April 30, 2009

Consolidated annual results FY2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009)

[Prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America]

Sumitomo Corporation

Stock Exchange code No. 8053
(Listed on Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Fukuoka Stock Exchanges)
President & CEO, Susumu Kato
For further information contact:
Hisakazu Suzuki, Corporate Communications Dept. Tel.+81-3-5166-3089
(URL http://www.sumitomocorp.co.jp/english)

1. Consolidated results for the year ended March 31, 2009

(1) Summary

(Remark) Amounts are rounded to the nearest million.

	Total trading transactions	increase/ (decrease)	Operating income	increase/ (decrease)	Income before income taxes and minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries	increase/ (decrease)	Net income	increase/ (decrease)
	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)
Year ended March 31, 2009	10,749,996	(6.4)	263,392	3.7	319,635	(13.0)	215,078	(10.0)
Year ended March 31, 2008	11,484,585	9.1	254,101	6.0	367,593	10.7	238,928	13.2

	Net income per share (basic)	Net income per share (diluted)	Net income ratio to shareholders' equity	Net income before income tax ratio to total assets	Operating income ratio to total trading transactions
	(yen)	(yen)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Year ended March 31, 2009	172.06	172.03	15.1	4.4	2.5
Year ended March 31, 2008	192.51	192.47	16.1	4.6	2.2

[Reference] Equity in earnings of associated companies, net (FY2008) 89,954 million yen (FY2007) 56,942 million yen

[Note] Total trading transactions and operating income are presented in a manner customarily used in Japan solely for Japanese investors' purposes.
Total trading transactions represents the gross transaction volume of trading activities, or the nominal aggregate value of the transactions for which the Companies act as principal or as agent.

(2) Financial position

	Total assets	Total shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity ratio	Shareholders' equity per share
	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(yen)
As of March 31, 2009	7,018,156	1,353,115	19.3	1,082.47
As of March 31, 2008	7,571,399	1,492,742	19.7	1,194.20

(3) Consolidated cash flows

	Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents, end of year
	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)
Year ended March 31, 2009	345,596	(308,653)	44,475	511,350
Year ended March 31, 2008	320,651	(299,843)	12,679	456,809

2. Dividends

	Cash dividends per share					Total amount of cash dividends per annum	Dividend payout ratio (Consolidated)	Dividend on shareholders' equity
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Year-end	Annual			
	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(%)
Year ended March 31, 2008	—	18.00	—	20.00	38.00	47,499	19.7	3.2
Year ended March 31, 2009	—	19.00	—	15.00	34.00	42,501	19.8	3.0
Year ending March 31, 2010 (Plan)	—	9.00	—	9.00	18.00		19.6	

[Reference] The company has set the dividend payout ratio at around 20%, reflecting consolidated financial results. Based on the target of consolidated net income of 115 billion yen, the annual dividend will be 18 yen per share (the interim dividend will be 9 yen and the year-end dividend will be 9 yen).

3. Targets (fiscal year ending March 31, 2010)

	Total trading transactions	increase/ (decrease)	Income before income taxes and minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries	increase/ (decrease)
	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)
Apr.1-Sep.30, 2009	–	—	–	—
Year ending March 31, 2010	8,900,000	(17.2)	184,000	(42.4)

Net income attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Corporation(*1) (Year ending March 31, 2010) 115 billion yen

Net income per share attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Corporation(*1) (Year ending March 31, 2010) 92.0 yen

[Note] The Company has prepared only annual targets.

(*1)“Net income attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Corporation” is equivalent to “Net Income”which had been used until year ended March 31, 2009.

4. Others

(1) Increase/decrease of important subsidiaries during the fiscal year: Yes

Increase: 1 company (Name: Minera San Cristobal S.A.) Decrease: None

Note) For further details please refer page 13 "The Group's business operations".

(2) Changes in accounting policies and others

(i) Associated with the changes in U.S.GAAP	Yes
(ii) Other changes	None

Note) For further details please refer page 25 "Changes in accounting policies and others".

(3) Outstanding stocks (Common stocks)

(shares)

(i) Outstanding stocks including treasury stock	(March 31, 2009)	1,250,602,867	(March 31, 2008)	1,250,602,867
(ii) Treasury stocks	(March 31, 2009)	576,321	(March 31, 2008)	607,954
(iii) Average stocks	(Apr.1,2008-Mar.31, 2009)	1,250,005,230	(Apr.1,2007-Mar.31, 2008)	1,241,143,028

Note) With regard to number of stocks used in the net income per share, please refer page 27 "Net income per share".

[Reference] Non-consolidated information

Non-consolidated results FY2008 (Year ended March 31, 2009)

(1) Summary

(Remark) Amounts are rounded down to the nearest million.

	Total trading transactions	increase/ (decrease)	Operating income	increase/ (decrease)	Ordinary income	increase/ (decrease)	Net income	increase/ (decrease)
	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)
Year ended March 31, 2009	5,804,449	(9.1)	15,360	(36.1)	68,054	10.3	76,510	(3.4)
Year ended March 31, 2008	6,388,976	11.5	24,043	(2.2)	61,682	2.6	79,220	12.7

	Net income per share (basic)	Net income per share (diluted)
	(yen)	(yen)
Year ended March 31, 2009	61.21	61.19
Year ended March 31, 2008	63.71	63.69

(2) Financial position

	Total assets	Net worth (including Stock Rights)	Shareholders' equity ratio	Net worth per share
	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(yen)
As of March 31, 2009	4,055,626	773,615	19.1	618.34
As of March 31, 2008	4,337,940	858,500	19.8	686.42

[Reference] Shareholders' equity (As of March 31, 2009) 772,944 million yen (As of March 31, 2008) 858,024 million yen

Management results

1. Operating results

Total trading transactions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 amounted to 10,750.0 billion yen representing 6.4% decrease from the previous year.

Gross profit was 935.2 billion yen, which remained at the same level as the previous year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by 15.0 billion yen to 654.4 billion yen.

As a result, operating income increased by 9.3 billion yen to 263.4 billion yen.

Gain on sale of marketable securities and other investments decreased by 83.9 billion yen since there were large value realizations in the previous year.

Equity in earnings of associated companies increased by 33.0 billion yen to 90.0 billion yen. We recognized 22.1 billion yen of hedge evaluation gains regarding the San Cristobal silver-zinc-lead mining project in Bolivia in this period. (Hedge evaluation losses of the previous year: 22.1 billion yen)

As a result, net income totaled 215.1 billion yen, a decrease of 23.9 billion yen from the previous year.

<Net income by segments>

Metal Products Business Unit posted 29.7 billion yen, an increase of 0.4 billion yen from the previous year. Steel service center business and tubular products business in North America led the increase although performance in the 4th quarter decelerated due to the plunge of market and we recognized inventory valuation loss in the end of this period.

Transportation & Construction Systems Business Unit posted 29.3 billion yen, a decrease of 12.3 billion yen. Automotive and construction equipment businesses decelerated in the 4th quarter and there was capital gain through merger of auto leasing operations in the previous year.

Infrastructure Business Unit posted 16.5 billion yen, a decrease of 2.4 billion yen. There were large scale construction projects in the previous year while IPP* business mainly in Asia showed stable performance in this period.
*IPP: Independent Power Producer

Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail Business Unit posted 8.5 billion yen, a decrease of 5.3 billion yen, since there was impairment loss on Fuji Media Holdings, Inc. securities, although strong performance in Jupiter Telecommunications Co., Ltd. (J:COM) contributed to the results.

