

Basel III Disclosure Data

This section outlines matters to be stated in explanatory documents relating to the fiscal year, separately stipulated by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Notification No.7 of Financial Services Agency, 2014) with regard to the status of capital adequacy, as set forth in Article 19-2, Paragraph1, Item 5-(d) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Act (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No.10, 1982).

The following disclosure, unless otherwise stated, is with respect to Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc. ("SuMi TRUST Group") as of the end of March 2025.

[Qualitative Disclosure Data: SuMi TRUST Group]

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Qualitative Disclosure Data:

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

1. Overview of the Risk Management of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group

(1) Basic Policy on Risk Management

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group ("SuMi TRUST Group", hereinafter referred to as "the Group") follows a basic policy of accurately assessing risk conditions and implementing necessary measures through a series of risk management activities, including risk identification, evaluation, response, and monitoring, based on the Group's management policy and basic policy on the internal control system.

The Group's risk management framework encompasses the Risk Appetite Framework (please refer to (3) below) and is linked to functions organically within the Group.

(2) Risk Management System

1) Organizational Structure

For the group-wide risk governance system, the Group has developed a Three Lines of Defense system consisting of risk management by Individual Group businesses (first line of defense), risk management by the Risk Management

Department and individual risk management-related departments (second line of defense), and validation by the Internal Audit Department (third line of defense).

[First Line of Defense]

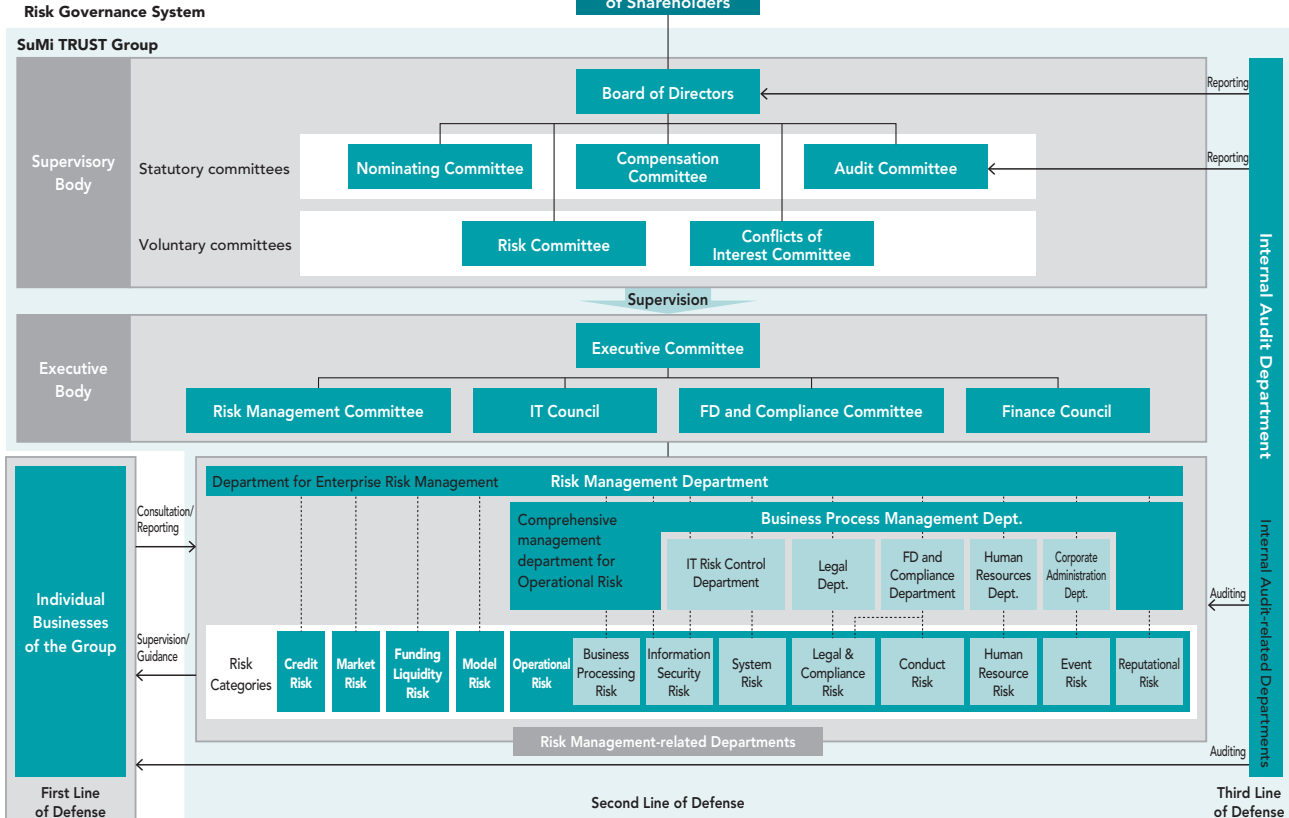
Each Group business identifies and gains an understanding of the risk characteristics involved in carrying out its own business, based on knowledge of the services and products in that business.

Each Group business takes risks within the scope of its risk appetite in accordance with its risk-taking policy, evaluates risks, and swiftly implements risk control at the on-site level when risks that are outside of its risk appetite materialize. In addition, the status of risk management is reported to the second line of defense in a timely manner.

[Second Line of Defense]

In accordance with the Group-wide basic policy on risk management approved by the Board of Directors, as control departments responsible for the management of each risk category, the Risk Management Department and risk management-related departments perform a check and balance function for the risk taking of the

• Risk Governance System



first line of defense, and supervise and provide guidance regarding the risk governance system from an independent standpoint.

The Risk Management Department, as an enterprise risk management department identifies and evaluates group-wide risks, creates a risk management process, and sets risk limits. In addition, it formulates group-wide recovery strategies, in advance, to prepare for cases when risks materialize. Furthermore, it shares information with risk management-related departments appropriately, monitors the overall status of risks and risk management in an integrated manner, and the CRO (Chief Risk Officer) reports the status to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

[Third Line of Defense]

The Internal Audit Department audits the effectiveness and appropriateness of the group-wide risk governance system and processes from a standpoint independent of the first and second lines of defense.

[Executive Committee]

The Executive Committee is composed of representative executive officers and executive officers, including the CRO, designated by the President. It makes decisions on matters concerning risk management and undertakes preliminary discussions regarding matters to be resolved by and reported to the Board of Directors.

[Board of Directors]

The Board of Directors is composed of all of the directors. It decides on the Group's management policy and strategic goals for risk taking of the Group, formulates a risk management policy, etc. that reflects these strategic goals based on a solid understanding of where and what risks exist, and develops an appropriate risk governance system and supervises its implementation. The Board of Directors has voluntarily established the Risk Committee and the Conflicts of Interest Committee as advisory bodies, based on the business strategies and risk characteristics of the Group.

[Risk Committee]

The Risk Committee reviews their appropriateness, and reports its findings on matters concerning the recognition of the environment surrounding the Group and the effectiveness of its risk management based on requests for consultation from the Board of Directors.

[Conflicts of Interest Committee]

The Conflicts of Interest Committee receives requests for consultation from the Board of Directors on matters concerning the Group's fiduciary duties and conflicts of

interest management, which are the foundation for a "Best Partner" that pursues the best interests of clients based on a fiduciary spirit, reviews their appropriateness, and reports its findings.

2) Risk Management Process

In the Group, the Risk Management Department and individual risk management-related departments act as the second line of defense, performing risk management using the following procedure. This risk management process, along with its associated systems, undergoes regular auditing by the Internal Audit Department, which acts as the third line of defense.

[Risk Identification]

The risks faced by the Group are comprehensively identified, while ensuring the comprehensiveness of the Group's operations and the risks to be managed are identified based on the size and characteristics of the identified risks. Among those risks, risks that are particularly important are managed as material risks.

[Risk Response]

Following the aforementioned risk evaluation, we will take the necessary steps to accept, avoid, transfer, or mitigate each identified risk. Additionally, risks that are unacceptable based on our risk appetite will be controlled to an acceptable level through avoidance, transfer, or mitigation.

[Risk Evaluation]

The risks identified as requiring management undergo analysis, evaluation, and measurement in a manner appropriate for the scale, characteristics, and risk profiles of each of the Group's businesses. Among those risks, we periodically evaluate material risks in terms of frequency of occurrence, degree of impact, and severity to determine whether they can be classified as "top risks" (risks that require management attention due to their potential to have a material impact on the Group's business capabilities and earnings targets within one year) or "emerging risks" (risks that could have a material impact in the medium to long term; i.e., after one year).

[Risk Monitoring]

After setting KRIs¹ and other indicators, risk conditions are monitored with appropriate frequency, given the conditions of the Group's internal environment (risk profiles, allocated capital usage status, etc.) and external environment (the economy, markets, etc.). Recommendations, guidance, and advice are given to each of the Group's businesses based on the risk conditions. Monitoring results are reported and submitted to the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and other bodies regularly or as needed².

*1 KRI: Key Risk Indicator

*2 The information on risks is reported to the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, etc., on a monthly or quarterly basis according to its content. The information on risks to be reported is created by using internal databases, and risk measurement systems, etc. The Group is developing and advancing management information systems while complying with the "Principles for Risk Data Aggregation" of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision.

• Main Items to Be Reported to the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, etc.

Frequency	Contents to be reported
Monthly	Comprehensive risk situation (including whether the risk amount is within the limit) ⇒ Specifically, risk amounts, usage rate of allocated capital, and regulatory risk amounts, etc., for each business and each risk category are reported.
Quarterly	1) Status of the external environment, including the economic circulation, 2) whether the risk amount is within the limit, the risk profile, and its trend, 3) the progress and evaluation of risk management plans, etc. ⇒ Specifically, the status of risk appetite and top risks, etc., as well as monthly reporting items are reported.

[Risk predictor management for top risks, etc.]

We select top risks, emerging risks, and others, based on the features of the business model and risk characteristics of the Group.

Monitoring results are reported and submitted to the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and other bodies regularly or as needed.

■ Main top risks and emerging risks

Risks related to cyber-attacks
Risks related to geopolitics
Risks related to stagflation
Risks related to concentration of credit in major obligors in the credit portfolio
Risks related to climate change
Risks related to compliance

(3) Risk Appetite

1) Outline of the Risk Appetite Framework

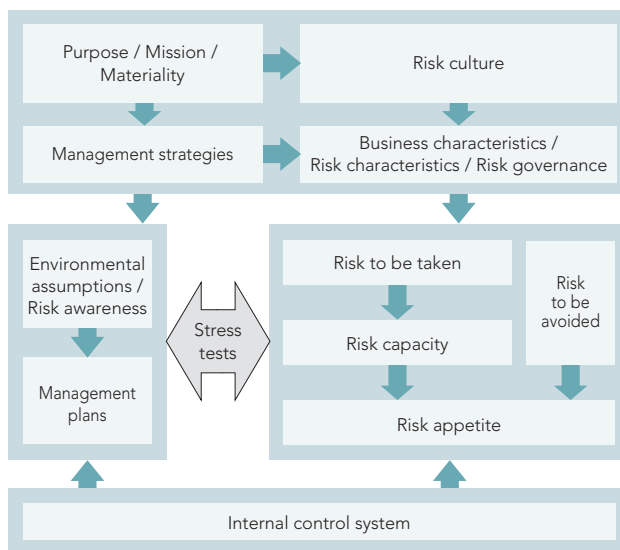
The Risk Appetite Framework is a group-wide corporate management framework consisting of the process for determining risk appetite within the Group's risk capacity, together with an internal control system that monitors the process and ensures its appropriateness and sufficiency, in order to achieve management strategies formulated based on the Group's Purpose, Mission, Materiality and others.

With the primary objective of balancing improvement in profitability with enhancement of risk management, the Group's Risk Appetite Framework establishes

communication processes through the setting, propagation, and monitoring of risk appetite and promotes the improvement of transparency in the decision-making process, the optimization of the allocation of management resources, and the strengthening of the monitoring system for risk-taking overall.

Through the above, the Group is promoting the enhancement of risk governance, which forms a part of corporate governance, with the aim to achieve sound and sustainable development through the value creation process by implementing and enhancing the Risk Appetite Framework.

• Overview of the Risk Appetite Framework



2) Risk Appetite Operation

A. Determining Risk Appetite Target

The Group classifies risks into two categories: (1) risks to be taken (that occur in relation to activities that generate returns) and (2) risks to be avoided (risks that must not be taken under any circumstances, including compliance risks, and risks that cannot be completely eliminated in the course of performing business activities, but must nevertheless be minimized as much as possible).

Under the Group's Risk Appetite Framework, the Board of Directors establishes a risk-taking policy, based on Purpose and others, and sets risk appetite indicators taking the results of stress tests into account. In addition, the Executive Committee sets a detailed risk-taking policy within the scope of the policy set by the Board of Directors. The Group maintains the Risk Appetite Statement to clarify the overall picture, policy, and indicators of the Risk Appetite Framework.

The risk-taking policy and risk appetite indicators are determined in a manner consistent with the management plan, and are reviewed at least once a year or when necessary.

B. Risk Appetite Monitoring

The Group sets risk appetite indicators from the three perspectives of return, risk, and cost, and regularly monitors and verifies that risk taking is conducted appropriately.

If the risk appetite indicators deviate from the set levels, the Group analyzes the cause and implements countermeasures or reconsiders the levels of risk taking.

(4) Fostering and Instilling a Risk Culture

The Group defines risk culture as "Corporate culture (the philosophy and behaviors underlying the organizations and actions shared across a company), particularly the philosophy and behaviors that serve as the basis for risk-taking and risk-management.

The Group aims to build sustainable business models that contribute to enhancing corporate value and stakeholder value and has positioned the fostering and instilling of a healthy risk culture as one of the Group's key management issues.

All directors, officers, and employees proactively identify risks inherent to their specific area and remain conscious of ensuring healthy risk-taking and appropriate risk control, while also encouraging each other to do the same. Through this, we are striving to foster a healthy risk culture throughout the Group.

We aim to build a transparent organization and promote an understanding and instilling of risk culture, which we shall achieve through proactive messaging from management and the on-going implementation of e-Learning and rank-based training.

● Risk Definition

Risk Category	Definition
Credit Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to a decrease or impairment of the value of assets (including off-balance sheet assets) for reasons such as deterioration of the financial condition of obligors. In this regard, "country risk" in particular refers to the risk that the Group may incur losses on credit provided overseas, due to the foreign exchange, political, or economic conditions in the country where our clients operate.
Market Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to fluctuations in the value of assets/liabilities (including off-balance sheet assets/liabilities), or in the earnings generated from assets/liabilities, due to fluctuations in various market risk factors, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stocks, commodities, and credit spreads.
Funding Liquidity Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses in a situation where it becomes impossible to secure necessary funds, or becomes obligatory to raise funds at interest rates significantly higher than usual.
Model Risk	Risk that errors in output caused by issues in the design, development, and implementation of models, or the inappropriate use of such, may have a negative impact, including in terms of financial loss and poor decision making on business strategy, or on the Group's reputation.
Operational Risk (Below are "risk sub-categories" within Operational Risk)	Risk that may adversely affect the Group, clients, markets, financial infrastructure, society, or the work environment due to inadequate or failed business processes, the activities of executives and employees, computer systems, or due to external events. This type of risk is separated into several sub-categories.
Business Processing Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to inappropriate business procedures arising from executives and employees neglecting to engage in proper business activities, or other incidents such as accidents or fraud.
System Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to reasons such as computer system failure, malfunctions, defects and unauthorized use of computers, including in the event of cyberattacks.
Information Security Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to the improper management or maintenance of information assets, including through information leaks, information errors and misuse of information, as well as an inability to use the information system, which can be the result of external events such as cyberattacks and/or a failure to properly manage information internally or from fraudulent acts.
Legal & Compliance Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to uncertainty regarding the legal aspects of transactions, or due to insufficient compliance with laws, regulations, etc.
Conduct Risk	Risk that may adversely affect the Group, clients, markets, financial infrastructure, society, or the work environment due to the actions of executives, or employees of the Group companies that are unprofessional or do not meet the expectations and trust* of stakeholders. * Appropriate service level set by the Group based upon an understanding of reasonable expectations.
Human Resource Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to personnel and labor management issues, such as unequal or unfair management of personnel, and harassment.
Event Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses due to external events that impair business, such as natural disasters, crimes such as terrorism, damage to public infrastructure that prevents its functioning, and the spread of infectious diseases, or due to the inappropriate use or management of tangible assets.
Reputational Risk	Risk that the Group may incur losses as a result of a deterioration of the reputation of SuMi TRUST Group or its subsidiaries, due to reasons such as mass media reports, rumors, or speculation.

(5) Risk Characteristics

Based on a fiduciary spirit, and leveraging its significant expertise and comprehensive capabilities, the Group, as a trust group, strives to create distinct value through a total solution business model that combines its banking, asset management and asset administration, real estate businesses and others.

Each of the Group's businesses faces various risks, including credit risk, market risk, funding liquidity risk, and operational risk, depending on its business characteristics.

In this context, as a basis for improving management of risks related to trust business operations, we have established the Group-wide Trust Business Guidelines to provide information about basic matters that warrant caution. SuMi TRUST Bank primarily manages these risks in the operational risk category, particularly in terms of its duty of due care as a prudent manager, duty of loyalty and duty to segregate property as a trustee.

With regards to conduct risk as well, SuMi TRUST Bank, which is the core of the Group, periodically assesses the status of major risks and strives to promote and foster awareness among directors, officers and employees through internal training, etc., thereby reducing and managing risks and preventing them from materializing.

(6) Enterprise Risk Management

1) Enterprise Risk Management System

We manage risks by comprehensively ascertaining the risks faced by the Group, which are evaluated on an individual risk category basis, and comparing and contrasting them against our corporate strength i.e. capital adequacy (enterprise risk management).

We evaluate the effectiveness of our risk management and risk control annually, and when a need arises due to changes in the business environment or other circumstances, we will consider revisions to our risk category system, risk management system, and other policies.

Among the risks we manage through our enterprise risk management, we aggregate risks that can be quantitatively measured using a single yardstick, such as VaR*, and compare aggregated risk value against our corporate strength i.e. capital adequacy, thereby managing risks (integrated risk management).

*VaR: Value at Risk

• Overview of Risk Measurement Approaches in Integrated Risk Management

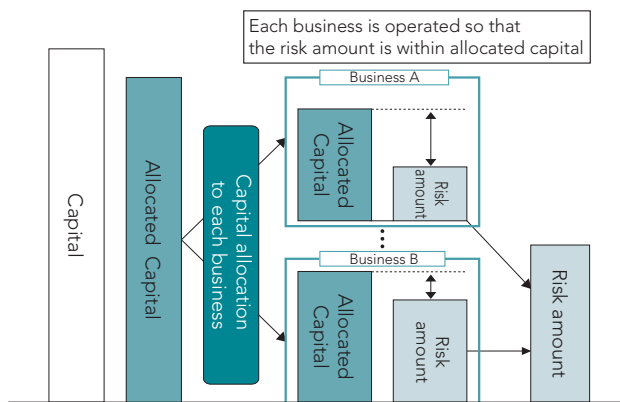
Risk category	Main scope	Main measurement approaches
Credit risk	Assets such as loans and bills discounted (including off-balance transactions)	Monte Carlo Simulation Method
Market risk	Risks related to trading accounts, banking accounts' interest rates, foreign exchange, stocks, commodities, and credit spreads (including off-balance transactions)	Historical Simulation Method
Operational risk	Business processes, the activities of executives and employees, and computer systems, etc.	Standardised Measurement Approach under the Basel standards

2) Capital Allocation Operations

For the purpose of the Group's capital allocation operations, the Group allocates capital to each Group business for each risk category (credit risk, market risk, and operational risk) in consideration of the external environment, risk-return performance status, scenario analysis, and the results of the assessment of the capital adequacy level. The capital allocation plan is subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Capital allocation levels are determined based on the Group's risk appetite.

Each Group business is operated within both the allocated amount of risk capital and its risk appetite. The Risk Management Department measures risk amounts on a monthly basis, and reports regularly on the risk status, compared to the allocated capital and risk appetite, to the Board of Directors, and others.

• Capital Allocation Scheme



3) Stress Tests and Assessment of Capital Adequacy Level

The Risk Management Department performs three types of stress tests (hypothetical scenario stress testing, historical scenario stress testing, and examination of probability of occurrence) each time a capital allocation plan is formulated or reviewed, with the aim of ensuring capital adequacy from the standpoint of depositor protection. Based on the results of these stress tests, it assesses the level of capital adequacy, and reports to the Board of Directors, and others.

• Hypothetical Scenario Stress Testing

Assessment of capital adequacy level by formulating a stress scenario that has a sufficiently strong impact and a realistic probability of occurrence and then estimating capital adequacy ratio, etc. in times of stress.

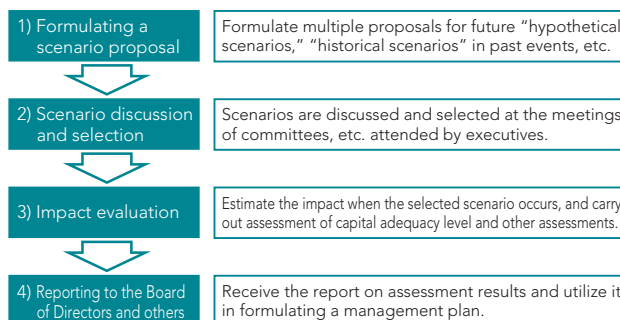
• Historical Scenario Stress Testing

Assessment of capital adequacy level through estimation of capital adequacy ratio, etc. in times of stress using parameters from stress times that had occurred in the past.

• Examination of Probability of Occurrence

Assessment of capital adequacy level by comparing the risk with 99.9% confidence interval with total capital defined under capital regulatory requirements.

• Stress Test Framework



(7) Compliance with the Basel Standards

The Basel standards, which are the international standard rules regarding the soundness of banks, consist of "Pillar I", which defines the minimum capital requirements such as capital adequacy ratio, "Pillar II", which regulates self-management of financial institutions and supervisory inspection, and "Pillar III", which regulates market discipline, which is subject to market evaluation based on appropriate disclosure.

1) Pillar I

Basel II was implemented in Japan at the end of March 2007 to apply to credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. Since the end of March 2013, Basel III has been implemented in a phased manner. Basel III is composed of capital regulatory requirements, leverage ratio regulations, and liquidity ratio regulations, for improving the quality and amount of capital, strengthening risk identification, etc. Furthermore, at the end of March 2024, internationally active financial institutions adopted the finalised Basel III framework, a new set of regulations mainly aimed at partially constraining the use of internally-modelled approaches by banks and adopting capital floors based on standardised approaches in order to prevent the undervaluation of risk-weighted assets based on internal models. The Group continues to work on risk management in line with the introduction of the new regulations by establishing a risk-asset calculation system compliant with the new regulations and by implementing a portfolio management.

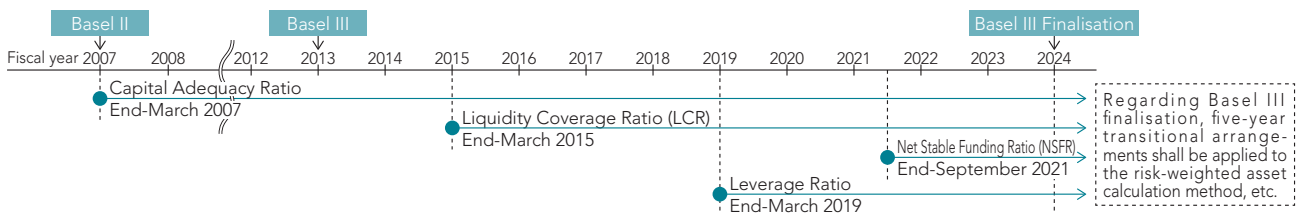
2) Pillar II

We apply Value at Risk (VaR) measurement and other approaches to risks not subject to Pillar I, such as credit concentration risk, and interest rate risk in the banking book, to quantitatively assess the risks involved in the Group's portfolio and manage them in the framework of integrated risk management.

3) Pillar III

From the end of March 2018, the adoption of common disclosure templates for internationally active banks, and the enhancement of disclosure items have been implemented to offer necessary information that is sufficiently comparable to all market participants. Following the introduction of the new regulations, the contents of our disclosures have been further enhanced, such as templates related to capital floors. The Group makes disclosures with contents and frequencies required by the provisions of the Notification of the Financial Services Agency with respect to the disclosure.

History of the Basel Standards

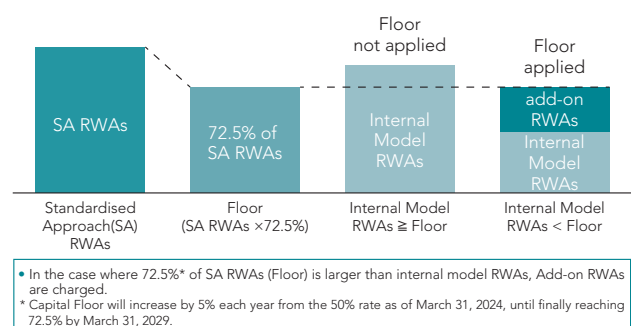


Changes in Risk-weighted Assets Measurement Approach in line with Basel III finalization

Exposures		Old Standards	New Standards	
Equity		Advanced or Foundation IRB Approach	Standardised Approach	
Financial Institution			Foundation IRB Approach	
Corporate	Large corporate		Advanced or Foundation IRB Approach	Advanced or Foundation IRB Approach
	Small and medium-sized corporate			
Specialised Lending (e.g. Real estate non-recourse loan)				

- Standardised Approach: Supervisory risk weight according to external credit ratings
- Foundation IRB Approach: Risk weight calculated based on banks' own estimates of probability of default (PD)
- Advanced IRB Approach: Risk weight calculated based on banks' own estimates of probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD)

Capital Floor Structure



- In the case where 72.5%* of SA RWAs (Floor) is larger than internal model RWAs, Add-on RWAs are charged.
- * Capital Floor will increase by 5% each year from the 50% rate as of March 31, 2024, until finally reaching 72.5% by March 31, 2029.

(8) Crisis Management

The Group strives to develop systems to swiftly and appropriately implement measures in the event of disasters, largescale computer system failures, outbreaks of new infectious diseases, and the like, which are rooted in its public mission and social responsibilities as a financial institution.

In the event of a crisis, an emergency response headquarters led by the President will be established to ensure the safety of our clients, directors, officers, employees, and their families as a top priority.

Further, we have a contingency plan (CP) and a business continuity plan (BCP) in place to continue to provide services in the event of a crisis. In order to ensure the effectiveness of our CP and BCP, we periodically conduct exercises and revise their content.

In particular, we have been working to develop and enhance alternative systems, such as backup offices and backup systems, to prepare for large-scale disasters.

We have designated addressing cyber attacks, which are causing damage throughout society, as a top risk, and we are planning and promoting our cyber security measures at the initiative of management through the formulation of the "Cyber Security Management Declaration."

- We have appointed a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) who promotes the strengthening of cybersecurity measures under the leadership of CISO.
- We have established CSIRT* as a specialized organization for cybersecurity measures, and have built a management framework that collects and analyzes threat and vulnerability information from within and outside the Group, plans and implements security measures, and reports to management. We are also promoting the upgrading of security measures through security review meetings and our IT Council, as well as by utilizing outside expertise.
- The Group has established internal rules and regulations based on U.S. security standards, and has developed processes for responding to cyberattacks both in normal times and in emergency situations.
- In addition to conducting cybersecurity risk assessments and system vulnerability assessments on a regular basis for the Group, including its subsidiaries and affiliates, we are promoting the standardisation of cybersecurity rules and regulations to enhance and standardise the cybersecurity framework for the Group as a whole.

* CSIRT (Computer Security Incident Response Team): In-house organization that collects, analyzes, and responds to early warning information about attacks.

2. Credit Risk Management

(1) Definition of Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the "risk resulting in losses incurred by the Group due to a decrease or impairment in value of assets (including off-balance sheet assets) owing to such reasons as deterioration in the financial condition of an obligor." Of this, country risk in particular means "risk resulting in losses incurred by the Group on credit provided overseas, due to foreign exchange or political and economic conditions of the country of the obligor."

(2) Characteristics of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the most fundamental risk concerning the basic function of finance – "credit creation function" – and it is one of the most significant risks that are borne by the Group in performing banking operations.

Major risk among the credit risks for the Group is the risk of a large amount of loan-loss (or the provision for the allowance) being generated through default or credit deterioration of our major obligors. To control the "credit concentration risk" arising from the credit concentration to specific corporate groups, and "chain-reacting default risk" arising from the credit concentration to specific regions, industries, etc., the Group strives to appropriately control the risks by setting the credit guideline amounts based on obligor ratings and country ratings, and monitoring the balance of credit and risk assets specific to industries, etc.

(3) Credit Risk Management Policy

The basic policy of the Group's credit risk management is "stricter management of individual credit" and "credit portfolio diversification." Regarding the former, we make our individual credit management more precise through our screening and investigation of each transaction, asset assessment, and credit ratings that we assign internally. Regarding the latter, we endeavor to mitigate the concentration risk by managing diversification of our credit portfolio as a whole according to the industries and countries incorporating major obligors. Additionally, we regularly measure the credit risk amount in order to quantitatively grasp the possibility of the loss of portfolio.

Also, we maintain "risk-return adjustment" by reflecting the profit level established after taking into consideration the projected loss ratio and overhead ratio per credit rating on the transaction terms of individual transactions, to secure the profit margin (spread) proportionate to the risks.

Incidentally, the Group's credit risk management covers not only credit transactions via banking accounts, but also the transactions via trust accounts with a principal guaranteed contract.

(4) Credit Risk Management System

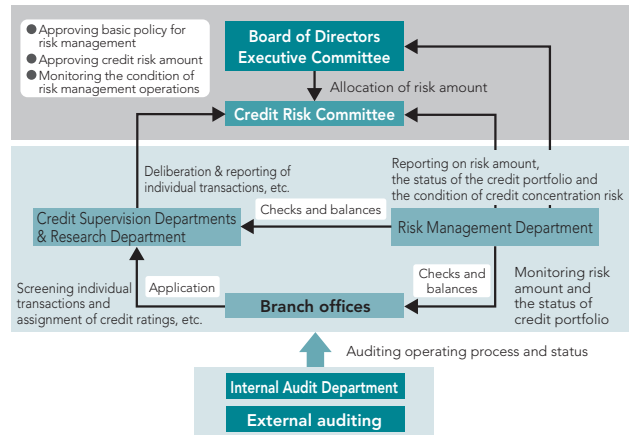
In addition to supervising credit risk management of the entire Group, the Group also works to maintain and establish the systems at each of the Group companies. SuMi TRUST Bank, which is the Group's core bank, maintains the risk management system at the consolidated and global levels in order to manage credit risk.

At SuMi TRUST Bank, the Credit Risk Committee, which is the management-level meeting, establishes credit strategies and credit risk management plans on an annual basis. The established plans are further submitted to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors for discussion and resolution (approval) to decide important matters regarding risk management. The Credit Risk Committee is called regularly to discuss the basic policy for credit operations, and important matters concerning individual investments and loans transactions, as well as trust transactions. By controlling credit risk, it is working to secure the revenue while keeping an eye on the soundness of assets.

The Risk Management Department, operating as a credit risk management section, manages the portfolio through credit concentration risk management and credit risk amount measuring; manages and inspects the asset assessment and write-offs and allowances for loan losses systems; manages the internal rating system; and inspects the appropriateness of the rating systems and parameters. The details of monitoring and the risk control measures for credit risk, such as the status of the portfolio, credit risk amount, status of rating fluctuation, and the management status of credit limit amounts, are reported to the Credit Risk Committee each month, and to the Executive Committee once a quarter.

The branch offices apply for the granting of individual transactions and ratings to the credit supervision departments and the research department. The credit supervision departments screen individual transactions, while the research department undertakes industrial research and the creditworthiness research of individual corporations. The Risk Management Department keeps the initiatives of these departments in check. The Internal Audit Department, which is independent from the other departments, audits the internal management system for each of the processes to inspect the appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management system.

● Credit Risk Management System



(5) Credit Risk Management Method

In order to manage the credit risk appropriately, the Group strives to construct and maintain a sound portfolio via the two mutually-complementing approaches: "individual credit management" – managing each individual transaction through credit screening at entry point and ongoing credit monitoring management – and "credit portfolio management" –analyzing and evaluating risk concentration conditions to the specific types of industry, regions, certain corporate groups, etc., while regarding the whole credit as a single lump portfolio to manage them from a macro viewpoint.

1) Credit Rating, Asset Assessment and Write-Offs and Allowances for Loan Losses

A. Credit Rating

"Credit rating" indicates, in a graded manner, a client's credit condition and the possibility of default/loss, and serves as the basis for the screening of individual transactions and credit portfolio management. There are several different types of credit ratings: "obligor rating" aimed at corporations including sovereigns and financial institutions; "structured rating" aimed at structured finances such as real estate non-recourse loans; and "facility rating" indicating the possibility of loss per transaction. For the details of SuMi TRUST Bank's internal rating system, please refer to 2 (6) "Internal Rating System."

B. Asset Assessment

Asset assessment signifies the classification of the contents of the Group's assets through individually screening them into graded levels of recovery risk and value damage risk, as part of the preparatory process for write-offs and allowances for loan losses. At SuMi TRUST Bank, all assets in banking accounts and the

trust accounts with a principal guaranteed contract are put through asset assessment as a general rule and as for clients, their "obligor categorization" based on their repayment capability according to financial condition, funding liquidity, profitability, etc., is determined each time their financial results are disclosed and/or whenever a situation that might affect their creditworthiness arises. Additionally, the "categorization" of each asset is determined once a quarter based on the result of the obligor categorization, security condition, etc., and this is reflected in the write-offs and allowances for loan losses appropriately as well as utilized in the management of credit risk.

C. Relationship Between Credit Rating and Asset Assessment

The two systems – credit rating and asset assessment – are operated with shared financial data on the clients

that serve as the basis for mutually securing consistency. We are able to correctly assess the soundness of our credit portfolio by operating the two systems that enable us to grasp the clients' creditworthiness in a timely and appropriate manner.

D. Write-offs and Allowances for Loan Losses

Write-offs and allowances for loan losses signify the act of disposing losses of the appropriate amount in the quarterly settlement of accounts through timely and reasonable estimation of the amount of losses in the future by a track record of loan-loss, etc., based on the result of asset assessment. For the overview of SuMI TRUST Bank's allowances for loan losses and write-off criteria, please refer to page 139 "(5) Allowance for Loan Losses" of "4. Significant Accounting Policies."

• Tables of Credit Rating, Asset Assessment and Disclosed Non-performing Loans

Credit rating		Asset assessment		Classification of non-performing loans based on the Financial Revitalization Act	Classification of risk management loan		
Rating Rank*	Definition	Obligor category	Definition			Asset Classification	Definition
1	Highest credibility of payment of principal and interest	Sound Obligor	Obligor that is operationally and financially sound	Class I (unclassified)	Assets with no risk of collection or no risk of impairment of the asset value	Normal Claims	Normal Claims
2	Very high credibility of payment of principal and interest						
3	High credibility of payment of principal and interest, but prone to be affected by the worsening business environment, etc.						
4	Perceived credibility of payment of principal and interest, but with declining potential						
5	No problem for credibility of payment of principal and interest at present but with potentiality of declining by deterioration of business environment, etc.						
6	Capable for principal and interest payment, but with potentiality of losing the ability if the business environment is deteriorated, etc.						
7	Obligor categorized as "Sub-Performing Obligor" in asset assessment and higher attention is required because of its sluggish and unstable operating performance, weak financial condition, etc.	Sub-Performing Obligor	Obligor required attention for monitoring because of following situations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obligor with delinquency on obligations (payment of principal or interest) • Obligor with operational or financial problems 	Class II	Assets with higher-than-acceptable level of risk of collection	Claims against Sub-Performing Obligors with Delinquent/ Restructured Debt	Claims against Sub-Performing Obligors with Delinquent/ Restructured Debt
8	Obligor categorized as "Sub-Performing Obligor" in asset assessment and careful attention is required because of its extremely deteriorated financial condition, etc.	Sub-Performing Obligor with Delinquent / Restructured debt	Obligor with debt past due three or more months and / or restructured debt				
9	Obligor categorized as "Possibly Insolvent Obligor" in asset assessment	Possibly Insolvent Obligor	Obligor with high probability of bankruptcy in the future due to significantly weak business conditions and unfavorable progress of business restructuring plan	Class III	Assets with high potential of impairment or loss, whose rational estimate of loss amount is difficult	Doubtful Claims	Doubtful Claims
10	Obligor categorized as either "Substantially Insolvent Obligor" or "Bankrupt / Insolvent Obligor" in asset assessment or bankruptcy is occurred	Substantially Insolvent Obligor	Obligor, not legally or formally bankrupt, but virtually bankrupt				
		Bankrupt / Insolvent Obligor	Obligor entering corporate reorganization, liquidation or other statutory procedures	Class IV	Assets regarded uncollectible or worthless	Bankrupt and substantially bankrupt Claims	Bankrupt and substantially bankrupt Claims

* As for obligor ratings and structured ratings, we subdivide them further as necessary (e.g. 5+, 5, 5-, etc.).

E. Disclosure of Non-performing Loans

Non-performing loans to be disclosed include the risk management loans based on the Banking Act, and non-performing loans based on the Financial Revitalization Act.

As seen in the "Tables of Credit Rating, Asset Assessment and Disclosed Non-performing Loans" above, they are aggregated according to the obligor categorizations through asset assessment.

