Fixed Income Investor Presentation

November 2020

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



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 us and our managements 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: the COVID-19 pandemic and collateral events; deterioration of Japanese and global economic conditions and financial markets; declines in the value of our securities portfolio; incurrence of significant credit-related costs; our ability to successfully implement our business strategy through our subsidiaries, affiliates and alliance partners; and exposure to new risks as we expand the scope of our 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. We undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements.

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

Exchange rates (TTM)

	Sep. 19	Mar. 20	Sep. 20
USD	JPY 107.93	JPY 108.81	JPY 105.78
EUR	JPY 118.01	JPY 119.52	JPY 124.18

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
SMBC AC	SMBC Aviation Capital
Major local subsidiaries	SMBC Europe, SMBC Bank EU, SMBC (China)
Consolidated	SMFG consolidated
Non-consolidated	SMBC non-consolidated
Expenses (non-consolidated)	Expenses excluding non-recurring losses
Net business profit	Profit before provision for general reserve for possible loan losses
Retail Business Unit	Domestic retail business
Wholesale Business Unit	Domestic wholesale business
Global Business Unit	International business
Global Markets Business Unit	Market / Treasury related businesses
OCI	Net unrealized gains on other securities

Agenda

Impact of COVID-19

Results

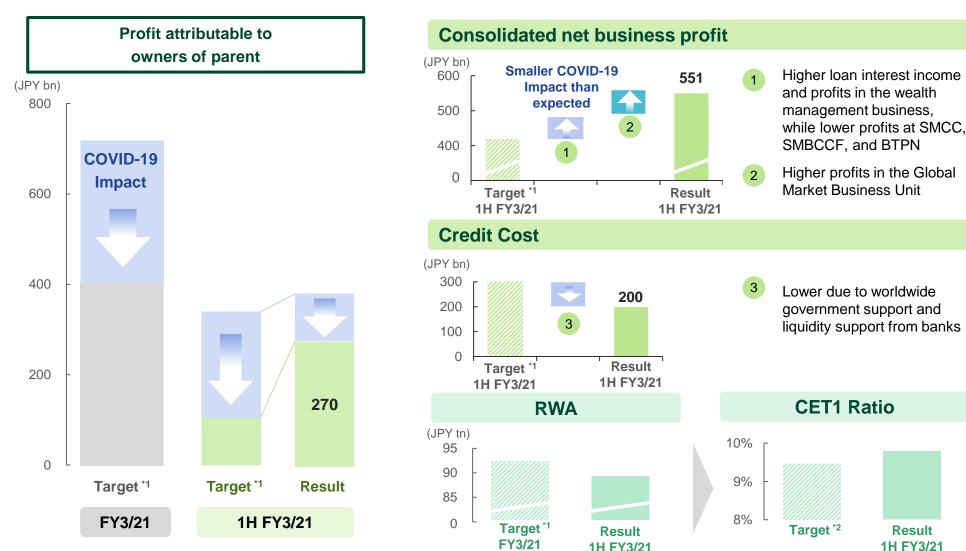
Funding & Capital

- Summary
- Credit cost
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- Key credit messages
- Financial results
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Impact of COVID-19 (1) Summary

While impact of COVID-19 in 1H was smaller than our original forecast, the full-year forecast remains unchanged because of the continuing uncertain environment, including the resurgence of COVID-19.



^{*1} Announced in May 2020

Result

1H FY3/21

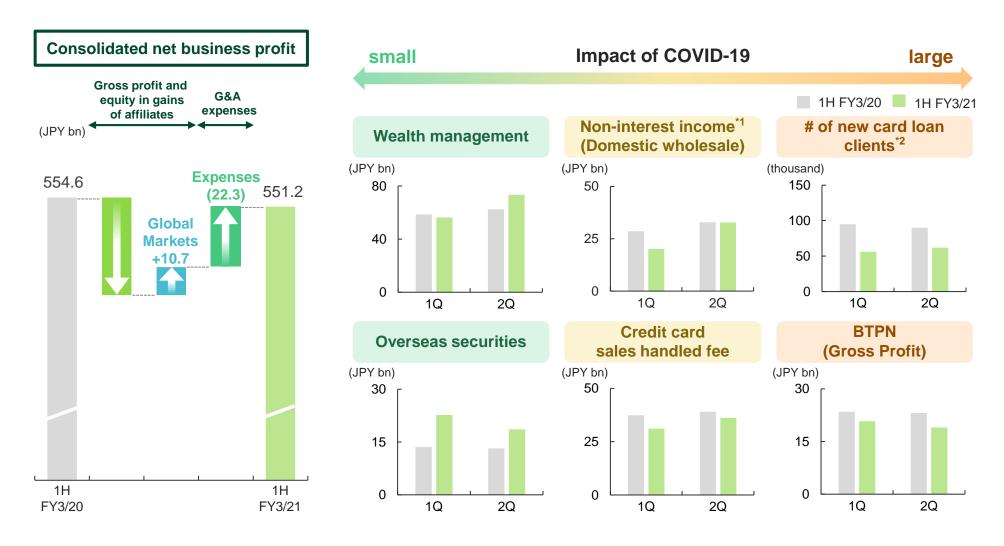
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^{*2} Under COVID-19

(Ref.) Impact of COVID-19 in consolidated net business profit

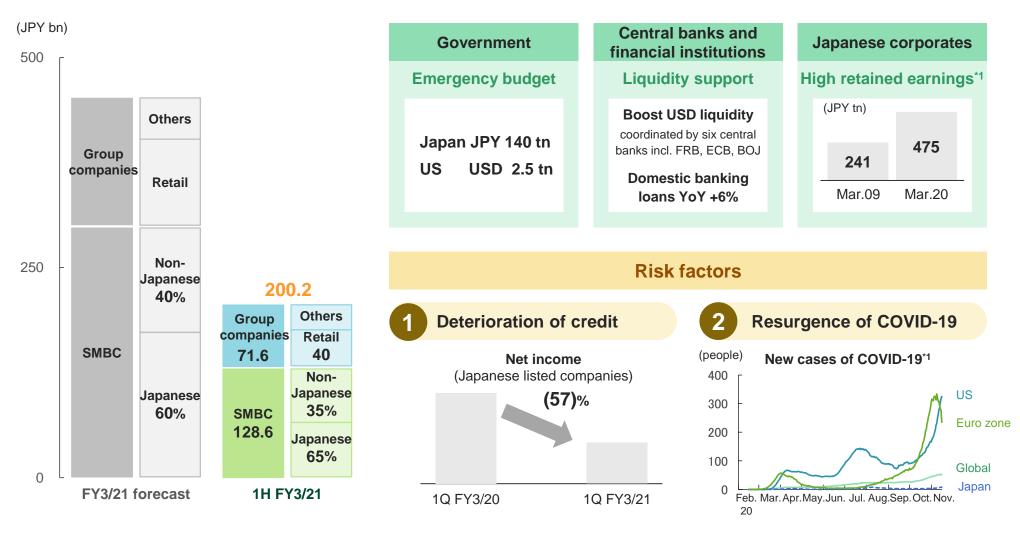
Consolidated net business profit in 1H was almost the same level as last year due to the strong performance of the Global Market Business Unit and lower G&A expenses.



^{*1} Syndicated loans, Structured finances, Real estate finances, and Securities business

Impact of COVID-19 (2) Credit cost

While credit cost in 1H was lower than our original forecast due to worldwide government support and liquidity support from banks, the full-year forecast remains unchanged because of risk factors including the deterioration of credit in 2H and the resurgence of COVID-19.



^{*1} Source: Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Finance, Japan, Annual Survey of Corporate Enterprises

^{*2} Made by Japan Research Institute using data from Bloomberg (per week / 100 thousand of population)

(Ref.) Breakdown of credit cost at SMBC

	Japanese	Non- Japanese		
Credit Cost JPY 128.6 bn (1H FY3/21)	65%	35%		
	Over 80 %	Over 80 %		
Ratio of specific sectors	AutomobileLeisure and hotelAirlineRestaurantsOil & Gas			
Size of company	Lower than expected from mid-sized and SMEs	Mainly from large corporates		

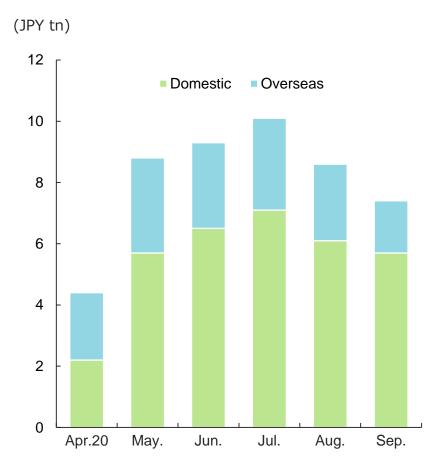
Details of non-Japanese

(JPY tn)	Outstanding	Remarks
Leisure and hotel	0.6	 Credit cost came from mainly leisure companies
Airline	0.9	Exposure mainly to top-tier airlines with aircraft collateral
Restaurants	0.1	Credit cost came mainly from LBO (see "LBO in US and Europe" in below)
Oil & Gas	6.5	Have avoided upstream and serviceHigher oil price than initial assumption
LBO in US and Europe (USD bn)	8.0	 Control outstanding balance by closely monitoring at market conditions Select sectors / add covenants
CLO (USD bn)	Investment 1.2	Credit ratings; all AAAContinue to control outstanding balance

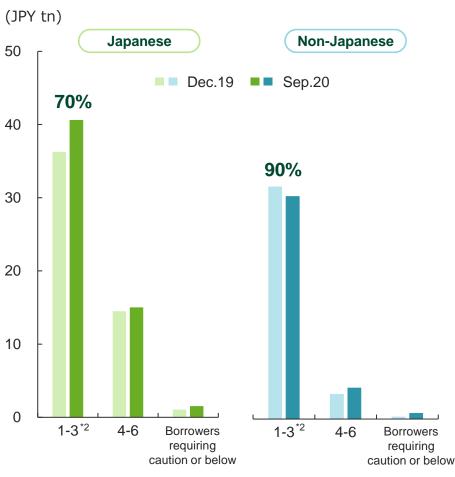
Impact of COVID-19 (3) Credit

COVID-19 related credit increased by proactively supporting our clients until July when clients started making repayments. Healthy portfolio is maintained both domestically and overseas.

COVID-19 related credit*1



Credit exposure by internal ratings



^{*1} Sum of SMBC and Major local subsidiaries

^{*2} Possibility of default is estimated for internal classification purposes to be 0.1% and below in Japanese, and 0.8% and below in non-Japanese

Impact of COVID-19 (4) Aircraft leasing

Credit and asset impairment charges increased due to the pronounced and prolonged impact of COVID-19. Work on initiatives to reduce risk and pursue sustainable growth in the mid to long term.

Business condition

Lower passenger demand Demand forecast Forecast of global passenger demand*1 Dec. 20 (tn passenger km) Before COVID-19 YoY **▲66%** 10 Recovery to 5 before COVID-19 After COVID-19 (Jul. 2020) 0 in 2024 '10 '12 '14 '16 '18 '20 '22 '24

Bankruptcy of airlines

Mainly in developing countries that lack government support

Early retirement of aircraft

Mainly wide body and aged aircraft.

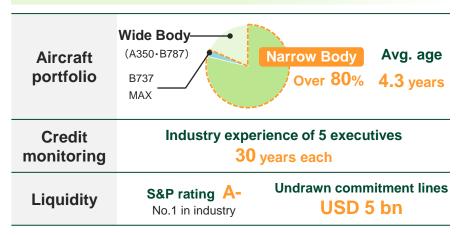
No aircraft returned to SMBCAC so far.

