

Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Amounts less than one million yen have been omitted.
2. Transactions for trading purposes (seeking gains arising from short-term changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, or market prices of securities and other market related indices or from variation among markets) are included in 'Trading assets' or 'Trading liabilities' on the consolidated balance sheet on a contract date basis.

Securities and monetary claims purchased for trading purposes are stated at the fiscal year-end market value, and financial derivatives such as swaps, futures and options are stated at amounts that would be settled if the transactions were terminated at the consolidated balance sheet date.
3. Held-to-maturity debt securities are debt securities that Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. ('SMFG') or its consolidated subsidiaries have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and are carried at amortized cost using the moving-average method.

Investments in nonconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates that are not accounted for by the equity method are carried at cost using the moving-average method.

Securities other than trading purpose securities, held-to-maturity debt securities and investments in subsidiaries and affiliates are classified as 'other securities' (available-for-sale securities). Stocks in other securities that have market value are carried at the average market prices during the final month of the fiscal year, and bonds and others that have market prices are carried at their fiscal year-end market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method). Other securities with no market prices are carried at cost or amortized cost using the moving-average method. Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities, net of income taxes, are included in 'Stockholders' equity.'
4. Securities included in 'Money held in trust' are carried in the same way as in Notes 2 and 3.
5. Derivatives excluding those classified as trading derivatives are carried at fair value, though some consolidated overseas subsidiaries account for derivative transactions in accordance with local accounting standards.
6. Premises and equipment owned by SMFG and its consolidated subsidiary, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation ('SMBC'), are depreciated using the straight-line method for premises and the declining-balance method for equipment. The estimated useful lives of major items are as follows:

Buildings: 7 to 50 years
Equipment: 2 to 20 years

Other consolidated subsidiaries depreciate premises and equipment, and lease assets primarily using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets and the straight-line method over the lease term based on the residual value of assets at the end of the lease term, respectively.
7. Capitalized software for internal use owned by SMFG and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life (basically five years).
8. SMBC's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and overseas branches' accounts are translated into Japanese yen primarily at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date, except for stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates which are translated at prevailing rates at the time of acquisition.

Formerly, SMBC applied the revised accounting standards for foreign currency transactions ('Opinion Concerning Revision of Accounting Standard for Foreign Currency Transactions' issued by Business Accounting Deliberation Council on October 22, 1999), except for the accounting treatment stipulated in 'Temporary Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry' (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.20 'Former report').

From April 1, 2002, SMBC applies the revised accounting standards for foreign currency transactions, except for the treatment which the Former report is applied, in accordance with the temporary treatment regulated by 'Treatment of Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry' (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.25). Pursuant to the temporary treatment, 'financial swap transactions' and 'treatment on internal contracts and transactions among consolidated subsidiaries' were accounted for by the former method. Also, foreign currency differences arising from futures currency transactions are recognized on the balance sheet on a net basis.

Fund-related swap transactions are as follows:

 - (1) Principal amounts of credits and debts are reported on the balance sheet in the net amount converted at the exchange rate at the fiscal year-end.
 - (2) The difference between spot and forward rates are recorded as interest income or expenses on an accrual basis for the period from the spot foreign exchange settlement date to the forward foreign exchange settlement date.
 - (3) Accrued income or accrued expenses are recognized at the fiscal year-end.

Fund-related swap transactions are foreign exchange transactions that are contracted for the purpose of lending or borrowing funds in different currencies. These transactions consist of spot foreign exchange either bought or sold and forward foreign exchange either bought or sold. The spot foreign exchange bought or sold is the swap transaction for borrowing or lending the principal amount. The forward foreign exchange bought or sold is the swap transaction of the principal and corresponding interest to be paid or received, the amount and due date of which are predetermined.

Other consolidated subsidiaries' assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at

the exchange rate prevailing at the fiscal year-end of each company.

