

Consolidated annual results FY2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010)

[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>)

The date of payout of dividend: June 23, 2010 (Planned)

1. Consolidated results for the year ended March 31, 2010

(Remarks)
 Amounts are rounded to the nearest million.
 % : change from the previous year.

(1) Summary

	Total trading transactions	(increase/ (decrease))	Operating income	(increase/ (decrease))	Income before income taxes	(increase/ (decrease))	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation*	(increase/ (decrease))
	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)
Year ended March 31, 2010	7,767,163	(27.7)	120,517	(54.2)	223,256	(30.2)	155,199	(27.8)
Year ended March 31, 2009	10,749,996	(6.4)	263,392	3.7	319,635	(13.0)	215,078	(10.0)

	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation* per share (basic)	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation* per share(diluted)	Net income ratio to Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity	Income before income taxes ratio to total assets	Operating income ratio to total trading transactions
	(yen)	(yen)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Year ended March 31, 2010	124.15	124.12	10.6	3.2	1.6
Year ended March 31, 2009	172.06	172.03	15.1	4.4	2.5

[Reference] Equity in earnings of associated companies, net (FY2009) 76,132 million yen (FY2008) 89,954 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.

(*) "Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation" is equivalent to "Net Income" which had been used until fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

(2) Financial position

	Total assets	Total equity (net worth)	Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity	Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity ratio	Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity per share
	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(yen)
As of March 31, 2010	7,137,798	1,694,658	1,583,726	22.2	1,266.93
As of March 31, 2009	7,018,156	1,458,899	1,353,115	19.3	1,082.47

(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, 2010	510,425	(59,381)	(150,103)	813,833
Year ended March 31, 2009	348,779	(261,517)	(5,844)	511,350

2. Dividends

	Cash dividends per share					Total amount of cash dividends per annum	Dividend payout ratio (Consolidated)	Dividend on Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity
	First quarter-end	Second quarter-end	Third quarter-end	Year-end	Total			
	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(%)
Year ended March 31, 2009	—	19.00	—	15.00	34.00	42,501	19.8	3.0
Year ended March 31, 2010	—	9.00	—	15.00	24.00	30,001	19.3	2.0
Year ending March 31, 2011 (Plan)	—	12.00	—	13.00	25.00		19.6	

3. Targets (fiscal year ending March 31, 2011)

(Remarks)
 % : change from the previous year.

	Total trading transactions	(increase/ (decrease))	Income before income taxes	(increase/ (decrease))	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation*	(increase/ (decrease))	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation* per share
	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(yen)
Apr.1-Sep.30, 2010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ending March 31, 2011	8,400,000	8.1	245,000	9.7	160,000	3.1	128.00

[Note] The Company has prepared only annual targets.

4. Others

(1) Increase/decrease of important subsidiaries during the fiscal year: None

(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, 2010)	1,250,602,867	(March 31, 2009)	1,250,602,867
(ii) Treasury stocks	(March 31, 2010)	549,786	(March 31, 2009)	576,321
(iii) Average stocks	(Apr.1,2009-Mar.31, 2010)	1,250,044,847	(Apr.1,2008-Mar.31, 2009)	1,250,005,230

[Note] With regard to number of stocks used in the net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation per share, please refer page 27.

[Reference] Non-consolidated information

Non-consolidated results FY2009 (Year ended March 31, 2010)

(Remarks)

Amounts are rounded down to the nearest million.

% : change from the previous year.

(1) Summary

	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, 2010	3,737,483	(35.6)	(44,120)	—	20,176	(70.4)	79,566	4.0
Year ended March 31, 2009	5,804,449	(9.1)	15,360	(36.1)	68,054	10.3	76,510	(3.4)

	Net income per share (basic)	Net income per share (diluted)
	(yen)	(yen)
Year ended March 31, 2010	63.65	63.63
Year ended March 31, 2009	61.21	61.19

(2) Financial position

	Total assets	Net worth	Shareholders' equity ratio	Net worth per share
	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(yen)
As of March 31, 2010	4,233,063	881,088	20.8	704.21
As of March 31, 2009	4,055,626	773,615	19.1	618.34

[Reference] Shareholders' equity (As of March 31, 2010) 880,302 million yen (As of March 31, 2009) 772,944 million yen

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 strive 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.

Management results

1. Operating results

Total trading transactions for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 amounted to 7,767.2 billion yen representing 27.7% decline from the previous year.

Gross profit decreased by 155.7 billion yen to 779.5 billion yen.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by 15.1 billion yen, which was partly due to the yen appreciation.

Therefore, operating income decreased by 142.9 billion yen to 120.5 billion yen.

Gain on sale of marketable securities and other investments was 51.9 billion yen since there were value realizations through replacements of assets.

Equity in earnings of associated companies decreased by 13.8 billion yen to 76.1 billion yen.

As a result, net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation totaled 155.2 billion yen, a decrease of 59.9 billion yen or 27.8% from the previous year.

<Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation by segments>

Metal Products Business Unit posted 9.1 billion yen, a decrease of 20.6 billion yen from the previous year. Demand in tubular products business in North America was sluggish and steel service center operations declined.