SMBCAC

(USD mm)	1H FY3/20	1H FY3/21	FY3/20
Lease income	565	571	1,135
Credit / Asset impairment charges	5	125	32
Net income	189	19	334

Response to COVID-19

Strong business model to overcome down cycle



Accelerate initiatives to reduce risk and increase profit

Aircraft manufacturers	Postpone delivery of aircrafts on order Boeing 68 etc.	Risk volume C
Airlines	Negotiate continuous use of aircrafts	Impairment charges
Healthy airlines	Profitable sales & lease back Double ROA vs before COVID-19	Profit 🔒

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- Capital strategy

Key credit messages

(Consolidated, unless otherwise indicated, 1H FY3/21)

Strong and diversified earnings capability	USD 6.5 bn SMFG's profit attributable to owners of parent*1	Breakdown of consolidated net business profit by business unit Global Retail Warkets Wholesale
Sound loan portfolio	0.78% SMFG NPL ratio	0.54% SMBC NPL ratio (non-consolidated)
Robust liquidity	57.0 % Loan to deposit ratio	(average Jul.–Sep. 20) 136.0% LCR
Sound capital position	16.02% CET1 ratio (Fully-loaded basis)	19.28% Total capital ratio
High credit ratings	A1 / A1 SMBC/SMFG Moody's rating	A / A- (As of Oct 31, 2020) SMBC/SMFG S&P rating

1H FY3/2021 financial results

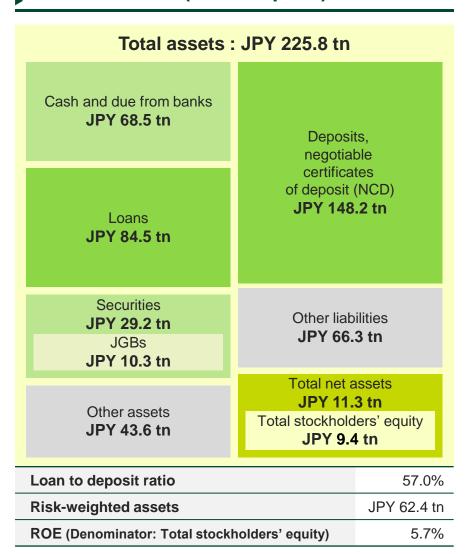
	(JPY bn)	FY3/20	1H FY3/21	YoY
1	Consolidated gross profit	2,768.6	1,377.4	(5.8)
2	G&A expenses	1,739.6	836.4	(22.3)
2	Overhead ratio	62.8%	60.7%	(1.4)%
3	Equity in gains (losses) of affiliates	56.1	10.2	(19.9)
4	Consolidated net business profit	1,085.0	551.2	(3.4)
5	Total credit cost	170.6	200.2	+135.8
6	Gains (losses) on stocks	80.5	36.3	(34.0)
7	Other income (expenses)	(62.8)	(41.0)	(38.9)
8	Ordinary profit	932.1	346.3	(212.1)
9	Extraordinary gains (losses)	(43.4)	(4.4)	(25.0)
10	Income taxes	167.7	71.4	(64.3)
11	Profit attributable to owners of parent	703.9	270.1	(161.8)
12	ROE	7.6%	5.7%	(3.7)%

- Consolidated gross profit: decreased YoY only slightly even under COVID-19, due to a) higher gains on sales of bonds in Global Market Business unit and b) recovery of Retail, Wholesale, and Global Business Units in 2Q.
- G&A expenses: decreased YoY by controlling operating cost under COVID-19 and executing key initiatives to reduce base expenses.
- Equity in gains of affiliates: decreased YoY mainly due to lower profits at SMBCAC and affiliates in Asia.
- Total credit cost: increased YoY due to COVID-19 both in the domestic and overseas businesses.
- Gains on stocks: decreased YoY due to lower gains on sales of strategic shareholdings (JPY 35 bn, YoY JPY (24) bn).
- Other income: decreased YoY mainly due to the loss from forward dealings which aim to control risk of stocks.
- Extraordinary gains: decreased YoY mainly due to the absence of the gains on step acquisitions on the reorganization of the group asset management companies recorded in FY3/20 (YoY JPY (22) bn).

Balance sheet and loan balance

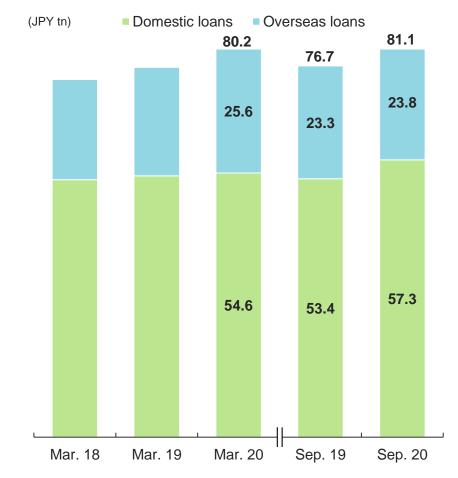
Balance sheet (as of Sep. 20)

(Consolidated)



Loan balance

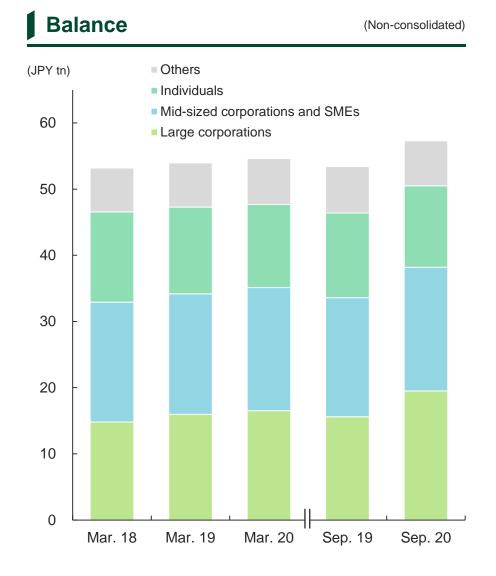
(Non-consolidated)

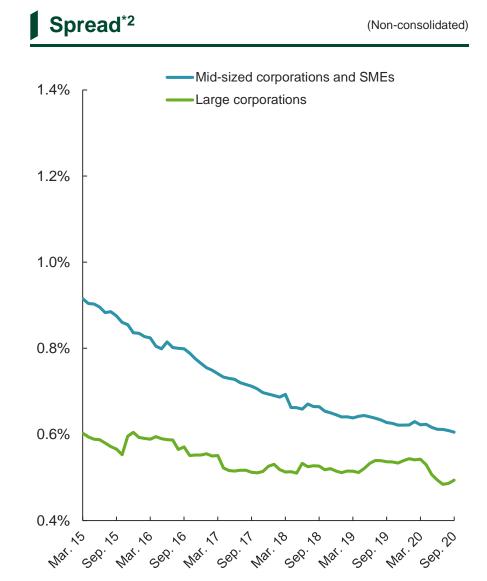


Of which loans to the Japanese government, etc. and SMFG

2.6 tn 2.5 tn 3.0 tn

Domestic loans*1



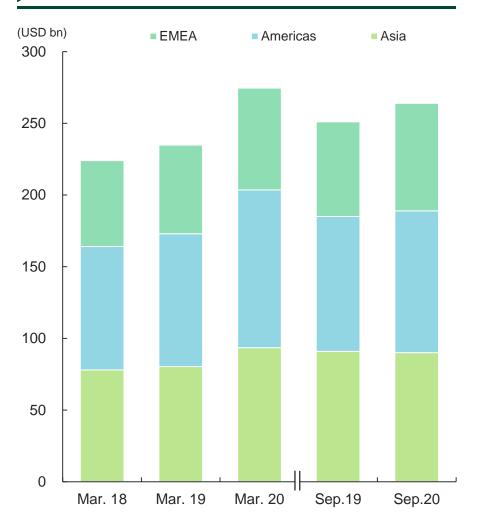


^{*1} Managerial accounting basis

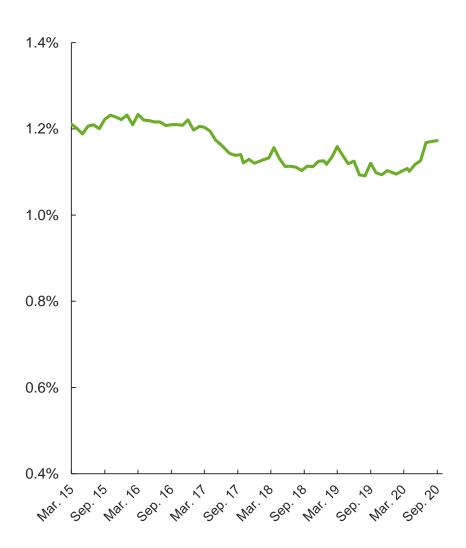
^{*2} Monthly average loan spread of existing loans, excludes loans to the Japanese government

Overseas loans*1

Balance



Spread*2

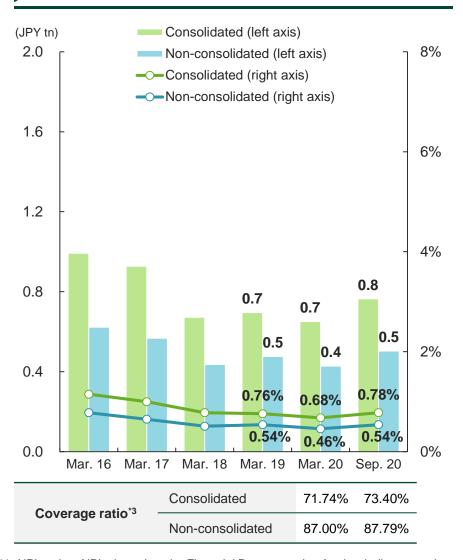


^{*1} Includes trade bills. Managerial accounting basis, translated into USD at respective period-end exchange rates. Sum of SMBC and Major local subsidiaries

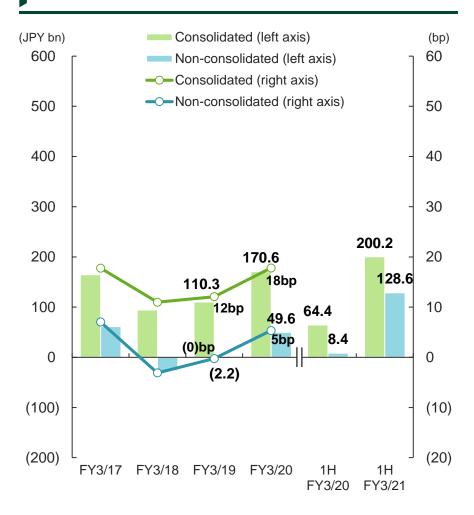
^{*2} Managerial accounting basis. Monthly average loan spread of existing loans

Asset quality - solid loan portfolio

NPLs and NPL ratio*1



Total credit cost and total credit cost ratio*2

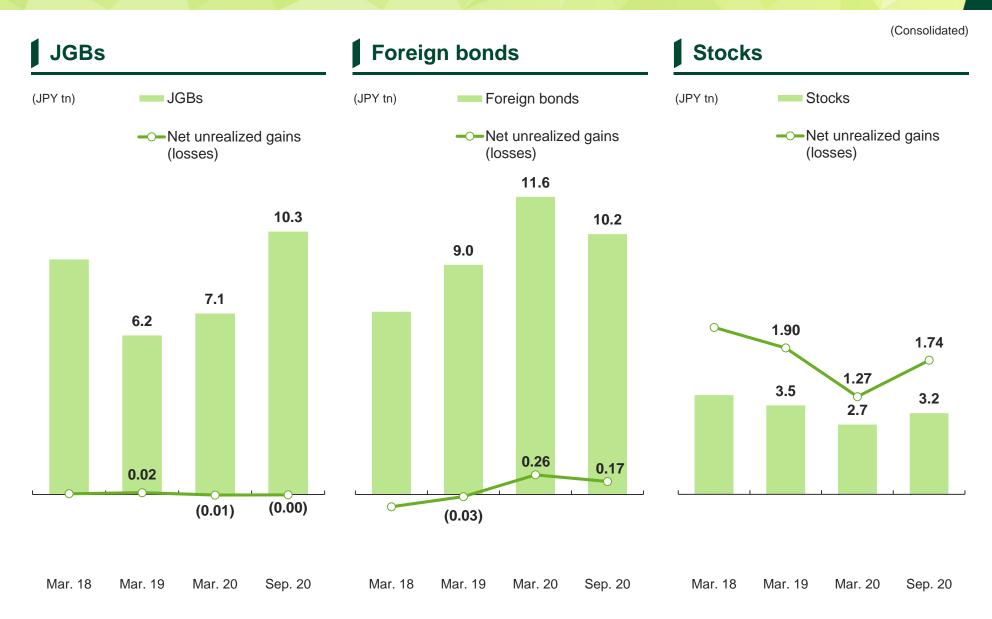


^{*1} NPL ratio = NPLs based on the Financial Reconstruction Act (excluding normal assets) / Total claims

^{*2} Total credit cost ratio = Total credit cost / Total claims

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

Asset quality – securities portfolio*1



^{*1} Securities classified as other securities . 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

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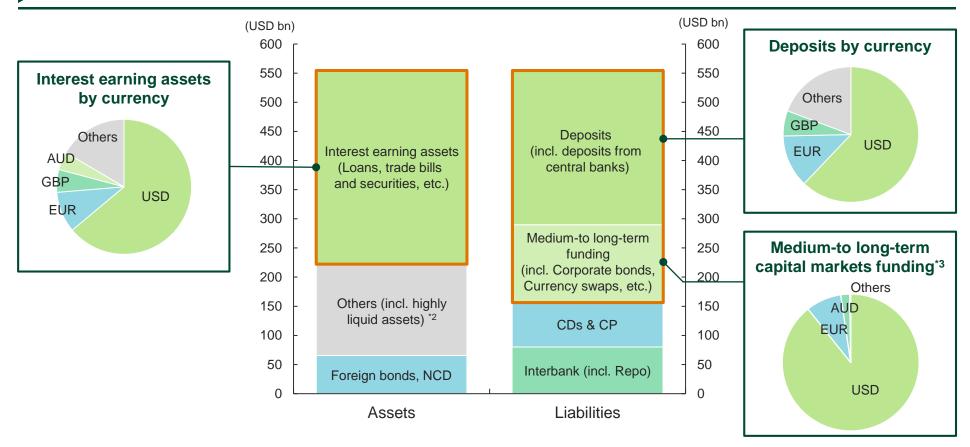
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Foreign currency assets and funding

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

Customer deposits cover approximately 80% of interest earning assets.

Non-JPY balance sheet items*1 (as of Sep. 20)



^{*1} Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC and Major local subsidiaries *2 Deposit placed with central banks, etc.

