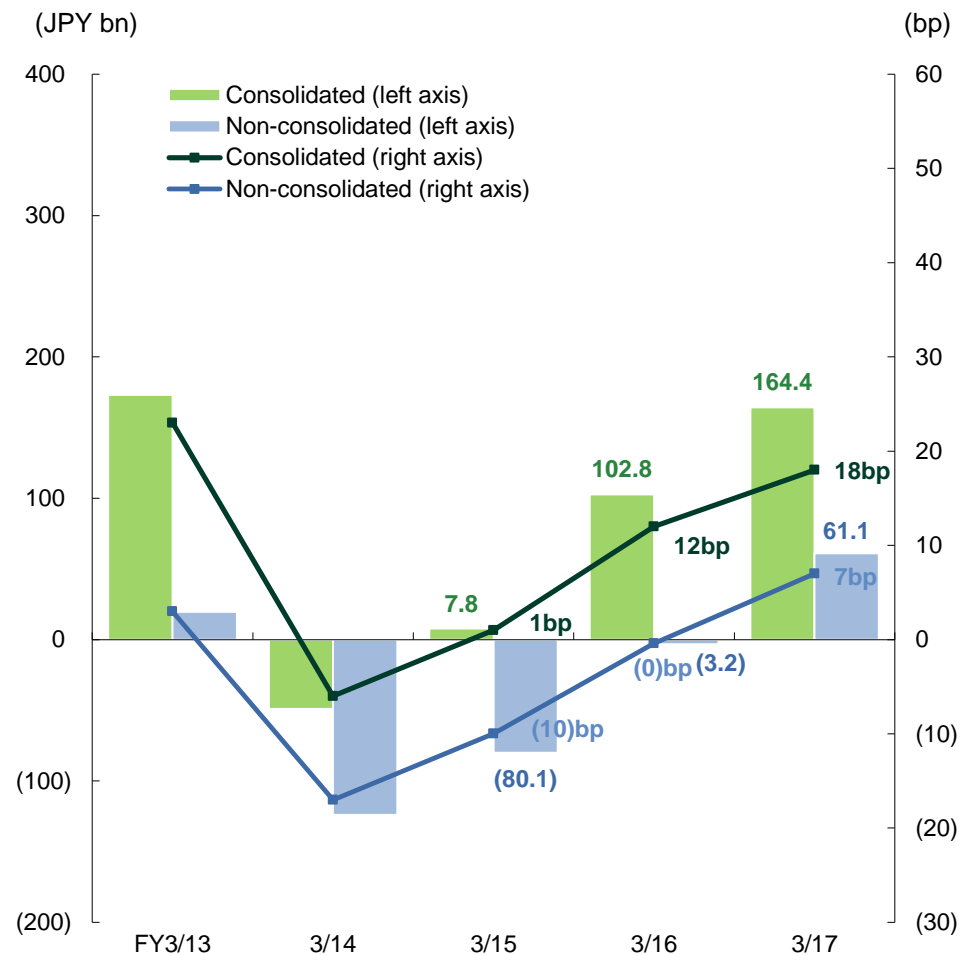
Asset quality – solid loan portfolio

NPLs and NPL ratio*1



Coverage ratio ³	Consolidated	81.34%	77.68%
	Non-consolidated	88.32%	85.46%

Total credit cost and total credit cost ratio*2

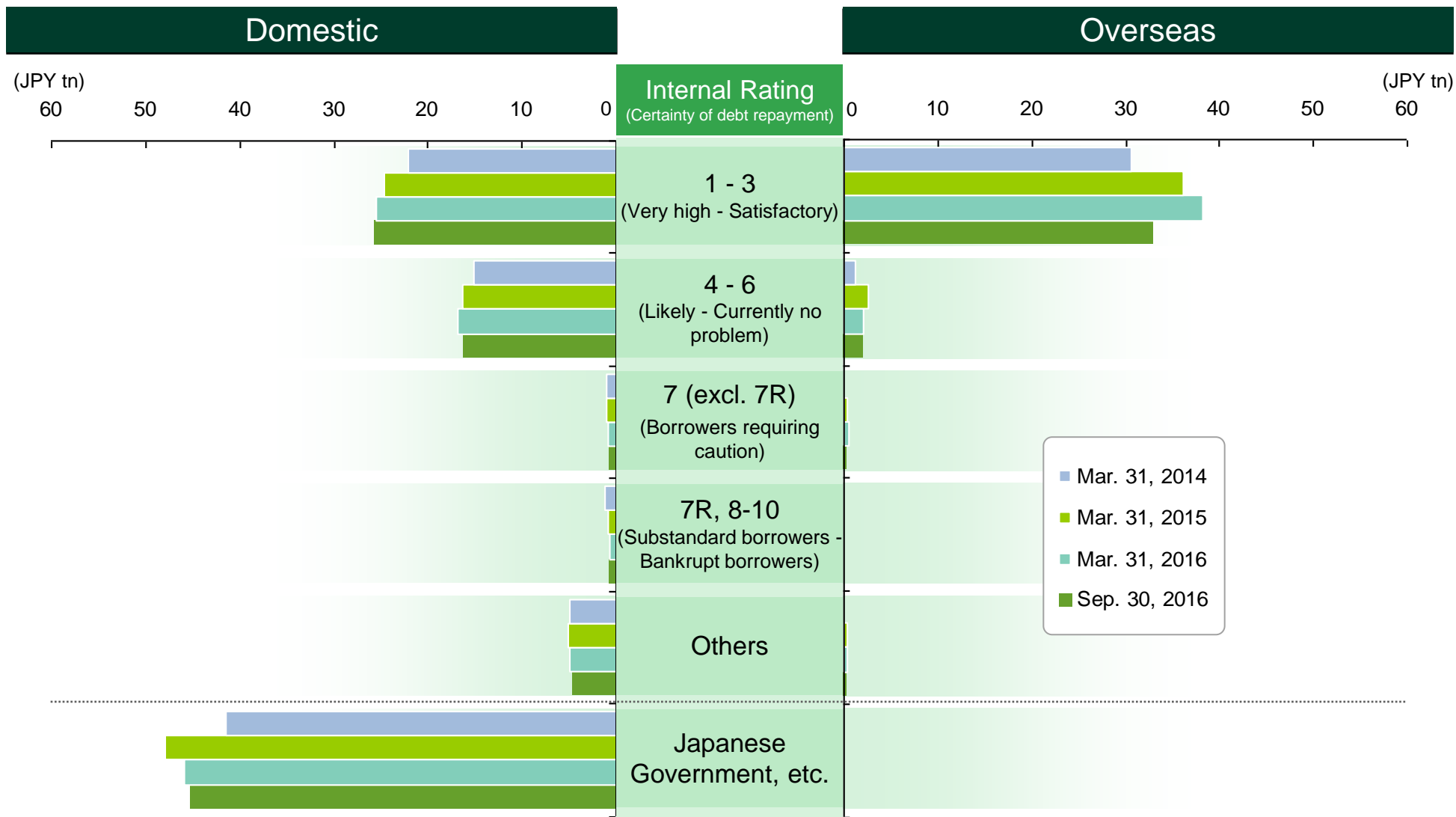


*1 NPL ratio = NPLs based on the Financial Reconstruction Act (excluding normal assets) / Total claims

*2 Total credit cost ratio = Total credit cost / Total claims

*3 Ratio of the collateral, guarantees and specific and general reserves to total NPLs

Corporate, sovereign and bank exposures*



(Consolidated)

* Exposures include credit to domestic and overseas commercial / industrial companies, individuals for business purposes, sovereigns, public sector entities, and financial institutions. See appendix for details on obligor grading system

Securities classified as other securities*

(Consolidated)



* Includes negotiable certificates of deposit classified as "Cash and due from banks," and beneficiary claims on loan trust classified as "Monetary claims bought," in addition to "Securities" stated in the consolidated balance sheets.

Results

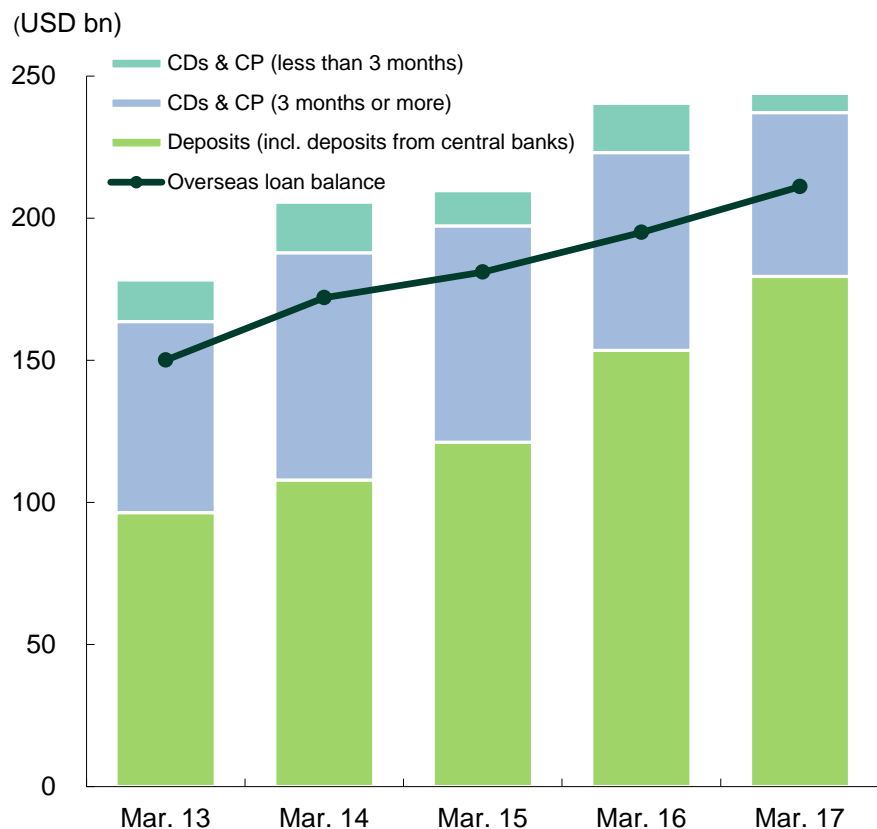
- FY3/2017 financial results
- Balance sheet and loan balance
- Loans
- Asset quality
- Securities portfolio

Funding & TLAC

- Foreign currency funding
- Issuance summary
- TLAC requirements
- Credit ratings of G-SIBs
- Capital

Foreign currency funding

SMBC overseas deposit & loan balance*¹



Foreign currency senior
bonds outstanding
(USD bn) *²

25.1

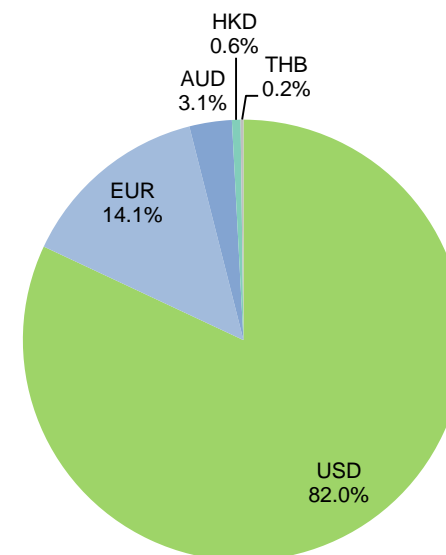
32.9

44.1

SMFG / SMBC long-term capital markets funding*³

(Outstanding amount)

Total: USD 48.2 bn



Outstanding amount

	Outstanding amount	
USD	39.5 bn	--
EUR	6.3 bn	= USD 6.8 bn
AUD	2.0 bn	= USD 1.5 bn
HKD	2.4 bn	= USD 0.3 bn
THB	3.5 bn	= USD 0.1 bn

*¹ Includes trade bills. Managerial accounting basis, translated into USD at respective period-end exchange rates. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China)

*² Bonds issued by SMFG and SMBC

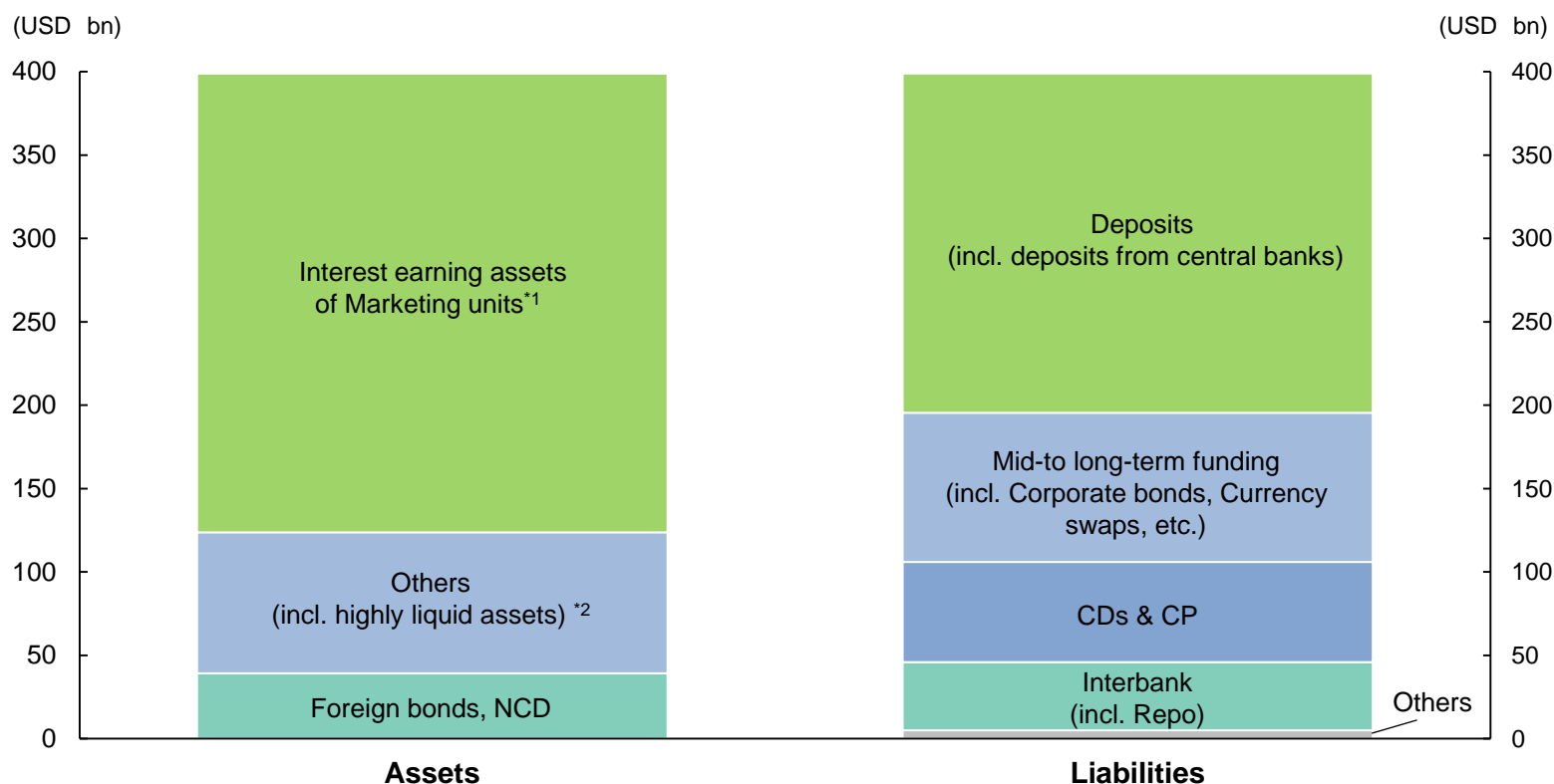
*³ Excludes JPY funding, certificate of deposits and transferable deposits. Issuance with original maturity of two years or more as of Apr. 28, 2017. Translated into USD at the exchange rates as of Apr. 28, 2017

Foreign currency assets and funding

Customer deposit covers approximately two-thirds of non-JPY interest earning assets of Marketing units^{*1}

Non-JPY interest earning assets are fully funded by Non-JPY customer deposit and mid- to long-term funding (corporate bonds, currency swaps, etc.)

Non-JPY balance sheet items (as of Mar. 31, 2017)

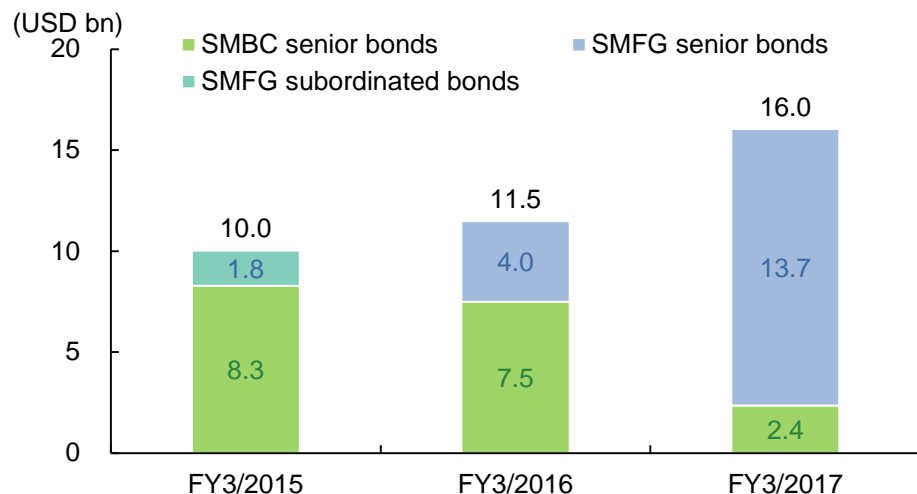


^{*1} Sum of loans, trade bills, and securities of Marketing units (Wholesale Banking Unit, Retail Banking Unit and International Banking Unit). Sum of SMBC + SMBC Europe + SMBC (China)

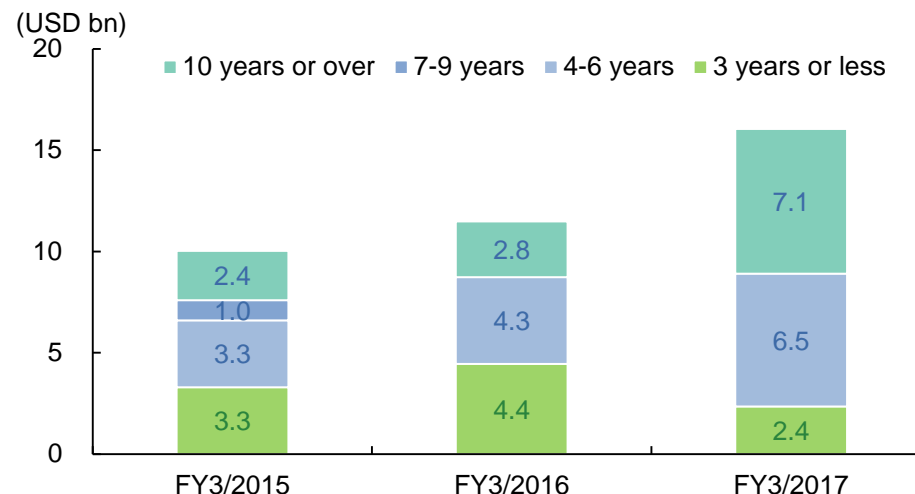
^{*2} Deposit placed with central banks, etc.