9. Reserve for possible loan losses of major subsidiaries is provided as detailed below in accordance with the internal standards for write-offs and reserves.
- For claims on borrowers who have entered into bankruptcy, special liquidation proceedings or similar legal proceedings ('bankrupt borrowers') or borrowers that are not legally or formally insolvent but are regarded as substantially in the same situation ('effectively bankrupt borrowers'), a reserve is provided based on the amount of claims, after the charge-off stated below, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees.
- For claims on borrowers that are not currently in the status of bankrupt but are likely to become bankrupt in the future, a reserve is provided in the amount deemed necessary based on an overall solvency assessment of the claims, net of the expected amount of recoveries from collateral and guarantees.
- Pursuant to 'Audit considerations with respect to the discounted cash flow method used to determine allowance for credit losses by banks and other financial institutions' (issued by JICPA on February 24, 2003), SMBC provides reserve for possible loan losses using the Discounted Cash Flows method as follows for loans to large borrowers classified as 'Past due loans (3 months or more)' or 'Restructured loans':
- (1) SMBC rationally estimates the cash flows of principal and interest, and measures their present values by discounting the cash flows using the initial contractual interest rate.
 - (2) SMBC recognizes the difference between the present value and its book value as estimated losses and provides reserve for possible loan losses.
- For other claims, a reserve is provided based on the historical loan-loss ratio.
- For claims originated in specific countries, an additional reserve is provided for by the amount deemed necessary based on the assessment of political and economic conditions.
- Branches and credit supervision departments assess all claims in accordance with the internal rule for self-assessment of assets, and the Credit Review Department, independent from these operating sections, audits their assessment. The reserves are provided based on the results of these assessments.
- Reserve for possible loan losses of other consolidated subsidiaries for general claims is provided in the amount deemed necessary based on the historical loan-loss ratio, and for doubtful claims in the amount deemed uncollectible based on assessment of each claim.
- For collateralized or guaranteed claims on bankrupt borrowers and effectively bankrupt borrowers, the amount exceeding the estimated value of collateral and guarantees is deemed to be uncollectible and charged off against the total outstanding amount of the claims. The amount of charge-off was 1,324,459 million yen.
10. Reserve for employee bonuses is provided, in provision for payment of bonuses to employees, by the amount of estimated bonuses attributable to this fiscal year.
11. Reserve for employee retirement benefits is provided, in provision for payment of retirement benefits to employees, by the amount deemed accrued at fiscal year-end, based on the projected retirement benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date.
- Prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method over primarily 10 years within the employees' average remaining service period at incurrence.
- Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss) is amortized using the straight-line method over primarily 10 years within the employees' average remaining service period, commencing from the next fiscal year of incurrence.
- Unrecognized net transition obligation from initial application of the new accounting standard for employee retirement benefits is amortized using the straight-line method over five years.
- Some domestic consolidated subsidiaries received an approval from Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare for exemption from future retirement benefit obligations with respect to the entrusted portion of employee pension fund, in accordance with the implementation of the 'Defined benefit enterprise pension plan law.' They apply the temporary treatment that are regulated by Article 47-2 of 'Practical Guidelines of Accounting for Retirement Benefits (Interim Report)' (JICPA's Accounting Committee Report No.13), and derecognize retirement benefit liabilities on the entrusted portion and plan assets equivalent to the amount to be returned. The amount of expected return of plan assets was 23,906 million yen as of the fiscal year-end.
12. Reserve for possible losses on loans sold is provided for contingent losses arising from decline of market value of underlying collateral for loans sold to the Cooperative Credit Purchasing Company, Limited. This reserve is provided in accordance with the former Article 287-2 of the Commercial Code.
13. Financing leases of SMFG and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries, excluding those in which the ownership of the property is transferred to the lessee, are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases.
14. Pursuant to the temporary treatment regulated by 'Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry' (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24), SMBC applies 'the risk adjustment approach' to hedging (Macro hedge) in accordance with the Industry Audit Committee Report No.15 'Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry' issued by JICPA, abiding by the following requirements:
- (1) Loans, deposits and other interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as a whole shall be recognized as the hedged portfolio.