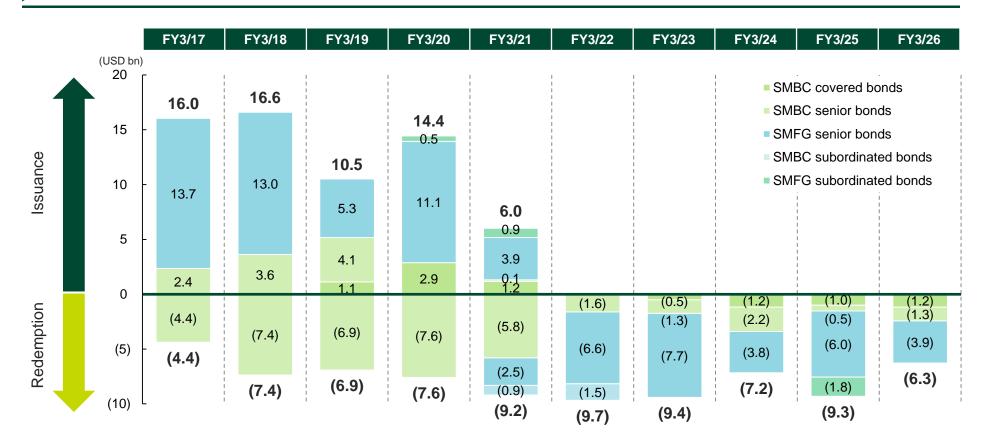
^{*3} Excludes JPY funding, certificate of deposits and transferable deposits. Among all bonds priced by Sep. 20, only includes issuance with original maturity of two years or more and tap its issue as of Sep. 20. Translated into USD at the exchange rates as of Sep. 20.

Foreign currency issuances and redemptions

SMFG is the issuing entity for TLAC senior and Tier 2 subordinated bonds.

SMBC issues covered bonds and shorter term senior bonds based on its funding needs.

Non-JPY issuances and redemptions*1



^{*1} The sum of SMFG and SMBC, each on a non-consolidated basis. Excludes JPY funding, certificate of deposits and transferable deposits. All redemptions were, or are expected, at maturity other than for callable bonds, which were, or are expected to be, redeemed at their respective 1st call dates, while there is no assurance they will be redeemed at such time. Among all bonds priced by Sep. 20, only includes issuance with original maturity of two years or more and its tap issue as of Sep. 20. Translated into USD at the exchange rate as of the end of each period for FY3/17-FY3/20, and as of Sep. 20 for FY3/21-FY3/26

TLAC requirements

Japanese TLAC standards, which are applied to Japanese G-SIBs, started in Mar.19. The TLAC ratio as of Sep. 20 meets the required level.

TLAC and capital buffer requirements

	2019 - 2021	After 2022
Minimum external TLAC requirements (RWA basis)	16%	18%
+) capital buffers*1	+3.5%	+3.5%
Effective required level of minimum external TLAC (RWA basis)	19.5%	21.5%
Minimum external TLAC requirements (LE basis)	6%	6.75%

TLAC ratio (transitional basis)

(JF	Y bn)	Sep. 20
External TLAC (before deduction of capital buffers)	А	18,868.2
Risk-weighted assets (RWA)	В	62,379.2
TLAC ratio (RWA basis) (A/B)	С	30.24%
Capital buffers (including CCyB)	D	(3.52%)
Ref: TLAC ratio of RWA (C-D) (after deduction basis)	Е	26.72%
Leverage exposure (LE)	F	183,938.7
TLAC ratio (LE basis) (A/F)	G	10.25%

^{* 1} Excludes countercyclical buffer (CCyB) for RWA requirements. As for the G-SIB buffer, SMFG was allocated to bucket 1 according to the latest list published by the FSB

Credit ratings of selected G-SIBs

OpCo senior unsecured notes / Excluded liabilities

TLAC eligible senior unsecured notes

Basel III Tier 2 notes

Notch Difference (between OpCo senior and TLAC senior notes)

(As of Oct 31, 2020)

Moody's

	SMFG	Mizuho*1	MUFG	BAC	Citi	JPM	Barclays	HSBC	DB ^{*2}	BNP*2	CS	UBS*3
Aa2				P		P						
Aa3	0	0	0	3	•	3				•		P
A1	•	•	•	3	3	3	•	P 1			•	3
A2				•	3	•		\ '		4		
A3					•		4		P		4	•
Baa1										•		
Baa2							•		3		•	
Baa3									•			
Ba1												
Ba2												

S&P

	SMFG	Mizuho	MUFG*1	BAC	Citi	JPM	Barclays	HSBC	DB ^{*2}	BNP*2	CS	UBS*3
AA-												
A+				P	P	P		P		P	P	P
А	P ₁	P ₁	P ₁	2	2	2	•	2		2	2	2
A-	\ 1	1	6 1	•	3	•	2	•		•	3	•
BBB+					6		3		•		•	
BBB							•		2			
BBB-									•			
BB+												

^{*1} The ratings for Mizuho Moody's Tier 2 and MUFG S&P Tier 2 are assumed from the stand-alone and rating methodology.

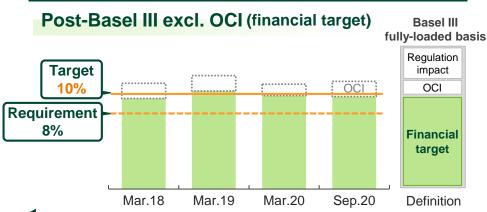
^{*2} For DB and BNP, OpCo senior notes and TLAC eligible senior notes mean preferred senior notes and Non-preferred senior notes, respectively

^{*3} Backed senior unsecured rating of UBS Group Funding (Switzerland) guaranteed by UBS Group AG for TLAC eligible senior notes

Capital strategy

Continue to manage CET1 ratio at c.9.5% while we prioritize supporting customers impacted by COVID-19. CET1 ratio on Basel III fully-loaded basis was 16.0%. Secure buckets of 1.5% AT1 and 2.0% Tier 2 capital in the medium to long term.

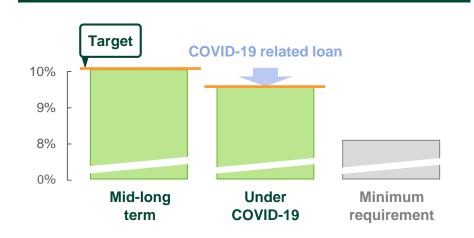
CET1 ratio



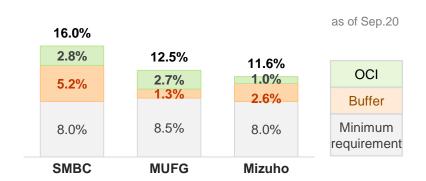
Capital ratio

Basel III fully-loaded basis CET1 AT1 ■ Tier2 20.76% 19.36% 19.28% 18.75% 2.0% 1.2% OCI 16.3% 16.0% 15.5% 14.5% Sep.20 Mar. 18 Mar. 19 Mar. 20 (JPY tn) **RWA** 63.5 58.9 61.6 62.4

Capital Management (post-Basel III exc. OCI)



Peer comparison : CET1 ratio (Basel III fully-loaded basis)



Subordinated bonds

Investment highlights

Strong capital: High CET1 ratio **High credit** Strong liquidity: Low loan to deposit ratio quality • Strong credit : Low NPL ratio High credit rating of senior and **High credit** subordinated bonds (Tier 2) due in rating part to the support framework Offers investment diversification Scarcity value opportunities to investors

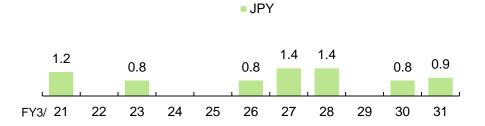
Recent issuances and maturity profile

Recent issuances (AT1/Tier 2)

Security type	Issue date	Amount	Tenor	Coupon
AT1	Sep. 9, 2020	JPY 100 bn	PerpNC10	1.109%*1
Tier 2 (USD)	Sep. 23, 2020	USD 850 mn	10y	2.142%

Maturity profile by debt class*2

• AT1 (USD bn)



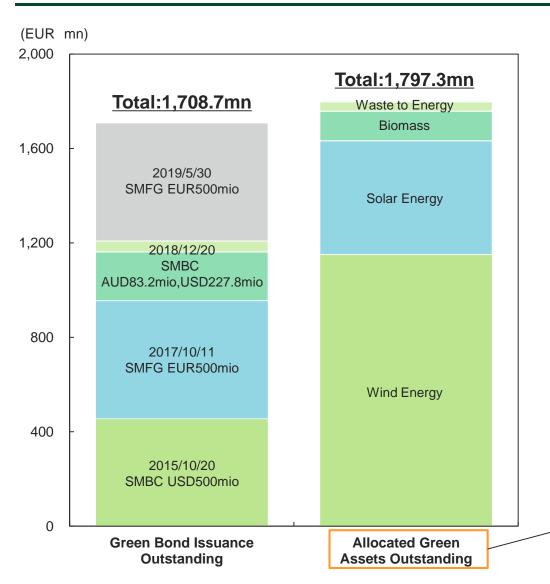


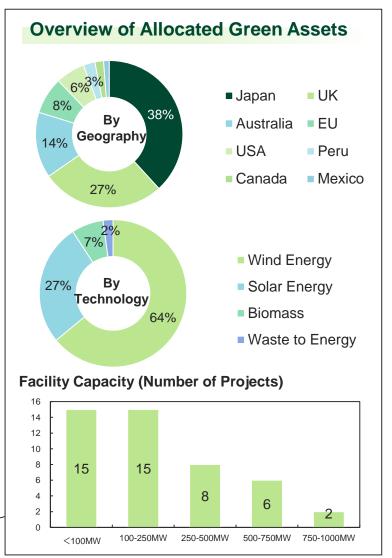
^{*1} Reset at 5y JGB+105bp every 5 years after the first call date

^{*2} AT1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital include previously issued Basel 2-eligible bonds. The sum of SMFG and SMBC, each on a non-consolidated basis. All redemptions were, or are expected at maturity other than for callable bonds, which were, or are expected to be redeemed at their respective 1st call dates, while there is no assurance they will be redeemed at such time. Include all bonds priced by Sep. 20. Translated at the exchange rate as of Sep. 20

Overview of Green Bond Issuance and Allocated Green Assets

Balance of Green Bond Issuance and Allocated Green Assets*1 (as of Mar. 20)





Green Bond Impact Reporting

Impact Reporting (as of Mar. 20)

Category	Sub Category	Country	Number of Projects	Capacity (MW)	Estimated CO ₂ emissions reduction (t-CO ₂ /Year)		
						o/w SMBC Group financed	
Renewable Energy	Wind energy	Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Netherland, Peru, UK, USA	26	9,487.00 MW	10,629,199.55 t-CO ₂	1,802,730.69 t-CO₂	
		Solar energy	Australia, France, Japan, Mexico, USA	16	1,685.68 MW	1,515,403.10 t-CO ₂	300,897.46 t-CO ₂
		Biomass	Japan, UK	4	349.95 MW	1,817,413.89 t-CO ₂	443,932.00 t-CO ₂
3 DOID READY	Pollution Prevention & Control	Waste to Energy	Australia	1	36.00 MW	138,712.99 t-CO ₂	31,022.71 t-CO ₂
				Total 14,100,792.52 SMFG/SMBC Green Bond Outstanding (as of Mar. 20)*1		14,100,792.52 t-CO ₂	2,578,582.86 t-CO ₂
							EUR 1,708.7mn
				CO₂ Avoidance per EUR1mn		EUR1mn	1,509.09 t-CO ₂

SMBC covered bond: Investment highlights

The SMBC Covered Bond Programme offers an opportunity to gain exposure to one of the highest quality asset classes in Japan with a top notch rating.

Historically, Japanese banks have not been active in the secured market due to absence of dedicated covered bond legislation. Our contractual framework will satisfy key covered bond requirements for investors and enable SMBC to gain access to broader capital markets and to further diversify its investor base.

Solid Credit of SMBC

- Strong and diversified earnings capability
- Sound loan portfolio
- Robust liquidity
- Sound capital position
- High credit ratings

SMBC Covered

Bond

Robust Residential Loan Market of Japan

- Japan's strong and stable economy
 - Solid growth
 - High gross national savings
 - Low unemployment rate
 - Low household debt to net disposable income
- Stable housing market with low delinquency
- Robust RMBS market
- SMBC's robust residential loan underwriting and risk management framework
- Dual recourse to segregated cover pool and SMBC
- Cover pool consisting of AAA-rated Japanese selforiginated RMBS
- Daily collateral top-up
- 25% minimum OC

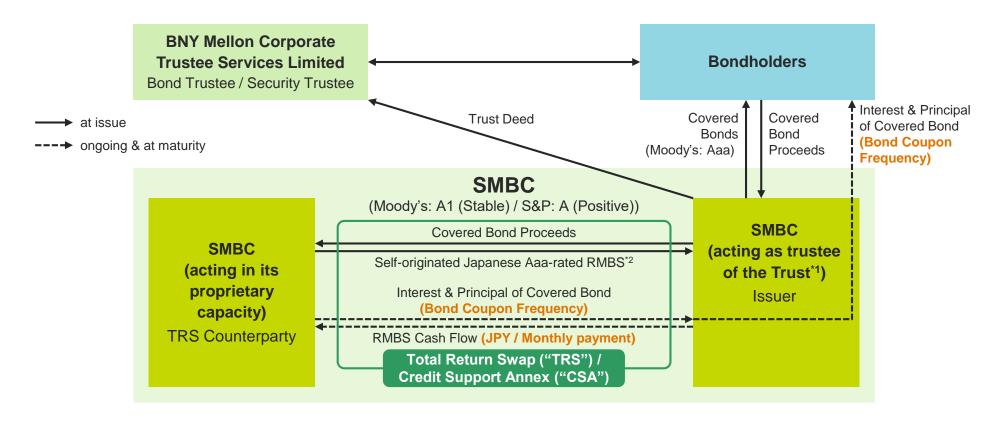
Attractive Product Structure

SMBC Covered Bond Programme

Under the Trust Act of Japan, bondholders have dual recourse to SMBC's assets and the segregated cover pool assets.