Transportation & Construction Systems Business Unit posted 18.1 billion yen, down 11.2 billion yen. The demand in automobile and construction equipment businesses was flagging mainly in Europe although ship businesses showed stable performance.

Infrastructure Business Unit posted 12.8 billion yen, a decrease of 3.7 billion yen. The revenue from large-scale EPC businesses decreased. In addition, machinery and equipment businesses in Japan declined.

Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail Business Unit posted 16.4 billion yen, up 7.9 billion yen from the previous year. Jupiter Telecommunications Co., Ltd. (J:COM) and Jupiter Shop Channel Co., Ltd. showed stable performance.

Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics Business Unit posted 64.6 billion yen, an increase of 21.4 billion yen. Although sales prices decreased in coal mining operation in Australia, San Cristobal silver-zinc-lead mining project in Bolivia largely contributed to the results not only by the rise in commodity prices but also through further cost reduction. In addition, there were value realizations through replacements of assets.

General Products & Real Estate Business Unit posted 16.2 billion yen, up 3.1 billion yen. TBC (tire business in the U.S) showed stable performance. Also, there was value realization through replacement of an office building.

Financial & Logistics Business Unit posted 0.2 billion yen, an increase of 1.8 billion yen. Although we recognized impairment losses on Japan Airlines preferred stocks, the performance of Sumitomo Mitsui Finance & Leasing Co., Ltd. improved.

Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices posted 2.5 billion yen, down 4.3 billion yen. This was mainly due to the decline in the metal products businesses.

Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches posted 22.9 billion yen, a decrease of 25.7 billion yen due to the weak performance in metal products businesses and fertilizer businesses.

2. Targets for fiscal year ending March 31, 2011

Targets for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011 are as follows.

Total trading transactions (in a manner customarily used in Japan)	8,400 billion yen
Income before income taxes	245 billion yen
Net Income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation	160 billion yen

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 shareholders' equity as of March 31, 2010>

Total assets increased by 119.6 billion yen to 7,137.8 billion yen from March 31, 2009. In this fiscal year, we increased our cash and cash deposits by 303.1 billion yen. The aim of this was to strengthen financial stability through improving liquidity level and to prepare for new investments such as acquiring additional shares of J:COM. On the other hand, operating assets decreased due to the company-wide efforts such as decreasing receivables and improving inventory turnover rates.

Interest-bearing liabilities (gross) were 3,600.7 billion yen, a decrease of 102.0 billion yen. Interest-bearing liabilities (net) were 2,781.8 billion yen, down 405.0 billion yen.

Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity increased by 230.6 billion yen from March 31, 2009 to 1,583.7 billion yen, due to the increase of retained earnings and unrealized holding gains on securities available-for-sale. As a result, Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity ratio was 22.2%.

<Cash flows>

Net cash provided by operating activities was 510.4 billion yen as a result of stable business performances in our core businesses and substantial decline in operating assets.

Net cash used in investing activities was 59.4 billion yen. While making strategic investments such as acquisitions of new oilfield interests in the British North Sea and wind farms in the United States, we actively collected cash through replacements of assets. Accordingly, free cash flow was 451.0 billion yen inflow. Net cash used in financing activities was 150.1 billion yen.

As a result, cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2010 was 813.8 billion yen, increased by 302.5 billion yen from March 31, 2009.

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 2009 will be 24 yen per share (the interim dividend: 9 yen per share, the year-end dividend: 15 yen per share), which was 34 yen per share in the previous year.

Based on our consolidated net income* target of 160 billion yen for fiscal year 2010, the annual dividend is planned to be 25 yen per share (the interim dividend: 12 yen per share, the year-end dividend: 13 yen per share).

* “Net income” presented above means “Net income attributable to 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, 2010) 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, 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.

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 seven 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) / PT. Central Java Power (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) / Jupiter Shop Channel Co., Ltd. (S)
	Summit, Inc. (S) / Jupiter Telecommunications Co., Ltd. (A) (J)
Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics	Development and international trading of coal, iron ore, nonferrous raw materials, uranium, crude oil, natural gas and LNG , Domestic and international trading and related bussines of petroleum products, LPG, carbon materials and products, plastic, organic and inorganic chemicals, medicals, agricultural chemicals, pet supplies, electronics and batteries and promoting EMS businesses.
	Nusa Tenggara Mining Corporation (S) / Sumisho Coal Australia Pty. Ltd. (S)
	Minera San Cristobal S.A. (S) / The Hartz Mountain Corporation (S)
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)

