S&P Global Ratings

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Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. (Holding Company)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Lead Bank)

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Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. (Holding Company)

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Lead Bank)

SACP	a	
Anchor	bbb+	
Business Position	Strong	+1
Capital and Earnings	Adequate	0
Risk Position	Adequate	0
Funding	Above Average	+1
Liquidity	Strong	

\+

Support	0
ALAC Support	0
GRE Support	0
Group Support	0
Sovereign Support	0

\+

Additional Factors	0

Issuer Credit Rating
A/Positive/A-1

Bank Holding Company ICR
A-/Positive/NR

Major Rating Factors

Strengths:	Weaknesses:
• Strong business position backed by a leading market position in Japan • Stable funding and strong liquidity backed by a domestic retail deposit base • High likelihood of extraordinary government support if needed	• Continued decline in net interest margins on domestic loans because of a tough competitive environment • A growing need for foreign currency-denominated funds because of rising overseas loan assets while foreign currency funding is weaker than yen funding

Outlook: Positive

S&P Global Ratings' outlooks on Japan-based megabank Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. (SMFG), its lead bank, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (SMBC), and the group's core banking subsidiaries, are positive. The outlooks reflect our view that we could raise our issuer credit ratings on SMFG, the nonoperating financial holding company of SMBC Group, and its core banking subsidiaries--which incorporate our assessment of potential extraordinary government support--in the next two years or so. This could be the case if we raise our long-term sovereign credit rating on Japan. We view the SMBC Group's unsupported group credit profile (GCP) as stable while the outlook on Japan's sovereign rating is positive.

We may revise down the outlooks to stable if we see prospects for deterioration in the credit quality of SMBC Group because of a risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio below 7% on a sustained basis due to rapid growth in its risk-weighted assets. We may also take such an action if its profitability weakens mainly due to an increase in credit costs, leading to a decline in loss-absorbing capacity.

Rationale

The ratings on SMFG and its core banking subsidiaries reflect S&P Global Ratings' view that the group maintains a strong competitive position in Japan's commercial banking and retail financial markets and that SMBC Group's revenue is well-diversified by region and business line. Our RAC ratio for SMBC Group has been improving in recent years because the group has taken measures to restructure group companies and reduce strategic shareholdings. These are part of its endeavors to meet banking regulatory requirements for global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) and strengthen its governance structure.

We expect the group to strive to maintain its current profitability by continuously increasing the proportion of its overseas exposure and by growing non-interest income. This reflects the fact that the group's lending spreads for the domestic corporate sector continue to decline. Nevertheless, it remains competitive on profitability in this sector compared with domestic peers. Taking these factors into account, we assess the group's unsupported GCP as 'a'.

The group has a high likelihood of receiving extraordinary government support in times of need, in our opinion. However, this does not provide any uplift to the ratings as long as our sovereign rating on Japan is 'A+'. We believe the group's nonoperating holding company, SMFG, is also likely to receive extraordinary government support. However, the long-term issuer credit rating on SMFG is one notch lower than those on its core operating banks, reflecting structural subordination as a nonoperating holding company.

Anchor: 'bbb+' for SMBC Group reflects rising overseas exposure and an economic risk score of '3'

Our bank criteria use our Banking Industry Country Assessment (BICRA) economic risk and industry risk scores to determine a bank's anchor, the starting point in assigning an issuer credit rating (ICR). We assess SMBC Group's anchor as 'bbb+', one notch below the anchor for a bank operating primarily in Japan.

Economic risk in Japan's banking sector is relatively low by global comparison. Japanese banks benefit from operating in a large and diversified economy with various competitive industries. In addition, debt held by corporations and individuals generally grows moderately, which leads to sound financial profiles in the private sector. Meanwhile, core retail deposits constitute a large share of systemwide funding needs.

These strengths offset certain structural weaknesses--such as Japan's aging society, low economic growth, and the government's limited fiscal flexibility to stimulate the economy—that stem from its debt level, which is one of the highest among developed countries. In addition, we view industry risk as incrementally higher because of competitive dynamics facing Japanese banks. Bank profitability is likely to weaken further amid the current negative interest rate environment, a certain degree of overcapacity, and high competition.

The combination of SMBC Group's weighted-average economic risk score of '3' and Japan's industry risk score of '3' results in an anchor of 'bbb+' for the group. We assess SMBC Group's economic risk score as '3' to reflect expansion of the group's exposure to overseas countries and regions we regard as having higher economic risk than Japan, as well as changes in our economic risk scores for these countries and regions.

We currently weight (in 5% increments) SMBC Group's credit exposure as 70% for Japan (economic risk score: '2'), 10% for the U.S. ('3'), 10% for Asia-Pacific ('5'), and 10% for Europe ('4'). Given that SMBC Group has a relatively large proportion of securities investments on its balance sheet, in addition to its loan book, we use weightings of credit exposure by country or region in our preliminary analysis of the group's weighted-average economic risk scores.