To protect bondholders, the Programme puts self-originated Japanese RMBS as collateral under the TRS. Segregation of assets is ensured in the case of SMBC's insolvency because enforceability of the TRS is protected under the Netting Act of Japan.

Cover pool assets remain on the balance sheet of SMBC acting in its own capacity.



^{*1} SMBC, licensed by Japanese FSA as financial institutions which engage in trust business, acting as trustee on behalf of a specified money trust (*tokutei kinsen shintaku*)
No. 0010-377600-0001 (the "Trust")

^{*2} Cover pool assets may include senior tranches Aa-rated RMBS where higher haircut ratio of 20% is applied, JGB and cash

Appendix

SMFG / SMBC overview

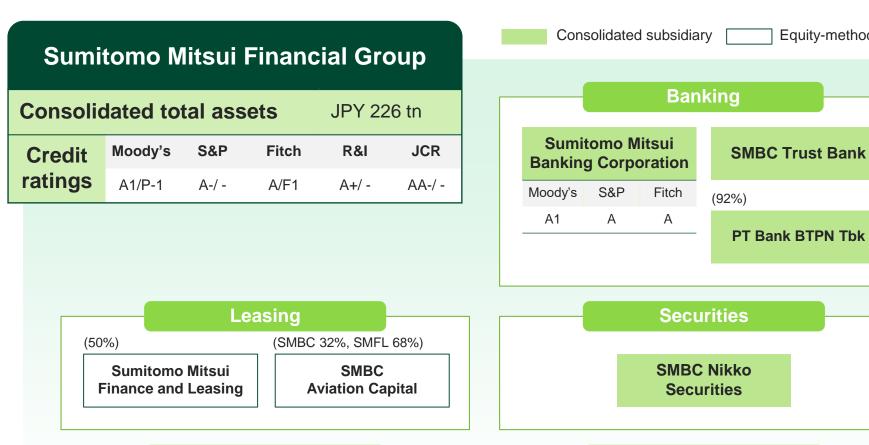
(FY3/20)		SMFG (Consoli	dated) *1	SMBC (Non-consolidated) *1 Core operating entity within SMFG franchise			
		Global banking originated in J					
	ket Capitalization 8316, NYSE:SMFG)	JPY 4.3 tn / USD 41.5 bn (As of Nov. 27, 2020)		unlisted (wholly-owned by SMFG)			
	Assets	JPY 220 tn / USD 2,021 bn		JPY 194 tn / USD 1	,783 bn		
B/S	Loans	JPY 83 tn / USD 758 b	n	JPY 80 tn / USD	737 bn		
D/3	Deposits*2	JPY 127 tn / USD 1,168 b	n	JPY 119 tn / USD 1,103 bn			
	Loans/Deposits	65.0%		66.8%			
D/I	Gross Profit	JPY 2,769 bn / USD 25.4 Consolidated gross profit	bn	JPY 1,412 bn / USE Gross banking profit	13.0 bn		
P/L	Net Income	JPY 704 bn / USD 6.5 bn Profit attributable to owners of pare	ent	JPY 317 bn / USD 2 Net income	2.9 bn		
CET	1 ratio	15.55%			-		
NPL	ratio	0.68%		0.46%			
Ratings (Moody's / S&P)		A1 / A-	(As of Oct 31, 2020)	A1 / A	(As of Oct. 31, 2020)		
Busi	ness Franchise	 Holds top-tier compalleasing, securities service finance, and other busines 140 overseas offices*3 	s, consumer	448 domestic brail27 million retail a			

^{*1} Converted into USD at March 2020 fiscal year-end exchange rate Market capitalization converted to USD at the November 27, 2020 exchange rate

^{*2} Excludes negotiable certificates of deposits

^{*3} Excludes offices planned to be closed

Group structure*1



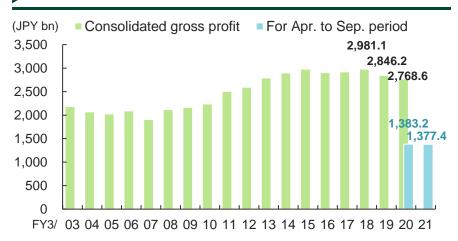
Consumer Finance Sumitomo Mitsui SMBC Consumer Finance Card

Others (50.1%)Japan Research **Sumitomo Mitsui DS** Institute **Asset Management**

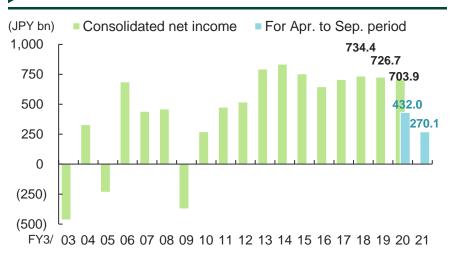
Equity-method affiliate

Trend of major income components - Consolidated

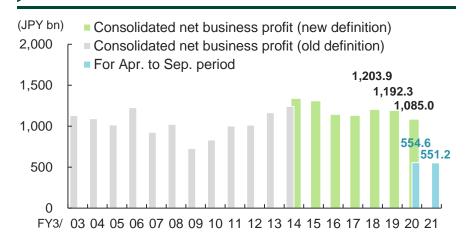
Consolidated gross profit



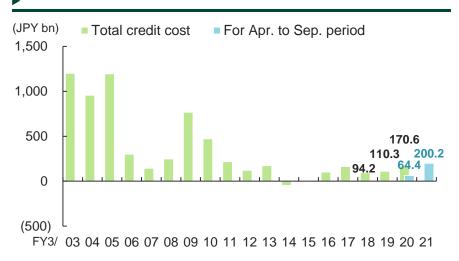
Net income / Profit attributable to owners of parent



Consolidated net business profit*1



Total credit cost



^{*1} We have changed the definition of "Consolidated net business profit" from the FY 3/15. The figure for FY 3/14 has been adjusted retrospectively

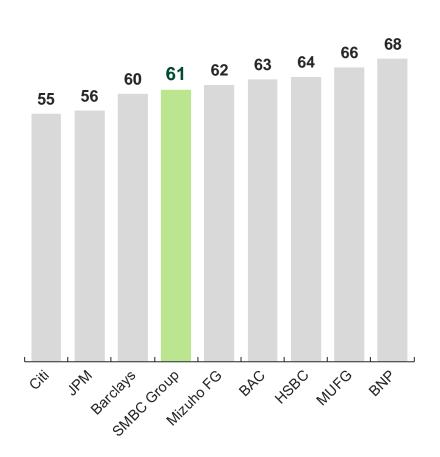
Peer comparison

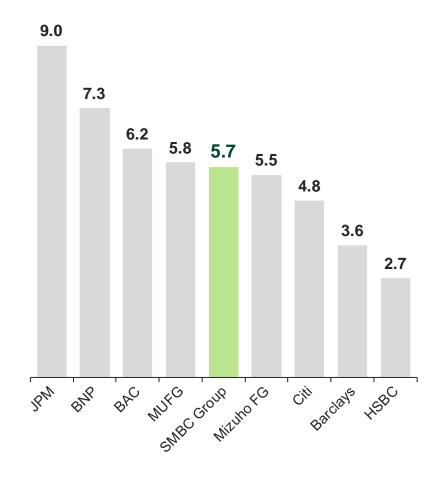


(%)

ROE*1

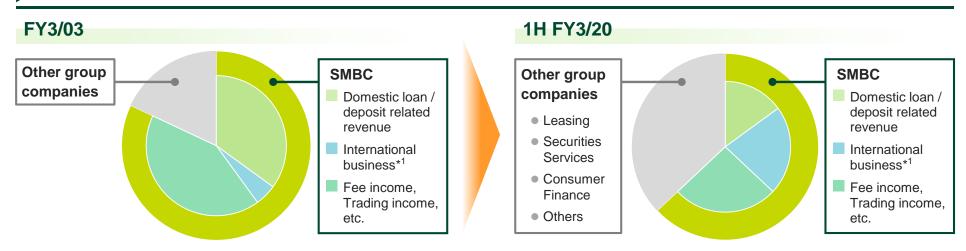
(%)



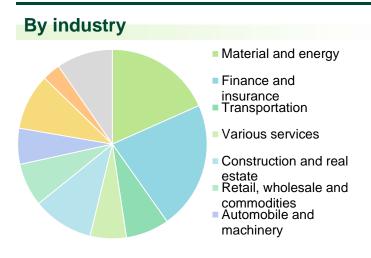


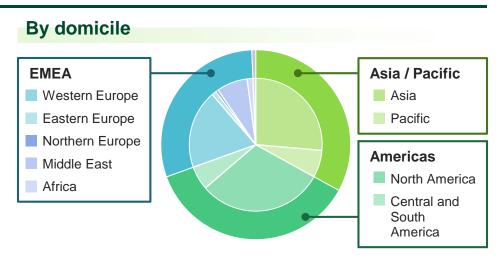
Diversified revenue sources

Breakdown of consolidated gross profit



Breakdown of overseas loan balance (Sep. 20)





Performance of SMBC and group companies

SMBC

	(JPY bn)	1H FY3/21	YoY
1	Gross banking profit	748.6	+12.8
2	o/w Net interest income	435.6	(5.6)
3	o/w Gains (losses) on cancellation of investment trusts	11.6	+1.6
4	Domestic	271.6	(5.8)
5	Overseas	164.0	+0.2
6	o/w Net fees and commissions	144.2	(6.5)
7	Domestic	68.4	(12.3)
8	Overseas	75.8	+5.8
9	o/w Net trading income+ Net other operating income	167.9	+24.9
10	o/w Gains (lossses) on bonds	105.0	+19.2
11	Expenses	397.9	(4.9)
12	Banking profit	350.7	+17.7
13	Total credit cost	128.6	+120.2
14	Gains (losses) on stocks	34.3	(38.8)
15	Extraordinary gains (losses)	(65.4)	+40.2
16	Net income	144.4	(49.6)

Other major group companies

			FY3/21 / rig	ht : YoY)		
(JPY bn)	SMBC Nikko SMC		cc	SMB	CCF	
Gross profit	197.2	+27.8	188.4	(20.6)	131.3	(5.7)
Expenses	146.8	(0.7)	152.6	(5.2)	52.1	(3.8)
Net business profit	50.3	+28.5	36.0	(15.4)	79.2	(1.8)
Net income	39.8	+20.8	18.9	(12.7)	43.8	+3.4

(Equity method affiliate)

	SMBC T	rust	SMDAM	50%	SMFL	50%
Gross profit	18.2	(6.9)	15.9	(2.1)	80.3	(10.6)
Expenses	22.1	(2.2)	16.0	+0.1	41.3	(0.7)
Net business profit	(3.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(2.2)	41.2	(10.2)
Net income	(6.0)	(6.7)	(0.6)	(1.6)	12.7	(21.4)

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

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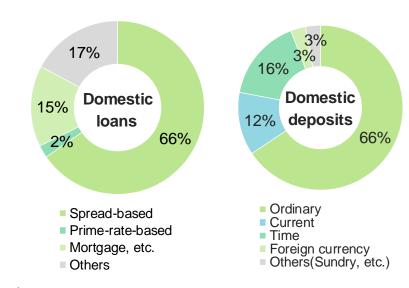
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Balance sheet

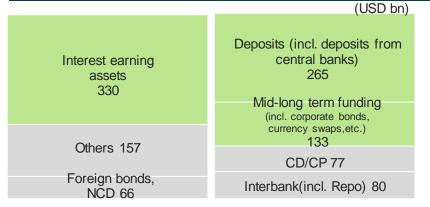
Consolidated

(JPY tn)	Sep. 20	vs Mar.20	
Total assets	225.8	+5.9	
o/w Cash and due from banks	68.5	+6.7	
o/w BOJ's current account balance*1	56.6	+7.9	
o/w Loans	84.5	+2.0	
o/w Domestic Ioans*1	57.3	+2.7	
o/w Large corporations ^{*2}	19.5	+3.0	
Mid-sized corporations & SMEs ^{*2}	18.7	+0.1	
55 Individuals ^{*2}	12.3	(0.2)	*3
o/w Securities	29.2	+2.1	
o/w Other securities	29.1	+2.4	
o/w Stocks	3.2	+0.4	
⋽5JGBs	10.3	+3.2	
55 Foreign bonds	10.2	(1.5)	
Total liabilities	214.5	+5.4	
o/w Deposits	137.9	+10.9	
o/w Domestic deposits*1	109.2	+7.0	
Individuals	51.7	+2.6	
Corporates	57.5	+4.4	
o/w NCD	10.2	+0.1	
Total net assets	11.3	+0.5	
Loan to deposit ratio	57.0	0%	

Composition of loans and deposits*2



Non-JPY B/S*2,4



Assets / Liabilities 555

^{*1} Non-consolidated *2 Managerial accounting basis *3 After adding back the portion of housing loans securitized in 1H FY3/21 of JPY50.9bn *4 Sum of SMBC and major local subsidiaries

Capital / RWA

	Sep. 20	Requirement*1
Capital ratio		
Total capital ratio	19.28%	11.5%
CET1 ratio (Basel III fully-loaded basis)	16.02%	8%
excl. OCI	13.2%	-
CET1 ratio (Post-Basel III reforms)	11.3%	8%
excl. OCI	9.7%	-
External TLAC ratio		
RWA basis	26.72%	16%
Leverage exposure basis	10.25%	6%
Leverage ratio	5.85%	3%
LCR (Average 2Q FY3/21)	136.0%	100%

