

Notice Regarding the Filing of an Annual Report on Form 20-F
with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

TOKYO, July 23, 2015 --- Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (“SMFG”, President: Koichi Miyata) hereby announces that, on July 22, 2015 (Eastern Daylight Time), SMFG filed an annual report on Form 20-F with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

A copy of the annual report on Form 20-F can be viewed and obtained at SMFG’s website at <http://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/financial/annual.html> or on EDGAR, the SEC’s Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system. Holders of SMFG’s American Depositary Receipts may request a hard copy of SMFG’s complete audited financial statements free of charge through SMFG’s website.

Attachment:

(Reference 1) Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS)

(Reference 2) Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP

This document contains a summary of SMFG’s consolidated financial information under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board that was disclosed in its annual report on Form 20-F filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 22, 2015. This document does not contain all of the information in the Form 20-F that may be important to you. You should read the entire Form 20-F carefully to obtain a comprehensive understanding of SMFG’s business and financial data under IFRS and related issues.

This document contains “forward-looking statements” (as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995), regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of SMFG and its management with respect to SMFG’s future financial condition and results of operations. In many cases but not all, these statements contain words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “probability,” “risk,” “project,” “should,” “seek,” “target,” “will” and similar expressions. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ from those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements contained or deemed to be contained herein. The risks and uncertainties which may affect future performance include: deterioration of Japanese and global economic conditions and financial markets; declines in the value of SMFG’s securities portfolio; SMFG’s ability to successfully implement its business strategy through its subsidiaries, affiliates and alliance partners; exposure to new risks as SMFG expands the scope of its business; and incurrence of significant credit-related costs. Given these and other risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. SMFG undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements. Please refer to SMFG’s most recent disclosure documents such as its annual report on Form 20-F and other documents submitted to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as its earnings press releases, for a more detailed description of the risks and uncertainties that may affect its financial conditions, its operating results, and investors’ decisions.

(Reference 1) Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	(In millions)	
	At March 31, 2014	At March 31, 2015
Assets:		
Cash and deposits with banks	¥ 33,208,724	¥ 40,112,783
Call loans and bills bought	1,248,235	1,326,965
Reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities borrowed	4,303,121	7,218,498
Trading assets	3,557,545	3,243,185
Derivative financial instruments	4,891,382	6,471,203
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,840,255	1,785,684
Investment securities	22,052,998	24,239,656
Loans and advances	81,244,982	86,971,716
Investments in associates and joint ventures	383,590	619,814
Property, plant and equipment	2,078,927	2,496,497
Intangible assets	955,746	975,995
Other assets	2,655,512	3,485,123
Current tax assets	62,783	116,847
Deferred tax assets	147,241	117,500
Total assets	¥ 158,631,041	¥ 179,181,466
Liabilities:		
Deposits	¥ 108,370,494	¥ 115,833,980
Call money and bills sold	4,112,429	5,873,124
Repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities lent	7,041,075	8,820,083
Trading liabilities	1,865,243	2,193,400
Derivative financial instruments	4,980,991	6,739,787
Borrowings	8,463,363	11,217,052
Debt securities in issue	8,769,094	11,051,431
Provisions	225,473	207,624
Other liabilities	5,143,853	5,548,965
Current tax liabilities	94,585	111,365
Deferred tax liabilities	149,251	563,805
Total liabilities	149,215,851	168,160,616
Equity:		
Capital stock	2,337,896	2,337,896
Capital surplus	862,518	862,971
Retained earnings	3,112,571	3,554,688
Other reserves	1,546,826	2,759,084
Treasury stock	(175,115)	(175,261)
Equity attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.	7,684,696	9,339,378
Non-controlling interests	1,730,494	1,681,472
Total equity	9,415,190	11,020,850
Total equity and liabilities	¥ 158,631,041	¥ 179,181,466

Consolidated Income Statement

(In millions, except per share data)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,			
	2014		2015	
Interest income	¥	1,714,044	¥	1,782,621
Interest expense		320,511		371,107
Net interest income		1,393,533		1,411,514
Fee and commission income		1,003,169		1,002,766
Fee and commission expense		127,959		129,253
Net fee and commission income		875,210		873,513
Net trading income		135,218		127,759
Net income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		58,586		22,678
Net investment income		332,265		371,064
Other income		429,541		525,905
Total operating income		3,224,353		3,332,433
Impairment charges (reversals) on financial assets		(14,275)		90,138
Net operating income		3,238,628		3,242,295
General and administrative expenses		1,522,990		1,621,897
Other expenses		428,780		505,614
Operating expenses		1,951,770		2,127,511
Share of post-tax profit of associates and joint ventures		19,454		18,124
Profit before tax		1,306,312		1,132,908
Income tax expense		414,076		409,947
Net profit	¥	892,236	¥	722,961
Profit attributable to:				
Shareholders of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.	¥	766,388	¥	614,070
Non-controlling interests		125,848		108,891
Earnings per share:				
Basic	¥	560.97	¥	449.13
Diluted		560.68		448.86

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(In millions)

	For the fiscal year ended March 31,	
	2014	2015
Net profit	¥ 892,236	¥ 722,961
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans:		
Gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	214,242	181,638
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(581)	192
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified	(76,596)	(58,081)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax	137,065	123,749
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Available-for-sale financial assets:		
Gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	589,766	1,392,139
Reclassification adjustments for (gains) losses included in net profit, before tax	(212,001)	(232,281)
Exchange differences on translating the foreign operations:		
Gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax	271,619	301,796
Reclassification adjustments for (gains) losses included in net profit, before tax	(1,311)	(2,164)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures	(4,710)	5,562
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	(151,443)	(301,129)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax	491,920	1,163,923
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	628,985	1,287,672
Total comprehensive income	¥ 1,521,221	¥ 2,010,633
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Shareholders of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc.	¥ 1,342,044	¥ 1,826,328
Non-controlling interests	179,177	184,305

Note: Comparative information in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Consolidated Income Statement and Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income presented above has been restated to reflect the adoption of IFRIC Interpretation 21 “Levies.” For a more detailed explanation, please refer to “Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the SMFG Group” in the annual report on Form 20-F filed on July 22, 2015 (Eastern Daylight Time).