In assessing weighted economic risk for the group, we also consider qualitative assessments such as its business strategies, which include minority stakes in affiliated banks in Indonesia and Hong Kong as well as deconsolidation of regional banks and a leasing company. In addition, Japan's low interest rate environment and limited growth in credit demand have lowered SMBC Group's interest income at home. We thus believe the group's recent overseas expansion is unlikely to ease for the next one to two years.

Table 1

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Key Figures					
		--Fiscal year*--			
(Bil. ¥)	**2018§**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Adjusted assets	196,849	189,608	188,755	178,188	175,355
Customer loans (gross)	78,295	75,275	82,633	77,053	74,977
Operating revenue	1,493	3,020	2,945	2,868	2,970
Noninterest expenses	841	1,791	1,783	1,697	1,633
Core earnings	495	864	829	829	890

*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data for the six months to Sept. 30.

Business position: Strong in domestic commercial and retail banking

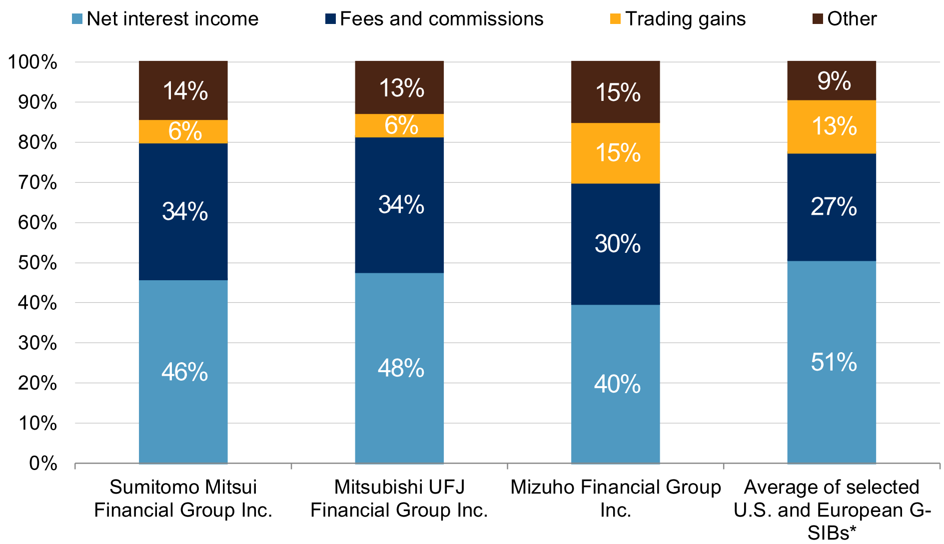
In our view, SMBC Group maintains a strong competitive position in the domestic commercial and retail banking markets, leading us to assess its business position as strong. With total assets of ¥199 trillion as of March 31, 2018, SMFG is a bank holding company that owns one of the largest banks in Japan. The group's main operating bank, SMBC, has a network throughout Japan and overseas and conducts traditional commercial banking services. Groupwide revenue is well-diversified by region and business line, including leasing, brokerage and investment services, and credit card and consumer finance.

SMBC Group has expanded its overseas operations in the past several years, and profits from the international business unit made up 32% of the group's total net operating profits in the first half of fiscal 2018 (April 1 to Sept. 30, 2018). This indicates the group has established a well-balanced business portfolio, consisting of the retail and wholesale business units, which conduct business mainly in Japan, the global markets business unit and the international business unit. We believe the group will continue to strengthen its overseas businesses, such as banking in Asia excluding Japan. For example, the group has been working on a merger of PT Bank Tabungan Pensiunan Nasional Tbk (BTPN), an Indonesian lender, and PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia (SMBC Indonesia). However, SMBC Group does not have an extensive retail deposit base in major currency countries. This may pressure its ability to take on foreign currency funding stably when market conditions deteriorate, which contrasts with its ample liquidity and abundant funding in the domestic currency. This will also constrain further growth of its overseas business. As a result, through flexible control of its overseas loan assets, the group aims to strengthen its revenue base in areas that do not require material growth in foreign currency assets.

SMBC Group has stable customer bases in both retail and corporate banking in Japan. Domestic retail deposits are sticky (in other words, stable). SMBC Group has strong "main bank relationships" with many corporate customers, and these customers have maintained long-term relationships with the group. SMBC Group has established groupwide business units to further support client needs by integrating its management structure beyond the group's legal entities, including SMBC, its main banking operation, and other nonbank group companies.