- (2) Derivatives as the hedging instruments shall effectively reduce the interest rate exposure of the hedged portfolio.
(3) Effectiveness of hedging activities shall be evaluated on a quarterly basis.

SMBC applies deferred hedge accounting.

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

Certain interest swaps for the purpose of hedging are accrued and added to or deducted from the interest on the assets or liabilities in view of consistency with the risk management policy.

Other certain consolidated subsidiaries use the deferred hedge accounting or the special treatment for interest rate swaps. A consolidated domestic subsidiary (a leasing company) partly applies the accounting method that are permitted by the Industry Audit Committee Report No.19 'Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Leasing Industry' issued by JICPA.

15. National and local consumption taxes of SMFG and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries are accounted for using the tax-excluded method.
16. Other reserves required by special laws are reserve for contingent liabilities from financial futures transaction (18 million yen) in accordance with Article 82 of the Financial Futures Transaction Law, and reserve for contingent liabilities from securities transaction (631 million yen) in accordance with Article 51 of the Securities Exchange Law.
17. Accumulated depreciation on premises and equipment and accumulated depreciation on lease assets were 630,121 million yen and 1,490,721 million yen, respectively.
18. Bankrupt loans and non-accrual loans were 201,392 million yen and 2,710,164 million yen, respectively. These amounts include trust with The Resolution and Collection Corporation, a measure regarded as off-balancing, of 40,811 million yen. 'Bankrupt loans' are loans on which SMFG or its consolidated subsidiaries do not currently accrue interest income, as substantial doubt is judged to exist as to the ultimate collectability of either principal or interest as they are past due for a considerable period of time or for other reasons, and meet conditions defined in Article 96-1-3 and 96-1-4 of the Enforcement Ordinance No.97 of the Japanese Corporate Tax Law, issued in 1965. Non-accrual loans are loans on which SMFG or its consolidated subsidiaries do not currently accrue interest income, excluding bankrupt loans and loans for which SMFG or its consolidated subsidiaries are forbearing interest payments to support the borrowers' recovery from financial difficulties.
19. Past due loans (3 months or more) totaled 130,353 million yen.
Past due loans (3 months or more) are loans other than 'Bankrupt loans' and 'Non-accrual loans' on which the principal or interest is past due for three months or more.
20. Restructured loans totaled 2,728,791 million yen.
Restructured loans are loans other than 'Bankrupt loans,' 'Non-accrual loans' and 'Past due loans (3 months or more)' for which SMFG or its consolidated subsidiaries have relaxed lending terms, such as reduction of the original interest rate, forbearance of interest payments or principal repayments or has made agreements in favor of borrowers such as debt forgiveness, to support the borrowers' recovery from financial difficulties.
21. The total amount of bankrupt loans, non-accrual loans, past due loans (3 months or more) and restructured loans was 5,770,700 million yen. This amount includes trust with The Resolution and Collection Corporation, a measure regarded as off-balancing, of 40,811 million yen.
The amounts of loans presented in Notes 18 to 21 are amounts before deduction of reserve for possible loan losses.
22. Bills discounted are accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with 'Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry' (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No.24) issued by JICPA. SMFG's banking subsidiaries have rights to sell or pledge bank acceptance bought, commercial bills discounted, documentary bills and foreign exchanges bought without restrictions. The total face value was 1,078,333 million yen.

23. Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Assets pledged	
Cash and due from banks	75,268
Trading assets	990,965
Securities	11,458,018
Loans and bills discounted	4,738,320
Other assets (installment account receivable etc.)	1,140
Premises and equipment	535

Liabilities corresponding to assets pledged	
Deposits	21,038
Call money and Bills sold	7,952,599
Payables under repurchase agreements	4,107,615
Payables under securities lending transactions	4,189,794
Trading liabilities	136,975
Borrowed money	2,885
Other liabilities	18,548
Acceptances and guarantees	41,108

In addition, cash and due from banks of 54,370 million yen, trading assets of 13,937 million yen, securities of 4,624,346 million yen, loans and bills discounted of 781,138 million yen were pledged as collateral for cash settlements, variation margins of futures markets and certain other purposes.

