

## Glossary

### ABL

Abbreviation for Asset Based Lending of having movable assets as collateral such as accounts receivable and/or inventory.

### Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)

Based on the operational risk measurement methods used in the internal management of financial institutions, this is a method for obtaining the operational risk equivalent amount by calculating the maximum amount of operational risk loss expected over a period of one year, with a one-sided confidence interval of 99.9%.

### Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)

A calculation approach in which an average value for the most recent three years derived by multiplying gross profit for the financial institution as a whole by certain level (15%) is deemed to be the operational risk equivalent amount.

### Calculation of credit risk-weighted assets under Article 145 of the Notification

Method used for calculating the credit risk-weighted assets for the fund exposure, etc. There is a method of making the total credit risk-weighted asset of individual underlying asset of funds, etc. as the relevant exposure of the credit risk-weighted asset; or a method of applying the risk weight determined based on the formation of underlying assets to the relevant exposure.

### Capital adequacy ratio notification (“the Notification”)

Administrative action or written ordinance by which the Financial Services Agency officially informs Japanese banks of regulations regarding capital adequacy ratio.

### CCF

Abbreviation for Credit Conversion Factor  
Ratio required for converting off-balance sheet items such as guarantees or derivatives into on-balance sheet credit exposure equivalents.

### CCP-related exposure

Exposure to a central counterparty (CCP) that interposes itself between counterparties to contracts traded in one or more financial markets, becoming the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer and thereby ensuring the future performance of open contracts.

### CDS

Abbreviation for Credit Default Swap  
Derivative transactions which transfer the credit risk.

### Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) Techniques

Method of reducing credit risk by guarantees, collateral and purchase of credit derivatives, etc.

### Credit risk-weighted assets

Total assets (lending exposures, including credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet transactions, etc.) which is reevaluated according to the level of credit risk.

### Current exposure method

One of the methods for calculating the credit exposure equivalents of derivative transactions, etc. Method of calculating the equivalents by adding the amount (multiplying the notional amount by certain rate, and equivalent to the future exposure fluctuation amount) to the mark-to-market replacement cost calculated by evaluating the market price of the transaction.

### CVA (credit value adjustment) amount

Capital charges for market-price fluctuation of derivatives transaction due to deteriorated creditworthiness of a counterparty.

### EL

Abbreviation for Expected Loss  
Average loss expected to occur over the coming one year.

### High-quality liquid assets (HQLA)

Assets that can be converted into cash without significant loss of value under stress events, and for which there is no impediment to conversion into cash.

### Historical simulation method

Method of simulating future fluctuations without the use of random numbers, by using historical data for risk factors.

### Internal models approach

Methods of measuring market risk equivalent amount as the value at risk (VaR) calculated with models determined by each bank.

### Internal models method

One of the methods of market-based approach using the VaR model to calculate the loss for shares held by the bank applying the Internal Ratings-Based Approach, and dividing such loss amount by 8% to obtain the credit risk-weighted asset of the equity exposure.

### The Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach

A method of calculating the risk asset by applying PD (Probability of Default) estimated internally by financial institution which conducts sophisticated risk management. There are two methods to calculate exposures to corporate client, etc.: the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach and the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) Approach. The former uses self-estimated LGD and EAD values, while the latter uses LGD and EAD values designated by the authorities.

### LCR Notification

Administrative action and written ordinance for official notification to the general public of regulations concerning LCR of financial institutions in Japan which are decided by the Japanese Financial Services Agency based on the Basel Agreement.

### LGD

Abbreviation for Loss Given Default  
Percentage of loss assumed in the event of default by obligor; ratio of uncollectible amount of the exposure owned in the event of default.

### Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Indicator of liquidity regulations under the Basel III which has been applied in stages starting from March 31, 2015.

LCR regulations require banks to hold high-quality liquid assets more than a certain amount in order to cover total cash outflows over a 30-day period under stress events.

### Market-based approach

Method of calculating the risk assets of equity exposures, etc., by using the simple risk weight method or internal model method.

