

Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Six months ended September 30, 2010

I. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Scope of consolidation

(1) Consolidated subsidiaries: 320 companies

Principal companies:

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

Changes in the consolidated subsidiaries in the six months ended September 30, 2010 are as follows:

9 companies including Cedyna Financial Corporation were newly consolidated through a third-party allotment of new shares issued by the company. 16 companies including SMBC Venture Capital Co., Ltd. were newly consolidated due mainly to acquisition of stocks.

5 companies including Beattle Pte Ltd. were excluded from the scope of consolidation because they were no longer subsidiaries due to liquidation.

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

(2) Unconsolidated subsidiaries

Principal company:

SBCS Co., Ltd.

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

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

2. Application of the equity method

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

Principal company:

SBCS Co., Ltd.

(2) Equity method affiliates: 44 companies

Principal companies:

Sumitomo Mitsui Auto Service Company, Limited
Promise Co., Ltd.
Daiwa SB Investments Ltd.

Changes in the equity method affiliates in the six months ended September 30, 2010 are as follows:

3 companies including NIFSMBC-B2007-B Toshi Jigyo Kumiai became equity method affiliates due mainly to an establishment.

6 companies including Cedyna Financial Corporation were excluded from the scope of equity method affiliates because they became consolidated subsidiaries through a third-party allotment of new shares issued by the company. 7 companies including Daiwa SMBC Capital Co., Ltd. were also excluded due mainly to sales of stocks.

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

213 subsidiaries including SMLC MAHOGANY CO., LTD. are operators of silent partnerships for lease transactions and their assets and profits/losses do not belong to them substantially. Therefore, they have not been accounted for by the equity method pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 1, Item 2 of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements Regulations.

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

Principal company:

Daiwa SB Investments (USA) Ltd.

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

3. The interim balance sheet dates of consolidated subsidiaries

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

September 30, 2010	
December 31	4
January 31	2
March 31	4
April 30	2
May 31	6
June 30	119
July 31	19
August 31	8
September 30	156

(2) The subsidiaries with interim balance sheets dated December 31, January 31, March 31 and May 31 are consolidated using the financial statements as of September 30 for the purpose of consolidation. The subsidiaries with interim balance sheets dated April 30 are consolidated using the financial

statements as of July 31 or September 30. Certain subsidiaries with interim balance sheets dated June 30 and July 31 are consolidated using the financial statements as of September 30. Other subsidiaries are consolidated using the financial statements on their respective interim balance sheet dates.

The subsidiary established in August 2010 with interim balance sheet dated June 30 is consolidated using the financial statements as of September 30.

Appropriate adjustments were made for material transactions during the periods between their respective interim balance sheet dates and the interim consolidated closing date.

4. Special purpose entities

(1) Outline of special purpose entities and transactions

SMBC provides loans, credit lines and liquidity lines to 12 special purpose entities ("SPEs") for their funding needs and issuing of commercial paper. The SPEs are engaged in purchases of monetary claims such as receivables from SMBC customers and incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands or as intermediate corporations with limited liabilities. SMBC has no voting rights in the SPEs and sends no directors or employees. Accordingly, SMFG does not consolidate these SPEs.

The combined assets and liabilities of the 12 SPEs as of their most recent closing dates of September 2010 were ¥2,265,665 million (\$27,037 million) and ¥2,265,437 million (\$27,034 million), respectively.

(2) The amount of principal transactions with the SPEs as of and for the six months ended September 30, 2010 was as follows:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Loans and bills discounted	¥1,651,358	\$19,706
Credit lines	494,261	5,898
Liquidity lines	232,441	2,774

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Interest on loans and discounts	¥8,373	\$100
Fees and commissions	815	10

5. Accounting methods

(1) Trading assets/liabilities and trading income/losses

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

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

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

(2) Securities

(a) Other than securities classified for trading purposes, debt securities that consolidated subsidiaries have the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity securities and are carried at amortized cost (straight-line method) using the moving-average method.

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

Securities other than trading purpose securities, held-to-maturity securities and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates are classified as "other securities" (available-for-sale securities). Stocks (including foreign stocks) in other securities that have market prices are carried at their average market prices during the final month of the interim period, and bonds and others that have market prices are carried at their interim period-end market prices (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method). Other securities, for which it is extremely difficult to determine fair value with no available market prices are carried at cost using the moving-average method. Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities, net of income taxes, are included in "Net assets," after deducting the amount that is reflected in the earnings by applying fair value hedge accounting.

(b) Securities included in money held in trust are carried using the same method used for securities mentioned above.

(3) Derivative transactions

Derivative transactions, other than those classified as trading derivatives, are carried at fair value, with revaluation gain or loss included in the income or loss, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

(4) Depreciation

(a) Tangible fixed assets

Buildings owned by SMFG and SMBC are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Others are depreciated using the declining-balance method. The depreciation cost for the interim period is calculated by proportionally allocating the estimated annual cost to the interim period. The estimated useful lives of major items are as follows:

Buildings: 7 to 50 years

Others: 2 to 20 years

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

(b) Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. Capitalized software for internal use owned by SMFG and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries is depreciated over its estimated useful life (basically 5 years).

(c) Lease assets

Lease assets with respect to non-transfer ownership finance leases, which are recorded in "Tangible fixed assets," are depreciated using the straight-line method, assuming that lease term is its expected lifetime and salvage value is 0.

(5) Reserve for possible loan losses

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

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

For claims on borrowers that are not currently bankrupt but are perceived to have a high risk of falling into bankruptcy ("potentially bankrupt borrowers"), a reserve is provided for 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.

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

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

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

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

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

on assessment of each claim.

For collateralized or guaranteed claims on bankrupt borrowers and effectively bankrupt borrowers, the amount exceeding the estimated value of collateral and guarantees is deemed to be uncollectible and written off against the total outstanding amount of the claims. The amount of write-off was ¥858,642 million (\$10,246 million) at September 30, 2010.

(6) Reserve for employee bonuses

The reserve for employee bonuses is provided for payment of bonuses to employees, in the amount of estimated bonuses, which are attributable to the interim period.

(7) Reserve for employee retirement benefits

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

Unrecognized prior service cost is amortized using the straight-line method, primarily over 9 years, over the employees' estimated average remaining service period from the fiscal year of its incurrence.

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

(8) Reserve for executive retirement benefits

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

(9) Reserve for point service program

The reserve for point service program is provided for the potential future redemption of points awarded to customers under the "SMBC Point Pack," credit card points programs, and other customer points award programs. The amount is calculated by converting the outstanding points into a monetary amount, and rationally estimating and recognizing the amount that will be redeemed in the future.

(10) Reserve for reimbursement of deposits

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

(11) Reserve for loss on interest repayment

The reserve for loss on interest repayment is provided for the possible losses on future claims of repayment of interest based on historical interest repayment experience.

(12) Reserve under the special laws

The reserve under the special laws is a reserve for eventual future operating losses from financial instruments transactions pursuant to Article 46-5 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act.

(13) Translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities of SMFG and SMBC denominated in foreign currencies and accounts of SMBC overseas branches

are translated into Japanese yen mainly at the exchange rates prevailing at the interim consolidated balance sheet date, with the exception of stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates translated at rates prevailing at the time of acquisition.

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

(14) Lease transactions

(a) Recognition of income on finance leases

Interest income is allocated to each period.

(b) Recognition of income on operating leases

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

(c) Recognition of income and expenses on installment sales

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

(15) Hedge accounting

(a) Hedging against interest rate changes

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

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

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

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

As a result of the application of JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24, SMBC discontinued the application of hedge accounting or applied fair value hedge accounting to a portion of the hedging instruments using "macro hedge," which had been applied in order to manage interest rate risk arising from large-volume transactions in loans, deposits and other interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities as a whole using derivatives pursuant to "Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 15). The deferred hedge losses and gains related to such a portion of hedging

instruments are charged to "Interest income" or "Interest expenses" over a 12-year period (maximum) according to their maturity from the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004. Gross amounts of deferred hedge losses and gains on "macro hedge" (before deducting tax effect) at September 30, 2010 were ¥1,503 million (\$18 million) and ¥1,506 million (\$18 million), respectively.

(b) Hedging against currency fluctuations

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

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

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

(c) Hedging against share price fluctuations

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

(d) Transactions between consolidated subsidiaries

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

Certain other consolidated subsidiaries apply the deferred hedge accounting, fair value hedge accounting or the special treatment for interest rate swaps. A consolidated domestic subsidiary (a leasing company) partly applies the accounting method that is permitted by "Temporary Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial

Instruments in Leasing Industry” (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 19).

(16) Amortization of goodwill

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

(17) Statements of cash flows

For the purposes of presenting the interim consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent cash and due from banks.

(18) Consumption tax

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

(19) Tax effect accounting

On the premise that transfer to and from the reserve for losses on overseas investments will be conducted through appropriation of retained earnings (deficit) at the end of the fiscal year of SMFG and its consolidated domestic subsidiaries, current and deferred income taxes are recorded in the amount corresponding to the interim consolidated period.

(20) Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations

“Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations” (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (“ASBJ”) Statement No. 18, issued on March 31, 2008) and “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations” (ASBJ Guidance No. 21, issued on March 31, 2008) became effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010. Accordingly, income before income taxes and minority interests decreased by ¥3,851 million (\$46 million) compared with the previous accounting method.

(21) Accounting Standard for Business Combinations

“Accounting Standard for Business Combinations” (ASBJ Statement No. 21, revised on December 26, 2008), “Accounting Standard for Consolidated Financial Statements” (ASBJ Statement No. 22, issued on December 26, 2008), “Partial amendment to Accounting Standard for Research and Development Costs” (ASBJ Statement No. 23, issued on December 26, 2008), “Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures” (ASBJ Statement No. 7, revised on December 26, 2008), “Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments” (ASBJ Statement No. 16, announced on December 26, 2008) and “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Business Combinations and Accounting Standard for Business Divestitures” (ASBJ Guidance No. 10, revised on December 26, 2008) became effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010, and SMFG has been applying them from the six months ended September 30, 2010.

(22) Changes in presentation

(a) Interim consolidated balance sheets

“Other liabilities” as of September 30, 2009, included

“Reserve for point service program” of ¥14,073 million and “Reserve for loss on interest repayment” of ¥8,471 million. From the six months ended September 30, 2010, they are presented individually because the amounts have become significant.

(b) Interim consolidated statements of income

SMFG presents “Income before minority interests” on the interim consolidated statements of income from the six months ended September 30, 2010 because “Cabinet Office Ordinance of Partial Amendment to Regulation for Terminology, Forms and Preparation of Financial Statements” (Cabinet Office Ordinance No. 5, March 24, 2009) became effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010.