Premises and equipment include surety deposits and intangible of 121,725 million yen, and other assets include initial margins of futures markets of 14,814 million yen.

24. Net amount of deferred unrealized gains (losses) on hedging instruments to which hedge accounting is applied is reported as deferred profit on hedge and are included in 'Other liabilities.' Gross deferred unrealized losses and gross deferred unrealized gains on hedging instruments were 952,712 million yen and 1,095,321 million yen, respectively.

25. SMBC revaluated its own land for business activities in accordance with the Law Concerning Land Revaluation (the Law) effective March 31, 1998 and the law concerning amendment of the Law effective March 31, 2001. The income taxes corresponded to the net unrealized gains are deferred and reported in 'Liabilities' as 'Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation,' and the net unrealized gains, net of deferred taxes, are reported as 'Land revaluation excess' in 'Stockholders' equity.'

Other certain consolidated subsidiaries revaluated their own land for business activities in accordance with the Law. The income taxes corresponded to the net unrealized gains (losses) are deferred and reported in 'Liabilities' or 'Assets' as 'Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation' or 'Deferred tax assets for land revaluation,' and the net unrealized gains (losses), net of deferred taxes, are reported as 'Land revaluation excess' in 'Stockholders' equity.'

Date of the revaluation

SMBC March 31, 1998 and March 31, 2002

Other certain consolidated subsidiaries March 31, 1999 and March 31, 2002

Method of revaluation (provided in Article 3-3 of the Law)

SMBC: Fair values were determined by applying appropriate adjustments for land shape and timing of appraisal to the values specified in Article 2-3, 2-4 or 2-5 of the Enforcement Ordinance of the Law concerning Land Revaluation (the Enforcement Ordinance No.119) effective March 31, 1998.

Other certain consolidated subsidiaries: Fair values were determined based on the values specified in Article 2-3 and 2-5 of the Enforcement Ordinance No.119.

26. The balance of subordinated debt included in 'Borrowed money' was 877,609 million yen.

27. The balance of subordinated bonds included in 'Bonds' was 1,403,028 million yen.

28. Stockholders' equity per share was 106,577.05 yen.

29. Market value and unrealized gains (losses) on securities are shown as below:

In addition to 'Securities,' the amounts below also include trading securities, negotiable certificates of deposit bought and commercial paper classified as 'Trading assets,' negotiable certificates of deposit bought classified as 'Cash and due from banks', and commercial paper and beneficiary claim on loan trust classified as 'Commercial paper and other debt purchased.' This definition is applied up to Notes 32.

(1) Securities classified as trading purposes

	(Millions of yen)
Consolidated balance sheet amount	1,434,190
Valuations gains (losses) included in profit/loss during the fiscal year	(1,096)

(2) Bonds classified as held-to-maturity that have market value

			(Millions of yen)		
	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Market value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Gains	Losses
Japanese government bonds	311,391	315,414	4,023	4,023	-
Japanese local government bonds	23,091	23,920	828	828	-
Other	42,413	43,444	1,030	1,136	105
Total	376,896	382,779	5,882	5,988	105

(3) Other securities that have market value

	Acquisition cost	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Net unrealized gains (losses)	(Millions of yen)	
				Gains	Losses
Stocks	3,167,955	3,002,513	(165,442)	112,952	278,395
Bonds	14,024,014	14,135,179	111,164	117,093	5,928
Japanese government bonds	12,516,061	12,590,255	74,193	79,479	5,286
Japanese local government bonds	342,798	352,112	9,314	9,415	101
Japanese corporate bonds	1,165,153	1,192,811	27,657	28,197	540
Other	4,479,136	4,502,770	23,634	42,897	19,263
Total	21,671,106	21,640,463	(30,643)	272,943	303,587

The amount of net unrealized losses on other securities recorded in 'Stockholders' equity' includes net unrealized losses of 24,082 million yen which is the sum of the followings.