(JPY bn)	Mar. 20	Sep. 20
Total capital	11,552.0	12,028.0
Tier1 capital	10,249.9	10,763.8
o/w CET1 capital	9,581.3	9,994.2
Tier2 capital	1,302.1	1,264.2
External TLAC	18,162.0	18,868.2
Risk-weighted assets	61,599.1	62,379.2
Leverage exposure	237,488.7	183,938.7

Financial highlights – IFRS*1

Income statement data

	(JPY bn)	FY3/19	FY3/20
	Net interest income	1,268.9	1,316.3
	Net Fee and commission income	923.4	943.3
	Net Trading income	320.3	134.1
	Other operating income	654.2	310.2
Total operating income		3,166.9	2,703.9
Net operating income		3,047.2	2,443.9
Profit before tax		831.9	282.8
Ne	et profit	647.6	231.0

Statement of financial position data

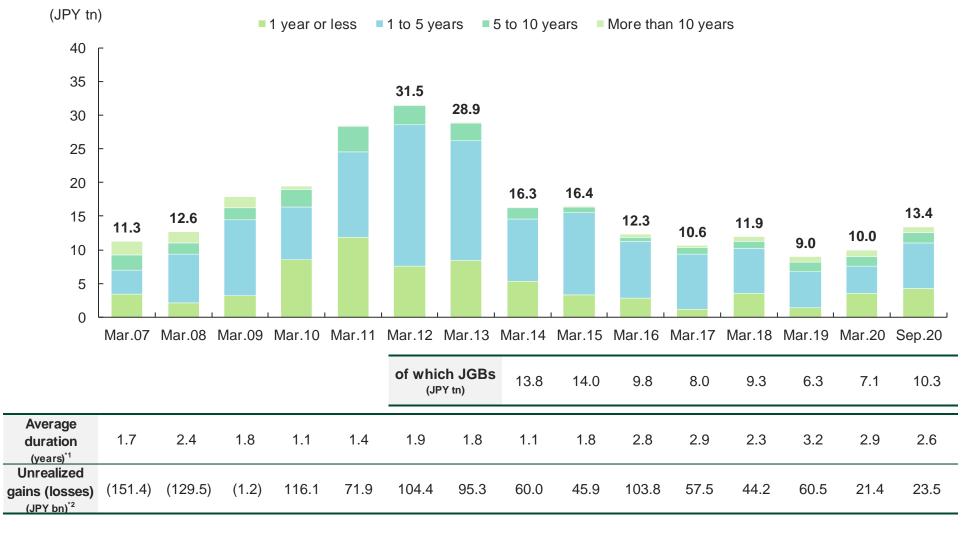
(JPY br) FY3/19	FY3/20
Total assets	195,503.6	212,158.5
Loans	90,682.9	94,671.8
Deposits	134,404.7	138,431.4
Total equity	11,773.4	10,934.9

Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP

	(At and for FY3/20, JPY bn)	Total equity	Net profit
IFRS		10,934.9	231.0
	Scope of consolidation	143.7	3.3
	Derivative financial instruments	496.5	163.3
g for:	Investment securities	(321.5)	115.3
untin	Loans and advances	404.3	116.0
Differences arising from different accounting for:	Investments in associates and joint ventures	142.0	190.8
ffere	Property, plant and equipment	20.6	30.5
m di	Lease accounting	1.8	(0.4)
ng fro	Defined benefit plans	60.1	32.6
arisir	Deferred tax assets	(68.2)	13.3
seo	Foreign currency translation	-	(11.9)
Differen	Classification of equity and liability	(689.1)	(11.9)
	Others	(111.2)	(20.9)
	Tax effect of the above	(229.0)	(129.2)
Jap	panese GAAP	10,784.9	721.0

Yen bond portfolio

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

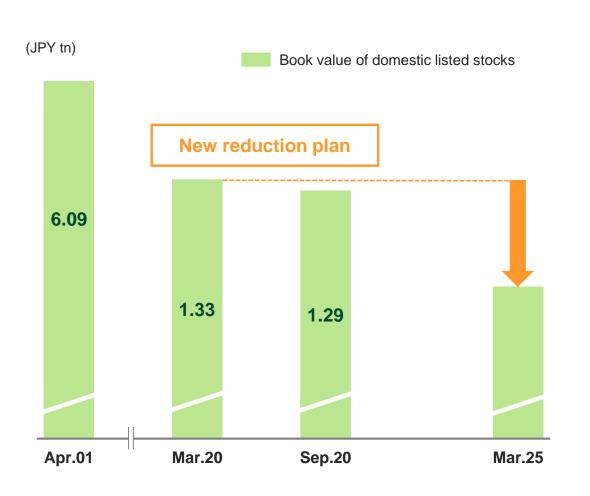


^{*1} Excluding bonds classified as held-to-maturity, bonds for which hedge-accounting is applied, and private placement bonds. Duration of 15-year floating rate JGBs is regarded as zero. Duration at Mar. 02 is for JGB portfolio only

^{*2 15-}year floating-rate JGBs have been evaluated at their reasonably estimated price from Mar. 09

Strategic shareholdings

New plan to reduce JPY 300 bn in the next 5 years. Reduced JPY 31 bn in 1H.





Overseas loan balance classified by borrower type*1

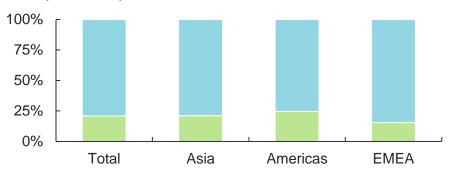
Total

- Non-Japanese corporations and others (product type lending)
- Japanese corporations



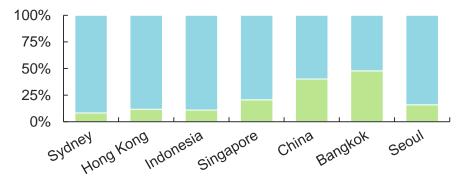
By region (Sep. 20)

- Non-Japanese corporations and others (product type lending)
- Japanese corporations



Major marketing channels in Asia (Sep. 20)*2

- Non-Japanese corporations and others (product type lending)
- Japanese corporations



^{*1} Managerial accounting basis. Sum of SMBC and Major local subsidiaries

Loan balance in Asian countries/areas*1



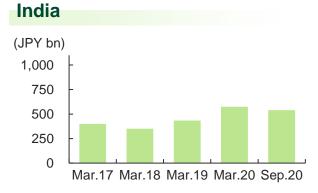


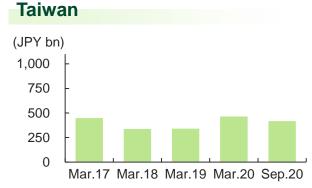


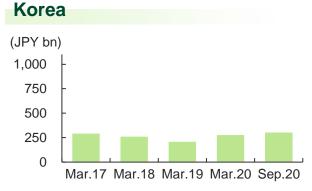




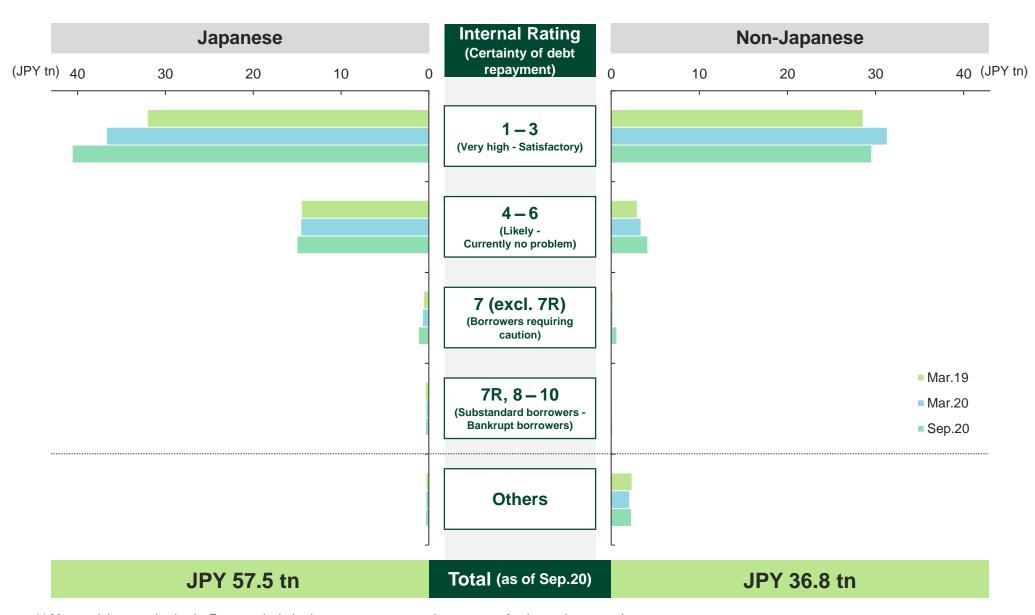








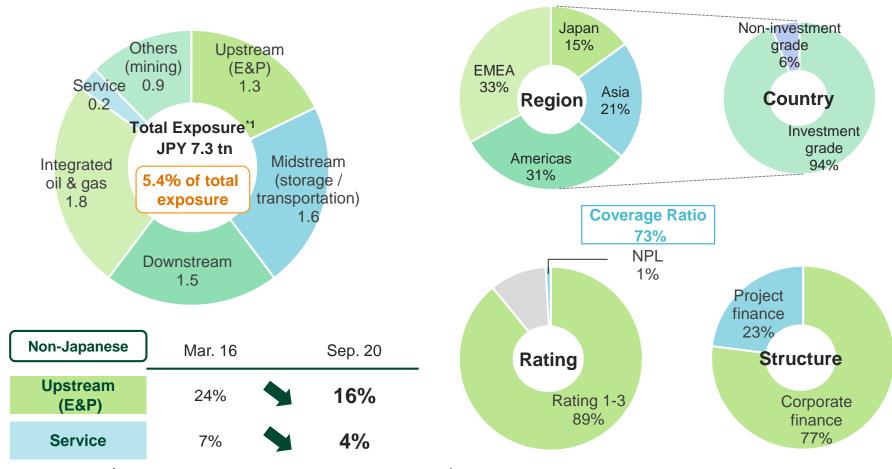
Japanese and non-Japanese corporate exposures*1



^{*1} Managerial accounting basis. Exposure includes 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

Natural resources

5.4% of total exposure. Taking cautious approach to non-Japanese upstream and service transactions.



(ration to non-Japanese exposure to natural resources)

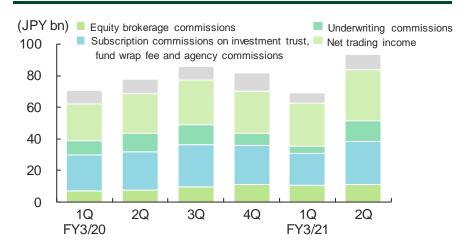
As of Sep.20

SMBC Nikko

Financial results

(JPY bn)	FY3/20	1H FY3/21	YoY
Net operating revenue	316.0	162.8	+14.4
SG&A expenses	273.0	130.5	(1.2)
Ordinary income	49.8	35.9	+16.5
Net income	39.2	28.2	+11.8

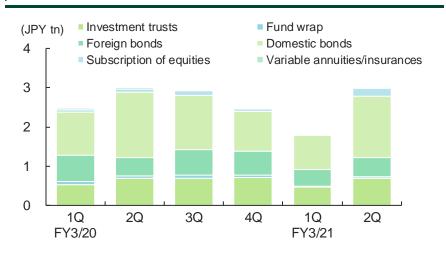
Net operating revenue



Client assets



Product sales

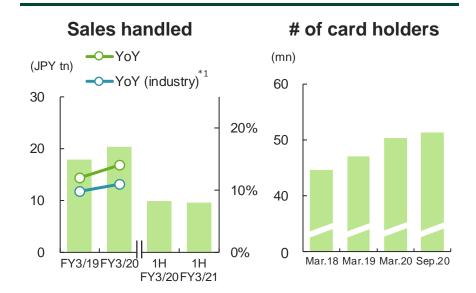


SMCC

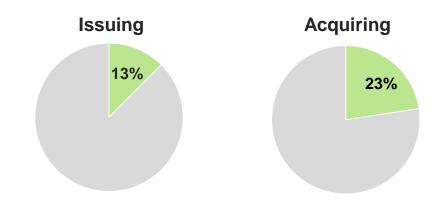
Financial results

(JPY bn)	FY3/20	1H FY3/21	YoY
Operating revenue	480.8	216.8	(22.2)
o/w Commission fee	153.0	67.1	(8.8)
Finance	109.2	52.1	(2.3)
Sales on credit	35.8	16.6	(1.9)
Receipt agency	46.7	23.7	+0.3
Operating expense	430.3	192.1	(10.5)
o/w Expenses for loan losses	32.3	11.6	(4.3)
Expense for interest repayments	12.0	-	-
Ordinary profit (loss)	50.8	25.3	(11.3)
Net income	38.2	18.9	(12.7)
Finance outstanding	738.3	679.4	

Key figures



Market share*2



^{*1} The Japan Consumer Credit Association "Credit card behavior investigation" Shopping credit amount