(c) Interim consolidated statements of cash flows

In the six months ended September 30, 2009, “Other, net” included “Net change in reserve for point service program” and “Net change in reserve for loss on interest repayment,” a decrease of ¥896 million and ¥351 million, respectively. From the six months ended September 30, 2010, they are presented individually because the amounts have become significant.

(23) Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments

SMFG has applied “Accounting Standard for Equity Method of Accounting for Investments” (ASBJ Statement No. 16, issued on March 10, 2008) and “Practical Solution on Unification of Accounting Policies Applied to Associates Accounted for Using the Equity Method” (ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force No. 24, issued on March 10, 2008) because they became effective for the fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2010. This accounting change has no impact on the interim consolidated financial statements.

6. Others

Amounts less than 1 million yen have been omitted. As a result, the totals in Japanese yen shown in the financial statements do not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual amounts. The translation of the Japanese yen amounts into U.S. dollars is included solely for the convenience of readers outside Japan, using the prevailing exchange rate at September 30, 2010, which was ¥83.80 to US\$1. These translations should not be construed as representations that the Japanese yen amounts have been, could have been, or could in the future be, converted into U.S. dollars at that rate.

II. Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

1. Securities include ¥271,470 million (\$3,239 million) of stocks of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliates and ¥1,449 million (\$17 million) of investments.
2. Japanese government bonds as sub-accounts of Securities and trading securities as sub-accounts of Trading assets include ¥42,581 million (\$508 million) of unsecured loaned securities for which borrowers have the right to sell or pledge.

As for the unsecured borrowed securities for which SMBC has the right to sell or pledge and the securities which SMBC purchased under resale agreements and borrowed with cash collateral, that are permitted to be sold or pledged without restrictions, ¥2,906,377 million (\$34,682 million) of securities are pledged, and ¥169,074 million (\$2,018 million) of securities are held in hand as of the interim consolidated balance sheet date.

3. Bankrupt loans and Non-accrual loans were ¥117,082 million (\$1,397 million) and ¥1,080,363 million (\$12,892 million), respectively.

"Bankrupt loans" are loans, after write-off, to legally bankrupt borrowers as defined in Articles 96-1-3 and 96-1-4 of the Enforcement Ordinance No. 97 of the Japanese Corporate Tax Law (issued in 1965) and on which accrued interest income is not recognized as there is substantial doubt about the ultimate collectability of either principal or interest because they are past due for a considerable period of time or for other reasons.

"Non-accrual loans" are loans on which accrued interest income is not recognized, excluding "Bankrupt loans" and loans on which interest payments are deferred in order to support the borrowers' recovery from financial difficulties.

4. Past due loans (3 months or more) totaled ¥42,043 million (\$502 million).

"Past due loans (3 months or more)" are loans on which the principal or interest is past due for 3 months or more, excluding "Bankrupt loans" and "Non-accrual loans."

5. Restructured loans totaled ¥330,516 million (\$3,944 million).

"Restructured loans" are loans on which terms and conditions have been amended in favor of the borrowers (e.g., reduction of the original interest rate, deferral of interest payments, extension of principal repayments or debt forgiveness) in order to support the borrowers' recovery from financial difficulties, excluding "Bankrupt loans," "Non-accrual loans" and "Past due loans (3 months or more)."

6. The total amount of "Bankrupt loans," "Non-accrual loans," "Past due loans (3 months or more)" and "Restructured loans" was ¥1,570,004 million (\$18,735 million).

The amounts of loans presented in 3. to 6. above are the amounts before deduction of the reserve for possible loan losses.

7. Bills discounted are accounted for as financial transactions in accordance with JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24. 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 ¥636,952 million (\$7,601 million).

8. Assets pledged as collateral were as follows:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Assets pledged as collateral:		
Cash and due from banks and		
Deposits with banks	¥ 3,551	\$ 42
Call loans and bills bought	406,577	4,852
Monetary claims bought	4,367	52
Trading assets	3,216,635	38,385
Securities	3,808,607	45,449
Loans and bills discounted	1,782,802	21,274
Lease receivables and		
investment assets	11,356	136
Tangible fixed assets	15,458	184
Other assets (installment account		
receivable, etc.)	10,065	120
Liabilities corresponding to		
assets pledged as collateral:		
Deposits	24,504	292
Call money and bills sold	735,000	8,771
Payables under repurchase		
agreements	1,135,743	13,553
Payables under securities		
lending transactions	2,374,874	28,340
Trading liabilities	418,612	4,995
Borrowed money	2,985,463	35,626
Other liabilities	16,091	192
Acceptances and guarantees	111,433	1,330

In addition to the assets presented above, the following assets were pledged as collateral for cash settlements, variation margins of futures market transactions and certain other purposes at September 30, 2010:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Cash and due from banks and		
Deposits with banks	¥ 27,103	\$ 323
Trading assets	296,281	3,536
Securities	16,540,440	197,380
Loans and bills discounted	3,034,650	36,213

At September 30, 2010, other assets included surety deposits of ¥121,270 million (\$1,447 million), variation margins of futures market transactions of ¥10,139 million (\$121 million) and other variation margins of ¥97,720 million (\$1,166 million).

9. Commitment line contracts on overdrafts and loans are agreements to lend to customers, up to a prescribed amount, as long as there is no violation of any condition established in the contracts. The amount of unused commitments at September 30, 2010 was ¥45,192,899 million (\$539,295 million), and the amount of unused commitments whose original contract terms are within 1 year or unconditionally cancelable at any time at September 30, 2010 was ¥39,478,529 million (\$471,104 million).

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 requirements. Many of these commitments include clauses under which SMBC and other consolidated subsidiaries can reject an application from customers or reduce the contract amounts in the event that economic conditions change, SMBC and other consolidated subsidiaries need to secure claims, or other events occur. In

addition, SMBC and other consolidated subsidiaries may request the customers to pledge collateral such as premises and securities at the time of the contracts, and take necessary measures such as monitoring customers' financial positions, revising contracts when such need arises and securing claims after the contracts are made.

10. SMBC and another consolidated subsidiary revaluated their 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 corresponding to the net unrealized gains are 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 "Net assets."

A certain affiliate revaluated its own land for business activities in accordance with the Law. The net unrealized gains, net of deferred taxes, are reported as "Land revaluation excess" in "Net assets."

Date of the revaluation

SMBC:

March 31, 1998 and March 31, 2002

Another consolidated subsidiary and an affiliate:

March 31, 1999 and March 31, 2002

Method of revaluation (stipulated 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 stipulated in Articles 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.

Another consolidated subsidiary and an affiliate:

Fair values were determined based on the values stipulated in Articles 2-3 and 2-5 of the Enforcement Ordinance No. 119.

11. Accumulated depreciation on tangible fixed assets amounted to ¥694,183 million (\$8,284 million).
12. The balance of subordinated borrowings included in "Borrowed money" was ¥363,731 million (\$4,340 million).
13. The balance of subordinated bonds included in "Bonds" was ¥2,065,497 million (\$24,648 million).
14. The amount guaranteed by banking subsidiaries to private placement bonds (stipulated by Article 2-3 of Financial Instruments and Exchange Act) in "Securities" was ¥2,066,769 million (\$24,663 million).

III. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Income

1. "Other income" included gains on sale of stocks and other securities of ¥5,572 million (\$66 million), equity in earnings of affiliates of ¥1,627 million (\$19 million), gains on negative goodwill of ¥90 million (\$1 million), gains on recoveries of written-off claims of ¥1,307 million (\$16 million) and gains on step acquisitions of ¥12,655 million (\$151 million).
2. "Other expenses" included write-off of loans of ¥60,552 million (\$723 million), losses on devaluation of stocks and other securities of ¥26,075 million (\$311 million), losses on impairment of fixed assets of ¥1,414 million (\$17 million), losses on disposal of fixed assets of ¥1,542 million (\$18 million) and the amount affected of ¥3,552 million (\$42 million) associated with the application of the Accounting Standard for Asset Retirement Obligations.
3. The difference between the recoverable amount and the book value of the following assets is recognized as "Losses on impairment of fixed assets" and included in "Other expenses" in the interim period.

Six months ended September 30, 2010

Area	Purpose of use	Type	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Tokyo metropolitan area ...	Corporate assets	Land and buildings, etc.	¥ 39	\$0
	(3 items)			
	Idle assets		529	6
	(23 items)			
	Other		115	1
	(2 items)			
Kinki area	Idle assets	Land and buildings, etc.	716	9
	(25 items)			
Other	Idle assets	Land and buildings, etc.	13	0
	(5 items)			

At SMBC, a branch, which continuously manages and determines its income and expenses, is the smallest unit of asset group for recognition and measurement of impairment loss of fixed assets. Assets such as corporate headquarters facilities, training facilities, data and system centers, and health and recreational facilities which do not produce cash flows that can be attributed to individual assets are treated as corporate assets. As for idle assets, impairment loss is measured individually. At other consolidated subsidiaries, a branch or other group is the smallest asset grouping unit as well.

SMBC and other subsidiaries reduced the carrying amounts of long-lived assets of which investments are not expected to be fully recovered to their recoverable amounts, and recognized the losses as "losses on impairment of fixed assets," which is included in "Other expenses." SMBC reduced the carrying amounts of corporate assets and idle assets, and other consolidated subsidiaries reduced the carrying amounts of their corporate assets, idle assets and others. The recoverable amount is calculated using net realizable value which is basically determined by subtracting the expected disposal cost from the appraisal value based on the Real Estate Appraisal Standard.

IV. Notes to Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

1. Type and number of shares issued and treasury shares

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Number of shares			September 30, 2010
	March 31, 2010	Increase	Decrease	
Shares issued				
Common stock.....	1,414,055,625	—	—	1,414,055,625
Preferred stock (1st series Type 6)	70,001	—	—	70,001
Total	1,414,125,626	—	—	1,414,125,626
Treasury shares				
Common stock.....	17,070,100	14,376*	3,522*	17,080,954
Total	17,070,100	14,376	3,522	17,080,954

* Increase in number of treasury common shares:

- 14,376 shares due to purchase of fractional shares

Decrease in number of treasury common shares:

- 3,522 shares due to sale of fractional shares

2. Information on stock acquisition rights

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Detail of stock acquisition rights	Type of shares	Number of shares			September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
			March 31, 2010	Increase	Decrease		September 30, 2010	September 30, 2010
SMFG.....	Stock options	—	—	—	—	—	¥ 56	\$1
Consolidated subsidiary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	1
Total.....							¥144	\$2

3. Information on dividends

(1) Dividends paid in the six months ended September 30, 2010

Type of shares	Millions of yen	Yen
	Cash dividends	Cash dividends per share
Common stock	¥77,567	¥ 55
Preferred stock (1st series Type 6)	3,097	44,250

Notes: 1. The date of the resolution of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders was June 29, 2010.