Chemical & Electronics Business Unit posted 0.3 billion yen loss, due to the impairment loss on goodwill of The Hartz Mountain Corporation (pet care business in U.S.) and the weak performance in Cantex (PVC pipe business in U.S.) and Sumitomo Shoji Chemicals Co., Ltd., which were affected by the flagging market. Meanwhile, agricultural chemical business showed strong performance.

Mineral Resources & Energy Business Unit posted 43.6 billion yen, an increase of 11.6 billion yen. Coal mining operation in Australia had showed strong performance due to the rise of coal prices although it decelerated in the 4th quarter. Also, there was reversal of hedge evaluation losses mentioned above while copper business in Indonesia (Batu Hijau copper & gold mine project) decreased due to the decrease of production.

General Products & Real Estate Business Unit posted 13.1 billion yen, a decrease of 6.4 billion yen. Although banana business showed strong performance, domestic building-product business and TBC (tire business in U.S.) decreased.

Financial & Logistics Business Unit posted 1.6 billion yen loss due to the impairment loss on unlisted company and provisions for doubtful receivables in domestic finance business.

Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices posted 6.9 billion yen, down 2.1 billion yen due to the inventory valuation loss in metal products business.

Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches posted 48.6 billion yen, an increase of 3.0 billion yen due to the stable performance in tubular products in North America and strong performance in businesses in Europe despite the impairment loss on goodwill of Hartz Mountain.

2. Targets for fiscal year ending March 31, 2010

Targets for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010 are as follows.

Total trading transactions	8,900 billion yen
Income before income taxes and minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries	184 billion yen
Net Income attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Corporation (*1)	115 billion yen

(*1) “Net Income attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Corporation” is equivalent to “Net Income” which had been used until fiscal year 2008.

Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements
This report includes forward-looking statements relating to our future plans, targets, objectives, expectations and intentions. The forward-looking statements reflect management's current assumptions and expectations of future events, and accordingly, they are inherently susceptible to uncertainties and changes in circumstances and are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results may differ materially, for a wide range of possible reasons, including general industry and market conditions and general international economic conditions. In light of the many risks and uncertainties, you are advised not to put undue reliance on these statements. The management targets included in this report are not projections, and do not represent management’s current estimates of future performance. Rather, they represent targets that management strives to achieve through the successful implementation of the Company’s business strategies. The company may be unsuccessful in implementing its business strategies, and management may fail to achieve its targets. The Company is under no obligation -- and expressly disclaims any such obligation -- to update or alter its forward-looking statements.

3. Financial position

<Total assets, liabilities, and total shareholders’ equity as of March 31, 2009>

Total assets decreased by 553.2 billion yen to 7,018.2 billion yen from March 31, 2008, due to stronger yen and decrease of operating receivables by the fall in commodity prices and decrease of transaction volumes.

Interest-bearing liabilities (gross) were 3,702.7 billion yen which remained at the same level as the previous year. Interest-bearing liabilities (net) were 3,186.8 billion yen, down 60.7 billion yen.

Total shareholders’ equity amounted to 1,353.1 billion yen, decreased by 139.6 billion yen, from March 31, 2008, due to the decrease of foreign currency translation adjustments caused by stronger yen and decrease in unrealized holding gains on securities available-for-sale although there was increase in retained earnings. As a result, shareholders’ equity ratio was 19.3%.

<Cash flows>

Net cash provided by operating activities was 345.6 billion yen as a result of strong business performances in each segment.

Net cash used in investing activities was 308.7 billion yen, mainly due to the strategic investments such as acquiring office buildings in the United States as well as making Jupiter Shop Channel a fully owned subsidiary while replacing assets such as partially selling share of Sumitomo Mitsui Finance & Leasing Co., Ltd.

Accordingly, free cash flow was 36.9 billion yen inflow. Net cash provided by financing activities was 44.5 billion yen.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2009 increased by 54.5 billion yen to 511.4 billion yen from March 31, 2008.

4. Dividend policy

Our basic policy is to meet shareholders’ expectations by ensuring long-term stable dividends. In addition to this basic policy, we have set the dividend payout ratio at around 20%, reflecting consolidated financial results.
The annual dividend for fiscal year 2008 will be 34 yen per share (the interim dividend: 19 yen per share, the year-end dividend: 15 yen per share), which was 38 yen per share in the previous year.

Based on our consolidated net income (*2) target of 115 billion yen for fiscal year 2009, the annual dividend is planned to be 18 yen per share (the interim dividend: 9 yen per share, the year-end dividend: 9 yen per share).

(*2) “Net income” presented above means “Net income attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Corporation” in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160 effective April 1, 2009, which is equivalent to the caption “Net income” appearing in the consolidated financial statements for fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

5. Risk factors

The factors described below may conceivably materially affect investors' decisions as risks relating to us. Unless otherwise specified, information concerning the future presented herein are forecasts based on our decisions, targets, certain premises or assumptions as of the last day (March 31, 2009) of the consolidated fiscal year and may differ materially from the actual results.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

The risk of our revenues and profitability fluctuating from period to period unexpectedly

Our results of operations for any quarter, half year or year are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in future periods. Our operating results have historically been, and we expect they will continue to be, subject to quarterly, half yearly and yearly fluctuations as a result of a number of factors, including:

- changes in prevailing economic and other conditions relating to our businesses;
- variations in costs, sales prices and volume of our products and services, and the mix of products and services we offer;
- changes in customer demand and/or our supply chains, which in turn will often depend upon market conditions for the relevant products, the success of our customers’ or suppliers’ businesses, industry trends, and other factors;
- changes in the level of performance of our strategic investments, which in turn will affect our gains and losses on sales of such investments or may result in the write-off or impairment of such investments;

•changes in our asset prices, including equity, real estate and other assets, which in turn will affect our gains and losses on sales of such assets or may result in the write-off or impairment of such assets;

•changes in the financial and commodity markets; and

•changes in the credit quality of our customers.

As such, you should not rely on comparisons of our historical results of operations as an indication of our future performance.

The risk that we may not be able to achieve the managerial targets set forth in our medium-term business plans

As part of our efforts to strengthen our position as a leading global business enterprise, we intend to increase our profitability and our earnings base and to improve our financial strength and the efficiency and effectiveness of our operations. As part of these continuing efforts, we set and implement a medium-term business plan every two years. In the medium-term business plan, we set certain quantitative and qualitative targets and undertake efforts to achieve such targets while monitoring the status of progress. The targets are set based on the gathering and analysis of information deemed appropriate at the time of such target-setting. However, since we may not be able to always gather all the necessary information, we may not be able to achieve the targets due to changes in the operating environment and other factors.

In our business plan, we use two key management measures that we call “risk-adjusted assets” and “risk-adjusted return ratio,” which are targets set for each of our industry-based business units and for our company as a whole. These targets involve a certain statistical confidence level, estimates and assumptions. Since they are different from return on assets or any other measure of performance determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, they may not be useful to all investors in making investment decisions.

The risk that economic conditions may change adversely for our business

We undertake operations through our offices in over 60 countries, including Japan. Since we are engaged in business activities and other transactions in a broad range of industrial sectors in Japan and abroad, we are affected by not only general Japanese economic conditions but also the economic conditions of the relevant countries in which we operate and the world economy as a whole.

As a result of the financial crisis that occurred in many major economies last year, some countries in which we operate have experienced, or are currently experiencing, deflation, currency depreciation, and liquidity crises, and these conditions may continue or reoccur in the future. Although some emerging countries continue to show high economic growth, there have been signs of a slowdown in that growth.

Moreover, economic conditions in key countries for our operations have been adversely impacted by events such as the continued fear of future terrorist attacks and political instability.