Issuance summary

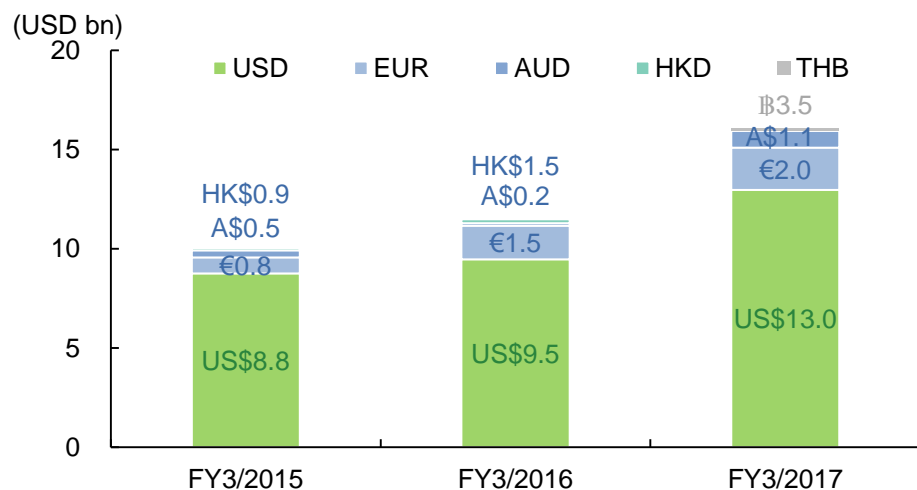
By entity/security type*



By term*



By currency*

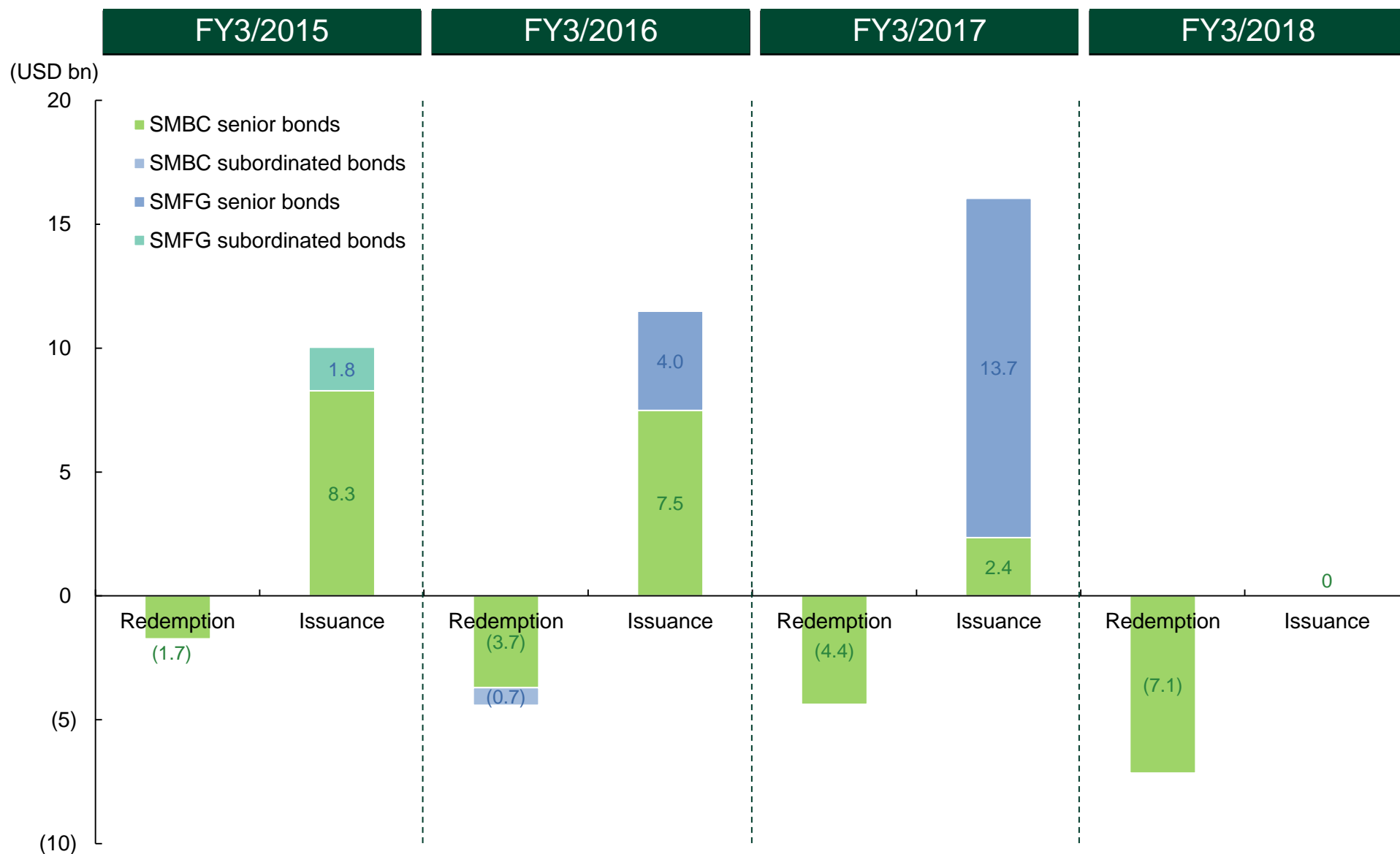


Recent deals (Senior unsecured)

- SMFG/USD
 - Jan. 12, 2017 / USD2.25bn / 5y FIX at 2.846%, 5y FRN at 3ML+97bp, 10y FIX at 3.446%
- SMBC/USD
 - Jan. 12, 2017 / USD1.25bn / 2y FIX at 1.966%, 2y FRN at 3ML+54bp
 - Oct. 20, 2015 / USD500mn / 5y FIX at 2.45% / Green Bonds
- SMFG/EUR
 - Jan. 18, 2017 / EUR500mn / 5y FIX at 0.606%
- SMBC/EUR
 - Sep. 8, 2015 / EUR1.5bn (includes re-opening 500mn on Nov.12) / 2y FRN at Euribor+30bp / Private Placement
- SMFG/Others
 - Mar. 29, 2017 / SMFG / AUD1.0bn / 5y FIX at 3.662%, 5y FRN at ASW+127bp
 - Mar. 2, 2017 / SMFG / USD470mn / 30NC10 Per 5y FIX at 4.30% / Formosa

* Excludes JPY funding, certificate of deposits and transferable deposits. Issuance with original maturity of two years or more as of Apr. 28, 2017. Translated at the exchange rate as of Mar. 31, 2015 (FY3/2015), as of Mar. 31, 2016 (FY3/2016), and as of Mar. 31, 2017 (FY3/2017)

■ Issuance & Redemptions



* Excludes JPY funding, certificate of deposits and transferable deposits. All redemptions were at maturity other than for callable bonds, which were redeemed at their respective 1st call dates, while there is no assurance they will be redeemed at such time. Issuance with original maturity of two years or more as of Apr. 28, 2017. Translated at the exchange rate as of Mar. 31, 2015 (FY3/2015), as of Mar. 31, 2016 (FY3/2016), as of Mar. 31, 2017 (FY3/2017), and as of Apr. 28, 2017 (FY3/2018)

TLAC requirements*1

TLAC and capital buffer requirements for SMFG

Minimum external TLAC requirements

	2019 - 2021	After 2022
Minimum external TLAC requirements (RWA basis)	16%	18%
Plus capital buffers*1	19.5%	21.5%
Factoring treatment of access to Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves	17.0%	18.0%
Minimum external TLAC requirements (Leverage ratio denominator basis)	6%	6.75%

- Based on current calculations, we expect that the TLAC requirements based on RWA will be more constraining than requirements based on the leverage ratio denominator

Contribution of Japanese Deposit Insurance Fund Reserves

- The FSA plans to allow Japanese G-SIBs to count the amount equivalent to 2.5% of RWA from Mar. 2019 and 3.5% of RWA from Mar. 2022 as external TLAC

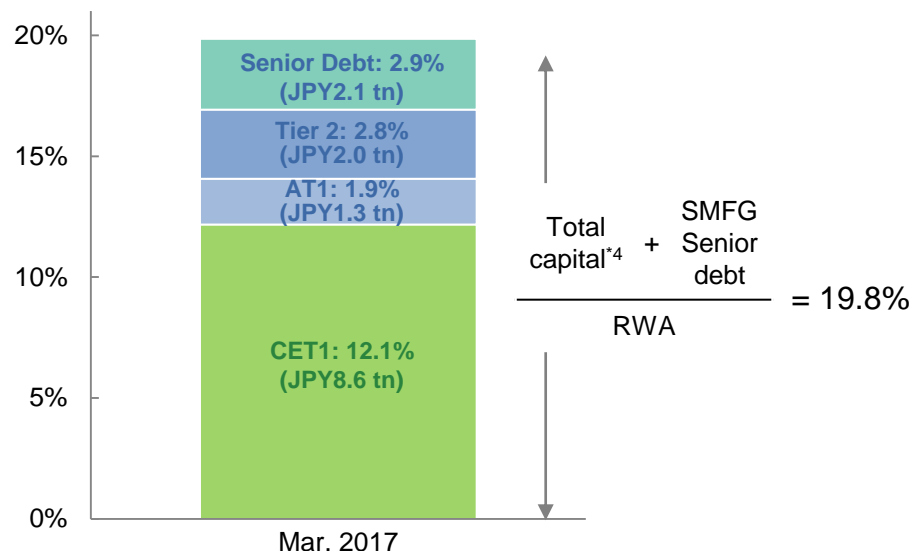
Meeting TLAC requirement

Issuance amount of SMFG senior unsecured debt*2

(JPY tn/USD bn)	FY3/2016	FY3/2017
Issuance amount through the period	¥0.5 / \$4.0	¥1.6 / \$14.4
Amount outstanding at period end	¥0.5 / \$4.0	¥2.1 / \$18.4

Total capital plus SMFG senior debt to RWA*3

(Consolidated)



*1 Excludes countercyclical buffer. As for the G-SIB buffer, SMFG was allocated to bucket 1 (1.0%) according to the list published by the FSB in Nov. 2016

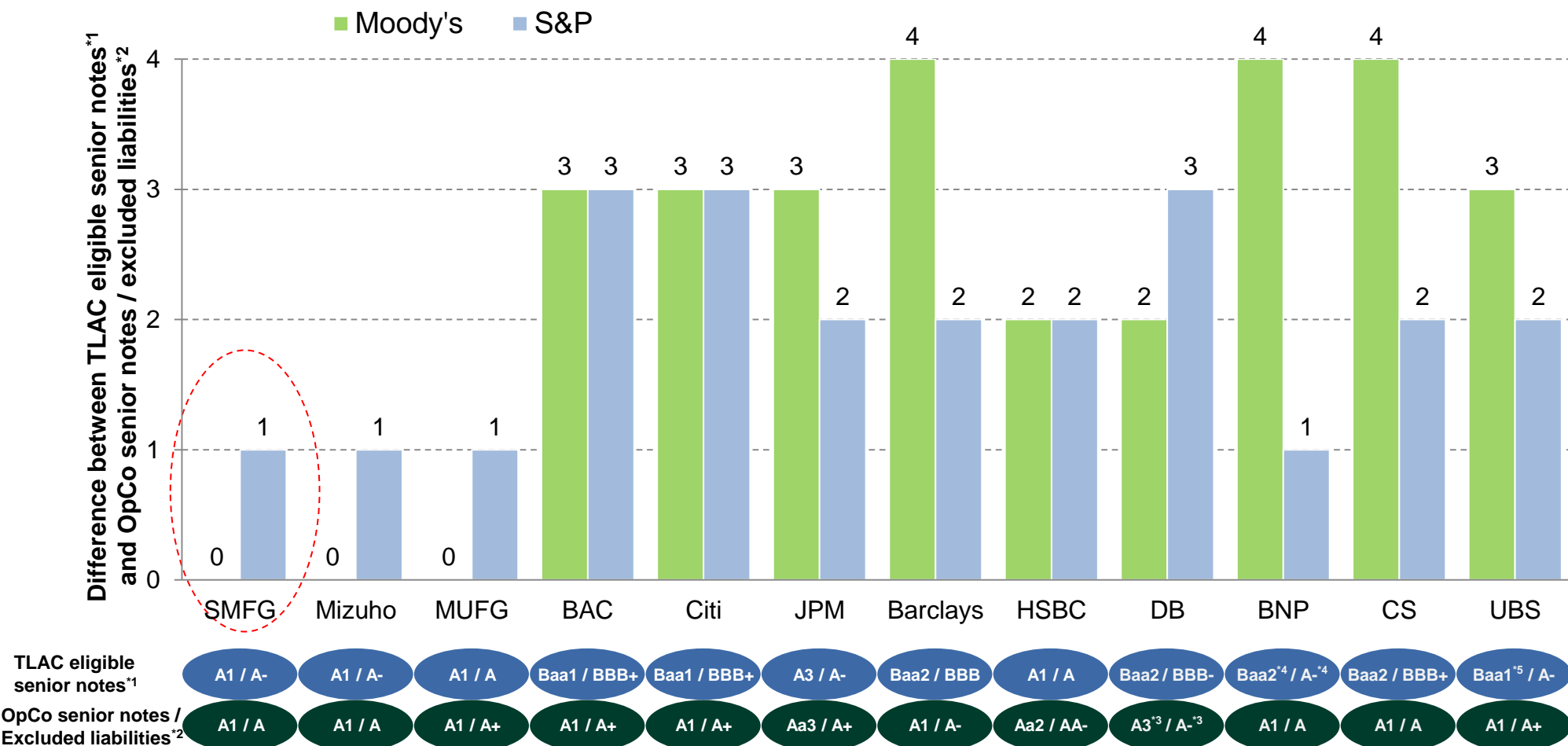
*2 Translated at the exchange rate as of Mar. 31, 2016 (FY3/2016) and as of Mar. 31, 2017 (FY3/2017)

*3 This figure is only a simple calculation shown therein and doesn't indicate the actual TLAC ratio on any implementation date

*4 Transitional basis. We expect the calculation for TLAC ratio, when the TLAC requirements in Japan are finalized, will differ from the one for total capital ratio. For example, some items in total capital will not be included in TLAC capital and vice versa

Credit ratings of G-SIBs

Credit ratings of selected G-SIBs (as of Apr. 28, 2017)



^{*1} TLAC eligible senior unsecured note ratings ^{*2} Ratings of OpCo senior unsecured notes except DB

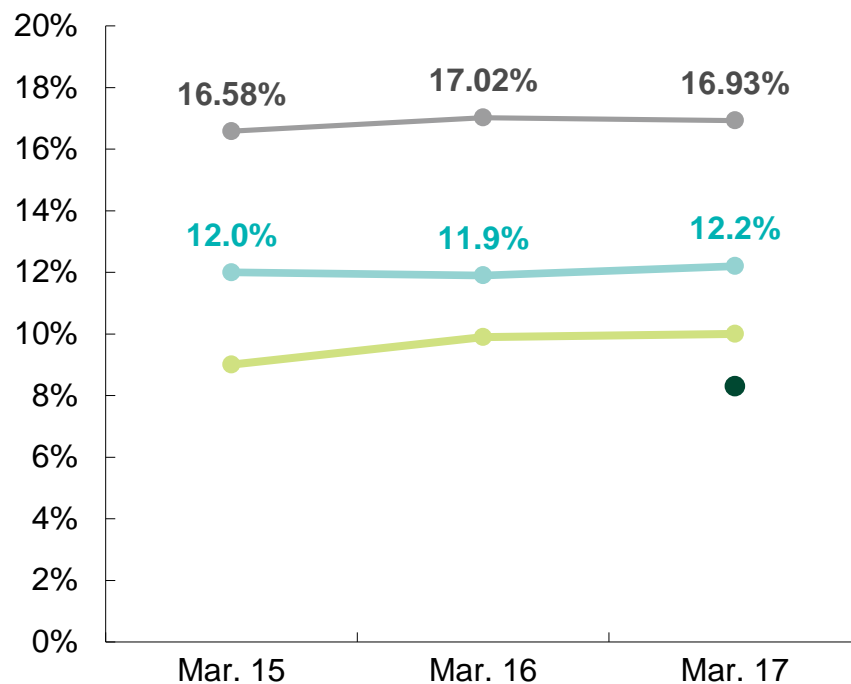
^{*3} Long-term deposit rating for Moody's and Issuer Credit Rating for S&P

^{*4} Senior non-preferred rating

^{*5} BACKED senior unsecured rating of UBS Group Funding Jersey guaranteed by UBS Group AG

Capital ratios*¹

- Total capital ratio
- CET1 capital ratio (Fully-loaded)
- CET1 capital ratio (Fully-loaded, excl. net unrealized gains)
- CET1 capital ratio (Estimated Post-Basel III reforms basis)*²



Risk-weighted assets (RWAs)	JPY 66.1 tn	JPY 66.0 tn	JPY 70.7 tn
-----------------------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Capital strategy

Tier 2 capital

AT1 capital

- Aim to fill buckets of 1.5% AT1 and 2.0% Tier 2 capital through regular refinancing with Basel III eligible instruments issued by SMFG to achieve an efficient capital structure

CET1 capital

- CET 1 capital ratio target (Estimated Post-Basel III reforms basis): 10%
- Maintain capital in line with likely raised requirement

*¹ Transitional basis unless otherwise indicated

*² CET1: excludes net unrealized gains on other securities.

RWA: reflects an assumed increase in RWA of approx. 25% compared to current levels based on our current expectations of post-Basel III reforms and excludes RWA associated with unrealized gains on other securities. Timing of post-Basel III reforms is uncertain

Appendix

SMFG / SMBC overview*1

Consolidated

- SMFG is one of the three largest banking groups in Japan with an established global presence
- Designated as a G-SIB

Market capitalization (TSE:8316 NYSE:SMFG)	JPY 5.8 tn / USD 52.4 bn (As of Apr. 28, 2017)
Total assets	JPY 198 tn / USD 1,763 bn
Total capital ratio (Basel III transitional basis)	16.93%
CET1 ratio (Basel III fully-loaded basis)	12.2%
NPL ratio	1.00%
(As of Mar. 31, 2017)	
Ratings (Moody's / S&P)*2	A1 / A-

Non-consolidated

Total assets	JPY 162 tn / USD 1,446 bn
Loans	JPY 76 tn / USD 674 bn
Deposits*3	JPY 106 tn / USD 941 bn
NPL ratio	0.65%
(As of Mar. 31, 2017)	
Ratings (Moody's / S&P)*2	A1 / A

Profitability

FY3/2017

Consolidated	Consolidated gross profit	JPY 2,921 bn / USD 26.0 bn
	Consolidated net business profit	JPY 1,133 bn / USD 10.1 bn
	Profit attributable to owners of parent	JPY 707 bn / USD 6.3 bn
Non-consolidated	Gross banking profit	JPY 1,664 bn / USD 14.8 bn
	Banking profit*4	JPY 847 bn / USD 7.5 bn
	Net income	JPY 682 bn / USD 6.1 bn

SMBC's business franchise

- Core operating entity within the SMFG franchise
- Heritage dating back more than 400 years
- **Approx. 27 million** retail customer deposit accounts
- **Approx. 84 thousand** domestic corporate loan clients
- **440** domestic branches
- **Over 70** overseas franchises*5

(As of Mar. 31, 2017)

*1 Exchange rate for as of Mar. 31, 2017 is USD 1.00 = JPY 112.19 and as of Apr. 28, 2017 is USD 1.00 = JPY 111.21

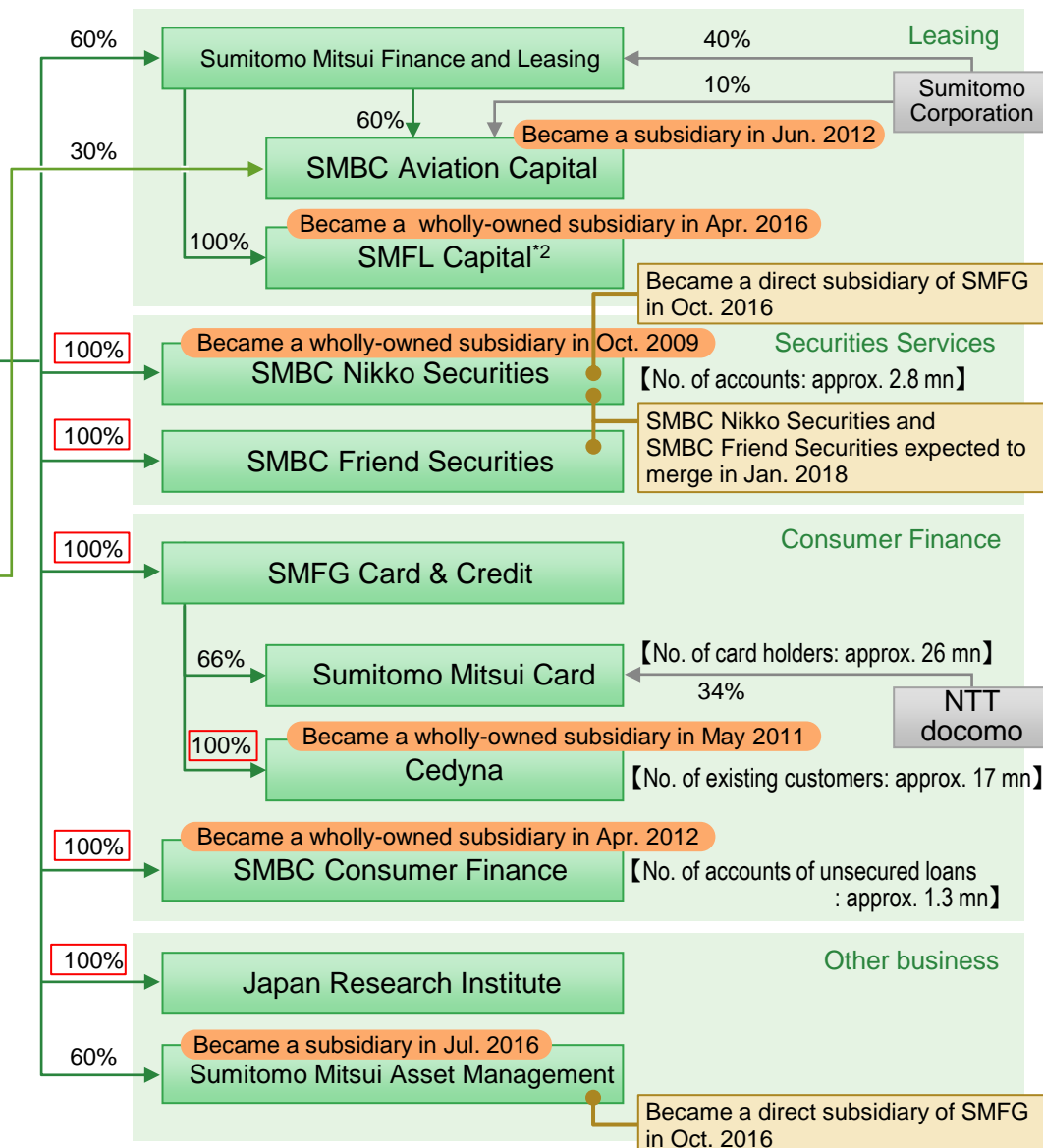
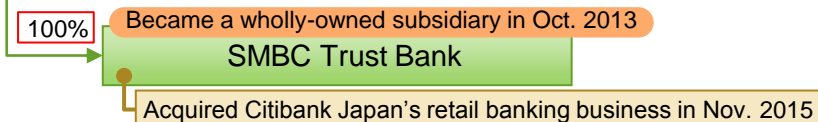
*2 Senior unsecured ratings as of Apr. 28, 2017 *3 Excludes negotiable certificates of deposits *4 Before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses

*5 SMBC's overseas offices, offices of overseas subsidiary banks, and other subsidiaries and affiliates

Group structure^{*1}

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group						
Consolidated total assets		JPY 198 tn				
Consolidated Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio		12.17 %				
Credit ratings	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	R&I	JCR	
	A1/P-1	A/-	A/F1	A+/-	AA/-	

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation						
Assets		JPY 162 tn				
Deposits		JPY 106 tn				
Loans		JPY 76 tn				
No. of retail accounts		approx. 27 mn				
No. of corporate loan clients		approx. 84,000				
Credit ratings	Moody's	S&P	Fitch	R&I	JCR	
	A1/P-1	A/A-1	A/F1	AA-/a-1+	AA/J-1+	

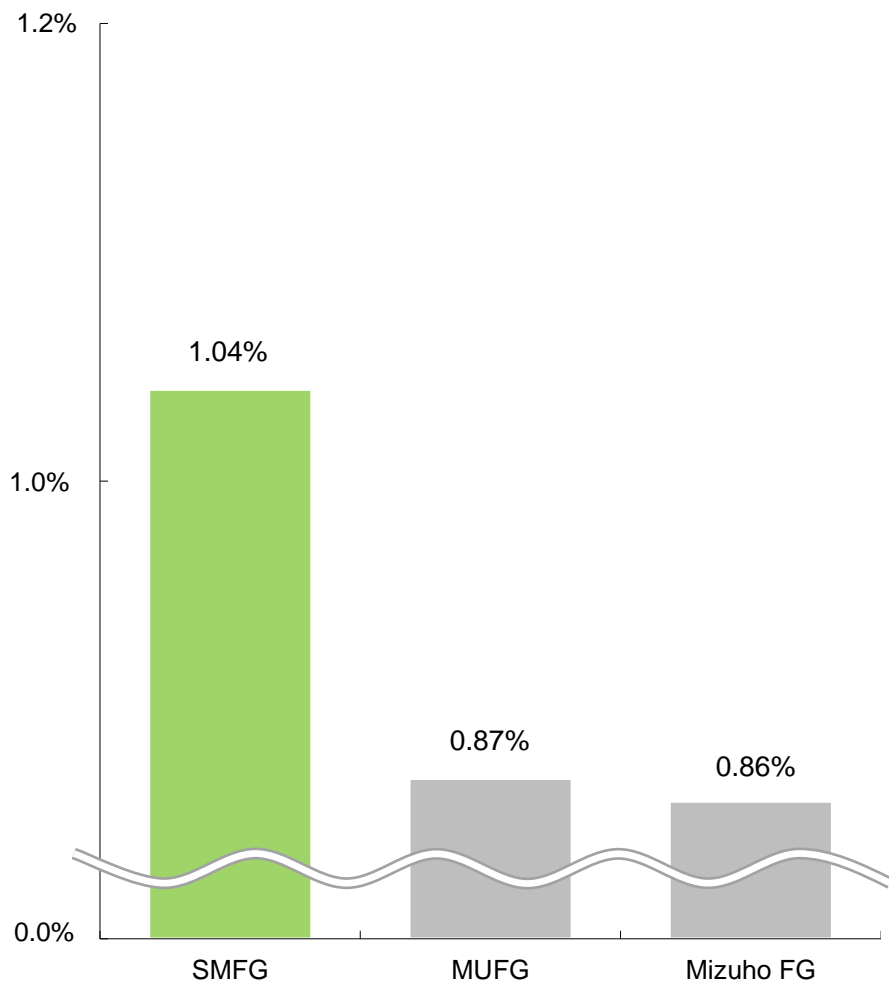


*1 As of Mar. 31, 2017 for figures

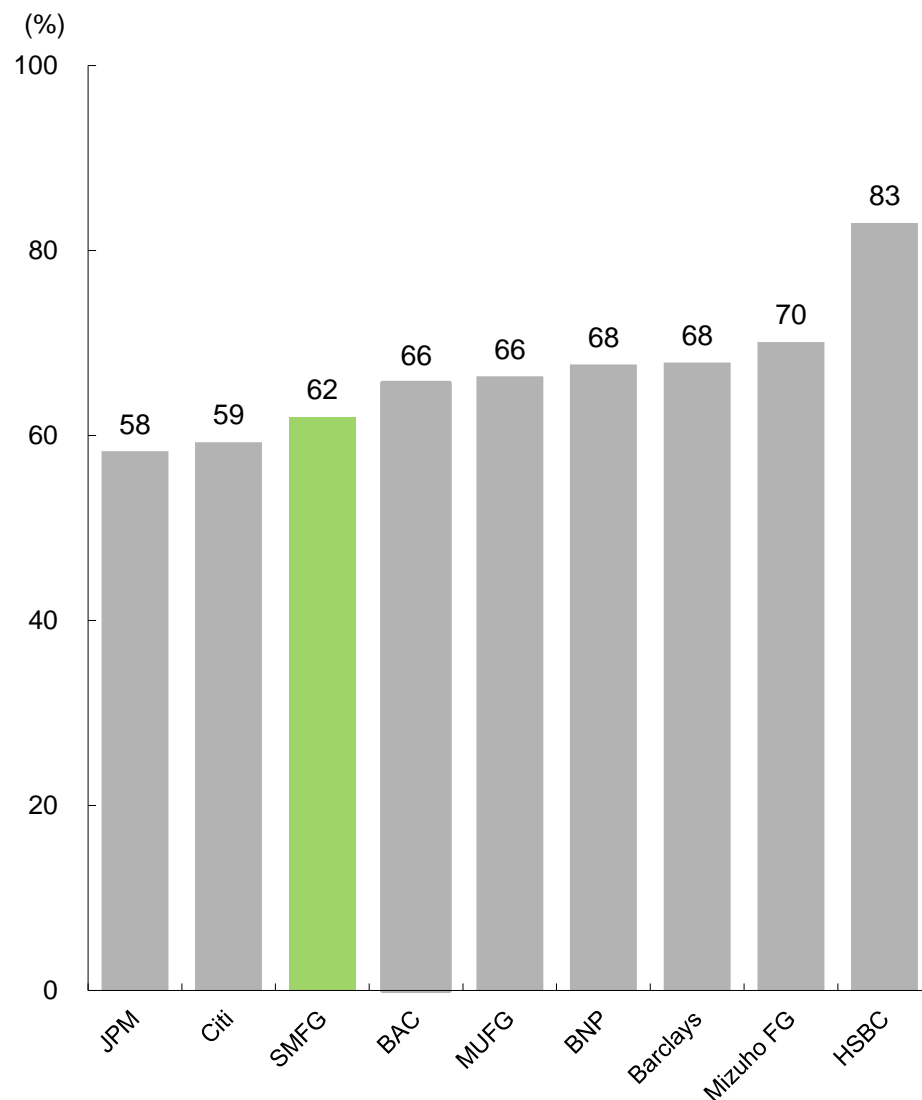
*2 Changed name from GE Japan GK to SMFL Capital Company, Limited in Sep. 2016

Sources of profitability

Domestic loan-to-deposit spread*¹



Overhead ratio*²

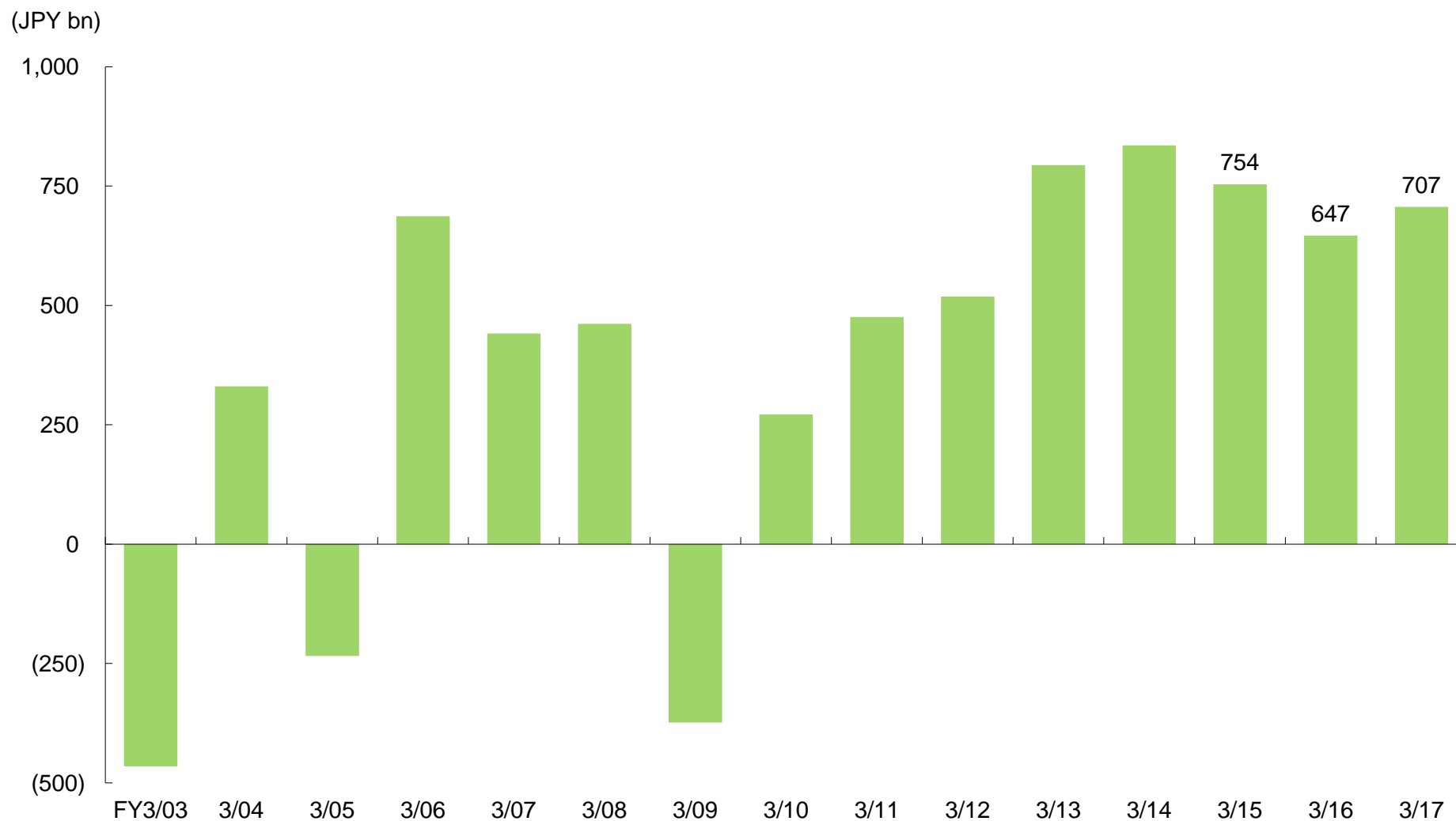


*¹ Based on each company's FY3/17 disclosure. The figures shown in the graph are: non-consolidated figures of SMBC for SMFG, non-consolidated figures of The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ for MUFG, and non-consolidated figures of Mizuho Bank for Mizuho FG

*² Based on each company's disclosure on a consolidated basis. G&A expenses (for Japanese banks, includes non-recurring losses of subsidiary banks) divided by top-line profit (net of insurance claims). FY3/17 results for SMFG, MUFG and Mizuho FG, FY12/16 results for the others

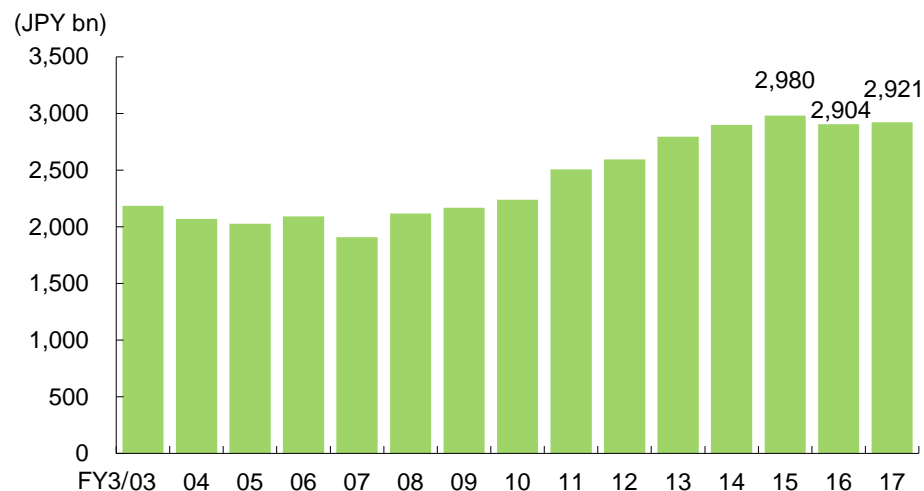
Trend of bottom line profits

Net income / Profit attributable to owners of parent (Consolidated)

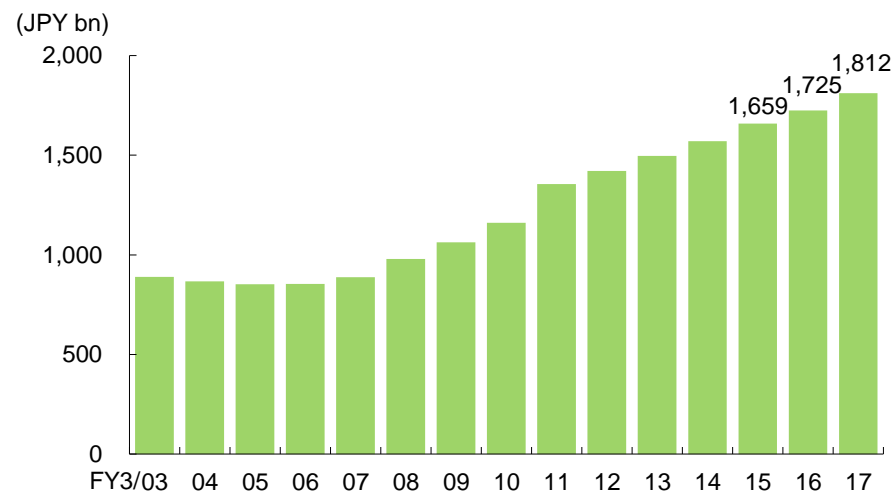


Trend of major income components – Consolidated

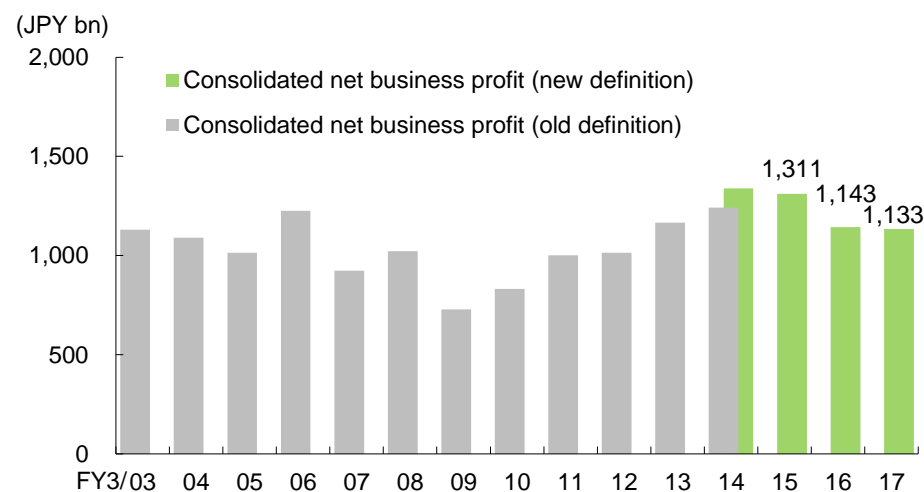
Consolidated gross profit



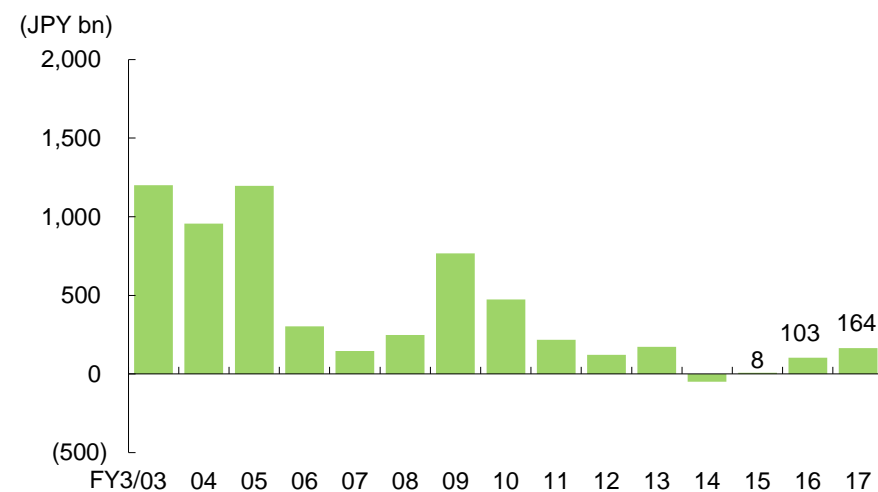
General and administrative expenses



Consolidated net business profit*



Total credit cost



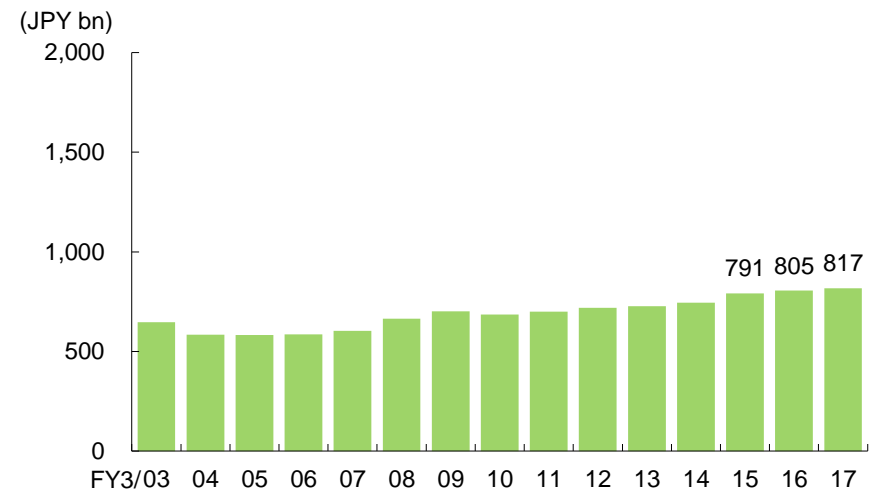
* We have changed the definition of "Consolidated net business profit" from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015. The figure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 has been adjusted retrospectively