2. The record date of all types of stock was March 31, 2010.

3. The effective date of all types of stock was June 29, 2010.

(2) Dividends to be paid in the second half of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011

Type of shares	Source of dividends	Millions of yen	Yen
		Cash dividends	Cash dividends per share
Common stock	Retained earnings	¥70,515	¥ 50
Preferred stock (1st series Type 6)	Retained earnings	3,097	44,250

Notes: 1. The date of the resolution of the meeting of the Board of Directors was November 12, 2010.

2. The record date of all types of stock was September 30, 2010.

3. The effective date of all types of stock was December 3, 2010.

V. Lease Transactions

1. Financing leases

(1) Lessee side

(a) Lease assets

Tangible fixed assets mainly consisted of branches and equipment. Intangible fixed assets are software.

(b) Depreciation method of lease assets

Depreciation method of lease assets is reported in Note I. 5. (4) Depreciation.

(2) Lessor side

(a) Breakdown of lease investment assets

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Lease receivables	¥1,270,970	\$15,166
Residual value	99,949	1,193
Unearned interest income	(218,241)	(2,604)
Total	¥1,152,678	\$13,755

(b) The scheduled collections of lease receivables and investment assets are as follows:

Lease payments receivable related to lease receivables

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Within 1 year	¥241,878	\$2,886
More than 1 year to 2 years	155,539	1,856
More than 2 years to 3 years	110,867	1,323
More than 3 years to 4 years	65,916	787
More than 4 years to 5 years	34,014	406
More than 5 years	78,772	940
Total	¥686,988	\$8,198

Lease payments receivable related to investment assets

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Within 1 year	¥ 384,914	\$ 4,593
More than 1 year to 2 years	293,413	3,501
More than 2 years to 3 years	216,532	2,584
More than 3 years to 4 years	134,316	1,603
More than 4 years to 5 years	82,031	979
More than 5 years	159,762	1,907
Total	¥1,270,970	\$15,167

(c) Non-transfer ownership finance leases, which commenced in fiscal years beginning before April 1, 2008, are valued at their appropriate book value, net of accumulated depreciation, as of March 31, 2008, and recorded as the beginning balance of fiscal 2008 of "Lease receivables and investment assets."

Moreover, interest on such non-transfer ownership finance leases during the remaining term of the leases is allocated over the lease term using the straight-line method.

As a result of this accounting treatment, "Income before income taxes and minority interests" for the six months ended September 30, 2010 was ¥4,900 million (\$58 million) more than it would have been if such transactions had been treated in a similar way to sales of the underlying assets.

2. Operating leases

(1) Lessee side

Future minimum lease payments on operating leases which were not cancelable at September 30, 2010 were as follows:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Due within 1 year	¥ 32,919	\$ 393
Due after 1 year	273,744	3,266
Total	¥306,664	\$3,659

(2) Lessor side

Future minimum lease payments on operating leases which were not cancelable at September 30, 2010 were as follows:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Due within 1 year	¥ 23,924	\$ 286
Due after 1 year	101,331	1,209
Total	¥125,255	\$1,495

Future lease payments receivable on operating leases which were not cancelable amounting to ¥0 million (\$0 million) on the lessor side were pledged as collateral for borrowings.

VI. Financial Instruments

1. Fair value of financial instruments

(1) Interim consolidated balance sheet amounts, fair values and net unrealized gains (losses) of financial instruments as of September 30, 2010 are as follows. The amounts shown in the following table do not include financial instruments whose fair values are extremely difficult to determine, such as unlisted stocks classified as "other securities," and stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates.

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen		
	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
1) Cash and due from banks and Deposits with banks*1.....	¥ 4,888,582	¥ 4,892,452	¥ 3,870
2) Call loans and bills bought*1.....	848,455	849,100	645
3) Receivables under resale agreements.....	63,038	63,038	—
4) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions.....	4,975,505	4,975,505	—
5) Monetary claims bought*1.....	1,065,670	1,073,506	7,836
6) Trading assets			
Securities classified as trading purposes.....	4,245,794	4,245,794	—
7) Money held in trust.....	22,457	22,457	—
8) Securities			
Bond classified as held-to-maturity.....	3,639,265	3,727,909	88,644
Other securities.....	28,884,782	28,884,782	—
9) Loans and bills discounted.....	63,532,671		
Reserve for possible loan losses*1.....	(788,554)		
	62,744,116	64,049,250	1,305,133
10) Foreign exchanges*1.....	975,432	979,772	4,339
11) Lease receivables and investment assets*1.....	1,747,719	1,859,369	111,650
Total assets.....	¥114,100,821	¥115,622,940	¥1,522,119
1) Deposits.....	¥ 78,096,908	¥ 78,114,165	¥ 17,257
2) Negotiable certificates of deposit.....	8,977,715	8,977,014	(700)
3) Call money and bills sold.....	2,236,437	2,236,435	(1)
4) Payables under repurchase agreements.....	1,135,743	1,135,743	—
5) Payables under securities lending transactions.....	3,703,652	3,703,652	—
6) Commercial paper.....	351,205	351,205	—
7) Trading liabilities			
Trading securities sold for short sales.....	2,043,156	2,043,156	—
8) Borrowed money.....	7,719,322	7,743,134	23,812
9) Foreign exchanges.....	264,723	264,723	—
10) Short-term bonds.....	1,150,585	1,150,548	(36)
11) Bonds.....	3,489,479	3,639,073	149,594
12) Due to trust account.....	187,298	187,298	—
Total liabilities.....	¥109,356,228	¥109,546,153	¥ 189,924
Derivative transactions*2			
Hedge accounting not applied.....	¥ 98,212	¥ 98,212	¥ —
Hedge accounting applied.....	421,299	421,299	—
Total.....	¥ 519,511	¥ 519,511	¥ —

September 30, 2010	Millions of U.S. dollars		
	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
1) Cash and due from banks and Deposits with banks* ¹	\$ 58,336	\$ 58,383	\$ 46
2) Call loans and bills bought* ¹	10,125	10,132	8
3) Receivables under resale agreements	752	752	—
4) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions	59,374	59,374	—
5) Monetary claims bought* ¹	12,717	12,810	94
6) Trading assets			
Securities classified as trading purposes	50,666	50,666	—
7) Money held in trust	268	268	—
8) Securities			
Bond classified as held-to-maturity	43,428	44,486	1,058
Other securities	344,687	344,687	—
9) Loans and bills discounted	758,146		
Reserve for possible loan losses* ¹	(9,410)		
	748,736	764,311	15,574
10) Foreign exchanges* ¹	11,640	11,692	52
11) Lease receivables and investment assets* ¹	20,856	22,188	1,332
Total assets	\$1,361,585	\$1,379,749	\$18,164
1) Deposits	\$ 931,944	\$ 932,150	\$ 206
2) Negotiable certificates of deposit	107,133	107,124	(8)
3) Call money and bills sold	26,688	26,688	(0)
4) Payables under repurchase agreements	13,553	13,553	—
5) Payables under securities lending transactions	44,196	44,196	—
6) Commercial paper	4,191	4,191	—
7) Trading liabilities			
Trading securities sold for short sales	24,381	24,381	—
8) Borrowed money	92,116	92,400	284
9) Foreign exchanges	3,159	3,159	—
10) Short-term bonds	13,730	13,730	(1)
11) Bonds	41,641	43,426	1,785
12) Due to trust account	2,235	2,235	—
Total liabilities	\$1,304,967	\$1,307,233	\$ 2,266
Derivative transactions* ²			
Hedge accounting not applied	\$ 1,172	\$ 1,172	\$ —
Hedge accounting applied	5,027	5,027	—
Total	\$ 6,199	\$ 6,199	\$ —

*¹ Loans and bills discounted do not include general reserve for possible loan losses and specific reserve for possible loan losses. The reserves for possible losses on "Cash and due from banks and Deposits with banks," "Call loans and bills bought," "Monetary claims bought," "Foreign exchanges," and "Lease receivables and investment assets" are deducted directly from "Consolidated balance sheet amount" since they are immaterial.

*² The amounts collectively represent the derivative transactions which are recorded on "Trading assets," "Trading liabilities," "Other assets" and "Other liabilities." Debts and credits arising from derivative transactions are presented on a net basis.

(2) Fair value calculation methodology for financial instruments

Assets

- 1) Cash and due from banks and Deposits with banks,
- 2) Call loans and bills bought,
- 3) Receivables under resale agreements,
- 4) Receivables under securities borrowing transactions,
- 9) Loans and bills discounted, 10) Foreign exchanges, and
- 11) Lease receivables and investment assets:

Of these transactions, the book values of dues from banks without maturity and overdrafts with no specified repayment dates are regarded to approximate their fair values; thus, their fair values are their book values.

For short-term transactions with remaining life as of the end of the interim period not exceeding 6 months, their fair values are, in principle, their book value as book values are

regarded to approximate fair values.

The fair value of those with a remaining life of more than 6 months is, in principle, the present value of future cash flows (calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows, taking into account factors such as the borrower's internal rating and pledged collateral, using a rate comprising a risk-free interest rate and an overhead ratio). Certain consolidated subsidiaries of SMFG calculate the present value by discounting the estimated future cash flows computed based on the contractual interest rate, using a rate comprising a risk-free interest rate and a credit risk premium.

Regarding claims on bankrupt borrowers, effectively bankrupt borrowers and potentially bankrupt borrowers, expected losses on such claims are calculated based on either the present value of expected future cash flows or the expected

recoverable amount from collateral or guarantees. Since the claims' balance sheet amounts at the closing date minus the current expected amount of loan losses approximate their fair values, such amounts are regarded as their fair values.

5) Monetary claims bought:

The fair values of monetary claims bought with market prices, such as beneficial interests in commodities investment trusts, are based on their market prices as of the end of the interim period. The fair values of subordinated trust beneficiary interests related to securitized housing loans are based on the assessed value of underlying assets minus the assessed value of senior beneficial interests, etc. The fair values of other transactions are, in principle, based on prices calculated using methods similar to the methods applied to 9) Loans and bills discounted.

6) Trading assets:

The fair values of bonds and other securities held for trading purposes are, in principle, based on their market price at the final date of the interim period.

7) Money held in trust:

The fair values of money held in trust are, in principle, based on the market prices of securities held in trust calculated using methods similar to the methods applied to 8) Securities.

8) Securities:

In principle, the fair values of stocks (including foreign stocks) are based on the average market price during 1 month before the end of the interim period. The fair values of bonds and securities with market prices other than stocks are prices calculated based on their market prices on the final date of the interim period.

