

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

TOKYO, June 28, 2019 --- Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. (the “Company”, President and Group Chief Executive Officer: Jun Ohta) hereby announces that, on June 27, 2019 (Eastern Daylight Time), the Company 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 the Company’s website at <https://www.smfg.co.jp/english/investor/financial/disclosure.html> or on EDGAR, the SEC’s Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval system. Holders of the Company’s American Depositary Receipts may request a hard copy of the Company’s complete audited financial statements free of charge through the Company’s website.

Attachment:

(Reference 1) Consolidated Financial Statements (IFRS)

(Reference 2) Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP

This document contains a summary of the Company’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 June 27, 2019. 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 the Company’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 the Company and its management with respect to the Company’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 the Company’s securities portfolio; incurrence of significant credit-related costs; the Company’s ability to successfully implement its business strategy through its subsidiaries, affiliates and alliance partners; and exposure to new risks as the Company expands the scope of its business. Given these and other risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document. The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements. Please refer to the Company’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 Statements of Financial Position

(In millions)

| | At March 31, 2018 | At March 31, 2019 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Assets: | | |
| Cash and deposits with banks | ¥ 54,696,069 | ¥ 57,763,441 |
| Call loans and bills bought | 1,881,880 | 2,465,745 |
| Reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities borrowed | 8,491,703 | 10,345,994 |
| Trading assets | 3,169,123 | 2,767,691 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 3,885,271 | 3,382,574 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | 1,547,672 | 2,641,416 |
| Investment securities | 20,495,075 | 17,825,027 |
| Loans and advances | 85,129,070 | 90,682,938 |
| Investments in associates and joint ventures | 730,414 | 1,038,823 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 1,510,132 | 1,507,786 |
| Intangible assets | 835,902 | 821,785 |
| Other assets | 4,043,908 | 4,079,814 |
| Current tax assets | 87,961 | 143,459 |
| Deferred tax assets | 19,436 | 37,073 |
| Assets held for sale | 5,651,950 | 57 |
| Total assets | ¥ 192,175,566 | ¥ 195,503,623 |
| Liabilities: | | |
| Deposits | ¥ 128,461,527 | ¥ 134,404,652 |
| Call money and bills sold | 1,190,929 | 1,307,779 |
| Repurchase agreements and cash collateral on securities lent | 12,022,593 | 12,887,249 |
| Trading liabilities | 2,143,899 | 1,998,694 |
| Derivative financial instruments | 3,498,016 | 3,051,773 |
| Borrowings | 10,652,481 | 12,167,858 |
| Debt securities in issue | 10,569,117 | 11,171,209 |
| Provisions | 188,267 | 194,818 |
| Other liabilities | 6,882,740 | 6,131,739 |
| Current tax liabilities | 55,516 | 147,041 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 397,741 | 267,365 |
| Liabilities directly associated with the assets held for sale | 3,616,941 | - |
| Total liabilities | 179,679,767 | 183,730,177 |
| Equity: | | |
| Capital stock | 2,338,743 | 2,339,443 |
| Capital surplus | 863,505 | 726,012 |
| Retained earnings | 5,149,193 | 5,715,101 |
| Treasury stock | (12,493) | (16,302) |
| Equity excluding other reserves | 8,338,948 | 8,764,254 |
| Other reserves | 2,324,349 | 1,916,366 |
| Equity attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. | 10,663,297 | 10,680,620 |
| Non-controlling interests | 1,232,980 | 494,123 |
| Equity attributable to other equity instruments holders | 599,522 | 598,703 |
| Total equity | 12,495,799 | 11,773,446 |
| Total equity and liabilities | ¥ 192,175,566 | ¥ 195,503,623 |

Consolidated Income Statements

(In millions, except per share data)

| | For the fiscal year ended March 31, | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 |
| Interest income | ¥ 2,144,070 | ¥ 2,406,350 |
| Interest expense | 733,969 | 1,101,875 |
| Net interest income | 1,410,101 | 1,304,475 |
| Fee and commission income | 1,131,364 | 1,101,777 |
| Fee and commission expense | 178,867 | 178,351 |
| Net fee and commission income | 952,497 | 923,426 |
| Net trading income | 270,464 | 320,302 |
| Net income (loss) from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | (667) | 54,655 |
| Net investment income | 424,097 | 93,922 |
| Other income | 755,855 | 505,666 |
| Total operating income | 3,812,347 | 3,202,446 |
| Impairment charges on financial assets | 136,808 | 119,686 |
| Net operating income | 3,675,539 | 3,082,760 |
| General and administrative expenses | 1,813,121 | 1,715,368 |
| Other expenses | 792,765 | 575,657 |
| Operating expenses | 2,605,886 | 2,291,025 |
| Share of post-tax profit of associates and joint ventures | 49,323 | 40,157 |
| Profit before tax | 1,118,976 | 831,892 |
| Income tax expense | 229,378 | 184,306 |
| Net profit | ¥ 889,598 | ¥ 647,586 |
| Profit attributable to: | | |
| Shareholders of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. | ¥ 759,998 | ¥ 541,932 |
| Non-controlling interests | 119,878 | 93,779 |
| Other equity instruments holders | 9,722 | 11,875 |
| Earnings per share: | | |
| Basic | ¥ 538.84 | ¥ 387.76 |
| Diluted | 538.43 | 387.49 |