Trend of major income components – Non-consolidated

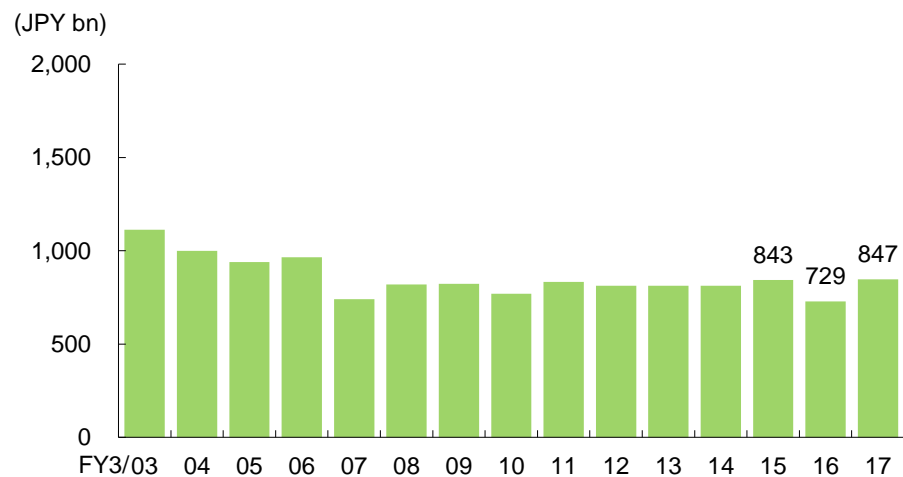
Gross banking profit



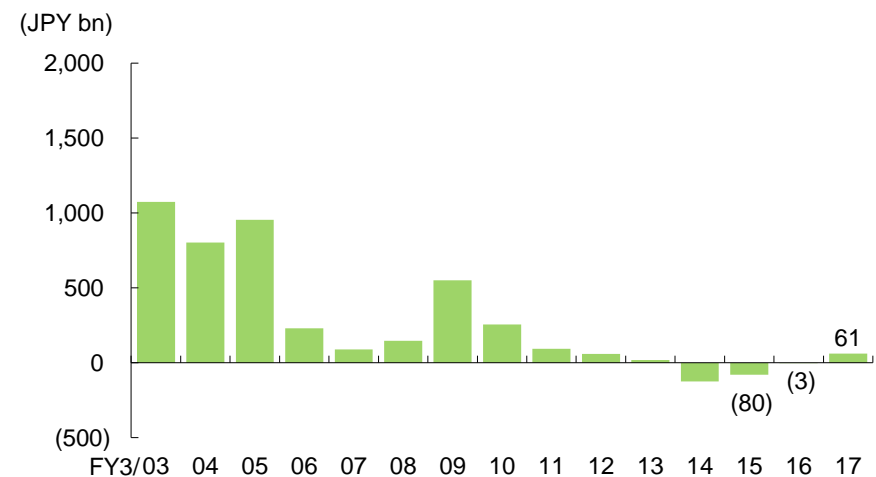
Expenses



Banking profit (before provisions)



Total credit cost



Capital and risk-weighted assets, Consolidated

Capital ratio (transitional basis)

		(JPY bn)	Mar. 31, 2016	Mar. 31, 2017 <i>Preliminary</i>
	CET1		7,796.5	8,608.5
	of which:	Total stockholders' equity related to common stock	7,351.8	8,013.3
		Accumulated other comprehensive income ^{*1}	875.7	1,290.0
		Regulatory adjustments related to CET1 ^{*1}	(646.4)	(898.1)
Tier 1 capital			9,031.7	9,946.2
of which:	AT1 capital instruments		300.0	449.9
	Eligible Tier 1 capital instruments (grandfathered) ^{*3}		962.0	812.9
	Regulatory adjustments ^{*1, *2}		(244.9)	(172.9)
Tier 2 capital			2,204.3	2,027.5
of which:	Tier 2 capital instruments		655.1	898.9
	Eligible Tier 2 capital instruments (grandfathered) ^{*3}		1,220.6	873.1
	Unrealized gains on other securities after 55% discount and land revaluation excess after 55% discount ^{*2}		345.7	197.4
	Regulatory adjustments ^{*1, *2}		(137.1)	(70.6)
Total capital			11,235.9	11,973.7
Risk-weighted assets			66,011.6	70,683.5
CET1 ratio			11.81%	12.17%
Tier 1 ratio			13.68%	14.07%
Total capital ratio			17.02%	16.93%

Leverage ratio (transitional basis)

	(JPY bn)	Mar. 31, 2016	Mar. 31, 2017 <i>Preliminary</i>
Leverage ratio		4.61%	4.74%
Leverage exposure		195,762.4	209,669.6

LCR

Average Jan. – Mar. 2017
119.2%

*1~3 Subject to transitional arrangements. Regulatory adjustments of Tier 1 and Tier 2 include items that are either phased-in or phased-out as described in *1 and *2 below Percentages below indicate the treatment as of Mar. 31, 2016 / Mar. 31, 2017

*1 60% / 80% of the original amounts are included *2 60% / 80% phase-out is reflected in the figures *3 Cap is 60% / 50%

Financial highlights – IFRS*

Income statement data

	(JPY bn)	FY3/2016	1H, FY3/2017
Net interest income		1,441.5	699.6
Net Fee and commission income		900.3	417.0
Net Trading income		462.7	375.3
Other operating income		883.8	414.3
Total operating income		3,688.2	1,906.2
Net operating income		3,539.9	1,787.7
Profit before tax		1,325.7	761.1
Net profit		952.8	559.5

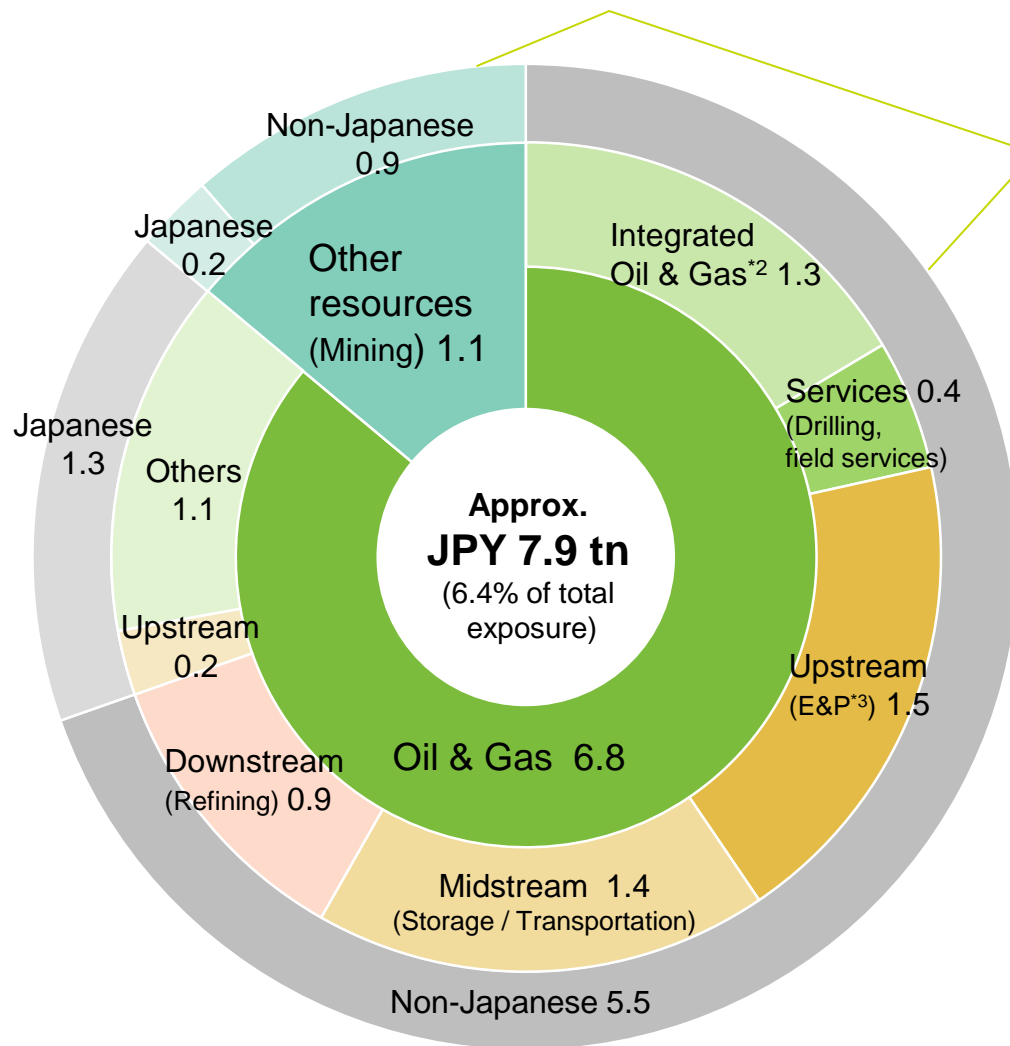
Statement of financial position data

	(JPY bn)	1H, FY3/2017
Total assets		174,682.9
Loans		89,696.1
Deposits		121,676.3
Total equity		10,928.0

Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP *

	(At and for FY3/2016, JPY bn)	Total equity	Net profit
IFRS		11,042.1	952.8
Differences arising from different accounting for:	Scope of consolidation	119.2	3.1
	Derivative financial instruments	133.7	(173.1)
	Investment securities	(256.8)	(56.6)
	Loans and advances	25.4	35.2
	Investments in associates and joint ventures	(86.2)	(53.4)
	Property, plant and equipment	(9.3)	(1.3)
	Lease accounting	(0.5)	1.5
	Defined benefit plans	(32.2)	(6.6)
	Deferred tax assets	(35.4)	51.2
	Foreign currency translation	-	(61.7)
	Classification of equity and liability	(302.5)	(5.4)
	Others	(151.2)	(27.0)
	Tax effect of the above	1.4	96.6
Japanese GAAP		10,447.7	755.1

Exposure to resources related sectors*¹ (as of Mar. 31, 2017)



*¹ Loans, commitment lines, guarantees, investments, etc. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China)

*² Majors, state-owned oil companies, etc. *³ Exploration & Production

*⁴ Certainty of debt repayment is in the range of Very high - Satisfactory

Initiatives for negative interest rate policy

Control deposit balance

- Lowered interest rates
 - Ordinary deposits 0.001% since Feb. 16, 2016
 - Time deposits 0.01% since Mar. 1, 2016
- Initiatives against inflow of large funds from corporations (especially financial institutions)
 - Charge fees for correspondent accounts of foreign banks

Promote shifts from savings to asset building

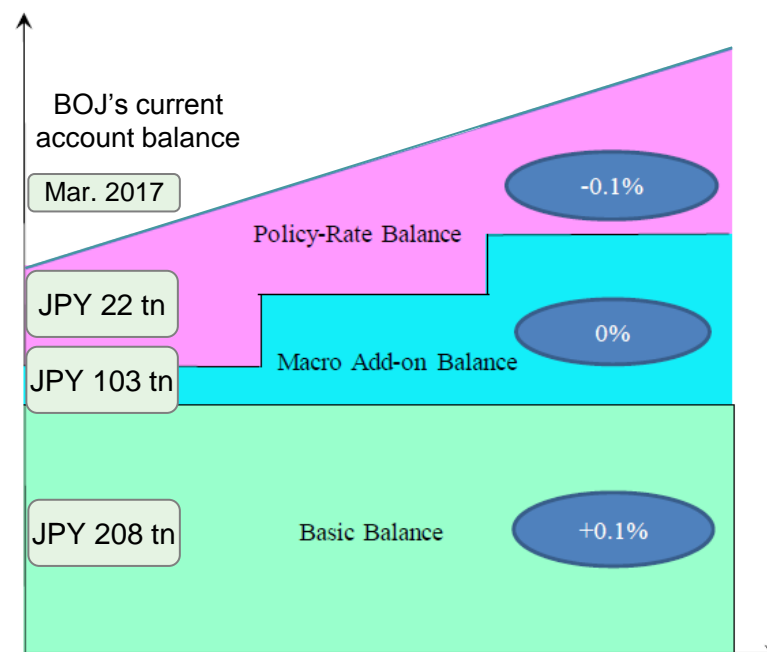
- Foreign deposits; raised interest rates, launched marketing campaigns
- Increase sales of wrap accounts and low risk and low return investment products

Diversify revenue sources Initiatives to secure loan margin

- Strengthen commission business
- Expand non-banking business
- Initiatives to increase high value-added loans by providing solutions

BOJ's negative interest rate policy

- Introduction of “Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with a Negative Interest Rate” (Feb. 2016)*¹



- Introduction of “Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with Yield Curve Control” (Sep. 2016)*²
 - “Yield curve control”
 - “Inflation-overshooting commitment”

*1 Source: The Bank of Japan (“Key Points of Today’s Policy Decisions” on Jan. 29, 2016)
“BOJ Current Account Balances by Sector (Mar. 2017)” on Apr. 17, 2017 for BOJ’s current account balance

*2 Source: The Bank of Japan (“New Framework for Strengthening Monetary Easing: “Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing with Yield Curve Control” on Sep. 21, 2016)

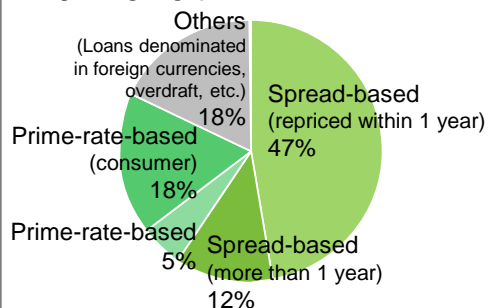
Balance sheet

Non-consolidated

- Balance in the BOJ's current account
Mar. 31, 2017 JPY 36.2 tn
FY3/17 average JPY 31.4 tn

Non-consolidated

- Domestic loans outstanding
JPY 54.5 tn



- By domestic Marketing units*1

(JPY tn, at period-end)	Mar. 2017	Change from Mar. 2016
Large corporations*2	15.6	+1.4
Mid-sized corporations & SMEs*3	17.6	+0.4*4
Individuals	14.0	+0.1

Consolidated

- Of which Stocks*5 JPY 3.8 tn
- Of which JGBs*5 JPY 7.3 tn
- Of which Foreign bonds*5 JPY 7.1 tn

Consolidated B/S (Mar. 31, 2017)

(JPY tn)

Cash and
due from banks
46.9

Loans
80.2

Securities
24.6

Other assets
46.1

Total assets 197.8

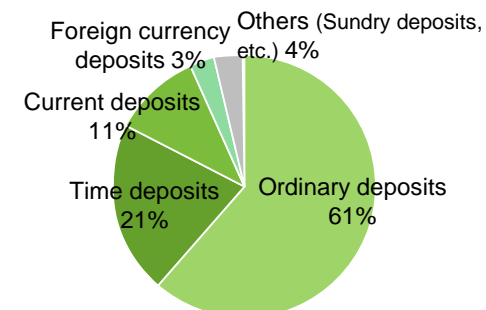
Deposits
(includes NCD)
129.7

Other liabilities
56.8

Total net assets 11.2

Non-consolidated

- Domestic deposits outstanding
JPY 87.7 tn



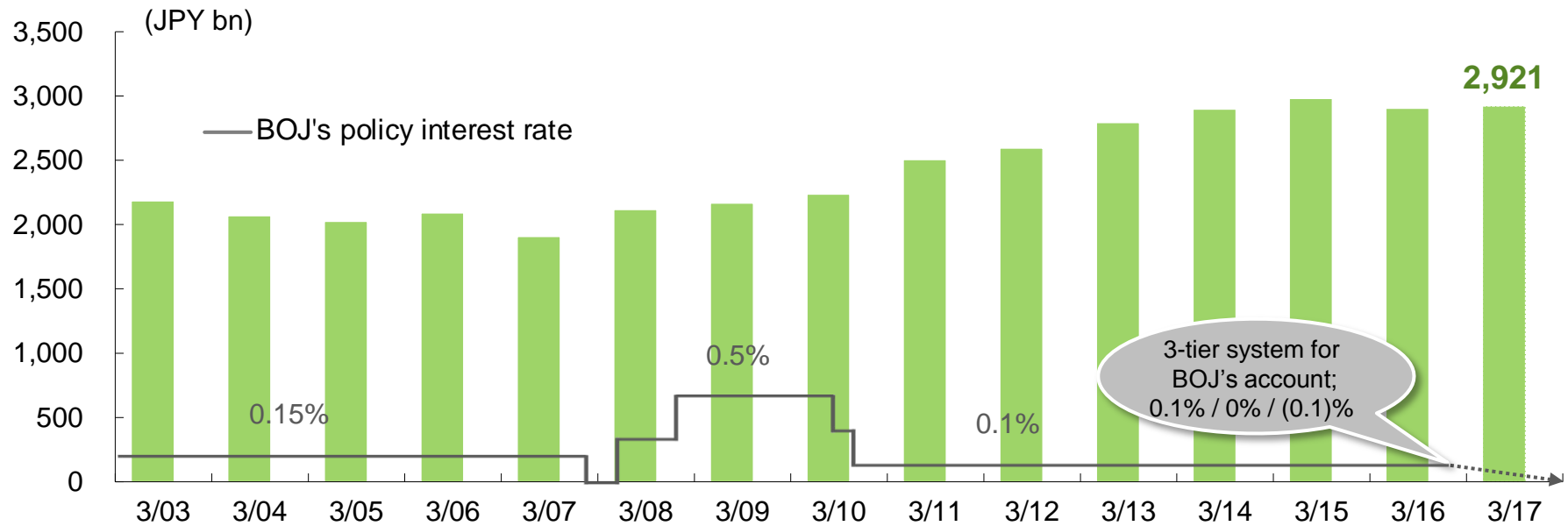
- (Ref) By type of depositor

(JPY tn)	Sep.15	Mar.16	Sep.16	Mar.17
Total	77.3	82.1	83.4	87.7
Individuals	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.6
Corporates	35.3	39.8	40.7	44.1

*1 Managerial accounting basis *2 Global Corporate Banking Division *3 Sum of Corporate Banking Division and Small and Medium Enterprises Banking Division

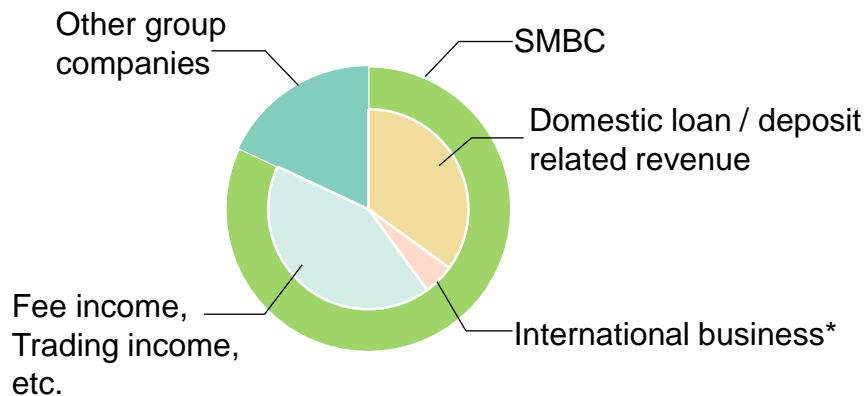
*4 After adding back the portion of housing loans securitized in FY3/17 of approx. JPY 320 bn *5 Other securities