In light of the "Practical Solution on Measurement of Fair Value for Financial Assets" (ASBJ Practical Issues Task Force No. 25), the fair values of floating-rate Japanese government bonds are based on the present value of future cash flows (the government bond yield is used to discount and estimate future cash flows). Bond yield and yield volatility are the main price parameters. The fair values of those without market prices, such as private placement bonds, are based on the present value of future cash flows calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows taking into account the borrower's internal rating and pledged collateral by a rate comprising a risk-free interest rate and an overhead ratio. However, the fair values of bonds issued by bankrupt borrowers, effectively bankrupt borrowers and potentially bankrupt borrowers are based on the bond's face value after the deduction of the expected amount of a loss on the bond computed by using the same method applied to the estimation of a loan loss. The fair values of publicly offered investment trusts are calculated based on the published net asset value (NAV) per share, while those of private placement investment trusts are calculated based on the NAV published by securities firms and other financial institutions.

Liabilities

1) Deposits, 2) Negotiable certificates of deposit and

12) Due to trust account:

The fair values of demand deposits and deposits without

maturity are based on their book values as at the end of the interim period. The fair values of short-term transactions with remaining life as of the end of the interim period not exceeding 6 months are also based on their book values, as their book values are regarded to approximate their fair values.

The fair values of transactions with a remaining life of more than 6 months are, in principle, based on the present value of future cash flows calculated using the rate applied to the same type of deposits that are newly accepted until the end of the remaining life.

3) Call money and bills sold, 4) Payables under repurchase agreements, 5) Payables under securities lending transactions, 6) Commercial paper, 8) Borrowed money,

10) Short-term bonds and 11) Bonds:

The fair values of short-term transactions with remaining life as of the end of the interim period not exceeding 6 months are based on their book values, as their book values are regarded to approximate their fair values. For transactions with a remaining life of more than 6 months, their fair values are, in principle, based on the present value of future cash flows calculated using the refinancing rate applied to the same type of instruments for the remaining life. The fair values of bonds are based on the present value of future cash flows calculated using the rate derived from the data on the yields of benchmark bonds and publicly offered subordinated bonds published by securities firms.

7) Trading liabilities:

The fair values of bonds sold for short sales and other securities for trading purposes are, in principle, based on their market prices on the final date of the interim period.

9) Foreign exchanges:

The fair values of foreign currency-denominated deposits without maturity received from other banks are based on their book values as at the end of the interim period.

The fair values of foreign exchange related short-term borrowings are based on their book values, as their book values are regarded to approximate their fair values.

Derivatives transactions

The fair values of exchange-traded derivatives are based on their closing prices. With regard to OTC transactions, the fair values of interest rate, currency, stock, bond and credit derivatives are based on their settlement prices as at the end of the interim period calculated based on the present value of the expected future cash flows or using valuation techniques such as the option pricing model. The fair values of commodity derivatives transactions are based on their settlement prices as at the end of the interim period, calculated based on the derivative instrument's components, including price and contract term.

(3) Consolidated balance sheet amounts of financial instruments whose fair values are extremely difficult to determine are as follows:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Monetary claims bought:		
Monetary claims bought without market prices* ¹	¥ 7,829	\$ 93
Securities:		
Unlisted stocks, etc.* ^{2, 4}	283,393	3,382
Investments in partnership, etc.* ^{3, 4}	355,364	4,241
Total	¥646,586	\$7,716

*¹ Beneficiary claims on loan trusts that (a) behave more like equity than debt, (b) do not have market prices, and (c) for which it is difficult to rationally estimate fair values.

*² Not included in the scope of fair value disclosure since there are no market prices and it is extremely difficult to determine their fair values.

*³ Capital contributions with no market prices. The above-stated amount includes the book value amount of investments in the partnership of which the SMFG records net changes in their balance sheets and statements of income.

*⁴ Unlisted stocks and investments in partnership totaling ¥16,001 million (\$191 million) was written-down in the six months ended September 30, 2010.

VII. Fair Value Information

1. Securities

The amounts shown in the following tables include negotiable certificates of deposit bought classified as “Deposits with banks,” and beneficiary claims on loan trusts classified as “Monetary claims bought,” in addition to “Securities” stated in the interim consolidated balance sheets.

(1) Bonds classified as held-to-maturity

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars		
	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Fair value	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Bonds with unrealized gains:						
Japanese government bonds	¥3,230,628	¥3,307,142	¥76,514	\$38,552	\$39,465	\$ 913
Japanese local government bonds	161,328	165,452	4,124	1,925	1,974	49
Japanese corporate bonds	240,160	248,197	8,037	2,866	2,962	96
Other	2,694	2,704	9	32	32	0
Subtotal	¥3,634,812	¥3,723,497	¥88,685	\$43,375	\$44,433	\$1,058
Bonds with unrealized losses:						
Japanese government bonds	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Japanese local government bonds	250	250	(0)	3	3	(0)
Japanese corporate bonds	207	206	(0)	2	2	(0)
Other	11,995	11,954	(40)	143	143	(0)
Subtotal	¥ 12,452	¥ 12,412	¥ (40)	\$ 148	\$ 148	\$ (0)
Total	¥3,647,264	¥3,735,909	¥88,644	\$43,523	\$44,581	\$1,058

(2) Other securities

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars		
	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Acquisition cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)	Consolidated balance sheet amount	Acquisition cost	Net unrealized gains (losses)
Other securities with unrealized gains:						
Stocks	¥ 1,259,177	¥ 861,260	¥ 397,916	\$ 15,026	\$ 10,278	\$ 4,748
Bonds	16,632,389	16,494,146	138,243	198,477	196,827	1,650
Japanese government bonds	13,286,213	13,227,867	58,345	158,547	157,850	696
Japanese local government bonds	367,685	362,997	4,687	4,387	4,332	56
Japanese corporate bonds	2,978,490	2,903,280	75,209	35,543	34,645	898
Other	4,468,436	4,350,217	118,219	53,323	51,912	1,411
Subtotal	¥22,360,003	¥21,705,624	¥ 654,379	\$266,826	\$259,017	\$ 7,809
Other securities with unrealized losses:						
Stocks	¥ 915,247	¥ 1,141,040	¥(225,792)	\$ 10,922	\$ 13,616	\$(2,694)
Bonds	4,390,032	4,393,798	(3,765)	52,387	52,432	(45)
Japanese government bonds	4,101,723	4,102,155	(431)	48,947	48,952	(5)
Japanese local government bonds	4,965	4,968	(3)	59	59	(0)
Japanese corporate bonds	283,343	286,673	(3,330)	3,381	3,421	(40)
Other	1,673,316	1,721,725	(48,408)	19,968	20,546	(578)
Subtotal	¥ 6,978,596	¥ 7,256,563	¥(277,966)	\$ 83,277	\$ 86,594	\$(3,317)
Total	¥29,338,600	¥28,962,187	¥ 376,412	\$350,103	\$345,611	\$ 4,492

Notes: 1. Net unrealized gains (losses) on other securities shown above include losses of ¥968 million (\$12 million) that are recognized in the six months' earnings by applying fair value hedge accounting.

2. Consolidated balance sheet amounts of other securities whose fair values are extremely difficult to determine are as follows:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Stocks.....	¥276,051	\$3,294
Other	370,535	4,422
Total.....	¥646,586	\$7,716

These amounts are not included in "(2) Other securities" since there are no market prices and it is extremely difficult to determine their fair values.

2. Write-down of securities

Securities (excluding stocks of subsidiaries and affiliates) with fair value are considered as impaired if the fair value declines materially below the acquisition cost and such decline is not considered as recoverable. In such a case, the fair value is recognized as the balance sheet amount and the amount of write-down is accounted for as valuation loss for the interim period. Valuation loss for the interim period was ¥15,248 million (\$182 million). The rule for determining "material decline" is as follows and is based on the classification of issuers under self-assessment of assets.

Bankrupt/Effectively bankrupt/Potentially bankrupt issuers:	Fair value is lower than acquisition cost.
Issuers requiring caution:	Fair value is 30% or more lower than acquisition cost.
Normal issuers:	Fair 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 4 categories of issuers.

3. Money held in trust

(1) Money held in trust classified as held-to-maturity

There are no corresponding transactions.

(2) Other money held in trust

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Consolidated balance sheet amount.....	¥21,018	\$251
Acquisition cost.....	21,102	252
Net unrealized gains (losses).....	(83)	(1)
Unrealized gains	—	—
Unrealized losses.....	(83)	(1)

Notes: 1. Consolidated balance sheet amount is calculated using market prices at the interim period-end.

2. "Unrealized gains" and "Unrealized losses" are breakdowns of "Net unrealized gains (losses)" respectively.

4. Net unrealized gains on other securities and other money held in trust

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Net unrealized gains.....	¥377,472	\$4,504
Other securities	377,556	4,505
Other money held in trust	(83)	(1)
(-) Deferred tax liabilities.....	131,937	1,574
Net unrealized gains on other securities (before adjustment).....	245,535	2,930
(-) Minority interests.....	8,996	107
(+) SMFG's interest in net unrealized gains on valuation of other securities held by equity method affiliates	(1,095)	(13)
Net unrealized gains on other securities.....	¥235,442	\$2,810

Notes: 1. Net unrealized gains on other securities as of September 30, 2010 included losses of ¥968 million (\$12 million) that are recognized in the six months' earnings by applying fair value hedge accounting.

2. Net unrealized gains included foreign currency translation adjustments on non-marketable securities denominated in foreign currencies.

5. Derivative transactions

(1) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting method is not applied

The following tables set forth the contract amount or the amount equivalent to the principal, fair value, valuation gains (losses) and calculation method of the relevant commodities by category with respect to derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting method is not applied at the end of the interim period. Contract amount does not indicate the market risk relating to derivative transactions.