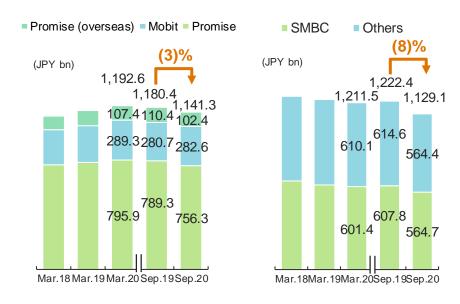
SMBCCF

Financial results

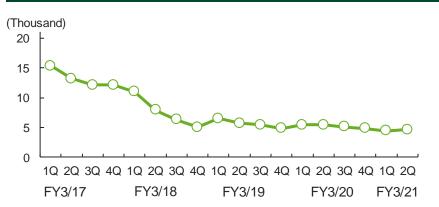
(JPY bn)	FY3/20	1H FY3/21	YoY
Operating income	288.5	138.2	(5.7)
o/w Interest revenues	184.9	90.5	(1.4)
Loan guarantee revenues	68.7	31.3	(3.2)
Operating expenses	228.3	86.4	(10.3)
o/w Expenses for loan losses	68.2	30.7	(7.1)
Expense for loan guarantees	15.3	2.0	+1.0
Expenses for interest repayments	27.0	-	-
Ordinary profit	60.5	52.5	+5.0
Net income	90.1	43.8	+3.4
NPLs	78.3	85.5	
(NPL ratio)	6.57%	7.49%	
Allowance on interest	106.1	95.3	
repayments (provision)	3.2 yrs	4.4 yrs	

Consumer loans

Loan guarantee



No. of interest refund claims

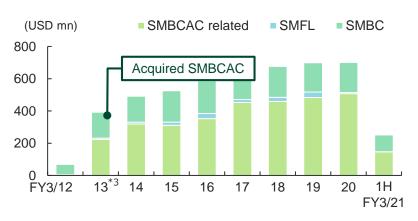


SMBCAC

Financial results

(USD mn)	FY3/20	1H FY3/21	YOY
Total revenue	1,283	577	(62)
Lease revenue	1,135	571	+6
Credit / Asset impairment charges	32	125	+121
Net income	334	19	(170)
Aircraft asset*1	13,142	14,431	+1,511
Net asset	3,047	3,069	(46)
ROE	10.8%	1.2%	(10.9)%

Aircraft business of SMBC Group



of owned and managed aircraft*2

	Company	Country	#
1	GECAS	USA	1,100
2	AerCap	Ireland	1,013
3	Avolon	Ireland	553
4	BBAM	USA	519
5	SMBCAC	Ireland	415

Average age of aircraft

4.3 years (as of Sep.20)

^{*1} Include Aircraft pre-delivery payments *2 As of Sep. 20 (Source: CIRIUM Portfolio Tracker:Q3 2020)

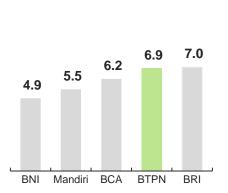
BTPN

Financial results*1

(JPY bn)	2017	2018	2019	JanSep. 2020
Gross banking profit	82.9	77.5	99.6	65.6
Operating expenses	57.4	44.7	56.3	36.0
Net profits	10.1	14.0	20.3	11.0
ROE	8.2%	11.6%	9.9%	7.3%
Loans	542.4	517.8	1,119.9	1,056.6
Deposits	563.7	538.4	686.8	715.7
Total assets	788.8	770.2	1,434.9	1,327.0

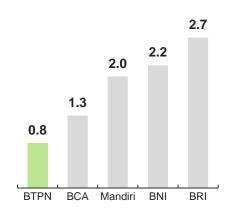
Net interest margin*2





NPL ratio*2

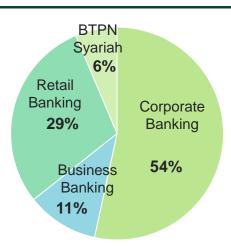
(%)



Customer

	Retail	Wholesale
btpn	High-net-worth	Large corporations
Jenius	Middle class	Mid-sized corporations
pure		SMEs btpn'
btpn'	Mass market	Micro business owners btpn
Dig	gital Banking	SMBC's Global Support

Loan breakdown*3



^{*1} TTM as of Dec. 17: IDR 1 = 0.0083, Dec. 18: IDR 1 = 0.0076, Dec. 19: IDR 1 = 0.0079, Sep. 20: IDR 1 = 0.0071

^{*2} Based on each company's disclosure (Dec. 19 results) *3 As of Dec. 19

Credit ratings of Aussie and Canadian banks

OpCo senior unsecured notes / Excluded liabilities

TLAC eligible senior unsecured notes

Basel III Tier 2 notes

Notch Difference (between TLAC senior and Tier 2 notes)

(As of Oct 31, 2020)

Moody's

	SMFG	вмо	BNS	RBC	TD	ANZ	СВА	NAB	Westpac
Aa1									
Aa2									
Aa3					P				
A1	P 4				2				
A2	6 1	•	•	•	•				
A3		2	2	2					
Baa1		•	•	•					
Baa2									
Baa3									

S&P

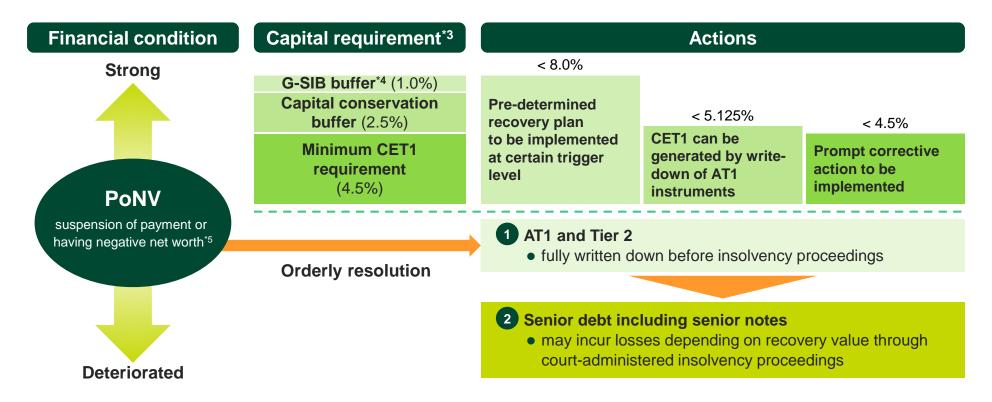
	SMFG	вмо	BNS	RBC	TD	ANZ	СВА	NAB	Westpac
AA-									
A+									
А				P 4	9 4				
A-	P ₄	9 4	9 4	↓ ¹	J '				
BBB+	↓ ¹	4 1	\ 1						
BBB									
BBB-									
BB+									

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.



^{*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 to Introduce the TLAC Framework" published in Apr. 16 and revised in Apr. 18 ("the FSA's Approach") and the TLAC related regulatory documents published by FSA in Mar. 19 ("the Japanese TLAC standards") *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 latest list published by the FSB *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 (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 assets, or it has suspended or is likely to suspend payment of obligations

Safeguards before incurring losses at PoNV

- safeguards to prevent systemic disruption

The Japanese government has historically had multiple precedents of prompt corrective action and preemptive capital injection.*1

The Mar. 14 amendments to the Deposit Insurance Act (DIA) expanded the scope of institutions eligible for the safeguards to include financial holding companies and other financial institutions.

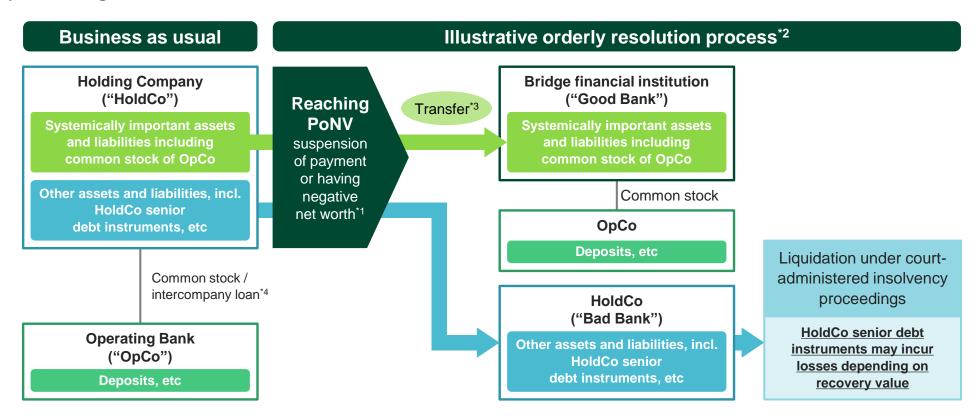
PoNV	Framework	Subject entities
Prior to	Liquidity support and capital injection Specified Item 1 Measures set forth in the DIA	Financial institutions Including banks and bank holding companies (BHCs) Introduced in Mar. 14
FIIOLO	Capital injection Act on Special Measures for Strengthening Financial Functions	Banks and BHCs*2
PoNV suspension of	Capital injection Item 1 Measures set forth in the DIA	Banks and BHCs*2
payment or having negative net worth*3	Financial assistance for orderly resolution Specified Item 2 Measures set forth in the DIA	Financial institutions Including banks and BHCs Introduced in Mar. 14
Posterior to	Financial assistance exceeding payout cost or Temporary nationalization	Banks

^{*1} There is no assurance that any such measures would be applied in any given case *2 Capital injection may be made through BHCs *3 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 (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 assets, or it has suspended or is likely to suspend payment of obligations

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}

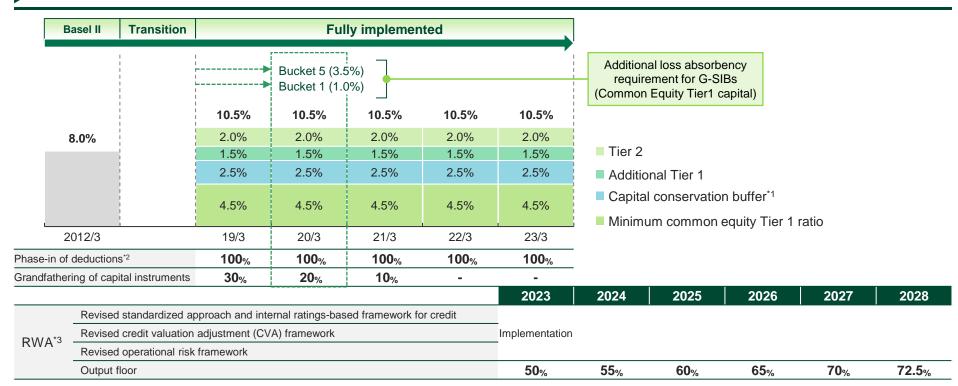
Senior notes may incur losses depending on recovery value through court-administered insolvency proceedings.



^{*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 and the Japanese TLAC standards, 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 a business improvement order being given by FSA in order to implement the orderly resolution

Application of Basel III

Capital requirements



Leverage ratio and liquidity rules

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Leverage ratio	Implementation				
Revised Leverage ratio*3, 4					Implementation
LCR	100%				
NSFR *5					

^{*1} Countercyclical buffer (CCyB) omitted

^{*2} Intangible fixed assets, deferred tax assets and investment of unconsolidated financial institutions, etc.

^{*3} GHOS, the higher committee of the Basel announced that it will postpone the implementation of unimplemented Basel III standards in Mar. 20 (2022 to 2023) *4 Revised exposure definition and G-SIB buffer

^{*5} Not implemented in Japan, taking into account the status of other countries.

Major regulatory updates related to COVID-19

1-year deferral of Basel III implementation

Postponement of the implementation date for the Basel III standards was declared by GHOS to respond to the immediate financial stability priorities on the global banking system.

Revision Standard	Original implementation date	Revised implementation date	
Leverage ratio framework and G-SIB buffer			
Standardized approach for credit risk			
IRB approach for credit risk	January 2022	January 2022	
Operational risk framework	January 2022	January 2023	
CVA framework			
Market risk framework			
Output floor	January 2022 transitional arrangements to January 2027	January 2023 transitional arrangements to January 2028	
Pillar 3 disclosure framework	January 2022	January 2023	

Temporary relief on leverage ratio calculation in Japan

Draft amendments to the regulatory notices of leverage ratio requirements was proposed by Japanese FSA, in accordance with the Bank of Japan's extended monetary policy easing.