SMFG's consolidated Gross profit

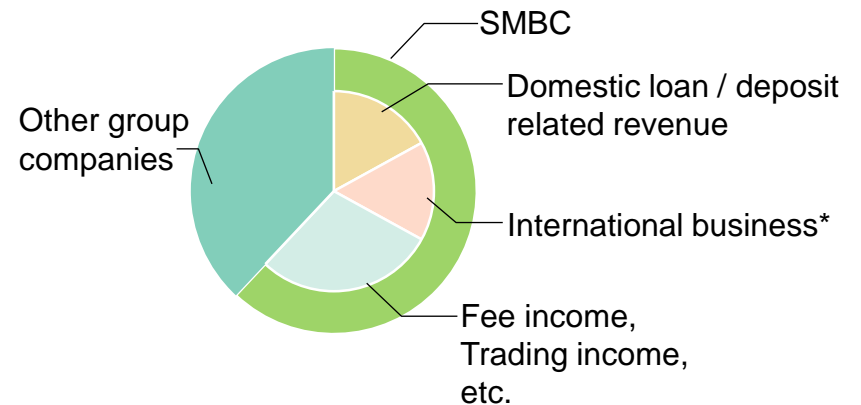


Illustrative breakdown of contribution

FY3/03



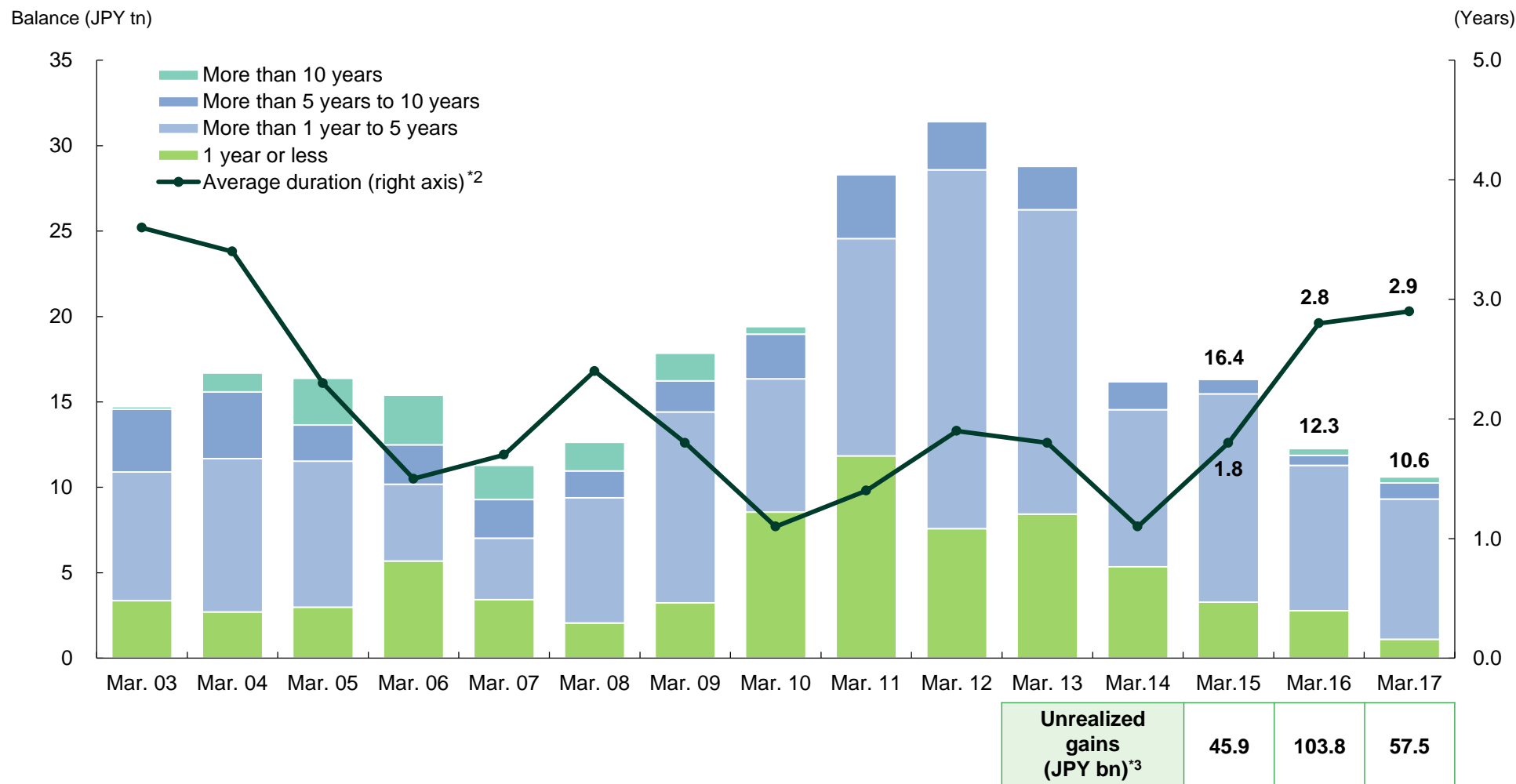
FY3/17



* Includes major overseas banking subsidiaries

Yen bond portfolio *1

(Non-consolidated)



*1 Total balance of other securities with maturities and bonds classified as held-to-maturity; total of JGBs, Japanese local government bonds and Japanese corporate bonds

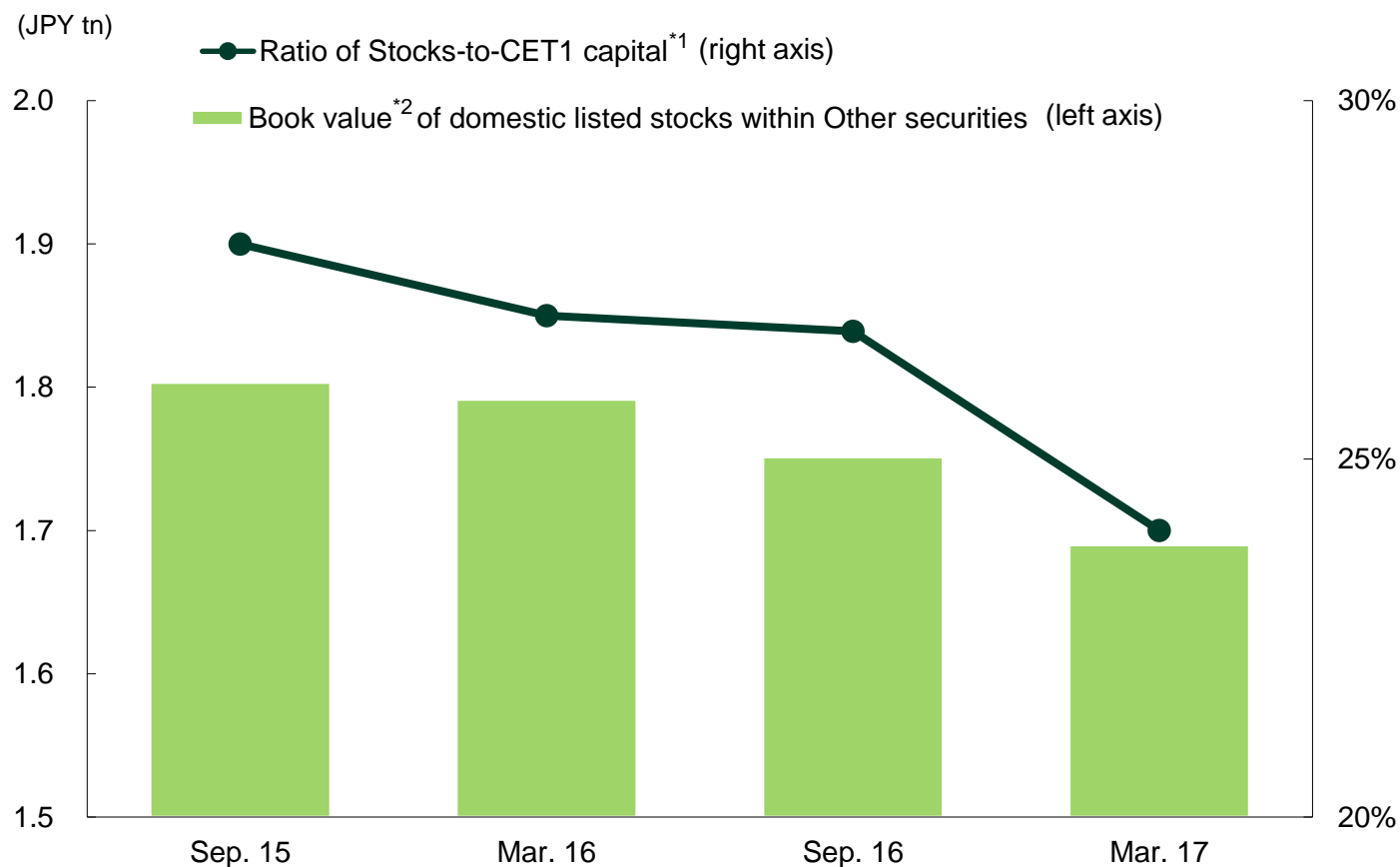
*2 Excludes bonds classified as held-to-maturity, bonds for which hedge-accounting is applied, and private placement bonds. Duration of 15-year floating rate JGBs is regarded as zero.

*3 15-year floating-rate JGBs have been evaluated at their reasonably estimated price from Mar. 2009

Reduction of strategic shareholdings

SMFG aims to continuously mitigate the risk from stock price fluctuations in order to have a more stable and robust financial base

Strategic shareholdings outstanding (Consolidated basis)

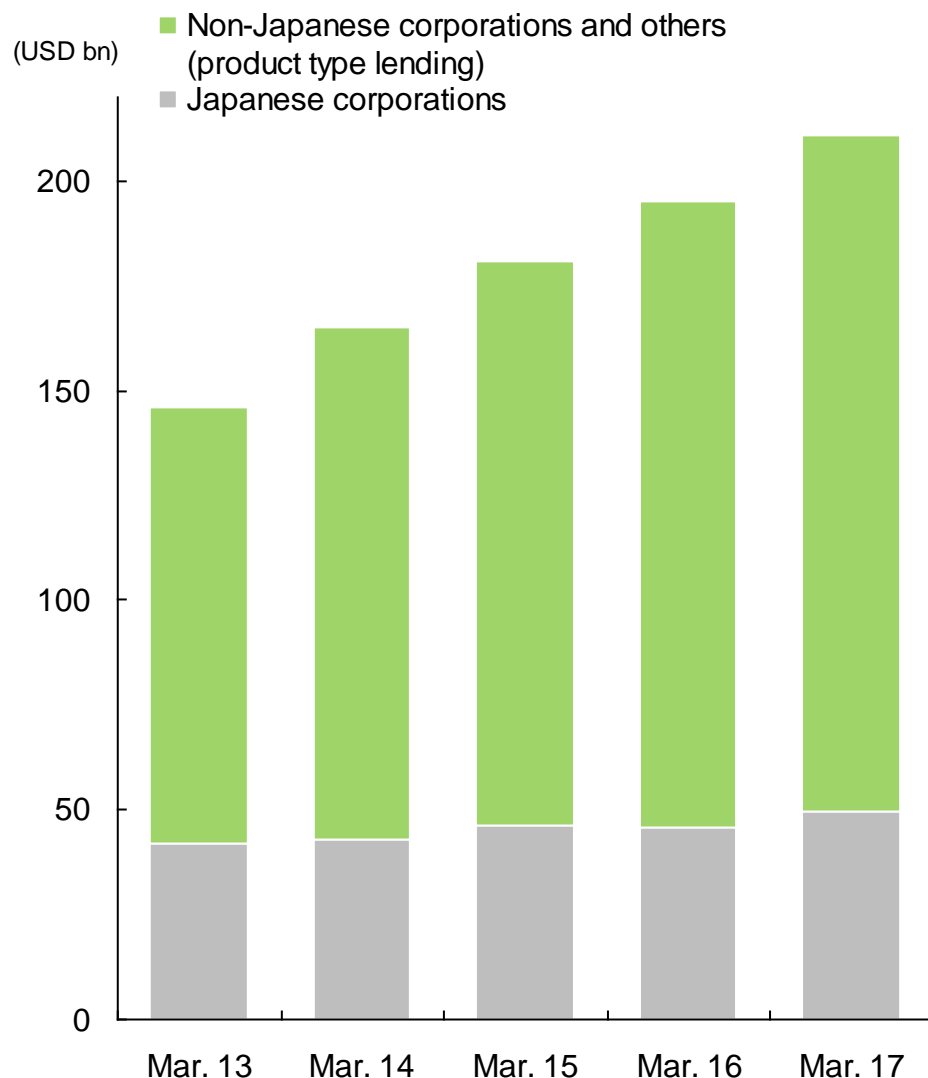


^{*1} Book value of domestic listed stocks / CET1 (Basel III fully-loaded basis, excluding net unrealized gains on Other securities)

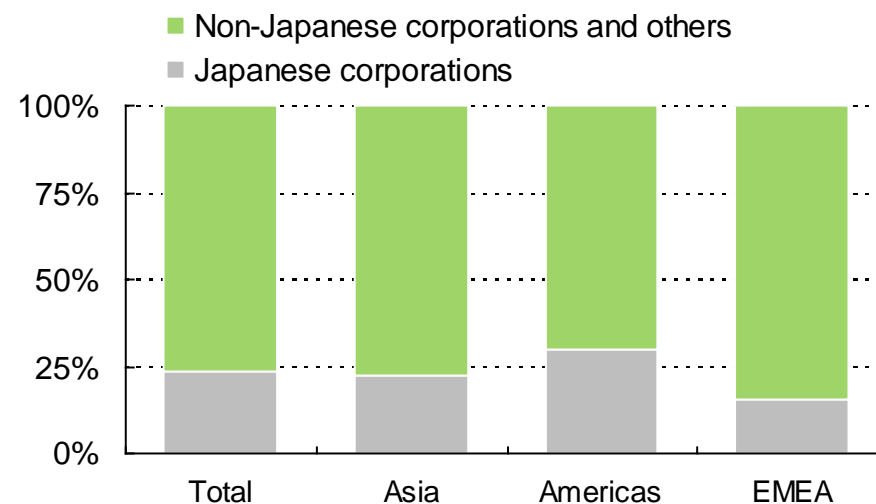
^{*2} Same meaning as acquisition cost

Overseas loan balance classified by borrower type*1

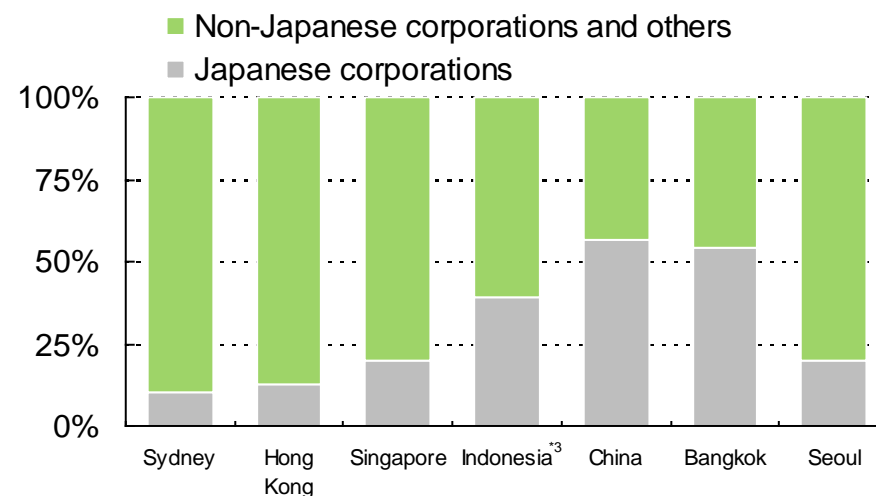
Total*1



By region (Mar. 2017)*1



Major marketing channels in Asia (Mar. 2017)*1, 2



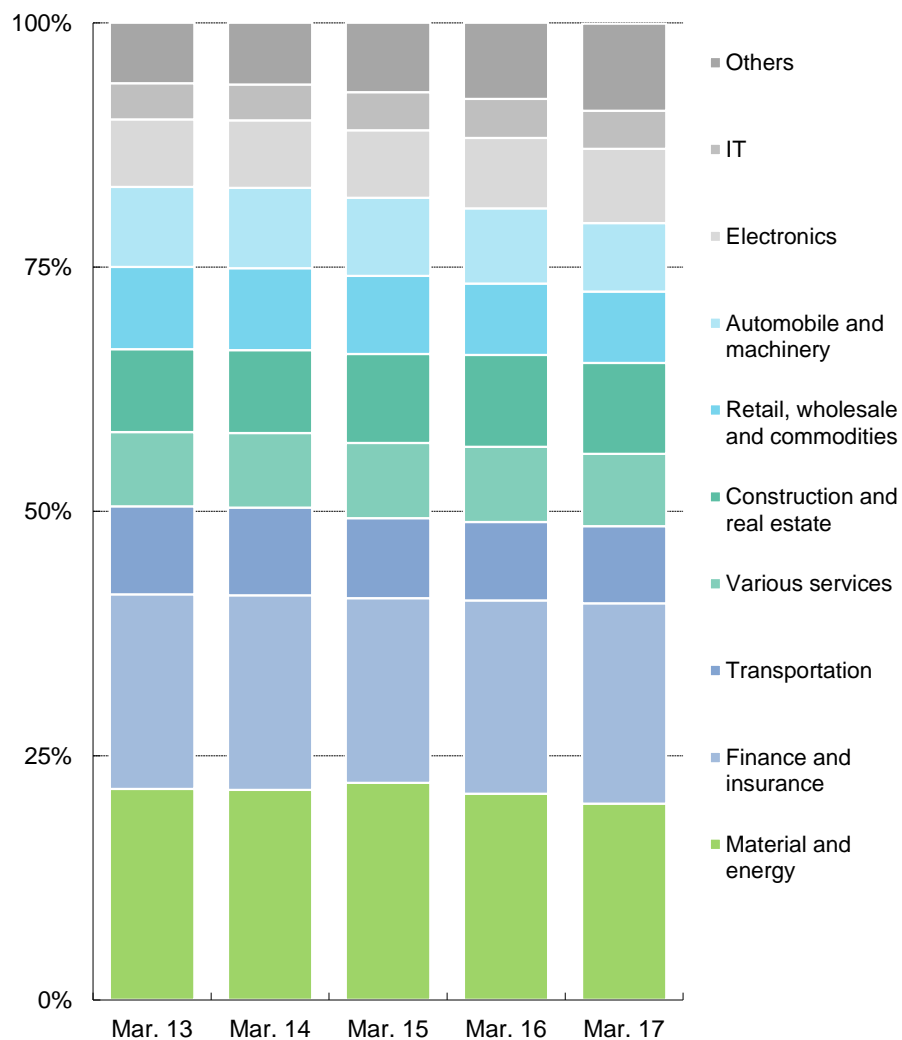
*1 Geographic classification based on booking office. Managerial accounting basis. *2 Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China). Includes trade bills after Mar. 2015

*3 Sum of SMBC and SMBC Indonesia

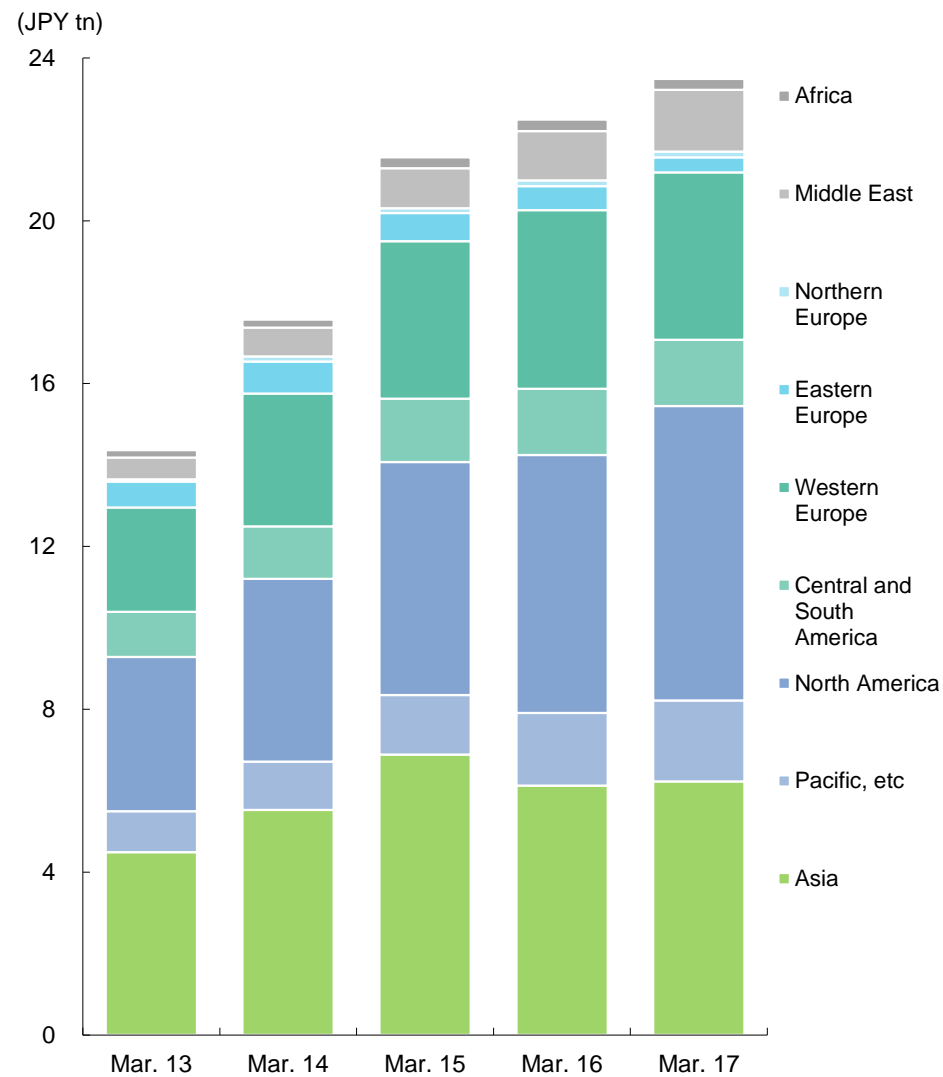
Overseas loan balance classified by industry and domicile