These changes in economic conditions in key countries for our operations may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks associated with intense competition

The markets for many of the industries in which we are involved are intensely competitive. For many of our businesses, we are involved at all levels of the supply chain and compete with companies that are engaged in certain of the same businesses as we are, but that are more concentrated in individual business segments. We also compete with other integrated trading companies in Japan which often establish and pursue similar strategic business plans as ours. Our competitors may have stronger relationships and associations with our current or potential customers, suppliers, counterparties and business partners. Our competitors may also have greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, information, human and other resources than we do and may be stronger in certain of the market segments in which we operate.

In this intensely competitive environment, our results of operations will be adversely affected if we are unable to:

- anticipate and meet market trends to timely satisfy our customers' changing needs;
- maintain relationships with our customers and suppliers;
- maintain our global and regional network of associated companies and business partners;
- obtain financing to carry out our business plans on reasonable terms or at all; and
- adapt our cost structure to constantly changing market conditions so as to maintain our cost competitiveness.

Credit risk arising from customers and counterparties

We extend credit to our customers in the form of accounts receivable, advances, loans, guarantees and other means and therefore bear credit risk. Some of our customers are also companies in which we invest. In those cases, our potential exposure includes both credit risk and the investment exposure. We also enter into various swap and other derivative transactions largely as a part of our hedging activities and have counterparty payment risk on these contracts. If our customers or counterparties fail to meet their financial or contractual commitments to us, or if we fail to collect on our receivables, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We undertake efforts to manage credit risk by carrying out credit checks on customers based on our internal credit rating system, obtaining collateral or guarantees, and having a diversified customer base. We make allowances for doubtful receivables based on certain assumptions, estimates and assessments about the credit worthiness of our customers, the value of collateral we hold and other items.

However, such efforts may fail or be insufficient. Furthermore, these assumptions, estimates and assessments might be wrong. And if general economic conditions deteriorate, if other factors which were the basis for our assumptions, estimates and assessments change, or if we are adversely affected by other factors to an extent worse than anticipated, our actual losses could materially exceed our allowances.

Risks related to investment activities and our strategic business alliances

In connection with our corporate strategy and the development of our business opportunities, we have acquired or made investments in newly established or existing companies and intend to continue to do so in the future. And we sometimes extend credit, through such as credit sales, loans, and guaranties, to the companies in which we invest. As our business investments sometimes require the commitment of substantial capital resources, in some instances, we may be required to contribute additional funds. We may not be able to achieve the benefits we expect from such investments. In addition, since a substantial portion of our business investments is illiquid, we may not be able to exit from such investments at the time or in the manner we would like.

In order to curb such risk as much as possible, we in principle invest only in projects that meet the specified hurdle rate at inception of investment. At the same time, as for large, important projects that could have a major impact on the entire company, the Corporate Group has a restraining function on business segments through the Loan and Investment Committee, which analyzes project risks from an specialist view point and assesses whether or not to go ahead with them prior to the investment.

We sometimes enter into partnerships, joint ventures or strategic business alliances with other industry participants in a number of business segments, including with our competitors. In some cases, we cannot control the operations and the assets of the companies in which we invest nor can we make major decisions without the consent of other shareholders or participants or at all. Our business could be adversely affected in such cases or if we are unable to continue with one or more of our partnerships, joint ventures or strategic business alliances.

Fluctuations of interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, and commodity prices

We rely on debt financing in the form of loans from financial institutions or the issuance of corporate bonds and commercial paper to finance our operations. We also often extend credit to our customers and suppliers in the form of loans, guarantees, advances and other financing means. For example, through several subsidiaries, we are engaged in motor vehicle financing and leasing businesses in Japan and other countries. Revenues and expenses and the fair price of our assets and liabilities arising from such business transactions, in some cases, are affected by interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations can affect the yen value of our investments denominated in foreign currencies as well as revenues and expenses and our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities arising from business transactions and investments denominated in foreign currencies. Exchange rate fluctuations can also affect the yen value of the foreign currency financial statements of our foreign subsidiaries. Although we attempt to reduce such interest rate fluctuations and foreign currency exchange risks, primarily by using various derivative instruments, we are not able to fully insulate ourselves from the effects of interest rate fluctuations and exchange rate fluctuations.

As a major participant in the global commodities markets, we trade in a variety of commodities, including mineral, metal, chemical, energy and agricultural products and invest in natural resource development projects. As such, we may be adversely affected by the fluctuations in the prices of the relevant commodities. Although we attempt to reduce our exposure to price volatility by hedge-selling commodities, matching the quantity and timing of buying and selling, and utilizing derivative instruments for hedging purposes, we are not able to fully insulate ourselves from the effects of commodity price movements.

Risks related to declines in real estate market or impairment loss on fixed assets, etc.

Our real estate business involves developing, renting and managing of and providing services to office buildings and commercial and residential properties in Japan and abroad. If the real estate market deteriorates, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Also, if land prices and rental values decline, we may be forced to write down the value of our properties as well as the value of land and buildings held for lease and land held for development. Not only real estate but also our property holdings are exposed to impairment risk. As such, our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Risks related to continued volatility of equity markets in Japan and elsewhere

A significant portion of our investments consists of marketable equity securities, particularly those of Japanese issuers. Our results of operation and financial conditions may be adversely affected if the Japanese equity market declines in the future because we would incur impairment losses for equity securities.

Risks regarding uncertainty about pension expenses

Declines in the Japanese and foreign stock market would reduce the value of our pension plan assets, and could necessitate additional funding of the plan by us and an increase in pension expenses. This could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Concentration of risk exposure in specific fields

Some parts of our operations and businesses are concentrated in a few particular markets, entities, and regions. As a result, if these operations and businesses do not perform as we expect or if the economic conditions in these markets and regions deteriorate unexpectedly, it could have a disproportionately negative effect on our businesses and results of operations. For example, we are involved in a large copper and gold mine project, a large power plant project, the automobile lease and finance business, liquefied natural gas projects and other business activities in Indonesia. As such, risk exposure is concentrated there.

Risks stemming from restrictions on access to liquidity and capital

We rely on debt financing in the form of loans from financial institutions or the issuance of corporate bonds and commercial paper etc. to finance our operations. If financial markets are in turmoil and financial institutions reduce their lendings to us and there is a significant downgrade of our credit ratings by one or more credit rating agencies, we may not be able to access funds when we need them on acceptable terms, our access to debt capital markets may become more restricted or the cost of financing our operations through indebtedness may increase. This could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks regarding laws and regulations

Our operations are subject to extensive laws and regulations covering a wide range of fields in Japan and many other countries. These laws and regulations govern, among other things, tariffs and other taxation, repatriation of profits, business and investment approvals, import and export activities (including restrictions based on national security interests), antitrust and competition, commercial activities, currency exchange, distributor protection, consumer protection and environmental protection. In some of the countries in which we operate, our operations may subject us to additional or future relevant laws and regulations. Also particularly in developing countries with relatively nascent legal systems, our burden of compliance may further increase due to factors such as the lack of laws and regulations, unexpected interpretations of existing laws and regulations and changing practices of regulatory, judicial and administrative bodies. Failure to comply with current or future laws and regulations could lead to penalties and fines against us and restrictions in our operations or damage to our reputation. If that occurs, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Risks related to legal actions, etc.

We are party to a number of legal actions and other disputes in Japan and abroad. In performing our business, lawsuits arising incidentally and claims that do not develop into lawsuits may be brought against us.

Due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of the actions in which we are involved at this time. There can be no assurance that we will prevail in any action or that we will not be materially adversely affected by such action in the future.