- Exclusion of the deposits at BOJ from the leverage ratio calculation
- Maintaining the current minimum requirement of 3% until Mar. 2021

Core policy of the new Medium-Term Management Plan

Mid-long term Vision

A trusted global solution provider committed to the growth of our customers and advancement of society

Future directions

- 1 Data oriented
- 2 Building platforms
- 3 Solution provider

Core Policy

Business strategy

Management base

Transformation

Growth

Quality

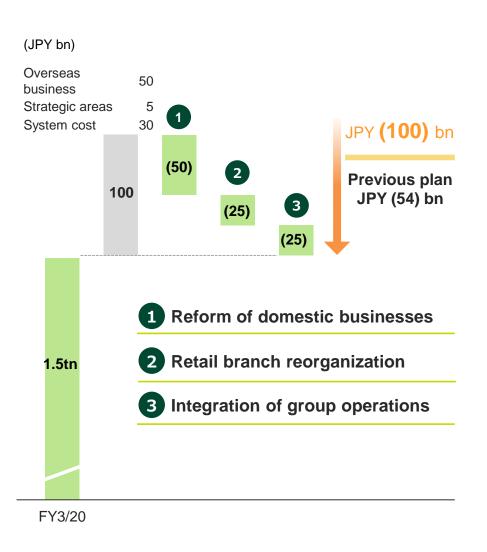
Transform existing businesses

Seek new growth opportunities

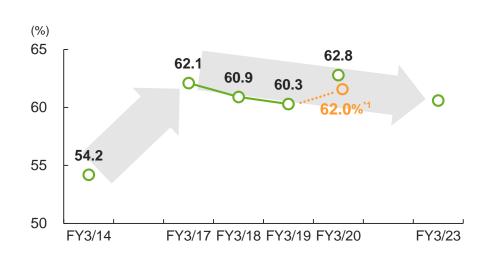
Elevate quality in all aspects

Roadmap to 2022 ~ Cost ~

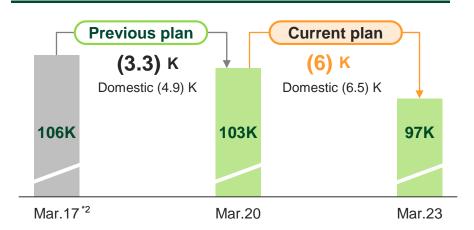
Control of base expenses



OHR



Headcount



Roadmap to 2022 ~ Cost ~

Key initiatives of cost reduction

1 Reform of domestic businesses

JPY **50** bn

Reform of retail business

Optimize resource allocation of wealth management business Digitalize mortgage loan procedures Reallocate workforce of domestic wholesale business

Reduce headcounts of headquarters (30)%

2 Retail branch reorganization

Workload

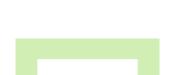
reduction

2.2K people

JPY **25** bn

3 Integration of group operations

JPY **25** bn



Full-service smart branches

Smart branches (21)

438 branches

Full-service smart branches

Smart branches (300)

Relocate SMCC and SMBCCF to integrate operations

PMI of asset management business

Consolidate data centers / base systems of group companies

Seven key strategies

Transformation

Transform existing businesses

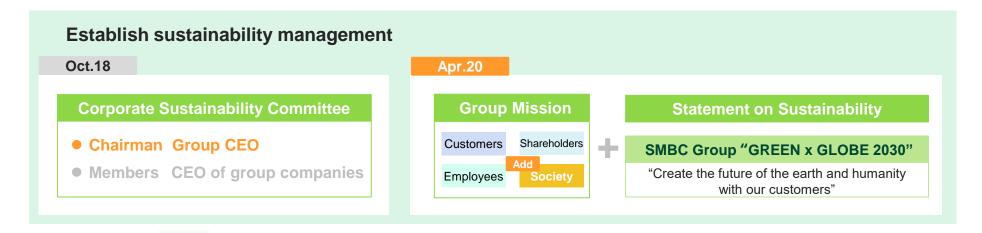
- Pursue sustainable growth of wealth management business
- Improve productivity and strengthen solutions in the domestic wholesale business
- Enhance overseas CIB business to improve asset / capital efficiency
- 4 Hold the number one position in payment business
- 5 Enhance asset-light business on a global basis
- 6 Expand franchise in Asia and strengthen digital banking
- 7 Develop digital solutions for corporate clients

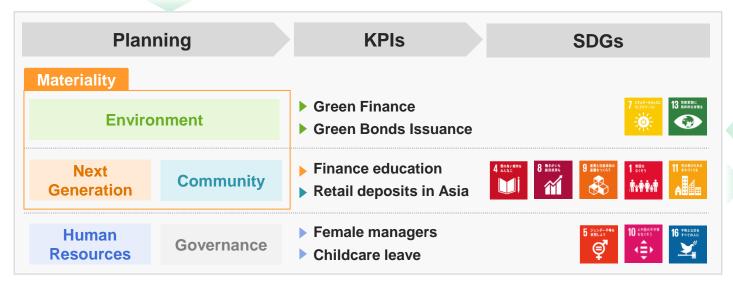
Growth

Seek new growth opportunities

Acceleration of sustainability management

Promote initiatives to solve social issues and achieve the SDGs under direct leadership from the Group CEO.

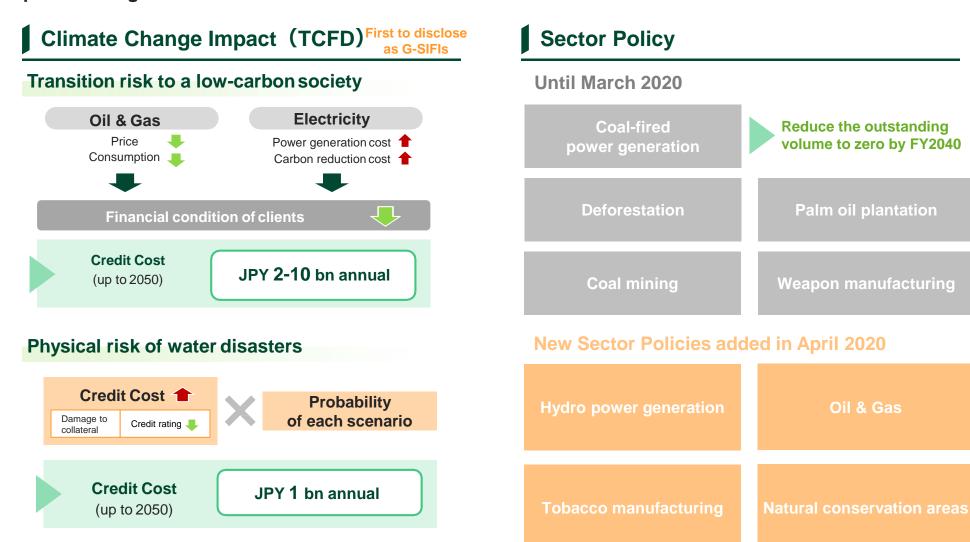






SMBC Group's approach to ESG risk

The credit policy of SMBC Group states that SMBC Group will cease to provide financial support to borrowers engaged in businesses contrary to public responsibility, or which may have a significant negative impact on the global environment.



Rationale for Issuing Green Bonds

SMBC Group's motivation toward green bond issuance

Strong Track Record in Green Finance

SMBC Group's significant growth in Renewable Energy Finance

SMBC Group Green Bonds

Development of Green Bond Market

Green bonds have been utilized for sustainability commitment

Attract New Investors

Attract new investors and thereby diversify investor base

What will be achieved by green bond issuance

Promotion of SMBC Group's Sustainability Commitment

Transformation to more resilient business model

Key Aspects of SMBC Group's Green Bond Framework Based on Green Bond Principles



1. Use of Proceeds

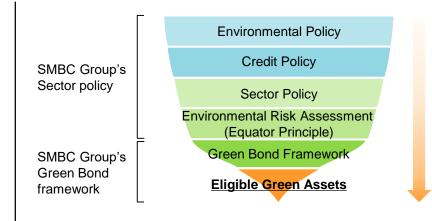
Project Categories

Project Categories		Allocated Ratio
1. Renewable Energy	7 attraction of control of contro	98%
2. Energy Efficiency	7 ATTROMETOR	0%
3. Green Buildings	9 RESULTABLES	0%
4. Clean Transportation	11 DETERMACETES ABLE	0%
5. Pollution Prevention and Control	3 mentreme	2%

- Look Back Period: 24 months
- Category B or C under the Equator Principle



2. Evaluation and Selection





4. Reporting

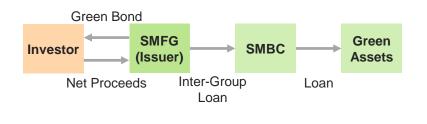
- · Annually updated
- ✓ Allocation Proceeds Project Category, Amount, Country, Agreement Date
- ✓ Impact Reporting CO₂ Emissions Reduction (inc. o/w SMBC Financed base)
- ✓ External Review
 Report from Sustainalytics
- · All of information is
 - ✓ Updated within one year from issue date
 - ✓ Available on our Website





3. Management of Proceeds

- Pending allocation of proceeds
 short-term financial instruments.
- Fully allocated the net proceeds, as of Mar. 20



Use of Proceeds Statement for each Issuance 1/4

2015/10/20 SMBC Green Bond USD500mn

Net Proceeds from Note Issuance

• Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation USD500,000,000 2.45% Senior Notes due 2020

USD 500mn

Use of Proceeds as of Mar. 2020

Category	Sub-Category	Loan Agreement	C	Country	Loan balance	CO ₂ Em	issions Reduction (t-CO ₂)
		Date	Currency	Country	(EUR mn) ^{*1}		(o/w SMBC Group Financed)
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2014/5	EUR	Netherland	21	1,142,143	42,994
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2014/10	CAD	Canada	30	44,781	4,613
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2014/4	USD	USA	46	215,619	65,966
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2019/11	AUD	Australia	20	200,655	54,235
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/7	EUR	France	20	22,722	7,725
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/11	EUR	France	34	23,322	5,674
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/8	GBP	UK	23	509,796	69,419
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2016/5	GBP	UK	39	416,500	59,525
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/8	GBP	UK	40	754,110	52,043
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2014/9	JPY	Japan	64	155,478	16,573
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2014/3	JPY	Japan	33	58,373	9,594
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2015/9	JPY	Japan	47	25,131	13,549
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2019/7	JPY	Japan	15	28,573	9,275
Renewable Energy	Biomass	2014/10	GBP	UK	24	68,192	7,131
		_		Total	457	3,665,394	418,317
							LISD 500mn

Net Proceeds from Note Issuance

USD 500mn
(EUR 455.21mio equiv.)*1

CO₂ avoidance per EUR1mn

919.38 t-CO₂

Use of Proceeds Statement for each Issuance 2/4

2017/10/11 SMFG Green Bond EUR500mn

Net Proceeds from Note Issuance

• Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group EUR500,000,000 0.934% Senior Notes due 2024

EUR 500mn

Use of Proceeds as of Mar. 2020

0.1	Cult Cataman	Loan Agreement		0	Loan balance	CO ₂ Em	issions Reduction (t-CO ₂)
Category	Sub-Category	Date	Currency	Country	(EUR mn) ^{*1}		(o/w SMBC Group Financed)
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/12	GBP	UK	90	596,330	51,217
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/2	EUR	Germany	14	447,217	45,318
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2019/7	GBP	UK	74	545,169	23,186
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/6	EUR	Germany	108	659,486	55,011
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/5	EUR	Belgium	24	125,311	16,550
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/12	EUR	Belgium	9	85,238	22,082
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2017/3	EUR	France	24	3,625	797
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2016/8	USD	USA	32	246,153	48,506
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2016/12	USD	USA	26	434,439	40,240
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2016/11	AUD	Australia	20	283,790	56,756
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2016/9	JPY	Japan	89	30,936	23,867
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2015/12	JPY	Japan	28	15,964	8,921
				Total	536	3,473,658	392,451
			,				
				Net Pi	oceeds from Not	e Issuance	EUR 500mn

Net Proceeds from Note Issuance	EUR 500mn
CO ₂ avoidance per EUR1mn	784.90 t-CO ₂

Use of Proceeds Statement for each Issuance 3/4

2018/12/20 SMBC Green Bond USD227.8mn/AUD83.2mn

Net Proceeds from Note Issuance

- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation USD227,800,000 3.370% Senior Notes due 2023
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation AUD83,200,000 2.900% Senior Notes due 2023

USD 227.8mn AUD 83.2mn

Use of Proceeds as of Mar. 2020

Category	Sub Catamami	Loan Agreement	Currency	Country	Loan balance	CO ₂ Emissions Reduction (t-CO ₂)	
	Sub-Category	Date	Currency	Country	(EUR mn) ^{*1}		(o/w SMBC Group Financed)
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/3	JPY	Japan	41	111,209	15,712
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/4	USD	USA	49	48,120	10,618
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/1	AUD	Australia	24	310,855	61,728
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/5	EUR	Belgium	36	100,744	12,860
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2018/3	JPY	Japan	6	23,879	15,552
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2018/6	JPY	Japan	31	31,468	8,446
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2017/3	JPY	Japan	21	9,155	6,685
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2017/4	JPY	Japan	11	8,194	3,687
Renewable Energy	Biomass	2018/3	JPY	Japan	41	298,370	113,870
				Total	260	941,993	249,158
				·	·	·	

Net Proceeds from Note Issuance

USD 227.8mn
AUD 83.2mn
(EUR 253.48mio equiv.)*1

CO₂ avoidance per EUR1mn

982.95 t-CO₂

Use of Proceeds Statement for each Issuance 4/4

2019/05/30 SMFG Green Bond EUR500mn

Net Proceeds from Note Issuance

• Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group EUR500,000,000 0.465% Senior Notes due 2024