Chart 1

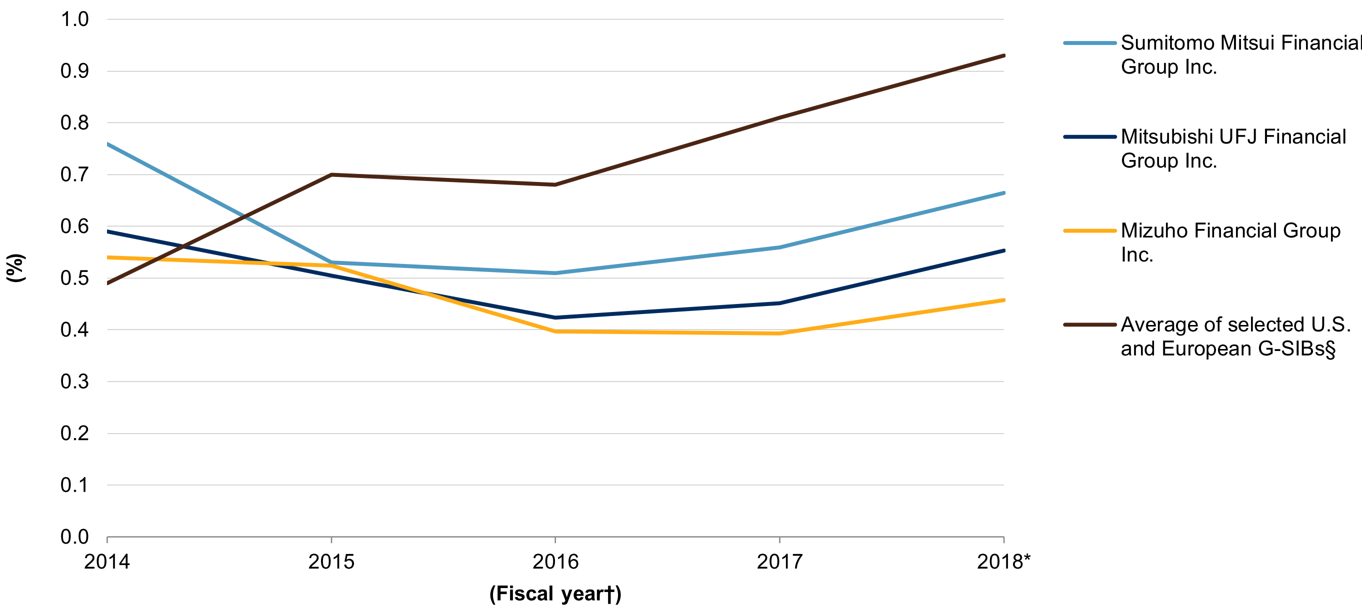
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Breakdown Of Operating Revenue Compared With Domestic And Foreign Banks (As Of The End Of The First Half Of Fiscal 2018)



*Global systemically important banks: Citigroup, Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Barclays, HSBC, BNP Paribas, and Deutsche Bank. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

Chart 2

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Changes In Pretax Return On Assets



§Global systemically important banks: Citigroup, Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Barclays, HSBC, BNP Paribas, and Deutsche Bank. *Data through the first half of fiscal 2018. †Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

Capital and earnings: Improved and stable RAC ratio, indicating continued adequate capital

We expect SMBC Group to maintain adequate capital, with its improved RAC ratio remaining stable in the next two years. The group's RAC ratio was 8.1% as of March 31, 2018, a steady improvement from less than 6% as of the end of March 2012. We partly attribute the improvement in the ratio to the positive impact of deconsolidation of two regional banks in the Kansai region. We expect the group's RAC ratio to be 7.25%-7.75% in the next two years, reflecting the negative impact of a reorganization of its leasing business. The reorganization's impact mainly results from deconsolidation of Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Co. Ltd. from SMFG and conversion of SMBC's direct equity investment in SMBC Aviation Capital Ltd. into an equity interest in an unconsolidated company. In addition, given the group has a better outlook for meeting the target capital ratio set under the final rule of Basel III regulatory requirements, we have also incorporated the likelihood of the group slightly shifting its management focus to shareholder returns and business expansion.

SMBC Group's RAC ratio is susceptible to volatility in unrealized gains on equity holdings. As of March 31, 2018, about 14% of its risk-weighted assets--the denominator of the RAC ratio--was attributable to market-risk exposure, which includes exposure to equities and fund-related holdings in its banking account (excluding the trading account). If a fall in stock prices lowers unrealized gains, its risk-weighted assets would increase and weaken its RAC ratio. This is because we factor in unrealized gains in such exposure. We estimate the RAC ratio would decline about 0.4 percentage point if the unrealized gains were to be half of ¥2.2 trillion, which was the amount as of March 31, 2018, provided that other factors remain unchanged.