(a) Interest rate derivatives

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Interest rate futures:				
Sold.....	¥ 37,287,715	¥ 1,469,288	¥ (27,535)	¥ (27,535)
Bought.....	39,239,082	1,738,574	28,643	28,643
Interest rate options:				
Sold.....	—	—	—	—
Bought.....	25,130	—	4	4
Over-the-counter				
Forward rate agreements:				
Sold.....	—	—	—	—
Bought.....	34,484,936	1,389,661	(189)	(189)
Interest rate swaps:	346,256,803	250,577,224	151,141	151,141
Receivable fixed rate/payable floating rate	157,047,249	117,579,947	5,496,098	5,496,098
Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate	159,377,618	114,886,999	(5,340,307)	(5,340,307)
Receivable floating rate/payable floating rate.....	29,722,268	18,000,612	(3,237)	(3,237)
Interest rate swaptions:				
Sold.....	3,215,511	2,279,141	(57,748)	(57,748)
Bought.....	2,670,742	2,049,025	41,724	41,724
Caps:				
Sold.....	23,713,752	5,600,198	(3,763)	(3,763)
Bought.....	10,212,453	2,674,078	2,640	2,640
Floors:				
Sold	571,494	431,235	(14,811)	(14,811)
Bought.....	6,815,406	6,622,415	9,877	9,877
Other:				
Sold.....	707,465	331,576	(17,929)	(17,929)
Bought.....	2,058,058	863,198	58,180	58,180
Total.....	/	/	¥ 170,233	¥ 170,233

September 30, 2010	Millions of U.S. dollars			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Interest rate futures:				
Sold.....	\$ 444,961	\$ 17,533	\$ (329)	\$ (329)
Bought.....	468,247	20,747	342	342
Interest rate options:				
Sold.....	—	—	—	—
Bought.....	300	—	0	0
Over-the-counter				
Forward rate agreements:				
Sold.....	—	—	—	—
Bought.....	411,515	16,583	(2)	(2)
Interest rate swaps:	4,131,943	2,990,182	1,804	1,804
Receivable fixed rate/payable floating rate	1,874,072	1,403,102	65,586	65,586
Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate	1,901,881	1,370,967	(63,727)	(63,727)
Receivable floating rate/payable floating rate.....	354,681	214,804	(39)	(39)
Interest rate swaptions:				
Sold.....	38,371	27,197	(689)	(689)
Bought.....	31,870	24,451	498	498
Caps:				
Sold.....	282,980	66,828	(45)	(45)
Bought.....	121,867	31,910	31	31
Floors:				
Sold	6,820	5,146	(177)	(177)
Bought.....	81,329	79,026	118	118
Other:				
Sold.....	8,442	3,957	(214)	(214)
Bought.....	24,559	10,301	694	694
Total.....	/	/	\$ 2,031	\$ 2,031

Notes: 1. The above transactions are valued at fair value and the valuation gains (losses) are accounted for in the interim consolidated statements of income.

2. Fair value of transactions listed on exchange is calculated using the closing prices on the Tokyo Financial Exchange and others.

Fair value of OTC transactions is calculated using discounted present value and option pricing models.

(b) Currency derivatives

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter				
Currency swaps.....	¥20,850,061	¥13,797,538	¥(376,342)	¥ (2,690)
Currency swaptions:				
Sold.....	736,849	699,115	(24,058)	(24,058)
Bought.....	960,942	796,368	40,272	40,272
Forward foreign exchange.....	38,658,022	3,561,329	122,997	122,997
Currency options:				
Sold.....	3,263,208	2,127,818	(329,348)	(329,348)
Bought.....	3,247,639	2,006,103	447,751	447,751
Total	/	/	¥(118,728)	¥254,923

September 30, 2010	Millions of U.S. dollars			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter				
Currency swaps.....	\$248,807	\$164,648	\$(4,491)	\$ (32)
Currency swaptions:				
Sold.....	8,793	8,343	(287)	(287)
Bought.....	11,467	9,503	480	480
Forward foreign exchange.....	461,313	42,498	1,468	1,468
Currency options:				
Sold.....	38,940	25,392	(3,930)	(3,930)
Bought.....	38,755	23,939	5,343	5,343
Total	/	/	\$(1,417)	\$3,042

Notes: 1. The above transactions are valued at fair value and the valuation gains (losses) are accounted for in the interim consolidated statements of income.

2. Fair value is calculated using discounted present value and option pricing models.

(c) Equity derivatives

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Equity price index futures:				
Sold.....	¥ 81,574	¥ —	¥ (757)	¥ (757)
Bought.....	58,249	—	307	307
Over-the-counter				
Equity options:				
Sold.....	200,934	18,304	(49,717)	(49,717)
Bought.....	207,727	18,304	49,788	49,788
Total.....	/	/	¥ (378)	¥ (378)

September 30, 2010	Millions of U.S. dollars			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Equity price index futures:				
Sold.....	\$ 973	\$ —	\$ (9)	\$ (9)
Bought.....	695	—	3	3
Over-the-counter				
Equity options:				
Sold.....	2,398	218	(593)	(593)
Bought.....	2,479	218	594	594
Total.....	/	/	\$ (5)	\$ (5)

Notes: 1. The above transactions are valued at fair value and the valuation gains (losses) are accounted for in the interim consolidated statements of income.

2. Fair value of transactions listed on exchange is calculated using the closing prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and others.

Fair value of OTC transactions is calculated using option pricing models.

(d) Bond derivatives

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Bond futures:				
Sold.....	¥1,588,099	¥ —	¥(16,745)	¥(16,745)
Bought.....	1,462,379	—	16,213	16,213
Bond futures options:				
Sold.....	26,162	—	(54)	(54)
Bought.....	46,500	—	91	91
Over-the-counter				
Forward bond agreements:				
Sold.....	9,646	—	63	63
Bought.....	40,234	37,188	736	736
Bond options:				
Sold.....	109,837	—	(1,106)	(1,106)
Bought.....	114,917	—	58	58
Total.....	/	/	¥ (742)	¥ (742)

September 30, 2010	Millions of U.S. dollars			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Bond futures:				
Sold.....	\$18,951	\$ —	\$(200)	\$(200)
Bought.....	17,451	—	193	193
Bond futures options:				
Sold.....	312	—	(1)	(1)
Bought.....	555	—	1	1
Over-the-counter				
Forward bond agreements:				
Sold.....	115	—	1	1
Bought.....	480	444	9	9
Bond options:				
Sold.....	1,311	—	(13)	(13)
Bought.....	1,371	—	1	1
Total.....	/	/	\$ (9)	\$ (9)

Notes: 1. The above transactions are valued at fair value and the valuation gains (losses) are accounted for in the interim consolidated statements of income.

2. Fair value of transactions listed on exchange is calculated using the closing prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange and others.

Fair value of OTC transactions is calculated using discounted present value and option pricing models.

(e) Commodity derivatives

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Commodity futures:				
Sold.....	¥ 73,430	¥ —	¥ (3,445)	¥ (3,445)
Bought.....	73,880	—	3,556	3,556
Over-the-counter				
Commodity swaps:				
Receivable fixed price/payable floating price.....	200,389	183,981	(30,231)	(30,231)
Receivable floating price/payable fixed price.....	142,007	122,350	75,085	75,085
Receivable floating price/payable floating price.....	41	27	0	0
Commodity options:				
Sold.....	16,147	14,913	(428)	(428)
Bought.....	9,746	5,596	962	962
Total.....	/	/	¥45,498	¥45,498

September 30, 2010	Millions of U.S. dollars			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Listed				
Commodity futures:				
Sold.....	\$ 876	\$ —	\$ (41)	\$ (41)
Bought.....	882	—	42	42
Over-the-counter				
Commodity swaps:				
Receivable fixed price/payable floating price.....	2,391	2,195	(361)	(361)
Receivable floating price/payable fixed price.....	1,695	1,460	896	896
Receivable floating price/payable floating price.....	0	0	0	0
Commodity options:				
Sold.....	193	178	(5)	(5)
Bought.....	116	67	12	12
Total.....	/	/	\$543	\$543

Notes: 1. The above transactions are valued at fair value and the valuation gains (losses) are accounted for in the interim consolidated statements of income.

2. Fair value of transactions listed on exchange is calculated using the closing prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange and others.

Fair value of OTC transactions is calculated based on factors such as price of the relevant commodity and contract term.

3. Commodity derivatives are transactions on fuel and metal.

(f) Credit derivative transactions

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter				
Credit default options:				
Sold.....	¥1,158,375	¥1,002,799	¥(63,076)	¥(63,076)
Bought.....	1,260,045	848,224	65,406	65,406
Total.....	/	/	¥ 2,329	¥ 2,329

September 30, 2010	Millions of U.S. dollars			
	Contract amount		Fair value	Valuation gains (losses)
	Total	Over 1 year		
Over-the-counter				
Credit default options:				
Sold.....	\$13,823	\$11,967	\$(753)	\$(753)
Bought.....	15,036	10,122	781	781
Total.....	/	/	\$ 28	\$ 28

Notes: 1. The above transactions are valued at fair value and the valuation gains (losses) are accounted for in the interim consolidated statements of income.

2. Fair value is calculated using discounted present value and option pricing models.

3. "Sold" represents transactions in which the credit risk is accepted; "Bought" represents transactions in which the credit risk is transferred.

(2) Derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting method is applied

The following tables set forth the contract amount or the amount equivalent to the principal, fair value and calculation method of the relevant commodities by category with respect to derivative transactions to which the hedge accounting method is applied at the end of the interim period. Contract amount does not indicate the market risk relating to derivative transactions.

(a) Interest rate derivatives

September 30, 2010

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Principal items hedged	Millions of yen		
			Contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
Deferral hedge method	Interest rate futures:	Interest-earning/bearing financial assets/liabilities	¥ 83,800	¥ —	¥ 3
	Sold.....	such as loans and bills	18,299,726	1,790,011	3,226
	Bought.....	discounted, other securities (bonds), deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit	33,798,826	28,588,797	73,114
	Interest rate swaps:		23,906,954	19,801,738	507,270
	Receivable fixed rate/payable floating rate.....		9,862,465	8,758,152	(434,805)
	Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate.....		29,406	28,906	649
	Receivable floating rate/payable floating rate.....				
	Interest rate swaptions:				
	Sold.....		471,073	460,905	5,824
	Bought.....		676	—	(0)
	Caps:				
	Sold.....		—	—	—
	Bought.....		300	—	0
	Floors:				
	Sold.....		42	—	(0)
	Bought.....		7,850	7,850	0
Recognition of gain or loss on the hedging instrument	Interest rate swaps:	Loans and bills discounted; other securities (bonds)	66,384	43,762	(5,255)
	Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate.....		66,384	43,762	(5,255)
Special treatment for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps:	Loans and bills discounted; borrowed money; bonds	7,716,939	6,866,175	
	Receivable fixed rate/payable floating rate.....		20,500	11,000	
	Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate.....		7,668,239	6,831,675	(Note 3)
	Receivable floating rate/payable floating rate.....		28,200	23,500	
	Total.....		/	/	¥ 76,912

September 30, 2010

Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Principal items hedged	Millions of U.S. dollars		
			Contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
Deferral hedge method	Interest rate futures:	Interest-earning/bearing financial assets/liabilities	\$ 1,000	\$ —	\$ 0
	Sold.....	such as loans and bills	218,374	21,361	39
	Bought.....	discounted, other securities (bonds), deposits and negotiable certificates of deposit	403,327	341,155	872
	Interest rate swaps:		285,286	236,298	6,053
	Receivable fixed rate/payable floating rate.....		117,691	104,513	(5,189)
	Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate.....		351	345	8
	Receivable floating rate/payable floating rate.....				
	Interest rate swaptions:				
	Sold.....		5,621	5,500	70
	Bought.....		8	—	(0)
	Caps:				
	Sold.....		—	—	—
	Bought.....		4	—	0
	Floors:				
	Sold.....		1	—	(0)
	Bought.....		94	94	0
Recognition of gain or loss on the hedging instrument	Interest rate swaps:	Loans and bills discounted; other securities (bonds)	792	522	(63)
	Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate.....		792	522	(63)
Special treatment for interest rate swaps	Interest rate swaps:	Loans and bills discounted; borrowed money; bonds	92,088	81,935	
	Receivable fixed rate/payable floating rate.....		245	131	
	Receivable floating rate/payable fixed rate.....		91,506	81,524	(Note 3)
	Receivable floating rate/payable floating rate.....		337	280	
	Total.....		/	/	\$ 918

Notes: 1. SMFG applies deferred hedge accounting stipulated in "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing of Application of Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 24).