### Market risk equivalent amount

Pursuant to the Basel Capital Accord, the required capital amount imposed on the market-related risk calculated for the four risk categories of mainly the trading book: interest rates, stocks, foreign exchange and commodities.

### Net cash outflows

Amount obtained after subtracting the amount of cash inflows from the amount of cash outflows under stress events.

### Object finance

For providing credit for purchasing ships or aircrafts, the only source of repayments for the financing should be profits generated from the said tangible assets; and the said tangible assets serve as collaterals, and having an appreciable extent of control over the said tangible assets and profits generated from the said tangible assets.

### Operational risk equivalent amount

Operational risk capital requirements under the Basel Capital Accord.

**Originator**

The term “originator” is used in the case that SMFG is directly or indirectly involved in the formation of underlying assets for securitization transactions when SMFG has the securitization exposure; or the cases of providing the back-up line for ABCP issued by the securitization conduit for the purpose of obtaining exposure from the third party, or providing ABL to the securitization conduit (as sponsor).

**PD**

Abbreviation for Probability of Default  
Probability of becoming default by obligor during one year.

**Phased rollout**

Under the Basel Capital Accord (credit risk, operational risk), it is a transition made by certain group companies planning to apply the Internal Ratings-Based Approach or the Advanced Measurement Approach after the implementation of such methods on consolidated-basis.

**Project finance**

Out of credit provided for specified businesses such as electric power plants and transportation infrastructure, the only source of repayments is profits generated from the said businesses, and the collateral is tangible assets of the said businesses, and having an appreciable extent of control over the said tangible assets and profits generated from the said tangible assets.

**Qualifying Revolving Retail Exposures (QRRE)**

Exposure which may fluctuate up to the upper limit set forth by an agreement according to the individual's voluntary decision, such as card loan and credit card, etc., and the upper limit of the exposure without any collateral is 10 million yen or less.

**Resecuritization transaction**

Out of securitization transactions, it is a transaction with securitization exposure for part of or entire underlying assets. However, in the case that all of underlying assets is the single securitization exposure and the transaction's risk characteristics are substantively unchanged prior to or after the securitization, the transaction is excluded from the resecuritization transactions.

**Risk capital**

The amount of capital required to cover the theoretical maximum potential loss arising from risks of business operations. It differs from the minimum regulatory capital requirements, and it is being used in the risk management framework voluntarily developed by financial institutions for the purpose of internal management.

**Risk weight**

Indicator which indicates the extent of credit risk determined by the types of assets (claims) owned. Risk weight becomes higher for assets with high risk of default.

**Securitization transaction**

It is a transaction which stratifies the credit risk for the underlying assets into more than two exposures of senior/subordinated structure and has the quality of transferring part of or entire exposure to the third party.

**Servicer risk**

The risk of becoming unable to claim for the collectives, in cases of which bankruptcy of the supplier/servicer occurs prior to collecting receivables, in securitization and purchased claims transactions.

**Simple risk weight method**

One of market-based approaches for calculating the risk-weighted asset amount for the equity exposure, etc. by multiplying the listed shares and unlisted shares with the risk weights of 300% and 400%, respectively.

**Slotting criteria**

For risk-weighted asset calculation under the Internal Ratings-Based (IRB) Approach, it is a method of mapping the credit rating to the risk-weight in 5 levels set forth by the Financial Services Agency for Specialised Lending.

**Small-sized consolidated subsidiaries**

Small-sized consolidated subsidiaries that have extremely small impact on the level of consolidated LCR.

**Specialized Lending (SL)**

General term used for project finance, object finance, commodity finance and lending for commercial real estate.

**The Standardized Approach (SA)**

Method of calculating risk-weighted assets by multiplying each obligor classification (corporation, financial institution, country, retail, etc.) by the risk-weight designated by the authorities.

**Standardized method**

Method of calculating market risk using formula determined by the Financial Services Agency.

**Underlying assets**

General term used for assets which serve as the source of payments for principal and interest for securitization exposures, etc.

**VaR**

Abbreviation for Value at Risk  
The maximum loss that can be expected to occur with a certain degree of probability when holding a financial asset portfolio for a given amount of time.