(Geographic classification based on domicile of borrowers)*

By industry



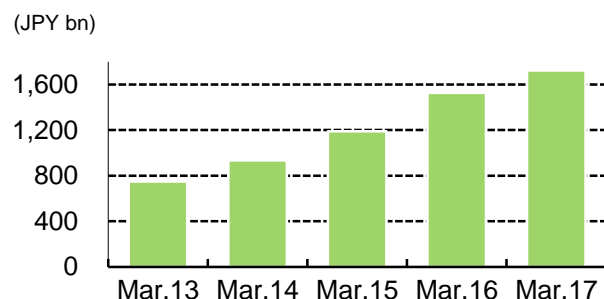
By domicile



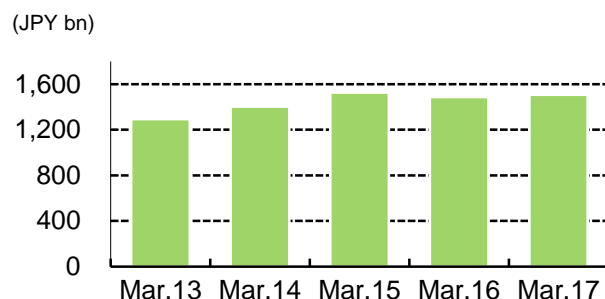
* Managerial accounting basis, translated into JPY at respective period-end exchange rates. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe and SMBC (China). Before direct reduction

Loan balance in Asian countries/areas *1, 2

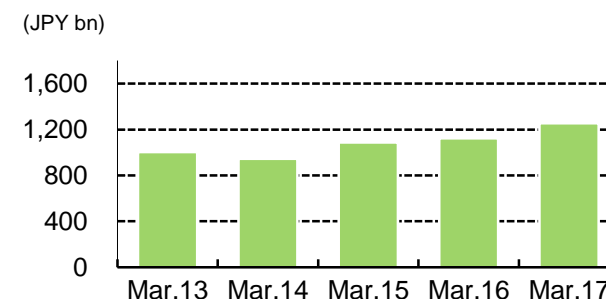
Australia



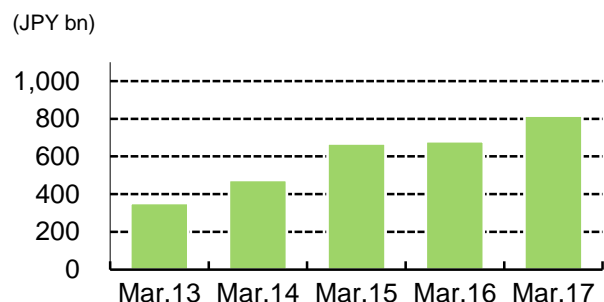
Hong Kong



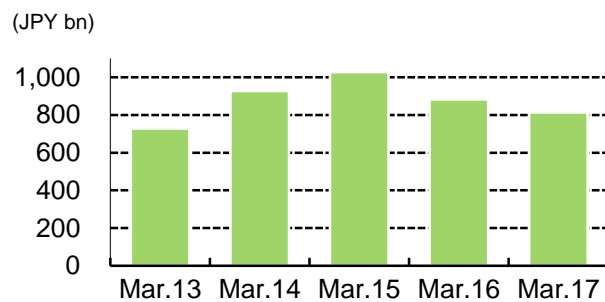
Singapore



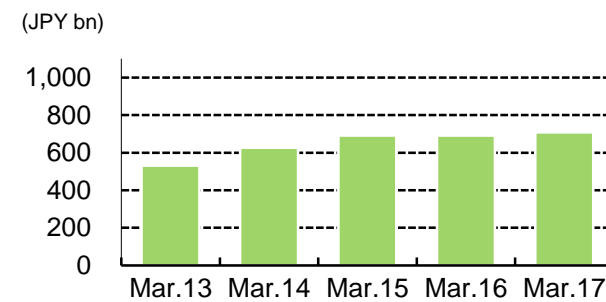
Indonesia



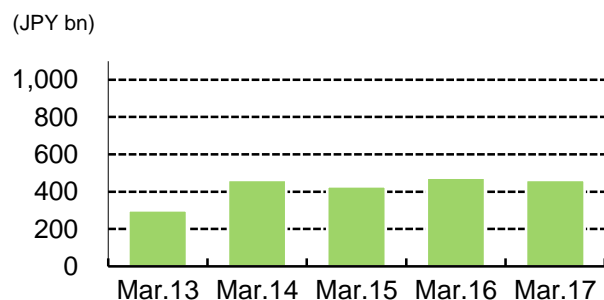
China



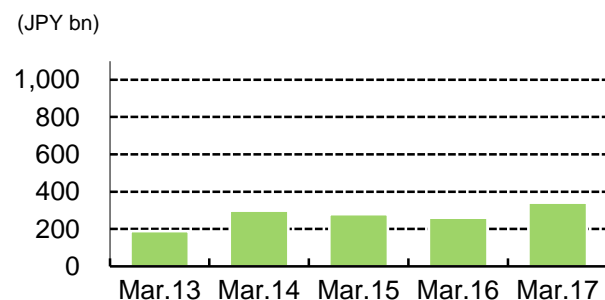
Thailand



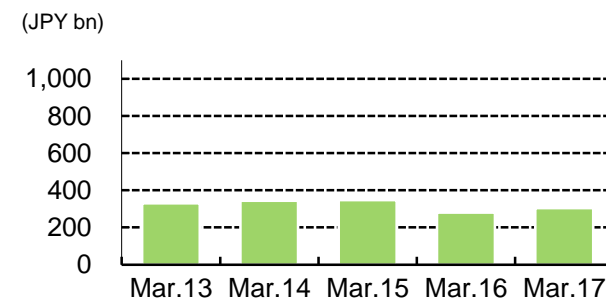
India



Taiwan



Korea



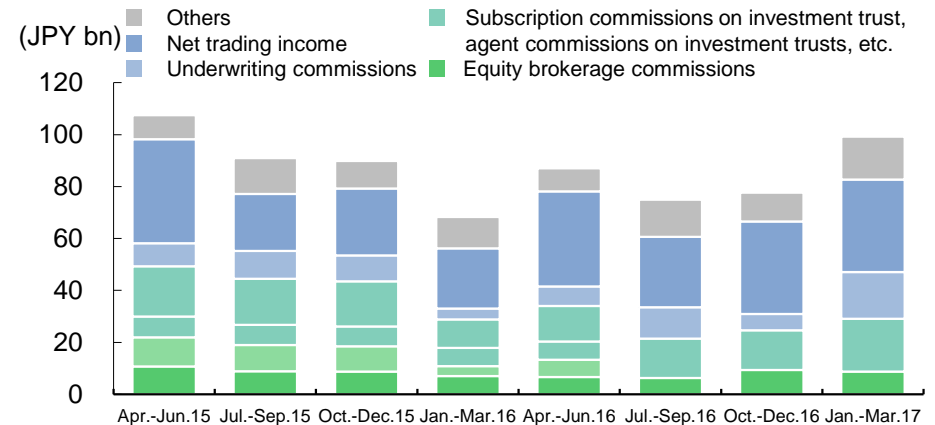
*1 Geographic classification based on borrowers' domicile

*2 Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC, SMBC Europe, SMBC (China) and SMBC Indonesia Loan balances are translated into JPY from each country's local currency at the exchange rate of Mar. 31, 2017

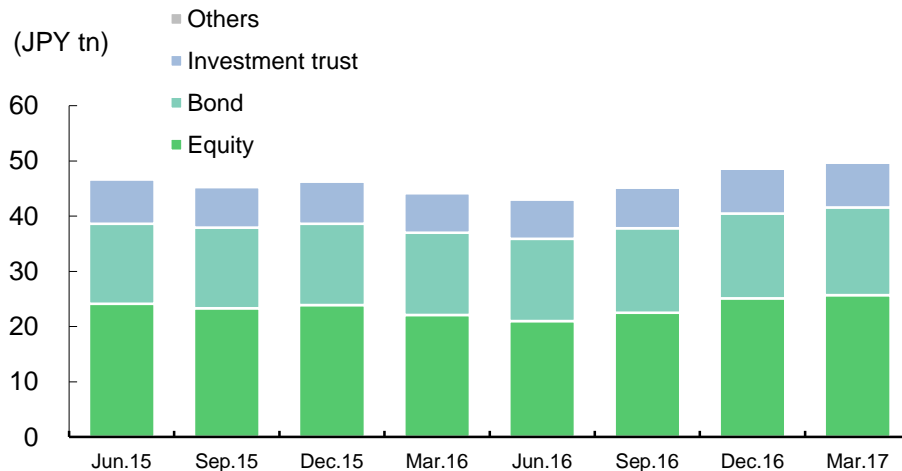
Financial results (consolidated)

(JPY bn)	FY3/16	FY3/17	YOY change
Net operating revenue	292.8	326.7	+33.9
SG&A expenses	(241.5)	(250.9)	(9.4)
Ordinary income^{*1}	55.8	80.0	+24.2
Profit attributable to owners of parent^{*1, 2}	42.1	46.9	+4.8

Net operating revenue



Client assets



League tables (Apr. 2016 - Mar. 2017)

	Rank	Mkt share
Global equity & equity-related (book runner, underwriting amount)^{*3,4}	#2	19.0%
JPY denominated bonds (lead manager, underwriting amount)^{*3,5}	#3	17.2%
Financial advisor (M&A, No. of deals)^{*3,6}	#2	4.5%
IPO (lead manager, No. of deals)^{*7}	#4	16.5%

^{*1} Includes profit from overseas equity-method affiliates of SMBC Nikko (consolidated subsidiaries of SMFG) etc.

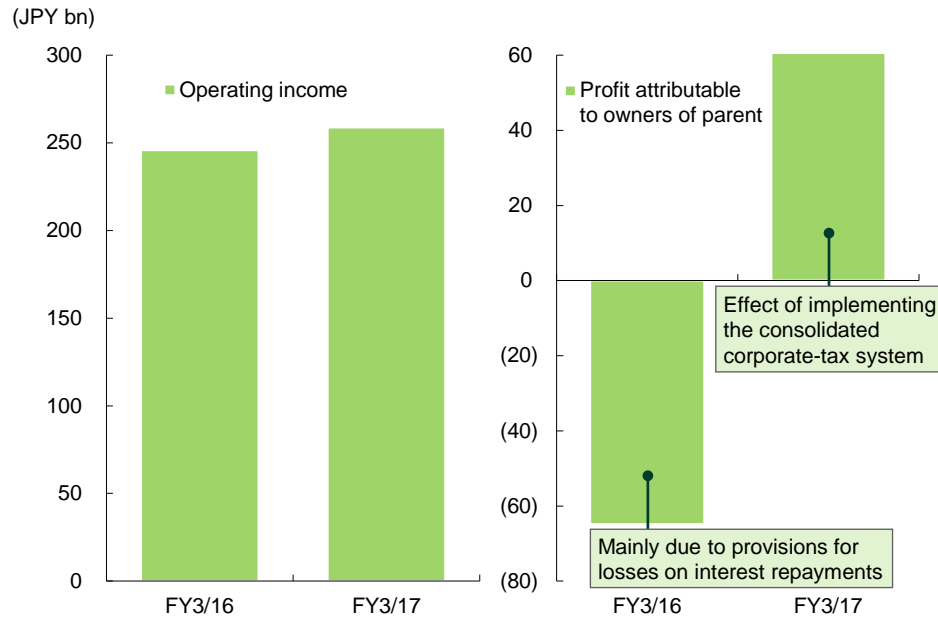
^{*2} Recorded loss of JPY 12.0 bn as extraordinary loss at SMBC Nikko in FY3/17 on restructuring and liquidation of business alliance with Barclays

^{*3} Source: SMBC Nikko, based on data from Thomson Reuters ^{*4} Japanese corporate related only. Includes overseas offices

^{*5} Consisting of corporate bonds, FILP agency bonds, municipality bonds for proportional shares as lead manager, and samurai bonds

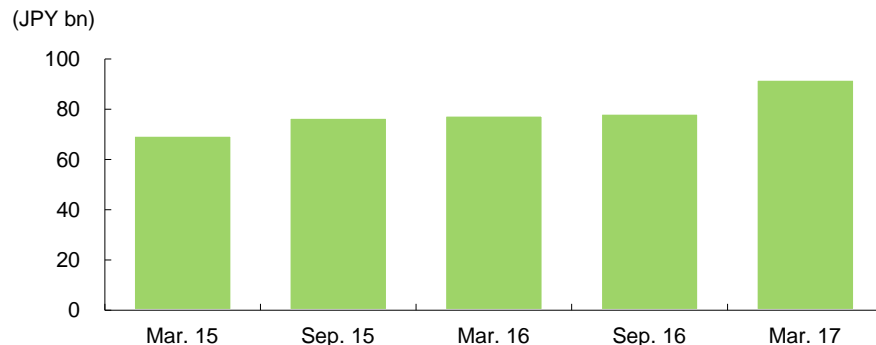
^{*6} Japanese corporate related only. Group basis ^{*7} Excludes REIT IPO. Source: Thomson Reuters

Consolidated operating income and Profit attributable to owners of parent



Overseas business

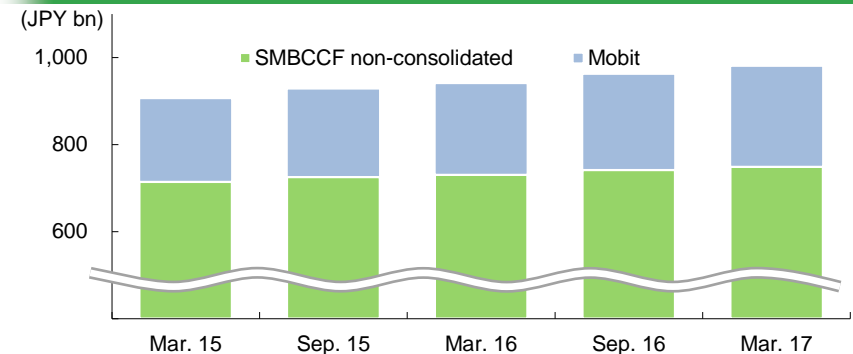
Consumer loans outstanding (overseas)*



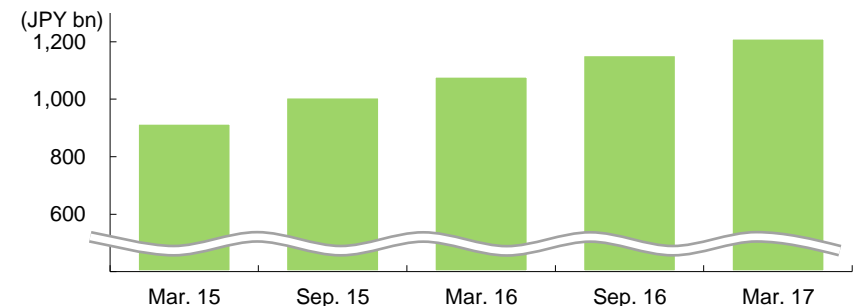
* Aggregate of overseas subsidiaries. Translated into JPY at respective period-end exchange rates

Financing / loan guarantee business

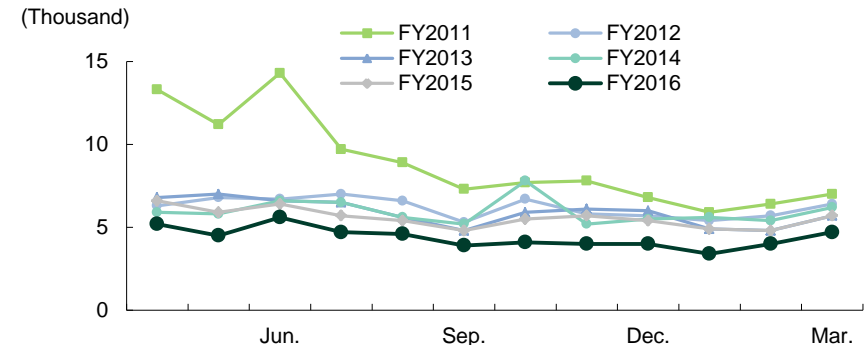
Consumer loans outstanding (domestic)



Loan guarantee amount



No. of interest refund claims





To achieve sustainable growth by combining the Group's strengths with more focused business management

Core Policy

1

Discipline

Disciplined business management

- Transformation of business/asset portfolio and quality of earnings base
- Improve productivity and efficiency

2

Focus

Focus on our strengths to generate growth

- Focus on Seven Core Business Areas

3

Integration

Integration across the Group and globally to achieve sustainable growth

- Management that maximizes business potential
- Digitalization
- ESG

Focus on Seven Core Business Areas

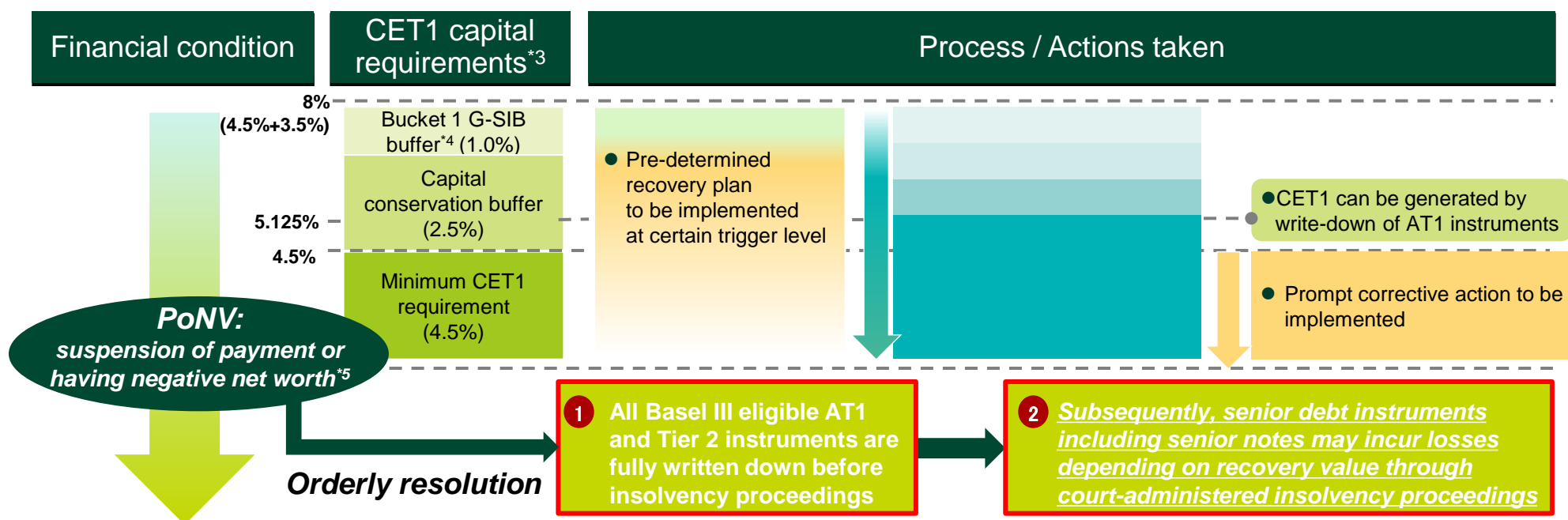
Strategic Focus		Major Initiatives
1	Hold the number one retail banking franchise in Japan	<p>“Consulting capability” and “Digitalization”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance wealth management business through bank-securities integration ● Transform business model through digitalization and group integration ● Reform of cost structures
2	Build on our lead position in the Japanese medium-sized enterprise market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offer multi-solutions on a group-wide basis (banking, securities, leasing, trust banking etc.) ● Sustain and enhance our superiority both in productivity and efficiency
3	Increase market share in Corporate & Investment Banking in key global markets	<p>“Group/Global : Banking, Securities, Leasing”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhance customer segmentation and set priorities for resource allocation ● Strengthen Corporate & Investment Banking model both in Japan and overseas
4	Establish a top-tier position in product lines where we are competitive globally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen origination capabilities in businesses such as transportation (aircraft and railcar) leasing where we hold competitive advantages ● Expand investor base and enhance distribution capabilities on a group-wide basis
5	Accelerate our “Asia-centric” strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expand our customer base and promote cross-selling with prime local companies in Asia ● Conduct full-line commercial banking operations in Indonesia ● Develop digital retail banking business
6	Strengthen sales & trading capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish S&T bank-securities integrated model and enhance solution capabilities
7	Develop asset-light businesses: trust banking and asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Build an asset-light and profitable business model by leveraging group synergies

Safeguards before incurring losses at PoNV - capital requirement-based corrective measures

Senior notes may incur losses during orderly resolution which is expected to be commenced subsequent to PoNV^{*1}