Risks regarding internal control over executives and employees and regarding management of our information and communications systems

Due to our size, as well as the diversity and geographic breadth of our activities, our day-to-day operations are necessarily decentralized. The nature of our operations requires extensive internal controls and management oversight to ensure compliance by our employees with applicable laws and regulations and our internal policies. There can be no assurance that we will succeed in preventing misconduct by our employees through our internal control and compliance systems. Employee misconduct could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, expose us to legal and financial risks and compromise our reputation.

We are dependent on the proper functioning of our information and communications systems to maintain our global operations. System malfunction may result in disruptions of our operations.

There is no assurance that our risk management systems will effectively minimize various types of risks in our operations to appropriate levels.

Our extensive and diverse businesses expose us to various types of risks. We conduct our business through industry-based business units and regional operations, domestic and overseas. At the same time, we are expanding our business activities into new areas. Accordingly, in addition to the risks and uncertainties that we face as a whole as an integrated trading company, each of our industry-based business units and regional operations may be subject to risks inherent in or relating to each industry, market and/or geographic focus.

Our existing risk management systems, which consist of various elements from risk measurement methodology and information system to internal rule and organization structure, may not work satisfactorily with respect to various risks. Furthermore, we may have no experience or only limited experience with the risks relating to our new business activities, products and services.

In such cases, our new business activities, products and services may require the introduction of more complex management systems and additional management resources, such as human resources.

Moreover, a shortage of management resources, such as human resources, may lead to a restriction of business operation.

The Group's business operations

Sumitomo Corporation Group is engaged in wide range of business activities on a global basis. We own business foundation consisting of trust, global network, global relations and intellectual capital, and advanced functions in business development, logistic solutions, financial services, IT solutions, risk management and intelligence gathering and analysis. Through integrating these elements, we provide a diverse array of values to our customers.

We conduct the business through eight industry-based business segments and two sets of regional operations (domestic and overseas) that correspond to the operating segments.

Products and business activities, and principal subsidiaries and associated companies by operating segment are as follows;

Operating segment	Products and business activities / Principal subsidiaries and associated companies
Metal Products	Domestic sales, international trading and processing of iron & steel and nonferrous metal products. Other related businesses.
	Sumisho Metalex Corporation (S) / Sumisho Tekko Hanbai Co., Ltd. (S) / Eryngium Limited (S) / Asian Steel Company Ltd. (S)
Transportation & Construction Systems	Domestic sales and international trading of ships, aircraft, railroad transportation systems, automobiles, construction machinery and related equipment and parts. Other related businesses.
	Sumitomo Mitsui Auto Service Co., Ltd. (S) / KIRIU Corporation (S) / P.T. Oto Multiartha (S) / Oshima Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (A)
Infrastructure	Promotion of social infrastructure businesses such as electric power, water, and harbor, telecommunication business, eco and energy-saving business, and industrial infrastructure business such as industrial equipments.
	Sumisho Machinery Trade Corporation (S) / Sumitomo Shoji Machinex Co., Ltd. (S)
	Perennial Power Holdings Inc. (S) / MobiCom Corporation (A)
Media , Network ＆ Lifestyle Retail	Promotion of businesses such as media including cable TV operation and visual content, IT solution service, telecommunication and network related, TV shopping, food supermarket, and brand.
	Sumisho Computer Systems Corporation (S) (T) / SC Media & Commerce Inc. (S)
	Summit, Inc. (S) / Jupiter Telecommunications Co., Ltd. (J)
Chemical & Electronics	Domestic sales, international trading and development of products related to plastics, organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, alkalis, industrial performance materials, electronics devices, mounted printed-circuit board, new highly value-added materials, medicals, bio-pharmaceuticals, agricultural chemicals, pet supplies, and antibiotics. Other related businesses.
	Sumitomo Shoji Chemicals Co., Ltd. (S) / Sumitronics Corporation (S) / The Hartz Mountain Corporation (S) / Cantex Inc. (S)
Mineral Resources & Energy	Development and international trading of coal, iron ore, steel making raw materials, nonferrous raw materials, LNG (liquefied natural gas), petroleum, and semi-manufactured goods and finished products relating to petroleum, LPG (liquefied petroleum gas), batteries and carbon products. Promoting other related businesses.
	Nusa Tenggara Mining Corporation (S) / Sumisho Coal Australia Pty. Ltd. (S)
	Minera San Cristobal S.A. (S) / LNG Japan Corporation (A)
General Products & Real Estate	Domestic sales and international trading of raw materials and products such as food & foodstuffs, fertilizers and materials and supplies such as cement, lumber, woodchip, pulp, and tires. Promotion of real estate businesses such as office building rentals, condominiums sales, and commercial complex management.
	Shinko Sugar Co., Ltd. (S) (J) / Sumifru Corporation (S) / SEVEN INDUSTRIES Co., Ltd. (S) (T) / TBC Corporation (S)
Financial & Logistics	Finance businesses, leasing businesses, private equity investments and commodities and derivative businesses. Providing logistics services, insurance services and overseas industrial park businesses.
	Bluewell Corporation (S) / Sumisho Global Logistics Co., Ltd. (S)
	Sumitomo Mitsui Finance & Leasing Co., Ltd. (A) / Thang Long Industrial Park Corporation (S)
Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices	Various businesses at key locations in Japan.
	Sumisho Montblanc Co., Ltd. (S) / Nippon Katan Co., Ltd. (S)
Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches	Various businesses at key locations in the world.
	Sumitomo Corporation of America (S) / Sumitomo Corporation Europe Holding Ltd. (S)
	Sumitomo Corporation Asia Pte. Ltd. (S) / Total 9 subsidiaries in China (S)

(Notes)
1. The number of our consolidated subsidiaries: 557 (Domestic: 155, Overseas: 402),
The number of our associated companies (equity method): 229 (Domestic: 58, Overseas: 171)
2. On April 1st, 2009, we reorganized our business units from eight to seven by merging the Chemical & Electronics Business Unit and the Mineral Resources & Energy Unit into the newly established "Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics Business Unit". Accordingly, operating segments will be changed from fiscal year 2009.
3. (S) stands for subsidiaries, and (A) for associated companies.
Jupiter Telecommunications is a subsidiary of our associated company, LGI/Sumisho Super Media, LLC.
4. The companies mentioned above include listed companies at; Tokyo Stock Exchange etc. (marked (T)), JASDAQ (marked (J)).
5. On April 1, 2009, Sumitomo Shoji Machinex Kansai Co., Ltd. merged with Sumitomo Shoji Machinex Co., Ltd.

Management policy

1. Medium-term management strategies and business activity etc. during the period.

● Overview and results of the medium-term management plan, "GG Plan"

Over the two years through March 2009, Sumitomo Corporation implemented the "GG Plan", a medium-term management plan to "pursue further improvement of quality heading for a new stage of growth." [1] Under this plan we set the quantitative targets of achieving a two-year average risk-adjusted return ratio of 15% or more and of net income of ¥470 billion as the two-year total (¥235 billion in both fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008). As our qualitative goals, we undertook a globally consolidated drive to improve quality in the four areas of earnings base, operations, group management, and human resources and workstyles, seeking to establish a truly solid earnings base through the rigorous strengthening and expansion of our core businesses and to improve management quality in pursuit of sustained growth. [2]

In order to achieve these targets, in April 2007 we reinforced our operational power with the reorganization of our business units, reducing the number from nine to eight, and in April 2008 we reinforced our management and operational support systems with the reorganization of our Corporate Group, switching from a setup consisting of two groups and one office to a three-group setup. We also established Sumitomo Corporation Asia Pte. Ltd., thereby further consolidating our organizational infrastructure for strategy implementation in the high-growth region of Asia. In addition, we worked to create and grow new businesses to serve as future pillars of earnings and implement measures in support of efforts for the expansion of locally sourced businesses, and we undertook even more rigorous selection and concentration with steps including the strengthening our monitoring process for individual business and the tightening of our investment standards so as to improve the quality of our earnings base. We also moved actively to improve quality in the areas of operations, group management, and human resources and workstyles with such steps as the strengthening of internal controls and the improvement of asset efficiency on a globally consolidated basis and the promotion of work-life balance. As a result, in the point of a two-year average risk-adjusted return ratio, we reached our goal with achieving the ratio of 16.5% , but in the point of net income, we could not reach our goal (¥470 billion) because net income was ¥215.1billion in fiscal year 2008 affected by the global business recession, etc., even though we recorded net income ¥238.9 billion in fiscal year 2007, reaching a new record high .