We assess SMBC Group's capital quality as adequate. Its ratio of hybrid securities to total adjusted capital (TAC) was about 11% as of March 31, 2018. We include its Additional Tier 1 hybrids in our TAC calculation because we regard their equity content as intermediate given their coupon deferral and principal write-down features. Conversely, we do not include SMBC Group's Basel III Tier 2 hybrids in our TAC calculation because we regard their equity content as low. These hybrids with low equity content, which are eligible for inclusion in the calculation of regulatory capital, accounted for about 17% of the group's TAC as of March 31, 2018.

We estimate SMBC Group's earnings buffer at 40 basis points (bps) to 60 bps over the next one to two years. We consider this modest, reflecting our view of a continued decline in net interest margins, primarily in loans to domestic small and midsize enterprise (SME) borrowers. We base our estimate on our assumption that the normalized loss rate over its credit risk exposure would be at about 0.27% under our RAC framework. However, the group's actual credit costs have remained low in recent years amid Japan's stable credit market.

We believe SMBC Group will have stable revenue because of the group's limited reliance on highly volatile business. Net interest income and fees and commissions made up 81% of the group's gross operating income in fiscal 2017. Trading revenue, which it earned mainly from trading gains on government bonds, made up a limited share of less than 10%. While the group had strong cost efficiency in the past relative to domestic peers, its overhead ratio rose above 62% in fiscal 2016 from about 55% in fiscal 2015. To address this, the group aims to improve productivity and efficiency through digitalization and reorganization of retail branches. SMBC Group is also reorganizing group companies, such as deconsolidating regional banks and a leasing company, with the goal of improving its overhead ratio to about 60% in the medium to long term. (The ratio was 60.9% as of March 31, 2018.)

Table 2

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Capital And Earnings					
		--Fiscal year*--			
(%)	**2018§**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Tier 1 capital ratio	17.2	16.7	14.1	13.7	12.9
Double leverage	112.4	111.4	111.7	116.7	124.0
Net interest income/operating revenue	45.8	46.0	46.1	49.6	50.7
Fee income/operating revenue	34.1	35.4	34.5	35.1	33.7
Market-sensitive income/operating revenue	5.8	8.5	9.5	9.7	8.2
Noninterest expenses/operating revenue	56.3	59.3	60.5	59.2	55.0
Preprovision operating income/average assets	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

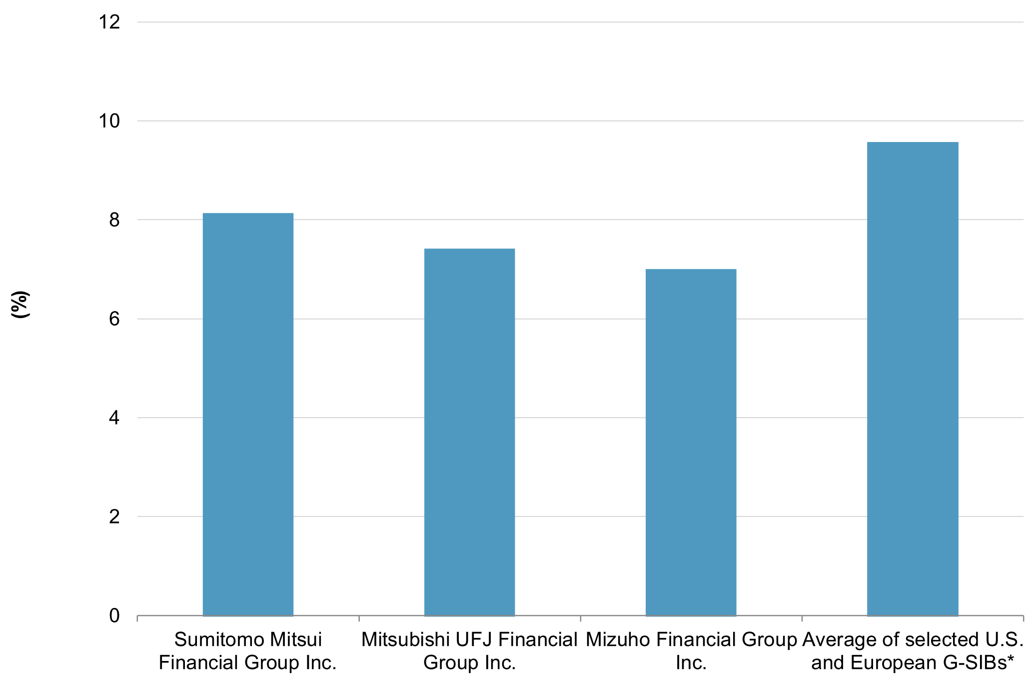
*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data for the six motnhs to Sept. 30.