All Basel III eligible AT1 and Tier 2 instruments will be fully^{*2} written down upon PoNV pursuant to their terms before senior notes incur losses and AT1 / Tier 2 investors will not be able to claim written down amounts in the liquidation proceedings

Prior to reaching PoNV, SMFG will need to implement a recovery plan to remain viable. SMFG will also be required to meet various capital requirements, a breach of which will result in certain corrective measures

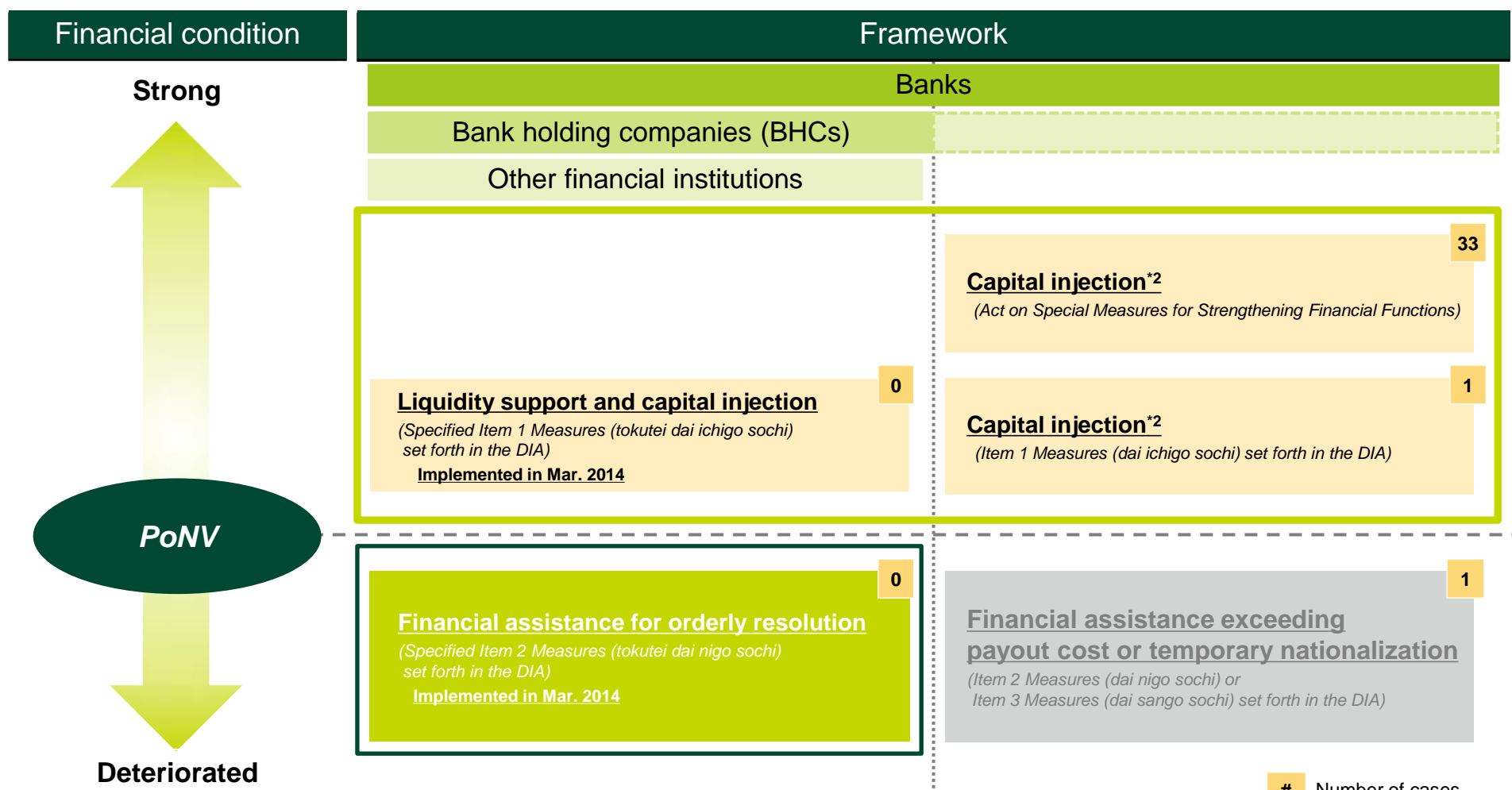


^{*1} Based on a possible model of Japanese G-SIB's resolution under the SPE resolution strategy as set out in the FSA's Approach ^{*2} Except for the amounts that have become due and payable prior to the occurrence of PoNV ^{*3} Excludes countercyclical buffer ^{*4} As for G-SIB buffer, SMFG was allocated to bucket 1 (1.0%) according to the list published by the FSB in Nov. 2016 ^{*5} PoNV will be deemed to have reached when the Prime Minister of Japan, following deliberation by Japan's Financial Crisis Response Council pursuant to the DIA, confirms (*ninte*) that "specified Item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*)", which are the measures set forth in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the DIA, as then in effect, need to be applied to a financial institution under circumstances where its liabilities exceed or are likely to exceed assets, or it has suspended or is likely to suspend payment of obligations

Safeguards before incurring losses at PoNV - safeguards to prevent systemic disruption

In Japan, safeguards designed to prevent systemic disruption including capital injection are available prior to PoNV^{*1}

The Mar. 2014 amendments to the DIA expanded the scope of institutions eligible for the safeguards to include financial holding companies and other financial institutions



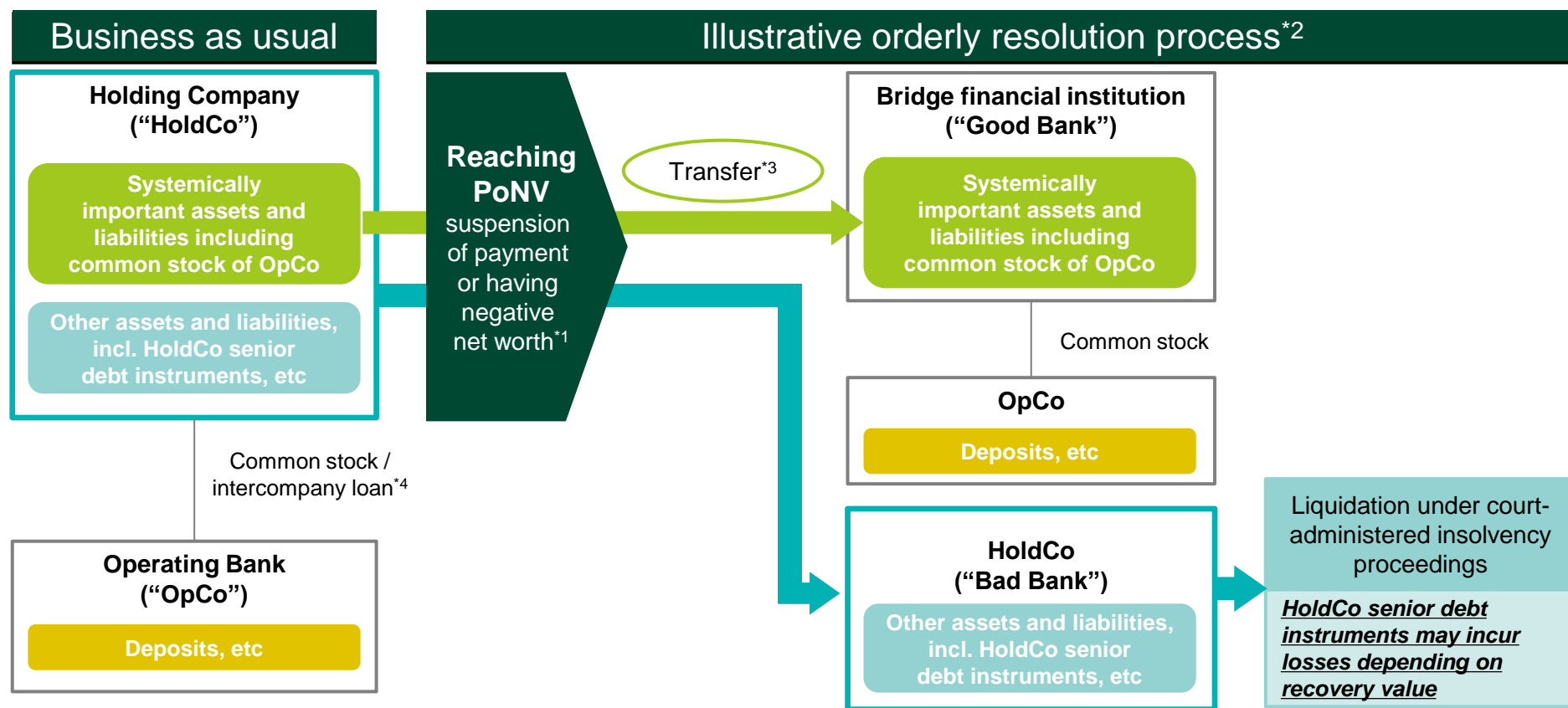
*1 There is no assurance that any such measures would be applied in any given case

*2 Capital injection may be made through BHCs

Orderly resolution regime in Japan

An orderly resolution is expected to be commenced subsequent to PoNV^{*1} after SMFG absorbs losses incurred by its material subsidiaries^{*2}

Senior notes may incur losses depending on recovery value through court-administered insolvency proceedings



^{*1} PoNV will be deemed to have been reached when the Prime Minister of Japan, following deliberation by Japan's Financial Crisis Response Council pursuant to the DIA, confirms (*nintei*) that "specified Item 2 measures (*tokutei dai nigo sochi*)," which are the measures set forth in Article 126-2, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the DIA, as then in effect, need to be applied to a financial institution under circumstances where its liabilities exceed or are likely to exceed its assets, or it has suspended or is likely to suspend payment of its obligations

^{*2} Based on a possible model of Japanese G-SIB's resolution under the SPE resolution process, as stated in the FSA's Approach

^{*3} Transfer of business, assets and/or liabilities under special supervision by or under special control of the Deposit Insurance Company of Japan

^{*4} According to the FSA's Approach, domestic material subsidiaries including OpCo could be subject to internal TLAC requirements depending on its size and risk of exposures. Losses incurred at the material subsidiaries would be absorbed by the HoldCo through internal TLAC with certain involvement of the authority in order to implement the orderly resolution

Precedents of public sector support and resolution

Framework ^{*1*2}	Precedents	Date	Amount (JPY bn)
Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions <i>Capital injection</i>	Recent precedents of banks		
	Howa Bank	Mar. 2014	16.0
	Jimoto Holdings (Kirayaka Bank) ^{*3}	Dec. 2012	30.0
	Tohoku Bank	Sep. 2012	10.0
	77 Bank	Dec. 2011	20.0
	Tsukuba Bank	Sep. 2011	35.0
	Jimoto Holdings (Sendai Bank) ^{*3}	Sep. 2011	30.0
	Other precedents of banks before 2011	-	304.5 (12 cases)
	Precedents of credit associations (<i>Shinkumi / Shinkin</i>)	-	219.3 (15 cases)
			Total 664.8 (33 cases)
Article 102, Paragraph 1 of the DIA	Item 1 measures <i>Capital injection</i>	Resona Bank	Jun. 2003 1,960.0
	Item 2 measures <i>Financial assistance exceeding payout cost</i>	N.A.	N.A.
	Item 3 measures <i>Temporary nationalization</i>	Ashikaga Bank	Nov. 2003 N.A. ^{*4}

PoNV

*1 There is no assurance that any such measures would be applied in any given case

*2 There is also a newly established framework under Article 126-2, paragraph 1 of the DIA although there is no precedent of such framework being applied thus far

*3 Names of financial institutions in parentheses refer to the entities that effectively received capital injection

*4 The Deposit Insurance Company of Japan acquired all the shares of the bank against nil consideration

Public sector support and point of non-viability in Japan

Framework			Systemic risk	Subject entities	Conditions	Point of non-viability
Existing framework	Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions <i>Capital injection</i>		Not Required	Banks (Capital injection may be made through BHC)	No suspension of payment of deposits and not having negative net worth	No
	Article 102 of Deposit Insurance Act (DIA)	Item 1 measures <i>Capital injection</i>	Required (Credit system in Japan or in a certain region)	Banks only	Undercapitalized	No
		Item 2 measures <i>Financial assistance exceeding payout cost</i>			Suspension of payment of deposits or having negative net worth* ¹	Yes* ³
		Item 3 measures <i>Nationalization</i>			Suspension of payment of deposits and having negative net worth* ¹	
Newly established framework	Article 126-2 of DIA	Specified Item 1 measures <i>Liquidity support</i> <i>Capital injection</i>	Required (Financial system such as financial market in Japan)	Financial institutions including banks and BHCs	Not having negative net worth	No
		Specified Item 2 measures <i>Supervision or control and Financial assistance for orderly resolution</i>			Suspension of payment or having negative net worth* ²	Yes* ³

*1 Including the likelihood of a suspension of payment of deposits

*2 Including the likelihood of a suspension of payment or negative net worth

*3 Specified in Q&A published by FSA on March 6, 2014

Credit ratings of G-SIBs (Holding companies, by Moody's / S&P)*

	Apr. 2017				
	Moody's		S&P		
Aaa					AAA
Aa1					AA+
Aa2					AA
Aa3					AA-
A1	<div>SMFG</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Bank of New York MellonHSBCMizuho FG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">MUFGStandard CharteredState Street			A+
A2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wells Fargo		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bank of New York MellonHSBCMUFG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">State StreetWells Fargo	A
A3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Goldman SachsJPMorgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Morgan Stanley	<div>SMFG</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">INGJPMorgan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mizuho FGUBS	A-
Baa1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bank of AmericaCitigroup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">INGUBS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Bank of AmericaCitigroupCredit Suisse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Goldman SachsMorgan StanleyStandard Chartered	BBB+
Baa2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Barclays	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Credit Suisse	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Barclays		BBB
Baa3			<ul style="list-style-type: none">RBS		BBB-
Ba1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RBS				BB+

* Long-term issuer ratings (if not available, Senior unsecured ratings for Moody's) of holding companies

Credit ratings of G-SIBs (Operating banks, by Moody's)*

	Apr. 2001	Jul. 2007	Apr. 2017
Aaa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of America Bank of New York Mellon Citibank JPMorgan Chase Bank Royal Bank of Scotland UBS Wells Fargo Bank 	
Aa1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of America Crédit Agricole Wells Fargo Bank UBS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banco Santander Barclays Bank BNP Paribas Crédit Agricole Credit Suisse Deutsche Bank HSBC Bank ING Bank Nordea Bank Société Générale State Street Bank & Trust 	
Aa2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of New York Mellon Barclays Bank Citibank HSBC Bank ING Bank JPMorgan Chase Bank Royal Bank of Scotland State Street Bank & Trust 	SMBC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPCE(Banque Populaire) BTMU Mizuho Bank UniCredit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of New York Mellon HSBC Bank Wells Fargo Bank
Aa3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banco Santander BNP Paribas BPCE(Banque Populaire) Deutsche Bank Société Générale UniCredit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goldman Sachs Bank Morgan Stanley Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JPMorgan Chase Bank Nordea Bank Standard Chartered State Street Bank & Trust
A1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit Suisse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Bank of China Bank of China ICBC 	SMBC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Bank of China Bank of America Bank of China Barclays Bank BNP Paribas BTMU China Construction Bank Citibank Crédit Agricole Credit Suisse Goldman Sachs Bank ICBC ING Bank Mizuho Bank Morgan Stanley Bank UBS
A2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BTMU Standard Chartered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China Construction Bank Standard Chartered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BPCE(Banque Populaire) Société Générale
A3	SMBC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mizuho Bank 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banco Santander Royal Bank of Scotland
Baa1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural Bank of China Bank of China China Construction Bank ICBC 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UniCredit
Baa2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deutsche Bank

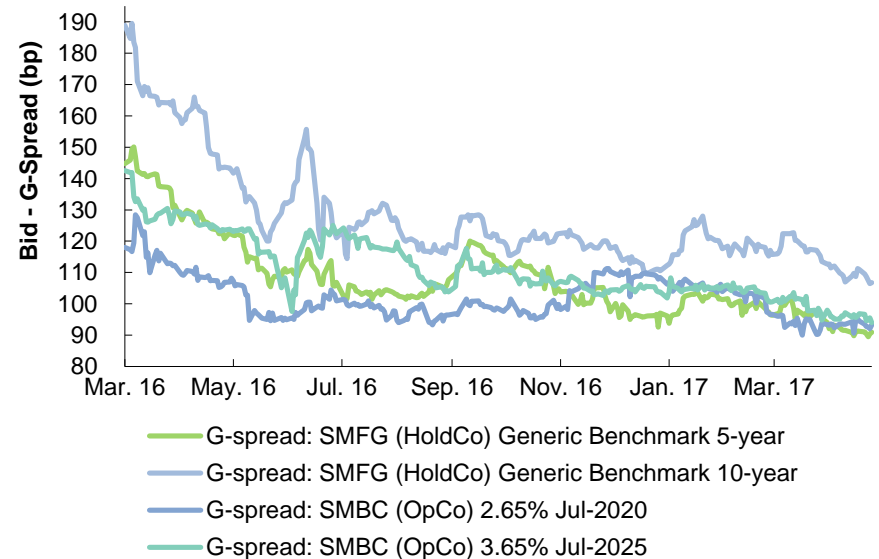
* Long-term issuer ratings (if not available, long-term deposit ratings) of operating banks

SMFG USD denominated senior notes

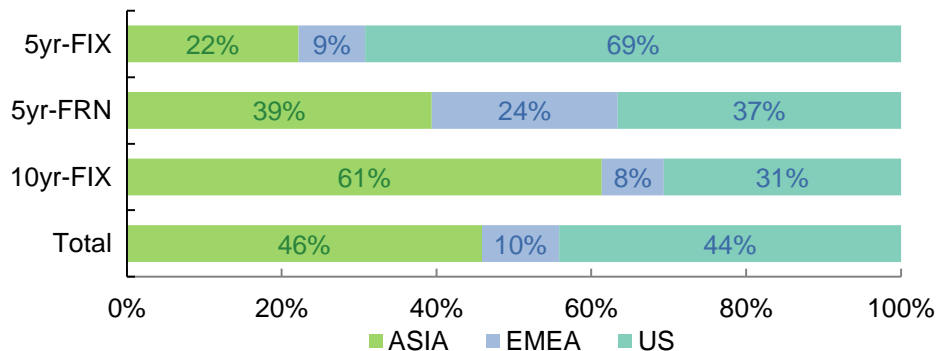
Transaction summary

	5-year Senior Fixed Rate Notes	5-year Senior Floating Rate Notes	10-year Senior Fixed Rate Notes
Issuer	SMFG		
Securities Offered	Senior Notes (the "Notes")		
Regulatory Treatment	It is expected that the Notes will count as "external TLAC" as defined in the FSB's final TLAC standards*1 when the regulation is implemented in Japan		
Maturity	5 years		10 years
Amount	\$750mn	\$250mn	\$1,250mn
Coupon	2.846%	US\$3m Libor + 97bp	3.446%
Spread	UST+100bp	US\$3m Libor + 97bp	UST+110bp
Ratings	A1 (Moody's) / A- (S&P)		
Listing	Luxembourg Stock Exchange's Euro MTF Market		
Pricing Date	Jan. 5, 2017		
Format	SEC Registered		