- The number of our consolidated subsidiaries: 566 (Domestic: 146, Overseas: 420),
The number of our associated companies (equity method): 221 (Domestic: 53, Overseas: 168)
- (S) stands for subsidiaries, and (A) for associated companies.
The companies mentioned above include listed companies at: Tokyo Stock Exchange etc. (marked (T)), JASDAQ (marked (J)).
- On April 1, 2009, we merged Chemical & Electronics Business Unit and the Mineral Resources & Energy Unit into the newly established "Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics Business Unit".
Accordingly, operating segments was changed from fiscal year 2009.
- On November 20, 2009, we acquired 99%(1% is owned by Sumisho Computer Systems Corporation) outstanding stocks of Jupiter Shop Channel Co., Ltd. from our wholly owned subsidiary, SC Media & Commerce Inc. and liquidated SC Media & Commerce Inc. on March 16, 2010.
Accordingly, from this fiscal year, Jupiter Shop Channel Co., Ltd. became our principal subsidiary.
- Jupiter Telecommunications was a subsidiary of our associated company, LGI/Sumisho Super Media. On February 18, 2010, we received the share of Jupiter Telecommunications stock from LGI/Sumisho Super Media, and Jupiter Telecommunications became our associated company.
- On April 1, 2010, we established New Industry Development & Cross-function Business Unit and former Financial & Logistics Business Unit was eliminated.
Accordingly, operating segments will be changed from fiscal year 2010.

Management policy

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

● Overview and progress of the medium-term management plan, “FOCUS’10”

In April 2009 Sumitomo Corporation launched “FOCUS’10,” its two-year medium-term management plan for fiscal 2009 and 2010.¹ During the period under review we began our drive in line with the fundamental principles of this plan, aiming to achieve the targets we have set. Under FOCUS’10 we aim to establish “a growth scenario on a new stage” with a view to the next 10 years and become a value-creating company that leverages change into growth. We will seek to do this in the context of external conditions of unprecedented economic crisis by continuing to strive for “the creation of new value,” as set forth in our Corporate Mission Statement, building on the management reforms implemented over a period of 10 years starting with the Reform Package launched in April 1999 and continuing through the GG Plan that we completed in March 2009.

For this purpose, our fundamental principles will be to (1) promote medium/long-term growth by enhancing our value-creation capability while reinforcing our soundness and efficiency and (2) promote company-wide growth by leveraging the diversity and the strengths of our businesses. In qualitative terms, we will devote efforts to (a) steady execution of selective and focused growth strategies, (b) thorough reinforcement of soundness and efficiency, and (c) development of human and organizational dynamism to enhance value-creation capability. In quantitative terms, we have set the targets of ¥115 billion in consolidated net income² for fiscal year 2009 and a risk-adjusted return ratio³ of around 10% as a two-year average. In the period under review, the first year of the plan, our consolidated net income came to ¥155.2 billion.

¹ 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 earnings 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.

² “Consolidated net income” is equivalent to “Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation” after adopting ASC810 “Consolidation” (formerly SFAS160) and equivalent to “Net income,” which had been used until fiscal year 2008.

³ 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 consolidated 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”).

● Actions taken to implement FOCUS'10

In April 2009 we merged the Chemical & Electronics Business Unit and the Mineral Resources & Energy Business Unit into the new Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics Business Unit, thereby reducing the number of business units from eight to seven.

In order to implement FOCUS'10, our business units have concentrated their efforts on the activities described below.

(i) Metal Products Business Unit

In the field of rolled steel products, we established India Steel Summit Private Limited as an integrated steel service center in India. We will actively develop this business, responding precisely to the rapidly growing and diversifying needs of customers by providing a wide range of services, including not just the processing of steel but also press molding and die fabrication. Also in India, we decided to take an equity stake in SMI Amtek Crankshaft Private Limited, a joint venture for the manufacture and sale of forged crankshafts for motor vehicles established by an Indian automobile parts manufacturer and Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd. We will work at strengthening our earnings base in the forged crankshaft market, where demand growth is anticipated in the context of the rapid expansion of the automobile industry. In China, we took an equity stake in Kunsan Chain Chon Metal Technology Industrial Co., Ltd., a company that processes and sells stainless steel sheet and plate products. We will use this company as our base for stainless steel processing and sales, working to find and develop new demand in the Chinese market for these products, the largest such market in the world. In the field of tubular products, we decided to integrate our three wholly owned domestic distribution companies into one, SC Pipe Solutions Co., Ltd., which started operations in April 2010. We will strive to offer our customers improved service with a locally oriented setup for stocking, processing, and immediate delivery, maintaining inventories of a wide range of tubular products in distribution centers around the country. Also, together with Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., we won a contract to supply large-diameter welded line pipes for the Nord Stream Project, an offshore natural gas pipeline project that links Russia and Europe via the Baltic Sea. We believe this reflects the favorable appraisal of our track record in supplying pipes for various large pipeline projects worldwide. We will continue to work at winning such contracts.

(ii) Transportation & Construction Systems Business Unit

In the area of motor vehicles, we began studies together with Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., of a "4R" business venture to reuse, resell, refabricate, and recycle the lithium-ion batteries used in electric cars. This business will aim to help meet the demand for these batteries, which is expected to surge in the future as part of the drive to achieve a low-carbon society. We also continued to focus efforts on the retail automobile and motorcycle financing business in emerging Asian economies, and we established a joint venture with a

subsidiary of Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company in the Philippines, where the motorcycle market is expected to grow, to provide motorcycle financing for individual customers. We intend to develop this business aggressively, tapping the know-how we have built up through our automobile and motorcycle financing activities in Indonesia. Meanwhile, in the construction equipment field, we see the equipment rental industry as a priority area, and we made an equity investment in Sunstate Equipment Co., LLC, a leading equipment rental company in the United States, which has the world's largest equipment rental market, becoming the first Japanese company to make a full-scale entry into this US market. Sumitomo already had an equipment rental operation in Canada; we are now aiming to expand our rental business in North America.