Table 3

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Risk-Weighted Assets And RAC Ratio (As Of March 31, 2018)	
(Bil. ¥)	
S&P Global Ratings' RWA: Total credit risk (1)	78,158
Government and central banks	1,328
Institutions and central counterparties	3,207
Corporate	58,796
Retail	7,470
Securitization	2,245
Other assets	5,112
S&P Global Ratings' RWA: Credit valuation adjustment (2)	0
S&P Global Ratings' RWA: Total market risk (3)	18,791
S&P Global Ratings' RWA: Total operational risk (4)	5,663
S&P Global Ratings' RWA before diversification (5)=(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	102,612
Total adjusted capital (TAC) (6)	8,331
Risk-adjusted capital (RAC) (%) (7)=(6)/(5)	8

Chart 3

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Comparison Of Risk-Adjusted Capital Ratios (Fiscal 2017)



*Global systemically important banks: Citigroup, Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Barclays, HSBC, BNP Paribas, and Deutsche Bank. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

Risk position: Limited volatile businesses and stable asset quality

We expect SMBC Group's loan portfolio to grow moderately and its performance to remain stable. In our view, the major risk to SMBC Group is credit risk related to commercial banking. Corporate exposure made up about 75% of its credit-risk assets (as defined under our RAC framework) as of the end of March 2018, while retail exposure made up 10%. The group's ratio of gross nonperforming loans (NPLs) was low at 0.9%, and the ratio of its credit costs to average loan balance was about 0.1% as of March 31, 2018.

Nevertheless, credit costs generally reflect past loan performance; therefore, higher credit risk may not be fully captured. We regard sharp fluctuations in exchange rates and a decline in Japan's GDP as potential risk factors for SMEs' credit quality. In addition, one characteristic of Japan's banking industry is a "main bank" business practice, where banks and corporations value long-term stable relationships. Thus, if the business performance of SMBC Group's "intimate" large borrowers deteriorates, the group may incur large losses or experience an increase in NPLs.

SMBC Group is focusing on overseas expansion, mainly in the lending business. The international business division held about 34% of its groupwide regulatory risk-weighted assets as of Sept. 30, 2018. Such exposure is concentrated on high-quality, large corporate entities and asset-backed lending such as project finance mainly in Asia, Europe, and the U.S. Overseas loans dominate the distribution of assets with low probability of default under the group's internal rating scores. Therefore, the group's overseas loan portfolio is unlikely to cause losses far exceeding the normalized loss rate under our RAC framework, in our opinion.

We believe SMBC Group faces high market risk from its cross-shareholdings and government bond portfolio. In particular, its banking book has relatively high exposure to interest rate risk that the RAC framework does not cover. Nevertheless, SMBC Group had reduced its Japanese government bond holdings to about ¥7.2 trillion as of Sept. 30, 2018 (about 27% of about ¥27 trillion as of March 31, 2013). SMBC Group held about ¥9.0 trillion in foreign bond holdings as of Sept. 30, 2018. We believe SMBC Group will be able to manage interest risk.

In our view, SMBC Group benefits from diversification of risk under our RAC framework. The adjusted RAC ratio, reflecting increased risk from concentration or reduced risk from diversification, was 0.4 percentage point higher than the nonadjusted ratio as of March 31, 2018.

In our view, SMBC Group's business complexity is average compared with that of major global financial groups. The SMBC Group has extensive operations in multiple countries and regions, making its business somewhat complex. However, the investment banking business accounts for a limited portion of the group's overall earnings.

Table 4

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Risk Position

		--Fiscal year*--			
(%)	**2018§**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Growth in customer loans	8.0	(8.9)	7.2	2.8	7.0
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Gross nonperforming assets/customer loans + other real estate owned	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5

Table 4

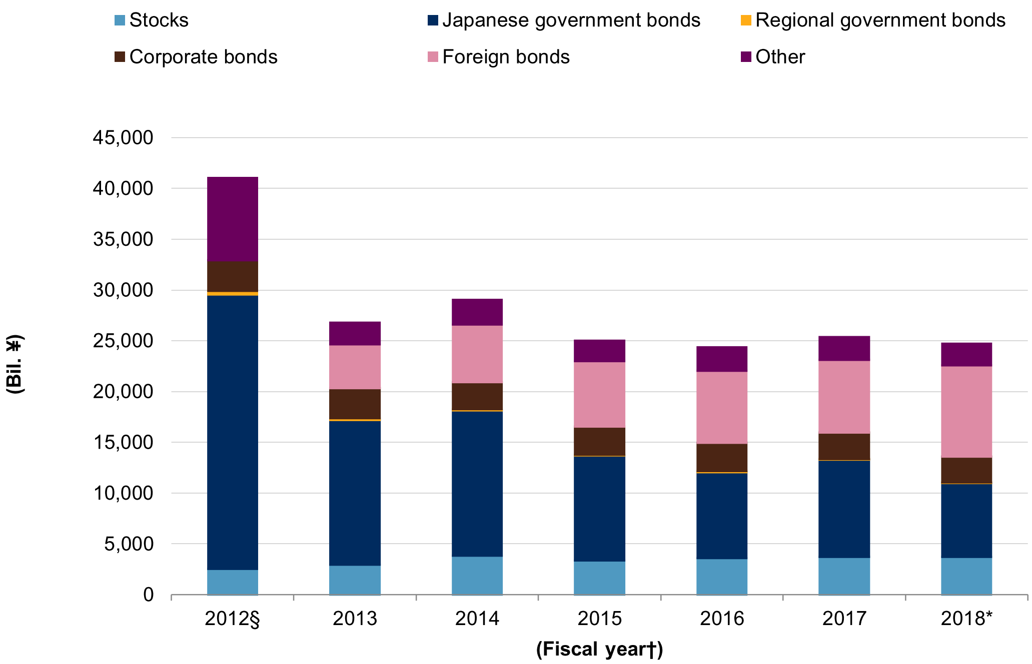
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Risk Position (cont.)