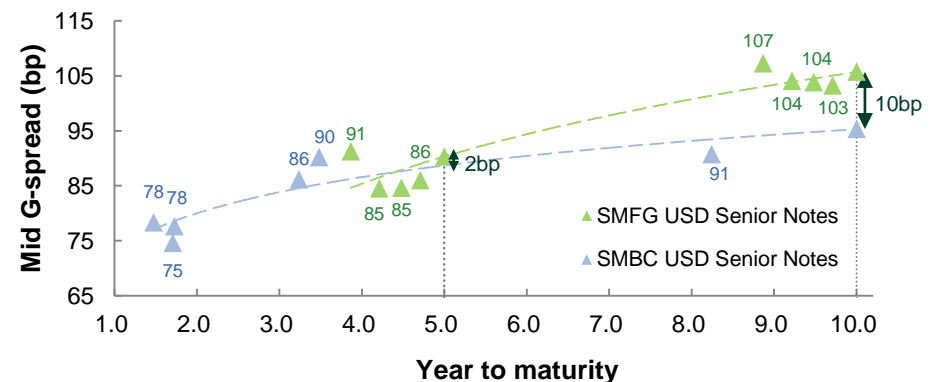
Secondary performance*2



Geographical breakdown of allocation



SMFG / SMBC credit curve (USD G-spread)*2

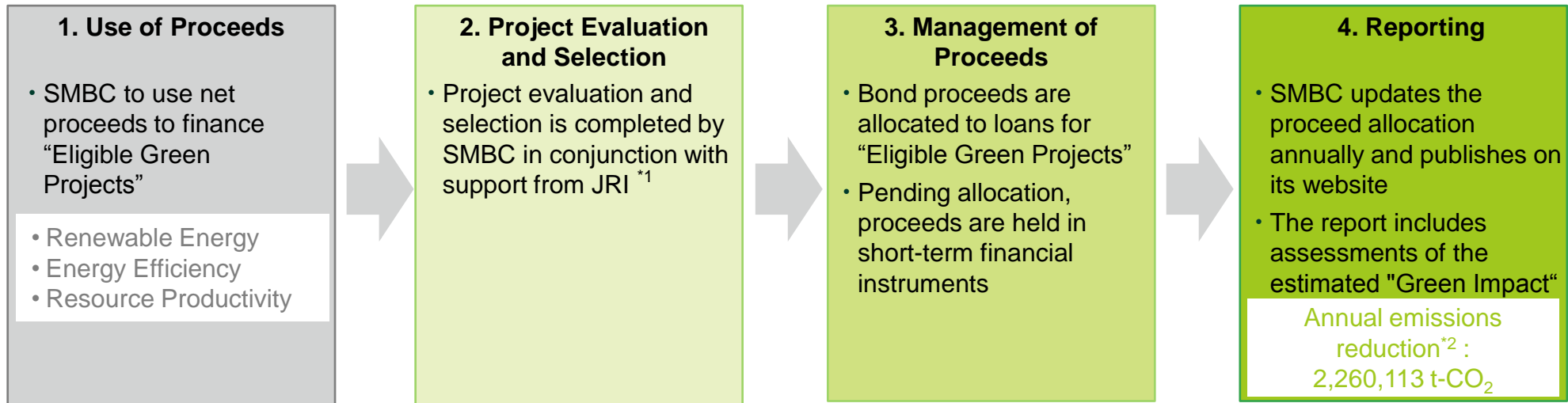


*1 Principles on Loss-Absorbing and Recapitalisation Capacity of G-SIBs in Resolution, TLAC Term Sheet published by the FSB on Nov. 9, 2015. TLAC requirements have not yet been adopted or proposed in Japan and there is no assurance that such TLAC requirements will be the same as the FSB's final TLAC standards or that Senior Notes will qualify as TLAC under such requirements

*2 Source: Bloomberg, as of Apr. 28, 2017

SMBC's Green Bond Initiative

- SMBC took a market leadership role as the first megabank in Japan to issue a green bond in October 2015, to meet increased demand from investors for responsible investments
- SMBC's green bond is aligned with the four pillars of "The Green Bond Principles" as published by the International Capital Market Association



Independent Review

- KPMG, SMBC's auditor, provides an Assurance Report regarding allocation of proceeds from the green bond issuance^{*3}

Overview of SMBC's inaugural green bond Issuance

Currency and Amount	USD 500mn
Pricing date	October 14, 2015
Issue date	October 20, 2015
Maturity	5 years
Coupon	2.45%

Green Bond Proceed Allocation (KPMG Assurance Report, as of Mar 31 2016)

Asset Area	Sub Category	Outstanding ^{*4}
Renewable Energy	Wind power generation facilities	317 mn
	Waste-to-energy electricity (biomass)	80 mn
	Photovoltaic power generation facilities	26 mn
Total Use of Proceeds		USD 423 mn
Percentage of Note Proceeds Funding Eligible Green Projects		84.6%

^{*1} Japan Research Institute Limited, one of the largest think tanks in Japan and a wholly-owned subsidiary of SMFG

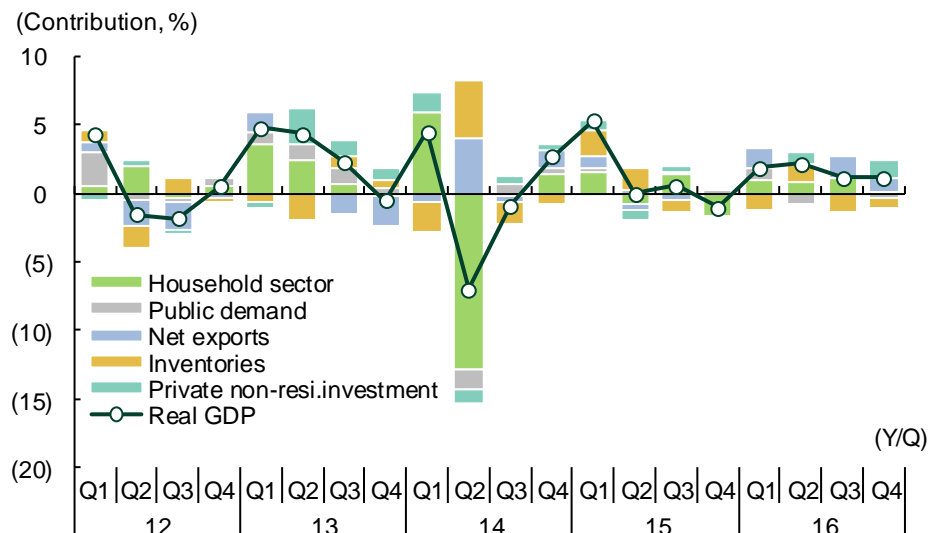
^{*2} Estimated figures as of Mar 31 2016. See here for further details: http://www.smbc.co.jp/aboutus/responsibility/environment/green_bond/green_impact_e.html

^{*3} The attestation letter by KPMG can be found at http://www.smbc.co.jp/aboutus/responsibility/environment/green_bond/green_bond_e.html

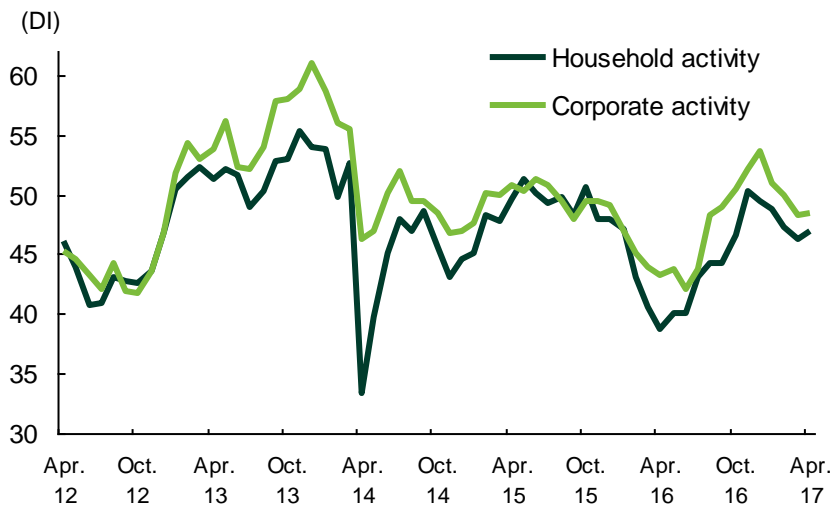
^{*4} USD equivalent

Current Japanese economy

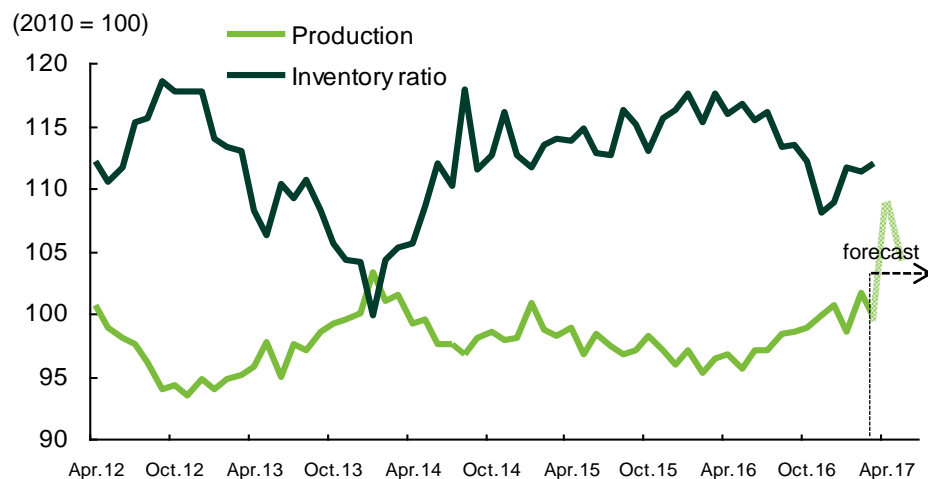
Real GDP growth rate (annualized QOQ change)*1



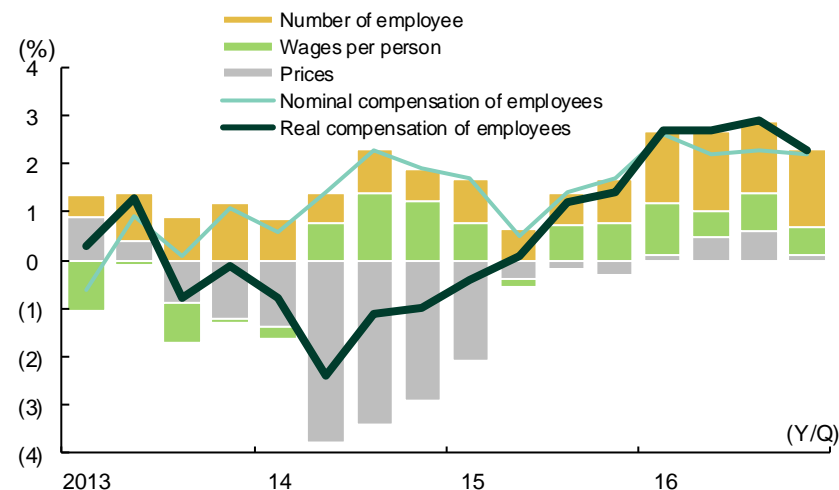
Economy watchers survey*2



Indices of industrial production*3



Real compensation of employees*4



*1 Source: Cabinet Office. Seasonally adjusted series. Household sector = Private consumption + Private residential investment, Inventories = Change in private and public inventory, Public demand = Government consumption + Public investment

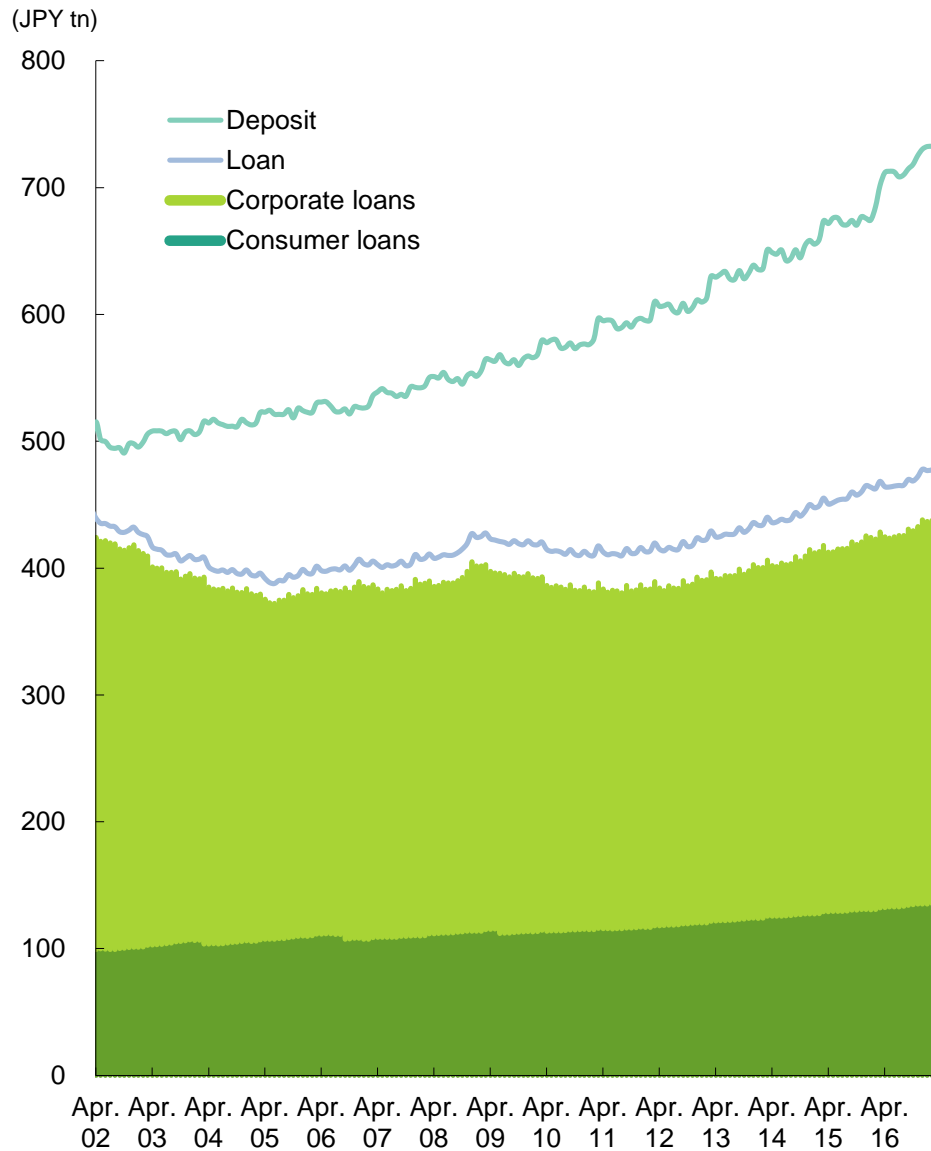
*2 Source: Cabinet Office. Diffusion index for current economic conditions

*3 Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Seasonally adjusted indices. In Apr. and May 2017, based on the indices of production forecast

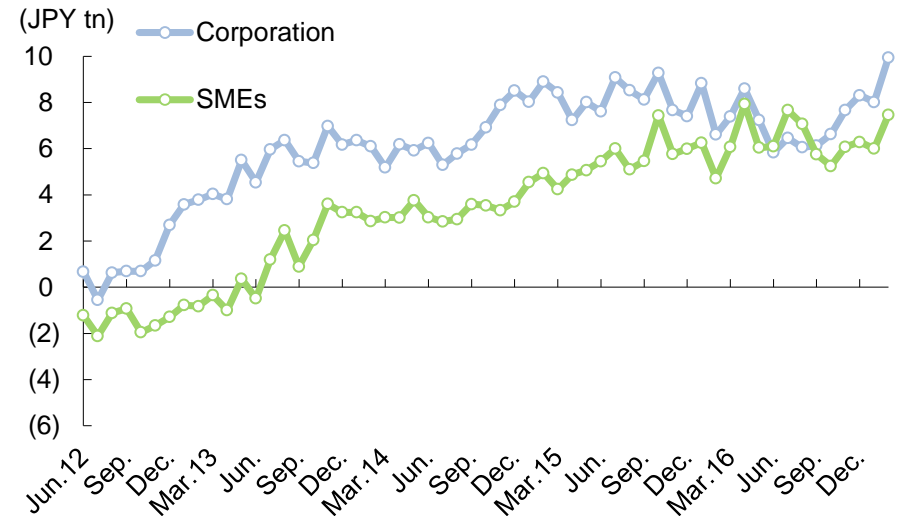
*4 Source: Cabinet Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Trends of loan and deposit balance in Japan*1

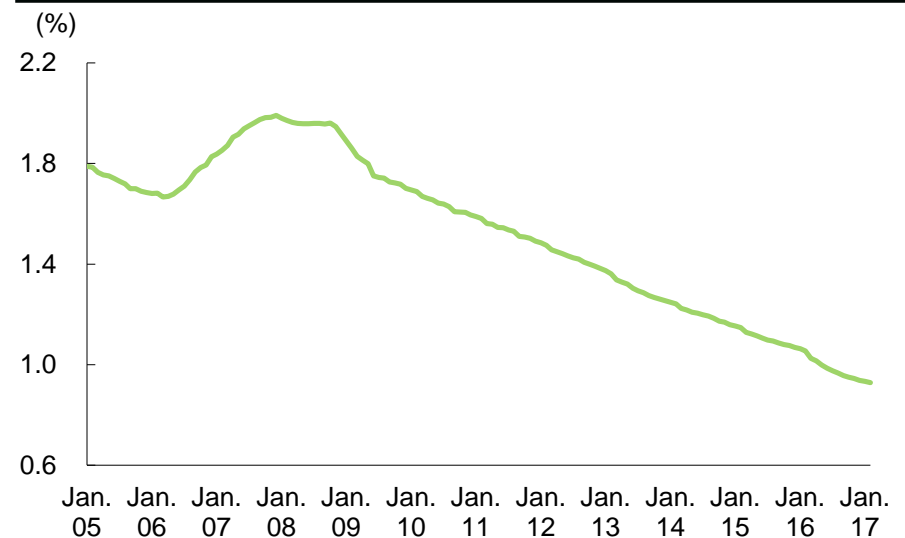
Loan and deposit balance of domestic banks



YOY increase / decrease of loan balance*2



Average loan spread of domestic banks*3



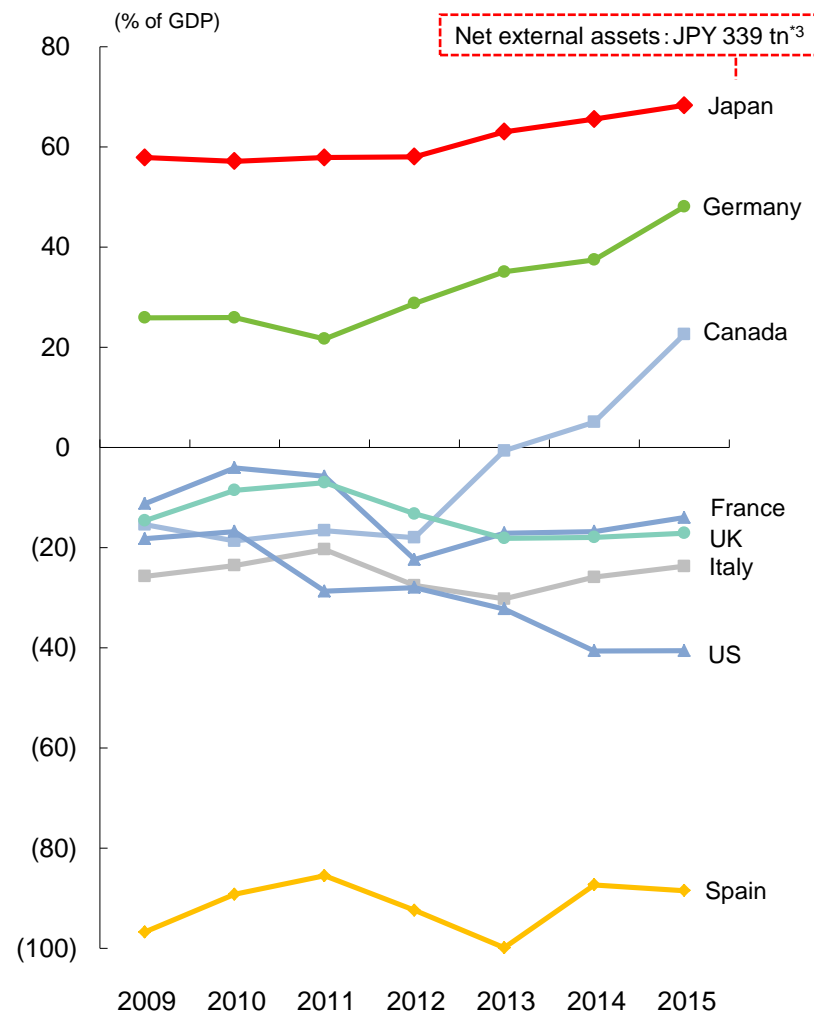
*1 Source: Bank of Japan "Deposits and Loans Market" *2 Period end balance *3 Stock basis

Japanese national wealth

Balance sheet of Japan (as of Dec. 2015, JPY tn)^{*1}

Closing assets		10,219	Closing liabilities plus net worth		10,219
Households		2,864	Households		381
Financial assets		1,818	Non-financial corporations		1,714
Non-financial assets		1,046	Stocks		827
Land		682	Financial corporations		3,541
Non-financial corporations		2,235	Stocks		132
Financial assets		1,124	To nominal GDP: 237.9%		
Non-financial assets		1,111	General government		1,262
Land		275	Closing liabilities		6,929
Financial corporations		3,665	Net worth		3,290
General government		1,325	Households		2,483
Financial assets		634	Non-financial corporations		522
Financial assets		7,268	Financial corporations		124
Non-financial assets		2,951	General government		63

Net international investment position ^{*2}



^{*1} Source: Cabinet Office

^{*2} Source: IMF Stat. The figures shown in the graph are from 2009 to 2015

^{*3} Source: Ministry of Finance Japan. As of Dec. 31, 2015