● Actions taken to implement the GG Plan

The following are examples of the activities undertaken by our business units during fiscal 2008.

(i) Metal Products Business Unit

In the field of rolled steel products we decided to acquire an equity stake in a steel sheet manufacturing and sales company to be established in Vietnam by Taiwan's China Steel Corporation and Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., in order to establish a solid manufacturing and sales setup for steel sheet products in Vietnam and nearby emerging and developing countries. Also, since Japanese printer manufacturers have a concentration

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[1] The "GG" of "GG Plan" refers to our aim to become a "great and growing" company, achieving both sustained growth and excellence.
[2] The "risk-adjusted return ratio" is a measure of the profitability of a business against the risks involved in it. It is calculated by dividing (a) the return on the business as measured by the net income (after taxes) that it is expected to generate during an accounting period by (b) the value of the maximum losses that could be incurred if all the potential risks were actually to happen during the same period ("risk-adjusted assets").

of operations in Vietnam, we established a joint venture there with Akiyama Seiko Co., Ltd., a major manufacturer of cold-finished steel bars, to manufacture small-diameter bars for office equipment. In India we decided to establish a steel service center near New Delhi to handle steel sheets for automobiles and consumer electronics. In North America, together with Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., we acquired the business of Norton Manufacturing Company Inc., a US crankshaft machining company, and started operation of a newly established company. This move was taken in view of the increased outsourcing of the machining of automobile crankshafts by manufacturers seeking to reduce investment and costs. In the field of tubular products, together with Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., we acquired the equity stake held by Vallourec S.A., a major French steel manufacturer, in V&M Atlas Bradford, LLC, which has a strong brand in premium joints, and we alone acquired Vallourec S.A.'s stake in V&M TCA, LLC, which specializes in heat treatment operations for seamless pipes used for oil and natural gas development. We will aim to further strengthen our seamless pipe business centered on the United States in view of expectations for increased demand for energy over the medium to long term.

(ii) Transportation & Construction Systems Business Unit

In the area of transportation projects, which is a priority field for us, we received an order together with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., from the Miami International Airport for an automated people mover to serve as a link between the airport terminals and nearby transportation facilities. Our extensive track record has won us high appraisal for the comprehensive implementation of this type of project (involving coordination of the entire system, including cars and signals), and we will keep working to win additional orders. In the field of ship & marine business, we expanded our new shipbuilding transactions, and our outstanding shipbuilding orders reached a record-high level; at the same time, we moved ahead aggressively with the replacement of our holdings of ships in order to optimize our asset portfolio. In the field of automotive business, where the market is shrinking, we devoted efforts to the expansion of our earnings base in emerging and developing countries. In India, where medium- to long-term growth is expected, we turned Swaraj Mazda Limited, a manufacturer of commercial vehicles, into a subsidiary, and we have been strengthening and promoting its manufacturing and sales of buses, in addition to the smaller commercial vehicles that have been its mainstay. In Indonesia, meanwhile, we recorded good results in our automobile finance business. In the field of construction equipment, though the market in Western countries plunged, our business in China kept up its good performance. As a new business, we joined with KUBOTA CORPORATION in establishing a joint venture in India (Chennai, Tamil Nadu) to sell tractors and other agricultural machines. We aim to expand our earnings base by tapping demand for such equipment in the southern part of India, where large paddy fields are located.

(iii) Infrastructure Business Unit

In the field of power generation business, we began to participate in the Shuweihat S1 power generation and water desalination project in the United Arab Emirates, having acquired a partial interest in the project from the Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC, a government-affiliated investment company. Demand for both power and water has been rising in the countries of the Gulf region in the Middle East, reflecting population growth and the development and diversification of the region's industries, and we intend to pursue the further expansion of our business there. In Indonesia, we pressed ahead with a project for expansion of the Tanjung Jati B Coal-Fired Power Plant. Since the supply-demand situation for electric power in Indonesia is expected to tighten, we should be able to secure a steady earnings base with this move, while making a prompt contribution to the expansion of the country's power supply capacity. We have also continued to focus on environment-friendly power generation, and in September 2008 we started commercial operation of our own large-scale photovoltaic (solar) power generation system in Tenerife, part of the autonomous region of the Canary Islands in Spain. The countries of the European Union have adopted the goal of increasing the share of their renewable energy sources, and we are actively seeking to get involved in this area in EU countries like Spain, where government policy measures support the introduction of renewable energy. In the field of telecommunications, together with KT Corporation, South Korea's biggest integrated communications provider, we launched the first wireless broadband Internet business in Uzbekistan. We are working to extend this business across the country and to upgrade customer service.

(iv) Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail Business Unit

In the media field, Jupiter Telecommunications Co., Ltd., Japan's biggest cable television company, achieved good performance, steadily increasing the number of its subscriber households and also recording an increase in its bundle ratio (average number of services received per subscribing household). In our network field, on October 1, 2008, we launched the new company T-GAIA Corporation through a merger between our subsidiary MS Communications Co., Ltd., which sells mobile communication handsets, and its competitor Telepark Corp. The new company enjoys a commanding lead in terms of market share, and it is expected to produce increased profits. And in the lifestyle retail field, we turned Jupiter Shop Channel Co., Ltd., the biggest company in Japan's TV shopping business, into a de facto wholly owned subsidiary. We are using this organically as the core of our multi-channel strategy in the retail business so as to respond to the diversification and change in consumer markets. In the supermarket business, we launched SC Netsuper Corporation. This represents a full-fledged entry into the "net supermarket"[3] business in the Tokyo area, where there are strong growth prospects, using a system that makes deliveries from an exclusive processing and delivery center. We will aim to create a next-generation style of consumer behavior through the provision of services offering more advanced functions and greater convenience. And in the brand related business, we have been tied up with Marc Jacobs International, L.L.C., of the United States, establishing a joint venture to sell the latter's prestigious brand products, including apparel and bags, and we will be working to further extend the retail network for these products. Through the active, organic development of the above businesses, we will strive for further expansion of our distinctive media and retail operations.

(v) Chemical & Electronics Business Unit

In the field of basic chemicals, particularly our sulfur and sulfuric acid business, we strove to expand sales against the backdrop of lively conditions in the sulfuric acid market during the first half of the fiscal year. For this purpose we took advantage of our distribution network centering on our subsidiary Interacid Trading S.A., which handles this product area. In the field of life science, we worked to solidify our earnings base with moves including the expansion of our product portfolio of agricultural chemicals, which constitute one of our core businesses. In the growth markets of Central and Eastern Europe and South America, we introduced new products and strengthened our marketing through the sharing of information among our regional sales companies. Alongside our ongoing efforts to strengthen sales of agricultural chemicals, we will aim to enter new regions and to develop our activities in fields related to the agricultural chemicals business, such as sales of agricultural materials and equipment.