2. Fair value of transactions listed on exchange is calculated using the closing prices on the Tokyo Financial Exchange and others.

Fair value of OTC transactions is calculated using discounted present value and option pricing models.

3. Interest rate swap amounts measured by the special treatment for interest rate swaps are treated with the borrowed money or other transaction that is subject to the hedge. Therefore such fair value is included in the fair value of the relevant transaction subject to the hedge in "VI. Financial Instruments."

(b) Currency derivatives

September 30, 2010

September 30, 2010			Millions of yen		
			Contract amount		
Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Principal items hedged	Total	Over 1 year	Fair value
Deferral hedge method	Currency swaps.....	Foreign currency denominated loans and bills discounted; other securities (bonds); deposits; foreign currency exchange, etc.	¥2,111,498	¥1,847,315	¥342,914
	Forward foreign exchange.....		4,922	4,750	234
Recognition of gain or loss on the hedging instrument	Currency swaps.....	Deposits	29,852	—	1,910
Allocation method	Currency swaps.....	Deposits; borrowed money; other securities (bonds)	8,118	7,167	(Note 3)
	Forward foreign exchange.....		103,027	3,179	
	Total.....		/	/	

September 30, 2010

September 30, 2010			Millions of U.S. dollars		
			Contract amount		
Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Principal items hedged	Total	Over 1 year	Fair value
Deferral hedge method	Currency swaps.....	Foreign currency denominated loans and bills discounted; other securities (bonds); deposits; foreign currency exchange, etc.	\$25,197	\$22,044	\$4,092
	Forward foreign exchange.....		59	57	3
Recognition of gain or loss on the hedging instrument	Currency swaps.....	Deposits	356	—	23
Allocation method	Currency swaps.....	Deposits; borrowed money; other securities (bonds)	97	86	(Note 3)
	Forward foreign exchange.....		1,229	38	
	Total.....		/	/	

Notes: 1. SMFG applies deferred hedge accounting stipulated in "Treatment for Accounting and Auditing Concerning Accounting for Foreign Currency Transactions in Banking Industry" (JICPA Industry Audit Committee Report No. 25).

2. Fair value is calculated using discounted present value.

3. Forward foreign exchange amounts treated by the allocation method are treated with the deposit or other transaction that is subject to the hedge. Therefore such fair value is included in the fair value of the relevant transaction subject to the hedge in "VI. Financial Instruments."

(c) Equity derivatives

September 30, 2010

September 30, 2010			Millions of yen		
Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Principal items hedged	Contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
Recognition of gain or loss on the hedging instrument	Equity price index swaps:	Other securities (equity)			
	Receivable equity index/payable floating rate...		¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	Receivable floating rate/payable equity index...		8,067	8,067	(673)
	Total.....		/	/	¥(673)

September 30, 2010

September 30, 2010			Millions of U.S. dollars		
Hedge accounting method	Type of derivative	Principal items hedged	Contract amount		Fair value
			Total	Over 1 year	
Recognition of gain or loss on the hedging instrument	Equity price index swaps:	Other securities (equity)			
	Receivable equity index/payable floating rate...		\$—	\$—	\$—
	Receivable floating rate/payable equity index...		96	96	(8)
	Total.....		/	/	\$ (8)

Note: Fair value is calculated using discounted present value.

VIII. Stock Option

1. Share-based compensation expenses which were accounted for as general and administrative expenses in the six months ended September 30, 2010 are as follows:

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Share-based compensation expenses	¥62	\$1

2. Outline of stock options is as follows:

Date of resolution	July 28, 2010
Title and number of grantees	Directors of SMFG: 8 Corporate auditors of SMFG: 3 Executive officers of SMFG: 2 Directors, corporate auditors, executive officers of SMBC: 69 Common shares: 102,600
Number of stock options	August 13, 2010
Grant date	A stock acquisition right holder may exercise stock acquisition rights from the day when they are relieved of their positions either as a director, corporate auditor or executive officer of SMFG and SMBC (hereinafter referred to as the "Start of Exercise Date"). Provided, however, the stock acquisition right holder may exercise his/her stock acquisition right only before 20 years have passed from the Start of Exercise Date.
Condition for vesting	June 29, 2010 to the closing of the ordinary general meeting of shareholders of SMFG for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011.
Requisite service period	August 13, 2010 to August 12, 2040
Exercise period	¥ 1
Exercise price	¥2,215
Fair value at the grant date	

IX. Segment Information

1. Outline of reportable segments

SMFG Group's reportable segment is defined as an operating segment for which discrete financial information is available and reviewed by the Board of Directors regularly in order to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

Besides banking business, SMFG Group companies conduct businesses such as securities, leasing, credit card, invest banking, consumer finance, and venture capital. The primary businesses, "Banking business," "Securities services," "Leasing," and "Credit card services," are separate, reportable segments, and other businesses are aggregated as "Other business."

"Banking business" includes deposit taking, lending, securities trading, securities investment, domestic and foreign exchange transactions, brokerage, etc. of financial futures transactions, etc., corporate bond trust services, trust business, sale of securities investment trusts, sale of insurance products, and securities intermediary services. SMBC assesses business performance by classifying businesses into 5 business units based on client segment: Consumer banking unit, Middle market banking unit, Corporate banking unit, International banking unit and Treasury unit.

2. Method of calculating profit and loss amount by reportable segment

Accounting method applied to the reported business segment is the same as described in "Significant Accounting Policies." However, profit or loss of the equity method affiliates is recorded in "Other profit or loss" in the amount of ordinary profit multiplied by the ownership ratio.

SMFG does not assess assets by business segment.

3. Information on profit and loss amount by reportable segment

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen								
	Banking business								
	SMBC							Others	Total
	Consumer banking unit	Middle market banking unit	Corporate banking unit	International banking unit	Treasury unit	Head office account	Subtotal		
Gross profit	¥190,191	¥220,720	¥98,963	¥88,826	¥251,717	¥(11,829)	¥838,587	¥117,008	¥955,595
Interest income	169,983	138,114	65,413	53,674	73,896	(12,837)	488,242	73,036	561,278
Non-interest income	20,208	82,606	33,550	35,152	177,821	1,007	350,344	43,972	394,316
Expenses	(143,393)	(109,540)	(17,660)	(29,060)	(8,936)	(36,741)	(345,330)	(67,799)	(413,129)
Depreciation	(12,726)	(10,645)	(2,489)	(2,896)	(1,571)	(3,780)	(34,107)	(4,926)	(39,033)
Other profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(19,238)	(19,238)
Consolidated net business profit	¥ 46,798	¥111,180	¥81,303	¥59,766	¥242,781	¥(48,571)	¥493,256	¥ 29,970	¥523,227

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen						
	Securities services				Leasing		
	SMBC Friend Securities Co., Ltd.	Nikko Cordial Securities Inc.	Others	Total	Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited	Others	Total
Gross profit	¥26,282	¥104,661	¥ 611	¥131,555	¥49,719	¥ 587	¥50,306
Interest income	380	(1,433)	434	(618)	31,291	(2,252)	29,038
Non-interest income	25,902	106,095	176	132,174	18,428	2,840	21,268
Expenses	(21,487)	(81,567)	(776)	(103,831)	(14,157)	(4,458)	(18,615)
Depreciation	(1,041)	(1,028)	(729)	(2,799)	(1,547)	(300)	(1,848)
Other profit or loss	—	(45)	(2,664)	(2,709)	(7,980)	7,686	(293)
Consolidated net business profit	¥ 4,795	¥ 23,048	¥(2,828)	¥ 25,015	¥27,582	¥3,815	¥31,397

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen					
	Credit card services					Other business
	Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited	Cedyna Financial Corporation	Others	Total		
Gross profit	¥90,151	¥45,630	¥3,459	¥139,241	¥ 6,122	¥1,282,822
Interest income	12,106	13,201	1,411	26,719	5,932	622,350
Non-interest income	78,045	32,428	2,047	112,521	189	660,471
Expenses	(64,255)	(33,425)	(143)	(97,824)	5,761	(627,639)
Depreciation	(3,679)	(2,434)	(1,549)	(7,663)	(6,083)	(57,427)
Other profit or loss	(11,636)	(7,356)	119	(18,873)	(13,426)	(54,542)
Consolidated net business profit	¥14,259	¥ 4,847	¥3,435	¥ 22,542	¥ (1,542)	¥ 600,640

Millions of U.S. dollars									
Banking business									
SMBC									
Six months ended September 30, 2010	Consumer banking unit	Middle market banking unit	Corporate banking unit	International banking unit	Treasury unit	Head office account	Subtotal	Others	Total
Gross profit	\$2,269	\$2,634	\$1,181	\$1,060	\$3,004	\$(141)	\$10,007	\$1,396	\$11,403
Interest income.....	2,028	1,648	781	641	882	(153)	5,827	871	6,698
Non-interest income.....	241	986	400	419	2,122	12	4,180	525	4,705
Expenses.....	(1,711)	(1,307)	(211)	(347)	(107)	(438)	(4,121)	(809)	(4,930)
Depreciation	(152)	(127)	(30)	(34)	(19)	(45)	(407)	(59)	(466)
Other profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(230)	(230)
Consolidated net business profit	\$ 558	\$1,327	\$ 970	\$ 713	\$2,897	\$(579)	\$ 5,886	\$ 357	\$ 6,243