Most of the overdue loans with a delinquency period of three months or more are classified as "Doubtful Claims" or lower based on the Financial Revitalization Act. However, loans that are delinquent for up to roughly six months are not necessarily classified as "Doubtful Claims" or lower if there is little concern that the delinquency period will lengthen.

2) Credit Concentration Risk Management

Based on our belief that grasping the exposure of each client is the basis of credit risk management, we uniformly manage the transactions such as loans, investments and off-balance transactions, and monitor the status of observance of credit limit set against each of the segments (specific corporate groups, industries, countries of the location, etc.). We also regularly examine the impact of the materializing risks to major clients and industry diversification.

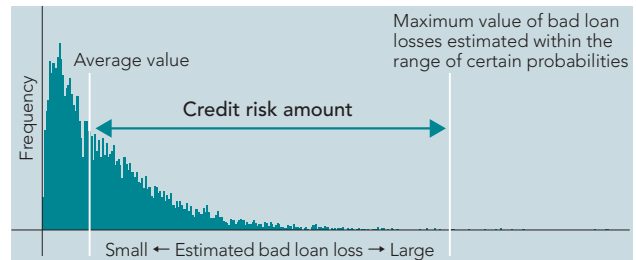
Based on our various client management systems, we micro-manage the credit conditions, credit balance, trading conditions, etc., of each clients.

3) Credit Risk Quantification

With our credit risk quantification, we quantitatively grasp the potentiality of banks' assets being affected by losses by loan losses over the coming year, and based on the estimation values such as probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) per rating, measure the difference between maximum loan losses (maximum possible amount of loss within the scope of given probabilities) and expected loan losses (the mean value of losses) as credit risk amount.

At SuMi TRUST Bank, we employ the "Monte Carlo Simulation Method" to depict the distribution of loss amount: we run numerous potential scenarios (100,000 cases) as our risk measurement method to estimate the maximum loss via loss severity distribution (please refer to "Credit Risk Amount" below).

● Credit Risk Amount



In measuring them, we take the correlation between individual assets into consideration; therefore our computed credit risk amount is able to reflect not only the quality of individual assets, but also the diversification effect of our credit portfolio as a whole. By monitoring credit risk amount regularly, we aim to grasp the conditions of "credit portfolio diversification" and "stricter management of individual credit" and check the appropriateness of capital rationing as well as the soundness of business operation.

SuMi TRUST Bank also strives to advance the risk measurement and the scenario setting to suit the characteristics of individual assets.

(6) Internal Rating System

1) Overview of the Internal Rating System

The internal rating system of SuMi TRUST Bank which is the Group's core bank, is designed to ensure the accurate evaluation process of financial assets held based on its risk management policies, and to assist in its revenue management and credit risk management. The system in turn consists of a credit rating system and a credit pool management system.

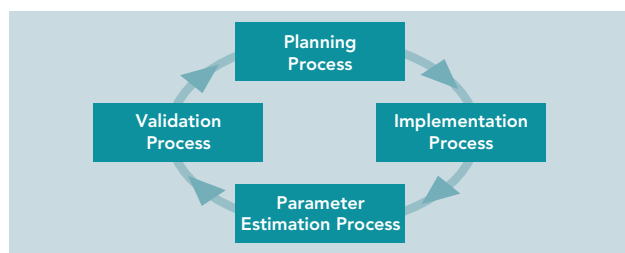
The credit ratings system is broadly classified into the Japanese rating system (Japanese credit rating) and the Non-Japanese rating system (Non-Japanese credit rating), and each system comprises obligor ratings that reflect the PD of ordinary corporations; structured ratings that reflect the PD of real-estate non-recourse loans, project finances, etc.; and facility ratings, that show the potentiality of occurrence of loss taking guarantees, collateral, credit terms, etc., of each facility into consideration.

Credit pool management system is designed to manage small-lot loans to individuals – such as mortgage loan and card loans – as transaction groups (pools) with similar risk characteristics. Credit pool classifications are compiled using products, clients, transaction details, security condition, delinquency status, etc. as indicators, and they include the mortgage loan pool with related company guarantees and business use loan pool.

2) Operation of the Internal Rating System

The process of the assignment of credit ratings, etc. comprises the "planning process" in which the definition of the credit ratings, etc., and the procedures and criteria (credit rating policies) are drawn up, the "implementation process" in which the credit rating assignment criteria and credit pool allotment criteria are appropriately implemented, the "parameter estimation process" in which parameters are estimated for each rating rank or credit pool classification, etc., and the "validation process" in which the appropriateness and objectivity of credit ratings, etc., are ensured.

● Administration Process of Credit Ratings



A. Planning Process

The planning process is a process to formulate models such as specific credit rating assignment criteria, credit pool classification, and "credit rating models" to ensure the objectivity of our internal rating systems, and is carried out by the credit risk management sections.

When the model has been developed by the credit risk management section, its development process and verification details are compiled into a document, and the model verification team independent from the model development team of the same section verifies the model, the document, etc. In addition, the Internal Audit Department audits the validity of the development and validation process.

B. Implementation Process

During the implementation process, assignment of credit ratings and allotment of credit pool classifications are carried out following the criteria determined during the planning process. The assignment of credit ratings and the allotment of credit pool classifications are carried out by the research department and the Business Management Department as the "implementation departments." The actual process of implementing the credit ratings comprises new assignment, regular review of at least once a year, and monthly reviews, to help the credit ratings to be reviewed at the right time according to the fluctuation in the clients' creditworthiness.

Credit ratings are granted as a combination of "quantitative assessment" and "qualitative assessment." "Quantitative assessment" is an evaluation based on the credit rating models, etc., while the "qualitative assessment" is a human evaluation (by expert judgement). Because credit ratings are evaluated as a combination of "quantitative assessment" and "qualitative assessment," ultimately monitoring the objectivity of "qualitative assessment" by expert judgement, etc., becomes important in securing the appropriateness of the ratings.

At SuMi TRUST Bank, the credit risk management sections monitor if the assignment of credit ratings by the implementation departments is carried out appropriately according to the criteria, and this monitoring function ensures the appropriateness of the implementation process as a whole, including the expert judges' objectivity.

C. Parameter Estimation Process

Based on the results of the credit rating assignment and credit pool allotment in the implementation process, the probability of default (PD) and other parameters are estimated for each rating rank or credit pool classification, etc.

D. Validation Process

In order to ensure the objectivities of credit ratings, etc., and the credit rating models, as well as the appropriateness of their results, the credit risk management sections carry out a validation process annually in the name of the validation department.

In carrying out the validation, the implementation departments manage the data to be verified, and the validation department runs the following validation process:

- Verifying the appropriateness of credit rating results
- Verifying the objectivity of credit rating assignment criteria
- Verifying the appropriateness of credit pool classification
- Verifying the validity of the parameters applied to credit ratings and credit pools respectively

The validation results are reported to both the Credit Risk Committee and the Executive Committee.

3) System Procedure for the Assignment of Internal Ratings

The outline of main procedures for the assignment of credit ratings and the allotment of credit pool classifications based on the internal rating system, and the rating models used by SuMi TRUST Bank, etc., please refer to next page.

(7) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements

1) Scope of the Internal Ratings-based Approach Application

A. Overview

The Group applies the internal ratings-based approach to all exposures, in principle. However, as described later, exposures related to certain business units and certain asset classes are excluded from the scope of application of the internal ratings-based approach, and the standardised approach is applied to them.

For the phased rollout of the internal ratings-based approach, the standardised approach is also applied to exposures related to business units that are to be moved to the internal ratings-based approach.

B. Business Units Subject to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

Type of the internal ratings-based approach	Major business units
Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (AIRB)	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited
Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (FIRB)	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Guarantee Co., Ltd. Sumishin Guaranty Company Limited Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Card Co., Ltd. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Loan & Finance Co., Ltd. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Panasonic Finance Co., Ltd. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Club Co., Ltd., etc.

Notes: ● As of April 1, 2025, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Loan & Finance Co., Ltd., is no longer within the scope of consolidation and therefore shall not be included in the calculation of risk-weighted assets. (Trade name was changed to L&F Asset Finance, Ltd. on April 1, 2025)
● Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Club Co., Ltd., and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Card Co., Ltd., are scheduled to merge, effective October 1, 2025.

C. Asset Classes Subject to the Internal Ratings-based Approach

Type of the internal ratings-based approach	Portfolio	Asset classes
Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (AIRB)	Sovereigns, corporates (those belonging to a group with consolidated net sales of 50 billion yen or less, those not classified as unregulated financial institutions), specialised lending (not subject to the supervisory slotting criteria approach), purchased receivables	Loans, securities, etc.*
Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (FIRB)	Portfolio other than the above	Assets excluding those following below ● Assets which are subject to AIRB ● Assets which are not subject to IRB

* Corporates not subject to specialised lending are limited to those to which a domestic credit rating is assigned.
Out of specialised lending, AIRB applies to real estate non-recourse loans (excluding those with high volatility), project finance, and object finance for ships and aircrafts. Loans include acceptances & guarantees and commitment lines, etc. Also, those concerning subordinated debt, derivatives transactions, repo transactions and call loans are excluded.

2) Scope of Exclusion from the Application of the Internal Ratings-based Approach

A. Overview

In the Group, the standardised approach is applied as exclusion of the application of the internal ratings-based approach, to the business units in which credit operation, etc. is not performed or the proportion of that is low as well as to certain asset classes that are not significant from the viewpoint of credit risk management. Business units and asset classes subject to exclusion are determined based on the following points.

- The scale of credit operation in the given business unit
- The Group's investments and loans policy for the given business unit or asset class
- Positioning in the credit risk management policy
- Proportion of the credit risk-weighted assets of the given business unit or asset class to the Group's entire credit risk-weighted assets

B. Major Business Units Excluded from the Application of the Internal Ratings-based Approach

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Asset Management Co., Ltd., Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (U.S.A.) Limited, etc.

* Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd., will change its trade name to Amova Asset Management, effective September 1, 2025.

C. Major Asset Classes Excluded from the Application of the Internal Ratings-based Approach

Accrued income (excluding that relating to loans and interest on securities), accounts receivable, etc.

3) Phased Rollout of the Internal Ratings-based Approach

The Group applies the standardised approach to business units that are in preparation for application of the internal ratings-based approach, assuming the IRB approach will be applied in the future. As of the end of March 2025, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited falls under this category.

● Outline of the credit ratings assignment procedure, the credit pool classification allotment procedure, rating models, etc.

Type of rating, etc.	Target	Assessment method	Rating model, etc.
Obligor Rating	Japanese corporations (domiciled and Japanese-descended and non-domicile residents)	[Quantitative Assessment] The credit rating models (industry-based), in which the clients' financial indicators are used as the explanatory variables, and their typical PD as the explained variable, are employed.	[Qualitative Assessment] The information that is not reflected in the financial indicators, such as business affiliations, industry trends, external credit ratings and future cash-flow stability, is evaluated by the persons in charge of assignment of the industry-based credit ratings (expert judges) from the implementation departments. To mitigate the unevenness of the evaluation results, the qualitative assessment items are put together into a document to restrict the adjustment discretion. In addition, the credit risk management sections monitor the adjustment details in order to ensure the objectivity of the evaluation.
	Overseas corporations (Non-Japanese-descended and non-domiciled residents)	[Quantitative Assessment] The credit rating models (industry- and regions-based) to reproduce the external credit ratings by using the financial indicators as the explanatory variables are employed.	[Qualitative Assessment] These are evaluated mainly through comparing the peer companies in the same industry, but also taking into consideration the evaluation indicators, etc. specific to overseas, while ensuring consistency with the qualitative assessment criteria for Japanese credit rating. To mitigate the unevenness of the evaluation results, the qualitative assessment items are put together into a document to limit the adjustment discretion. In addition, the credit risk management sections monitor the adjustment details in order to ensure the objectivity of the evaluation.
Structured Rating	Structured finance transaction, whose underlying resource for principal and interest payment is cash-flow generated by specific financing asset or the financing project	[Quantitative Assessment] This is evaluated using indicators with high correlations with probability of default and default risks, depending on the financing asset and the risk characteristics of the transaction. For example, in the case of a real estate non-recourse loan, we would adopt LTV (Loan to Value) and DSCR (Debt Service Coverage Ratio).	[Qualitative Assessment] Adjustments are made to the rating level based on quantitative assessments to reflect the financing asset and transaction specific individual characteristics that quantitative assessment indicators are not capable of capturing. For example, if a credit enhancement is available externally, the rating levels are amended based on its probability. As the qualitative assessment of structured ratings tends to be strongly transaction specific, in the assignment of the ratings, the credit risk management sections monitor the validities of the qualitative assessment in order to ensure its objectivity.
Facility Rating	Loans to corporates, sovereigns, and financial institutions to which an obligor rating (Japanese credit rating) is assigned and loans for specialised lending (but limited to those subject to AIRB) to which a structured rating is assigned (including payment acceptance/commitment line)	Expected loss taking account of guarantees, collateral, credit terms, etc. of each facility is evaluated and a rating according to the level is assigned.	
Credit Pool Classification	Small credit for loans targeted at individuals. (However, out of loans to individuals, credit transactions for business loan with outstanding balance of 100 million yen or more are subject to credit ratings to each obligor.)	[Assignment to Credit Pool Classifications] Regarding target credit, credit pool classifications (each class consisting of similar level of exposure of credit risk) are set using indicators (risk drivers) such as risk characteristics of obligors and transactions (products), security condition, and delinquency situation. Furthermore, each credit pool is categorized as "residential mortgage exposures," "qualifying revolving retail exposures" and "other retail exposures." Assignment to the credit pool classifications is carried out by the implementation departments based on the products and transaction details.	[Credit Pool Classifications] Credit pool classifications (consisting of exposures with comparable levels of credit risk) are established based on indicators (risk drivers), such as the risk characteristics of obligors and transactions (products), the security condition, and the delinquency situation, etc. [PD Classification] PD is estimated for each credit pool classification or estimation category where multiple credit pool classifications are aggregated. [Applied Asset Class] ● Retail exposures ● Purchased receivables

[Standardised Approach]

As described above, the standardised approach is used to calculate credit risk-weighted assets for exposures related to business units or asset classes to which the internal ratings-based approach is not applied. Under the new regulations effective since the end of March 2024, credit risk-weighted assets calculated by the standardised approach are used to calculate capital floors.

1. Outline of the Standardised Approach

The standardised approach is a method to calculate credit risk-weighted assets using the risk weights defined in the Notification of the Financial Services Agency with respect to the capital adequacy ratio (the "FSA Capital Adequacy Notification"), in light of the levels of external credit ratings given to the obligors or facilities by eligible rating agencies, as well as the results of due diligence analysis (our creditworthiness assessment).

2. Eligible Rating Agencies Used to Determine Risk Weights

The eligible rating agencies that are used to determine risk weights are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), S&P Global Ratings (S&P), and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch).

3. Criteria for Mapping Exposures Subject to the Standardised Approach into a Portfolio under the Internal Ratings-based Approach

The Group applies the standardised approach to those business units and asset classes that are described under B and C in 2) above. In "CMS2: Comparison of modelled and standardised risk-weighted assets for credit risk at asset class level" on pages 325 and 414, exposures subject to the standardised approach are mapped and aggregated into a portfolio under the internal ratings-based approach. The following table provides the outline of this mapping criteria.

● Criteria for Mapping Exposures Subject to the Standardised Approach into a Portfolio under the Internal Ratings-based Approach

Portfolio under the internal ratings-based approach	Exposures subject to the standardised approach
Sovereign exposures	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan, foreign central governments and foreign central banks, foreign non-central government public sector entities, government-affiliated agencies of Japan
Financial institution exposures	Financial institutions, type I financial institutions and insurance companies
Equity exposures	Equities, etc.
Purchased receivables	Not applicable
Corporate exposures (excluding SME exposures and specialised lending)	Corporates, etc.
SME exposures	Corporate small and medium-sized entities (SMEs)
Residential mortgage exposures	Not applicable
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	Not applicable
Other retail exposures	Not applicable
Specialised lending	Specialised lending
of which: Income-producing real estate (IPRE) and High-volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE)	Not applicable

4) Calculation of the Required Capital Using the Internal Ratings-based Approach

As mentioned in 1), the Group mainly applies the internal ratings-based approach to calculate the regulatory required capital.

A. Basic Process of the Internal Ratings-based Approach

With the internal ratings-based approach, the regulatory required capital is calculated by the following three steps.

[First Step] Assignment of Credit Ratings, etc. (Credit Ratings and Credit Pool Classifications)

The bank develops a unique ratings system (internal rating system)* according to its risk characteristics, and based on this system, we assign a rating to clients. Credit ratings, etc. not only ensure consistency with asset assessment, but also ensure the accuracy through validation by each credit risk management section.

* For details of the internal rating system of SuMi TRUST Bank, please refer to 2 (6) "Internal Rating System".

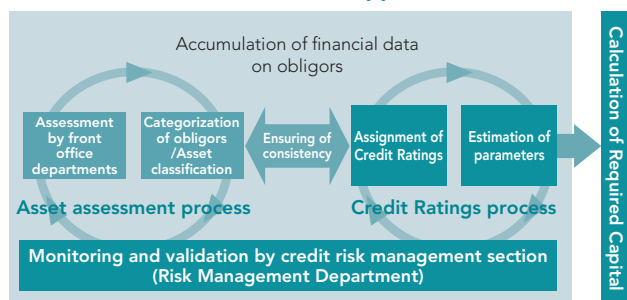
[Second Step] Estimation of Parameters

The results of individual credits (default actual data) that are performed based on credit ratings, etc. are aggregated and parameters (input variables) necessary for credit risk-weighted assets calculation are estimated. The validity of the estimated parameters is periodically verified.

[Third Step] Calculation of the Required Capital

The required capital under the internal ratings-based approach is calculated by applying the parameters to the formula defined by the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification. However, following the introduction of capital floors at the end of March 2024, this amount is compared with the required capital calculated under the standardised approach, and floor adjustments shall be added to calculate the final required capital if necessary.

• Basic Process of the IRB Approach



B. Credit Risk-weighted Assets Calculation Method per Asset Class

The Group determines the scope of the internal ratings-based approach based on the accumulation status of

internal performance data such as risk characteristics for each asset class and default performance required to estimate parameters. In the capital regulatory requirements, methods for calculating risk weights and credit ratings to be used vary for each asset with credit risk. The credit ratings, etc. and the outline of credit risk-weighted assets calculation method that the Group applies to each asset class are shown on page 232.

C. Estimation and Verification of Parameters

The key parameters that need to be estimated to calculate the credit risk-weighted assets are probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) (credit conversion factor (CCF)).

Parameters are estimated for those to be applied to corporate exposures, etc. and those to be applied to retail exposures (credit pool management target). In principle, estimated parameters are verified annually. The verification results are reported to the Credit Risk Committee and the Executive Committee. The results are also subject to internal audits.

The definition of each parameter and the outline of the estimation method and verification method are shown on page 234.

In principle, the parameters used in the capital regulatory requirements are the same as the ones that are used for regulatory purposes and internal control management purposes to ensure objectivity and accuracy. For the internal control management purposes, the parameters are used for credit risk amount measurement and credit limit amount management.

The main differences of the parameters used in the calculation of allowances and capital adequacy ratio are as follows.

• Main Differences of the Parameters Used in the Calculation of Allowances and Capital Adequacy Ratio

	Calculation of allowances	Calculation of capital adequacy ratios
Parameters to be used	Expected loan loss ratio based on historical loan loss ratios or bankruptcy ratios	Probability of Default (PD)
	The actual balance of loans (for the undrawn balance of the commitment line, the amount calculated by multiplying the amount by the actual withdrawal rate)	Loss Given Default (LGD)
Standard of default (loan loss)	When the obligor categorized as "Possibly Insolvent Obligor" or lower	Exposure At Default (EAD)
Parameter calculation method	Expected loan loss ratio: • for Sound Obligor: The average value of historical one year loan loss ratios or bankruptcy ratios for the most recent three periods, with floor adjustment taking into consideration the longer-term time horizon. • for Sub-Performing Obligor or lower: The average value of historical three years' cumulative loan loss ratios or bankruptcy ratios for the most recent three periods, with floor adjustment taking into consideration the longer-term time horizon.	When the obligor categorized as "Sub-Performing Obligor with Delinquent and/or Restructured debt" or lower Please refer to "Definition of Each Parameter and the Outline of the Estimation and Verification Method" on page 234.

● Credit Risk-weighted Assets Calculation Method and Credit Ratings Applied to Each Asset Class

Approach method	Asset Class		EAD ratio*1		Calculation method of credit risk-weighted assets	Assignment of credit ratings, etc.	
			1)	2)			
Internal Ratings-based Approach	Corporate Exposures, etc.	Corporate Exposures	—	23%	23%	Supervisory Formula	Obligor Ratings, Facility Ratings
		Specialised lending	Real estate non-recourse loans (excluding those with high volatility), project finance, and object finance for ships and aircrafts	6%	6%	Supervisory Formula	Structured Ratings, Facility Ratings
			Real estate non-recourse loans (with high volatility) and other loans not stated above			Supervisory Slotting Criteria Approach	
		SME Exposures	—	1%	1%	Supervisory Formula	Obligor Ratings, Facility Ratings
		Sovereign Exposures	—	42%	42%	Supervisory Formula	Obligor Ratings, Facility Ratings
		Financial Institution Exposures	—	2%	2%	Supervisory Formula	Obligor Ratings, Facility Ratings
	Retail Exposures	Residential mortgage exposures	13%	13%	Supervisory Formula	Credit Pools	
		Qualifying revolving retail exposures	0%	0%	Supervisory Formula	Credit Pools	
		Other retail exposures	1%	1%	Supervisory Formula	Credit Pools	
	Equity Exposures*2	Japanese listed equities Japanese unlisted equities of obligors with credit exposures	1%	1%	Supervisory Formula	Obligor Ratings	
		Japanese unlisted equities of obligors with no credit exposures Non-Japanese equities			Simple Risk-weight Method (Market-based Approach)	—	
	Exposures relating to Funds	—	1%	1%	Look-through Approach	Obligor ratings, etc.	
	Securitisation Exposures	—	4%	4%	Look-through Approach	Structured Ratings	
	Purchased Receivables	Regulatory formula for underlying assets	1%	1%	Supervisory Formula	Obligor Ratings, Facility Ratings	
		Slotting criteria approach for underlying assets			Supervisory Slotting Criteria Approach	Structured Ratings	
		Top-down approach for underlying assets			Top-down Approach	Credit Pools	
	Lease Transactions	—	1%	1%	Supervisory Formula, etc.	Obligor Ratings, etc.	
	Central Counterparty (CCP)	—	0%	0%	Designated risk weight is applied	—	
	Others	Other assets, etc.	1%	1%	Designated risk weight is applied	—	
	Standardised Approach	Phased rollout/exclusion of IRB Approach	—	2%	2%	Designated risk weight is applied	—

[Applicable Credit Risk-weighted Assets Calculation Method]

Supervisory Formula	A method of calculating by using a predetermined function formula (risk weight function formula)
Supervisory Slotting Criteria Approach	A method of associating internal ratings with five predetermined ranks and calculating using a designated risk weight
Simple Risk-weight Method	A method of calculating by using a designated risk weight
Look-through Approach	A method of applying the calculation method according to the underlying assets
Top-down Approach	A method of calculating purchased assets as one aggregate using a predetermined function formula (risk weight function formula)

*1 The proportion of EAD for each asset class in total EAD on the 1) consolidated basis of SuMi TRUST Group and 2) consolidated basis of SuMi TRUST Bank is stated.

*2 The transitional arrangements stipulated in the supplementary provisions to the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification is applied to the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets for equity exposures. During the period of the transitional arrangements, credit risk-weighted assets are calculated by using the risk weight under the standardised approach or the risk weight calculated by the method set forth in the former FSA notification (the Supervisory Formula or the Simple Risk-weight Method), whichever is the higher.

● Definition of Each Parameter and the Outline of the Estimation and Verification Method

Type of parameters and definition	Summary of the methods for estimation and verification	
	Corporate Exposures, etc.	Retail Exposures
<p>PD (Probability of Default)</p> <p>- An estimate of the probability that a borrower or transaction will be unable to meet its debt obligation in a particular period</p>	<p>[Estimation method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PD is estimated for each rating category. In addition, the estimated value is called "typical PD" as a long-term stable representation of its creditworthiness. ● Estimated values are calculated by using the long-term average default rate based on the internal performance data or data of the external credit rating agencies, and modification is made, taking into account the recession period.^{*1} <p>[Verification method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The validity of the level of estimated values is verified by confirming the order of the actual default rate and carrying out backtestings comparing the actual value with the estimated value. 	<p>[Estimation method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PD is estimated for each credit pool classification or the estimation category where multiple credit pool classifications are aggregated. ● For residential mortgage, estimated values are calculated by using the long-term average default rate based on internal performance data, and modification is made, taking into account statistical variance adjustment and seasoning effect.^{*2} <p>[Verification method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The validity of the level of estimated values is verified by confirming the seasoning effect and carrying out backtestings.
<p>LGD (Loss Given Default)</p> <p>- An estimate of the ratio of expected loss in case a borrower or transaction falls into default against the exposure at default</p>	<p>[Estimation method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LGD is estimated for each security category (classified into four according to the ratio of collateralized amount to exposure amount) or category (classified according to the characteristics of the underlying assets). The estimated value is called "typical LGD" as a long-term stable representation of the loss rate level. ● Estimated values are calculated by using the long-term average default loss rate based on internal results data or external default results data and adjusted for statistical variances and periods of economic downturn.^{*3} <p>[Verification method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In addition to verifying the robustness of modeling and adjustment methods, the validity of the level of the estimated value is verified by carrying out backtestings. 	<p>[Estimation method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LGD is estimated for each credit pool classification or the estimation category where multiple credit pool classifications are aggregated. ● Estimated values are calculated by using the actual collection results from the default obligor using the internal performance data. Statistical variance adjustment and economic downturn adjustment are added to the model.^{*4} <p>[Verification method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In addition to verifying the robustness of correction methods, the validity of the level of the estimated value is verified by carrying out backtestings.
<p>EAD (Exposure At Default)</p> <p>- Estimated amount of exposure at default, taking into account the possibility of additional withdrawal of off-balance sheet assets such as commitment line. EAD estimates the withdrawal rate (credit conversion factor (CCF)) against the undrawn balance of off-balance sheet assets</p>	<p>[Estimation method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CCF is not estimated, but estimate values are determined based on parameter set by regulatory authority. 	<p>[Estimation method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EAD is estimated for each credit pool classification or the estimation category where multiple credit pool classifications are aggregated. ● Estimated values are calculated by using the actual additional withdrawal results from the default obligor based on the internal performance data, and statistical variance adjustment is made.^{*5} <p>[Verification method]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In addition to verifying the robustness of correction methods, the validity of the level of the estimated value is verified by carrying out backtestings.

*1 ● For the portfolio with low default probability (LDP: Low Default Portfolio), conservative estimates are made by accumulating the rating transition matrix in the estimation process, even for the rating category where no default has occurred or default rarely occurs.

● For corporate exposures, etc., excluding sovereign exposures, if the level of the estimate falls below the regulatory floor level (0.05%) (Japanese rating: 1 to 3, Non-Japanese rating: 1 to 3+), the floor value is applied.

● As described above, the estimated value is calculated based on the long-term default actual data including the recession period, and it is confirmed by test that the estimated value is sufficiently conservative as compared with each single year actual default rate in the past three periods.

*2 ● For retail exposures, as for the pool classifications where the level of the estimated value is below the regulatory floor level (0.05%, or 0.1% for some of the qualifying revolving retail exposures), the floor value is applied.

● As described above, the estimated value is calculated based on the long-term default actual data including the recession period, and, for most of the pool classifications, it is confirmed by conducting backtestings that the estimated value is sufficiently conservative as compared with each single year actual default rate in the past three periods. As a result of backtestings, parameters for pools that exceed the parameter correction standard are corrected to appropriate levels.

*3 ● Correction of the recession period is based on the correlation between LGD and economic indicators.

● When performing estimation based on internal results data, the estimated value is calculated based on the model LGD formulating the relationship between collection factors and collection rate, which enables stable calculation of the estimated values even for LDP portfolios. In addition, the validity of the estimated value level is verified by backtestings.

● When using internal results data, for obligors who have completed the collection procedure, average period from the default of the obligor to the completion of the collection procedure is less than two years.

*4 ● Correction of the recession period is based on the correlation between LGD and economic indicators.

● As for residential mortgage, approximately 80% of the cases have been completed the collection procedure within five years from default.

*5 ● The estimate of CCF uses data on commitment line contracts and line of credit contracts for which installment has not been implemented and employs the fixed-horizon method, which observes the status of additional withdrawals since 12 months (one year) prior to the default point regarding individual obligors and receivables.

3. Market Risk Management

(1) Definition of Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk that the Group may incur losses due to fluctuations in the value of assets/liabilities (including off-balance sheet assets/liabilities), or in the earnings generated from assets/liabilities, due to fluctuations in various market risk factors, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, stocks, commodities, and credit spreads. Of this, "market liquidity risk" in particular means risk that the Group may incur losses caused in a situation where it becomes impossible to conduct transactions in the market or becomes obligatory to trade at prices significantly disadvantageous than usual due to market turmoil.

(2) Characteristics of Market Risk

SuMi TRUST Bank, the core bank of the Group, operates a business (banking) to secure profits through interest rate risk control of assets and liabilities, and a business (trading) to secure profits through transactions such as short-term trading of interest rates and foreign exchange rates. In these businesses, we use Value at Risk (VaR), etc. to manage market risk. For trading, we aim at securing stable profits through market-making operations such as foreign exchange rates and derivatives.

The main risk in the Group's market risks is losses due to drop of prices of strategic shareholdings, etc. In addition to the basic policy of reducing strategic shareholdings, we have been working to control risk by hedging against market fluctuations. From fiscal 2021, the Group has shifted to a policy of not holding any of the conventional strategic shareholdings (shareholding of business partners as stable shareholders without the purpose of forming capital or business alliances, etc.), and based on this policy, we will continue to reduce our strategic shareholdings and hedging volume.

(3) Market Risk Management Policy

In managing market risk, we aim to ensure adequate profits commensurate with the strategic targets, scale and characteristics of the business of the Group. We are doing this by improving the management system, along with ensuring its operational soundness by adequate control over risks.

(4) Market Risk Management System

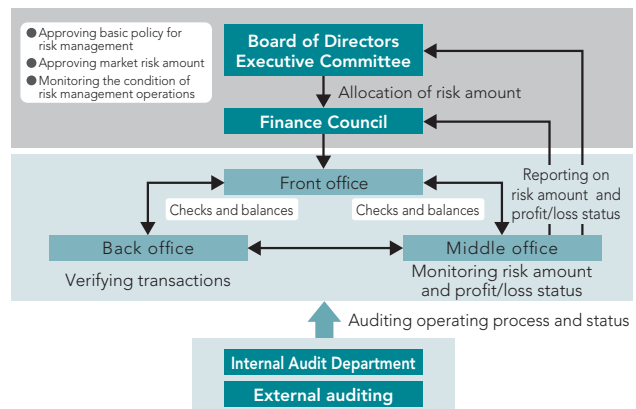
SuMi TRUST Group oversees risk management of the market and funding liquidity of the entire group and is

working to improve the structure of each Group company. SuMi TRUST Bank has developed a risk management system at the consolidated and global levels in order to manage market and funding liquidity risks.

SuMi TRUST Bank develops the Asset Liability Management (ALM)* basic plan that covers comprehensive risk operation and management of assets and liabilities from the viewpoints of the entire company and a risk management plan concerning market risk and funding liquidity risk once a year at the Finance Council, a management-level meeting body. By holding the Finance Council monthly and controlling market risk and funding liquidity risk, we are making efforts to improve the soundness of the composition of assets and liabilities and stabilize earnings.

In addition, the front office (market-based transactions departments), back office (administration departments), and middle office (risk management departments) are independent. This way, a system of mutual check and balance among departments is in place. The front office and back office operate business such as appropriate control of risks in accordance with the size and characteristics, and human resource development in order to ensure the effectiveness of risk management based on accurate recognition of the risks. The middle office develops or operates the risk management process including identification, evaluation, monitoring, control and reduction of market risk, and plans and promotes risk management systems to demonstrate the check function for the front office, etc. In addition to having the function of planning and developing policies and procedures concerning market risk management, the middle office also has the function of monitoring market risk status such as market risk amount and profit and loss measurement.

● Market Risk/Funding Liquidity Risk Management System



The appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management systems are verified by internal auditing or external auditing.

* ALM (Asset Liability Management): managing cash flow, liquidity, foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk, etc., by grasping the characteristics of expirations and interest rates of our assets and liabilities.

(5) Market Risk Management Method

Within the scope of capital, SuMi TRUST Group develops a capital allocation plan and allocates capital to each Group company. Based on the allocated capital, SuMi TRUST Bank sets various limits including loss limit to control the risk and loss to a certain range.

We conduct multifaceted risk management from quantitative and qualitative perspectives. As for the compliance status of various limits, it is reported daily to the members of the Finance Council through monitoring of the market risks status. Multiple risk analyses including identifying sensitivities to risk factors for each position, predictive management of risk factor fluctuations, and preparation for emergency using stress tests are also reported regularly to the Board of Directors and the Finance Council, etc.

In the measurement of interest rate risk, we estimate and reflect the core deposit, term deposits redemption ratio and conditional prepayment rate of mortgage loan, etc. For details, please refer to 3 (7) 6) "Calculation Method of Interest Rate Risk."

Measurement Model for Market Risk Amount

The market risk amount used in internal control operations is measured by the following method, using VaR as a scale.

Measurement model	Historical simulation method
Confidence interval	99%
Holding period	Trading: 10 days Banking: Convert VaR of holding period 10 days by square route T/10 times ALM related position: 63 days (3 months) Credit investment, strategic shareholdings, and credit valuation adjustment (CVA) 260 days (1 year) Others: 21 days (1 month)
Observation period	1,300 days (5 years)
Update frequency	Daily
Weighting	Historical weight method is applied. (Assign a higher probability to recent historical scenarios than older historical scenarios)
Price revaluation	Full revaluation method (For CVA, sensitivity-based method)
Fluctuation of risk factors	Absolute return

The scope of application of the measurement model is interest rate risk, equity position risk, foreign exchange risk, and commodities risk (excluding some products) at SuMi TRUST Bank. The correlation between each risk factor is not taken into consideration, and the risk amount is simply added when creating synthesis of risk.

In order to verify the reliability and effectiveness of the measurement model, backtestings are performed to compare the actual results of the daily profit/loss and the virtual profit/loss with the daily VaR whose holding period is one day. In addition, the validity of the model calculation method and precondition is verified periodically to ensure that the assumption for VaR calculation is not deviating from the actual market situation.

The VaR measurement using the historical simulation method that is affected by market fluctuations in the past observation period has a limit that it is impossible to capture large market fluctuations that have not occurred in the past or occurred outside of the observation period. This limit is complemented by implementing stress tests. The amount of loss when applying the expected scenario based on the maximum fluctuation range of each risk factor in the past and the future forecast to the current portfolio is regularly estimated.

(6) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements Calculation of Capital Requirement for Market Risk

The capital requirement for market risk refers to the sum of all products classified in the trading book under the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification, as well as foreign exchange risk and commodity risk relating to products in the banking book. It is a factor used to calculate the capital adequacy ratio. The capital requirement for market risk is calculated by applying the standardised approach to the risks of SuMi TRUST Bank as well as the foreign exchange risk of the Group's other consolidated subsidiaries. For this calculation, the capital requirement for market risk under the sensitivities-based method, the market risk capital requirement for the default risk capital requirements, and the market risk capital requirement for the residual risk add-on are calculated by the system and summed up.

For book classification pursuant to the capital regulatory requirements, transactions for trading purposes are defined as transactions that take place for the purpose of gaining profits through the use of designated trading book for accounting, short-term market price fluctuations, etc., and these are classified as the trading book. Meanwhile, products that are to be classified as the trading book, such as listed stocks and investment funds, are classified as the banking book if they are held for such purposes as obtaining stable returns over the medium to long term, after necessary notifications are submitted to the Financial Services Agency.

The front office, which executes products classified as the trading book, is clearly segregated from other organizations as the trading desk, after necessary notifications are submitted to the Financial Services Agency. The middle office measures VaR and other risk amounts and monitors risk taking by the front office, hedge validity, and the market liquidity of the products being handled.

With respect to general interest rate risk of the banking book, risk transfers take place to the internal risk transfer desk. There is no transfer of products between the trading book and the banking book.

(7) Interest Rate Risk Management in the Banking Book

1) Definition of the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is the risk that the capital and profit/loss of banks will be damaged now or in the future due to adverse impact on the banking book positions by changes in interest rate levels.

The present value is considered as economic value of equity (EVE) and future profits are considered as net interest income (NII), and the loss ranges against the current interest rate level are measured as EVE and NII respectively. The scope of the measurement is a position with interest rate risk in the banking book of SuMi TRUST Bank, and other Group companies that hold interest rate risk.

2) Characteristics of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

IRRBB is caused by maturity dates mismatch (gap risk), interest rate mismatch (basis risk), and optionality associated with interest rate change (option risk) in the banking account positions.

In the case of both SuMi TRUST Group (consolidated) and SuMi TRUST Bank (consolidated and non-consolidated), Δ EVE is maximized with "parallel up" as in the previous fiscal year. However, the ratio of EVE to Tier 1 capital is still well below the regulated level of 15%, and interest rate risk in the banking book is low.

3) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Management Policy

The risk management policy concerning IRRBB is the same as 3 (3) "Market Risk Management Policy."

To control interest rate risk, hedge accounting is applied to transactions that use interest rate swaps as hedging instruments and meet the application requirements of hedge accounting.

4) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Management System

SuMi TRUST Group oversees risk management related to the IRRBB of the entire Group, and SuMi TRUST Bank maintains and manages IRRBB management systems at the consolidated and global levels.

5) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book Management Method

At SuMi TRUST Bank, the ALM basic plan that covers comprehensive risk operation and management of assets and liabilities from the viewpoints of the entire company is developed once a year at the Finance Council, a management-level meeting body. At that time, alarm points are set for the increase/decrease of the economic value of equity (EVE) of the position. IRRBB is measured monthly, and alarm points are monitored. Reports on the measurement results are submitted monthly to the Finance Council.

6) Calculation Method of Interest Rate Risk

The assumptions, etc. for calculating IRRBB are as follows.

● Non-maturity Deposits ("NMDs")

The maximum maturity of the interest rate revision assigned to non-maturity deposits is five years, and the average maturity is 0.7 years.

● Core Deposits

The standardised approach exemplified by the Financial Services Agency is applied to the cases of SuMi TRUST Bank. Out of the NMDs that the clients can withdraw at any time, we recognize the balance that is expected to be stable and non-linked to interest rate as deposits with the maximum maturity of five years and the average maturity of 2.5 years.

● Term Deposits Redemption Ratio

Targeting yen-based term deposits, the redemption rate is set after checking past redemption results.

● Conditional Prepayment Rate of Loans

Targeting mortgage loan, etc., the prepayment rate is set after checking past repayment results.

● Treatment of Foreign Currencies

The target currencies are determined based on their respective ratio in the scale of the balance sheet, importance to the Group's position, and other factors.

The correlation (considering dispersion or offset) of different currencies is treated as follows.

Δ EVE: Correlation of different currencies is not considered, and only the currencies for which EVE decreases are combined.

△NII: Correlation of different currencies is considered, and the currencies for which NII increases and the currencies for which NII decreases are simply combined.

● Treatment of Spreads

In calculation, spreads are not included in discounted interest rates and cash flows.

● Pass-through Rate of Received Credit Interest Rates

In measuring NII, upon reviewing of interest rates of received credit (term deposits, etc.), the pass-through rate is estimated based on the past record to understand how much the interest rates of received credit follow the fluctuation of the market interest rates.

7) Interest Rate Risk Other Than EVE and NII

SuMi TRUST Bank measures and manages the market risk amount by the method described in 3 (5) "Market Risk Management Method."

With the stress test conducted to complement the limitation of VaR, we are striving to grasp the potential vulnerability by including the portfolio of the entire SuMi TRUST Bank including both banking accounts and trading accounts in the measurement range, reproducing scenarios that give a certain fluctuation (shock) to risk factors or past stress events such as the collapse of Lehman Brothers, or developing a forward looking virtual scenario that takes into consideration the future position and the market situation.

4. Funding Liquidity Risk Management

(1) Definition of Funding Liquidity Risk

The funding liquidity risk refers to "the risk that the Group may incur losses in a situation where it becomes impossible to secure necessary funds or becomes obligatory to raise funds at interest rates significantly higher than usual."

(2) Characteristics of Funding Liquidity Risk

The main risk in the funding liquidity risk of the Group is deterioration of foreign currency funding when assuming downgrades of Japan and/or Japanese financial institutions. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited, which is the core bank of the Group, has developed medium- to long-term procurement policies according to each currency's characteristics such as the status of assets/liabilities and market liquidity, and is striving to operate stable foreign currency financing that can withstand the market disruptions and cash outflows in the past.

(3) Funding Liquidity Risk Management Policy

In managing funding liquidity risk, based on the full recognition that risk materialization may directly lead to the bankruptcy of the Group, our basic policy is to implement proper funding liquidity risk management with two pillars: 1) "to pursue the balance between funding cost and stability" by various means of procurement, and 2) "emergency preparedness" by verifying procurement capability and countermeasures under the stress environment in advance.

Based on the compliance with international standards on bank capital and liquidity (Basel III, etc.), we will continue to promote the advancement of funding liquidity risk management systems.

(4) Funding Liquidity Risk Management System

The funding liquidity risk management systems are the same framework as 3 (4) "Market Risk Management System."

(5) Funding Liquidity Risk Management Method

As the indicator of funding liquidity risk management, the ALM basic plan specifies the limits for the funding liquidity mismatch amount* for each company, office and currency, and the compliance status is monitored on a daily basis. The compliance status is also monitored on a daily basis. In addition, stress tests are performed based on multiple scenarios such as sudden changes in the market environment and changes in the procurement environment specific to the Group to grasp the amount of funds needed when funding liquidity risk materializes.

As countermeasures for the materialization of funding liquidity risk, a financing phase (peacetime, presage time, concern time, crisis time) is established according to tightness of the financing situation. Qualitative/quantitative events that may affect financing are monitored from peacetime as crisis management indicators, and a contingency plan is developed as countermeasures against the crisis. Regarding the contingency plan, the adequacy of the financing amount at the time of materialization of funding liquidity risk is verified by stress tests to ensure feasibility through periodic training.

* Funding liquidity mismatch amount: the amount of funds needed on a daily basis to cover the final figure of the settlement account for each currency.

5. Operational Risk Management

(1) Definition of Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk that may adversely affect the Group, clients, markets, financial infrastructure,

society, or the work environment due to inadequate or failed business processes, the activities of executives and employees, computer systems, or due to external events. The Group classifies operational risk into business processing risk, system risk, information security risk, legal and compliance risk, conduct risk, human resource risk, event risk and reputational risk for the purpose of risk management.

(2) Characteristics of Operational Risk

Major risks related to the Group's operational risk are risks associated with cyberattacks, risks associated with the ability to detect and prevent financial crimes, as well as data management risks (including risks associated with public disclosure and reporting).

The Group's business operations, performance, etc. may be adversely affected by cyber attacks (such as infection with ransomware or other malware, and DDoS attacks*), which can cause a suspension of the Group's services, leakage of information, destruction and alteration of data, etc. The Group has been taking cyber security measures as one of the critical management priorities in accordance with its "Cyber Security Management Declaration" and implementing safeguards against diverse cyber attacks.

* DDoS attack: Distributed Denial of Service attack; an attempt to render services unavailable by imposing high processing load on a target computer from multiple machines.

Incomplete safeguards against money laundering and other financial crimes may allow our products and services to be used for such criminal activities. This exposes us to the risk of facing administrative dispositions or payment of large fines imposed by domestic or international regulatory authorities. In addition, there is a risk of reputational damage arising from the situation where the Group's clients fall victim to financial crime, which may adversely affect the Group's business operations, performance, etc. The Group exhaustively and concretely evaluates risks attributable to products and services, transaction types, countries/regions, attributes of clients, etc., and develops and implements risk reduction measures suited to the identified gravity of the risks that financial crime and other factors can pose to the Group.

(3) Operational Risk Management Policy

Upon building an operational risk management system, the Group recognizes operational risk to be an inevitable risk incidental to business execution, implements proper risk management according to the scale and characteristics of operations and risks, and ensures business soundness and appropriateness.

In preparation for enhancement of the Group's operations, and products and services that the Group provides, and development of new risks following changes in social and economic environments, such as advancement of information technology and diversifying needs, we will further enhance our operational risk management system.

Deficiencies in the quality control process for management information and other data can not only lead to inadequate management decisions, which may cause the Group to suffer a decline in its corporate value or lose trust, but also adversely affect the Group's business operations, performance, etc. The Group seeks to enhance data governance and quality, while training employees to make them fully aware of the importance of information management. In the event that the Group fails to properly disclose or report information, we could lose the trust of our customers, investors, and other stakeholders, and face accusations of greenwashing and other risk-related issues pertaining to our reputation. Not only this, it also creates a risk of inadequate management decisions, which may cause the Group to suffer a decline in its corporate value or lose trust, which may, again, adversely affect the Group's business operations, performance, etc. The Group is also working to enhance its disclosure processes and governance from the perspective of ensuring the comprehensiveness and accuracy of its disclosures and reporting. Furthermore, the Group is putting in place a system to improve non-financial disclosures based on the movement to make sustainability disclosures mandatory, and shall continue to respond systematically moving forward.

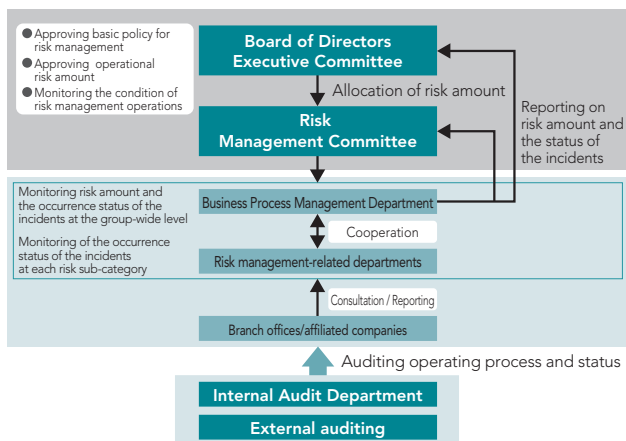
(4) Operational Risk Management System

The Group is striving to create a system related to operational risk management of each Group company based on the basic policy on operational risk management of the entire Group.

At SuMi TRUST Bank, which is the core bank of the Group, policies related to the risk management system and other important matters including plans, are planned and proposed at the Risk Management Committee and the Executive Committee, and resolved (approved) by the Board of Directors.

Based on such policies, we have established a department in charge of comprehensive operational risk management, and risk management-related departments for each sub-category of operational risk. The Business Process Management Department, the department in charge of comprehensive operational risk management, is working on creation and enhancement of the operational risk management system in cooperation with each risk management-related department.

● Operational Risk Management System



(5) Operational Risk Management Method

Operational risks involved in all areas of the Group's business, including outsourced business, are subject to operational risk management, which adequately identifies and assesses risk from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives. Meanwhile, preventative measures against risk materialization, as well as responses in the event of materialization, causal analysis and measures to prevent recurrence are developed to mitigate operational risk.

SuMi TRUST Bank has defined any cases, in which a client or we have incurred losses as a result of inappropriate business procedures in the course of operations by executives and employees, as an operational incident or a minor incident (hereinafter "operational incident, etc."), and has established a system of reporting and managing operational incidents, etc. in an effort to properly deal with such operational incidents, etc. upon their occurrence, prevent and reduce recurrence, and improve the quality of business processing.

Any operational incident, etc. will be reported upon its occurrence in a timely manner to the department to oversee and provide guidance of operational risk, and the Department managing Operational Risk through registration to the reporting system by the department that caused operational incidents, etc. Furthermore, according to the impact of a relevant case, such as the scope of influence and the amount of loss, the operational incident, etc. will be reported to the Risk Management Subcommittee, the Risk Management Committee, the Executive Committee, and any other related committees. The department in which the incident, etc. has occurred will take proper and expeditious action toward clients involved in accordance

with the instructions by the department for supervision and guidance of operational risk, examine and analyze the causes of the incident, etc., and discuss, plan, and implement measures to prevent recurrence. As for periodical analysis, the department for supervision and guidance of operational risk regularly analyze the occurrence tendency of operational incidents, etc. taking place in each business and their causes, and develop measures to prevent recurrence that are deemed effective for the business in general. In addition, risk management-related departments and the Department managing Operational Risk develop and review effective measures to prevent recurrence from group-wide and cross-sectional perspectives.

(6) Risk Management for Each Sub-category

1) Business Processing Risk Management

Business processing risk refers to the risk that the Group may incur losses due to inappropriate business procedures arising from executives and employees neglecting to engage in proper business activities, or other incidents such as accidents or fraud.

Engaging in a broad range of businesses including banking, asset management, asset administration (including trust business) and real estate, the Group recognizes that business processing risk is something unavoidable in the course of business execution. The Group is processing risk management in accordance with the scale and characteristics of business operations and risk so as to ensure peace of mind and satisfaction for its clients.

In SuMi TRUST Bank, the Business Process Management Department, which is responsible for comprehensive management of business processing risk, comprehensively reviews inter-business issues concerning business processing risk and business process streamlining, and develops a system for ensuring the effectiveness of SuMi TRUST Bank's business processing risk management from a company-wide viewpoint. Meanwhile, we have established a department to oversee and provide guidance to business processing operations at each business, which reviews regulations and other rules set out in each business and provides guidance and training on general business processing to the head office departments and the business offices.

Furthermore, SuMi TRUST Bank developed an operational risk management plan that incorporated the goals for business processing risk management and it has implemented activities to mitigate business processing risk, including documentation of business processing, exhaustive checks for clerical errors and associated analysis, development of remedial measures and cautioning based on the macro analysis of clerical errors, outsourcing management, and self-inspection.

2) System Risk Management

System risk refers to the risk that the Group may incur losses due to such reasons as computer system failure, malfunctions and defects, including in the event of a cyberattack, as well as the risk that the Group may incur losses due to unauthorized use of computers.

Since computer systems are vital for the Group to carry out its business operations, it recognizes that system risk is a serious risk with potential impacts on a wide range of clients, which may cause disrepute to the Group. Therefore, the Group is conducting adequate system risk management in accordance with the importance, nature and operational function of each system.

In SuMi TRUST Bank, the IT Risk Control Department, which is responsible for system risk management, strives to mitigate system risk through measures to prevent system risk from materializing, adequate response and causal analysis of the risk when materialized, and development of measures to prevent recurrence.

Moreover, SuMi TRUST Bank enhances the credibility of hardware and software as well as system operation, through measures including maintenance of hardware, securing of spare/alternate functions, back-up in place and preparation of manuals. In addition to above, measures for ensuring security of the information system and preventing illegal access and use by insider or through cyber or other attacks are also in place. Meanwhile, in order to minimize the impact of large-scale failures and disasters on the information system and to ensure early recovery and business continuity, we have in place a clarified communication and response system, manuals describing alternate measures and recovery procedures, along with the implementation of education and training on operations.

3) Information Security Risk Management

Information security risk refers to the risk that the Group may incur losses because information assets are not properly maintained or managed due to external factors including cyberattacks, or improper management of information or fraudulent acts internally. This includes information leaks, incorrect information, an inability to use the information system and misuse of information. Since the information asset is one of the critical management resources involving the risk that could disrupt the basis of management, the Group adequately maintains and manages all information assets under its care.

In SuMi TRUST Bank, the Business Process Management Department and the IT Risk Control Department, which is responsible for information security risk management, is committed to developing and enhancing an information security risk management system.

SuMi TRUST Bank places degrees of importance on all information assets under its care according to the impact of potential losses that SuMi TRUST Bank and clients may incur in the event of their leaks, loss or alteration. Methods and procedures for acquisition, use, management, safekeeping, internal communication, external use and disposal of information assets are set out according to the degrees of importance, for the effective implementation of security measures.

Meanwhile, we, as a business operator handling personal information and in charge of affairs using the individual number and affairs related to the individual number, adequately manage personal information, individual number and specific personal information (individual number and specific personal information, hereinafter referred to as "Specific Personal Information") in compliance with the Act on the Protection of Personal Information, the Act on the Use of Numbers to Identify a Specific Individual in the Administrative Procedure and guidelines set forth by government agencies, in addition to other standards. In addition, we have announced the "Declaration for the Protection of Personal Information" in an extensive effort to protect the personal information and Specific Personal Information of our clients and shareholders.

SuMi TRUST Bank is providing education and information to raise awareness of the information security risk management on a company-wide basis. Furthermore, the adequacy and effectiveness of the personal information management system are verified and ensured through self-inspection and internal audits.

4) Risk Management of Other Sub-categories

Regarding legal and compliance risk management, we not only are promoting compliance by setting compliance standards that executives and employees should follow and fostering their awareness of compliance, but also examine the consistency and compliance concerning company regulations and other rules, and the legality and suitability of transactions and business procedures from the legal perspective (legal checks).

With respect to conduct risk management, SuMi TRUST Bank regularly assesses the status of major conduct risks and works to reduce and manage risks and prevent risks from materializing by promoting and fostering the awareness of executives and employees through internal training and other means.

In order to manage human resource risk, we have been poised to handle issues related to personnel and labor management, such as unequal or unfair management of personnel and harassment, through a multitude of approaches, including internal training and education, interviews, and establishment of consultation desk.

As event risk management, in an effort to tackle natural disasters, the spread of infectious diseases, occurrence of fire, crimes, or traffic accidents that may impair business, we have adopted various steps, including measures to avert disaster in case that disaster strikes, preventive measures, such as disaster prevention, protection against crimes, and safe driving management, and establishment of a business continuity management system.

For managing reputational risk, we are striving to prevent any harmful reputation and rumor from growing by detecting mass media reports and online posting that may damage the Group's reputations, and have set up a system of dealing with clients and making external announcements in a timely and proper manner in response to negative reputations or rumors, if any.

(7) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements

1) Approach Used to Calculate Capital Requirement for Operational Risk

The Group has been using the Standardised Approach to calculate the capital requirement for operational risk under the capital regulatory requirements since the end of March 2024, due to the amendment to the measurement approach as a result of the Basel III finalisation.

2) BI Calculation Methodology

The Business Indicator (BI) is calculated by summing up the Interest, Leases and Dividend Component (ILDC), the Services Component (SC), and the Financial Component (FC) in accordance with the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification.

3) ILM Calculation Methodology

The Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM) is calculated using the designated formula, based on the loss results obtained by multiplying the annual average amount of operational risk losses over the past 10 years, calculated using all net losses exceeding 2 million yen from the internal loss data, by 15. However, for consolidated subsidiaries that do not meet the standard for approval in the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification, such as those that do not have the internal loss data for the past 10 years, a conservative estimate method is adopted.

4) Consolidated Subsidiaries or Business Sections Excluded from BI Calculation for Calculating Capital Requirement for Operational Risk

There are no consolidated subsidiaries or business sectors excluded from BI calculation in accordance with the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification.

5) Certain Operational Losses Excluded from ILM Calculation for Calculating Capital Requirement for Operational Risk

There are no certain operational losses excluded from ILM calculation in accordance with the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification.

6. Model Risk Management

The Group uses various models* for business execution. As there is no single right model, these models include certain assumptions and simplifications and therefore pose the risk of generating inaccurate outputs. Even models with no fundamental error pose the risk of leading to wrong decisions if used inappropriately. The Group recognizes these model risks and manages them throughout the processes, including the development, use, modification, and abolition of models. However, uncertainty in models cannot be completely eliminated and may adversely affect the Group's performance and financial condition.

* Models consist of three components: inputs, processing process, and outputs. Models process input data based on theories and assumptions, and produce outputs (estimates, forecasts, scores, classifications, etc.).

7. Other Matters

(1) Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

1) Implementation of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

Controls of credit exposures can be achieved not simply by reducing the balance of outstanding credit but also by seeking to loan protection via collateral and guarantees. These protection measures are collectively called "credit risk mitigation techniques."

While we measure the creditworthiness of clients comprehensively by looking at their business status and technological capabilities as well as their future potential, we also effectively employ the credit risk mitigation techniques in order to cover deficiencies in creditworthiness or enhance the quality of loans.

In doing this, it is necessary for the credit risk mitigation techniques to be "valid" both legally and practically. In order to ensure that validity, we set internal standards for sound and reliable protection and management.

2) Details of Collateral Evaluation and Management

As a uniform decision on acceptance of collateral and guarantees cannot be made due to individual circumstances, such as creditworthiness of obligors, we determine whether or not to accept collateral or guarantees by taking into consideration various factors, including the compatibility with the purpose of use and characteristics of loans, etc., collateral value, the guarantor's capability for performance of guarantee, and legal validity.

As the ultimate purpose of collateral is to acquire monetary value through conversion into cash of a relevant property, we have defined requirements for accepting collateral that 1) collateral value is acknowledged, 2) foreclosure sale of a relevant property is easy, and 3) it is easy to obtain and manage collateral.

Financial assets such as term deposits and securities, and real estate have accounted largely for the collateral that the Group has accepted. As a general rule, we evaluate collateral of real estate, and other similar property at least once a year, and other collateral with fair value, such as securities, on a regular basis.

Guarantees are classified into several categories, such as specific debt guarantee that guarantees only specific debts, and revolving guarantee. The forms of providing guarantees also vary, including the official contract for guarantees, letter of indemnity on guarantee, and commitment to guarantee. Regardless of the category and form of guarantee, the Group places emphasis on substantial effectiveness of guarantees by confirming the guarantor's capacity and intention of guarantee. We regularly check the guarantor's intention of guarantee.

3) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements

The capital regulatory requirements specify types and requirements regarding credit risk mitigation techniques that can decrease risk-weighted assets according to the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets in a limited manner. The Group has defined the scope of the credit risk mitigation techniques that can be applied to calculation of a capital adequacy ratio depending on risk-weighted assets measurement approaches after closely examining the eligibility for the requirements.

With regard to assets to which the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (AIRB) is applied, we consider the collateral effect through the Loss Given Default (LGD). We have adopted the credit risk mitigation techniques for assets to which the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (FIRB) is applied, and the details are shown in the table below.

4) Concentration of Credit and Market Risks Following the Adoption of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques

Guarantees and credit derivatives have been considered as credit risk mitigation techniques involving concentration of credit risk and market risk.

In the Group, although guarantees on obligors are offered by their respective parent companies in some cases, this is not always significantly inclined for specific guarantors. SuMi TRUST Bank, which is the core bank of the Group monitors and manages concentration risks for the entire corporate group, with guarantees taken into consideration.

The notional principal of the protection of the credit derivatives that SuMi TRUST Bank has purchased is not noteworthy enough to be defined as risk concentration. It is managed by being included in the credit limit amount of the provider of protection.

• Overview of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (CRM)

CRM techniques	Major requirements
Offsetting of loans and bills discounted against deposits in our banks (netting)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Term deposits • A valid banking transaction contract, or any other effective agreement, with a statement about timely offsetting has been concluded.
Guarantees and credit derivatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creditworthiness of the guarantor (the party providing protection) is greater than that of the obligor. • The contract has been concluded in writing and does not include any provision that disturbs performance of guarantee (offering of protection).
Eligible collateral	
Eligible financial collateral (deposits in our banks, stocks, and debt securities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of security rights (such as the right of pledge) • Any special agreement that restricts exercise of security rights has not been concluded.
Eligible real estate collateral (real estate, foundations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register of settlement of mortgage (definitive/provisional registration) • Any special agreement that restricts exercise of security rights has not been concluded. • Investigation of soil pollution has been completed, or the impact of soil pollution has been taken into consideration in evaluation.
Other eligible asset collateral (ships, aircrafts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of security rights (definitive/provisional registration; with security rights being set as the first right) • Any special agreement that restricts exercise of security rights has not been concluded.

* In the fiscal year ended March 2025, we employed netting only for assets to which the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach was applied.

(2) Credit Risk for the Other Party of Derivatives Transactions and Repo Transactions (Counterparty Credit Risk)

1) Risk Characteristics

Counterparty credit risk ("CCR") is a risk that the Group may incur loss due to nonfulfillment of a contract when a counterparty, the other party of a transaction, such as a derivatives transaction, has gone bankrupt. The Group has conducted various derivative transactions (such as the interest rate swap transaction) with financial institutions, etc.

2) Risk Management Policy

A. Management of Counterparty Credit Risk Exposures

With regard to CCR, the Group has set a credit line for clients, such as financial institutions, for each type of market-based transactions and manage CCR exposures. We have managed credit concentration risk of each client by setting a credit limit amount in the same manner as for corporates and adding up credit transactions for loans, etc. and market-based transactions. Furthermore, in the same manner as other exposures, we allocate capital to each business and monitor the usage status.

B. Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques and Collateral Management

As a general rule, SuMi TRUST Bank reduces credit risk by entering into legally valid bilateral netting contracts (such as an ISDA Master Agreement) with clients when conducting derivatives and repo transactions. Furthermore, with the aim of minimizing credit risk at the time of conducting derivatives transactions, SuMi TRUST Bank is promoting the conclusion of a Credit Support Annex (CSA) as a supplementary contract of the ISDA Master Agreement. A CSA is a bilateral agreement that supplements credit through a pledge of collateral corresponding to the amount of unrealized loss by the party holding unrealized loss to the other party with unrealized gain based on calculation of the present value of derivatives transactions, etc. or other similar items between SuMi TRUST Bank and the counterparty with which SuMi TRUST Bank has concluded the CSA.

The Group transfers collateral on a continuous basis with the counterparty with which we have entered into a CSA so that unrealized gains and losses become neutral. However, we will be required to offer additional collateral when the creditworthiness of either party has deteriorated and the party's rating has dropped, with the impacts of such deterioration taken into consideration. The amount of additional collateral varies depending on the details of the contract concluded with each company.

C. Management of Wrong-way Risk

Wrong-way risk is risk of losses expanding through the synergetic effect of any adverse correlation between the derivatives exposures transaction and the creditworthiness of the other party of the transaction (the counterparty). Currently, the Group manages this risk by mitigating credit risk through conclusion of CSAs, and grasping CCR in a timely and proper manner.

D. Impact of Deteriorated Creditworthiness of Our Banks

As specified in B. above, the Group has regularly transferred collateral with counterparties in derivatives transactions and other similar transactions. In these transactions, we may be required to provide additional collateral to counterparties due to deterioration of our own creditworthiness. However, the proportion of derivatives transactions to the Group's overall exposure is currently low, and we have recognized that the impact is limited.

3) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements

The Group has adopted the SA-CCR method in risk-weighted asset calculation of counterparty credit risk. The method calculates the credit equivalent amount by adding the "potential future exposure" (which corresponds to the amount of future exposure fluctuation, and is calculated through multiplying the notional amount by the defined multiplier) to the "replacement cost" (as calculated through fair market valuation of transactions) and multiplying the result by 1.4.

In relation to derivative transactions, etc., the Group also calculates credit risk-weighted assets for counterparty credit risk, including for Central Counterparty (CCP) exposures, as well as the CVA risk capital requirement (refer to (3) below).

(3) CVA Risk

1) Calculation Method for CVA Risk Capital Requirement

We use the full BA-CVA to calculate the capital requirement for CVA risk. Derivative transactions with parties other than central counterparties are subject to this calculation.

2) Risk Characteristics

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is a valuation adjustment process through which the creditworthiness of the counterparty in derivative transactions is reflected into the valuation of these transactions. CVA risk is the risk of losses being incurred from CVA market value changes due to the deterioration of counterparty creditworthiness.

3) Outline of the Risk Management System

To ensure compliance with the capital regulatory requirements, we calculate the capital requirement for CVA risk every quarter to regularly observe its changes. We receive collateral from some counterparties under CSA agreements to restrict derivative transaction exposure and thus reduce CVA risk. In addition, transactions that meet the hedge eligibility requirements under the BA-CVA are treated in a manner that can reflect hedge effects against CVA risk.

(4) Securitisation Transactions

1) Risk Characteristics

Securitisation transactions are transactions in which, on the back of one or more assets, the credit risk related to the assets is stratified into two or more layers that are in a relationship of a senior-subordinated structure and part or all of the assets are transferred to a third party. Typical examples include Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (RMBS), Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities (CMBS), and Collateralized Loan Obligation (CLO) according to underlying assets, and resecuritized products with securitized products as underlying assets. The method of grasping credit risk differs between the originator (the party that composes products) and an investor (the party that purchases products) in securitisation transactions. When the originator has accepted the subordinated part of assets at the time of product composition, some credit risk will remain. Meanwhile, when the investor has bought a securitized product, credit risk will arise. Furthermore, as securitized products underlie resecuritized products, it will become complicated to grasp risks regarding resecuritized products, and credit risk of resecuritized products may become greater than those of general securitized products.

Although the Group engages in activities primarily as the investor, we have yielded business results in product composition as an originator.

2) Risk Management Policy

A. Investor

In principle, the Group invests in securitized products, to which high external credit ratings have been assigned, and manages risks by the assignment of credit ratings (structured ratings) based on the internal rating system. During an investment period, we strive to

obtain stable earnings opportunities by periodically monitoring not only external credit ratings but also the status and performance of the assets underlying securitized products, and risk characteristics and structure status of securitisation transactions, and then reflecting such status for reviewing credit ratings. Similar management applies to resecuritized products as well.

B. Originator

The Group will consider using securitisation transactions, which are originated by the Group, according to situations as a method for controlling portfolios of finance receivables held. When doing so, we will construct transaction content in which an intended transfer of credit risk is made effectively, and properly calculate the part of credit risk-weighted assets that the Group bears after implementation of securitisation. Securitised products originated by the Group are held by investors outside the Group, in principle, but some are held by SBI Sumishin Net Bank, Ltd., which is the Group's affiliate.

3) Risk Management Method

We measure credit risk amount of securitisation exposures based on the credit risk-weighted assets specified by the capital regulatory requirements. In addition, interest rate risk involved in securitisation exposures is subject to measurement of market risk amount.

4) Securitisation transactions of Third Party Assets

With regard to securitisation transactions of assets purchased from third parties, the Group has engaged in liquidation of receivables mainly by buying multiple receivables, such as accounts receivables and bills of credit, via specific purpose companies (SPCs), and provides Asset Based Lending (ABL) to SPCs and sets up backup lines for Asset Backed Commercial Papers (ABCPs) issued by SPCs. In addition, SuMi TRUST Bank has conducted proper management of underlying assets for investors.

The table below shows the Group's securitisation conduits, such as SPCs and trust, that conduct securitisation transactions of third party assets. We have never offered securitisation conduits credit supplementation not stipulated in respective contracts.

Name of securitisation conduit	Whether to be included in the consolidation scope* according to calculation of the capital adequacy ratio	Whether or not securitisation exposure is held
Vector Asset Funding Corporation	Included	Held
Nexus Asset Funding Corporation	Included	Held
Fresco Asset Funding Corporation	Included	Held
Crecer Asset Funding Corporation	Included	Held
RBA Asset Funding Corporation	Not included	Not held
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited (Trust account)	Not included	Held

* The consolidation scope according to calculation of the capital adequacy ratio of SuMi TRUST Group and SuMi TRUST Bank.

5) Accounting Policy

When conducting securitisation transactions, as a general rule, the Group adopts a selling process that results in derecognition of financial assets through the transfer of the control over contractual rights to the financial assets to another party in accordance with "Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments" (Accounting Standards Board of Japan (ASBJ) Statement No. 10). For instance, in the case of finance receivables, in principle, assets are derecognized upon legal completion of transfer of the assets and receipt of consideration for the transfer; however, in the event that we hold retained interests after conducting securitisation transactions, the Group does not recognize sales of the assets corresponding to the retained interests, and renders it subject to measurement of credit risk-weighted assets. Meanwhile, regarding transactions in which a considerable degree of credit is offered without prior payment of capital, the Group will employ a financial process of posting raised capital as a liability. In addition, when we possess assets for the purpose of securitisation transactions, the Group evaluates the assets in accordance with "Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments" and records them in the banking account.

6) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements

With regard to calculation of credit risk-weighted assets for securitisation exposures, we have prioritized calculation methods, and selected the highest one from among applicable calculation methods. First of all, if it is possible to grasp the required capital ratio of the underlying assets as calculated by using the Internal

Ratings-Based Approach, we use the "Securitisation Internal Ratings-Based Approach" to calculate the risk weight. Then, if it is difficult to apply the "Securitisation Internal Ratings-Based Approach," we calculate the risk weight of securitisation exposures to which eligible external ratings has been assigned by applying the "Securitisation External Ratings-Based Approach" Then, if it is difficult to apply either of the aforementioned two approaches, and that it is possible to grasp the required capital ratio of the underlying assets as calculated by using the Standardised Approach, we use the "Securitisation Standardised Approach" to calculate the risk weight. If it is impossible to apply any of the aforementioned approaches, we apply 1,250% risk weight.

The eligible rating agencies used for calculating credit risk-weighted assets based on the "External Rating-Based Approach" include 5 companies, which are Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I), Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's), S&P Global Ratings (S&P), and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Fitch).

While the Group has rendered securitisation exposure subject to calculation of credit risk-weighted assets in principle, we use the "Standardised Approach" for calculating the capital requirement for market risk.

(5) Capital Subscriptions, etc. and Equity Exposures

1) Risk Characteristics

As part of capital subscription business, the Group has strategically made equity investments in the banking accounts and held stocks with the aim of investing in organizations expected to bring benefits to the Group and cementing relationships with clients (strategic shareholdings). Stocks are characterized as involving the risk of fluctuation in their prices (market risk) as well as the risk that the issuers may become in default (credit risk).

Equity investment is aimed to pursue medium-term risk return, being exposed to the risk of fluctuation in cash flows, such as dividend distribution, and the risk that the Net Asset Value of the subscriber's share on the capital may fluctuate.

Strategic shareholdings of listed shares with market prices are subject to fair market valuation and are exposed to a risk of fluctuation in their market prices. Unlisted shares are also exposed to a risk that their estimated value may decline.

2) Risk Management Policy

We properly manage stocks held in the banking accounts, by taking into consideration profitability, within a scope of a certain risk amount through a framework of credit risk and market risk management according to the purpose of holding the stocks and risk characteristics.

For equity investments, etc., we make every effort to limit risk by scrutinizing transactions, taking into account market conditions and the investment performance of the portfolio manager.

In addition, our policy is to not hold conventional strategic shareholdings (shareholding of business partners as stable shareholders without the purpose of forming capital or business alliances, etc.). Based on this policy, we are working to reduce our strategic shareholdings, and we are also flexibly implementing hedging transactions to limit the risk of share price fluctuations.

3) Risk Management Method

Concerning the stocks held in the category of "available-for-sale securities," we measure risk according to whether or not there is a market price. We recognize a risk of price fluctuation for the stocks with market price and measure the stock VaR with a holding period of one year and a 99% confidence interval. Meanwhile, regarding unlisted shares without market prices, as it is not possible to directly observe price fluctuation, we measure the risk amount with the holding period of one year while using an approach for indirectly estimating the volatility by selecting an appropriate alternate index, and a reference to the Supervisory Formula Approach specified by the capital regulatory requirements, depending on situations.

Concerning "Shares of Subsidiaries," we have rendered the assets and liabilities held by a relevant subsidiary subject to direct risk management. Furthermore, as for "Shares of Affiliated Companies," fluctuations in the value of our interest in relevant affiliated companies due to equity in losses or earnings are subject to risk management.

4) Accounting Policy

As of the end of March 2025, the valuation of the equity securities in the Group's consolidated financial statements is determined as follows: Equity securities issued by unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies not accounted for by the equity method are stated at moving-average cost. "Available-for-Sale Securities" are valued at the market price (cost of securities sold is calculated using primarily the moving-average method). Equity securities with no market prices are carried at cost using the moving-average method. Valuation differences on "Available-for-Sale Securities" are recorded as a separate component of net assets.

5) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements

The transitional arrangements stipulated in the supplementary provisions to the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification apply to the calculation of the credit risk-weighted assets for investments in equities or real estate investment trusts, etc. During the period of the transitional arrangements, credit risk-weighted assets are calculated by using the risk weight under the standardised approach or the risk weight calculated by the method set forth in the former FSA notification,* whichever is the higher.

* We apply the Supervisory Formula Approach to Japanese equities with credit ratings, and the Simple Risk-weight Method to Japanese equities without credit ratings and to Non-Japanese equities.

The capital requirement for market risk is measured by the standardised approach. For more details, please refer to "(6) Compliance with Capital Regulatory Requirements" of "3. Market Risk Management."

Basel III Disclosure Data

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

This section outlines and discloses matters to be stated in explanatory documents relating to the fiscal year, separately stipulated by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Notification No.7 of Financial Services Agency, 2014) with regard to the status of capital adequacy, as set forth in Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5-(d) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Act (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No.10, 1982), as well as separately stipulated by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Notification No.7 of Financial Services Agency, 2015) with regard to the status of management soundness relating to liquidity, as set forth in Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 5-(e) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Act.