(Reference 2) Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP

(In billions)

	At and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2015	
	Total equity	Net profit
IFRS	¥ 11,020.9	¥ 723.0
Differences arising from different accounting for:		
1. Scope of consolidation	111.6	3.9
2. Derivative financial instruments	103.6	84.5
3. Investment securities	(296.0)	(10.2)
4. Loans and advances	(0.7)	116.3
5. Investments in associates and joint ventures	(33.1)	(23.6)
6. Property, plant and equipment	(8.0)	1.0
7. Lease accounting	(2.0)	2.0
8. Defined benefit plans	(4.8)	(3.1)
9. Deferred tax assets	(64.5)	13.1
10. Foreign currency translation	-	23.1
Others	(133.4)	(17.5)
Tax effect of the above	2.7	(44.5)
Japanese GAAP	¥ 10,696.3	¥ *868.0

(*)Includes a net profit of 114.4 billion yen attributable to non-controlling interests.

A brief explanation of adjustments with significant impacts arising from differences in equity and/or net profit between Japanese GAAP and IFRS is provided below. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP” in the annual report on Form 20-F filed on July 22, 2015 (Eastern Daylight Time).

Scope of Consolidation (Item 1)

- Under IFRS, the SMFG Group consolidates an entity when it “controls” the entity. In general, the SMFG Group considers that it controls an entity when it has the existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the operating and financing policies by owning more than half of the voting power, or by legal or contractual arrangements.
- All types of entities, irrespective of their purpose or legal form, are consolidated under IFRS when the substance of the relationship between the entities and the SMFG Group indicates that the entities are controlled by the SMFG Group. Therefore certain entities such as securitization vehicles which are not consolidated under Japanese GAAP are consolidated under IFRS.

Derivative financial instruments (Item 2)

(Hedge accounting)

- The SMFG Group applies hedge accounting under Japanese GAAP. However, the conditions for hedge accounting under IFRS are not fully the same as those under Japanese GAAP. The SMFG Group does not apply hedge accounting under IFRS and reversed the effects of hedge accounting under Japanese GAAP.

(Fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments)

- Japanese GAAP and IFRS require Over-the-Counter (“OTC”) derivatives (non-exchange traded derivatives) to be measured at fair value. In principle, there is no significant difference in the definitions of fair value, but in practice there is diversity in the application of valuation techniques used for fair value under Japanese GAAP and IFRS. Therefore, to meet the requirements of fair value under IFRS, adjustments have been made to the fair values under Japanese GAAP to reflect credit risk adjustments for OTC derivatives.

Investment securities (Item 3)

(Fair value measurement of investment securities)

- Under IFRS, available-for-sale financial assets (and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) should be measured at fair value. The fair value of financial instruments where there is no quoted price in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques.
- In addition, the fair values of certain financial instruments under Japanese GAAP have been adjusted in order to meet the requirements of fair value under IFRS. For example, the SMFG Group uses the last 1-month average of the closing transaction prices for the fair value measurement of available-for-sale financial assets (listed stocks) under Japanese GAAP, whereas closing spot prices are used under IFRS.

(Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets)

- Under IFRS, the SMFG Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that available-for-sale financial assets are impaired. For available-for-sale equity instruments, objective evidence of impairment includes a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. Additionally, under Japanese GAAP, the SMFG Group reverses impairment losses recognized in a previous interim period, whereas the reversal of the impairment losses on equity instruments is not allowed under IFRS.

Loans and advances (Item 4)

(Impairment of loans and advances)

- Under Japanese GAAP, the reserve for possible loan losses for specifically identified significant loans is calculated by using the discounted cash flow (“DCF”) method, which is based on the present value of reasonably estimated cash flows discounted at the original contractual interest rate of the loan. Under IFRS, the allowance for loan losses for individually significant impaired loans is calculated by using the DCF method based on the best estimate of cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. In addition, the scope of the loans that are subject to the DCF method under IFRS is wider than that under Japanese GAAP.
- Under IFRS, the allowance for loan losses for the remaining loans is collectively calculated by homogeneous group using statistical methods based on the historical loss experience and incorporating the effect of the time value of money. A qualitative analysis based on related economic factors is then performed to reflect the current conditions at the end of the reporting period. Under IFRS, the allowance for the non-impaired loan losses is calculated as incurred but not yet identified losses for the period between the impairment occurring and the loss being identified, although the allowance under Japanese GAAP is calculated based on the expected losses.

(Loan origination fees and costs)

- Under IFRS, loan origination fees and costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the origination of a loan are deferred and thus, included in the calculation of the effective interest rate.

Deferred tax assets (Item 9)

- Under IFRS, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. For example, deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences relating to impairment of financial instruments of which the timing of the reversal is difficult to estimate cannot be recognized under Japanese GAAP, whereas they can be recognized under IFRS to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available.