Millions of U.S. dollars							
Securities services				Leasing			
Six months ended September 30, 2010	SMBC Friend Securities Co., Ltd.	Nikko Cordial Securities Inc.	Others	Total	Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited	Others	Total
Gross profit	\$314	\$1,249	\$ 7	\$1,570	\$593	\$ 7	\$600
Interest income.....	5	(17)	5	(7)	373	(27)	346
Non-interest income.....	309	1,266	2	1,577	220	34	254
Expenses.....	(257)	(973)	(9)	(1,239)	(169)	(53)	(222)
Depreciation	(12)	(12)	(9)	(33)	(18)	(4)	(22)
Other profit or loss	—	(1)	(31)	(32)	(95)	92	(3)
Consolidated net business profit	\$ 57	\$ 275	\$(33)	\$ 299	\$329	\$46	\$375

Millions of U.S. dollars						
Credit card services						
Six months ended September 30, 2010	Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited	Cedyna Financial Corporation	Others	Total	Other business	Grand total
Gross profit	\$1,076	\$545	\$41	\$1,662	\$ 73	\$15,308
Interest income.....	144	158	17	319	71	7,427
Non-interest income.....	932	387	24	1,343	2	7,881
Expenses.....	(767)	(399)	(1)	(1,167)	69	(7,489)
Depreciation	(44)	(29)	(18)	(91)	(73)	(685)
Other profit or loss	(139)	(88)	1	(226)	(160)	(651)
Consolidated net business profit	\$ 170	\$ 58	\$41	\$ 269	\$(18)	\$ 7,168

- Notes: 1. Consolidated net business profit = SMBC's nonconsolidated banking profit + SMFG's ordinary profit + Other subsidiaries' ordinary profit (excluding nonrecurring factors) + Equity method affiliates' ordinary profit × Ownership ratio – Internal transactions (dividends, etc.)
2. Other profit or loss = Nonoperating profit or loss of consolidated subsidiaries except SMBC + Equity method affiliates' ordinary profit × Ownership ratio, etc.
3. Consolidated net business profit of SMBC Friend Securities Co., Ltd., Nikko Cordial Securities Inc., Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company, Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited, and Cedyna Financial Corporation is operating profit of each company, and nonoperating profits or losses of the companies are classified into "Others" in each segment. For the figures on Cedyna Financial Corporation which became a consolidated subsidiary in the 1st quarter of this fiscal year, consolidated net business profit amount is sum of Operating profit in the 1st quarter × Ownership ratio + Operating profit in the 2nd quarter.
4. "Other business" includes profit or loss to be offset as internal transactions between segments.

4. Difference between total amount of consolidated net business profit by reportable segment and ordinary profit on interim consolidated statements of income (adjustment of difference)

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Profit		
Consolidated net business profit	¥600,640	\$7,168
Credit costs of SMBC.....	(43,889)	(524)
Losses on stocks of SMBC	(18,296)	(218)
Amortization of unrecognized retirement benefit obligation of SMBC.....	(18,999)	(227)
Ordinary profit of consolidated subsidiaries other than reportable segment.....	39,670	473
Amortization of goodwill other than reportable segment	(9,336)	(111)
Adjustment of profit or loss of equity method affiliates.....	(4,588)	(55)
Others	(4,590)	(55)
Ordinary profit on interim consolidated statements of income	¥540,609	\$6,451

Notes: 1. Credit cost = Provision for reserve for possible loan losses (excluding adjustment of general reserve for possible loan losses) + Write-off of loans + Losses on sales of delinquent loans
2. Losses on stocks = Gains on sale of stocks – Losses on sale of stocks – Losses on devaluation of stocks
3. Adjustment of profit or loss of equity method affiliates = Equity method affiliates' net income × Ownership ratio – Equity method affiliates' ordinary profit × Ownership ratio

5. Additional information

SMFG has applied “Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information” (ASBJ Statement No. 17, issued on March 27, 2009) and “Guidance on the Accounting Standard for Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information” (ASBJ Guidance No. 20, issued on March 21, 2008) from the six-month ended September 30, 2010.

6. Related information

(1) Business segment information

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Ordinary income to external customers		
Banking Business.....	¥1,286,147	\$15,348
Securities Services	137,583	1,642
Leasing	152,487	1,820
Credit Card Services.....	298,213	3,558
Other Business.....	106,075	1,266
Total	¥1,980,507	\$23,634

Notes: 1. Ordinary income is presented as a counterpart of sales of companies in other industries.
2. Ordinary income represents total income excluding gains on disposal of fixed assets, gains on recoveries of written-off claims and other extraordinary gains.

(2) Geographic segment information

(a) Ordinary income

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Japan.....	¥1,762,372	\$21,031
The Americas	84,387	1,007
Europe and Middle East.....	50,401	601
Asia and Oceania	83,346	995
Total.....	¥1,980,507	\$23,634

Notes: 1. Ordinary income is presented as a counterpart of sales of companies in other industries.
2. Ordinary income from transactions by SMFG and its domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries (excluding overseas branches) and other domestic consolidated subsidiaries is categorized as Japan. Ordinary income from transactions by overseas branches of domestic consolidated banking subsidiaries and overseas consolidated subsidiaries is categorized as The Americas, Europe and Middle East, or Asia and Oceania, based on their locations and in consideration of their geographic proximity and other factors.
3. The Americas includes the United States, Brazil, Canada and others; Europe and Middle East includes the United Kingdom, Germany, France and others; Asia and Oceania includes China, Singapore, Australia and others except Japan.
4. Ordinary income represents total income excluding gains on disposal of fixed assets, gains on recoveries of written-off claims and other extraordinary gains.

(b) Tangible fixed assets

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Japan	¥1,050,746	\$12,539
The Americas	10,438	124
Europe and Middle East.....	24,130	288
Asia and Oceania	3,075	37
Total.....	¥1,088,390	\$12,988

(3) Information by major customer

There are no major customers individually accounting for 10% or more of ordinary income.

7. Information on losses on impairment of fixed assets by reportable segment

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Banking Business	¥1,299	\$16
Securities Services.....	—	—
Leasing	—	—
Credit Card Services	—	—
Other Business	115	1
Total.....	¥1,414	\$17

8. Information on amortization of goodwill and unamortized balance by reportable segment

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars	
	Amortization of goodwill	Unamortized balance	Amortization of goodwill	Unamortized balance
Banking Business	¥ 277	¥ 10,733	\$ 3	\$ 128
Securities Services.....	7,067	251,509	84	3,001
Leasing	2,662	91,135	32	1,088
Credit Card Services	149	9,666	2	115
Other Business	2,525	—	30	—
Total.....	¥12,682	¥363,045	\$151	\$4,332

9. Information on gains on negative goodwill by reportable segment

There is no material information to be reported for the interim period ended September 30, 2010.

10. Information on total credit cost by reportable segment

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Banking Business	¥ 71,826	\$ 857
Securities Services.....	78	1
Leasing	3,188	38
Credit Card Services	20,048	239
Other Business	10,645	127
Total.....	¥105,787	\$1,262

Notes: 1. Total credit cost = Provision for reserve for possible loan losses + Write-off of loans + Losses on sales of delinquent loans + Gains on recoveries of written-off claims

2. "Other business" includes profit or loss to be offset as internal transactions between segments.

X. Business Combinations

<Business combination through acquisition>

Cedyna Financial Corporation consolidated as a subsidiary through a third-party allotment of new shares

SMFG Card & Credit, Inc. ("FGCC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SMFG, subscribed all the new shares issued by way of a third-party allotment by Cedyna Financial Corporation ("Cedyna"), an equity method affiliate of SMFG, on May 31, 2010. Cedyna became a consolidated subsidiary of SMFG. The outline of the business combination is as follows:

1. Outline of the business combination

(1) Name of the acquired company and its business

Cedyna (Credit Card Services)

(2) Main reasons for the business combination

FGCC subscribed new shares issued by way of a third-party allotment by Cedyna and made Cedyna a consolidated subsidiary of SMFG in order to accelerate and ensure Cedyna's management restructuring including its investments in new businesses and systems developments to increase the corporate value as well as its cost restructuring, to further clarify the positioning of Cedyna as a core business entity, together with Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited of SMFG Group's credit card services and further to enhance Cedyna's capital base.

(3) Date of business combination

May 31, 2010

(4) Legal form of the business combinations

Consolidated as a subsidiary through a third-party allotment of new shares

(5) Name of the controlling entity after the business combination

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

(6) Percentage share of voting rights SMFG has acquired

Percentage share of voting rights owned before business combination.....	48%
Percentage share of voting rights additionally acquired at the date of business combination	21%
Percentage share of voting rights after acquisition ...	69%

(7) Main reason for deciding to acquire the company

It is because SMFG acquired a majority of voting rights of Cedyna and consolidated it as a subsidiary.

2. Period of the acquired company's financial results included in the interim consolidated statements of income

From April 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010

Note that as the deemed acquisition date is June 30, 2010, gain or loss related to the acquired company for the period from April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010 is presented as gain or loss from investments by the equity method in the interim consolidated statements of income.

3. Acquisition cost of the acquired company

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Fair value of common stock of Cedyna owned before business combination.....	¥35,901	\$ 428
Fair value of common stock of Cedyna additionally acquired at the date of business combination.....	49,999	597
Expenses directly required for acquisition	203	2
Acquisition cost of the acquired company.....	¥86,104	\$1,027

4. Difference between acquisition cost of the acquired company and total acquisition cost of individual transactions leading to acquisition

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Acquisition cost of the acquired company.....	¥86,104	\$1,027
Total acquisition cost of individual transactions leading to acquisition	74,437	888
Difference (gains on step acquisitions)...	¥11,667	\$ 139

5. Goodwill, reason for recognizing goodwill, amortization method and amortization period

(1) Amount of goodwill

¥9,671 million (\$115 million)

(2) Reason for recognizing goodwill

SMFG accounted for the difference between the acquisition cost and the equivalent amount of SMFG's interests in Cedyna as goodwill.

(3) Method and term to amortize goodwill

Straight-line method over 20 years

6. Amounts of assets and liabilities acquired on the day of the business combination

(1) Assets

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Total assets	¥2,631,525	\$31,402
Loans and bills discounted	438,497	5,233
Other assets	803,639	9,590
Customer's liabilities for acceptances and guarantees ...	1,124,290	13,416

(2) Liabilities

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Total liabilities	¥2,520,313	\$30,075
Borrowed money	989,790	11,811
Acceptances and guarantees	1,124,290	13,416

7. Approximate amounts of impact on the interim consolidated statements of income for the interim period ended September 30, 2010, assuming that the business combinations had been completed on the commencement date of the fiscal year

(1) The difference between the ordinary income and other income data estimated, assuming that the business combinations had been completed on the commencement date of the fiscal year and the actual ordinary income and other income data that are recorded in the interim consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	Millions of yen	Millions of U.S. dollars
Ordinary income	¥213,686	\$2,550
Ordinary profit	(5,584)	(67)
Net income	(2,257)	(27)

Note: Ordinary income is presented as a counterpart of sales of companies in other industries.