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In millions)

| | For the fiscal year ended March 31, | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2018 | 2019 |
| Net profit | ¥ 889,598 | ¥ 647,586 |
| 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 | 73,662 | (40,329) |
| Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income: | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax | - | (128,138) |
| Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures | 58 | 3,711 |
| Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified | (22,492) | 61,453 |
| Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, net of tax | 51,228 | (103,303) |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | |
| Available-for-sale financial assets: | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax | 582,435 | - |
| Reclassification adjustments for (gains) losses included in net profit, before tax | (275,038) | - |
| Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income: | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax | - | 150,074 |
| Reclassification adjustments for (gains) losses included in net profit, before tax | - | (6,071) |
| Exchange differences on translating foreign operations: | | |
| Gains (losses) arising during the period, before tax | (75,409) | 22,517 |
| Reclassification adjustments for (gains) losses included in net profit, before tax | 49 | (37,247) |
| Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures | 7,827 | (4,410) |
| Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified | (96,246) | (43,746) |
| Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax | 143,618 | 81,117 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax | 194,846 | (22,186) |
| Total comprehensive income | ¥ 1,084,444 | ¥ 625,400 |
| Total comprehensive income attributable to: | | |
| Shareholders of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. | ¥ 948,250 | ¥ 577,998 |
| Non-controlling interests | 126,472 | 35,527 |
| Other equity instruments holders | 9,722 | 11,875 |

Note: On April 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” and IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” retrospectively by adjusting the consolidated statement of financial position at the date of initial application, and has not restated comparatives as permitted by IFRS 9 and IFRS 15. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to “Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - New and Amended Accounting Standards Adopted by the SMBC Group” in the annual report on Form 20-F submitted on June 27, 2019 (Eastern Standard Time).

(Reference 2) Reconciliation with Japanese GAAP

(In billions)

| | At and for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 | |
|--|--|------------|
| | Total equity | Net profit |
| IFRS | ¥ 11,773.4 | ¥ 647.6 |
| Differences arising from different accounting for: | | |
| 1. Scope of consolidation | 132.0 | (0.1) |
| 2. Derivative financial instruments | 109.7 | (31.3) |
| 3. Investment securities | (282.0) | 129.5 |
| 4. Loans and advances | 299.0 | 23.2 |
| 5. Investments in associates and joint ventures | (33.9) | 86.5 |
| 6. Property, plant and equipment | (10.3) | 1.2 |
| 7. Lease accounting | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| 8. Defined benefit plans | 59.9 | 51.4 |
| 9. Deferred tax assets | (56.4) | (8.1) |
| 10. Foreign currency translation | - | (1.3) |
| 11. Classification of equity and liability | (602.8) | (11.9) |
| Others | 142.3 | (42.5) |
| Tax effect of the above | (81.5) | (53.4) |
| Japanese GAAP | ¥ 11,451.6 | ¥ 792.2 |

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 June 27, 2019 (Eastern Daylight Time).

Scope of Consolidation (Item 1)

- Under IFRS, the SMBC Group consolidates an entity when it “controls” the entity. In general, the SMBC 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 SMBC Group indicates that the entities are controlled by the SMBC 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 SMBC Group applies hedge accounting under Japanese GAAP. However, the qualifying criteria for certain hedge accounting under IFRS are more rigorous than those under Japanese GAAP. Therefore, except for fair value hedge accounting and hedge accounting for net investments in foreign operations the SMBC Group applies under IFRS, the effects of hedge accounting under Japanese GAAP have been reversed under IFRS.

(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)

- Certain financial assets classified as available-for-sale under Japanese GAAP, such as unlisted stocks, are measured at fair value under IFRS. For those financial instruments, where there is no quoted price in an active market, the fair value 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 SMBC 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.

(Changes in fair value of investment securities)

- Under Japanese GAAP, the changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income and subsequently transferred to profit or loss on their disposal. Under IFRS, the SMBC Group made an irrevocable election for some equity instruments to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. The changes in fair value of those equity instruments presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss.
- Some available-for-sale financial assets under Japanese GAAP, including investment funds, are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, and therefore the changes in their fair values are recognized in profit or loss under IFRS.

Loans and advances (Item 4)

(Impairment of loans and advances)

- Under Japanese GAAP, the allowance for loan losses is calculated based on credit assessments at the end of the reporting period. A collective allowance is calculated using the historical loss experience based on historical results according to the obligor grade. The allowance for specifically identified significant loans is calculated by 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 relevant loan. For the remaining loans, an individual allowance is calculated based on the estimated uncollectible amount considering historical loss experience and the recoveries from collateral, guarantees and any other collectible cash flows.
- Under IFRS, measurement of expected credit losses (“ECL”) depends on whether the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If there is not a significant increase of the credit risk on

that financial asset since initial recognition, an allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Otherwise an allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The allowance for loan losses for individually significant impaired loans is calculated by the DCF method based on the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, which differs from the calculation of the DCF method under Japanese GAAP. The scope of loans that are subject to the DCF method under IFRS is wider than that under Japanese GAAP. ECL is measured in a way that reflects not only past events, but also current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(Loan origination fees and costs)

- Under Japanese GAAP, loan origination fees and costs are generally recognized in the consolidated income statement as incurred. 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.

Classification of equity and liability (Item 11)

- Under IFRS, a financial instrument or its component parts are classified as equity instruments or financial liabilities in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of financial liabilities and equity instruments. A financial instrument is classified as a financial liability if there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than a fixed number of equity shares in exchange for a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset. In the absence of such a contractual obligation, the financial instrument is classified as an equity instrument.