[Quantitative Disclosure Data: SuMi TRUST Group]

Consolidated

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Quantitative Disclosure Data:

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Corporate Data

KM1: Key Metrics

Consolidated

KM1 Basel III Template No.		Millions of Yen, %				
		a	b	c	d	e
		March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024	June 30, 2024	March 31, 2024
Available capital (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	¥ 2,665,616	¥ 2,720,975	¥ 2,721,837	¥ 2,731,882	¥ 2,694,374
2	Tier1	3,000,097	3,055,761	3,006,825	3,016,708	2,978,873
3	Total capital	3,317,963	3,357,701	3,313,633	3,228,465	3,238,920
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) (amounts)						
4	Total RWA	¥ 23,132,774	¥ 23,438,374	¥ 22,867,349	¥ 24,273,789	¥ 23,731,010
4a	Total RWA (pre-floor)	23,132,774	23,438,374	22,867,349	24,273,789	23,731,010
	Total RWA (floor final execution basis)	23,463,913	23,501,210	22,867,349	24,273,789	23,872,313
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA						
5	CET1 ratio	11.52%	11.60%	11.90%	11.25%	11.35%
5a	CET1 ratio (pre-floor)	11.52%	11.60%	11.90%	11.25%	11.35%
	CET1 ratio (floor final execution basis)	11.36%	11.57%	11.90%	11.25%	11.28%
6	Tier1 ratio	12.96%	13.03%	13.14%	12.42%	12.55%
6a	Tier1 ratio (pre-floor)	12.96%	13.03%	13.14%	12.42%	12.55%
	Tier1 ratio (floor final execution basis)	12.78%	13.00%	13.14%	12.42%	12.47%
7	Total capital ratio	14.34%	14.32%	14.49%	13.30%	13.64%
7a	Total capital ratio (pre-floor)	14.34%	14.32%	14.49%	13.30%	13.64%
	Total capital ratio (floor final execution basis)	14.14%	14.28%	14.49%	13.30%	13.56%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement	0.06%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements	3.06%	3.06%	3.05%	3.06%	3.05%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	6.34%	6.32%	6.49%	5.30%	5.64%
Basel III leverage ratio						
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	¥ 56,735,776	¥ 57,018,036	¥ 55,332,351	¥ 57,599,024	¥ 56,653,167
14	Basel III leverage ratio	5.28%	5.35%	5.43%	5.23%	5.25%

KM1 Basel III Template No.		Millions of Yen, %				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Fiscal Year 2024 4th Quarter	Fiscal Year 2024 3rd Quarter	Fiscal Year 2024 2nd Quarter	Fiscal Year 2024 1st Quarter	Fiscal Year 2023 4th Quarter
Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)						
15	Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation	¥ 23,534,797	¥ 23,974,612	¥ 23,940,580	¥ 21,543,720	¥ 21,239,739
16	Net cash outflows	13,348,936	13,365,517	14,792,029	13,600,820	12,455,701
17	Consolidated LCR	176.3%	179.3%	161.8%	158.4%	170.5%
Consolidated Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
18	Total available stable funding	¥ 38,197,737	¥ 38,703,011	¥ 39,388,653	¥ 38,535,170	¥ 39,434,515
19	Total required stable funding	32,663,420	33,881,708	33,344,172	34,731,194	34,376,544
20	Consolidated NSFR	116.9%	114.2%	118.1%	110.9%	114.7%

Financial Data/
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.Financial Data/
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, LimitedBasel III Disclosure Data/
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.Basel III Disclosure Data/
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Capital Adequacy Ratio

Consolidated

We calculate the consolidated BIS capital adequacy ratio in line with provisions of Article 52-25 of the Banking Act and on the basis of calculation formula prescribed under the criteria for judging whether a bank holding company and its subsidiaries' capital adequacy ratios are appropriate in light of assets held (the Financial Services Agency 2006 Notification No.20, herein-after referred to as the "FSA Bank Holding Company Capital Adequacy Notification").

As of the end of March 2025, we adopted Basel requirements for internationally active banks and applied the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (AIRB) and Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (FIRB) for the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets, and the standardised approach for the calculation of the capital requirement for market risk.

Scope of Consolidation

Consolidated

(1) There is no difference between companies belonging to the group of companies subject to the consolidated BIS capital adequacy ratio as prescribed by the FSA Bank Holding Company Capital Adequacy Notification, Article 3 (hereinafter referred to as "SuMi TRUST Group") and the companies included in the scope of accounting consolidation.

(2) The number of consolidated subsidiaries that belong to SuMi TRUST Group is 58. The principal company is the following.

Name	Principal Business Operations
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	Trust and Banking Businesses

(3) There is no affiliated company that undertakes financial services subject to the FSA Bank Holding Company Capital Adequacy Notification, Article 9.

(4) There are no particular restrictions etc., on the transfer of funds and capital within SuMi TRUST Group.

(5) Of the subsidiaries which are banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, none failed to meet the regulatory required capital.

Composition of Capital (Consolidated BIS capital adequacy ratio)

Consolidated

CC1: Composition of Capital

CC1 As of March 31		Millions of Yen, %		
		a	b	c
Basel III Template No.	Items	2025	2024	Reference Numbers to Reconciliation with the Balance Sheet
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Instruments and Reserves				
1a+2-1c-26	Directly Issued Qualifying Common Share Capital Plus Related Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings	¥ 2,641,119	¥ 2,526,738	
1a	of Which: Capital Stock and Capital Surplus	768,225	787,927	
2	of Which: Retained Earnings	1,968,136	1,802,086	
1c	of Which: Treasury Stock (Deduction)	36,444	23,635	
26	of Which: Earnings to be Distributed (Deduction)	58,798	39,640	
	of Which: Others	—	—	
1b	Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Common Shares	760	855	
3	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	396,250	539,948	(a)
5	Common Share Capital Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Common Equity Tier 1)	—	—	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Instruments and Reserves	(A) 3,038,130	3,067,541	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments				
8+9	Intangible Assets Other than Mortgage Servicing Rights (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	143,054	130,714	
8	of Which: Goodwill (Including Those Equivalent)	28,108	37,065	
9	of Which: Other Intangible Assets	114,946	93,648	
10	Deferred Tax Assets That Rely on Future Profitability Excluding Those Arising from Temporary Differences (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	559	448	
11	Deferred Gains or Losses on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	(2,415)	(12,414)	
12	Shortfall of Eligible Provisions to Expected Losses	—	8,703	
13	Securitisation Gain on Sale	481	745	
14	Gains and Losses Due to Changes in Own Credit Risk on Fair Valued Liabilities	12,258	9,973	
15	Defined-Benefit Pension Fund Net Assets (Assets for Retirement Benefits) (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	218,564	234,990	
16	Investments in Own Shares (Excluding Those Reported in the Net Assets Section)	11	6	
17	Reciprocal Cross-Holdings in Common Equity	—	—	
18	Investments in the Common Stock of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions, Where the Bank Does Not Own More than 10% of the Issued Share Capital (Amount above 10% Threshold)	—	—	
19+20+21	Amount above the 10% Threshold on the Specified Items	—	—	
19	of Which: Significant Investments in the Common Stock of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions	—	—	
20	of Which: Mortgage Servicing Rights	—	—	
21	of Which: Deferred Tax Assets Arising from Temporary Differences (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	—	—	
22	Amount Exceeding the 15% Threshold on the Specified Items	—	—	
23	of Which: Significant Investments in the Common Stock of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions	—	—	
24	of Which: Mortgage Servicing Rights	—	—	
25	of Which: Deferred Tax Assets Arising from Temporary Differences (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	—	—	
27	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 Due to Insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to Cover Deductions	—	—	
28	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments	(B) 372,514	373,167	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)				
29	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	(C) = (A)-(B) ¥ 2,665,616	¥ 2,694,374	

CC1		Millions of Yen, %		
As of March 31		a	b	c
Basel III Template No.	Items	2025	2024	Reference Numbers to Reconciliation with the Balance Sheet
Additional Tier 1 Capital: Instruments				
30	31a	Directly Issued Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Equity under Applicable Accounting Standards	¥ —	¥ —
	31b	Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Additional Tier 1 Instruments	—	—
	32	Directly Issued Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Liabilities under Applicable Accounting Standards	320,000	270,000
		Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Issued by Special Purpose Vehicles	—	—
	34	Additional Tier 1 Instruments Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Additional Tier 1)	14,480	14,499
	36	Additional Tier 1 Capital: Instruments (D)	334,480	284,499
Additional Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments				
	37	Investments in Own Additional Tier 1 Instruments	—	—
	38	Reciprocal Cross-Holdings in Additional Tier 1 Instruments	—	—
	39	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 Instruments of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions, Where the Bank Does not Own More than 10% of the Issued Common Share Capital of the Entity (Amount above 10% Threshold)	—	—
	40	Significant Investments in the Additional Tier 1 Instruments of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions	—	—
	42	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 Due to Insufficient Tier 2 to Cover Deductions	—	—
	43	Additional Tier 1 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments (E)	—	—
Additional Tier 1 Capital (AT1)				
	44	Additional Tier 1 Capital (F) = (D) - (E)	334,480	284,499
Tier 1 Capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)				
	45	Tier 1 Capital (G) = (C) + (F)	3,000,097	2,978,873
Tier 2 Capital: Instruments and Provisions				
	46	Directly Issued Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Equity under Applicable Accounting Standards	—	—
		Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Tier 2 Instruments	—	—
		Directly Issued Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Liabilities under Applicable Accounting Standards	282,805	253,382
		Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments Issued by Special Purpose Vehicles	—	—
	48	Tier 2 Instruments Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Tier 2)	3,274	3,238
	50	Provisions Allowed in Group Tier 2	31,786	3,425
	50a	of Which: General Allowance for Credit Losses	4,011	3,425
	50b	of Which: Excess Amount of Eligible Provisions to Expected Losses	27,774	—
	51	Tier 2 Capital: Instruments and Provisions (H)	¥ 317,866	¥ 260,046

CC1		Millions of Yen, %		
As of March 31		a	b	c
Basel III Template No.	Items	2025	2024	Reference Numbers to Reconciliation with the Balance Sheet
Tier 2 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments				
52	Investments in Own Tier 2 Instruments	¥ —	¥ —	
53	Reciprocal Cross-Holdings in Tier 2 Instruments and Other TLAC Liabilities	—	—	
54	Investments in the Tier 2 Instruments and Other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions, Where the Bank Does not Own More than 10% of the Issued Common Share Capital of the Entity (Amount above 10% Threshold)	—	—	
55	Significant Investments in the Tier 2 Instruments and Other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions	—	—	
57	Tier 2 Capital: Regulatory Adjustments	(I) —	—	
Tier 2 Capital (T2)				
58	Tier 2 Capital	(J) = (H) – (I) 317,866	260,046	
Total Capital (TC = T1 + T2)				
59	Total Capital	(K) = (G) + (J) 3,317,963	3,238,920	
Total Risk Weighted Assets				
60	Total Risk Weighted Assets	(L) 23,132,774	23,731,010	
Capital Ratios and Buffers (Consolidated)				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	(C)/(L) 11.52%	11.35%	
62	Tier 1 Capital Ratio	(G)/(L) 12.96%	12.55%	
63	Total Capital Ratio	(K)/(L) 14.34%	13.64%	
64	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements	3.06%	3.05%	
65	of Which: Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	
66	of Which: Countercyclical buffer requirement	0.06%	0.05%	
67	of Which: Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements	0.50%	0.50%	
68	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements	6.34%	5.64%	
Regulatory Adjustments (before Risk Weighting)				
72	Investments in the Instruments of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Where the Bank Does not Own More than 10% of the Issued Share Capital (Amount below the Threshold for Deduction)	221,267	213,885	
73	Significant Investments in the Common Stock of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities (Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction)	230,365	194,966	
74	Mortgage Servicing Rights (Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction)	—	—	
75	Deferred Tax Assets Arising from Temporary Differences (Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction)	22,017	812	
Provisions Included in Tier 2 Capital: Instruments and Provisions				
76	Provisions Eligible for Inclusion in Tier 2 in Respect of Exposures Subject to Standardised Approach (Prior to Applicable of Cap)	4,011	3,425	
77	Cap on Inclusion of Provisions in Tier 2 under Standardised Approach	12,839	15,806	
78	Provisions Eligible for Inclusion in Tier 2 in Respect of Exposures Subject to Internal Ratings-Based Approach (Prior to Applicable of Cap)	27,774	—	
79	Cap on Inclusion of Provisions in Tier 2 under Internal Ratings-Based Approach	113,258	117,522	

Note: Our capital adequacy ratio calculation was audited by KPMG AZSA LLC, an external auditor, in accordance with "Practical Guidance on Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagement for Capital Adequacy Ratio and Leverage Ratio Calculation" (Practical Guidance 4465 for Specialized Business of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants).

The certain procedure is not part of the audit of the consolidated financial statements or the audit of the internal control over financial reporting but was conducted by the external auditor in the agreed-upon scope and under agreed-upon examination procedures, and is a report of the results presented to us. It thus does not represent an opinion or conclusion by the external auditor regarding the consolidated BIS capital adequacy ratio itself or parts of the internal control over the procedure to calculate the ratio.

Main Features and Further Information of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Consolidated

Outline and Details of Agreements Concerning Capital Funding Instruments are available on our website (<https://www.smtg.jp/english/investors/report/basel>).

Explanation on Reconciliation between Balance Sheet Items and Regulatory Capital Elements

Consolidated

Fiscal Year 2024**CC2: Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to Balance Sheet**

CC2 Items	a	b	c
	Consolidated Balance Sheet (Millions of Yen)	Ref. No. of Composition of Capital	Ref. No. of Appendix
(Assets)			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 25,173,611		
Call Loans and Bills Bought	21,000		
Receivables under Resale Agreements	803,722		
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	95,400		
Monetary Claims Bought	926,244		
Trading Assets	2,291,521		
Money Held in Trust	35,677		7-a
Securities	11,496,181		3-b, 7-b
Loans and Bills Discounted	32,206,993		7-c
Foreign Exchanges	53,453		
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	718,241		
Other Assets	3,197,997		7-d
Tangible Fixed Assets	218,432		
Intangible Fixed Assets	174,746		3-a
Assets for Retirement Benefits	319,161		4
Deferred Tax Assets	8,197		5-a
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	640,415		
Allowance for Loan Losses	(129,958)		
Allowance for Investment Losses	(3,938)		
Total Assets	¥ 78,247,102		

CC2 Items	a	b	c
	Consolidated Balance Sheet (Millions of Yen)	Ref. No. of Composition of Capital	Ref. No. of Appendix
(Liabilities)			
Deposits	¥ 37,722,986		
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,643,098		
Call Money and Bills Sold	318,617		
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,391,583		
Trading Liabilities	2,092,440		
Borrowed Money	9,084,957		9-a
Foreign Exchanges	1,440		
Short-term Bonds Payable	2,987,093		
Bonds Payable	3,543,483		9-b
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	3,492,270		
Other Liabilities	3,000,874		7-e
Provision for Bonuses	21,308		
Provision for Directors' Bonuses	512		
Provision for Stocks Payment	1,626		
Liabilities for Retirement Benefits	12,576		
Provision for Reward Points Program	22,686		
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	2,390		
Provision for Contingent Losses	1,473		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	135,496		5-b
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	2,451		5-c
Acceptances and Guarantees	640,415		
Total Liabilities	75,119,785		
(Net Assets)			
Capital Stock	261,608		1-a
Capital Surplus	506,616		1-b
Retained Earnings	1,968,136		1-c
Treasury Stock	(36,444)		1-d
Total Shareholders' Equity	2,699,917		
Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	351,583		
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(10,146)		6
Revaluation Reserve for Land	(7,163)		
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	46,363		
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	15,612		
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	396,250	(a)	
Subscription Rights to Shares	760		2
Non-controlling Interests	30,388		8
Total Net Assets	3,127,317		
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 78,247,102		

Note: The regulatory scope of consolidation is the same as the accounting scope of consolidation.

(Appendix)

1. Shareholders' equity

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Capital Stock	¥ 261,608		1-a
Capital Surplus	506,616		1-b
Retained Earnings	1,968,136		1-c
Treasury Stock	(36,444)		1-d
Total Shareholders' Equity	¥ 2,699,917		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly Issued Qualifying Common Share Capital Plus Related Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings	¥ 2,699,917	Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Common Shares (before Adjusting National Specific Regulatory Adjustments (Earnings to be Distributed))	
of Which: Capital Stock and Capital Surplus	768,225		1a
of Which: Retained Earnings	1,968,136		2
of Which: Treasury Stock (Deduction)	36,444		1c
of Which: Others	—		
Directly Issued Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Equity under Applicable Accounting Standards	—	Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Preferred Shares with a Loss Absorbency at the Point of Non-Viability	31a

2. Subscription Rights to Shares

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Subscription Rights to Shares	¥ 760		2
of Which: Subscription Rights to Shares Issued by the Bank Holding Company	760		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Common Shares	¥ 760		1b
Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Additional Tier 1 Instruments	—		31b
Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Tier 2 Instruments	—		46

3. Intangible assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Intangible Fixed Assets	¥ 174,746		3-a
Securities	11,496,181		3-b
of Which: Goodwill Arising on the Application of the Equity Method	20,025		
Associated Deferred Tax Liabilities	51,717		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Goodwill (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities, Including Those Equivalent)	¥ 28,108		8
Other Intangible Assets (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	114,946	Excluding Goodwill, Mortgage Servicing Rights (Software, etc.)	9
Mortgage Servicing Rights (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	—		
Amount above the 10% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		20
Amount exceeding the 15% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		24
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	—		74

4. Defined-Benefit Pension Fund Net Assets (Assets for Retirement Benefits)

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Assets for Retirement Benefits	¥ 319,161		4
Associated Deferred Tax Liabilities	100,596		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Defined-Benefit Pension Fund Net Assets (Assets for Retirement Benefits) (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	¥ 218,564		15

5. Deferred tax assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Deferred Tax Assets	¥ 8,197		5-a
Deferred Tax Liabilities	135,496		5-b
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	2,451		5-c
Associated Intangible Fixed Assets	51,717		
Associated Assets for Retirement Benefits	100,596		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Deferred Tax Assets That Rely on Future Profitability excluding Those Arising from Temporary Differences (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	¥ 559	This Item Does not Agree with the Amount Reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet Due to Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities.	10
Deferred Tax Assets Arising from Temporary Differences (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	22,017	This Item Does not Agree with the Amount Reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet Due to Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities.	
Amount above the 10% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		21
Amount exceeding the 15% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		25
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	22,017		75

6. Deferred gains or losses on hedges**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	¥ (10,146)		6

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Deferred Gains or Losses on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	¥ (2,415)	Excluding those items whose valuation differences arising from hedged items are recognized as "Accumulated other comprehensive income"	11

7. Investments in the Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities of Financial Entities**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Money Held in Trust	¥ 35,677		7-a
Securities	11,496,181		7-b
Loans and Bills Discounted	32,206,993	Including Subordinated Debts	7-c
Other Assets	3,197,997	Including derivatives	7-d
Other Liabilities	¥ 3,000,874	Including derivatives	7-e

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Investments in Own Capital	¥ 11		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	11		16
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		37
Tier 2 Capital	—		52
Reciprocal Cross-holdings in the Capital and other TLAC Liabilities	—		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	—		17
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		38
Tier 2 Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities	—		53
Investments in the Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Where the Bank Does not Own More than 10% of the Issued Share Capital	221,267		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	—		18
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		39
Tier 2 Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities	—		54
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	221,267		72
Significant Investments in the Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions	230,365		
Amount above the 10% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		19
Amount exceeding the 15% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		23
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		40
Tier 2 Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities	—		55
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	230,365		73

8. Non-controlling Interests

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Non-controlling Interests	¥ 30,388		8

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Common Share Capital Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Common Equity Tier 1)	¥ —	After Reflecting Amounts Eligible for Inclusion (after Non-controlling Interest Adjustments)	5
Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Issued by Special Purpose Vehicles	—		30–31ab–32
Additional Tier 1 Instruments Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Additional Tier 1)	14,480	After Reflecting Amounts Eligible for Inclusion (after Non-controlling Interest Adjustments)	34
Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments Issued by Special Purpose Vehicles	—		46
Tier 2 Instruments Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Tier 2)	3,274	After Reflecting Amounts Eligible for Inclusion (after Non-controlling Interest Adjustments)	48

9. Other Capital Instruments

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Borrowed Money	¥ 9,084,957		9–a
Bonds Payable	3,543,483		9–b

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly Issued Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Liabilities under Applicable Accounting Standards	¥ 320,000		32
Directly Issued Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Liabilities under Applicable Accounting Standards	282,805		46

Fiscal Year 2023

CC2: Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to Balance Sheet

CC2 Items	a	b	c
	Consolidated Balance Sheet (Millions of Yen)	Ref. No. of Composition of Capital	Ref. No. of Appendix
(Assets)			
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 22,831,653		
Call Loans and Bills Bought	25,000		
Receivables under Resale Agreements	111,600		
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	532,200		
Monetary Claims Bought	1,144,441		
Trading Assets	2,015,752		
Money Held in Trust	22,596		7-a
Securities	9,938,913		3-b, 7-b
Loans and Bills Discounted	33,420,919		7-c
Foreign Exchanges	45,394		
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	718,968		
Other Assets	3,869,240		7-d
Tangible Fixed Assets	226,714		
Intangible Fixed Assets	149,172		3-a
Assets for Retirement Benefits	338,723		4
Deferred Tax Assets	7,929		5-a
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482		
Allowance for Loan Losses	(117,798)		
Total Assets	¥ 75,876,905		

CC2 Items	a	b	c
	Consolidated Balance Sheet (Millions of Yen)	Ref. No. of Composition of Capital	Ref. No. of Appendix
(Liabilities)			
Deposits	¥ 37,418,280		
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,220,997		
Call Money and Bills Sold	360,394		
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,700,532		
Trading Liabilities	1,767,322		
Borrowed Money	7,302,158		9-a
Foreign Exchanges	281		
Short-term Bonds Payable	2,906,725		
Bonds Payable	2,787,367		9-b
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	4,327,798		
Other Liabilities	3,084,555		7-e
Provision for Bonuses	20,875		
Provision for Directors' Bonuses	422		
Provision for Stocks Payment	1,274		
Liabilities for Retirement Benefits	13,965		
Provision for Reward Points Program	22,255		
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	2,573		
Provision for Contingent Losses	1,639		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	201,934		5-b
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	2,381		5-c
Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482		
Total Liabilities	72,739,219		
(Net Assets)			
Capital Stock	261,608		1-a
Capital Surplus	526,318		1-b
Retained Earnings	1,802,086		1-c
Treasury Stock	(23,635)		1-d
Total Shareholders' Equity	2,566,378		
Valuation Differences on Available-for-Sale Securities	477,680		
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	(11,599)		6
Revaluation Reserve for Land	(6,782)		
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	39,346		
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	41,304		
Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	539,948	(a)	
Subscription Rights to Shares	855		2
Non-controlling Interests	30,503		8
Total Net Assets	3,137,686		
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	¥ 75,876,905		

Note: The regulatory scope of consolidation is the same as the accounting scope of consolidation.

(Appendix)

1. Shareholders' equity

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Capital Stock	¥ 261,608		1-a
Capital Surplus	526,318		1-b
Retained Earnings	1,802,086		1-c
Treasury Stock	(23,635)		1-d
Total Shareholders' Equity	¥ 2,566,378		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly Issued Qualifying Common Share Capital Plus Related Capital Surplus and Retained Earnings	¥ 2,566,378	Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Common Shares (before Adjusting National Specific Regulatory Adjustments (Earnings to be Distributed))	
of Which: Capital Stock and Capital Surplus	787,927		1a
of Which: Retained Earnings	1,802,086		2
of Which: Treasury Stock (Deduction)	23,635		1c
of Which: Others	—		
Directly Issued Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Equity under Applicable Accounting Standards	—	Shareholders' Equity Attributable to Preferred Shares with a Loss Absorbency at the Point of Non-Viability	31a

2. Subscription Rights to Shares

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Subscription Rights to Shares	¥ 855		2
of Which: Subscription Rights to Shares Issued by the Bank Holding Company	855		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Common Shares	¥ 855		1b
Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Additional Tier 1 Instruments	—		31b
Total Amount of Award Rights and Subscription Rights to Tier 2 Instruments	—		46

3. Intangible assets

(1) Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Intangible Fixed Assets	¥ 149,172		3-a
Securities	9,938,913		3-b
of Which: Goodwill Arising on the Application of the Equity Method	22,245		
Associated Deferred Tax Liabilities	40,703		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Goodwill (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities, Including Those Equivalent)	¥ 37,065		8
Other Intangible Assets (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	93,648	Excluding Goodwill, Mortgage Servicing Rights (Software, etc.)	9
Mortgage Servicing Rights (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	—		
Amount above the 10% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		20
Amount exceeding the 15% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		24
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	—		74

4. Defined-Benefit Pension Fund Net Assets (Assets for Retirement Benefits)**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Assets for Retirement Benefits	¥ 338,723		4
Associated Deferred Tax Liabilities	103,732		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Defined-Benefit Pension Fund Net Assets (Assets for Retirement Benefits) (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	¥ 234,990		15

5. Deferred tax assets**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Deferred Tax Assets	¥ 7,929		5-a
Deferred Tax Liabilities	201,934		5-b
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	2,381		5-c
Associated Intangible Fixed Assets	40,703		
Associated Assets for Retirement Benefits	103,732		

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Deferred Tax Assets That Rely on Future Profitability excluding Those Arising from Temporary Differences (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	¥ 448	This Item Does not Agree with the Amount Reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet Due to Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities.	10
Deferred Tax Assets Arising from Temporary Differences (Net of Related Deferred Tax Liabilities)	812	This Item Does not Agree with the Amount Reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheet Due to Offsetting of Assets and Liabilities.	
Amount above the 10% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		21
Amount exceeding the 15% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		25
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	812		75

6. Deferred gains or losses on hedges**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Deferred Gains (Losses) on Hedges	¥ (11,599)		6

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Deferred Gains or Losses on Derivatives under Hedge Accounting	¥ (12,414)	Excluding those items whose valuation differences arising from hedged items are recognized as "Accumulated other comprehensive income"	11

7. Investments in the Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities of Financial Entities**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Money Held in Trust	¥ 22,596		7-a
Securities	9,938,913		7-b
Loans and Bills Discounted	33,420,919	Including Subordinated Debts	7-c
Other Assets	3,869,240	Including derivatives	7-d
Other Liabilities	¥ 3,084,555	Including derivatives	7-e

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Investments in Own Capital	¥ 6		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	6		16
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		37
Tier 2 Capital	—		52
Reciprocal Cross-holdings in the Capital and other TLAC Liabilities	—		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	—		17
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		38
Tier 2 Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities	—		53
Investments in the Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Where the Bank Does not Own More than 10% of the Issued Share Capital	213,885		
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	—		18
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		39
Tier 2 Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities	—		54
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	213,885		72
Significant Investments in the Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities of Banking, Financial and Insurance Entities That are Outside the Scope of Regulatory Consolidation, Net of Eligible Short Positions	194,966		
Amount above the 10% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		19
Amount exceeding the 15% Threshold on the Specified Items	—		23
Additional Tier 1 Capital	—		40
Tier 2 Capital and Other TLAC Liabilities	—		55
Amount below the Thresholds for Deduction (before Risk Weighting)	194,966		73

8. Non-controlling Interests**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Non-controlling Interests	¥ 30,503		8

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Common Share Capital Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Common Equity Tier 1)	¥ —	After Reflecting Amounts Eligible for Inclusion (after Non-controlling Interest Adjustments)	5
Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Issued by Special Purpose Vehicles	—		30–31ab–32
Additional Tier 1 Instruments Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Additional Tier 1)	14,499	After Reflecting Amounts Eligible for Inclusion (after Non-controlling Interest Adjustments)	34
Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments Issued by Special Purpose Vehicles	—		46
Tier 2 Instruments Issued by Subsidiaries and Held by Third Parties (Amount Allowed in Group Tier 2)	3,238	After Reflecting Amounts Eligible for Inclusion (after Non-controlling Interest Adjustments)	48

9. Other Capital Instruments**(1) Consolidated balance sheet**

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Ref. No.
Borrowed Money	¥ 7,302,158		9–a
Bonds Payable	2,787,367		9–b

(2) Composition of capital

Items in the Composition of Capital	Amount (Millions of Yen)	Remarks	Basel III Template No.
Directly Issued Qualifying Additional Tier 1 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Liabilities under Applicable Accounting Standards	¥ 270,000		32
Directly Issued Qualifying Tier 2 Instruments Plus Related Capital Surplus of Which Classified as Liabilities under Applicable Accounting Standards	253,382		46

Credit Risk

Consolidated

Term-end Balance of Credit Risk Exposures by Category and their Breakdown by Major Type of Assets

	Millions of Yen							
	2025				2024			
	Total	Term-end balance of exposures			Total	Term-end balance of exposures		
Loans, Call Loans, Deposits, etc.		Securities	Other Off-balance Sheet Transactions	Loans, Call Loans, Deposits, etc.		Securities	Other Off-balance Sheet Transactions	
As of March 31								
Japan	¥ 60,984,573	¥ 51,494,547	¥ 7,160,986	¥ 2,329,039	¥ 58,550,920	¥ 50,763,465	¥ 5,434,387	¥ 2,353,067
Outside Japan	8,496,897	5,586,190	2,556,614	354,093	8,426,070	5,450,246	2,547,674	428,149
Total for Geographic Regions	¥ 69,481,471	¥ 57,080,737	¥ 9,717,600	¥ 2,683,132	¥ 66,976,991	¥ 56,213,711	¥ 7,982,062	¥ 2,781,217
Manufacturing	¥ 4,573,848	¥ 3,272,744	¥ 529,072	¥ 772,032	¥ 4,989,311	¥ 3,443,878	¥ 723,841	¥ 821,592
Agriculture and Forestry	23,799	22,898	901	—	28,913	28,913	0	—
Fisheries	2,011	250	1,461	300	1,387	—	987	400
Mining and Quarrying of Stones and Gravel	169,818	125,889	354	43,574	172,163	131,795	266	40,101
Construction	576,411	451,821	59,791	64,798	584,343	453,333	63,630	67,379
Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	2,782,513	2,515,272	32,897	234,342	2,738,066	2,474,729	45,614	217,723
Information and Communication	506,225	439,880	12,676	53,669	485,791	417,109	12,643	56,038
Transport and Postal Activities	2,764,941	2,387,006	230,586	147,348	2,841,504	2,431,384	214,836	195,283
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,284,765	1,911,195	98,121	275,448	2,496,716	2,099,826	131,105	265,784
Finance and Insurance	6,346,817	4,939,450	1,121,552	285,814	6,175,733	4,833,857	1,045,376	296,500
Real Estate	3,983,614	3,428,359	336,348	218,905	4,167,639	3,482,715	411,956	272,967
Goods Rental and Leasing	1,975,003	1,778,754	32,280	163,968	2,085,012	1,897,223	31,831	155,957
Local Public Bodies	136,205	69,742	43,541	22,921	120,357	68,023	43,127	9,206
Individuals	11,199,979	10,973,950	—	226,028	11,362,142	11,154,122	—	208,020
Others	32,155,514	24,763,519	7,218,014	173,980	28,727,906	23,296,797	5,256,845	174,262
Total for Industry Sectors	¥ 69,481,471	¥ 57,080,737	¥ 9,717,600	¥ 2,683,132	¥ 66,976,991	¥ 56,213,711	¥ 7,982,062	¥ 2,781,217
To 1 year	¥ 34,552,719	¥ 30,293,364	¥ 3,307,599	¥ 951,755	¥ 31,203,352	¥ 29,070,088	¥ 1,152,731	¥ 980,531
> 1 year to 3 years	7,678,240	4,920,506	1,958,654	799,079	8,509,667	5,380,599	2,275,972	853,096
> 3 years to 5 years	7,462,304	4,733,877	2,386,374	342,052	7,698,187	4,401,588	2,971,853	324,745
> 5 years	19,788,207	17,132,988	2,064,972	590,245	19,565,784	17,361,435	1,581,505	622,843
Total for Residual Maturity	¥ 69,481,471	¥ 57,080,737	¥ 9,717,600	¥ 2,683,132	¥ 66,976,991	¥ 56,213,711	¥ 7,982,062	¥ 2,781,217

Notes: 1. Of exposures subject to the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets, the above lists corporate, retail, equities, etc., purchased receivables, lease transactions as well as exposures subject to phased rollout of the IRB Approach.

2. "Others" in the industry sectors include non-residents and state public services. Exposures for residual maturity of over 5 years include those with no fixed maturities.

3. The above data represents amounts after credit risk mitigation effects of netting contracts allowed under the law and netting against the obligor's cash on deposit.

Term-end Balance of Obligors' exposures related to Loans prescribed in the provisions of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions, Allowances, and Write-offs, as well as their Breakdown by Geographic Regions and Industry Sectors

	Millions of Yen					
	As of March 31, 2025		FY2024	As of March 31, 2024		FY2023
	Term-end balance of exposures	Allowances for loan losses	Write-offs	Term-end balance of exposures	Allowances for loan losses	Write-offs
Japan	¥ 104,190	¥ 23,140	¥ 11,652	¥ 95,907	¥ 19,600	¥ 5,566
Outside Japan	20,087	7,498	—	34,432	10,118	—
Total for Geographic Regions	¥ 124,277	¥ 30,639	¥ 11,652	¥ 130,339	¥ 29,719	¥ 5,566
Manufacturing	¥ 43,364	¥ 17,045	¥ 5,860	¥ 25,944	¥ 7,043	¥ 4,178
Agriculture and Forestry	128	99	1	96	84	—
Fisheries	151	75	—	—	—	—
Mining and Quarrying of Stones and Gravel	8	—	—	8	—	—
Construction	230	1	8	794	276	3
Electricity, Gas, Heat Supply and Water	5,084	767	4,218	5,134	5,128	—
Information and Communication	354	149	1	259	9	—
Transport and Postal Activities	254	71	3	599	201	0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7,761	3,046	9	6,576	3,476	5
Finance and Insurance	659	73	0	497	50	—
Real Estate	9,046	64	15	8,908	101	80
Goods Rental and Leasing	21	10	—	101	50	—
Local Public Bodies	2	1	—	—	—	—
Individuals	32,755	1,215	1,115	35,388	1,453	1,109
Others	24,455	8,016	416	46,028	11,844	188
Total for Industry Sectors	¥ 124,277	¥ 30,639	¥ 11,652	¥ 130,339	¥ 29,719	¥ 5,566

Notes: 1. "Others" in the industry sectors include non-residents.

2. Allowances for loan losses include "general allowances for loan losses" and "specific allowances for loan losses", etc.

Term-end Balance of Exposures by Past Due Periods (excluding "Doubtful Claims" and "Bankrupt and substantially bankrupt Claims")

As of March 31	Millions of Yen	
	2025	2024
< 1 month	¥ 64,124	¥ 57,080
≥ 1 month to < 2 months	13,943	12,043
≥ 2 months to < 3 months	8,989	9,892
≥ 3 months	27	11,152
Total	¥ 87,085	¥ 90,168

Note: Among the term-end balance of exposures for each past due period, "Doubtful Claims" and "Bankrupt and substantially bankrupt Claims" prescribed in the provisions of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions are excluded, in aggregate calculation.

Term-end Balance of Exposures of obligors whose loan conditions were Restructured for the purpose of restructuring or supporting business management ; of which Amounts of Increased Allowances for such exposures and Other Amounts due to the restructuring of the loan conditions

As of March 31	Millions of Yen	
	2025	2024
Amounts of Increased Allowances for Such Exposures Due to the Restructuring of the Loan Conditions	¥ 28,934	¥ 44,010
Other Amounts	—	—
Term-end Balance of Exposures	¥ 28,934	¥ 44,010

Note: Restructured loans are those loans that provide some arrangements favorable to the obligors for the purpose of restructuring or supporting business management, such as by reducing or exempting interest, postponing principal or interest payments, forgiving loans, and providing other benefits to the obligors, excluding those loans classified as "Loans in Bankruptcy Procedures", "Delinquent Loans", and "Loans past due three months or more". In principle, the allowances for restructured loans has been all increased after restructuring loan conditions.

Equity Investments in Funds

Consolidated

Exposures Relating to Funds

As of March 31	Millions of Yen	
	2025	2024
Total exposures relating to funds	¥ 1,143,567	¥ 1,223,126
Look-through Approach	667,527	791,966
Mandate-based Approach	476,011	431,099
Probability Approach (subject to 250% risk weight)	—	—
Probability Approach (subject to 400% risk weight)	—	—
Fall-Back Approach (subject to 1,250% risk weight)	27	59

Note: Exposures subject to the calculation of credit risk-weighted assets under the provisions of Article 54-5 and 145 of the FSA Capital Adequacy Notification are shown.