Net unrealized losses (a)	(30,643) million yen
(+) Deferred tax assets (b)	2,004 million yen
(c) = (a) + (b)	(28,639) million yen
(-) Minority interests corresponding to (c)	(4,557) million yen
(+) SMFG's interests of net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities held by affiliates accounted for by the equity method	(1) million yen
Total	(24,802) million yen

Other securities with no market value are considered as impaired if the market value decreases significantly below the acquisition cost and such decline is not considered as recoverable. The market value is recognized as the consolidated balance sheet amount and the amount of write-down is accounted for as valuation loss (impaired) for the current fiscal year. Valuation loss for this fiscal year was 494,815 million yen. The rule for determining 'significant decline' is as follows and is based on the classification of issuing company under self-assessment of assets.

Bankrupt/ Effectively bankrupt/ Potentially bankrupt issuers	Market value is lower than acquisition cost
Issuers requiring caution	Market value is 30% or more lower than acquisition cost
Normal issuers	Market value is 50% or more lower than acquisition cost

Bankrupt issuers: issuers that are legally bankrupt or formally declared bankrupt
Effectively bankrupt issuers: issuers that are not legally bankrupt but regarded as substantially bankrupt
Potentially bankrupt issuers: issuers that are not bankrupt now, but are perceived to have a high risk of falling into bankruptcy
Issuers requiring caution: issuers that are identified for close monitoring
Normal issuers: issuers other than the above four categories of issuers

30. The amount of other securities sold during the fiscal year is as follows:

(Millions of yen)		
Sales amount	Gains on sales	Losses on sales
37,709,925	231,862	190,364

31. Summary information on securities that do not have market value is as follows:

(Millions of yen)	
Consolidated balance sheet amount	
Bonds classified as held-to-maturity	
Unlisted foreign securities	4,105
Other	6,463
Other securities	
Unlisted bonds	1,176,885
Unlisted foreign securities	363,282
Unlisted stocks (except for OTC stocks)	281,888
Other	137,050

32. Redemption schedule of other securities that have maturities and bonds classified as held-to-maturity is as follows:

(Millions of yen)				
	1 year or less	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years
Bonds	3,482,943	8,134,230	3,769,404	260,826
Japanese government bonds	3,303,635	6,306,161	3,034,984	256,865
Japanese local government bonds	11,935	138,933	223,723	612
Japanese corporate bonds	167,372	1,689,135	510,695	3,349
Other	355,161	2,886,041	765,581	880,974
Total	3,838,104	11,020,271	4,534,985	1,141,800

33. Information on money held in trust is as follows:

Money held in trust classified as trading purposes

	(Millions of yen)
Consolidated balance sheet amount	1,629
Valuation gains included in profit/loss during the fiscal year	12

Other money held in trust

	(Millions of yen)			
Acquisition cost	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Net unrealized gains (loss)	Gains	Losses
23,044	23,000	(44)	510	555

Net unrealized losses on other money held in trust of 44 million yen shown above are included in 'Net unrealized losses on other securities.'

34. 'Japanese Government Bonds' include 999 million yen of unsecured loans of securities for which borrowers have the rights to sell or pledge. 'Japanese Government Bonds' include 140 million yen of loaned securities for which borrowers only have the rights to pledge and not to sell.

As for the unsecured borrowed securities by cash for which SMFG's subsidiaries have the rights to sell or pledge and for the securities which the subsidiaries purchased under resale agreements, that are permitted to sell or pledge without restrictions, 2,084,632 million yen of securities are pledged, 99,624 million yen of securities are held in hand as of the balance sheet date.