(iii) Infrastructure Business Unit

In the field of electric power and social infrastructure, together with Hitachi, Ltd., we won a contract to supply two steam turbine generators for super-critical thermal power generation at a power plant in Egypt.⁴ Demand for electricity is growing year by year in Egypt along with the expansion of the country's economy, and we will seek to win additional contracts in the future. We also acquired 100% of the ownership interests in the Mid-Georgia Cogeneration facility in the US state of Georgia. This will provide steady earnings in the United States, the country with the world's largest demand for electricity. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, together with Fuji Electric Systems Co., Ltd., we received orders for construction of power generation units and related work at the Ulubelu and Lahendong geothermal power stations. With this, geothermal power stations delivered by Sumitomo and Fuji Electric Systems account for about 50% of all geothermal power-generating facilities under construction or completed in Indonesia. In the field of telecommunications, the environment, and industrial infrastructure, we worked to develop large-scale wind energy businesses in China and the United States. In China, we fully launched commercial operations at a wind power station in Inner Mongolia developed in conjunction with Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc., as the first Sino-Japanese joint wind power generation initiative. This is expected to contribute to the environment by reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 150,000 tons a year. In the United States, we entered the wind energy business, joining Sumitomo Corporation of America in purchasing an interest in the Stanton wind power facility in Texas. This facility was commissioned in February 2008 and has been operating smoothly since then. By comparison with a coal-fired plant of similar scale, this facility will offer a reduction of about 800,000 tons in CO₂ emissions. Meanwhile, we decided to establish a joint venture in Tianjin, China, to carry out recycling of consumer electronic and home appliances. We will expand this business in China and aim to extend our environment/recycling business operations to other

⁴ The use of high pressure and high temperature in these generators provides higher generation efficiency than with ordinary generators, resulting in reduced emissions of carbon dioxide.

parts of Asia in the future.

(iv) Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail Business Unit

In the media field, Jupiter Telecommunications Co., Ltd., Japan's biggest cable television company, steadily increased the number of its subscriber households and service contracts per household through ongoing efforts to diversify its sales routes, enhance its digital services, and expand the content it offers. We launched a tender offer for the shares of this company, which is the core company for our media operations, so as to continue to demonstrate management support initiatives for it as a major shareholder, and acquired 40.1% of the voting rights in the company, becoming its largest shareholder.⁵ In the period to come we will achieve further development of our media, life-style and retail related businesses, pursuing synergies among the various companies of the Sumitomo Corporation Group. In the network field, Sumisho Computer Systems Corporation launched talks on a possible business and capital alliance with CSK Holdings Corporation, another information services company, with the aim of strengthening the business foundations of both companies. In the lifestyle retail field, we strengthened the foundation of our drugstore business, acquiring Katsumata Co., Ltd., which operates a chain of competitive drugstores ranging from western Tokyo to the Yokohama area. In addition, responding to such social changes as the growth in the number of two-income households and senior households and to the full-scale spread of online sales, we joined with Summit, Inc., a food supermarket chain based in the metropolitan Tokyo area, and started operations at SUMMIT Netsuper, which is the first center-delivery-type "net supermarket" in metropolitan Tokyo.⁶ The Netsuper service already offers deliveries in an area encompassing roughly half of the households in Tokyo, and we aim to extend the delivery area and enhance the service further. We will also aim for expansion of the business through tie-ups with multiple supermarkets in the metropolitan area in the future.

(v) Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics Business Unit

In the field of mineral resources, we worked at improving the ore recovery rate and cutting costs at our silver-zinc-lead mining project in Bolivia, which is of the world's largest class, and we stabilized operations there and kept up a high level of production. Meanwhile, we moved ahead steadily with construction at the Ambatovy Nickel Project in Madagascar, where we are aiming to start metal production

⁵ As the result of the tender offer for the company's shares, Sumitomo Corporation became its largest shareholder as of April 21 this year, holding 40.1% of the voting shares (up from the previous 27.5%).

⁶ Unlike previous online supermarket services of the store-delivery type, in which the store takes orders for products on its shelves and delivers them to the customer, the center-delivery net supermarket service ships products from exclusive processing and distribution centers. Since this enables strict inventory management to be conducted, the listed products are virtually never out of stock. Also, since temperatures are controlled until the time of delivery, a high level of freshness can be maintained.

by the end of 2010. This is an integrated project, encompassing mining, processing, and refining of nickel; it is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and we hope it will contribute to a steady supply of rare metals. In addition, we reached an agreement with Nippon Coke & Engineering Co., Ltd., to jointly establish a company to produce and sell the anode material for lithium-ion batteries, which are expected to be in demand for electric cars and other uses. In the field of energy business, we worked at the replacement of existing assets, such as our interests in oil, gas, and other upstream resources, and at increasing our overall portfolio of profitable assets. In the British North Sea, which is a prime strategic region for us, we acquired the share capital of Oranje-Nassau (U.K.) Limited, whose assets include the Elgin/Franklin field, the third-largest oil and gas field in terms of reserves in this sea, and we sold Petro Summit Investment UK Limited, which has assets including the Nelson field. In addition, we decided to participate in the program to develop and produce shale gas in the Barnett shale field in Texas, the largest such field in the United States. We aim to expand our business through cooperation with our partner in this program, with a view to extending our activities to other regions. In the field of life science, we established Summit Agro Mexico, S.A. de C.V., making Mexico the twenty-first country in which we have a base for sale of agricultural chemicals. The Mexican market for agricultural chemicals is expected to achieve ongoing growth, and we are working to advance our downstream strategy for the agricultural chemicals business on a global basis.