(2) Calculation method of the approximate amounts and material assumptions

The approximate amounts were calculated retroactively to the commencement date of the fiscal year based on the amounts stated in Cedyna and its consolidated subsidiaries' statements of income for the period from April 1, 2010 to June 30, 2010, including the amount of amortization of goodwill for the same period and are different from results of operation if the business combination had been completed on the commencement date of the fiscal year.

The information mentioned above has not been audited by KPMG AZSA LLC.

XI. Per Share Data

September 30, 2010

	Yen	U.S. dollars
Net assets per share	¥3,547.89	\$42.34

Six months ended September 30, 2010

	Yen	U.S. dollars
Net income per share	¥296.64	\$3.54
Net income per share (diluted)	296.63	3.54

Notes: 1. Net income per share and Net income per share (diluted) are calculated based on the following:

Six months ended September 30, 2010	Millions of yen, except number of shares	Millions of U.S. dollars
Net income per share:		
Net income	¥417,493	\$4,982
Amount not attributable to common stockholders	3,097	37
Dividends on preferred stock	3,097	37
Net income attributable to common stock	¥414,395	\$4,945
Average number of common stock during the six months (in thousands)	1,396,978	/
Net income per share (diluted):		
Adjustment for net income	¥ (6)	\$ (0)
Adjustment for dilutive shares issued by subsidiaries and affiliates	(6)	(0)
Increase in number of common stock (in thousands)	34	/
Stock acquisition rights	34	/

Outline of dilutive shares which were not included in the calculation of "Net income per share (diluted)" for the six months ended September 30, 2010 because they do not have dilutive effect:

Stock acquisition rights: 1 type
(Number of stock acquisition rights issued by resolution at the general shareholder's meeting on June 27, 2002: 1,081 units)

2. Net assets per share is calculated based on the following:

September 30, 2010	Millions of yen, except number of shares	Millions of U.S. dollars
Net assets	¥7,198,610	\$85,902
Amounts excluded from Net assets	2,242,297	26,758
Preferred stock	210,003	2,506
Dividends on preferred stock	3,097	37
Stock acquisition rights	144	2
Minority interests	2,029,052	24,213
Net assets attributable to common stock at the interim period-end	¥4,956,312	\$59,144
Number of common stock at the interim period-end used for the calculation of		
Net assets per share (in thousands)	1,396,974	/

XII. Parent Company

1. Nonconsolidated balance sheets (unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

September 30, 2010 and 2009, and March 31, 2010	Millions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars
	September 30 2010	2009	March 31 2010	September 30 2010
Assets				
Current assets	¥ 49,479	¥ 27,377	¥ 111,033	\$ 590
Cash and due from banks	33,175	22,441	86,283	396
Other current assets	16,304	4,936	24,749	194
Fixed assets	6,092,153	5,236,196	6,041,740	72,699
Tangible fixed assets	1	2	1	0
Intangible fixed assets	7	10	8	0
Investments and other assets	6,092,144	5,236,183	6,041,729	72,699
Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	6,092,144	5,228,339	6,041,729	72,699
Other	—	7,844	—	—
Total assets	¥6,141,632	¥5,263,574	¥6,152,774	\$73,289
Liabilities and net assets				
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	¥ 952,698	¥1,080,372	¥ 954,073	\$11,368
Short-term borrowings	948,030	1,078,030	948,030	11,313
Income taxes payable	18	371	3	0
Reserve for employees bonuses	106	98	101	1
Reserve for executive bonuses	—	—	71	—
Other current liabilities	4,542	1,872	5,867	54
Fixed liabilities	392,900	347,483	393,126	4,689
Bonds	392,900	347,300	392,900	4,689
Reserve for executive retirement benefits	—	183	226	—
Total liabilities	1,345,598	1,427,856	1,347,199	16,057
Net assets				
Stockholders' equity				
Capital stock	2,337,895	1,851,389	2,337,895	27,898
Capital surplus	1,833,041	1,346,601	1,833,073	21,874
Capital reserve	1,559,374	1,072,868	1,559,374	18,608
Other capital surplus	273,667	273,732	273,699	3,266
Retained earnings	668,476	681,156	678,042	7,977
Other retained earnings				
Voluntary reserve	30,420	30,420	30,420	363
Retained earnings brought forward	638,056	650,736	647,622	7,614
Treasury stock	(43,436)	(43,430)	(43,437)	(518)
Total stockholders' equity	4,795,977	3,835,717	4,805,574	57,231
Stock acquisition rights	56	—	—	1
Total net assets	4,796,034	3,835,717	4,805,574	57,232
Total liabilities and net assets	¥6,141,632	¥5,263,574	¥6,152,774	\$73,289

2. Nonconsolidated statements of income (unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars	
	Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30	
Six months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and year ended March 31, 2010	2010	2009	2010	2010
Operating income	¥85,600	¥32,594	¥133,379	\$1,021
Dividends on investments in subsidiaries and affiliates	78,394	25,451	118,818	935
Fees and commissions received from subsidiaries.....	7,206	7,142	14,560	86
Operating expenses	11,242	3,535	16,641	134
General and administrative expenses.....	3,008	3,413	8,353	36
Interest on bonds	8,234	122	8,287	98
Operating profit	74,357	29,058	116,737	887
Nonoperating income	68	253	369	1
Nonoperating expenses	3,325	12,244	22,572	40
Ordinary profit	71,101	17,067	94,534	848
Extraordinary loss	—	—	22,688	—
Income before income taxes	71,101	17,067	71,846	848
Income taxes:				
Current.....	1	1,227	154	0
Deferred	—	(2,469)	5,514	—
Net income	¥71,099	¥18,309	¥ 66,176	\$ 848

3. Nonconsolidated statements of changes in net assets (unaudited)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.

	Millions of yen		Millions of U.S. dollars	
	Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30	
Six months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and year ended March 31, 2010	2010	2009	2010	2010
Stockholders' equity				
Capital stock				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year	¥2,337,895	¥1,420,877	¥1,420,877	\$27,898
Changes in the period:				
Issuance of new shares	—	430,512	917,018	—
Net changes in the period	—	430,512	917,018	—
Balance at the end of the period	¥2,337,895	¥1,851,389	¥2,337,895	\$27,898
Capital surplus				
Capital reserve				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year	1,559,374	642,355	642,355	18,608
Changes in the period:				
Issuance of new shares	—	430,512	917,018	—
Net changes in the period	—	430,512	917,018	—
Balance at the end of the period	¥1,559,374	¥1,072,868	¥1,559,374	\$18,608
Other capital surplus				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year	273,699	273,808	273,808	3,266
Changes in the period:				
Disposal of treasury stock	(31)	(75)	(108)	(0)
Net changes in the period	(31)	(75)	(108)	(0)
Balance at the end of the period	¥ 273,667	¥ 273,732	¥ 273,699	\$ 3,266
Total capital surplus				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year	1,833,073	916,163	916,163	21,874
Changes in the period:				
Issuance of new shares	—	430,512	917,018	—
Disposal of treasury stock	(31)	(75)	(108)	(0)
Net changes in the period	(31)	430,437	916,909	(0)
Balance at the end of the period	¥1,833,041	¥1,346,601	¥1,833,073	\$21,874

(Continued)

	Millions of yen			Millions of U.S. dollars
	Six months ended September 30	Year ended March 31	Six months ended September 30	
Six months ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, and year ended March 31, 2010	2010	2009	2010	2010
Stockholders' equity				
Retained earnings				
Other retained earnings				
Voluntary reserve				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year	¥ 30,420	¥ 30,420	¥ 30,420	\$ 363
Changes in the period:				
Net changes in the period.....	—	—	—	—
Balance at the end of the period.....	¥ 30,420	¥ 30,420	¥ 30,420	\$ 363
Retained earnings brought forward				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year	647,622	653,487	653,487	7,728
Changes in the period:				
Cash dividends	(80,665)	(21,059)	(72,041)	(962)
Net income	71,099	18,309	66,176	848
Net changes in the period.....	(9,565)	(2,750)	(5,865)	(114)
Balance at the end of the period.....	¥ 638,056	¥ 650,736	¥ 647,622	\$ 7,614
Total retained earnings				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year	678,042	683,907	683,907	8,091
Changes in the period:				
Cash dividends.....	(80,665)	(21,059)	(72,041)	(962)
Net income	71,099	18,309	66,176	848
Net changes in the period	(9,565)	(2,750)	(5,865)	(114)
Balance at the end of the period	¥ 668,476	¥ 681,156	¥ 678,042	\$ 7,977
Treasury stock				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year.....	(43,437)	(43,400)	(43,400)	(518)
Changes in the period:				
Purchase of treasury stock	(40)	(137)	(189)	(0)
Disposal of treasury stock.....	40	107	152	0
Net changes in the period	0	(29)	(37)	0
Balance at the end of the period	¥ (43,436)	¥ (43,430)	¥ (43,437)	\$ (518)
Total stockholders' equity				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year.....	4,805,574	2,977,547	2,977,547	57,345
Changes in the period:				
Issuance of new shares	—	861,025	1,834,037	—
Cash dividends.....	(80,665)	(21,059)	(72,041)	(962)
Net income.....	71,099	18,309	66,176	848
Purchase of treasury stock	(40)	(137)	(189)	(0)
Disposal of treasury stock.....	9	32	43	0
Net changes in the period	(9,596)	858,169	1,828,026	(114)
Balance at the end of the period	¥4,795,977	¥3,835,717	¥4,805,574	\$57,231
Stock acquisition rights				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year.....	—	—	—	—
Changes in the period:				
Net changes in the items other than stockholders' equity in the period.....	56	—	—	1
Net changes in the period	56	—	—	1
Balance at the end of the period	¥ 56	¥ —	¥ —	\$ 1
Total net assets				
Balance at the end of the previous fiscal year.....	4,805,574	2,977,547	2,977,547	57,345
Changes in the period:				
Issuance of new shares	—	861,025	1,834,037	—
Cash dividends.....	(80,665)	(21,059)	(72,041)	(962)
Net income.....	71,099	18,309	66,176	848
Purchase of treasury stock	(40)	(137)	(189)	(0)
Disposal of treasury stock.....	9	32	43	0
Net changes in the items other than stockholders' equity in the period	56	—	—	1
Net changes in the period	(9,539)	858,169	1,828,026	(113)
Balance at the end of the period	¥4,796,034	¥3,835,717	¥4,805,574	\$57,232