35. Commitment line contracts on overdrafts and loans are agreements to lend to customers to prescribed amount as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contracts. The amount of unused commitments was 31,475,362 million yen, and the amount of unused commitments whose original contract terms are within one year or unconditionally cancelable at any time was 28,769,561 million yen. Since many of these commitments are expected to expire without being drawn upon, the total amount of unused commitments does not necessarily represent actual future cash flow. Many of these commitments have clauses that SMFG or its consolidated subsidiaries can reject the application from customers or reduce the contract amounts in the case of change in economic conditions, SMFG or its consolidated subsidiaries need to secure claims, or other circumstances. In addition, SMFG or its consolidated subsidiaries request the customers to pledge collateral such as premises and securities, and take necessary measures such as reviewing the customers' financial positions during the contract period, revising contracts when need arises, and securing claims.

36. Information on projected benefit obligation and others at this fiscal year-end is shown as follows:

	(Millions of yen)
Projected benefit obligation	(1,164,570)
Fair value of plan assets	723,175
Unfunded projected benefit obligation	(441,395)
Unrecognized net transition obligation	44,087
Unrecognized net actuarial differences	349,118
Unrecognized prior service cost (net)	(53,218)
Net amount recorded on the consolidated balance sheet	(101,408)
Reserve for employee retirement benefits	(101,408)

37. With the implementation of the 'Metropolitan ordinance regarding the imposition of enterprise taxes through external standards taxation on banks in Tokyo' (Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance No.145, April 1, 2000) ('the metropolitan ordinance'), enterprise taxes that were hitherto levied on income are now levied on gross banking profit.

On October 18, 2000, Sakura Bank and Sumitomo Bank filed a lawsuit with the Tokyo District Court against the Tokyo metropolitan government and the Governor of Tokyo seeking to void the metropolitan ordinance. They won the case eventually entirely on March 26, 2002 with a decision of the Tokyo District Court in the Bank's favor, on the grounds that the metropolitan ordinance was illegal. The District Court ordered the metropolitan government to return to the Banks advance tax payments of 16,633 million yen and also awarded to the Banks damages of 200 million yen. On March 29, 2002 the metropolitan government lodged an appeal with the Tokyo High Court against the decision, and on April 9, 2002 the plaintiff banks at the first trial including former SMBC also lodged an appeal. Former SMBC won the second-trial case eventually on January 30, 2003 with a decision of the Tokyo High Court in SMBC's favor, on the grounds that the metropolitan ordinance was illegal. The High Court ordered the metropolitan government to return to SMBC advance tax payments of 36,175 million yen. On February 10, 2003 the metropolitan government lodged a final appeal with the Supreme Court against the decision, and on February 13, 2003 the plaintiff banks at the first trial including SMBC also lodged a final appeal.

It is the opinion of SMBC that the metropolitan ordinance is both unconstitutional and illegal. SMBC has asserted this opinion in the courts and the matter is still in litigation. The fact that during this fiscal year SMBC has applied the same

treatment as in the previous year, accounting for enterprise taxes through external standards taxation on banks in Tokyo in accordance with the metropolitan ordinance, is because SMBC has deemed it appropriate at this stage to continue with the same accounting treatment as before. This accounting treatment does not constitute in any way an admission on the part of SMBC either of the constitutionality or of the legality of the metropolitan ordinance.

With the implementation of the metropolitan ordinance, enterprise taxes relating to banks in Tokyo were recorded in 'Other expenses' in the amounts of 16,833 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2001 (sum of Sakura Bank and Sumitomo Bank), 19,862 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2002 and 18,269 million yen for the year ended March 31, 2003. As a result, 'Ordinary profit' for the each fiscal year decreased by the corresponding amount as compared with the previous standards under which enterprise taxes were levied on income. There is no impact on 'Income tax, current' as compared with the previous standards under which enterprise taxes were levied on income. Consequently, stockholders' equity decreased by 32,495 million yen. Since the enterprise taxes in question are not included in the calculations for accounting for tax effects, there was a decrease in 'Deferred tax assets' of 98,703 million yen as compared with the amount that it would have been had the enterprise taxes been levied on income instead of gross profits. There was also a decrease in 'Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation' of 3,236 million yen, and consequently stockholders' equity decreased by 95,467 million yen.