(vi) General Products & Real Estate Business Unit

In our food operations, domestically we continued to achieve good results in our banana business. Outside of Japan, we decided to enter the grain accumulation business in Australia by acquiring an equity stake in Emerald Group Australia Pty Ltd. We are already involved the inland grain storage and export terminal operation business in Australia through a separate company, and by entering into the grain accumulation business we will establish a solid setup for grain shipment. By constructing an upstream base in Australia, which is a key grain-exporting country, Sumitomo will strengthen its ability to supply grain to markets in Asia and the Middle East. In the field of materials and supplies, our subsidiary TBC Corporation, a major tire sales company in the United States, continued to do good business. TBC has a full range of operations from upstream to downstream, including wholesaling, retailing, and franchising, and its results have benefited in particular from its active pursuit of demand for maintenance services through its directly operated retail outlets. In construction and real estate, as a business partner in the campus development activities of Tokyo Denki University, we participated in the university's Tokyo Senju Campus project, working on construction aimed at opening the new campus in April 2012. After the Tokyo Senju Campus is opened, we will acquire and develop a portion of the university's current campus in the Kanda area of Tokyo, a central location that is one of the strategic target areas for our office building business.

(vii) Financial & Logistics Business Unit

In the field of financial services, we continued to devote efforts to our aircraft operating lease business,

where demand is expected to grow. With operations centering on SMFL Aircraft Capital Corporation B.V., a joint venture with Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Co., Ltd., we aim to build up our portfolio to 70–100 aircraft within the next few years, tapping the aircraft leasing know-how we have accumulated over the years to target the entire world. In the commodity business, we opened a branch office of Sumitomo Corporation Global Commodities Limited to trade in commodity derivatives in Singapore, which is the Asian center for transactions involving oil and other types of energy. We will aim at expanding transactions with customers in Southeast Asia and India. In the logistics field, we continued to work on Thang Long Industrial Park II in Vietnam and focused effort on sales activities. And in Indonesia, the logistics center we set up for a local Japanese-affiliated motorcycle manufacturer has been operating smoothly.

● **Initiatives for environmental conservation**

In line with our basic thinking, namely, the idea of contributing to the preservation of the global environment aimed at building a low-carbon, recycling-oriented society in a sustainable manner through our business activities, we have actively undertaken various environment-related businesses, including the wind power generation, geothermal power generation, super-critical thermal power generation, and household appliances recycling businesses mentioned above. In addition, during the period under review we established a number of task forces to leverage the integrated corporate strength of the Sumitomo Corporation Group, pooling our expertise and management resources in environment-related fields involving multiple business units, such as the emission credits business and solar business. These task forces have been brought together in the New Business Development & Promotion Division within the New Industry Development & Cross-function Business Unit that we established in April this year, where they will undertake to build and extend businesses that contribute to preservation of the environment. Also, we will work to deepen the understanding of the SC Group's officers and employees with regard to environmental issues through activities including the holding of seminars concerning biodiversity in the SC Group's Global Environment Committee, noting that 2010 has been designated by the United Nations as the International Year of Biodiversity.⁷

● **Contributions to society**

We are working to contribute to society through various activities, focusing on support for the development of the next generation of human resources to carry on sustainable development and on contributions to

⁷ "Biodiversity" refers to the diversity of genes, species, and ecosystems now and over the long history of life. In December 2006 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity in accordance with a recommendation from that year's Eighth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

local communities in Japan and overseas. In fiscal 2009 we continued to implement and work at enhancing the content of such activities as our scholarship program for Asian university students, our sponsored lecture series at two universities in China and one in Vietnam, Japanese-language classes for middle school students in Vietnam, support for the musical activities of the Junior Philharmonic Orchestra, and barrier-free screening of Japanese films with the addition of subtitles and audio descriptions. We also donated to relief funds in response to the succession of natural disasters around the world. In addition, we worked at active disclosure of the SC Group's social contribution activities around the world through the publication of our Sustainability Report and Social Contribution Activity Report.

2. Management Challenges

The aim of our new medium-term management plan, FOCUS '10, is to establish "a growth scenario on a new stage" with a view to the next 10 years. The entire company will work as one and undertake the task of thoroughly fortifying soundness and efficiency, aiming to enhance value-creation capability and construct solid earnings pillars by taking full advantage of the diversity and strengths of our people and businesses on a medium- to long-term basis.