		--Fiscal year*--			
(%)	2018§	2017	2016	2015	2014
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	75.2	81.6	74.4	67.5	60.9

*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data for the six months to Sept. 30.

Chart 4

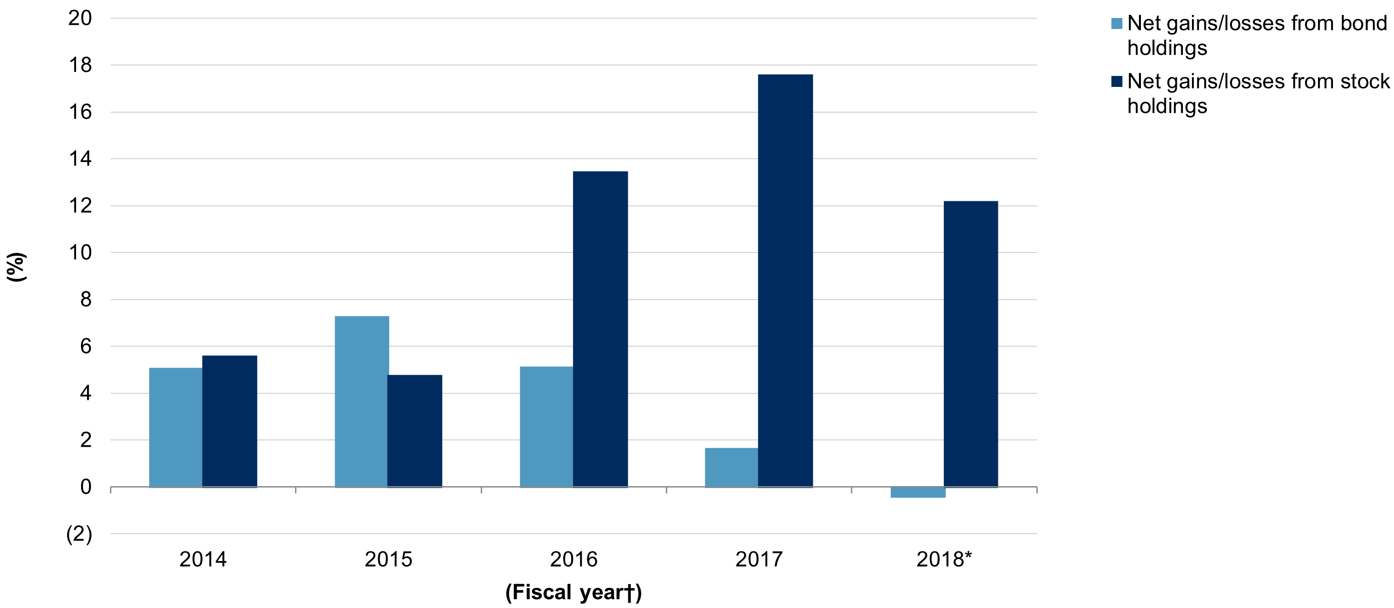
Changes In Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Securities Holdings (Held -To-Maturity And Available-For-Sale)



§Other in 2012 includes foreign bonds. †Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. *Data through the first half of fiscal 2018. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

Chart 5

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. Net Gains/Losses From Bond Holdings And Stock Holdings As A Percentage Of Pretax Profit



†Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. *Data through the end of the first half of fiscal 2018. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

Funding and liquidity: Solid core deposit base and ample liquidity

In our view, SMBC Group has a large pool of domestic retail customers, which provides a stable base of core deposits that it draws from for its funding needs. Accordingly, we believe SMBC Group's funding is above average and its liquidity position is strong. Since Sept. 30, 2016, core customer deposits have made up about 70% of its funding base consistently. At the same time, the group's stable funding ratio, as defined by S&P Global Ratings, has held steady above 100% (involving some proxies for calculating the ratio), hovering in the range of 110%-120% since Sept. 30, 2016.