Disclosure Data Designated as Per the Appended Forms

Consolidated

OV1: Overview of risk-weighted assets

OV1 Basel III Template No.		Millions of Yen			
		a	b	c	d
		Risk-weighted assets		Minimum capital requirements	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	¥ 14,586,335	¥ 15,861,133	¥ 1,166,906	¥ 1,268,890
2	Of which: Standardised Approach (SA)	1,628,756	555,733	130,300	44,458
3	Of which: Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) Approach	9,104,899	10,858,672	728,391	868,693
4	Of which: Supervisory slotting approach	658,378	799,142	52,670	63,931
5	Of which: Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach	2,416,896	2,512,404	193,351	200,992
	Of which: Significant investments in commercial entities	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Lease residual value	210,780	295,966	16,862	23,677
	Other assets	566,623	839,212	45,329	67,136
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	395,249	458,567	31,619	36,685
7	Of which: Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR)	333,871	419,098	26,709	33,527
8	Of which: Expected Positive Exposure (EPE)	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Central Counterparty (CCP)	24,914	7,986	1,993	638
9	Others	36,464	31,482	2,917	2,518
10	Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA)	412,925	512,641	33,034	41,011
	Of which: SA-CVA	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Full BA-CVA	412,925	512,641	33,034	41,011
	Of which: Reduced BA-CVA	—	—	—	—
11	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach during the five-year linear phase-in period	623,736	426,085	49,898	34,086
12	Equity investment in funds (Look-Through Approach (LTA))	1,641,400	1,634,100	131,312	130,728
13	Equity investment in funds (Mandate-Based Approach (MBA))	1,679,870	1,551,123	134,389	124,089
	Equity investment in funds (Probability Approach (PA) subject to 250% risk weight)	—	—	—	—
	Equity investment in funds (Probability Approach (PA) subject to 400% risk weight)	—	—	—	—
14	Equity investment in funds (Fall-Back Approach (FBA) subject to 1,250% risk weight)	348	746	27	59
15	Settlement risk	—	—	—	—
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book	370,963	438,462	29,677	35,076
17	Of which: Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	341,463	411,818	27,317	32,945
18	Of which: External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA), including Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	29,494	26,613	2,359	2,129
19	Of which: Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	—	—	—	—
	Of which: subject to 1,250% risk weight	5	30	0	2
20	Market risk	1,229,165	1,006,275	98,333	80,502
21	Of which: Standardised Approach (SA)	1,229,165	1,006,275	98,333	80,502
22	Of which: Internal Model Approach (IMA)	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Simplified Standardised Approach	—	—	—	—
23	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	—	—	—	—
24	Operational risk	1,562,148	1,352,426	124,971	108,194
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	630,629	489,448	50,450	39,155
26	Floor adjustment	—	—	—	—
27	Total	¥ 23,132,774	¥ 23,731,010	¥ 1,850,621	¥ 1,898,480

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

L11: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of consolidated financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

L11	Millions of Yen						
	March 31, 2025						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Carrying values as reported in published consolidated financial statement	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Credit risk (excluding amounts relevant to columns d and e)	Carrying values of items				Items not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
			Counterparty credit risk	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to column f)	Market risk		
Assets:							
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 25,173,611	¥ 25,173,611	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥
Call Loans and Bills Bought	21,000	21,000	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Resale Agreements	803,722	—	803,722	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	95,400	—	95,400	—	—	—	—
Monetary Claims Bought	926,244	733,213	—	192,277	—	—	753
Trading Assets	2,291,521	—	2,181,971	—	2,291,521	—	—
Money Held in Trust	35,677	35,667	—	—	—	—	9
Securities	11,496,181	10,799,810	—	696,370	—	—	0
Loans and Bills Discounted	32,206,993	31,252,221	—	898,017	—	—	56,753
Foreign Exchanges	53,453	53,453	—	—	—	—	—
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	718,241	718,241	—	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	3,194,059	1,022,892	1,567,085	11,348	1,131,811	—	592,733
Tangible Fixed Assets	218,432	218,432	—	—	—	—	—
Intangible Fixed Assets	174,746	51,717	—	—	—	—	123,028
Assets for Retirement Benefits	319,161	100,596	—	—	—	—	218,564
Deferred Tax Assets	8,197	7,638	—	—	—	—	559
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	640,415	640,415	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance for Loan Losses	(129,958)	(129,958)	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	¥ 78,247,102	¥ 70,698,955	¥ 4,648,179	¥ 1,798,014	¥ 3,423,332	¥	¥ 992,403
Liabilities:							
Deposits	¥ 37,722,986	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥	¥ 37,722,986
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,643,098	—	—	—	—	—	9,643,098
Call Money and Bills Sold	318,617	—	—	—	—	—	318,617
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,391,583	—	2,391,583	—	—	—	—
Trading Liabilities	2,092,440	—	2,092,440	—	2,092,440	—	—
Borrowed Money	9,084,957	—	—	—	—	—	9,084,957
Foreign Exchanges	1,440	—	—	—	—	—	1,440
Short-Term Bonds Payable	2,987,093	—	—	—	—	—	2,987,093
Bonds Payable	3,543,483	—	—	—	—	—	3,543,483
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	3,492,270	—	—	—	—	—	3,492,270
Other Liabilities	3,000,874	—	1,544,111	—	1,544,111	—	1,456,763
Provision for Bonuses	21,308	—	—	—	—	—	21,308
Provision for Directors' Bonuses	512	—	—	—	—	—	512
Provision for Stocks Payment	1,626	—	—	—	—	—	1,626
Liabilities for Retirement Benefits	12,576	—	—	—	—	—	12,576
Provision for Reward Points Program	22,686	—	—	—	—	—	22,686
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	2,390	—	—	—	—	—	2,390
Provision for Contingent Losses	1,473	—	—	—	—	—	1,473
Deferred Tax Liabilities	135,496	—	—	—	—	—	135,496
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	2,451	—	—	—	—	—	2,451
Acceptances and Guarantees	640,415	—	—	—	—	—	640,415
Total Liabilities	¥ 75,119,785	¥	¥ 6,028,135	¥	¥ 3,636,551	¥	¥ 69,091,649

Notes: 1. Derivatives transactions included in "trading assets" and "trading liabilities" and foreign exchanges included in "other assets" and "other liabilities" are subject to capital charge in both counterparty credit risk and market risk. Accordingly, the sum of amounts in Columns a and b is not equal to the sum of amounts in Columns c to g.

2. Among market risks, the foreign exchange risk in banking accounts is not easily linked to individual items of accounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Accordingly, it is not included in the above figures.

LI1	Millions of Yen						
	March 31, 2024						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Carrying values as reported in published consolidated financial statement	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Credit risk (excluding amounts relevant to columns d and e)	Carrying values of items				Items not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
			Counterparty credit risk	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to column f)	Market risk		
Assets:							
Cash and Due from Banks	¥ 22,831,653	¥ 22,831,653	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	—
Call Loans and Bills Bought	25,000	25,000	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Resale Agreements	111,600	—	111,600	—	—	—	—
Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	532,200	—	532,200	—	—	—	—
Monetary Claims Bought	1,144,441	1,042,906	—	100,740	—	—	793
Trading Assets	2,015,752	—	1,887,751	—	2,015,752	—	—
Money Held in Trust	22,596	22,591	—	—	—	—	5
Securities	9,938,913	9,156,538	—	782,370	—	—	4
Loans and Bills Discounted	33,420,919	32,474,764	—	889,361	—	—	56,793
Foreign Exchanges	45,394	45,394	—	—	—	—	—
Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	718,968	718,968	—	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	3,869,240	1,357,118	1,831,507	14,982	1,331,886	665,632	—
Tangible Fixed Assets	226,714	226,714	—	—	—	—	—
Intangible Fixed Assets	149,172	40,703	—	—	—	—	108,468
Assets for Retirement Benefits	338,723	103,732	—	—	—	—	234,990
Deferred Tax Assets	7,929	7,481	—	—	—	—	448
Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482	595,482	—	—	—	—	—
Allowance for Loan Losses	(117,798)	(117,798)	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	¥ 75,876,905	¥ 68,531,252	¥ 4,363,059	¥ 1,787,454	¥ 3,347,639	¥ 1,067,137	
Liabilities:							
Deposits	¥ 37,418,280	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 37,418,280
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	9,220,997	—	—	—	—	—	9,220,997
Call Money and Bills Sold	360,394	—	—	—	—	—	360,394
Payables under Repurchase Agreements	2,700,532	—	2,700,532	—	—	—	—
Trading Liabilities	1,767,322	—	1,767,322	—	1,767,322	—	—
Borrowed Money	7,302,158	—	—	—	—	—	7,302,158
Foreign Exchanges	281	—	—	—	—	—	281
Short-Term Bonds Payable	2,906,725	—	—	—	—	—	2,906,725
Bonds Payable	2,787,367	—	—	—	—	—	2,787,367
Borrowed Money from Trust Account	4,327,798	—	—	—	—	—	4,327,798
Other Liabilities	3,084,555	—	1,718,028	—	1,718,028	1,366,527	—
Provision for Bonuses	20,875	—	—	—	—	—	20,875
Provision for Directors' Bonuses	422	—	—	—	—	—	422
Provision for Stocks Payment	1,274	—	—	—	—	—	1,274
Liabilities for Retirement Benefits	13,965	—	—	—	—	—	13,965
Provision for Reward Points Program	22,255	—	—	—	—	—	22,255
Provision for Reimbursement of Deposits	2,573	—	—	—	—	—	2,573
Provision for Contingent Losses	1,639	—	—	—	—	—	1,639
Deferred Tax Liabilities	201,934	—	—	—	—	—	201,934
Deferred Tax Liabilities for Land Revaluation	2,381	—	—	—	—	—	2,381
Acceptances and Guarantees	595,482	—	—	—	—	—	595,482
Total Liabilities	¥ 72,739,219	¥ —	¥ 6,185,883	¥ —	¥ 3,485,351	¥ 66,553,336	

Notes: 1. Derivatives transactions included in "trading assets" and "trading liabilities" and foreign exchanges included in "other assets" and "other liabilities" are subject to capital charge in both counterparty credit risk and market risk. Accordingly, the sum of amounts in Columns a and b is not equal to the sum of amounts in Columns c to g.

2. Among market risks, the foreign exchange risk in banking accounts is not easily linked to individual items of accounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Accordingly, it is not included in the above figures.

LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

LI2	Millions of Yen					
	March 31, 2025					
	a	b	c	d	e	
Item No.	Total	Items subject to:			Market risk	
		Credit risk (excluding amounts relevant to columns c and d)	Counterparty credit risk	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to column e)		
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	¥ 77,254,699	¥ 70,698,955	¥ 4,648,179	¥ 1,798,014	¥ 3,423,332
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	6,028,135	—	6,028,135	—	3,636,551
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	71,226,564	70,698,955	(1,379,955)	1,798,014	(213,219)
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	2,972,406	2,047,330	—	925,076	—
5	Differences due to netting, the exposure calculation method, etc.	2,225,803	(69,307)	2,823,489	—	(528,377)
6	Differences due to consideration of allowances and write-offs	31,894	31,894	—	—	—
7	Other	22,017	22,017	—	—	—
8	Regulatory exposure amounts	76,478,686	72,730,890	1,443,533	2,723,090	(741,596)

Notes: 1. Derivatives transactions included in "trading assets" and "trading liabilities" and foreign exchanges included in "other assets" and "other liabilities" are subject to capital charge in both counterparty credit risk and market risk. Accordingly, the amount in Column a is not equal to the sum of amounts in Columns b to e, for Item No. 1, 2, 3, and 8.

2. Among market risks, the foreign exchange risk in banking accounts is not easily linked to individual items of accounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Accordingly, it is not included in the above figures.

3. The major factors in the difference between the amount of exposure in the capital regulatory standards and the amount posted in the consolidated balance sheet for each risk category are as follows:

- Credit risk and securitisation exposures: Differences due to taking into account off-balance sheet amounts, allowances and write-offs
- Counterparty credit risk: Difference due to netting and the application of SA-CCR to the exposure calculation method
- Market risk: Difference due to netting, etc.

LI2	Millions of Yen					
	March 31, 2024					
Item No.	a	b	c	d	e	
	Total	Items subject to:				
		Credit risk (excluding amounts relevant to columns c and d)	Counterparty credit risk	Securitisation (excluding amounts relevant to column e)	Market risk	
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	¥ 74,809,768	¥ 68,531,252	¥ 4,363,059	¥ 1,787,454	¥ 3,347,639
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	6,185,883	—	6,185,883	—	3,485,351
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	68,623,885	68,531,252	(1,822,823)	1,787,454	(137,711)
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	2,959,402	2,023,913	—	935,488	—
5	Differences due to netting, the exposure calculation method, etc.	3,028,537	(90,064)	3,601,149	—	(482,547)
6	Differences due to consideration of allowances and write-offs	23,985	23,985	—	—	—
7	Other	812	812	—	—	—
8	Regulatory exposure amounts	74,636,623	70,489,900	1,778,325	2,722,943	(620,259)

Notes: 1. Derivatives transactions included in "trading assets" and "trading liabilities" and foreign exchanges included in "other assets" and "other liabilities" are subject to capital charge in both counterparty credit risk and market risk. Accordingly, the amount in Column a is not equal to the sum of amounts in Columns b to e, for Item No. 1, 2, 3, and 8.

2. Among market risks, the foreign exchange risk in banking accounts is not easily linked to individual items of accounts in the consolidated balance sheet. Accordingly, it is not included in the above figures.

3. The major factors in the difference between the amount of exposure in the capital regulatory standards and the amount posted in the consolidated balance sheet for each risk category are as follows:

- Credit risk and securitisation exposures: Differences due to taking into account off-balance sheet amounts, allowances and write-offs
- Counterparty credit risk: Difference due to netting and the application of SA-CCR to the exposure calculation method
- Market risk: Difference due to netting, etc.

CR1: Credit quality of assets

CR1		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2025			
Item No.		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
On-balance sheet assets					
1	Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 106,416	¥ 31,052,391	¥ 103,167	¥ 31,055,641
2	Debt Securities	0	8,443,789	—	8,443,789
3	Other on-balance sheet assets (debt-based assets)	13,416	27,764,978	4,340	27,774,053
4	Total on-balance sheet assets (1+2+3)	¥ 119,832	¥ 67,261,159	¥ 107,508	¥ 67,273,484
Off-balance sheet assets					
5	Acceptances and Guarantees, etc.	¥ 231	¥ 697,199	¥ 1,150	¥ 696,281
6	Commitments, etc.	817	4,505,716	1,422	4,505,111
7	Total off-balance sheet assets (5+6)	¥ 1,049	¥ 5,202,916	¥ 2,573	¥ 5,201,392
Total					
8	Total (4+7)	¥ 120,882	¥ 72,464,076	¥ 110,081	¥ 72,474,877

Note: The aggregate calculation on this statement does not include counterparty credit risk, the credit risk related to securitisation transactions, or the credit risk related to funds.

CR1		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2024			
Item No.		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
On-balance sheet assets					
1	Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 120,264	¥ 32,293,870	¥ 90,662	¥ 32,323,471
2	Debt Securities	0	6,452,433	—	6,452,433
3	Other on-balance sheet assets (debt-based assets)	14,561	25,783,025	4,401	25,793,185
4	Total on-balance sheet assets (1+2+3)	¥ 134,825	¥ 64,529,329	¥ 95,063	¥ 64,569,091
Off-balance sheet assets					
5	Acceptances and Guarantees, etc.	¥ 165	¥ 654,437	¥ 1,178	¥ 653,423
6	Commitments, etc.	856	4,893,085	916	4,893,025
7	Total off-balance sheet assets (5+6)	¥ 1,021	¥ 5,547,522	¥ 2,095	¥ 5,546,449
Total					
8	Total (4+7)	¥ 135,847	¥ 70,076,852	¥ 97,159	¥ 70,115,540

Note: The aggregate calculation on this statement does not include counterparty credit risk, the credit risk related to securitisation transactions, or the credit risk related to funds.

CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

CR2 Item No.		Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2025	
		Amounts	
1	Stock of defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous fiscal year	¥	134,825
2	Of which: Newly defaulted		63,371
3	Changes in stock of loans and debt securities for each factor during the fiscal year	Of which: Returning to non-defaulted status	18,309
4	Of which: Written-offs		8,894
5	Of which: Other factors		(51,160)
6	Stock of defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the fiscal year (1+2-3-4+5)	¥	119,832

Notes: 1. The end of the previous fiscal year indicates March 31, 2024, and the end of the fiscal year indicates March 31, 2025.

CR2 Item No.		Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2024	
		Amounts	
1	Stock of defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous fiscal year	¥	165,939
2	Of which: Newly defaulted		55,020
3	Changes in stock of loans and debt securities for each factor during the fiscal year	Of which: Returning to non-defaulted status	18,575
4	Of which: Written-offs		6,223
5	Of which: Other factors		(61,335)
6	Stock of defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the fiscal year (1+2-3-4+5)	¥	134,825

Notes: 1. The end of the previous fiscal year indicates March 31, 2023, and the end of the fiscal year indicates March 31, 2024.

2. The main factor for the item 5. "Of which: Other factors" is the stock decrease caused by the collection of defaulted exposures.

CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques (CRM) – overview

CR3 Item No.		Millions of Yen				
		March 31, 2025				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured	Exposures secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 27,564,893	¥ 3,490,747	¥ 855,213	¥ 132,962	¥ —
2	Debt Securities	8,443,789	—	—	—	—
3	Other on-balance sheet assets (debt-based assets)	27,774,053	0	0	—	—
4	Total (1+2+3)	¥ 63,782,736	¥ 3,490,747	¥ 855,213	¥ 132,962	¥ —
5	Of which defaulted	26,427	16,035	15,095	321	—

CR3 Item No.		Millions of Yen				
		March 31, 2024				
		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured	Exposures secured	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and Bills Discounted	¥ 29,012,262	¥ 3,311,209	¥ 794,975	¥ 185,053	¥ —
2	Debt Securities	6,452,433	—	—	—	—
3	Other on-balance sheet assets (debt-based assets)	25,793,185	0	0	—	—
4	Total (1+2+3)	¥ 61,257,881	¥ 3,311,209	¥ 794,975	¥ 185,053	¥ —
5	Of which defaulted	42,704	12,246	7,137	126	—

CR4: Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and Credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

CR4		Millions of Yen, %										
		March 31, 2025										
		a		b		c		d		e		f
Item No.	Asset classes	Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM				Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM				Credit RWA amount	RWA density	
		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount			
1a	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	— %
1b	Foregin central governments and foregin central banks		503,864		—		503,864		—		15,101	3.00
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.		—		—		—		—		—	—
2a	Local governments of Japan		—		—		—		—		—	—
2b	Foregin non-central government public sector entities (PSE)		20,974		—		20,974		—		10,462	49.88
2c	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)		—		—		—		—		—	—
2d	Government-affiliated agencies of Japan		1		—		1		—		0	10.00
2e	The three local public corporations		—		—		—		—		—	—
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)		—		—		—		—		—	—
4	Financial institutions, type I financial institutions and insurance companies		217,902		—		217,902		—		78,955	36.23
	Of which: Type I financial institutions and insurance companies		13,065		—		13,065		—		4,307	32.97
5	Covered bonds		—		—		—		—		—	—
6	Corporates, etc. (including Specialised lending)		405,399		5,790		405,399		1,365		404,408	99.42
	Of which: Specialised lending		27,073		—		27,073		—		28,401	104.90
7a	Subordinated debt and equities, etc.		—		—		—		—		—	—
7b	Equities, etc.		860,490		—		860,490		—		1,118,637	130.00
8	Corporate small and medium-sized entities (SMEs) and individuals		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Of which: Transactors		—		—		—		—		—	—
9	Rael estate		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Of which: Regulatory residential real estate (residential property), etc.		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Of which: Regulatory residential real estate (non-residential property)		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Of which: Regulatory commercial real estate		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Of which: Other regulatory commercial real estate		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Of which: Land acquisition, development and construction (ADC)		—		—		—		—		—	—
10a	Past due loans for more three months or more, etc. (excluding residential mortgage loans)		725		686		725		68		1,190	149.92
10b	Past due loans for more three months or more (residential mortgage loans)		—		—		—		—		—	—
11a	Cash		8		—		8		—		0	0.00
11b	Uncollected notes		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee corporations, etc.		—		—		—		—		—	—
	Guaranteed by the Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), etc.		—		—		—		—		—	—
12	Total		¥2,009,366	¥	6,477	¥2,009,366	¥	1,434	¥1,628,756		81.00	%

CR4		Millions of Yen, %											
		March 31, 2024											
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
		Item No.	Asset classes	Exposures				Credit RWA amount	RWA density				
pre-CCF and pre-CRM				post-CCF and post-CRM									
		On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount								
1a	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	¥ 61	¥ —	¥ 61	¥ —	¥ 0	0.00%						
1b	Foregin central governments and foregin central banks	343,438	—	343,438	—	13,709	3.99						
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—						
2a	Local governments of Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—						
2b	Foregin non-central government public sector entities (PSE)	22,484	—	22,484	—	12,290	54.66						
2c	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)	—	—	—	—	—	—						
2d	Government-affiliated agencies of Japan	1	—	1	—	0	10.00						
2e	The three local public corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—						
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	—	—	—	—	—	—						
4	Financial institutions, type I financial institutions and insurance companies	216,475	—	216,475	—	82,032	37.89						
	Of which: Type I financial institutions and insurance companies	21,834	—	21,834	—	13,515	61.89						
5	Covered bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—						
6	Corporates, etc. (including Specialised lending)	405,813	68,907	405,813	26,327	429,712	99.43						
	Of which: Specialised lending	27,963	—	27,963	—	27,963	100.00						
7a	Subordinated debt and equities, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—						
7b	Equities, etc.	17,028	—	17,028	—	17,028	100.00						
8	Corporate small and medium-sized entities (SMEs) and individuals	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Of which: Transactors	—	—	—	—	—	—						
9	Rael estate	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Of which: Regulatory residential real estate (residential property), etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Of which: Regulatory residential real estate (non-residential property)	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Of which: Regulatory commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Of which: Other regulatory commercial real estate	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Of which: Land acquisition, development and construction (ADC)	—	—	—	—	—	—						
10a	Past due loans for more three months or more, etc. (excluding residential mortgage loans)	640	—	640	—	961	149.92						
10b	Past due loans for more three months or more (residential mortgage loans)	—	—	—	—	—	—						
11a	Cash	75	—	75	—	0	0.00						
11b	Uncollected notes	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee corporations, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	Guaranteed by the Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—						
12	Total	¥ 1,006,019	¥ 68,907	¥ 1,006,019	¥ 26,327	¥ 555,733	53.83%						

CR5a: Standardised Approach — exposures by asset classes and risk weights

CR5a		Millions of Yen											
		March 31, 2025											
		Credit risk exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)											
Item No.	Asset classes	Risk weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total				
1a	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—
1b	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks		428,359	75,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	503,864
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			0%	10%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total			
2a	Local governments of Japan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2b	Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSE)		—	—	157	20,773	44	—	—	—	—	—	20,974
2c	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2d	Government-affiliated agencies of Japan		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2e	The three local public corporations		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total			
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total		
4	Financial institutions, type I financial institutions and insurance companies		11,151	159,030	17,979	21,294	—	2,986	5,460	—	—	—	217,902
	Of which: Type I financial institutions and insurance companies		—	12,559	198	—	—	—	306	—	—	—	13,065
			10%	15%	20%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Others	Total		
5	Covered bonds		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			20%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total	
6	Corporates, etc. (including Specialised lending)		41	2,799	6,727	—	3,799	388,969	4,425	1	—	—	406,765
	Of which: Specialised lending		—	—	—	—	—	22,648	4,425	—	—	—	27,073
			125%	130%	160%	Others	Total						
7a	Subordinated debt and equities, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7b	Equities, etc.		—	—	860,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	860,490
			45%	75%	100%	Others	Total						
8	Corporate small and medium-sized entities (SMEs) and individuals		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	75%	Others	Total		
9a	Real estate of which: Regulatory residential real estate (residential property), etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CR5a		Millions of Yen									
		March 31, 2025									
		Credit risk exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)									
Item No.	Asset classes	Risk weight	30%	35%	45%	60%	75%	105%	150%	Others	Total
9b	Real estate of which: Regulatory residential real estate (non-residential property)		¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
			30%	43.75%	56.25%	75%	93.75%	Others	Total		
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			70%	90%	110%	150%	Others	Total			
9c	Real estate of which: Regulatory commercial real estate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			70%	112.5%	Others	Total					
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			60%	Others	Total						
9d	Real estate of which: Other regulatory commercial real estate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			60%	Others	Total						
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			100%	150%	Others	Total					
9e	Real estate of which: Land acquisition, development and construction (ADC)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			50%	100%	150%	Others	Total				
10a	Past due loans for more three months or more, etc. (excluding residential mortgage loans)		0	1	793	—	—	—	—	794	
10b	Past due loans for more three months or more (residential mortgage loans)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			0%	10%	20%	Others	Total				
11a	Cash		8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
11b	Uncollected notes		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee corporations, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Guaranteed by the Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CR5a		Millions of Yen												
		March 31, 2024												
		Credit risk exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)												
Item No.	Asset classes	Risk weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total					
1a	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	¥	61	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	—	¥	61	
1b	Foregin central governments and foregin central banks		274,891		68,546		—		—		—		343,438	
1c	Bank for International Settlements, etc.		—		—		—		—		—		—	
			0%	10%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total				
2a	Local governments of Japan		—		—		—		—		—		—	
2b	Foregin non-central government public sector entities (PSE)		—		—	20,388	2,096		—		—		22,484	
2c	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)		—		—	—	—		—		—		—	
2d	Government-affiliated agencies of Japan		—		1	—	—		—		—		1	
2e	The three local public corporations		—		—	—	—		—		—		—	
			0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total				
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)		—		—	—	—		—		—		—	
			20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total			
4	Financial institutions, type I financial institutions and insurance companies		17,023	162,659	5,976	17,071	—	3,425	10,318		—		216,475	
	Of which: Type I financial institutions and insurance companies		31	15,996	—	0	—	—	5,806		—		21,834	
			10%	15%	20%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Others	Total			
5	Covered bonds		—		—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
			20%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total		
6	Corporates, etc. (including specialised lending)		14	634	6,335	—	3,445	421,711	—	0		—	432,141	
	Of which: Specialised lending		—	—	—	—	—	27,963	—	—		—	27,963	
			100%	130%	150%	160%	190%	220%	250%	280%	340%	400%	Others	Total
7a	Subordinated debt and equities, etc.		—		—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
7b	Equities, etc.		17,028		—	—	—	—	—		—		17,028	
			45%		75%		100%		Others	Total				
8	Corporate small and medium-sized entities (SMEs) and individuals		—		—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
			20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%	75%	Others	Total			
9a	Real estate of which: Regulatory residential real estate (residential property), etc.		—		—	—	—	—	—		—		—	
			20%	31.25%	37.5%	50%	62.5%		Others	Total				
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—		—	—	—	—	—		—		—	

CR5a		Millions of Yen									
		March 31, 2024									
		Credit risk exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)									
Item No.	Asset classes	Risk weight	30%	35%	45%	60%	75%	105%	150%	Others	Total
9b	Real estate of which: Regulatory residential real estate (non-residential property)		¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
			30%	43.75%	56.25%	75%	93.75%	Others	Total		
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			70%	90%	110%	150%	Others	Total			
9c	Real estate of which: Regulatory commercial real estate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			70%	112.5%	Others	Total					
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			60%	Others	Total						
9d	Real estate of which: Other regulatory commercial real estate		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			60%	Others	Total						
	Of which : below second lien and met all requirements		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			100%	150%	Others	Total					
9e	Real estate of which: Land acquisition, development and construction (ADC)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			50%	100%	150%	Others	Total				
10a	Past due loans for more three months or more, etc. (excluding residential mortgage loans)		0	—	—	640	—	—	—	—	640
10b	Past due loans for more three months or more (residential mortgage loans)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			0%	10%	20%	Others	Total				
11a	Cash		75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
11b	Uncollected notes		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guaranteed by credit guarantee corporations, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Guaranteed by the Regional Economy Vitalization Corporation of Japan (REVIC), etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CR5b: Standardised Approach — exposures by risk weights

CR5b		Millions of Yen, %			
		March 31, 2025			
Item No.	Risk weight	a	b	c	d
		On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	Average CCF	Credit risk exposures post-CCF and post-CRM
1	Less than 40%	¥ 674,247	¥ 62	10.00%	¥ 674,254
2	40%~70%	62,840	53	10.00	62,845
3	75%	6,726	16	10.00	6,727
	80%	—	—	—	—
4	85%	3,797	22	10.00	3,799
5	90%~100%	390,652	5,636	23.95	392,002
6	105%~130%	864,915	—	—	864,915
7	150%	6,186	686	10.00	6,255
8	250%	—	—	—	—
9	400%	—	—	—	—
10	1250%	—	—	—	—
11	Total	¥ 2,009,366	¥ 6,477	22.14%	¥ 2,010,800

CR5b		Millions of Yen, %			
		March 31, 2024			
Item No.	Risk weight	a	b	c	d
		On-balance sheet exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures	Average CCF	Credit risk exposures post-CCF and post-CRM
1	Less than 40%	¥ 523,271	¥ 19	10.00%	¥ 523,273
2	40%~70%	43,999	718	10.00	44,071
3	75%	6,333	15	10.00	6,335
	80%	—	—	—	—
4	85%	3,445	—	—	3,445
5	90%~100%	418,009	68,154	38.51	444,261
6	105%~130%	—	—	—	—
7	150%	10,959	—	—	10,959
8	250%	—	—	—	—
9	400%	—	—	—	—
10	1250%	—	—	—	—
11	Total	¥ 1,006,019	¥ 68,907	38.20%	¥ 1,032,346

CR6:IRB – Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2025												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions	
Sovereign exposures (Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (AIRB))														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 5,392,016	¥ 200,033	10.00%	¥ 5,413,218	0.00%	0.0	32.79%	1.9	¥ 24,913	0.46%	¥	17	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	1,308	—	—	691	0.18	0.0	32.79	3.9	280	40.55	—	0	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 5,393,324	¥ 200,033	10.00%	¥ 5,413,909	0.00%	0.0	32.79%	1.9	¥ 25,194	0.46%	¥	17	
Sovereign exposures (Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (FIRB))														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 26,680,866	¥ 726	100.00%	¥ 26,686,582	0.00%	0.0	44.99%	4.5	¥ 50,339	0.18%	¥	74	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	3,018	—	—	3,018	0.23	0.0	45.00	4.3	2,004	66.40	—	3	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	6,199	0	40.00	6,199	0.29	0.0	45.00	2.1	3,552	57.30	—	8	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	1,249	52	100.00	1,301	0.94	0.0	43.99	1.7	1,283	98.56	—	5	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 26,691,334	¥ 778	99.99%	¥ 26,697,102	0.00%	0.0	44.99%	4.5	¥ 57,179	0.21%	¥	91	
Financial Institution exposures (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 699,682	¥ 454,853	20.27%	¥ 831,458	0.06%	0.1	46.80%	2.3	¥ 229,036	27.54%	¥	236	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	46,377	56,400	28.61	62,512	0.18	0.0	45.00	1.5	21,310	34.08	—	52	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	10,248	13,550	48.52	16,823	0.40	0.0	45.00	1.1	8,193	48.70	—	30	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	9,016	4,340	35.85	10,252	1.25	0.0	45.00	1.3	8,867	86.49	—	57	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	10,000	10.00	1,000	7.04	0.0	45.00	1.0	1,515	151.55	—	31	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	0	—	—	0	100.00	0.0	45.00	1.0	0	0.00	—	0	
9	Sub-total	¥ 765,324	¥ 539,143	21.78%	¥ 922,047	0.09%	0.1	46.62%	2.3	¥ 268,923	29.16%	¥	410	
Corporate exposures (excluding SME exposures and specialised lending) (AIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 884,942	¥ 136,443	41.37%	¥ 945,265	0.06%	0.0	29.07%	3.2	¥ 172,567	18.25%	¥	190	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	218,363	9,113	40.00	219,158	0.18	0.0	27.31	3.7	70,480	32.15	—	111	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	372,442	44,771	39.78	388,876	0.38	0.3	26.66	2.5	140,077	36.02	—	394	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	191,325	25,706	41.75	202,451	1.38	0.2	26.10	2.5	117,426	58.00	—	734	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	29,997	2,660	51.34	31,467	6.03	0.0	29.67	1.6	31,061	98.71	—	566	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	1,091	—	—	836	14.36	0.0	29.42	1.0	1,108	132.49	—	35	
8	100.00 (Default)	7,945	—	—	13,774	100.00	0.0	30.93	1.0	5,668	41.14	—	3,807	
9	Sub-total	¥ 1,706,108	¥ 218,695	41.16%	¥ 1,801,829	1.17%	0.8	28.03%	3.0	¥ 538,390	29.88%	¥	5,839	

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2025												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit amounts	RWA	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions
Corporate exposures (excluding SME exposures and specialised lending) (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 7,972,855	¥ 2,879,892	42.13%	¥ 9,203,283	0.07%	0.9	41.69%	2.6	¥ 2,424,208	26.34%	¥ 2,967		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	1,947,345	498,771	52.24	2,167,668	0.18	0.4	42.19	2.2	919,355	42.41	1,732		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	2,289,374	553,236	46.62	2,520,199	0.33	1.4	39.83	2.4	1,334,359	52.94	3,363		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	152,947	19,622	36.44	160,098	0.57	0.0	41.63	3.5	140,469	87.73	382		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	917,080	145,865	43.48	942,767	1.38	1.3	37.69	3.1	886,904	94.07	4,901		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	220,098	82,185	45.17	256,277	5.72	0.3	39.76	2.7	372,911	145.51	5,802		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	84,198	4,228	40.00	74,395	19.83	0.0	42.89	3.2	171,080	229.96	6,271		
8	100.00 (Default)	58,697	48	40.00	64,898	100.00	0.0	35.95	1.0	0	0.00	23,337		
9	Sub-total	¥ 13,642,597	¥ 4,183,851	44.01%	¥ 15,389,588	0.83%	4.6	41.16%	2.5	¥ 6,249,290	40.60%	¥ 48,759	¥ 82,811	
SME exposures (AIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 27,560	¥ 3,000	40.00%	¥ 28,760	0.11%	0.0	21.01%	4.3	¥ 5,159	17.94%	¥ 7		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	106,382	—	—	103,392	0.18	0.0	32.01	2.5	28,723	27.78	61		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	113,221	4,484	40.00	112,455	0.36	0.0	27.54	2.3	35,486	31.55	111		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	101,986	4,839	50.78	104,009	1.59	0.1	23.63	2.9	51,972	49.96	381		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	12,072	691	43.10	11,897	6.96	0.0	28.09	1.5	9,832	82.63	232		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	1,040	150	40.00	1,093	14.36	0.0	29.31	2.4	1,371	125.37	46		
8	100.00 (Default)	665	—	—	815	100.00	0.0	29.86	1.0	342	42.01	216		
9	Sub-total	¥ 362,929	¥ 13,165	44.12%	¥ 362,424	1.12%	0.2	27.20%	2.6	¥ 132,888	36.66%	¥ 1,057	¥ 1,121	
SME exposures (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 5,243	¥ —	—%	¥ 5,243	0.11%	0.0	56.79%	4.8	¥ 3,328	63.47%	¥ 3		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	1,667	—	—	1,667	0.18	0.0	40.00	3.7	815	48.89	1		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	187,868	10,299	69.62	193,407	0.40	0.7	28.32	4.2	80,969	41.86	216		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	2,646	—	—	2,646	0.57	0.0	26.20	4.9	1,261	47.64	3		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	337,560	16,714	39.64	340,687	1.52	1.7	27.62	4.5	212,059	62.24	1,438		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	5,828	394	40.00	5,986	6.32	0.0	30.26	2.9	5,074	84.77	110		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	124	—	—	124	14.36	0.0	40.00	3.0	194	155.49	7		
8	100.00 (Default)	1,023	—	—	1,022	100.00	0.0	25.50	1.0	0	0.00	260		
9	Sub-total	¥ 541,963	¥ 27,408	50.91%	¥ 550,786	1.34%	2.5	28.20%	4.4	¥ 303,702	55.13%	¥ 2,042	¥ 1,614	
Specialised lending (AIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 1,319,447	¥ 168,925	40.67%	¥ 1,388,164	0.08%	0.3	31.93%	4.1	¥ 391,976	28.23%	¥ 380		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	526,267	137,723	40.00	581,357	0.24	0.1	27.73	4.1	237,416	40.83	387		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	786,121	122,503	44.12	840,178	0.32	0.2	27.31	4.0	373,347	44.43	741		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	185,241	52,203	40.18	206,217	0.58	0.0	27.63	3.0	102,162	49.54	331		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	373,427	44,865	41.15	391,890	1.24	0.0	28.00	3.3	265,948	67.86	1,383		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	105,334	72,726	40.00	134,424	3.42	0.0	29.33	3.5	127,400	94.77	1,365		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	133,579	14,981	41.19	139,751	18.62	0.0	32.01	2.7	222,168	158.97	8,662		
8	100.00 (Default)	536	—	—	4,622	100.00	0.0	25.01	1.0	2	0.05	1,155		
9	Sub-total	¥ 3,429,956	¥ 613,929	41.13%	¥ 3,686,607	1.26%	1.0	29.45%	3.9	¥ 1,720,423	46.66%	¥ 14,408	¥ 15,360	

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2025												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit amounts	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions	
Specialised lending (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 5,433	¥ —	—%	¥ 5,433	0.09%	0.3	40.13%	1.0	¥ 866	15.94%	¥ 2		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	1,775	—	—	1,775	0.23	0.1	40.00	1.0	564	31.82	1		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	2,622	—	—	2,622	0.30	0.1	40.05	1.0	927	35.37	3		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	1,172	—	—	1,172	0.58	0.0	40.00	1.0	588	50.19	2		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	1,088	—	—	1,088	1.34	0.0	40.00	1.0	794	72.92	5		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	362	—	—	362	4.66	0.0	40.01	1.0	407	112.41	6		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	827	—	—	827	19.52	0.0	40.01	1.0	1,513	183.01	64		
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 13,282	¥ —	—%	¥ 13,282	1.63%	0.7	40.06%	1.0	¥ 5,663	42.63%	¥ 86	¥ 65	
Equity exposures (PD/LGD Approach)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 30,283	¥ —	—%	¥ 30,283	0.10%	0.0	90.00%	5.0	¥ 65,924	217.69%	¥ —		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	11,170	—	—	11,170	0.18	0.0	90.00	5.0	24,521	219.51	—		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	65,505	—	—	65,505	0.33	0.2	90.00	5.0	116,166	177.33	—		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	11,889	—	—	11,889	1.40	0.1	90.00	5.0	32,962	277.23	—		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	9,107	—	—	9,107	6.35	0.0	90.00	5.0	38,605	423.88	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	699	—	—	699	14.36	0.0	90.00	5.0	3,870	552.98	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 128,656	¥ —	—%	¥ 128,656	0.87%	0.5	90.00%	5.0	¥ 282,050	219.22%	¥ —		
Purchased receivables for corporates, etc. (default risk) (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 460,242	¥ 41,367	58.77%	¥ 472,661	0.07%	0.2	40.79%	1.2	¥ 72,016	15.23%	¥ 139		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	104,768	14,969	10.00	104,283	0.19	0.1	40.01	1.5	32,606	31.26	83		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	121,136	—	—	118,631	0.35	0.9	40.07	1.3	49,348	41.59	169		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	3,737	—	—	3,737	0.57	0.0	40.00	4.5	3,268	87.45	8		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	103,201	—	—	100,935	1.39	2.7	40.11	1.5	82,189	81.42	566		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	20,327	—	—	20,318	3.69	0.5	40.00	1.1	21,551	106.06	300		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	3,427	—	—	3,427	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00	1,371		
9	Sub-total	¥ 816,841	¥ 56,336	45.81%	¥ 823,995	0.79%	4.7	40.48%	1.3	¥ 260,981	31.67%	¥ 2,638	¥ 508	
Purchased receivables for corporates, etc. (dilution risk and originator risk of loan participation) (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 612,061	¥ 29,027	10.00%	¥ 614,964	0.07%	0.0	86.97%	1.2	¥ 191,374	31.11%	¥ 411		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	53,828	—	—	53,828	0.17	0.0	73.53	2.1	29,121	54.10	67		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	18,690	22,420	100.00	41,111	0.41	0.0	93.48	1.2	41,608	101.20	162		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	3,551	—	—	3,551	0.73	0.0	100.00	1.0	5,156	145.18	26		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	209	—	—	209	1.32	0.0	40.00	1.6	165	79.09	1		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 688,342	¥ 51,448	49.22%	¥ 713,665	0.10%	0.1	86.39%	1.3	¥ 267,426	37.47%	¥ 668	¥ 324	