(vi) Mineral Resources & Energy Business Unit

In our upstream resource business, we continued to work at the acquisition of interests in high-quality resources, development and implementation of projects, and stabilization of operations. In the field of nonferrous metal mine development, we turned Minera San Cristobal S.A. into a consolidated subsidiary. This company owns the interests involved in the San Cristobal Silver, Zinc and Lead Mining Project in Bolivia, which is of the world's largest class. As production gradually increases, we will aim for further expansion of profits through steady operation and cost cutting under our direction. Meanwhile, in June 2008 we completed all of the production facilities for the uranium mining project in Kazakhstan that we are undertaking together with the Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc., the first involvement by Japanese companies in such a project in that country. Full-scale production is expected to get underway in 2010. Meanwhile, we invested additional equity in Assmang Limited, a South African mining company with deposits of high-quality iron ore, manganese ore, and chrome ore. We also moved ahead in the area of oil and gas field development; through our UK oil drilling subsidiary we worked to expand our portfolio of resources in the UK North Sea through active acquisition of licenses. We will undertake to build a balanced earnings base, cautiously weighing the pros and cons of additional purchases of

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[3] A "net supermarket" is a service offering same-day or designated-date delivery of food products, including fresh foods, ordered mainly over the Internet.

mineral resource interests in the context of the current decline in prices.

(vii) General Products & Real Estate Business Unit

In the field of food business, we steadily increased our domestic sales volume and market share in the banana business thanks to rigorous freshness control, which has led to wide recognition of the superior quality of the bananas we sell. In the business field of materials and supplies, OAO Terneyles, Russia's biggest integrated forestry company, in which we are the leading shareholder, completed construction of a lumber processing plant. Russia is expected to sharply hike its export tariffs on raw timber in 2010, and so this company has shifted its main focus from raw timber exports to exports of processed lumber, and will aim for expanded profits with the start of full-scale processing operations. In the field of construction and real estate, we became a partner in the project to develop the Senju Campus of TOKYO DENKI UNIVERSITY which opens in the academic year 2012 and to redevelop its existing Kanda Campus. We will handle the construction work for the Senju Campus, and we will undertake the development of the site including the Kanda Campus, supporting the renewal of the university campus and putting up an office building of our own.

(viii) Financial & Logistics Business Unit

In the field of financial services, we established the Leasing Business Department in April 2008, and we worked actively to expand our earnings base in this business. In the area of aircraft leasing, which is the mainstay of our leasing operations, we have been working to replace existing assets including the conclusion of an operating lease contract for a passenger aircraft with Japan Airlines Corporation and the sale of a passenger aircraft to Scandinavian Airlines System. In addition, we have been promoting the creation of new businesses in a wide range of fields by working in cooperation with Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Company,Limited, a joint venture between our company and Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. As part of this cooperation, in December 2008 we established a joint venture for passenger aircraft leasing. In the field of direct investment and investment in funds, we acquired an equity stake in Ant Corporate Advisory Inc., which puts together and manages investment funds. We aim to build a balanced, high-quality fund portfolio, making use of the resources of this company's investment experts. In the logistics business, we opened a new warehouse in the Amata Nakorn Industrial Estate, Thailand's biggest industrial park. We are providing advanced logistical services to the corporate tenants there, and we will work to develop this business further. In Vietnam, we completed the sales of lots in the third- phase development zone of our Thang Long Industrial Park. In view of the prospect for continued expansion of investment in Vietnam, we have started work on Thang Long Industrial Park II and commenced advance sales of lots.

- **Initiatives for environmental conservation**

At Sumitomo Corporation, in addition to the photovoltaic (solar) power generation system mentioned above, we are actively undertaking a variety of environment-related businesses. In particular, we are addressing the issue of global warming, making use of our special characteristics as a sogo shosha, or integrated trading company, possessing connections with a wide range of diverse industries and doing business around the world. Within the company we have established a "GHG (greenhouse gas) Reduction Projects Task Force" through which we are implementing businesses based on the emission reduction measures introduced by the Kyoto Protocol on a cross-divisional company-wide basis.[4] In concrete terms, we have moved actively to develop greenhouse gas reduction projects and to create and acquire emission rights with a high level of reliability, which we have been selling within Japan. Meanwhile, the Financial Service Division has been working in tandem with the task force to respond flexibly to counterparts' diversifying needs with moves like selling emission rights to small emitters within Japan, and it has also been actively implementing carbon offset businesses, for which demand has been

[4] Under the "Kyoto Protocol" adopted at the 3rd Conference of the Parties (COP 3) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held in Kyoto in 1997, measures were adopted to allow more flexible implementation of emission reductions. These make it possible for a country to apply emission reductions from other countries toward meeting its own reduction target.

rising.[5] During fiscal 2008 we launched a number of carbon offset businesses together with other Sumitomo Corporation Group companies, including Sumifru Corporation's eco banana (called "Shizen-ohkoku eco"), Sumisho Interior International Inc.'s "SUMI GREEN" line of carpet tiles featuring carbon neutralization (through the purchase of credits offsetting related emissions), and the "Eco-Fleet" of leased vehicles offered by Sumitomo Mitsui Auto Service Company, Limited, accompanied by carbon offsets for fuel consumed. In addition, as a business contributing to the realization of a recycling-oriented society, we established a joint venture with Norway's Tomra Systems ASA to handle the collection and recycling of used beverage bottles, launching full-fledged operations in fiscal 2008. We are also undertaking businesses aimed at conservation of ecosystems and overall symbiosis with nature, including OAO Terneyles's sustainable forest management.[6] We are aiming to display the integrated corporate strength of the Sumitomo Corporation Group to contribute to environmental conservation through our business activities in a sustainable manner.

- **Contributions to society**

We are working to contribute to society through various activities, including promotion of the healthy growth of young people and cooperation with local communities. In fiscal 2008 we continued to implement such activities as the Scholarship programs for Asian university students, support for the Junior Philharmonic Orchestra, and barrier-free screening of Japanese films with the addition of subtitles and audio descriptions. We also contributed to the development of human resources in Vietnam with the launch of a lecture series on the theme of "Management of a Global Corporation" at that country's National Economics University; this complements similar activities we have undertaken in China through lecture series at Nankai University and Tsinghua University. Furthermore, we launched clean-up activities in the neighborhood where our corporate headquarters is located and a program to support the provision of school meals in developing countries through purchases of healthy meals prepared at our employee cafeteria,[7] and we contributed financially to fund-raising drives to support the earliest possible recovery in places hit by major natural disasters in Japan and overseas.

- **Strengthening of Internal Controls**

In fiscal 2008, which was the first year of application of the internal control reporting system under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law, we implemented improvements in the required documentation, evaluation, and operational processes throughout the period in order to win recognition of the effectiveness of our internal control system for financial reporting at the close of the fiscal year. For years we have been undertaking activities to check and improve our internal controls across a wide range, not just in the area of financial reporting, with the aim of improving the quality of our business operations on a globally consolidated basis, and we believe that our efforts during fiscal 2008 have further strengthened the internal controls of the Sumitomo Corporation Group.

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[5] The carbon offset business is based on the idea of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases as much as possible and offsetting the remaining emissions through investments in activities that will reduce emissions by an equivalent amount.

[6] "Sustainable forest management" refers to the use of forests in such a way as to maintain the health of their ecosystems and tap their vitality so that they can serve diverse human needs on a continuing, long-term basis in line with the "forest principles" (Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests) adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ("Earth Summit") held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

[7] We are participating in the "Table for Two" activities of a Japanese nonprofit organization that collects ¥20, equivalent to the cost of a single school meal in a developing country, as a surcharge on the price of healthy meals meeting certain conditions. The organization uses the money collected to provide school meals to children in developing countries.