SMBC Group's ratio of total loans to customer deposits [(loans + lease receivables and lease assets - loan loss reserve) / (deposits excluding negotiable certificate of deposits)] was 66% as of Sept. 30, 2018, indicating strong liquidity. Unrestricted cash and Japanese government bond holdings more than covered its short-term wholesale funding, which also indicates strong liquidity.

We consider SMBC Group's ability to secure foreign currency funding as a constraint on further growth in its overseas loan portfolio. SMBC Group is dependent on wholesale funding in foreign currencies because it lacks an overseas retail deposit base. Nevertheless, SMBC Group has embarked on measures to secure stable foreign currency funding, in our view. For example, the group has reduced funding from U.S. dollar-denominated commercial paper (CP) and certificates of deposit (CD) in response to the U.S.'s structural reform of prime money market funds in October 2016. It also issued the first Japanese euro-denominated covered bonds in November 2018. Overseas loans extended by SMBC and the group's major overseas banking subsidiaries totaled $234 billion as of Sept. 30, 2018, which increased about 55% in the past five years, excluding the effects of foreign exchange rates. In tandem with this, its foreign currency deposits, including CP and negotiable CD, increased about 44% in the past five years, totaling $269 billion as of the end of September 2018. In fact, SMBC Group has secured stable foreign currency funding by more than doubling its customer deposits, including central bank deposits, while reducing its dependency on CP and CD markets. In addition, its outstanding balance of foreign currency-denominated bonds, including total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) debt, has increased steadily, totaling about $61.3 billion as of the end of September 2018, indicating its reduced reliance on short-term market funding in foreign currencies.

Table 5

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Funding And Liquidity

		--Fiscal year*--			
(%)	**2018§**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Core deposits/funding base	68.8	69.7	70.8	71.1	66.0
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	65.2	64.2	69.6	69.1	73.5

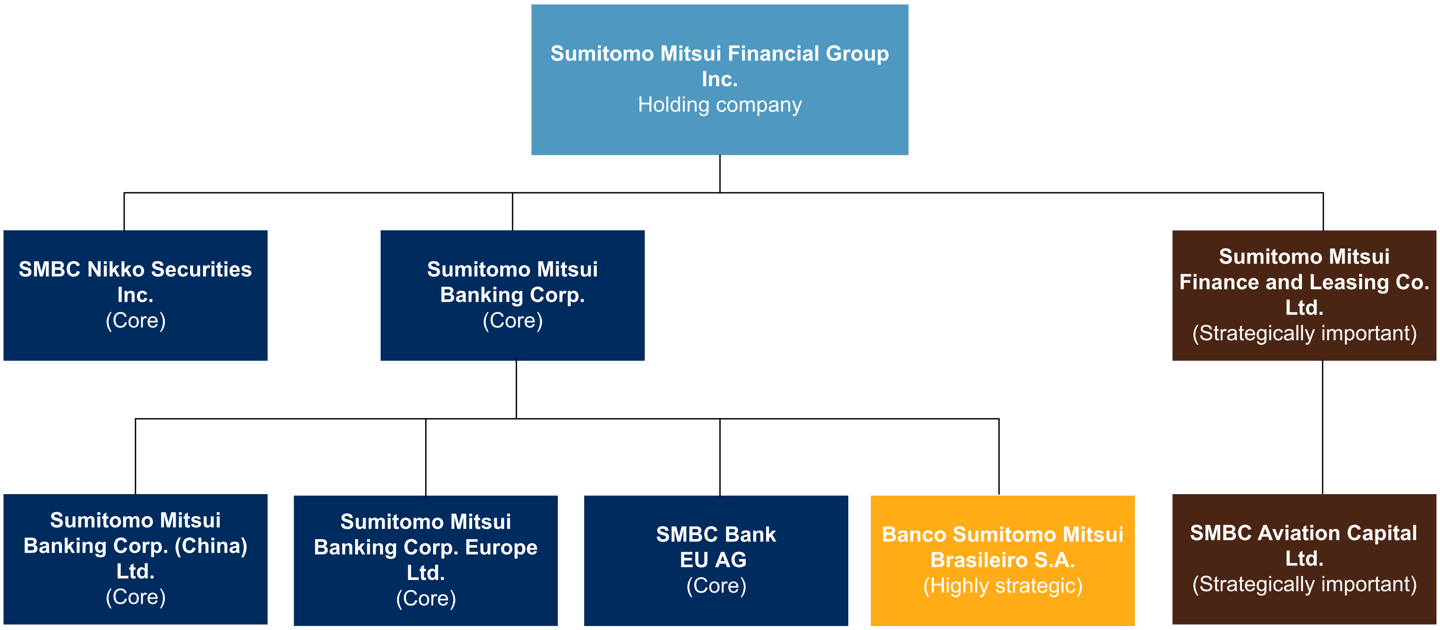
*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data for the six months to Sept. 30.