In line with this policy, this April we established the New Industry Development & Cross-function Business Unit to develop and promote business in new fields of industry on a company-wide, cross-divisional perspective and support the promotion of business in each field by tapping specialized capabilities. The new business unit includes the New Business Development & Promotion Division, the Financial Service Division, and the Logistics & Insurance Business Division. With this evolutionary change, we have closed the Financial & Logistics Business Unit.

The economic environment in which we find ourselves is harsh by comparison with the steady upward trend of the past few years. We will aim for the unflinching accomplishment of our FOCUS'10 objectives so as to build a corporate framework and growth model capable of maintaining sustained growth even in this sort of severe business environment.

We sincerely request the ongoing support of all our shareholders.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 813,833	¥ 511,350	\$ 8,751
Time deposits	5,084	4,514	55
Marketable securities	5,259	18,963	56
Receivables—trade			
Notes and loans	210,186	188,564	2,260
Accounts	1,204,927	1,304,030	12,956
Associated companies	107,570	115,943	1,157
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(26,189)	(16,477)	(282)
Inventories	676,840	840,088	7,278
Deferred income taxes	34,191	33,987	368
Advance payments to suppliers	68,539	94,859	737
Other current assets	211,684	279,026	2,276
Total current assets	3,311,924	3,374,847	35,612
Investments and long-term receivables:			
Investments in and advances to associated companies	936,683	893,372	10,072
Other investments	522,752	450,280	5,621
Long-term receivables	732,978	745,583	7,882
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(24,525)	(33,051)	(264)
Total investments and long-term receivables	2,167,888	2,056,184	23,311
Property and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation	1,124,379	1,055,149	12,090
Goodwill and other intangible assets	392,940	400,555	4,225
Prepaid expenses, non-current	70,842	43,518	762
Deferred income taxes, non-current	25,423	36,161	273
Other assets	44,402	51,742	478
Total	¥ 7,137,798	¥ 7,018,156	\$ 76,751

Notes:

- 1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥93=US\$1.
- 2) The Companies adopted ASC 810 “Consolidation” (formerly SFAS 160). In accordance with ASC 810, the Companies included noncontrolling interests, which were previously referred to as “minority interests” and classified between total liabilities and stockholders’ equity on the consolidated balance sheets, as a part of total equity. The prior year end amounts are reclassified to conform to ASC 810.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
As of March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term debt	¥ 453,361	¥ 792,169	\$ 4,875
Current maturities of long-term debt	481,326	382,849	5,176
Payables-trade			
Notes and acceptances	48,476	63,719	521
Accounts	921,003	830,356	9,903
Associated companies	20,740	34,863	223
Income taxes	30,985	28,133	333
Accrued expenses	91,433	85,634	983
Advances from customers	113,120	122,389	1,216
Other current liabilities	159,460	239,591	1,715
Total current liabilities	2,319,904	2,579,703	24,945
Long-term debt, less current maturities	2,938,465	2,821,287	31,597
Accrued pension and retirement benefits	19,166	20,003	206
Deferred income taxes, non-current	165,605	138,264	1,781
Equity:			
Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity:			
Common stock	219,279	219,279	2,358
Additional paid-in capital	288,564	291,256	3,103
Retained earnings			
Appropriated for legal reserve	17,696	17,696	190
Unappropriated	1,234,640	1,109,442	13,276
	1,252,336	1,127,138	13,466
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(175,370)	(283,416)	(1,886)
Treasury stock, at cost	(1,083)	(1,142)	(12)
Total Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity	1,583,726	1,353,115	17,029
Noncontrolling interests	110,932	105,784	1,193
Total equity	1,694,658	1,458,899	18,222
Total	¥ 7,137,798	¥ 7,018,156	\$ 76,751

Notes:

- 1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥93=US\$1.
- 2) The Companies adopted ASC 810 "Consolidation" (formerly SFAS 160). In accordance with ASC 810, the Companies included noncontrolling interests, which were previously referred to as "minority interests" and classified between total liabilities and stockholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheets, as a part of total equity. The prior year end amounts are reclassified to conform to ASC 810.

Consolidated Statements of Income

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries

For the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of
	2010	2009	U.S. Dollars
Revenues:			
Sales of tangible products	¥ 2,336,647	¥ 2,833,308	\$ 25,125
Sales of services and others	547,525	678,269	5,888
Total revenues	2,884,172	3,511,577	31,013
Cost:			
Cost of tangible products sold	1,899,439	2,342,890	20,424
Cost of services and others	205,221	233,455	2,207
Total cost	2,104,660	2,576,345	22,631
Gross profit	779,512	935,232	8,382
Other income (expenses):			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(639,240)	(654,375)	(6,874)
Provision for doubtful receivables	(19,755)	(17,465)	(212)
Impairment losses on long-lived assets	(4,741)	(14,714)	(51)
Gain (loss) on sale of property and equipment, net	9,750	(386)	105
Interest income	15,434	21,593	166
Interest expense	(39,504)	(57,713)	(425)
Dividends	11,297	14,633	121
Other than temporary impairment losses on securities	(19,060)	(22,593)	(205)
Gain on sale of marketable securities and other investments, net	51,941	27,077	559
Equity in earnings of associated companies, net	76,132	89,954	819
Other, net	1,490	(1,608)	16
Total other income (expenses)	(556,256)	(615,597)	(5,981)
Income before income taxes	223,256	319,635	2,401
Income taxes	61,804	96,303	665
Net income	161,452	223,332	1,736
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	6,253	8,254	67
Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation	¥ 155,199	¥ 215,078	\$ 1,669
Total trading transactions	¥ 7,767,163	¥ 10,749,996	\$ 83,518

Notes:

1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥93=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.