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year													
		March 31, 2025													
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit amounts	RWA	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions	
Purchased receivables for retail (default risk)															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ —	¥ —	—%	¥ —	—%	—	—%	—	¥ —	—	—%	¥ —	—	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	4,855	—	—	4,855	0.29	8.9	72.08	—	1,827	37.63	10	—		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 4,855	¥ —	—%	¥ 4,855	0.29%	8.9	72.08%	—	¥ 1,827	37.63%	¥ 10	¥ 7		
Qualifying revolving retail exposures															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 0	¥ 34,358	28.50%	¥ 9,794	0.10%	39.1	58.12%	—	¥ 342	3.49%	¥ 5	—		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	49,290	173,407	19.17	82,534	0.20	179.7	72.64	—	6,552	7.93	123	—		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	19,324	793,038	12.75	120,474	0.34	120.0	76.10	—	15,131	12.56	314	—		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	49,415	72,913	19.17	63,393	0.51	96.2	72.64	—	10,436	16.46	234	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	26,992	130,949	24.42	58,972	1.52	112.1	72.22	—	21,806	36.97	650	—		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	20,071	9,461	29.39	22,852	6.47	17.0	73.00	—	23,215	101.58	1,077	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	199	1,053	14.64	354	57.10	0.6	70.64	—	601	169.82	147	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	4,623	3,650	11.73	5,071	100.00	5.5	73.35	—	5,034	99.25	3,317	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 169,917	¥ 1,218,833	15.87%	¥ 363,447	2.35%	570.5	73.36%	—	¥ 83,120	22.87%	¥ 5,871	¥ 6,379		
Residential mortgage exposures															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 3,496,216	¥ 9,866	100.00%	¥ 3,506,083	0.11%	142.6	15.60%	—	¥ 141,205	4.02%	¥ 614	—		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	2,004,521	19	100.00	2,004,540	0.19	109.0	15.27	—	121,790	6.07	608	—		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	4,428,114	1,122	100.00	4,429,236	0.34	282.6	14.76	—	386,889	8.73	2,240	—		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	63,693	—	—	63,693	0.66	4.5	20.64	—	12,433	19.52	86	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	104,766	19	100.00	104,785	0.81	10.7	17.73	—	20,214	19.29	150	—		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	74,315	—	—	74,315	19.64	4.5	15.48	—	64,188	86.37	2,255	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	27,423	145	100.00	27,918	100.00	2.0	16.42	—	7,810	27.97	3,960	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 10,199,051	¥ 11,172	100.00%	¥ 10,210,573	0.65%	556.2	15.22%	—	¥ 754,531	7.38%	¥ 9,917	¥ 20,352		
Other retail exposures															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 17,350	¥ 17,672	23.26%	¥ 21,462	0.13%	17.8	37.60%	—	¥ 2,503	11.66%	¥ 11	—		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	161,751	—	—	161,751	0.23	50.5	72.49	—	53,366	32.99	279	—		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	544,844	2,191	100.00	547,036	0.42	75.3	33.94	—	120,488	22.02	785	—		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	77,928	113,697	10.57	89,949	0.62	207.6	70.69	—	50,690	56.35	384	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	179,836	24	42.69	179,846	1.16	86.9	59.75	—	115,119	64.00	1,270	—		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	58,949	20,866	47.77	68,919	4.97	44.5	43.39	—	43,555	63.19	1,360	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	2,902	697	92.20	3,545	39.05	0.8	38.92	—	3,142	88.63	635	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	14,534	1,780	27.75	15,336	100.00	8.5	53.44	—	5,375	35.04	7,765	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 1,058,099	¥ 156,931	18.76%	¥ 1,087,848	2.34%	492.3	47.94%	—	¥ 394,242	36.24%	¥ 12,492	¥ 10,640		

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2025												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions	
Lease transactions														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 199,365	¥ —	—%	¥ 199,365	0.07%	0.3	41.01%	2.2	¥ 38,527	19.32%	¥ 58		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	124,376	—	—	124,376	0.18	0.1	40.00	2.9	51,130	41.10	92		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	63,020	—	—	63,020	0.35	0.3	40.05	2.7	34,304	54.43	90		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	44,444	—	—	44,444	1.59	0.2	40.00	2.8	41,839	94.13	284		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	5,387	—	—	5,387	6.29	0.0	40.00	1.7	6,861	127.35	135		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	1,811	—	—	1,811	14.36	0.0	40.00	2.3	3,295	181.97	104		
8	100.00 (Default)	229	—	—	229	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00	91		
9	Sub-total	¥ 438,635	¥ —	—%	¥ 438,635	0.48%	1.2	40.46%	2.5	¥ 175,959	40.11%	¥ 857	¥ 626	
Total (all portfolios)		¥ 66,051,221	¥ 7,291,727	36.03%	¥ 68,609,257	0.46%	1,645.1	37.88%	2.9	¥ 11,521,795	16.79%	¥ 105,170	¥ 151,020	

Notes: 1. "Number of obligors" in Column f: "Qualifying revolving retail exposures," "Residential mortgage exposures," and "Other retail exposures" are tallied with the number of loans, because it is difficult to grasp the number of some obligors.

2. Financial Institution exposures (AIRB), purchased receivables for corporates, etc. on default risk (AIRB), purchased receivables for corporates, etc. on dilution risk and originator risk of loan participation (AIRB), and purchased receivables for retail on dilution risk and originator risk of loan participation are not applicable.

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2024												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions	
Sovereign exposures (Advanced Internal Ratings-Based Approach (AIRB))														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 3,965,761	¥ 200,033	10.00%	¥ 3,987,191	0.00%	0.0	32.79%	2.2	¥ 27,295	0.68%	¥ 18		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	769	—	—	39	0.20	0.0	32.79	1.4	9	25.07	0		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	—	—	—	4	2.03	0.0	45.00	1.0	5	119.61	0		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 3,966,531	¥ 200,033	10.00%	¥ 3,987,236	0.00%	0.0	32.79%	2.2	¥ 27,310	0.68%	¥ 18	¥ 2	
Sovereign exposures (Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach (FIRB))														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 24,469,858	¥ 6,021	50.17%	¥ 24,479,803	0.00%	0.0	44.99%	4.5	¥ 64,971	0.26%	¥ 94		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	3,736	—	—	3,736	0.23	0.0	45.00	4.9	2,712	72.58	4		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	8,121	0	40.00	8,121	0.29	0.0	45.00	2.6	5,049	62.17	10		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	—	56	100.00	56	2.03	0.0	20.00	5.0	37	65.39	0		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 24,481,716	¥ 6,078	50.63%	¥ 24,491,717	0.00%	0.0	44.99%	4.5	¥ 72,770	0.29%	¥ 109	¥ 44	
Financial Institution exposures (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 781,998	¥ 374,204	22.45%	¥ 910,514	0.05%	0.1	45.63%	2.5	¥ 257,107	28.23%	¥ 245		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	75,057	78,700	15.33	87,122	0.20	0.0	52.23	1.3	34,540	39.64	93		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	8,174	19,925	32.17	14,584	0.49	0.0	45.00	1.3	8,083	55.42	32		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	9,626	6,540	31.28	11,389	1.44	0.0	45.00	1.4	10,408	91.39	73		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	10,000	10.00	1,000	7.88	0.0	45.00	1.0	1,589	158.99	35		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	0	—	—	0	100.00	0.0	45.00	1.0	0	0.00	0		
9	Sub-total	¥ 874,856	¥ 489,369	21.56%	¥ 1,024,610	0.10%	0.1	46.18%	2.4	¥ 311,730	30.42%	¥ 480	¥ 11	
Corporate exposures (excluding SME exposures and specialised lending) (AIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 699,171	¥ 83,409	40.00%	¥ 738,246	0.07%	0.0	28.64%	3.2	¥ 137,679	18.64%	¥ 153		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	198,033	4,455	40.00	196,565	0.20	0.0	28.22	3.3	64,493	32.81	113		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	377,836	52,627	39.88	397,335	0.44	0.3	28.39	2.5	163,974	41.26	495		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	245,722	27,111	41.57	256,971	1.47	0.3	25.81	2.6	153,004	59.54	983		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	27,251	4,765	47.17	29,744	7.49	0.0	28.87	1.5	30,989	104.18	643		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	1,133	—	—	618	18.41	0.0	31.56	1.0	947	153.14	35		
8	100.00 (Default)	15,814	600	40.00	16,030	100.00	0.0	29.15	1.0	6,341	39.55	4,166		
9	Sub-total	¥ 1,564,963	¥ 172,968	40.40%	¥ 1,635,512	1.51%	0.8	28.09%	2.9	¥ 557,431	34.08%	¥ 6,591	¥ 5,329	

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2024												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit amounts	RWA	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions
Corporate exposures (excluding SME exposures and specialised lending) (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 8,235,954	¥ 3,052,666	43.31%	¥ 9,568,153	0.08%	0.8	41.72%	2.5	¥ 2,552,877	26.68%	¥ 3,213		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	1,928,745	515,557	51.24	2,168,076	0.20	0.4	41.28	2.2	930,874	42.93	1,851		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	2,474,115	571,133	44.23	2,680,926	0.36	1.3	40.31	2.4	1,476,213	55.06	3,938		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	149,383	25,420	40.00	159,551	0.57	0.0	41.03	3.1	125,072	78.39	375		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	1,028,283	142,393	40.76	1,026,404	1.49	1.3	38.08	2.8	952,134	92.76	5,778		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	240,021	55,617	40.72	261,183	6.18	0.3	38.59	2.6	373,022	142.82	6,200		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	84,065	546	65.71	71,629	26.13	0.0	42.30	3.7	174,903	244.17	7,947		
8	100.00 (Default)	48,379	123	40.00	55,537	100.00	0.0	38.36	1.0	0	0.00	21,306		
9	Sub-total	¥ 14,188,948	¥ 4,363,458	44.23%	¥ 15,991,462	0.80%	4.6	41.12%	2.5	¥ 6,585,098	41.17%	¥ 50,611	¥ 66,865	
SME exposures (AIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 28,264	¥ 7,000	40.00%	¥ 31,064	0.12%	0.0	32.79%	1.7	¥ 5,981	19.25%	¥ 12		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	109,727	—	—	109,727	0.20	0.0	29.31	3.1	31,742	28.92	65		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	101,150	12,193	78.34	107,989	0.40	0.0	29.18	2.3	36,515	33.81	123		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	97,260	5,785	50.27	100,093	1.69	0.1	23.02	2.6	46,343	46.29	389		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	11,188	2,409	40.92	12,032	7.24	0.0	21.85	1.8	7,669	63.74	188		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	2,835	—	—	2,481	18.41	0.0	28.77	1.3	2,829	114.01	131		
8	100.00 (Default)	1,538	—	—	1,535	100.00	0.0	30.58	1.0	620	40.42	419		
9	Sub-total	¥ 351,963	¥ 27,389	59.32%	¥ 364,923	1.44%	0.2	27.60%	2.5	¥ 131,703	36.09%	¥ 1,331	¥ 1,336	
SME exposures (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 3,878	¥ —	—%	¥ 3,878	0.12%	0.0	71.38%	4.8	¥ 3,169	81.71%	¥ 3		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	123	—	—	123	0.20	0.0	40.00	1.0	28	23.17	0		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	189,096	1,771	38.62	190,101	0.48	0.7	26.61	4.4	82,623	43.46	244		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	2,981	—	—	2,981	0.57	0.0	26.59	4.9	1,441	48.34	4		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	333,300	14,954	39.98	336,587	1.64	1.7	27.19	4.5	210,885	62.65	1,506		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	7,883	716	40.00	8,144	6.57	0.0	35.06	2.7	8,753	107.46	182		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	379	—	—	379	18.41	0.0	40.00	2.8	643	169.36	27		
8	100.00 (Default)	3,652	84	40.00	3,685	100.00	0.0	29.55	1.0	0	0.00	1,089		
9	Sub-total	¥ 541,295	¥ 17,526	39.84%	¥ 545,882	1.97%	2.5	27.44%	4.4	¥ 307,544	56.33%	¥ 3,058	¥ 1,565	
Specialised lending (AIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 1,379,383	¥ 133,172	40.85%	¥ 1,433,784	0.08%	0.3	31.61%	4.0	¥ 382,265	26.66%	¥ 390		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	636,841	142,053	40.00	693,662	0.23	0.1	29.93	4.3	316,965	45.69	491		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	717,345	162,227	41.82	785,202	0.32	0.1	28.51	4.0	377,705	48.10	753		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	129,560	39,667	40.00	145,428	0.58	0.0	28.25	3.8	82,502	56.73	238		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	320,052	75,571	40.68	350,800	1.37	0.1	29.50	3.4	261,465	74.53	1,431		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	58,763	87,367	40.33	93,999	3.62	0.0	26.32	4.3	86,742	92.27	923		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	160,163	16,621	41.09	166,994	21.47	0.0	33.09	2.8	281,449	168.53	12,054		
8	100.00 (Default)	13,572	—	—	13,578	100.00	0.0	30.11	1.0	6,861	50.53	3,539		
9	Sub-total	¥ 3,415,684	¥ 656,682	40.77%	¥ 3,683,451	1.73%	0.9	30.23%	4.0	¥ 1,795,958	48.75%	¥ 19,823	¥ 17,124	

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2024												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit RWA amounts	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions	
Specialised lending (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 5,646	¥ —	—%	¥ 5,646	0.08%	0.3	40.18%	1.0	¥ 847	15.00%	¥ 1		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	1,777	—	—	1,777	0.23	0.1	40.00	1.0	572	32.19		1	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	3,800	—	—	3,800	0.32	0.1	40.02	1.0	1,386	36.49		5	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	1,107	—	—	1,107	0.58	0.0	40.00	1.0	556	50.25		2	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	1,140	—	—	1,140	1.36	0.0	40.00	1.0	832	73.00		6	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	177	—	—	177	6.47	0.0	40.00	1.0	227	128.55		4	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	1,195	—	—	1,195	21.23	0.0	40.02	1.0	2,221	185.81		101	
8	100.00 (Default)	246	—	—	246	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00		98	
9	Sub-total	¥ 15,091	¥ —	—%	¥ 15,091	3.68%	0.7	40.07%	1.0	¥ 6,644	44.02%	¥ 222	¥ 72	
Equity exposures (PD/LGD Approach)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 1,053,231	¥ —	—%	¥ 1,053,231	0.06%	0.2	90.00%	5.0	¥ 1,126,428	106.94%	¥ —		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	147,648	—	—	147,648	0.20	0.1	90.00	5.0	213,088	144.32		—	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	79,870	—	—	79,870	0.35	0.3	90.00	5.0	142,093	177.90		—	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	19,960	—	—	19,960	1.52	0.2	90.00	5.0	57,381	287.47		—	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	4,726	—	—	4,726	7.19	0.0	90.00	5.0	19,908	421.22		—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	2,740	—	—	2,740	18.41	0.0	90.00	5.0	17,314	631.83		—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 1,308,177	¥ —	—%	¥ 1,308,177	0.18%	0.9	90.00%	5.0	¥ 1,576,214	120.48%	¥ —		
Purchased receivables for corporates, etc. (default risk) (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 520,236	¥ —	—%	¥ 509,674	0.07%	0.3	41.11%	1.2	¥ 80,617	15.81%	¥ 156		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	124,038	7,873	10.00	122,500	0.21	0.1	40.69	1.0	36,859	30.08		105	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	163,486	—	—	160,216	0.38	1.1	40.06	1.2	68,178	42.55		249	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	3,785	—	—	3,785	0.57	0.0	40.00	5.0	3,493	92.27		8	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	95,751	—	—	94,003	1.57	3.1	40.13	1.5	78,827	83.85		594	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	4,529	—	—	4,522	6.36	0.4	40.05	1.0	5,847	129.31		115	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	1,432	6,056	40.00	3,855	13.73	0.0	40.00	4.4	8,088	209.81		211	
8	100.00 (Default)	4,539	—	—	4,539	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00		1,815	
9	Sub-total	¥ 917,802	¥ 13,930	23.04%	¥ 903,097	0.89%	5.2	40.75%	1.2	¥ 281,913	31.21%	¥ 3,257	¥ 1,055	
Purchased receivables for corporates, etc. (dilution risk and originator risk of loan participation) (FIRB)														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 662,068	¥ 6,299	10.00%	¥ 662,698	0.07%	0.0	86.37%	1.2	¥ 199,300	30.07%	¥ 417		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	60,311	6,056	40.00	62,733	0.20	0.0	86.33	1.7	40,484	64.53		108	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	10,426	—	—	10,426	0.40	0.0	77.96	1.5	9,192	88.16		34	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	4,995	—	—	4,995	1.01	0.0	86.17	1.7	7,178	143.70		39	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	551	—	—	551	4.33	0.0	100.00	1.0	1,516	274.99		23	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 738,353	¥ 12,355	24.70%	¥ 741,405	0.09%	0.1	86.25%	1.2	¥ 257,671	34.75%	¥ 623	¥ 0	

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year													
		March 31, 2024													
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit amounts	RWA	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions	
Purchased receivables for retail (default risk)															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ —	¥ —	—%	¥ —	—%	—	—%	—	¥ —	—	—%	¥ —	—	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	10,630	—	—	10,630	0.29	16.3	72.08	—	4,000	37.63	22			
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Sub-total	¥ 10,630	¥ —	—%	¥ 10,630	0.29%	16.3	72.08%	—	¥ 4,000	37.63%	¥ 22	¥ 17		
Qualifying revolving retail exposures															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 0	¥ 36,582	28.20%	¥ 10,319	0.10%	40.6	58.40%	—	¥ 362	3.51%	¥ 6			
2	0.15 to < 0.25	48,763	179,196	17.74	80,566	0.21	183.9	71.28	—	6,425	7.97	121			
3	0.25 to < 0.50	20,288	826,643	11.01	111,307	0.34	126.7	75.79	—	14,046	12.61	292			
4	0.50 to < 0.75	45,036	69,491	17.74	57,368	0.52	89.8	71.28	—	9,411	16.40	212			
5	0.75 to < 2.50	11,760	126,652	24.34	42,591	1.16	93.4	71.27	—	12,811	30.08	353			
6	2.50 to < 10.00	34,677	22,712	23.47	40,008	5.00	39.8	71.67	—	33,121	82.78	1,432			
7	10.00 to < 100.00	232	947	13.84	363	55.96	0.6	69.98	—	631	173.68	146			
8	100.00 (Default)	5,334	3,466	10.69	5,723	100.00	6.2	72.26	—	5,665	98.99	3,682			
9	Sub-total	¥ 166,093	¥ 1,265,694	14.39%	¥ 348,249	2.66%	581.3	72.40%	—	¥ 82,477	23.68%	¥ 6,248	¥ 7,283		
Residential mortgage exposures															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 2,877,043	¥ 11,015	100.00%	¥ 2,888,058	0.10%	116.1	16.09%	—	¥ 111,176	3.84%	¥ 471			
2	0.15 to < 0.25	3,310,218	19	100.00	3,310,237	0.18	170.3	15.69	—	196,896	5.94	969			
3	0.25 to < 0.50	3,968,118	875	100.00	3,968,994	0.35	253.7	14.93	—	359,044	9.04	2,098			
4	0.50 to < 0.75	66,891	—	—	66,891	0.67	4.9	20.52	—	13,136	19.63	92			
5	0.75 to < 2.50	99,540	19	100.00	99,559	0.83	10.5	17.99	—	19,922	20.01	149			
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7	10.00 to < 100.00	69,204	10	100.00	69,215	19.73	4.2	15.85	—	61,336	88.61	2,164			
8	100.00 (Default)	25,257	167	100.00	25,702	100.00	1.7	16.82	—	7,251	28.21	3,744			
9	Sub-total	¥ 10,416,276	¥ 12,106	100.00%	¥ 10,428,660	0.61%	561.7	15.57%	—	¥ 768,764	7.37%	¥ 9,690	¥ 20,848		
Other retail exposures															
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 0	¥ 18,828	23.63%	¥ 4,451	0.08%	17.0	32.29%	—	¥ 314	7.06%	¥ 1			
2	0.15 to < 0.25	188,161	—	—	188,161	0.23	53.9	68.98	—	58,382	31.02	304			
3	0.25 to < 0.50	412,745	2,702	100.00	415,447	0.43	71.9	35.38	—	95,955	23.09	627			
4	0.50 to < 0.75	187,737	118,049	10.51	200,155	0.56	220.9	47.89	—	74,589	37.26	556			
5	0.75 to < 2.50	170,314	31	42.73	170,328	1.16	83.7	59.99	—	109,534	64.30	1,206			
6	2.50 to < 10.00	56,569	13,604	17.52	58,953	5.34	47.2	45.44	—	39,332	66.71	1,286			
7	10.00 to < 100.00	2,707	38	30.37	2,719	42.55	0.8	41.01	—	2,580	94.90	544			
8	100.00 (Default)	15,377	1,715	25.40	16,125	100.00	9.0	52.65	—	5,439	33.73	8,056			
9	Sub-total	¥ 1,033,613	¥ 154,971	14.46%	¥ 1,056,342	2.44%	504.7	48.53%	—	¥ 386,130	36.55%	¥ 12,582	¥ 11,379		

CR6		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year												
		March 31, 2024												
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
		On-balance sheet gross exposures	Off-balance sheet exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM	Average CCF	EAD post-CCF and post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit amounts	RWA	RWA density	EL	Eligible provisions
Lease transactions														
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 213,216	¥ —	—%	¥ 213,216	0.07%	0.4	41.14%	2.4	¥ 43,888	20.58%	¥ 66		
2	0.15 to < 0.25	132,275	—	—	132,275	0.20	0.1	40.00	3.2	60,755	45.93	107		
3	0.25 to < 0.50	54,286	—	—	54,286	0.40	0.3	40.06	2.5	30,199	55.62	88		
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	0.75 to < 2.50	42,301	—	—	42,301	1.74	0.2	40.00	2.9	40,220	95.08	294		
6	2.50 to < 10.00	8,228	—	—	8,228	6.82	0.0	40.00	2.0	11,186	135.94	224		
7	10.00 to < 100.00	14,410	—	—	14,410	18.41	0.0	40.00	3.8	31,460	218.31	1,061		
8	100.00 (Default)	470	—	—	470	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00	188		
9	Sub-total	¥ 465,190	¥ —	—%	¥ 465,190	1.09%	1.2	40.53%	2.7	¥ 217,711	46.80%	¥ 2,032	¥ 1,590	
Total (all portfolios)		¥ 64,457,188	¥ 7,392,564	35.74%	¥ 67,001,644	0.52%	1,665.7	38.77%	2.9	¥ 13,371,077	19.95%	¥ 116,703	¥ 134,527	

Notes: 1. "Number of obligors" in Column f: "Qualifying revolving retail exposures," "Residential mortgage exposures," and "Other retail exposures" are tallied with the number of loans, because it is difficult to grasp the number of some obligors.

2. Financial Institution exposures (AIRB), purchased receivables for corporates, etc. on default risk (AIRB), purchased receivables for corporates, etc. on dilution risk and originator risk of loan participation (AIRB), and purchased receivables for retail on dilution risk and originator risk of loan participation are not applicable.

CR7: IRB – Effect on RWA of credit derivatives used as CRM technique

CR7		Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2025	
		a	b
Item No.	Portfolio	Pre-credit derivatives credit RWA amounts	Actual credit RWA amounts
1	Sovereign Exposures – FIRB	¥ 56,066	¥ 56,066
2	Sovereign Exposures – AIRB	25,147	25,147
3	Financial Institution Exposures – FIRB	261,648	261,648
4	Financial Institution Exposures – AIRB	—	—
5	Corporate exposures (excluding specialised lending) – FIRB	6,560,862	6,560,862
6	Corporate exposures (excluding specialised lending) – AIRB	671,843	671,843
7	Specialised lending – FIRB	664,041	664,041
8	Specialised lending – AIRB	1,720,423	1,720,423
9	Retail – Qualifying revolving retail exposures	83,120	83,120
10	Retail – Residential mortgage exposures	754,531	754,531
11	Retail – Other retail exposures	394,242	394,242
12	Purchased receivables – FIRB	530,235	530,235
13	Purchased receivables – AIRB	—	—
14	Total	¥ 11,722,164	¥ 11,722,164

CR7		Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2024	
		a	b
Item No.	Portfolio	Pre-credit derivatives credit RWA amounts	Actual credit RWA amounts
1	Sovereign Exposures – FIRB	¥ 71,507	¥ 71,507
2	Sovereign Exposures – AIRB	27,248	27,248
3	Financial Institution Exposures – FIRB	303,140	303,140
4	Financial Institution Exposures – AIRB	—	—
5	Corporate exposures (excluding specialised lending) – FIRB	6,902,496	6,902,496
6	Corporate exposures (excluding specialised lending) – AIRB	689,196	689,196
7	Specialised lending – FIRB	805,787	805,787
8	Specialised lending – AIRB	1,795,958	1,795,958
9	Retail – Qualifying revolving retail exposures	82,477	82,477
10	Retail – Residential mortgage exposures	768,764	768,764
11	Retail – Other retail exposures	386,130	386,130
12	Purchased receivables – FIRB	543,585	543,585
13	Purchased receivables – AIRB	—	—
14	Total	¥ 12,376,294	¥ 12,376,294

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB

CR8		10 Billions of Yen
Item No.		March 31, 2025
		RWA amounts
1	RWA at the end of the previous fiscal year	¥ 1,560
2	Asset size	19
3	Asset quality	(81)
4	Model updates	—
5	Factor of RWA changes	(111)
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	(5)
8	Others	—
9	RWA at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 1,381

Note: The end of the previous fiscal year indicates March 31, 2024, and the end of the fiscal year indicates March 31, 2025.

CR8		10 Billions of Yen
Item No.		March 31, 2024
		RWA amounts
1	RWA at the end of the previous fiscal year	¥ 1,344
2	Asset size	91
3	Asset quality	(42)
4	Model updates	—
5	Factor of RWA changes	120
6	Acquisitions and disposals	—
7	Foreign exchange movements	46
8	Others	—
9	RWA at the end of the fiscal year	¥ 1,560

Notes: 1. The end of the previous fiscal year indicates March 31, 2023, and the end of the fiscal year indicates March 31, 2024.

2. Item No. 5 "Methodology and policy" represents the change due to the adoption of the finalised Basel III framework.

CR9:IRB – Backtesting of probability of default (PD) per portfolio

Entities subject to AIRB and FIRB

CR9		%, Cases											Credit RWA amounts ratio	
		March 31, 2025 (Period covered: September 30, 2023 - September 30, 2024)												
a	b	c					d	e	f		g	h		i
Portfolio	PD Range	External rating equivalent					Weighted average PD (EAD weighted)	Arithmetic average PD (by obligors)	Number of obligors		Defaulted obligors during the reported period	Of which: new defaulted obligors during the reported period		Average historical annual default rate (5 years)
		S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	JCR			September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024				
Sovereign Exposures	—	AAA~ B-	Aaa~ B3	AAA~ B-	AAA~ BBB-	AAA~ BBB	0.00%	0.02%	856	814	0	0	0.00 %	0.6%
Financial Institution Exposures	—	AA~ B-	Aa2~ B3	AA~ B-	AA+~ BB-	AAA~ BB	0.09	0.16	428	436	0	0	0.00	1.9
Corporate Exposures (Japanese)	≥ 0% to 0.03%	AAA~ A-	Aaa~ A3	—	AAA~ AA-	AAA~ AA	0.03	0.03	570	528	0	0	0.00	59.9
	> 0.03% to 0.1%	BBB+~ BBB-	Baa1~ Baa3	—	A+~ A-	AA~ A	0.06	0.06	595	650	0	0	0.03	
	> 0.1% to 0.5%	BB+~ BB-	Ba1~ Ba3	—	BBB+~ BBB-	A~ BBB	0.19	0.21	2,898	2,966	0	0	0.02	
	> 0.5% to 5%	B+~ B-	B1~ B3	—	BB+~ BB-	BBB~ BB	1.05	1.30	5,487	5,386	11	0	0.18	
	> 5% to < 100%	—	—	—	—	—	10.09	9.04	293	299	11	1	4.24	
Corporate Exposures (Non-Japanese)	≥ 0% to 0.03%	AAA~ AA-	Aaa~ Aa3	AAA~ AA-	—	—	0.03	0.03	40	43	0	0	0.00	10.0
	> 0.03% to 0.1%	A+~ A-	A1~ A3	A+~ A-	—	—	0.06	0.06	153	135	0	0	0.00	
	> 0.1% to 0.5%	BBB+~ BBB-	Baa1~ Baa3	BBB+~ BBB-	—	—	0.24	0.24	345	345	0	0	0.00	
	> 0.5% to 15%	BB+~ B-	Ba1~ B3	BB+~ B-	—	—	2.46	2.53	616	639	1	0	0.33	
	> 15% to < 100%	—	—	—	—	—	35.80	35.80	63	59	2	0	10.21	
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.40	0.25	38,558	37,219	39	0	0.08	0.0
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	23.14	23.14	65	80	20	0	19.82	
Residential mortgage exposures	≥ 0% to 2%	/	/	/	/	/	0.19	0.22	557,399	553,672	310	0	0.05	4.6
	> 2% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	18.11	18.45	3,740	4,684	616	0	14.74	
Other retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.56	0.61	34,254	33,022	75	0	0.32	0.3
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	24.23	25.12	72	104	22	0	19.64	

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Entities subject to FIRB

CR9		% , Cases											Credit RWA amounts ratio	
		March 31, 2025 (Period covered: September 30, 2023 - September 30, 2024)												
a	b	c					d	e	f		g	h		i
Portfolio	PD Range	External rating equivalent					Weighted average PD (EAD weighted)	Arithmetic average PD (by obligors)	Number of obligors		Defaulted obligors during the reported period	Of which: new defaulted obligors during the reported period		Average historical annual default rate (5 years)
		S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	JCR			September 30, 2023	September 30, 2024				
Sovereign Exposures	—	—	—	—	AAA~ BBB	AAA~ BBB+	0.01%	0.03%	209	202	0	0	0.00 %	0.0%
Financial Institution Exposures	—	—	—	—	AA+~ BBB	AAA~ BBB+	0.19	0.11	2	3	0	0	0.00	1.9
Corporate Exposures (Japanese)	≥ 0% to 0.03%	—	—	—	AAA~ AA-	AAA~ AA	0.03	0.03	32	32	0	0	0.00	2.3
	> 0.03% to 0.1%	—	—	—	A+~ A-	AA~ A	0.06	0.06	107	111	0	0	0.00	
	> 0.1% to 0.5%	—	—	—	BBB+~ BBB-	A~ BBB	0.19	0.24	422	429	0	0	0.09	
	> 0.5% to 5%	—	—	—	BB+~ BB-	BBB~ BB	1.29	1.17	846	794	4	0	0.74	
	> 5% to < 100%	—	—	—	—	—	12.04	8.10	203	201	3	0	2.87	
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.92	0.75	534,195	521,132	2,629	0	0.54	0.4
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	63.88	63.62	435	430	266	0	59.30	
Residential mortgage exposures	≥ 0% to 2%	/	/	/	/	/	0.64	0.68	11,818	12,285	30	0	0.29	0.2
	> 2% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	20.66	20.66	324	304	22	0	8.45	
Other retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.96	1.14	291,282	287,611	1,604	0	0.46	1.0
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	39.80	62.24	699	680	359	0	48.07	

Notes: 1. On the previous page, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and specific purpose companies (SPCs) engaging in liquidation of receivables, subject to AIRB and FIRB, are counted. On this page, Group companies (i.e. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Guarantee Co., Ltd., Sumishin Guaranty Company Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Card Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Loan & Finance Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Panasonic Finance Co., Ltd., and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Club Co., Ltd.), subject to FIRB, are counted.

2. Column a: As for "Corporate exposures (excluding specialised lending)," "Specialised lending (subject to the PD/LGD Approach)," "Equity exposures (subject to the PD/LGD Approach)," and "Purchased receivables (other than those for corporates, etc. subject to top-down approach)," these portfolio classifications have been integrated into "Corporate exposures" In addition, different rating systems (PD) are used in Japanese rating and Non-Japanese rating, and so "Corporate exposures" are classified into "Japanese" and "Non-Japanese."

3. Column c: With reference to the internal rating for each obligor, the range of external rating is stated in accordance with the relation between the internal rating and external rating of the internal rules for SuMi TRUST Group.

4. The PD estimation of SuMi TRUST Group covers the one-year default results with the reference date being the end of September every year. Accordingly, Column d and Column e were obtained with the reference date being the end of September 2023. In addition, Column g and Column h were obtained by counting the number of defaulted obligors from the end of September 2023 to the end of September 2024.

5. Column f to Column h: "Qualifying revolving retail exposures," "Residential mortgage exposures," and "Other retail exposures" are tallied with the number of loans, because it is difficult to grasp the number of some obligors.

6. The scope of application of the major model used in the consolidation range specified by the capital regulatory standards is determined while considering the portfolio classifications specified by regulations and credit decisions based on the risk driver of each portfolio (explanatory variables of the adopted rating model, etc.). "Credit RWA amounts ratio" of each internal model is stated for each portfolio.
* "Credit RWA amounts ratio" (obtained with the reference date being the end of September 2024) is the ratio of RWA amounts for each portfolio to the total RWA amounts subject to the IRB approach (excluding counterparty credit risk, the credit risk related to securitisation transactions, and the credit risk related to funds).

7. In the ">10% to <100%" category of "Other retail exposures" of entities subject to FIRB, "Average historical annual default rate (5 years)" in Column i exceeds "Weighted average PD (EAD weighted)" in Column d. This is attributable to the difference in the method for obtaining average values. The appropriateness of the PD estimation in each pool classification is examined regularly every year.