With the implementation of the 'Municipal Ordinance regarding the imposition of enterprise taxes through external standards taxation on banks in Osaka' (Osaka Municipal Ordinance No.131, June 9, 2000) ('the municipal ordinance'), enterprise taxes which were hitherto levied on income are now levied on gross banking profit.

On April 4, 2002, SMBC filed a lawsuit with the Osaka District Court against the Osaka municipal government and the Governor of Osaka seeking to void the municipal ordinance. With the implementation of the 'Revision of Municipal Ordinance regarding the imposition of enterprise taxes through external standards taxation on banks in Osaka' (Osaka Municipal Ordinance No.77, 2002) ('the revised municipal ordinance 2002') on May 30, 2002, and the implementation of the 'Revision of Municipal Ordinance regarding the imposition of enterprise taxes through external standards taxation on banks in Osaka' (Osaka Municipal Ordinance No.14, 2003) ('the revised municipal ordinance 2003') on April 1, 2003, the special treatment regarding the tax basis is to be applicable from the fiscal year starting on April 1, 2003. The enterprise taxes which the banks should pay to Osaka municipal government this term are subject to the supplementary provision 2 of the revised municipal ordinance 2003, which provides the banks shall pay the enterprise taxes based on the lesser of gross banking profit or income. SMBC, therefore, filed and paid the enterprise taxes based on income. The fact that SMBC filed and paid the enterprise taxes according to the revised municipal ordinance does not constitute in any way an admission on the part of SMBC either of the constitutionality or of the legality of the revised municipal ordinance 2002 and 2003 as well as the municipal ordinance. Since the enterprise taxes in question are not included in the calculations for accounting for tax effects, there was a decrease in 'Deferred tax assets' of 48,699 million yen as compared with the amount that it would have been had the enterprise taxes been levied on income instead of gross profits. There was also a decrease in 'Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation' of 1,575 million yen, and consequently stockholders' equity decreased by 47,124 million yen.

38. With the implementation of the 'Revision of the Local Tax Law' (Legislation No.9, 2003) on March 31, 2003, the tax basis of enterprise taxes, which was stipulated as 'income and liquidation income' by the 12th paragraph of Article 72 of the Local Tax Law before the revision, is to be a combination of 'amount of added value,' 'amount of capital' and 'income and liquidation income' from the fiscal year starting April 1, 2004. The enterprise taxes that have tax bases of the 'amount of added value' and the 'amount of capital' are not pertinent to the enterprise taxes that have tax bases of income-related amounts. The 'Revision of the Local Tax Law' also stipulates that the metropolitan ordinance and the municipal ordinance are to be abolished from the fiscal year starting April 1, 2004.

In connection with the 'Revision of the Local Tax Law,' the effective statutory tax rate used in the calculations of domestic subsidiaries' deferred tax assets and liabilities from the fiscal year starting April 1, 2004 was changed, and thus, there were an increase in 'Deferred tax assets' of 63,905 million yen and a decrease in 'Income taxes, deferred' of 64,127 million yen. There were also an increase in 'Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation' of 2,609 million yen and a decrease in 'Land revaluation excess' of 2,618 million yen.

As for SMBC, the effective statutory tax rate used in the calculations of deferred tax assets and liabilities was changed from 38.62% to 40.46%. As a result, there were an increase in 'Deferred tax assets' of 67,657 million yen and a decrease in 'Income taxes, deferred' of the same amount. There were also an increase in 'Deferred tax liabilities for land revaluation' of 2,634 million yen and a decrease in 'Land revaluation excess' of the same amount.

39. 'Accounting Standard for Treasury Stock and Reversal of Legal Reserves' (Financial Accounting Standards No.1) was applied from this fiscal year and 'Parent company's stocks held by subsidiaries' are included in 'Treasury stock.'

In accordance with the accounting standard, when 'parent company's stocks held by subsidiaries' are deducted from stockholders' equity, the equivalent to SMFG's equity and minority shareholders' equity are deducted from 'Stockholders' equity' and 'Minority interests,' respectively.