3) The Companies adopted ASC 810 "Consolidation" (formerly SFAS 160) and changed the certain presentation. The prior year amounts are reclassified to conform to ASC 810.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries

For the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars	
	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	
Sumitomo Corporation shareholders' equity:				
Common stock:				
Balance, beginning of year	¥ 219,279	¥ 219,279	\$	2,358
Balance, end of year	¥ 219,279	¥ 219,279	\$	2,358
Additional paid-in capital:				
Balance, beginning of year	¥ 291,256	¥ 291,032	\$	3,132
Decrease due to purchases and sales of subsidiaries' interests	(2,897)	-		(31)
Grant of stock options and others	205	224		2
Balance, end of year	¥ 288,564	¥ 291,256	\$	3,103
Retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve:				
Balance, beginning of year	¥ 17,696	¥ 17,696	\$	190
Balance, end of year	¥ 17,696	¥ 17,696	\$	190
Unappropriated retained earnings:				
Balance, beginning of year	¥ 1,109,442	¥ 943,114	\$	11,930
Net income	155,199	215,078		1,669
Cash dividends	(30,001)	(48,750)		(323)
Balance, end of year	¥ 1,234,640	¥ 1,109,442	\$	13,276
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Balance, beginning of year	¥ (283,416)	¥ 22,845	\$	(3,047)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale	55,536	(108,675)		597
Foreign currency translation adjustments	29,145	(160,653)		313
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	2,611	(12,179)		28
Pension liability adjustments	20,754	(24,754)		223
Balance, end of year	¥ (175,370)	¥ (283,416)	\$	(1,886)
Treasury stock, common stock:				
Balance, beginning of year	¥ (1,142)	¥ (1,224)	\$	(12)
Exercise of stock options and others	59	82		0
Balance, end of year	¥ (1,083)	¥ (1,142)	\$	(12)
Noncontrolling interests:				
Balance, beginning of year	¥ 105,784	¥ 129,947	\$	1,138
Cash dividends to noncontrolling interests	(7,734)	(5,941)		(83)
Capital transactions and others	4,750	(16,189)		51
Net income	6,253	8,254		67
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale	245	(583)		3
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,322	(8,863)		14
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	204	(8)		2
Pension liability adjustments	108	(833)		1
Balance, end of year	¥ 110,932	¥ 105,784	\$	1,193
Disclosure of comprehensive income (loss):				
Net income	¥ 161,452	¥ 223,332	\$	1,736
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Net unrealized holding gains (losses) on securities available-for-sale	55,781	(109,258)		600
Foreign currency translation adjustments	30,467	(169,516)		328
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	2,815	(12,187)		30
Pension liability adjustments	20,862	(25,587)		224
Comprehensive income (loss)	271,377	(93,216)		2,918
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8,132)	2,033		(87)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Sumitomo Corporation	¥ 263,245	¥ (91,183)	\$	2,831

Notes:

- 1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥93=US\$1.
- 2) The Companies adopted ASC 810 "Consolidation" (formerly SFAS 160). In accordance with ASC 810, the Companies included noncontrolling interests, which were previously referred to as "minority interests" and classified between total liabilities and stockholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheets, as a part of total equity and changed the certain presentation. The prior year end amounts are reclassified to conform to ASC 810.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Operating activities:			
Net income	¥ 161,452	¥ 223,332	\$ 1,736
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	166,199	157,454	1,787
Provision for doubtful receivables	19,755	17,465	212
Impairment losses on long-lived assets	4,741	14,714	51
(Gain) loss on sale of property and equipment, net	(9,750)	386	(105)
Other than temporary impairment losses on securities	19,060	22,593	205
Gain on sale of marketable securities and other investments, net	(51,941)	(27,077)	(559)
Equity in earnings of associated companies, less dividends received	(42,348)	(38,670)	(455)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding effect of acquisitions and divestitures:			
Decrease in receivables	76,066	379,573	818
Decrease (increase) in inventories	157,533	(131,177)	1,694
Increase (decrease) in payables	70,106	(265,166)	754
Other, net	(60,448)	(4,648)	(649)
Net cash provided by operating activities	510,425	348,779	5,489
Investing activities:			
Changes in:			
Property, equipment and other assets	(164,547)	(268,743)	(1,769)
Marketable securities and investments	41,507	(43,638)	446
Loans and other receivables	63,636	51,783	684
Time deposits	23	(919)	0
Net cash used in investing activities	(59,381)	(261,517)	(639)
Free Cash Flows:	451,044	87,262	4,850
Financing activities:			
Changes in:			
Short-term debt	(338,152)	234,970	(3,636)
Long-term debt	229,881	(141,827)	2,472
Cash dividends paid	(30,001)	(48,750)	(323)
Payment to and from noncontrolling interests and others, net	(11,831)	(50,237)	(127)
Net cash used in financing activities	(150,103)	(5,844)	(1,614)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,542	(26,877)	17
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	302,483	54,541	3,253
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	511,350	456,809	5,498
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	¥ 813,833	¥ 511,350	\$ 8,751

Notes:

1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥93=US\$1.