Entities subject to AIRB and FIRB

CR9		%, Cases											Credit RWA amounts ratio	
		March 31, 2024 (Period covered: September 30, 2022 - September 30, 2023)												
a	b	c					d	e	f		g	h		i
Portfolio	PD Range	External rating equivalent					Weighted average PD (EAD weighted)	Arithmetic average PD (by obligors)	Number of obligors		Defaulted obligors during the reported period	Of which: new defaulted obligors during the reported period		Average historical annual default rate (5 years)
		S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	JCR			September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023				
Sovereign Exposures	—	AAA~ B-	Aaa~ B3	AAA~ B-	AAA~ BBB-	AAA~ BBB	0.00%	0.11%	826	856	0	0	0.00 %	1.2%
Financial Institution Exposures	—	AA~ B-	Aa2~ B3	AA~ B-	AA+~ BB	AAA~ BB	0.08	0.16	431	428	0	0	0.00	1.6
Corporate Exposures (Japanese)	≥ 0% to 0.03%	AAA~ A-	Aaa~ A3	—	AAA~ AA-	AAA~ AA	0.03	0.03	548	547	0	0	0.00	57.3
	> 0.03% to 0.1%	BBB+~ BBB-	Baa1~ Baa3	—	A+~ A-	AA~ A	0.06	0.06	564	595	0	0	0.01	
	> 0.1% to 0.5%	BB+~ BB-	Ba1~ Ba3	—	BBB+~ BBB-	A~ BBB	0.19	0.22	2,805	2,904	1	0	0.02	
	> 0.5% to 5%	B+~ B-	B1~ B3	—	BB+~ BB-	BBB~ BB	1.04	1.22	5,588	5,475	11	0	0.17	
	> 5% to < 100%	—	—	—	—	—	8.40	8.87	257	257	6	0	3.51	
Corporate Exposures (Non-Japanese)	≥ 0% to 0.03%	AAA~ AA-	Aaa~ Aa3	AAA~ AA-	—	—	0.03	0.03	40	50	0	0	0.00	12.3
	> 0.03% to 0.1%	A+~ A-	A1~ A3	A+~ A-	—	—	0.06	0.06	153	145	0	0	0.00	
	> 0.1% to 0.5%	BBB+~ BBB-	Baa1~ Baa3	BBB+~ BBB-	—	—	0.23	0.24	345	338	0	0	0.00	
	> 0.5% to 15%	BB+~ B-	Ba1~ B3	BB+~ B-	—	—	2.21	2.62	616	619	0	0	0.18	
	> 15% to < 100%	—	—	—	—	—	35.80	35.80	63	59	0	0	10.48	
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.41	0.26	39,646	38,555	29	0	0.09	0.0
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	23.23	23.23	86	65	13	0	15.26	
Residential mortgage exposures	≥ 0% to 2%	/	/	/	/	/	0.20	0.23	555,597	557,399	289	0	0.08	4.7
	> 2% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	19.01	19.19	3,772	3,783	585	0	13.19	
Other retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.57	0.57	35,628	34,254	155	0	0.36	0.3
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	24.19	25.45	138	72	20	0	16.99	

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Entities subject to FIRB

CR9		% , Cases											Credit RWA amounts ratio	
		March 31, 2024 (Period covered: September 30, 2022 - September 30, 2023)												
a	b	c					d	e	f		g	h		i
Portfolio	PD Range	External rating equivalent					Weighted average PD (EAD weighted)	Arithmetic average PD (by obligors)	Number of obligors		Defaulted obligors during the reported period	Of which: new defaulted obligors during the reported period		Average historical annual default rate (5 years)
		S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	JCR			September 30, 2022	September 30, 2023				
Sovereign Exposures	—	—	—	—	AAA~ BBB	AAA~ BBB+	0.02%	0.04%	216	209	0	0	0.00 %	0.0%
Financial Institution Exposures	—	—	—	—	AA+~ BBB	AAA~ BBB+	0.19	0.19	4	2	0	0	0.00	0.0
Corporate Exposures (Japanese)	≥ 0% to 0.03%	—	—	—	AAA~ AA-	AAA~ AA	0.02	0.02	37	32	0	0	0.00	3.0
	> 0.03% to 0.1%	—	—	—	A+~ A-	AA~ A	0.06	0.06	89	107	0	0	0.00	
	> 0.1% to 0.5%	—	—	—	BBB+~ BBB-	A~ BBB	0.18	0.17	427	422	1	0	0.04	
	> 0.5% to 5%	—	—	—	BB+~ BB-	BBB~ BB	1.24	1.09	838	846	8	1	0.75	
	> 5% to < 100%	—	—	—	—	—	12.03	8.41	198	203	8	3	4.57	
Qualifying revolving retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.93	0.77	548,648	534,195	2,707	91	0.68	0.5
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	62.85	62.37	527	435	291	0	59.39	
Residential mortgage exposures	≥ 0% to 2%	/	/	/	/	/	0.66	0.72	12,200	11,818	26	0	0.34	0.2
	> 2% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	21.28	21.28	323	324	19	0	11.28	
Other retail exposures	≥ 0% to 10%	/	/	/	/	/	0.97	1.36	291,919	289,751	1,359	66	0.55	2.2
	> 10% to < 100%	/	/	/	/	/	42.16	56.76	629	697	308	4	47.33	

Notes: 1. On the previous page, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited and specific purpose companies (SPCs) engaging in liquidation of receivables, subject to AIRB and FIRB, are counted. On this page, Group companies (i.e. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Guarantee Co., Ltd., Sumishin Guaranty Company Limited, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Card Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Loan & Finance Co., Ltd., Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Panasonic Finance Co., Ltd., and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Club Co., Ltd.), subject to FIRB, are counted.

2. Column a: As for "Corporate exposures (excluding specialised lending)," "Specialised lending (subject to the PD/LGD Approach)," "Equity exposures (subject to the PD/LGD Approach)," and "Purchased receivables (other than those for corporates, etc. subject to top-down approach)," these portfolio classifications have been integrated into "Corporate exposures" In addition, different rating systems (PD) are used in Japanese rating and Non-Japanese rating, and so "Corporate exposures" are classified into "Japanese" and "Non-Japanese."

3. Column c: With reference to the internal rating for each obligor, the range of external rating is stated in accordance with the relation between the internal rating and external rating of the internal rules for SuMi TRUST Group.

4. The PD estimation of SuMi TRUST Group covers the one-year default results with the reference date being the end of September every year. Accordingly, Column d and Column e were obtained with the reference date being the end of September 2022. In addition, Column g and Column h were obtained by counting the number of defaulted obligors from the end of September 2022 to the end of September 2023.

5. Column f to Column h: "Qualifying revolving retail exposures," "Residential mortgage exposures," and "Other retail exposures" are tallied with the number of loans, because it is difficult to grasp the number of some obligors.

6. "Average historical annual default rate (5 years)" in column i represents the average value of the actual default rate for each year of the latest eleven years rather than the latest five years.

7. The scope of application of the major model used in the consolidation range specified by the capital regulatory standards is determined while considering the portfolio classifications specified by regulations and credit decisions based on the risk driver of each portfolio (explanatory variables of the adopted rating model, etc.). "Credit RWA amounts ratio" of each internal model is stated for each portfolio*.

* "Credit RWA amounts ratio" (obtained with the reference date being the end of September 2023) is the ratio of RWA amounts for each portfolio to the total RWA amounts subject to the IRB approach (excluding counterparty credit risk, the credit risk related to securitisation transactions, and the credit risk related to funds).

8. In the ">10% to <100%" category of "Other retail exposures" of entities subject to FIRB, "Average historical annual default rate (5 years)" in Column i exceeds "Weighted average PD (EAD weighted)" in Column d. This is attributable to the difference in the method for obtaining average values. The appropriateness of the PD estimation in each pool classification is examined regularly every year.

CR10:IRB – Specialised Lending (Supervisory Slotting Criteria Approach)

CR10		Millions of Yen, %										
		March 31, 2025										
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
Specialised lending (supervisory slotting criteria approach)												
Other than high-volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE)												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amounts	Off-balance sheet amounts	RW	Exposure amounts (EAD)					Credit RWA amounts	Expected losses	
					PF	OF	CF	IPRE	Total			
Strong	< 2.5 years	¥ —	¥ —	50%	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	
	2.5 years ≤	—	—	70%	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Good	< 2.5 years	1,587	—	70%	180	106	—	1,300	1,587	1,111	6	
	2.5 years ≤	1,835	—	90%	1,835	—	—	—	1,835	1,652	14	
Satisfactory		20,410	4,648	115%	14,253	—	—	8,016	22,269	25,610	623	
Weak		—	—	250%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Default		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		¥ 23,834	¥ 4,648	—	¥ 16,270	¥ 106	¥ —	¥ 9,316	¥ 25,693	¥ 28,374	¥ 644	
HVCRE												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amounts	Off-balance sheet amounts	RW	Exposure amounts (EAD)					Credit RWA amounts	Expected losses	
Strong	< 2.5 years	¥ 85	¥ 840	70%	¥ 421					¥ 295	¥ 1	
	2.5 years ≤	—	1,176	95%	470					446	1	
Good	< 2.5 years	4,564	—	95%	4,564					4,335	18	
	2.5 years ≤	8,916	55,162	120%	30,981					37,178	123	
Satisfactory		114,893	102,760	140%	155,997					218,396	4,367	
Weak		114,924	82,040	250%	147,740					369,350	11,819	
Default		—	—	—	—					—	—	
Total		¥ 243,384	¥ 241,979	—	¥ 340,176					¥ 630,004	¥ 16,332	

CR10		Millions of Yen, %										
		March 31, 2024										
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
Specialised lending (supervisory slotting criteria approach)												
Other than high-volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE)												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amounts	Off-balance sheet amounts	RW	Exposure amounts (EAD)					Credit RWA amounts	Expected losses	
					PF	OF	CF	IPRE	Total			
Strong	< 2.5 years	¥ —	¥ —	50%	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —
	2.5 years ≤	—	—	70%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Good	< 2.5 years	—	—	70%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2.5 years ≤	156	—	90%	—	156	—	—	—	156	140	1
Satisfactory		2,000	—	115%	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	2,300	56	
Weak		—	—	250%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Default		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total		¥ 2,156	¥ —	—	¥ —	¥ 156	¥ —	¥ 2,000	¥ 2,156	¥ 2,441	¥ 57	

HVCRE												
Regulatory categories	Remaining maturity	On-balance sheet amounts	Off-balance sheet amounts	RW						Exposure amounts (EAD)	Credit RWA amounts	Expected losses
Strong	< 2.5 years	¥ 763	¥ 1,685	70%						¥ 1,437	¥ 1,006	¥ 5
	2.5 years ≤	—	710	95%						284	269	1
Good	< 2.5 years	4,188	1,127	95%						4,640	4,408	18
	2.5 years ≤	32,676	23,316	120%						42,002	50,403	168
Satisfactory		134,550	125,959	140%						184,933	258,907	5,178
Weak		99,623	232,647	250%						192,682	481,706	15,414
Default		—	—	—						—	—	—
Total		¥ 271,802	¥ 385,446	—						¥ 425,981	¥ 796,701	¥ 20,786

CCR1: Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

CCR1		Millions of Yen,					
		March 31, 2025					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
Item No.		RC	PFE	Effective EPE (EEPE)	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA amounts
1	SA-CCR	¥ 199,114	¥ 509,363		1.4	¥ 991,869	¥ 333,871
2	Expected Exposure Method (IMM)			—	—	—	—
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation					—	—
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation					128,657	36,464
5	Exposure variation estimation model					—	—
6	Total						¥ 370,335

CCR1		Millions of Yen,					
		March 31, 2024					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
Item No.		RC	PFE	Effective EPE (EEPE)	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA amounts
1	SA-CCR	¥ 456,246	¥ 506,683		1.4	¥ 1,348,101	¥ 419,098
2	Expected Exposure Method (IMM)			—	—	—	—
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation					—	—
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation					152,224	31,482
5	Exposure variation estimation model					—	—
6	Total						¥ 450,581

CVA1: Reduced BA-CVA

As of March 31, 2025
Not applicable.

As of March 31, 2024
Not applicable.

CVA2: Full BA-CVA

CVA2 Item No.	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2025	
	a	
	CVA risk capital requirement	
1 K Reduced	¥	33,034
2 K Hedged		33,034
3 Total	¥	33,034

CVA2 Item No.	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2024	
	a	
	CVA risk capital requirement	
1 K Reduced	¥	41,011
2 K Hedged		41,011
3 Total	¥	41,011

CVA3: SA-CVA risk capital requirement and the number of counterparties

As of March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

As of March 31, 2024

Not applicable.

CVA4: Risk-weighted assets flow statements of CVA risk exposure under SA-CVA

As of March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

As of March 31, 2024

Not applicable.

CCR3: CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

CCR3		Millions of Yen																				
		March 31, 2025																				
Item No.	Regulatory portfolio	Risk weight	Credit equivalent amounts (post-CRM)												Total							
			0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%		Other						
1	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	
2	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Bank for International Settlements, etc.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Local governments of Japan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Government-affiliated agencies of Japan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	The three local public corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Financial institutions, type I financial institutions and insurance companies		-	-	9,601	17,289	-	2,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,962	-	-	-	-	-	39,315	
11	Corporates, etc.		-	-	661	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,371	
12	SMEs, etc. and individuals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Other than the above		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Total	¥	-	¥	-	¥10,263	¥17,289	¥	-	¥	2,461	¥	-	¥	9,709	¥	-	¥	9,962	¥	-	¥49,686

Note: The aggregate calculation on this statement includes exposures based on the standardised approach only.

CCR3		Millions of Yen																				
		March 31, 2024																				
Item No.	Regulatory portfolio	Risk weight	Credit equivalent amounts (post-CRM)							Other	Total											
			0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%													
1	Government of Japan and Bank of Japan (BOJ)	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	
2	Foreign central governments and foreign central banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Bank for International Settlements, etc.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Local governments of Japan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8	Government-affiliated agencies of Japan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	The three local public corporations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	Financial institutions, type I financial institutions and insurance companies		-	-	-	16,279	-	-	-	-	-	4,720	14,994	35,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Corporates, etc.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,728	-	-	-	7,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	SMEs, etc. and individuals		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Other than the above		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Total	¥	-	¥	-	¥16,279	¥	-	¥	-	¥	7,728	¥	4,720	¥14,994	¥	-	¥	-	¥	-	¥43,722

Note: The aggregate calculation on this statement includes exposures based on the standardised approach only.

CCR4: IRB – CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale

CCR4		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year							
Item No.	PD scale	March 31, 2025							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
		EAD post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density	
Sovereign exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 27,614	0.00%	0.0	45.00%	1.9	¥ 568	2.05%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	2,271	0.29	0.0	45.00	1.0	878	38.66	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 29,885	0.02%	0.0	45.00%	1.8	¥ 1,446	4.84%	
Financial Institution exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 411,184	0.05%	0.1	45.76%	1.9	¥ 97,802	23.78%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	85	0.18	0.0	45.00	3.3	47	54.70	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	6,476	0.29	0.0	45.00	4.9	6,804	105.06	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	201	1.07	0.0	45.00	1.0	151	75.44	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 417,948	0.06%	0.1	45.75%	1.9	¥ 104,805	25.07%	
Corporate exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 413,701	0.05%	0.3	46.72%	1.9	¥ 93,864	22.68%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	17,615	0.18	0.0	40.51	3.2	8,086	45.90	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	15,154	0.33	0.1	40.23	2.8	8,386	55.33	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	6,842	1.45	0.0	40.07	2.7	6,497	94.95	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	430	6.50	0.0	40.00	1.6	591	137.45	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	37	14.36	0.0	40.00	1.0	67	179.63	
8	100.00 (Default)	15	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00	
9	Sub-total	¥ 453,796	0.10%	0.5	46.15%	2.0	¥ 117,492	25.89%	
SME exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 1,311	0.11%	0.0	40.00%	4.6	¥ 478	36.50%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	365	0.18	0.0	40.00	1.6	106	29.15	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	509	0.38	0.0	40.00	3.7	321	63.04	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	304	1.76	0.0	40.00	1.4	247	81.04	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 2,491	0.38%	0.0	40.00%	3.6	¥ 1,153	46.30%	
Specialised lending									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 56,832	0.08%	0.1	40.05%	4.4	¥ 20,143	35.44%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	42,003	0.24	0.0	40.00	4.9	27,195	64.74	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	34,677	0.30	0.0	40.00	4.9	24,624	71.00	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	10,535	0.58	0.0	40.00	4.8	9,584	90.97	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	7,845	1.25	0.0	40.00	4.8	8,963	114.24	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	13,467	2.97	0.0	40.00	4.9	18,973	140.87	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	1,355	12.86	0.0	40.00	4.5	2,827	208.53	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 166,718	0.59%	0.3	40.01%	4.7	¥ 112,312	67.36%	
Total (all portfolios)		¥ 1,070,840	0.16%	1.1	44.99%	2.4	¥ 337,212	31.49%	

Note: SuMi TRUST Group applies the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach to the calculation of risk-weighted assets related to counterparty credit risk.

CCR4		Millions of Yen, %, 1,000 cases, Year							
		March 31, 2024							
Item No.	PD scale	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
		EAD post-CRM	Average PD	Number of obligors	Average LGD	Average maturity	Credit RWA	RWA density	
Sovereign exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 38,817	0.00%	0.0	45.00%	2.0	¥ 1,044	2.69%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 38,817	0.00%	0.0	45.00%	2.0	¥ 1,044	2.69%	
Financial Institution exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 594,410	0.05%	0.1	45.58%	1.6	¥ 122,561	20.61%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	6,908	0.23	0.0	45.00	1.0	3,112	45.05	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	9,043	0.30	0.0	45.00	4.5	8,921	98.64	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	0	2.03	0.0	45.00	1.0	0	96.29	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 610,362	0.06%	0.1	45.57%	1.6	¥ 134,595	22.05%	
Corporate exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 542,517	0.05%	0.2	46.59%	1.6	¥ 113,540	20.92%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	24,005	0.20	0.0	40.20	3.5	11,768	49.02	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	34,084	0.36	0.1	40.01	2.1	16,689	48.96	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	4,189	1.53	0.0	40.01	3.0	4,200	100.26	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	201	4.20	0.0	40.00	2.9	261	129.81	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	13	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00	
9	Sub-total	¥ 605,012	0.09%	0.5	45.92%	1.7	¥ 146,460	24.20%	
SME exposures									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 766	0.12%	0.0	40.00%	3.0	¥ 257	33.55%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	837	0.20	0.0	40.00	1.8	266	31.88	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	667	0.39	0.0	40.00	3.3	380	56.98	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	673	1.69	0.0	40.00	2.5	597	88.72	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	100.00 (Default)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	Sub-total	¥ 2,944	0.56%	0.0	40.00%	2.6	¥ 1,502	51.01%	
Specialised lending									
1	0.00 to < 0.15	¥ 66,307	0.09%	0.1	40.06%	4.4	¥ 24,296	36.64%	
2	0.15 to < 0.25	48,971	0.24	0.0	40.00	4.9	31,747	64.82	
3	0.25 to < 0.50	26,754	0.31	0.0	40.00	4.8	19,109	71.42	
4	0.50 to < 0.75	10,346	0.58	0.0	40.00	4.9	9,567	92.47	
5	0.75 to < 2.50	16,950	1.18	0.0	40.00	4.9	19,216	113.37	
6	2.50 to < 10.00	21,294	3.06	0.0	40.00	4.9	30,215	141.89	
7	10.00 to < 100.00	4,852	12.86	0.0	40.00	4.8	10,261	211.47	
8	100.00 (Default)	3,988	100.00	0.0	40.00	1.0	0	0.00	
9	Sub-total	¥ 199,466	2.90%	0.3	40.02%	4.6	¥ 144,414	72.40%	
Total (all portfolios)		¥ 1,456,603	0.46%	1.1	44.93%	2.1	¥ 428,017	29.38%	

Note: SuMi TRUST Group applies the Foundation Internal Ratings-Based Approach to the calculation of risk-weighted assets related to counterparty credit risk.

CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

CCR5		Millions of Yen					
		March 31, 2025					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in repo transactions	
Item No.	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated			
1	Cash (domestic currency)	¥ —	¥ 500,375	¥ 8,870	¥ 445,910	¥ 104,579	¥ 899,122
2	Cash (other currency)	—	174,809	—	229,450	2,300,985	—
3	Domestic sovereign debt	2,131	37,666	7,603	72,363	767,971	651,419
4	Other sovereign debt	4,167	—	—	—	1,109,187	4,513,486
5	Government agency debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	116,770	—
7	Equity securities	—	—	—	12,445	1,561,732	354,346
8	Other collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total	¥ 6,298	¥ 712,851	¥ 16,473	¥ 760,168	¥ 5,961,227	¥ 6,418,375

CCR5		Millions of Yen					
		March 31, 2024					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in repo transactions	
Item No.	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated			
1	Cash (domestic currency)	¥ —	¥ 395,558	¥ 12,280	¥ 430,014	¥ 498,488	¥ 643,800
2	Cash (other currency)	—	220,964	—	230,021	2,204,314	—
3	Domestic sovereign debt	5,293	58,324	14,615	84,222	110,438	677,800
4	Other sovereign debt	5,106	—	—	—	1,634,080	4,886,169
5	Government agency debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	255,521	—
7	Equity securities	—	—	—	13,574	1,703,362	718,617
8	Other collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total	¥ 10,399	¥ 674,846	¥ 26,895	¥ 757,833	¥ 6,406,206	¥ 6,926,388

CCR6: Credit derivatives exposures

CCR6		Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2025	
Item No.		a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 20,100	¥ 20,100
2	Index credit default swaps	—	—
3	Total return swaps	13,173	—
4	Credit options	—	—
5	Other credit derivatives	—	—
6	Total notionals	¥ 33,273	¥ 20,100
Fair values			
7	Positive fair value (asset)	¥ 138	¥ 375
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(375)	(1)

CCR6		Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2024	
Item No.		a	b
		Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals			
1	Single-name credit default swaps	¥ 19,600	¥ 19,600
2	Index credit default swaps	7,022	—
3	Total return swaps	—	—
4	Credit options	—	—
5	Other credit derivatives	—	—
6	Total notionals	¥ 26,622	¥ 19,600
Fair values			
7	Positive fair value (asset)	¥ 1	¥ 525
8	Negative fair value (liability)	(680)	(1)

CCR7: RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under Internal Model Method (IMM)

As of March 31, 2025

Not applicable.

As of March 31, 2024

Not applicable.

CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties (CCP)

Item No.	CCR8	Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2025	
		a	b
		EAD to CCP (post-CRM)	RWA amounts
1	Exposures to qualifying central counterparties (QCCPs) (total)		¥ 24,914
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	¥ 145,771	2,915
3	(i) OTC derivatives	80,465	1,609
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	17,214	344
5	(iii) Repo transactions	48,091	961
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	—	—
8	Non-segregated initial margin	172,879	3,457
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	54,042	18,541
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		¥ —
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	¥ —	—
13	(i) OTC derivatives	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—
15	(iii) Repo transactions	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—	—
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—

Item No.	CCR8	Millions of Yen	
		March 31, 2024	
		a	b
		EAD to CCP (post-CRM)	RWA amounts
1	Exposures to qualifying central counterparties (QCCPs) (total)		¥ 7,986
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	¥ 123,065	2,461
3	(i) OTC derivatives	72,570	1,451
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	17,963	359
5	(iii) Repo transactions	32,530	650
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	—	—
8	Non-segregated initial margin	194,827	3,896
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	3,830	1,628
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—
11	Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		¥ —
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	¥ —	—
13	(i) OTC derivatives	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	—	—
15	(iii) Repo transactions	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—	—
18	Non-segregated initial margin	—	—
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—

SEC1: Securitisation exposures by underlying asset type (securitisation exposures subject to the calculation of the amount of credit risk-weighted assets only)

SEC1		Millions of Yen								
		March 31, 2025								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor		
Item No.	Type of underlying asset	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which	¥ 83,800	¥ —	¥ 83,800	¥ 145,249	¥ —	¥ 145,249	¥ 338,636	¥ —	¥ 338,636
2	Residential mortgage	83,800	—	83,800	21,914	—	21,914	116,648	—	116,648
3	Credit card	—	—	—	22,005	—	22,005	66,755	—	66,755
4	Other retail exposures	—	—	—	101,329	—	101,329	155,232	—	155,232
5	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Wholesale (total) – of which	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,155,404	—	2,155,404
7	Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,140,572	—	2,140,572
8	Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,831	—	14,831
10	Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEC1		Millions of Yen								
		March 31, 2024								
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor		
Item No.	Type of underlying asset	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total	Traditional	Synthetic	Sub-total
1	Retail (total) – of which	¥ 85,639	¥ —	¥ 85,639	¥ 375,925	¥ —	¥ 375,925	¥ 275,475	¥ —	¥ 275,475
2	Residential mortgage	85,639	—	85,639	17,526	—	17,526	138,057	—	138,057
3	Credit card	—	—	—	31,454	—	31,454	40,278	—	40,278
4	Other retail exposures	—	—	—	326,943	—	326,943	97,139	—	97,139
5	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Wholesale (total) – of which	—	—	—	1,646	—	1,646	1,984,256	—	1,984,256
7	Loans to corporates	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,984,256	—	1,984,256
8	Commercial mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Lease and receivables	—	—	—	1,646	—	1,646	—	—	—
10	Other wholesale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Re-securitisation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SEC2: Securitisation exposures by underlying asset type (securitisation exposures subject to the calculation of the capital requirement for market risk only)

As of March 31, 2025
Not applicable.

As of March 31, 2024
Not applicable.

SEC3: Securitisation exposures subject to the calculation of the amount of credit risk-weighted assets and related capital requirements (bank acting as originator or sponsor)

SEC3		Millions of Yen																	
		March 31, 2025																	
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o			
Item No.	Total																		
	Traditional securitisations (sub-total)							Synthetic securitisations (sub-total)											
	Securitisation				Re-securitisation			Securitisation				Re-securitisation							
Retail underlying				Wholesale			Senior		Non-senior	Retail underlying				Wholesale		Senior		Non-senior	
Exposure values (by RW bands)																			
1	≤ 20% risk weight	¥ 87,331	¥ 87,331	¥ 87,331	¥ 87,331	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -		
2	> 20% to 50% risk weight	122,281	122,281	122,281	122,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
3	> 50% to 100% risk weight	15,622	15,622	15,622	15,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4	> 100% to < 1,250% risk weight	3,813	3,813	3,813	3,813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5	1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Exposure Values (by regulatory approach)																			
6	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 227,044	¥ 227,044	¥ 227,044	¥ 227,044	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -			
7	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	2,005	2,005	2,005	2,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
8	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
RWA (by regulatory approach)																			
10	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 67,447	¥ 67,447	¥ 67,447	¥ 67,447	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -			
11	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	522	522	522	522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
12	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
13	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Capital requirement values (by regulatory approach)																			
14	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 5,395	¥ 5,395	¥ 5,395	¥ 5,395	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -			
15	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	41	41	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
16	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
17	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

SEC3		Millions of Yen														
		March 31, 2024														
Item No.	Total	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Traditional securitisations (sub-total)						Synthetic securitisations (sub-total)								
		Securitisation			Re-securitisation			Securitisation			Re-securitisation					
		Retail underlying	Wholesale		Senior	Non-senior		Retail underlying	Wholesale		Senior	Non-senior				
Exposure values (by RW bands)																
1	≤ 20% risk weight	¥ 140,311	¥ 140,311	¥ 140,311	¥ 138,664	¥ 1,646	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
2	> 20% to 50% risk weight	258,954	258,954	258,954	258,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	> 50% to 100% risk weight	59,921	59,921	59,921	59,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	> 100% to < 1,250% risk weight	4,022	4,022	4,022	4,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1,250% risk weight	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure Values (by regulatory approach)																
6	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 461,753	¥ 461,753	¥ 461,753	¥ 460,107	¥ 1,646	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
7	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	1,454	1,454	1,454	1,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)																
10	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 140,743	¥ 140,743	¥ 140,743	¥ 140,496	¥ 246	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
11	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	315	315	315	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	30	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital requirement values (by regulatory approach)																
14	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 11,259	¥ 11,259	¥ 11,259	¥ 11,239	¥ 19	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
15	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	25	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEC4: Securitisation exposures subject to the calculation of the amount of credit risk-weighted assets and related capital requirements (bank acting as investor)

SEC4		Millions of Yen															
		March 31, 2025															
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
Item No.	Total	Traditional securitisations (sub-total)					Synthetic securitisations (sub-total)										
		Securitisation		Re-securitisation			Securitisation		Re-securitisation			Securitisation		Re-securitisation			
		Retail underlying	Wholesale		Senior	Non-senior		Retail underlying	Wholesale		Senior	Non-senior		Retail underlying	Wholesale		Senior
Exposure values (by RW bands)																	
1	≤ 20% risk weight	¥ 2,374,120	¥ 2,374,120	¥ 2,374,120	¥ 259,254	¥ 2,114,865	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
2	> 20% to 50% risk weight	84,784	84,784	84,784	69,804	14,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	> 50% to 100% risk weight	23,674	23,674	23,674	16,010	7,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	> 100% to < 1,250% risk weight	11,461	11,461	11,461	8,400	3,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure Values (by regulatory approach)																	
6	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 2,427,285	¥ 2,427,285	¥ 2,427,285	¥ 286,713	¥ 2,140,572	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
7	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	66,755	66,755	66,755	66,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)																	
10	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 274,016	¥ 274,016	¥ 274,016	¥ 53,258	¥ 220,757	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
11	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	28,972	28,972	28,972	28,972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital requirement values (by regulatory approach)																	
14	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 21,921	¥ 21,921	¥ 21,921	¥ 4,260	¥ 17,660	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
15	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	2,317	2,317	2,317	2,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEC4		Millions of Yen														
		March 31, 2024														
Item No.	Total	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
		Traditional securitisations (sub-total)						Synthetic securitisations (sub-total)								
		Securitisation			Re-securitisation			Securitisation			Re-securitisation					
		Retail underlying	Wholesale		Senior	Non-senior		Retail underlying	Wholesale		Senior	Non-senior		Senior	Non-senior	
Exposure values (by RW bands)																
1	≤ 20% risk weight	¥ 2,139,258	¥ 2,139,258	¥ 2,139,258	¥ 155,001	¥ 1,984,256	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
2	> 20% to 50% risk weight	31,297	31,297	31,297	31,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	> 50% to 100% risk weight	67,106	67,106	67,106	67,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	> 100% to < 1,250% risk weight	22,069	22,069	22,069	22,069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposure Values (by regulatory approach)																
6	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 2,218,826	¥ 2,218,826	¥ 2,218,826	¥ 234,569	¥ 1,984,256	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
7	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	40,905	40,905	40,905	40,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RWA (by regulatory approach)																
10	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 271,074	¥ 271,074	¥ 271,074	¥ 82,582	¥ 188,491	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
11	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	26,298	26,298	26,298	26,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital requirement values (by regulatory approach)																
14	Subject to the Internal Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-IRBA)	¥ 21,685	¥ 21,685	¥ 21,685	¥ 6,606	¥ 15,079	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -	¥ -
15	Subject to the External Ratings-Based Approach (SEC-ERBA) including the Internal Assessment Approach (IAA)	2,103	2,103	2,103	2,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Subject to the Standardised Approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Subject to 1,250% risk weight	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MR1: Market risk under the standardised approach

MR1		Millions of Yen
		March 31, 2025
Item No.		Market risk capital requirement
1	General interest rate risk	¥ 72,931
2	Equity risk	716
3	Commodity risk	3
4	Foreign exchange risk	17,856
5	Credit spread risk - non-securitisations	832
6	Credit spread risk - securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	—
7	Credit spread risk - securitisation (correlation trading portfolio)	—
8	Default risk - non-securitisations	2,550
9	Default risk - securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	—
10	Default risk - securitisations (correlation trading portfolio)	—
11	Residual risk add-on	3,442
	Others	—
12	Total	¥ 98,333

MR1		Millions of Yen
		March 31, 2024
Item No.		Market risk capital requirement
1	General interest rate risk	¥ 51,827
2	Equity risk	1,185
3	Commodity risk	3
4	Foreign exchange risk	16,940
5	Credit spread risk - non-securitisations	2,566
6	Credit spread risk - securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	—
7	Credit spread risk - securitisation (correlation trading portfolio)	—
8	Default risk - non-securitisations	4,948
9	Default risk - securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	—
10	Default risk - securitisations (correlation trading portfolio)	—
11	Residual risk add-on	3,030
	Others	—
12	Total	¥ 80,502

MR2: Market Risk under the Internal Modeled Approach (IMA)

As of March 31, 2025
Not applicable.

As of March 31, 2024
Not applicable.

MR3: Market risk under the simplified standardised approach

As of March 31, 2025
Not applicable.

As of March 31, 2024
Not applicable.

IRRBB1: Interest rate risk

IRRBB1 Item No.	Millions of Yen							
	a		b		c		d	
	Δ EVE				Δ NII			
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
1	Parallel up	¥ 90,855	¥ 91,111	¥ (93,940)	¥ (83,166)			
2	Parallel down	—	—	88,366	80,118			
3	Steeper	37,839	46,793					
4	Flattener	9,680	2,630					
5	Short rate up	28,481	25,023					
6	Short rate down	—	6,182					
7	Maximum	90,855	91,111	88,366	80,118			
		e		f				
		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024				
8	Tier 1 Capital	¥ 3,000,097		¥ 2,978,873				

CCyB1: Countercyclical buffer requirement: Status by Country or Region

CCyB1	Millions of Yen, %			
	March 31, 2025			
	a	b	c	d
Country or region	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Counter cyclical buffer requirement amount
Australia	1.00%	¥ 145,797		
Belgium	1.00%	12,893		
France	1.00%	60,588		
Germany	0.75%	35,243		
Hong Kong	0.50%	22,581		
Korea	1.00%	8,601		
Luxembourg	0.50%	87,699		
Netherlands	2.00%	80,377		
Sweden	2.00%	3,013		
United Kingdom	2.00%	320,409		
Subtotal		777,206		
Total		¥ 19,187,672	0.06%	¥ 13,879

Notes: 1. The amount of credit RWA by country or region is, in principle, calculated on the basis of where the ultimate risk of the exposure resides (based on the country or region where the borrower resides). However, with respect to securitisation exposures and equity investments in funds whose country or region are difficult to identify, calculations are made according to the country or region in which the exposure is booked.

2. The ratio of SuMi TRUST Group's exposures in the ten countries or regions in which the countercyclical buffer requirement set by regulatory authorities exceeded 0 to SuMi TRUST Group's total exposures was limited.

CCyB1	Millions of Yen, %			
	March 31, 2024			
	a	b	c	d
Country or region	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Counter cyclical buffer requirement amount
Australia	1.00%	¥ 152,620		
France	1.00%	62,573		
Germany	0.75%	33,035		
Hong Kong	1.00%	18,353		
Luxembourg	0.50%	113,514		
Netherlands	1.00%	91,453		
Sweden	2.00%	3,972		
United Kingdom	2.00%	307,805		
Subtotal		783,328		
Total		¥ 18,432,521	0.05%	¥ 11,865

Notes: 1. The amount of credit RWA by country or region is, in principle, calculated on the basis of where the ultimate risk of the exposure resides (based on the country or region where the borrower resides). However, with respect to securitisation exposures and equity investments in funds whose country or region are difficult to identify, calculations are made according to the country or region in which the exposure is booked.

2. The ratio of SuMi TRUST Group's exposures in the eight countries or regions in which the countercyclical buffer requirement set by regulatory authorities exceeded 0 to SuMi TRUST Group's total exposures was limited.

GSIB1: Indicators for Assessing G-SIBs

GSIB1 Basel III Template No.			Millions of Yen	
			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	¥ 14,256,312	¥ 14,429,975
2		Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	23,652,720	21,405,250
3	Size	Total exposures	79,457,698	77,312,649
4	Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	6,085,184	5,883,705
5		Intra-financial system liabilities	9,894,364	9,015,189
6		Securities outstanding	18,824,946	17,485,254
7	Substitutability / Financial institution infrastructure	Assets under custody	308,309,645	304,017,982
8		Payments through settlement systems	851,783,542	851,329,575
9		Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	8,921	5,631
10a		Trading volume of fixed income instruments	1,254,376	699,027
10b		Trading volume of equities and other securities	996,062	1,241,827
11	Complexity	Notional amount of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	231,492,763	220,487,420
12		Level 3 assets	459,625	411,060
13		Trading and available-for-sale (AFS) securities	3,067,024	3,487,141

OR1: Historical operational risk losses

OR1		Millions of Yen, cases										
		March 31, 2025										
Item No.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	Ten-year average
Using ¥ 2 Million threshold												
1	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	¥ 1,141	¥ 5,803	¥ 3,971	¥ 107	¥ 219	¥ 158	¥ 602	¥ 693	¥ 328	¥ 133	¥ 1,316
2	Total number of operational risk losses	31	23	23	16	21	22	20	8	20	14	19
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Total number of exclusions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	1,141	5,803	3,971	107	219	158	602	693	328	133	1,316
Using ¥ 10 Million threshold												
6	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	¥ 1,082	¥ 5,745	¥ 3,903	¥ 51	¥ 164	¥ 77	¥ 547	¥ 662	¥ 274	¥ 85	¥ 1,259
7	Total number of operational risk losses	17	9	9	2	8	1	7	1	7	4	6
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total number of exclusions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	1,082	5,745	3,903	51	164	77	547	662	274	85	1,259
Details of operational risk calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM? (Yes/No)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12	IF "No" in Item No.11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards? (Yes / No)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: For some consolidated subsidiaries that do not meet the approval criteria for the internal loss data at the end of March 2025, we use conservative estimates for the ILM.

OR1		Millions of Yen, cases										
		March 31, 2024										
Item No.		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015	Ten-year average
Using ¥ 2 Million threshold												
1	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	¥ 6,071	¥ 3,975	¥ 104	¥ 219	¥ 148	¥ 626	¥ 697	¥ 328	¥ 134	¥ 780	¥ 1,308
2	Total number of operational risk losses	28	23	15	21	19	20	8	20	14	22	19
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Total number of exclusions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	6,071	3,975	104	219	148	626	697	328	134	780	1,308
Using ¥ 10 Million threshold												
6	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	¥ 5,996	¥ 3,916	¥ 51	¥ 164	¥ 77	¥ 571	¥ 675	¥ 274	¥ 85	¥ 723	¥ 1,253
7	Total number of operational risk losses	12	10	2	8	1	7	2	7	4	9	6
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Total number of exclusions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Total amount of operational risk losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	5,996	3,916	51	164	77	571	675	274	85	723	1,253
Details of operational risk calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM? (Yes/No)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
12	IF "No" in Item No.11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non-compliance with the minimum loss data standards? (Yes / No)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: For some consolidated subsidiaries that do not meet the approval criteria for the internal loss data at the end of March 2024, we use conservative estimates for the ILM.