EUR 500mn

Use of Proceeds as of Mar. 2020

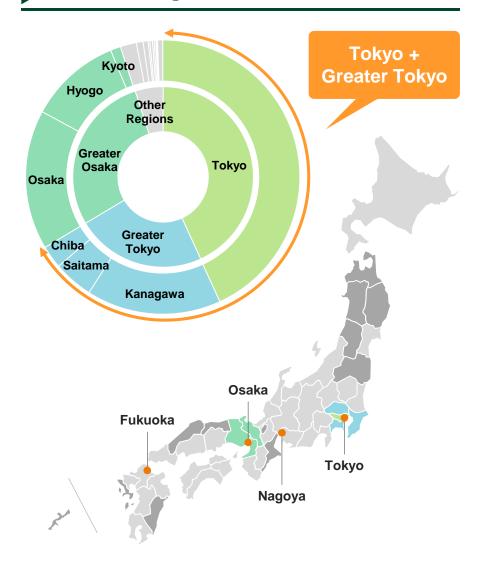
0.1	0.1.0.4	Loan Agreement		0	Loan balance	CO₂ Em	issions Reduction (t-CO ₂)
Category	Category Sub-Category Date Currency Co	Country	(EUR mn) ^{*1}		(o/w SMBC Group Financed)		
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/12	GBP	UK	61	384,647	18,496
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/11	GBP	UK	94	835,945	417,972
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/8	AUD	Australia	45	707,624	80,442
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/6	AUD	Australia	30	356,155	89,039
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/12	CAD	Canada	66	205,687	44,257
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2017/8	USD	Peru	60	408,000	66,005
Renewable Energy	Wind Energy	2018/8	JPY	Japan	52	1,371,816	410,042
Pollution Prevention & Control	Waste to Energy	2018/10	AUD	Australia	39	138,713	31,023
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2018/3	USD	Mexico	21	141,809	31,837
Renewable Energy	Solar Energy	2018/6	JPY	Japan	15	18,437	6,611
Renewable Energy	Biomass	2018/6	JPY	Japan	46	310,852	92,538
Renewable Energy	Biomass	2018/9	JPY	Japan	14	1,140,000	230,393
				Total	544	6,019,685	1,518,657
				Net P	roceeds from Not	e Issuance	EUR 500mn
				CO	₂ avoidance per E	UR1mn	3,037.31 t-CO ₂

SMBC covered bond: Cover pool summary

RMBS Summary Terms*1

Collateral	Self originated residential loans
Originator / Servicer	SMBC
Asset Trustee	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank
Revolving	Static pool
Format	Domestic trust beneficiary interest
Liquidity	Cash reserve
Interest Payments	Monthly / Fixed coupon
Principal Payments	Monthly / Pass through
Hedging Arrangements	None
Master Trust	Standalone structure
Clean-up Call	10%
Back-up Servicer	Not appointed at closing
Credit Enhancement	Overcollateralisation Senior / subordinate tranching Excess spread
Maximum principal balance	JPY 200million
Loan Term	Up to 35 years
Loan Guarantee	Guaranteed by SMBC Guarantee Co., Ltd.
Senior Tranche Rating	Moody's:Aaa(sf)

Domestic Region*1*2



^{*1} Pool data as of Aug. 20

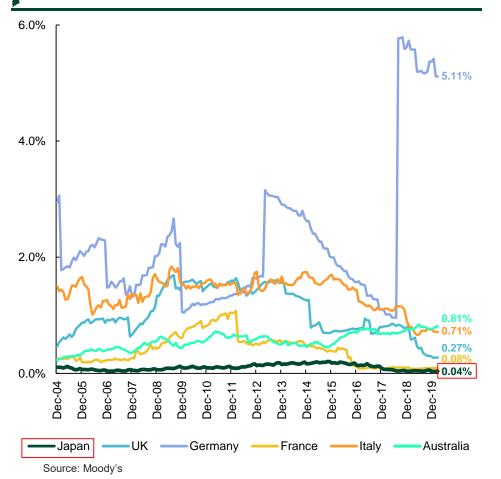
^{*2} By loan balance

Historical trend of delinquency and prepayment rate

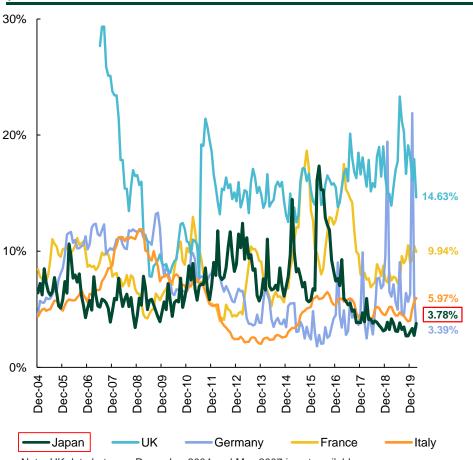
Delinquency rate in the Japanese RMBS market has been low supported by the strong job market and stringent underwriting practices.

Current Prepayment rate of Japanese RMBS market is low compared to other developed countries.

RMBS 90+ Days Delinquency



Prepayment Rate



Note: UK data between December 2004 and May 2007 is not available

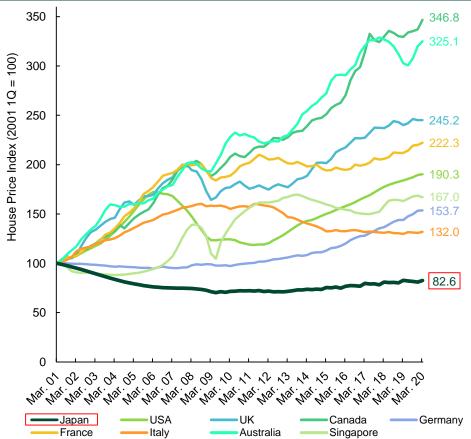
Source: Moody's

Housing market developments

Japanese house prices have been stable with limited impact of the global financial crisis compared to other developed countries, and are now in an upward trend.

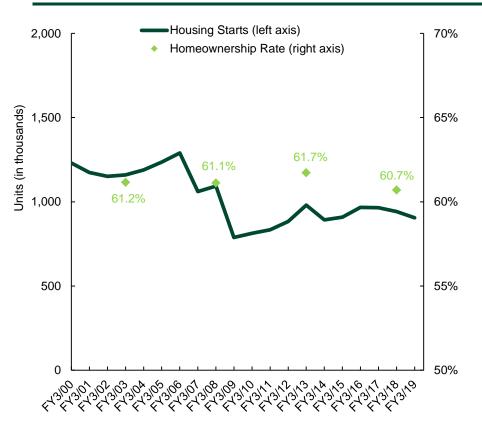
Housing starts is recovering gradually since the financial crisis and homeownership rate has been stable at approx. 60%.

House Prices



Source: Bank for International Settlements

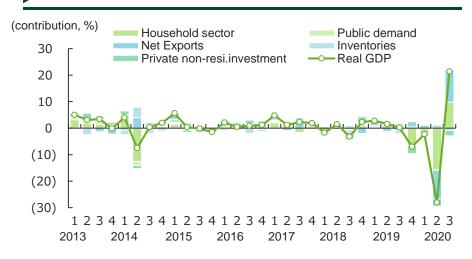
Housing Starts / Homeownership Rate



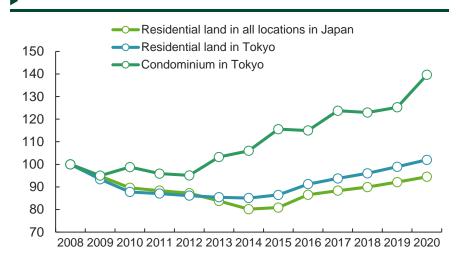
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Japanese economy

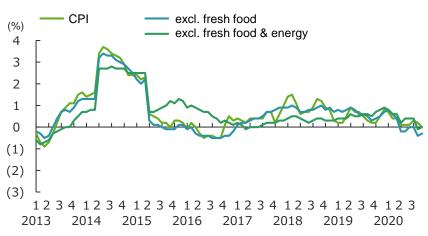
Real GDP growth rate (annualized QOQ change)*1

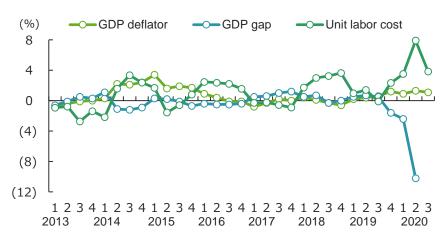


Residential land and condominiums*2



Indicators to measure progress out of deflation*3





^{*1} 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} Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. Real Estate Economic Institute Co., Ltd. Condominium in Tokyo is the first half of the year.

^{*3} Statistics Bureau, Cabinet Office and Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

Japan's fiscal policy responses to COVID-19

Fiscal year 2020 first supplementary budget plan

Phase	Initiatives	Program Size (JPY tn)	General Expenditures (JPY tn)	Measures
	Contain pandemic Expand medical care delivery capacity Develop anti-COVID-19 drugs	2.5	1.8	Supply masks, disinfectants, etc.Expand testing/medical care capacityAccelerate drug/vaccine development
Emergency Phase	Preserve jobs and businesses	88.9	19.5	 Subsidize credit and extend tax due dates for businesses (including large ones) Distribute cash to SMEs/sole proprietors Distribute cash to households experiencing reduced income
Recovery Phase	Revive economic activity through collaboration between public and private	8.5	1.8	 Assist tourism, transport & restaurant industries Revitalize regional economies (e.g., aid for farming, forestry, fisheries)
	Build resilient economic structure	15.7	0.9	 Reconfigure supply chains (repatriate offshored production) Promote digitalization & remote connectivity
	Prepare for the future	1.5	1.5	Establish COVID-19 pandemic response reserve fund
Total		117.1	25.6	

Japan's fiscal policy responses to COVID-19 (Cont'd)

Fiscal year 2020 second supplementary budget plan

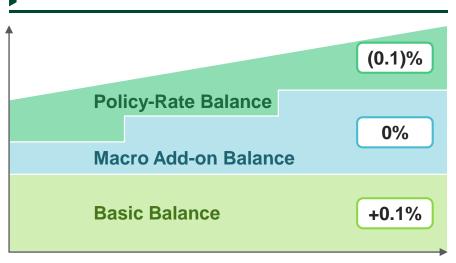
Initiatives	General Expenditures (JPY tn)	Measures
Enhancing the employment adjustment subsidy	0.5	Increase the daily upper limit for the employment adjustment subsidies and expanding the subsidy rate
Enhancing financial support	11.6	Loan to SMEsLoan to major corporationsProviding capitals
Establishing a rent support grant for SMEs	2.0	Housing support to SMEs/sole proprietors
Supporting medical treatment providers	3.0	 Emergency Comprehensive Support Grant For Novel Coronavirus Disease Distribution of medical masks to medical institutions Development of medicine and vaccines
Other supports	4.7	 Expanding of "Special Allocation for Revitalization to Cope with COVID-19" Additional payments to low-income single parent households Enhancing the Subsidy Program for Sustaining Businesses Others
Contingency funds for the COVID-19	10.0	
Total	31.8	

BOJ's monetary policy

Timeline

Apr. 2013	Introduction of the Quantitative and Qualitative Monetary Easing (QQE)
Jan. 2016	Introduction of Negative Interest Rate Policy
Sep. 2016	Introduction of QQE with yield curve control
Jul. 2018	Introduction of forward guidance for policy rates
Apr. 2019	Clarification of forward guidance for policy rates
Oct. 2019	Update of forward guidance for policy rates
Apr. 2020	Enhancement of monetary easing

Three-tier system in current accounts at BOJ



Recent announcements

Apr. 2019

- Clarification of forward guidance for policy rates
 - Maintain the current extremely low levels of short- and long-term interest rates for an extended period of time, at least through around spring 2020
- Implementation of measures contributing to the continuation of powerful monetary easing
 - Expand eligible collateral for BOJ's provision of credit

Oct. 2019

- Update of forward guidance for policy rates
 - Expect short- and long-term interest rates to remain at their present or lower levels as long as it is necessary to pay close attention to the possibility that the momentum toward achieving the price stability target will be lost

Apr. 2020

- Enhancement of monetary easing
 - Increase in purchase of CP and corporate bonds
 - Strengthening of the Special Funds-Supplying Operations to Facilitate Financing
 - Further active purchase of JGBs and T-Bills
- Yield curve control
 - Purchase a necessary amount of JGBs without setting an upper limit so that 10-year JGB yield will remain at around zero percent.

BOJ's monetary policy responses to COVID-19

BOJ's initiative to support the Japanese economy

- Measures to facilitate corporate financing
 - Temporary increase in purchase of CP and corporate bonds
 - Introduction of special funds-supplying operation by facilitating banks to extend loans to companies affected by COVID-19
- FX liquidity support to banks
 - •Enhance the provision of liquidity via the standing USD liquidity swap line arrangements, in coordination with 6 major central banks
- Stabilizing financial markets
 - Further active purchases of ETFs & J-REIT as well as JGBs & T-Bills

Initiatives	Notes		
CP/Corporate Bond Purchase	JPY 20tn holding limit and up to 5yr maturity until Mar. 2021 (increase from JPY 5.4tn and up to 3yr maturity)		
Special funds-supplying operations*	New operation launched in March 2020. BOJ provides loans at the interest rate of 0% with maturity up to one year. In accordance with the outstanding amounts of loans provided through this operation, BOJ will apply a positive interest rate of 0.1% to the average amount of current account balances of financial institutions. Twice as much as the amount outstanding of the loans will be included in the Macro Add-on Balances (the current account balances applied to 0% interest rates) of those institutions.		
USD Funds-Supplying Operations	At OIS + 25bps (cut by 25bps) and for both 1-week maturity and 84 days maturity operations (previously only 1-week maturity operations)		
ETF/J-REIT purchase	Increase of the purchase amounts at annual paces of up to about JPY 12tn and about JPY 180bn, respectively for the time being. (In principle, about JPY 6tn and JPY 90bn)		
JGBs & T-Bills purchase	Purchasing a necessary amounts of JGBs without setting an upper limit for 10-year JGB yields to remain at around zero percent. (Previously purchase at an annual pace of holding amounts increase up to about JPY 80tn)		

Note: Special Funds-Supplying Operations to Facilitate Financing in Response to the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Source: Bank of Japan