2) The Companies adopted ASC 810 "Consolidation" (formerly SFAS 160) and changed the certain presentation. The prior year amounts are reclassified to conform to ASC 810.

Assumptions for Going Concern : None

Changes in accounting policies and others :

-From the second quarter of this fiscal year, Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries (“the Companies”) adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC)105, “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” (formerly SFAS168, “The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.” ASC105 is the source of authoritative U.S. GAAP recognized by the FASB, which modifies the general accounting standards hierarchy to classify only two levels of GAAP; authoritative and non-authoritative. ASC105 is effective for financial statements issued in the interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009.

-Effective from April 1, 2009, the Companies adopted ASC805, “Business Combinations” (formerly SFAS141R , “Business Combinations”), which amends the prior principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired arising from business combinations. It had no material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Companies for the year ended March 31, 2010.

-Effective from April 1, 2009, the Companies adopted ASC810, “Consolidation” (formerly SFAS160, “Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No.51”) that defines the accounting for noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests and classified between total liabilities and shareholders’ equity on the consolidated balance sheets) which should be reported as a component of equity. ASC810 also requires us to make certain changes to the presentation of our consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of shareholders’ equity and comprehensive income, and condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. ASC810 requires retrospective adoption of the presentation and prior year amounts in the consolidated financial statements have been reclassified or adjusted to conform to ASC810.

Segment Information (Condensed)

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries
For the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

Operating segments: 2010:	Millions of Yen			
	Segment	Gross profit	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation	As of March 31 Segment assets
Metal Products	¥ 54,071	¥ 9,134	¥ 609,219	¥ 1,319,168
Transportation & Construction Systems	130,767	18,127	1,399,322	1,199,663
Infrastructure	31,256	12,836	521,361	306,491
Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail	176,568	16,375	697,131	588,537
Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics	84,636	64,598	1,079,177	2,060,286
General Products & Real Estate	101,443	16,176	747,495	696,618
Financial & Logistics	23,461	158	554,572	46,427
Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices	35,072	2,541	353,473	839,418
Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches	153,566	22,940	1,117,753	1,382,743
Segment Total	790,840	162,885	7,079,503	8,439,351
Corporate and Eliminations	(11,328)	(7,686)	58,295	(672,188)
Consolidated	¥ 779,512	¥ 155,199	¥ 7,137,798	¥ 7,767,163

2009:	Millions of Yen			
	Segment	Gross profit	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation	As of March 31 Segment assets
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
Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics	91,852	43,234	967,963	3,205,252
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

2010:	Millions of U.S.Dollars			
	Segment	Gross profit	Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation	As of March 31 Segment assets
Metal Products	\$ 582	\$ 98	\$ 6,551	\$ 14,185
Transportation & Construction Systems	1,406	195	15,046	12,900
Infrastructure	336	138	5,606	3,296
Media, Network & Lifestyle Retail	1,899	176	7,496	6,328
Mineral Resources, Energy, Chemical & Electronics	910	694	11,604	22,154
General Products & Real Estate	1,091	174	8,038	7,490
Financial & Logistics	252	2	5,963	499
Domestic Regional Business Units and Offices	377	27	3,801	9,026
Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches	1,651	247	12,019	14,868
Segment Total	8,504	1,751	76,124	90,746
Corporate and Eliminations	(122)	(82)	627	(7,228)
Consolidated	\$ 8,382	\$ 1,669	\$ 76,751	\$ 83,518

Notes:

- 1) The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese yen amounts at the rate of ¥93=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.
- 3) The Companies adopted ASC 810 "Consolidation" (formerly SFAS 160) and changed the certain presentation.
- 4) On April 1, 2009, the Companies reorganized the Business Units from eight to seven. Accordingly, from this fiscal year, the operating segments have been changed. The operating segment information of the prior year has also been reclassified.

Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation per share

Sumitomo Corporation and Subsidiaries

For the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation per share computations for the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

Income (Numerator)	Millions of Yen		Millions of U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation	¥ 155,199	¥ 215,078	\$1,669

Shares (Denominator)	Number of shares	
	2010	2009
Weighted-average shares—basic	1,250,044,847	1,250,005,230
Dilutive effect of:		
Stock options	347,829	209,139
Weighted-average shares—diluted	1,250,392,676	1,250,214,369

Net income attributable to Sumitomo Corporation per share:	Yen		U.S. Dollars
	2010	2009	2010
Basic	¥ 124.15	¥ 172.06	\$1.33
Diluted	¥ 124.12	¥ 172.03	\$1.33

Note: The U.S. Dollar amounts represent translations of Japanese Yen amounts at the rate of ¥93=US\$1.