OR2: Business indicator and subcomponents

OR2		Millions of Yen		
		March 31, 2025		
Item No.		a	b	c
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	ILDC (Interest, Lease, and Divided Component)	¥ 227,332		
2	Interest and lease income	1,592,187	¥ 1,252,594	¥ 889,392
3	Interest and lease expense	1,697,724	1,377,922	789,782
4	Interest earning assets	70,494,056	67,842,555	61,169,824
5	Divided income	29,560	30,236	18,272
6	SC (Service Component)	633,218		
7	Fee and commission income	642,001	603,677	569,112
8	Fee and commission expense	116,750	107,715	102,358
9	Other operating income	9,286	5,693	13,669
10	Other operating expense	29,184	15,052	24,166
11	FC (Financial Component)	341,644		
12	Net Profit / Losses on the trading book	102,860	75,917	10,424
13	Net Profit / Losses on the banking book	432,004	208,311	181,722
14	BI (Business Indicator)	1,202,194		
15	BIC (Business Indicator Component)	174,329		
16	BI gross of excluded divested activities	1,202,194		
17	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	—		

OR2		Millions of Yen		
		March 31, 2024		
Item No.		a	b	c
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	ILDC (Interest, Lease, and Divided Component)	¥ 232,064		
2	Interest and lease income	1,252,594	¥ 889,392	¥ 618,006
3	Interest and lease expense	1,377,922	789,782	363,361
4	Interest earning assets	67,842,555	61,169,824	57,790,037
5	Divided income	30,236	18,272	37,518
6	SC (Service Component)	608,901		
7	Fee and commission income	603,677	569,112	584,645
8	Fee and commission expense	107,715	102,358	114,229
9	Other operating income	5,693	13,669	9,878
10	Other operating expense	15,052	24,166	22,246
11	FC (Financial Component)	172,728		
12	Net Profit / Losses on the trading book	75,917	10,424	13,453
13	Net Profit / Losses on the banking book	208,311	181,722	(10,928)
14	BI (Business Indicator)	1,013,695		
15	BIC (Business Indicator Component)	146,054		
16	BI gross of excluded divested activities	1,013,695		
17	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	—		

OR3: Operational risk capital requirement

OR3 Item No.	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1 Business indicator component (BIC)	¥ 174,329	¥ 146,054
2 Internal loss multiplier (ILM)	0.71	0.74
3 Minimum required operational risk capital	124,971	108,194
4 Operational risk risk-weighted assets	1,562,148	1,352,426

ENC1: Asset Encumbrance

ENC1		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2025			
Item No.		a	b	c	d
		Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total	Of which : securitisation exposures
1	Cash and Due from Banks	¥ —	¥ 25,173,611	¥ 25,173,611	¥ —
2	Call Loans and Bills Bought	—	21,000	21,000	—
3	Receivables under Resale Agreements	—	803,722	803,722	—
4	Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	—	95,400	95,400	—
5	Monetary Claims Bought	—	925,491	925,491	192,277
6	Tradeling Assets	—	2,291,521	2,291,521	—
7	Money Held in Trust	—	35,668	35,668	—
8	Securities	6,966,695	4,529,485	11,496,181	696,370
9	Loans and Bills Discounted	4,332,934	27,817,305	32,150,240	898,017
10	Foregin Exchanges	—	53,453	53,453	—
11	Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	17,911	700,330	718,241	—
12	Other Assets	863,298	1,741,966	2,605,264	11,348
13	Trangible Fixed Assets	—	218,432	218,432	—
14	Intangible Fixed Assets	—	51,718	51,718	—
15	Assets for Retirement Benefits	—	100,597	100,597	—
16	Deferred Tax Assets	—	7,638	7,638	—
17	Customeres' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	—	640,415	640,415	—
18	Allowance for Loan Losses	—	(129,958)	(129,958)	—
19	Allowance for Investment Losses	—	(3,938)	(3,938)	—
20	Total Assets	¥ 12,180,840	¥ 65,073,863	¥ 77,254,703	¥ 1,798,014

ENC1		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2024			
Item No.		a	b	c	d
		Encumbered assets	Unencumbered assets	Total	Of which : securitisation exposures
1	Cash and Due from Banks	¥ —	¥ 22,831,653	¥ 22,831,653	¥ —
2	Call Loans and Bills Bought	—	25,000	25,000	—
3	Receivables under Resale Agreements	—	111,600	111,600	—
4	Receivables under Securities Borrowing Transactions	—	532,200	532,200	—
5	Monetary Claims Bought	—	1,143,648	1,143,648	100,740
6	Tradeling Assets	—	2,015,752	2,015,752	—
7	Money Held in Trust	—	22,591	22,591	—
8	Securities	5,164,731	4,774,178	9,938,909	782,370
9	Loans and Bills Discounted	5,188,146	28,175,980	33,364,126	889,361
10	Foregin Exchanges	—	45,394	45,394	—
11	Lease Receivables and Investment Assets	22,434	696,534	718,968	—
12	Other Assets	819,742	2,383,866	3,203,608	14,982
13	Trangible Fixed Assets	—	226,714	226,714	—
14	Intangible Fixed Assets	—	40,704	40,704	—
15	Assets for Retirement Benefits	—	103,733	103,733	—
16	Deferred Tax Assets	—	7,481	7,481	—
17	Customeres' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	—	595,482	595,482	—
18	Allowance for Loan Losses	—	(117,798)	(117,798)	—
19	Total Assets	¥ 11,195,054	¥ 63,614,714	¥ 74,809,768	¥ 1,787,454

CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised risk-weighted assets at risk level

CMS1		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2025			
		a	b	c	d
Item No.	Risk-weighted assets (RWA)				
	RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)	
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	¥ 12,180,174	¥ 1,628,756	¥ 13,808,931	¥ 24,953,101
2	Counterparty credit risk	337,212	58,037	395,249	757,267
3	Credit valuation adjustment		412,925	412,925	412,925
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	341,463	29,499	370,963	683,730
5	Market risk	—	1,229,165	1,229,165	1,229,165
6	Operational risk		1,562,148	1,562,148	1,562,148
7	Residual RWA		5,353,389	5,353,389	3,474,264
8	Total	¥ 12,858,850	¥ 10,273,924	¥ 23,132,774	¥ 33,072,603

CMS1		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2024			
		a	b	c	d
Item No.	Risk-weighted assets (RWA)				
	RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)	
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	¥ 14,170,220	¥ 555,733	¥ 14,725,954	¥ 25,818,269
2	Counterparty credit risk	428,017	30,549	458,567	996,758
3	Credit valuation adjustment		512,641	512,641	512,641
4	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	411,818	26,644	438,462	1,075,184
5	Market risk	—	1,006,275	1,006,275	1,006,275
6	Operational risk		1,352,426	1,352,426	1,352,426
7	Residual RWA		5,236,683	5,236,683	3,401,529
8	Total	¥ 15,010,056	¥ 8,720,954	¥ 23,731,010	¥ 34,163,086

CMS2: Comparison of modelled and standardised risk-weighted assets for credit risk at asset class level

CMS2		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2025			
Item No.		a	b	c	d
		Credit risk-weighted assets (RWA)			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for column (a) if re-computed using standardised approaches	Total Actual RWA (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)
1	Sovereign exposures	¥ 84,915	¥ 51,633	¥ 110,478	¥ 77,196
	Of which: Local governments of Japan	4,892	—	4,892	—
	Of which: Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSE)	6,809	10,467	17,272	20,930
	Of which: Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)	11,576	4,120	11,576	4,120
	Of which: Government-affiliated agencies of Japan	9,278	35,981	9,278	35,981
	Of which: The three local public corporations	333	148	333	148
2	Financial institutions exposures	269,150	477,883	345,149	553,882
3	Equity exposures	282,050	167,253	1,404,121	1,289,324
4	Purchased Receivables	530,235	723,147	530,235	723,147
5	Corporate exposures (excluding SME exposures and Specialised lending)	6,939,233	12,668,070	7,312,725	13,041,561
	Of which: Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) Approach	6,400,843	11,648,500	6,774,334	12,021,992
	Of which: Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach	538,390	1,019,569	538,390	1,019,569
6	SME exposures	458,229	680,345	461,460	683,575
	Of which: Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) Approach	325,341	450,082	328,572	453,312
	Of which: Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach	132,888	230,262	132,888	230,262
7	Residential mortgage exposures	754,531	3,811,057	754,531	3,811,057
8	Qualifying Revolving retail exposures	83,120	157,587	83,120	157,587
9	Other retail exposures	394,242	726,339	394,242	726,339
10	Specialised lending	2,384,464	3,861,027	2,412,865	3,889,428
	Of which: Income-producing real estate (IPRE) and High-volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE)	1,124,264	1,342,710	1,124,264	1,342,710
11	Total	¥ 12,180,174	¥ 23,324,344	¥ 13,808,931	¥ 24,953,101

CMS2		Millions of Yen			
		March 31, 2024			
Item No.		a	b	c	d
		Credit risk-weighted assets (RWA)			
		RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for column (a) if re-computed using standardised approaches	Total Actual RWA (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie used in the base of the output floor)
1	Sovereign exposures	¥ 103,192	¥ 40,940	¥ 129,192	¥ 66,940
	Of which: Local governments of Japan	6,046	—	6,046	—
	Of which: Foreign non-central government public sector entities (PSE)	9,046	14,606	21,337	26,897
	Of which: Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	—	—	—	—
	Of which: Japan Finance Organization for Municipalities (JFM)	12,675	4,209	12,675	4,209
	Of which: Government-affiliated agencies of Japan	10,208	11,585	10,208	11,585
	Of which: The three local public corporations	90	19	90	19
2	Financial institutions exposures	312,144	504,227	390,055	582,139
3	Equity exposures	1,576,214	1,308,177	1,597,624	1,329,587
4	Purchased Receivables	543,585	799,191	543,585	799,191
5	Corporate exposures (excluding SME exposures and Specialised lending)	7,323,408	13,029,698	7,722,926	13,429,216
	Of which: Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) Approach	6,765,977	12,058,299	7,165,495	12,457,818
	Of which: Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach	557,431	971,398	557,431	971,398
6	SME exposures	472,557	714,527	475,487	717,457
	Of which: Foundation Internal Ratings-Based (FIRB) Approach	340,853	459,521	343,783	462,452
	Of which: Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (AIRB) Approach	131,703	255,005	131,703	255,005
7	Residential mortgage exposures	768,764	3,917,271	768,764	3,917,271
8	Qualifying Revolving retail exposures	82,477	157,839	82,477	157,839
9	Other retail exposures	386,130	712,209	386,130	712,209
10	Specialised lending	2,601,746	4,078,451	2,629,709	4,106,414
	Of which: Income-producing real estate (IPRE) and High-volatility commercial real estate (HVCRE)	1,283,326	1,514,483	1,283,326	1,514,483
11	Total	¥ 14,170,220	¥ 25,262,535	¥ 14,725,954	¥ 25,818,269

Composition of Basel III Leverage Ratio

Consolidated

As of March 31 Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (LR1)	Items	Millions of Yen	
		2025	2024
1	Total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet	¥ 78,247,102	¥ 75,876,905
2	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are not included in the scope of the Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (deduction)	—	—
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	—	—
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable) (deduction)	22,359,735	20,284,622
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure (deduction)	/	/
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	4,981	—
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	—	—
8	The amount of adjustment related to derivative transactions	(1,745,241)	(1,509,056)
8a	Total exposures related to derivative transactions	1,569,212	1,710,785
8b	The amount of assets related to derivative transactions(deduction)	3,314,453	3,219,841
9	The amount of adjustment related to repo transactions, etc.	176,749	184,754
9a	The total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.	1,075,872	828,554
9b	The total exposures related to repo transactions, etc.(deduction)	899,122	643,800
10	Total exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions	3,599,673	3,495,287
11	The amount of adjustment items pertaining to Tier1 capital(Allowance for loan losses) (deduction)	—	8,703
12	Other adjustments	(1,187,754)	(1,101,397)
12a	The amount of adjustment items pertaining to Tier1 capital(except Allowance for loan losses) (deduction)	362,189	366,159
12b	The amount of customers' liabilities for acceptances and guarantees(deduction)	640,415	595,482
12c	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	—	—
12d	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework(deduction)	185,149	139,755
12e	The amount of assets of subsidiaries that are included in the scope of the Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (except those included in the total assets reported in the consolidated balance sheet)	—	—
13	Total exposures	¥ 56,735,776	¥ 56,653,167

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited

As of March 31 Corresponding line # on Basel III disclosure template (LR2)	Items	Millions of Yen, %	
		2025	2024
On-balance sheet exposures (1)			
1	On-balance sheet exposures before adjusting for items	¥ 51,038,356	¥ 51,133,158
2	The amount of receivables arising from providing collateral, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework	—	—
3	The amount of receivables arising from providing cash variation margin, provided where deducted from the consolidated balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework (deduction)	185,149	139,755
4	The amount of securities received under repo transactions, etc. (deduction)	—	—
5	The amount of adjustment items pertaining to Tier1 capital (Allowance for loan losses) (deduction)	—	8,703
6	The amount of adjustment items pertaining to Tier1 capital (except Allowance for loan losses) (deduction)	362,189	366,159
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (A)	50,491,017	50,618,539
Exposures related to derivative transactions (2)			
8	The amount equivalent to replacement cost associated with derivatives transactions, etc. multiplied by 1.4	¥ 278,146	¥ 554,773
9	The amount equivalent to potential future exposure associated with derivatives transactions, etc. multiplied by 1.4	1,291,066	1,156,011
10	Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures (deduction)	—	—
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives, etc.	20,100	19,600
12	The amount of deductions from effective notional amount of written credit derivatives, etc. (deduction)	20,100	19,600
13	Total exposures related to derivative transactions (B)	1,569,212	1,710,785
Exposures related to repo transactions (3)			
14	The amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc.	¥ 899,122	¥ 643,800
15	The amount of deductions from the assets above (Line14) (deduction)	—	—
16	The exposures for counterparty credit risk for repo transactions, etc.	176,749	184,754
17	The exposures for agent repo transactions	—	—
18	The total exposures related to repo transactions, etc. (C)	1,075,872	828,554
Exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions (4)			
19	Notional amount of off-balance sheet transactions	¥ 8,661,188	¥ 9,111,742
20	The amount of adjustments for conversion in relation to off-balance sheet transactions (deduction)	5,061,514	5,616,455
22	Total exposures related to off-balance sheet transactions (D)	3,599,673	3,495,287
Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (5)			
23	The amount of capital (Tier1 capital)	(E) ¥ 3,000,097	¥ 2,978,873
24	Total exposures ((A)+(B)+(C)+(D))	(F) 56,735,776	56,653,167
25	Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (E)/(F)	5.28%	5.25%
26	Minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.15%	3.00%
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement	—%	—%
Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (Including due from the Bank of Japan) (6)			
	Total exposures	(F) ¥ 56,735,776	¥ 56,653,167
	The Bank of Japan deposit	22,359,735	20,284,622
	Total exposures (Including due from the Bank of Japan)	(F') 79,095,512	76,937,789
	Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (Including due from the Bank of Japan) ((E)/(F'))	3.79%	3.87%
Disclosure of mean values (7)			
28	Mean value of the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after deduction) ((G)+(H))	¥ 785,079	¥ 658,450
	Mean value of the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (G)	785,079	658,450
	Mean value of the amount deducted from repo transactions, etc. (deduction) (H)	—	—
29	Quarter-end value of the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after deduction) ((I)+(J))	899,122	643,800
14	Quarter-end value of the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (I)	899,122	643,800
15	Quarter-end value of the amount deducted from repo transactions, etc. (deduction) (J)	—	—
30	Total exposures (excluding The Bank of Japan deposit, incorporating mean value related to the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after deduction))	(K) 56,621,733	56,667,817
30a	Total exposures (including The Bank of Japan deposit, incorporating mean value related to the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after deduction))	(L) 78,981,469	76,952,439
31	Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (excluding The Bank of Japan deposit, incorporating mean value related to the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after deduction)) ((E)/(K))	5.29%	5.25%
31a	Basel III leverage ratio on a consolidated basis (including The Bank of Japan deposit, incorporating mean value related to the amount of assets related to repo transactions, etc. (after deduction)) ((E)/(L))	3.79%	3.87%

Note: Our Basel III leverage ratio calculation was audited by KPMG AZSA LLC, an external auditor, in accordance with "Practical Guidance on Agreed-Upon Procedures Engagement for Capital Adequacy Ratio and Leverage Ratio Calculation" (Practical Guidance 4465 for Specialized Business of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants).

The certain procedure is not part of the audit of the consolidated financial statements or the audit of the internal control over financial reporting but was conducted by the external auditor in the agreed-upon scope and under agreed-upon examination procedures, and is a report of the results presented to us. It thus does not represent an opinion or conclusion by the external auditor regarding the Basel III leverage ratio itself or parts of the internal control over the procedure to calculate the ratio.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Consolidated

Quantitative Disclosure Items for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) on a consolidated basis

Items	Millions of Yen, %, the Number of Data			
	Fiscal Year 2024 4th Quarter		Fiscal Year 2024 3rd Quarter	
High-Quality Liquid Assets (1)				
1 Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	¥ 23,534,797		¥ 23,974,612	
Cash Outflows (2)				
	Total Unweighted Value	Total Weightd Value	Total Unweighted Value	Total Weighted Value
2 Cash outflows related to unsecured retail funding	¥ 18,757,408	¥ 1,726,837	¥ 18,858,935	¥ 1,735,396
3 of which: Stable deposits	2,132,053	63,961	2,154,614	64,638
4 of which: Less stable deposits	16,625,355	1,662,876	16,704,321	1,670,757
5 Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding	14,776,450	11,027,397	14,232,580	10,758,085
6 of which: Qualifying operational deposits	—	—	—	—
7 of which: Cash outflows related to unsecured wholesale funding other than qualifying operational deposits and debt securities	11,015,573	7,266,520	10,646,578	7,172,083
8 of which: Debt securities	3,760,877	3,760,877	3,586,002	3,586,002
9 Cash outflows related to secured funding, etc.	—		—	
10 Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc. funding programs, credit and liquidity facilities	7,291,658	2,752,427	7,396,693	2,713,455
11 of which: Cash outflows related to derivative transactions, etc.	973,637	973,637	970,257	970,257
12 of which: Cash outflows related to funding programs	—	—	—	—
13 of which: Cash outflows related to credit and liquidity facilities	6,318,021	1,778,789	6,426,436	1,743,198
14 Cash outflows related to contractual funding obligations, etc.	260,054	122,725	294,187	164,103
15 Cash outflows related to contingencies	944,931	23,349	890,481	22,269
16 Total cash outflows	15,652,737		15,393,309	
Cash Inflows (3)				
	Total Unweighted Value	Total Weightd Value	Total Unweighted Value	Total Weighted Value
17 Cash inflows related to secured lending, etc.	¥ 453,409	¥ —	¥ 210,355	¥ —
18 Cash inflows related to collection of loans, etc.	2,630,076	1,731,738	2,265,569	1,542,091
19 Other cash inflows	902,347	572,062	697,979	485,700
20 Total cash inflows	3,985,834	2,303,800	3,173,903	2,027,791
Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (4)				
21 Total HQLA allowed to be included in the calculation	¥ 23,534,797		¥ 23,974,612	
22 Net cash outflows	13,348,936		13,365,517	
23 Consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	176.3		179.3	
24 The number of data used to calculate the average value	57		63	

Qualitative Disclosure Items for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) on a consolidated basis

(1) Items concerning fluctuations in the LCR over time

Our consolidated LCR has trended steadily for the most part in the past two years.

(2) Items concerning evaluation of the LCR level

Our consolidated LCR satisfies the regulated level (100%) as required under liquidity ratio regulations and the actual LCR is roughly in line with our initial forecast. Going forward, we do not expect our LCR to deviate significantly from the current level.

(3) Items concerning the composition of totals for eligible high-quality liquid assets

The majority of our eligible high-quality liquid assets are reserve deposit held at central banks and sovereign bonds. There have been no material fluctuations in the composition of currencies, their types and locations. Furthermore, there has been no material difference between totals for eligible high-quality liquid assets and net cash outflows in major currencies.

(4) Other items concerning LCR

We don't apply the "Treatment for Qualifying Operational Deposits" and the "Additional Collateral Requirements At the Time of Market Valuation Change Based on the Scenario Approach" stipulated by the Notification.

In addition, in consideration of the impact on the consolidated LCR, monthly or quarterly data are used to calculate daily averages for certain data items that are immaterial and have practical limitations. For instance, this approach is applied to data from consolidated subsidiaries.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

Consolidated

Consolidated Net Stable Funding Ratio

Quantitative Disclosure Items for the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) on a consolidated basis

Item No.	Millions of Yen, %					Weighted value
	Fiscal Year 2024 4th Quarter					
	Unweighted value by residual maturity					
No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr			
Available stable funding (ASF) items (1)						
1	Capital	¥ 3,407,671	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 281,000	¥ 3,688,671
2	of which: Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital (excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year) before the application of capital deductions	3,407,671	—	—	236,250	3,643,922
3	of which: Other capital instruments that are not included in the above category	—	—	—	44,749	44,749
4	Funding from retail and small business customers	18,622,911	—	—	—	16,865,600
5	of which: Stable deposits	2,099,601	—	—	—	1,994,621
6	of which: Less stable deposits	16,523,310	—	—	—	14,870,979
7	Wholesale funding	4,099,482	31,126,877	3,920,531	10,064,920	17,618,929
8	of which: Operational deposits	—	—	—	—	—
9	of which: Other wholesale funding	4,099,482	31,126,877	3,920,531	10,064,920	17,618,929
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities	899,135	1,375,601	7,319	477,529	24,535
12	of which: Derivative liabilities	—	—	—	469,287	—
13	of which: All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	899,135	1,375,601	7,319	8,242	24,535
14	Total available stable funding					¥ 38,197,737
Required stable funding (RSF) items (2)						
15	HQLA					¥ 1,322,197
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	—
17	Loans, repo transactions-related assets, securities and other similar assets	258,032	6,210,958	2,633,998	28,416,635	27,472,005
18	of which: Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (secured by level 1 HQLA)	—	899,122	—	—	0
19	of which: Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (not included in item 18)	117,953	1,429,636	611,514	3,124,823	3,750,010
20	of which: Loans and repo transactions-related assets (not included in item 18, 19 and 22)	13,693	3,524,403	1,757,199	13,280,527	13,945,289
21	of which: With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	—	342,155	179,064	108,944	341,642
22	of which: Residential mortgages	—	213,232	213,917	9,656,117	7,565,383
23	of which: With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	—	143,013	143,355	5,277,200	3,697,549
24	of which: Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and other similar assets	126,385	144,562	51,366	2,355,167	2,211,321
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
26	Other assets	1,887,388	142,392	12,194	1,636,935	3,270,516
27	of which: Physical traded commodities, including gold	—	—	—	—	—
28	of which: Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs (including those that are not recorded on consolidated balance sheet)	—	—	—	359,165	305,290
29	of which: Derivative assets	—	—	—	—	—
30	of which: Derivative liabilities (before deduction of variation margin posted)	—	—	—	54,741	54,741
31	of which: All other assets not included in the above categories	1,887,388	142,392	12,194	1,223,029	2,910,484
32	Off-balance sheet items	—	—	—	7,485,335	598,700
33	Total required stable funding					¥ 32,663,420
34	Consolidated net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					116.9%

Item No.	Millions of Yen, %					Weighted value
	Fiscal Year 2024 3th Quarter					
	Unweighted value by residual maturity					
	No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr		
Available stable funding (ASF) items (1)						
1	Capital	¥ 3,462,005	¥ —	¥ —	¥ 311,000	¥ 3,773,005
2	of which: Common Equity Tier 1 capital, Additional Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital (excluding the proportion of Tier 2 instruments with residual maturity of less than one year) before the application of capital deductions	3,462,005	—	—	247,142	3,709,148
3	of which: Other capital instruments that are not included in the above category	—	—	—	63,857	63,857
4	Funding from retail and small business customers	18,862,505	—	—	—	17,084,511
5	of which: Stable deposits	2,165,122	—	—	—	2,056,866
6	of which: Less stable deposits	16,697,382	—	—	—	15,027,644
7	Wholesale funding	4,339,490	29,525,966	4,195,010	10,225,012	17,805,813
8	of which: Operational deposits	—	—	—	—	—
9	of which: Other wholesale funding	4,339,490	29,525,966	4,195,010	10,225,012	17,805,813
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other liabilities	904,887	1,500,552	40,628	263,225	39,680
12	of which: Derivative liabilities	—	—	—	255,879	—
13	of which: All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	904,887	1,500,552	40,628	7,345	39,680
14	Total available stable funding					¥ 38,703,011
Required stable funding (RSF) items (2)						
15	HQLA					¥ 1,307,654
16	Deposits held at financial institutions for operational purposes	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	¥ —	—
17	Loans, repo transactions-related assets, securities and other similar assets	255,481	5,620,242	2,749,859	28,454,100	27,444,855
18	of which: Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (secured by level 1 HQLA)	—	549,429	—	—	0
19	of which: Loans to- and repo transactions with- financial institutions (not included in item 18)	117,876	1,339,404	734,881	2,961,478	3,640,166
20	of which: Loans and repo transactions-related assets (not included in item 18, 19 and 22)	13,852	3,266,744	1,736,438	13,135,017	13,680,256
21	of which: With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	—	211,014	147,341	96,486	249,178
22	of which: Residential mortgages	—	214,081	215,703	9,762,349	7,651,627
23	of which: With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Standardised Approach for credit risk	—	142,748	143,878	5,313,128	3,719,741
24	of which: Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA and other similar assets	123,752	250,581	62,835	2,595,256	2,472,805
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	—	—	—	—	—
26	Other assets	1,752,347	184,845	4,019	2,820,599	4,536,352
27	of which: Physical traded commodities, including gold	—	—	—	—	—
28	of which: Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs (including those that are not recorded on consolidated balance sheet)	—	—	—	414,778	352,561
29	of which: Derivative assets	—	—	—	—	—
30	of which: Derivative liabilities (before deduction of variation margin posted)	—	—	—	60,228	60,228
31	of which: All other assets not included in the above categories	1,752,347	184,845	4,019	2,345,593	4,123,562
32	Off-balance sheet items	—	—	—	7,545,308	592,846
33	Total required stable funding					¥ 33,881,708
34	Consolidated net stable funding ratio (NSFR)					114.2%

Qualitative Disclosure Items for the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) on a consolidated basis

(1) Items concerning fluctuations in the consolidated NSFR over time

Our consolidated NSFR has remained mainly stable since its implementation on September 30, 2021.

(2) Items concerning special provisions for interdependent assets and liabilities

The "Special provisions for interdependent assets and liabilities" stipulated in the items under Article 99 of the Financial Services Agency Notification on Liquidity Ratio are not applied on a consolidated basis.

(3) Other items concerning consolidated NSFR

Our consolidated NSFR satisfies the regulated level (100%) and does not differ significantly from the initial forecast. In terms of future NSFR forecast, we do not expect significant deviations from the current level.

Basel III Disclosure Data

This section outlines matters to be stated in explanatory documents relating to the fiscal year, separately stipulated by the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency (Notification No.21 of Financial Services Agency, 2012) with regard to the matters regarding compensation as having significant consequences on the business operation or asset status of a bank, a bank holding company, or their subsidiaries, as set forth in Article 19-2, Paragraph 1, Item 6, Article 19-3, Item 4 and Article 34-26, Paragraph 1, Item 5 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Banking Act (Ministry of Finance Ordinance No. 10, 1982).

The following disclosure, unless otherwise stated, is with respect to Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc. ("SuMi TRUST Group") as of the end of March 2025.

[Compensation Disclosure Data: SuMi TRUST Group]

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Compensation Disclosure Data:

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc.

1. Development Status of Organizational Structures Concerning Compensation, etc. for Applicable Officers and Employees within the Group

(1) Scope of "Applicable Officers and Employees"

The scope of "applicable officers" and "applicable employees, etc." (collectively the "applicable officers and employees") as defined in the compensation notification to be disclosed is as follows:

(i) Scope of "Applicable Officers"

Applicable officers include directors, and executive officers^{*1} of SuMi TRUST Group, but exclude external directors.

^{*1} Executive officers defined by the Companies Act.

(ii) Scope of "Applicable Employees, etc."

Of SuMi TRUST Group's officers and employees outside the scope of applicable officers as well as officers and employees of its significant consolidated subsidiaries, a "person receiving a substantial amount of compensation" with significant consequence on the business operation or asset status of SuMi TRUST Group and its significant consolidated subsidiaries, are subject to disclosure as applicable employees, etc.

(a) Scope of "Significant Consolidated Subsidiary"

"Significant consolidated subsidiary" refers to a consolidated subsidiary either with its total assets representing more than 2% of the consolidated total assets, or with significant consequence on the Group's management, namely Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited.

(b) Scope of a "Person Receiving a Substantial Amount of Compensation"

A "person receiving a substantial amount of compensation" refers to a person who receives compensation in excess of a certain threshold amount from SuMi TRUST Group or its significant consolidated subsidiaries. Such a threshold amount is set at ¥50 million within the Group. This threshold amount has been determined based on the average compensation for officers of Sumi TRUST Group and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited paid in the past three years (excluding the compensation paid to the officers who were newly appointed or retired during the period), and is commonly applicable across all significant consolidated subsidiaries.

With respect to a person receiving lump-sum retirement benefit, this amount is first wholly deducted from the amount of compensation, then the "lump-sum retirement benefit divided by the number of years of service" is added back to calculate the deemed compensation for the purpose of determining whether the compensation is substantial or not.

(c) Scope of "Those with Significant Consequence on the Business Operation or Asset Status of the Group"

"Those with significant consequence on the business operation or asset status of the Group" refers to the persons who normally conduct transactions, or manage business affairs that have considerable impact on the business operation of SuMi TRUST Group, the Group or its significant consolidated subsidiaries, or whose transactions can cause loss with significant impact on their asset status. Specifically, they include executive officers^{*2} of SuMi TRUST Group and employees equivalent to general managers in the departments involving loan operations and market risk management.

^{*2} Executive officers defined in internal policy.

(2) Names, Compositions, and Duties of the Committees and Other Major Institutions Which Supervise the Determination, Payment, and the Execution of Other Duties Regarding the Compensation, etc. for Applicable Officers and Employees

(i) Establishment and Securement of the Compensation Committee, etc.

SuMi TRUST Group is a company with Three Committees and has established a Compensation Committee, a statutory committee, to deliberate and decide the compensation system of directors and executive officers^{*1} and the content of the compensation. The Committee shall prescribe policy on decisions on the content of remuneration for individual directors and executive officers^{*1} of SuMi TRUST Group, and decide the content of remuneration for individual executive officers^{*1} and directors. In addition, the amounts of remuneration for individual executive officers and audit dedicated executive officers of SuMi TRUST Group are reported to the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee is comprised exclusively of external directors. The committee oversees and checks the operation of the remuneration system for directors, executive officers¹, executive officers², and audit dedicated executive officers, and has the authority to determine the policy for setting remuneration while being independent of the business promotion department.

(ii) Determination of Compensation for Applicable Employees, etc.

Compensation for employees, etc. within the Group is payable, subject to the policies established primarily by the Boards of Directors and others of SuMi TRUST Group and its significant consolidated subsidiaries. According to such policies, compensation systems are designed by human resources departments of SuMi TRUST Group and its significant consolidated subsidiaries, independent of the business promotion departments and documented as payroll rules, etc. Information on the compensation systems of the significant consolidated subsidiaries is reported to, and verified by, the Human Resources Department of SuMi TRUST Group on a regular basis.

(iii) Determination of Compensation, etc. for Overseas Employees, etc.

Compensation for overseas employees, etc. are determined and payable under the local compensation system established by each overseas operation on its own, in compliance with local laws and regulations and local employment practice. Establishment and change of overseas compensation systems require consultation with, and validity verification by, the Human Resources Department of SuMi TRUST Group.

(iv) Total Amount of Compensation Paid to the Members of the Compensation Committee, etc. and the Number of Meetings Held for Compensation Committee, etc.

	The number of meetings held (April 1, 2024-March 31, 2025)	Total amount of compensation*
Compensation Committee (SuMi TRUST Group)	12 times	—
Board of Directors (SuMi TRUST Bank)	1 time	—

Note: The total amount of compensation, etc. is not stated as the amount equivalent to the compensation related to the execution of the duties for the Compensation Committee, etc. alone cannot be calculated separately.

2. Adequacy Evaluation of Design and Operation of the Compensation System for Applicable Officers and Employees of SuMi TRUST Group

(1) Policies Concerning Compensation, etc. for Applicable Officers and Employees

(i) Policies Concerning Compensation for "Applicable Officers"

The Group has defined its " Purpose" as " Trust for a flourishing future," and placed at the core of its management philosophy the notion of " balanced creation of both social value and economic value" with the goal of realizing the development of a sustainable society and achieving sustainable and stable growth for the Group. Recognizing the role that officer compensation plays in each and every executive's efforts to realize the goal and act in a manner that embodies its " Purpose," SuMi TRUST Group will constantly review its policies and systems to ensure that they are based on the philosophy.

The Compensation Committee determines the content of remuneration for individual directors and executive officers.*1

Our aim is for the remunerations for directors and executive officers*1 to function effectively as an incentive for improvement of corporate performance and expansion of enterprise value in order to realize stable and sustainable growth of the Group, including its core subsidiary, SuMi TRUST Bank. Furthermore, we have created a remuneration structure that considers the balance of shortterm incentives and medium- to long-term incentives. This is to ensure remuneration that

is not focusing on single-year performance evaluation in which short-term contribution to profit is emphasized, but focusing on officers' qualifications and capabilities as senior management, and based on a comprehensive evaluation that reflects assessment of medium- to long-term performance. As a holding company, in order to ensure that the supervisory function is fully exercised at each Group company, SuMi TRUST Group determines individual remuneration based on an accurate recognition of the role that corporate officers are expected to play in terms of business management and their results, and highly transparent, fair and objective evaluations.

Furthermore, we have introduced a share delivery trust system (RS Trust) as a form of stock compensation linked to our medium-term performance to further enhance the motivation and morale of directors and executive officers so as to help drive stock price increases, improve our medium- to long-term performance, and ultimately boost shareholder profits.

(ii) Policies Concerning Compensation for "Applicable Employees, etc."

Compensations for the applicable employees, etc. of the Group are determined by performance assessments, to reflect each employee's contribution to corporate performance in determining a performance-linked portion and evaluating target achieving performance. The human resources departments at each company have ensured that compensation payments are not excessively performance-oriented, on the basis of the compensation system in place, current status of performance assessment and actual payment records.

On the other hand, compensations for applicable overseas employees, etc. are determined under a basic principle by which payrolls are determined based on job description and responsibility, while bonuses are determined based on performance. Meanwhile, the total compensation budget is capped locally, based on the performance of each operation, preventing excessive impact on the overall compensation fund from individual employees' extraordinary performance.

(2) Regarding the Influence of the Overall Level of Remuneration on Capital

(i) Officer Compensation

The Compensation Committee determines remuneration for officers after checking the situation of profit and loss in the current term and the consistency with future management strategies. It has been confirmed that the total payment amount of officer compensation in the current term does not produce significant effects, considering the profit level, etc. in the current term.

(ii) Salaries for Employees

As for the salaries for employees, the business situation of SuMi TRUST Group is reflected in the part that changes according to the performance of SuMi TRUST Group and individuals and bonuses. It has been confirmed that the total payment amount of salaries for employees in the current term does not produce significant effects, considering the profit level, etc. in the current term.

(3) Regarding the Monitoring of the Operation of the Remuneration System

As for performance-based variable remuneration, such as directors' bonuses, the Compensation Committee monitors the operation of the remuneration system by checking the ratio of variable remuneration to the total amount of remuneration and the appropriateness of the payment amount, and confirms that performance-based pay is not excessive.

3. Regarding the Items about the Consistency between the Systems of Remuneration for Applicable Officers and Employees of SuMi TRUST Group and Risk Management, and the Linkage between the Remuneration and Performance of Applicable Employees, etc. of the Group

The remunerations for applicable officers are determined by the Compensation Committee. Budget allocation is conducted while taking into account the financial condition, etc. of the Group in order to determine remuneration for applicable employees, etc.

4. Types, Total Amount of Payment, and Payment Method of Compensation, etc. for Applicable Officers and Employees of the Group

(1) REM1: Compensation, etc. Allocated to the Fiscal Year under Review

REM1: Compensation, etc. allocated to the fiscal year under review		Persons, Millions of Yen	
		a	b
Item No.		Applicable Officers	Applicable Employees, etc.
1	The number of applicable officers and employees, etc.	18	54
2	Total amount of fixed compensation (3+5+7)	¥ 498	¥ 2,349
3	of Which: Cash compensation amount	498	2,349
4	of 3 above: Deferred amount	—	—
5	of Which: Stock compensation amount or Stock-linked compensation amount	—	—
6	of 5 above: Deferred amount	—	—
7	of Which: Other compensation amount	—	—
8	of 7 above: Deferred amount	—	—
9	The number of applicable officers and employees, etc.	15	54
10	Total amount of variable compensation (11+13+15)	¥ 332	¥ 1,281
11	of Which: Cash compensation amount	161	989
12	of 11 above: Deferred amount	—	—
13	of Which: Stock compensation amount or Stock-linked compensation amount	170	291
14	of 13 above: Deferred amount	—	—
15	of Which: Other compensation amount	—	—
16	of 15 above: Deferred amount	—	—
17	The number of applicable officers and employees, etc.	—	—
18	Total amount of Retirement benefits	¥ —	¥ —
19	of Which: Deferred amount	—	—
20	The number of applicable officers and employees, etc.	4	1
21	Total amount of other compensations	¥ 3	¥ 2
22	of Which: Deferred amount	—	—
23	Total amount of compensations (2+10+18+21)	¥ 834	¥ 3,633

(2) REM2: Special Rewards, etc.

REM2: Special rewards, etc.	Persons, Millions of Yen					
	a		b		c	
	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount	Headcount	Total amount
Applicable Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Applicable Employees, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Other Items to be Referred Concerning the Compensation System for Applicable Officers and Employees of the Group

Not applicable, other than those items raised in the preceding sections.