Support: High systemic importance in Japan, but no notch-up

We consider SMBC Group highly likely to receive extraordinary government support in times of need. This reflects our view of the group's high systemic importance in Japan and the government's highly supportive tendency toward private-sector banks in Japan. We base our assessment on SMBC Group's large presence in the Japanese financial system as one of three megabank groups, as well as laws stipulating potential support, and the government's record of support for the banking sector.

Nevertheless, ICRs on SMBC Group's core operating banks are on par with the group's unsupported GCP even after taking into consideration the likelihood of the group receiving extraordinary government support. This is because SMBC Group's stand-alone credit profile is only one notch lower than the sovereign rating on Japan, which limits the degree of government support factored into the ICRs.

Chart 6
SMBC Group's Rated Entities



Note: Entities in the chart include non-Japan-registered ratings. Group status based on S&P Global Ratings' Group Rating Methodology. Source: S&P Global Ratings.

Hybrid issue ratings

We rate subordinated bonds that SMFG issued in 2014--Basel III-compliant subordinated bonds--as 'BBB+', two notches below the unsupported GCP. The notching reflects subordination risk and structural subordination because the bonds are issued by the nonoperating holding company. We did not deduct any additional notch for loss absorption upon the occurrence of a nonviability event. This is because:

- We believe the government would likely provide extraordinary, preemptive support to systemically important banks at a relatively early stage if they were to suffer financial distress; and
- Preemptive government support through a capital injection would not constitute a nonviability event and, therefore, would not lead to a writedown of principal or equity conversion of the hybrid.

We rate preferred securities issued by SMFG's special-purpose corporations--Basel II-compliant preferred securities included in the Tier 1 capital ratio--as 'BBB-', four notches lower than the unsupported GCP. The notching from the unsupported GCP reflects subordination risk, partial or untimely payment risk on the dividends as Tier 1 capital, and structural subordination because the securities are linked to the nonoperating holding company.

Related Criteria

- Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, July 20, 2017

- Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- Guarantee Criteria, Oct. 21, 2016
- Bank Hybrid Capital And Nondeferrable Subordinated Debt Methodology And Assumptions, Jan. 29, 2015
- Group Rating Methodology, Nov. 19, 2013
- Quantitative Metrics For Rating Banks Globally: Methodology And Assumptions, July 17, 2013
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 9, 2011
- Banks: Rating Methodology And Assumptions, Nov. 9, 2011
- Use Of CreditWatch And Outlooks, Sept. 14, 2009
- Commercial Paper I: Banks, March 23, 2004

Anchor Matrix

Industry Risk	**Economic Risk**									
	1	2	**3**	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	a	a	a-	bbb+	bbb+	bbb	-	-	-	-
2	a	a-	a-	bbb+	bbb	bbb	bbb-	-	-	-
3	a-	a-	**bbb+**	bbb+	bbb	bbb-	bbb-	bb+	-	-
4	bbb+	bbb+	bbb+	bbb	bbb	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb	-
5	bbb+	bbb	bbb	bbb	bbb-	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb-	b+
6	bbb	bbb	bbb-	bbb-	bbb-	bb+	bb	bb	bb-	b+
7	-	bbb-	bbb-	bb+	bb+	bb	bb	bb-	b+	b+
8	-	-	bb+	bb	bb	bb	bb-	bb-	b+	b
9	-	-	-	bb	bb-	bb-	b+	b+	b+	b
10	-	-	-	-	b+	b+	b+	b	b	b-

Ratings Detail (As Of February 17, 2019)

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Positive/NR
Senior Unsecured	A-
Subordinated	BBB+
Issuer Credit Ratings History	
16-Apr-2018	A-/Positive/NR
29-Nov-2017	A-/Stable/NR
29-Nov-2016	A-/Positive/NR
27-Nov-2015	A-/Stable/NR
17-Sep-2015	A-/Stable/A-2
Sovereign Rating	
Japan	A+/Positive/A-1

Ratings Detail (As Of February 17, 2019) (cont.)

Related Entities	
Banco Sumitomo Mitsui Brasileiro S.A.	
Issuer Credit Rating	
Brazil National Scale	brAAA/Stable/brA-1+
SMBC Aviation Capital Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/--
SMBC Bank EU AG	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Positive/A-1
SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Positive/A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Positive/A-1
Commercial Paper	A-1
Senior Unsecured	A
Senior Unsecured	A-1
Short-Term Debt	A-1
Subordinated	A-
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (China) Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Positive/A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. Europe Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Positive/A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Co. Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/--

*Unless otherwise noted, all ratings in this report are global scale ratings. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on the global scale are comparable across countries. S&P Global Ratings' credit ratings on a national scale are relative to obligors or obligations within that specific country. Issue and debt ratings could include debt guaranteed by another entity, and rated debt that an entity guarantees.