2. Management Challenges

This April we have launched our new medium-term management plan, "FOCUS'10."[8] From the Reform Package launched in April 1999 through the GG Plan completed in March this year, we have implemented management reforms over a period of 10 years. Building on this track record and confronting external conditions of unprecedented economic crisis, under the new plan we will formulate a "growth scenario on a new stage" with the focus on the next 10 years by continuing to strive for the "creation of new value" as set forth in our Mission Statement.

For this purpose, our fundamental principles will be to (1) aim for growth over the medium to long term by enhancing our value-creation capability while reinforcing our soundness and efficiency and (2) promote company-wide growth by leveraging the diversity and the strength of our businesses. On this basis we will devote efforts to the achievement of three qualitative targets: the steady execution of selective and focused growth strategies, the thorough reinforcement of soundness and efficiency, and the development of human and organizational dynamism to enhance value-creation capability. Regarding the quantitative targets, we are aiming for net income[9] of ¥115 billion in fiscal 2009 and for a risk-adjusted return ratio of around 10% as the two-year average.

We are in the midst of an extremely difficult phase in terms of the social and economic conditions. On the other hand, given such developments as falling prices for assets and resources, this may also be said to represent good timing for the acquisition of additional assets with potential profitability. In accordance with the Sumitomo Business Spirit and our company's Management Principles, we intend to work at maximizing our corporate value over the medium to long term, paying close attention to soundness and efficiency, and at the same time acting nimbly and flexibly without excessive preoccupation with precedent. We sincerely request the ongoing support of all our shareholders.

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[8] The word "FOCUS" stands for the key words of the new management plan: F for Future (a medium to long-term perspective), O for Originality (respect for individuality and diversity), C for Core (solid earning pillars), U for Unity (leveraging of our integrated corporate strength), and S for Soundness (reinforcement of operational health and efficiency). The name as a whole expresses our intention of focusing on these key elements from now through '10 (2010), the year for completion of the plan.

[9] "Net income" presented above means "Net income attributable to shareholders of Sumitomo Corporation" in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160 effective April 1, 2009, which is equivalent to the caption "net income" appearing in the consolidated financial statements for fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2009
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 511,350	¥ 456,809	$ 5,165
Time deposits	4,514	5,369	46
Marketable securities	18,963	19,856	192
Receivables-trade			
Notes and loans	188,564	242,312	1,905
Accounts	1,304,030	1,782,114	13,172
Associated companies	115,943	109,354	1,171
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(16,477)	(14,789)	(166)
Inventories	840,088	756,190	8,485
Deferred income taxes	33,987	39,300	343
Advance payments to suppliers	94,859	73,881	958
Other current assets	279,026	253,354	2,818
Total current assets	3,374,847	3,723,750	34,089
Investments and long-term receivables:			
Investments in and advances to associated companies	893,372	883,635	9,024
Other investments	450,280	655,190	4,549
Long-term receivables	745,583	832,761	7,531
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(33,051)	(22,099)	(334)
Total investments and long-term receivables	2,056,184	2,349,487	20,770
Property and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation	1,055,149	997,128	10,658
Goodwill and other intangible assets	400,555	379,405	4,046
Prepaid expenses, non-current	43,518	47,836	439
Deferred income taxes, non-current	36,161	14,228	365
Other assets	51,742	59,565	523
Total	¥ 7,018,156	¥ 7,571,399	$ 70,890

Note: The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥99=US$1.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2009
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term debt	¥ 792,169	¥ 625,106	$ 8,002
Current maturities of long-term debt	382,849	428,869	3,867
Payables-trade			
Notes and acceptances	63,719	84,610	644
Accounts	830,356	1,159,158	8,387
Associated companies	34,863	26,716	352
Income taxes	28,133	37,419	284
Accrued expenses	85,634	101,557	865
Advances from customers	122,389	107,269	1,236
Other current liabilities	239,591	162,667	2,420
Total current liabilities	2,579,703	2,733,371	26,057
Long-term debt, less current maturities	2,821,287	3,011,992	28,498
Accrued pension and retirement benefits	20,003	14,074	202
Deferred income taxes, non-current	138,264	189,273	1,397
Minority interests	105,784	129,947	1,068
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock	219,279	219,279	2,215
Additional paid-in capital	291,256	291,032	2,942
Retained earnings			
Appropriated for legal reserve	17,696	17,696	179
Unappropriated	1,109,442	943,114	11,206
	1,127,138	960,810	11,385
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(283,416)	22,845	(2,863)
Treasury stock, at cost	(1,142)	(1,224)	(11)
Total shareholders' equity	1,353,115	1,492,742	13,668
Total	¥ 7,018,156	¥ 7,571,399	$ 70,890

Note: The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥99=US$1.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	March 31,2009	March 31,2008	March 31,2009
Revenues:			
Sales of tangible products	¥ 2,833,308	¥ 3,040,712	$ 28,619
Sales of services and others	678,269	630,184	6,851
Total revenues	3,511,577	3,670,896	35,470
Cost:			
Cost of tangible products sold	2,342,890	2,551,640	23,665
Cost of services and others	233,455	184,714	2,358
Total cost	2,576,345	2,736,354	26,023
Gross profit	935,232	934,542	9,447
Other income (expenses):			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(654,375)	(669,364)	(6,610)
Provision for doubtful receivables	(17,465)	(11,077)	(176)
Impairment losses on long-lived assets	(14,714)	(13,545)	(149)
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment, net	(386)	3,471	(4)
Interest income	21,593	28,273	218
Interest expense	(57,713)	(71,111)	(583)
Dividends	14,633	15,260	148
Other than temporary impairment losses on securities	(22,593)	(15,996)	(228)
Gain on sale of marketable securities and other investments, net	27,077	110,940	273
Equity in earnings of associated companies, net	89,954	56,942	909
Other, net	(1,608)	(742)	(16)
Total other income (expenses)	(615,597)	(566,949)	(6,218)
Income before income taxes and minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries	319,635	367,593	3,229
Income taxes	96,303	119,772	973
Income before minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries	223,332	247,821	2,256
Minority interests in earnings of subsidiaries, net	(8,254)	(8,893)	(83)
Net income	¥ 215,078	¥ 238,928	$ 2,173
Total trading transactions	¥ 10,749,996	¥ 11,484,585	$ 108,586

Note:
1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥99=US$1.
2) Total trading transactions represents the gross transaction volume of trading activities, or the nominal aggregate value of the transactions for which we act as principal or as agent. Total trading transactions is a measure commonly used by Japanese trading companies. It is not to be construed as equivalent to, or a substitute for, sales or revenues under U.S. GAAP.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries

For the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of Yen				Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	March 31, 2009		March 31, 2008		March 31, 2009	
Common stock:						
Balance, beginning of year	¥	219,279	¥	219,279	$	2,215
Balance, end of year	¥	219,279	¥	219,279	$	2,215
Additional paid-in capital:						
Balance, beginning of year	¥	291,032	¥	279,711	$	2,940
Increase due to stock exchange agreement		−		11,190		−
Other, net		224		131		2
Balance, end of year	¥	291,256	¥	291,032	$	2,942
Retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve:						
Balance, beginning of year	¥	17,696	¥	17,696	$	179
Balance, end of year	¥	17,696	¥	17,696	$	179
Unappropriated retained earnings:						
Balance, beginning of year	¥	943,114	¥	755,159	$	9,526
Effect of adoption of new accounting standard		−		(6,099)		−
Net income		215,078		238,928		2,173
Cash dividends		(48,750)		(44,874)		(493)
Balance, end of year	¥	1,109,442	¥	943,114	$	11,206
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:						
Balance, beginning of year	¥	22,845	¥	222,290	$	231
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax		(306,261)		(199,445)		(3,094)
Balance, end of year	¥	(283,416)	¥	22,845	$	(2,863)
Treasury stock, common stock:						
Balance, beginning of year	¥	(1,224)	¥	(21,007)	$	(12)
Purchase of treasury stock for stock exchange agreement		−		(72,245)		−
Decrease due to stock exchange agreement		−		91,680		−
Other, net		82		348		1
Balance, end of year	¥	(1,142)	¥	(1,224)	$	(11)
Disclosure of comprehensive income (loss):						
Net income	¥	215,078	¥	238,928	$	2,173
Net unrealized holding losses on securities available-for-sale	¥	(108,675)	¥	(134,662)	$	(1,098)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(160,653)		(56,441)		(1,623)
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives		(12,179)		2,697		(123)
Pension liability adjustments		(24,754)		(11,039)		(250)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	¥	(306,261)	¥	(199,445)	$	(3,094)
Comprehensive income (loss)	¥	(91,183)	¥	39,483	$	(921)

Note:

1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥99=US$1.

2) Effective from the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No.48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, - Interpretation of FASB Statement No.109," and EITF Issue No.06-2, "Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No.43." The balances accumulated as of beginning of year are recorded in "Effect of adoption of new accounting standard."

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Operating activities:			
Net income	¥ 215,078	¥ 238,928	$ 2,173
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	157,454	146,624	1,590
Provision for doubtful receivables	17,465	11,077	176
Impairment losses on long-lived assets	14,714	13,545	149
Loss (gain) on sale of property and equipment, net	386	(3,471)	4
Other than temporary impairment losses on securities	22,593	15,996	228
Gain on sale of marketable securities and other investments, net	(27,077)	(110,940)	(273)
Equity in earnings of associated companies, less dividends received	(38,670)	(17,041)	(391)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding effect of acquisitions and divestitures:			
Decrease (increase) in receivables	379,573	(3,611)	3,834
Increase in inventories	(131,177)	(41,415)	(1,325)
(Decrease) increase in payables	(265,166)	69,990	(2,678)
Other, net	423	969	4
Net cash provided by operating activities	345,596	320,651	3,491
Investing activities:			
Changes in:			
Property, equipment and other assets	(268,743)	(432,992)	(2,715)
Marketable securities and investments	(90,774)	(28,569)	(917)
Loans and other receivables	51,783	162,374	523
Time deposits	(919)	(656)	(9)
Net cash used in investing activities	(308,653)	(299,843)	(3,118)
Free Cash Flows:	36,943	20,808	373
Financing activities:			
Changes in:			
Short-term debt	234,970	38,162	2,373
Long-term debt	(141,827)	88,894	(1,433)
Cash dividends paid	(48,750)	(44,874)	(492)
Acquisition of treasury stock, net	82	(70,789)	1
Other, net	−	1,286	−
Net cash provided by financing activities	44,475	12,679	449
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(26,877)	(15,823)	(271)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents included in assets held for sale	−	2,331	−
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	54,541	19,995	551
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	456,809	436,814	4,614
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	¥ 511,350	¥ 456,809	$ 5,165

The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥99=US$1.

Assumptions for Going Concern : None

Changes in accounting policies and others :

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.157, "Fair Value Measurements" issued by the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) was newly adopted on April 1, 2008. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a significant impact on the consolidated results of financial statements.

Segment Information (Condensed)

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Operating segments:

2009:

Segment		Millions of Yen Gross profit		Net income		As of March 31 Segment assets		Total trading transactions
Metal Products	¥	86,449	¥	29,686	¥	645,509	¥	1,918,842
Transportation & Construction Systems		155,595		29,282		1,451,365		1,715,967
Infrastructure		40,406		16,511		482,537		334,306
Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail		176,363		8,504		696,877		594,828
Chemical & Electronics		40,356		(328)		250,360		858,605
Mineral Resources & Energy		51,496		43,562		717,603		2,346,647
General Products & Real Estate		111,111		13,097		722,158		835,526
Financial & Logistics		26,859		(1,627)		581,484		125,872
Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices		42,620		6,857		409,142		1,087,399
Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches		211,666		48,626		1,203,154		1,957,134
Segment Total		942,921		194,170		7,160,189		11,775,126
Corporate and Eliminations		(7,689)		20,908		(142,033)		(1,025,130)
Consolidated	¥	935,232	¥	215,078	¥	7,018,156	¥	10,749,996

2008:

Segment		Millions of Yen Gross profit		Net income		As of March 31 Segment assets		Total trading transactions
Metal Products	¥	80,259	¥	29,237	¥	755,525	¥	1,885,768
Transportation & Construction Systems		157,670		41,567		1,604,917		1,815,107
Infrastructure		40,960		18,916		478,782		351,347
Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail		168,675		13,791		675,640		589,091
Chemical & Electronics		46,019		4,670		352,770		1,099,882
Mineral Resources & Energy		47,985		31,980		760,426		2,707,705
General Products & Real Estate		121,964		19,541		742,039		876,070
Financial & Logistics		31,838		5,093		449,488		90,534
Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices		43,725		8,953		480,052		1,138,282
Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches		200,753		45,646		1,000,685		2,159,170
Segment Total		939,848		219,394		7,300,324		12,712,956
Corporate and Eliminations		(5,306)		19,534		271,075		(1,228,371)
Consolidated	¥	934,542	¥	238,928	¥	7,571,399	¥	11,484,585

2009:

Segment		Millions of U.S.Dollars Gross profit		Net income		As of March 31 Segment assets		Total trading transactions
Metal Products	$	873	$	300	$	6,520	$	19,382
Transportation & Construction Systems		1,572		296		14,660		17,333
Infrastructure		408		167		4,874		3,377
Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail		1,781		86		7,039		6,008
Chemical & Electronics		408		(3)		2,529		8,673
Mineral Resources & Energy		520		440		7,248		23,704
General Products & Real Estate		1,122		132		7,295		8,440
Financial & Logistics		271		(17)		5,874		1,271
Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices		431		69		4,133		10,984
Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches		2,138		491		12,153		19,769
Segment Total		9,524		1,961		72,325		118,941
Corporate and Eliminations		(77)		212		(1,435)		(10,355)
Consolidated	$	9,447	$	2,173	$	70,890	$	108,586

Note:
1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese yen amounts at the rate of ¥99=US$1.
2) Total trading transactions represents the gross transaction volume of trading activities, or the nominal aggregate value of the transactions for which the Companies act as principal or as agent. Total trading transactions is a measure commonly used by Japanese trading companies. It is not to be construed as equivalent to, or a substitute for, sales or revenues under U.S. GAAP.

Net income per share

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries

For the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted net income per share computations for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
Income (Numerator)	2009	2008	2009
Net income	¥ 215,078	¥ 238,928	$2,173

	Number of shares	
Shares (Denominator)	2009	2008
Weighted-average shares－basic	1,250,005,230	1,241,143,028
Dilutive effect of:		
Stock options	209,139	222,583
Weighted-average shares－diluted	1,250,214,369	1,241,365,611

	Yen		U.S. Dollars
	2009	2008	2009
Net income per share:			
Basic	¥ 172.06	¥ 192.51	$1.74
Diluted	¥ 172.03	¥ 192.47	$1.74

Note: The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥99=US$1.