S&P Global
Ratings

Research

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. (Holding Company); Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Lead Bank)

December 5, 2025

This report does not constitute a rating action.

Primary Contact

Satoru Matsumoto
Tokyo
81-3-4572-6267
satoru.matsumoto
@spglobal.com

Secondary Contact

Chizuru Tateno
Tokyo
81-3-4572-6220
chizuru.tateno
@spglobal.com

Ratings Score Snapshot

SACP: a

Anchor	bbb+	
Business position	Strong	1
Capital and earnings	Adequate	0
Risk position	Adequate	0
Funding	Strong	1
Liquidity	Strong	
CRA adjustment		0

Support: 0

ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0

Additional factors: 0

Issuer credit rating
A/Stable/A-1
Holding company ICR
A-/Stable/NR

ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. CRA--Comparable ratings analysis. GRE--Government-related entity. ICR--Issuer credit rating. SACP--Stand-alone credit profile.

Credit Highlights

Overview

Key strengths	Key risks
Strong and stable business foundation backed by leading market presence in Japan and diversified businesses.	Relatively weaker profitability than international peers amid a challenging operating environment in the domestic lending business.
Stable funding and strong liquidity backed by domestic retail deposit base.	Weaker foreign currency funding than yen funding.
High likelihood of extraordinary government support if needed.	

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Strong competitiveness in the domestic market and further diversified businesses will likely continue to enhance SMBC Group's revenue stability. S&P Global Ratings expects Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (SMBC) Group to further strengthen its competitiveness in domestic commercial banking and retail banking operations. We also believe SMBC Group, the largest-class banking group in Japan, will maintain a well-balanced business portfolio comprising diverse businesses and geographies in coming years.

We expect the balance between the group's capital and risk-weighted assets to remain adequate in the next one to two years. The group is likely to continue expanding businesses with growth potential, including those in Asia and the U.S. However, we expect our risk-adjusted capital (RAC) ratio for SMBC Group to hover around 7.1%-7.6% over the next one to two years. This is based on the group's stable accumulation of earnings, capitalization strategy, and improved profitability due to replacement of less profitable assets.

SMBC Group's large presence in Japan's banking system as one of three megabank groups will likely continue to underpin its creditworthiness. The group will likely receive extraordinary support from the Japanese government if needed, given its systemic importance to Japan's financial system. This strengthens the group's credit quality, in our view.

Outlook

Stable outlooks on SMBC Group's nonoperating holding company, Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. (SMFG), its lead bank, Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (SMBC), and the group's core banking subsidiaries reflect our view that the group will maintain group-specific factors--such as its solid business foundation, stable funding base, and strong liquidity--in a stable manner. The outlooks also reflect our expectation that a likelihood of extraordinary government support in times of need will underpin their creditworthiness.

Downside scenario

We might consider a downgrade if we lower by three notches or more the group stand-alone credit profile (SACP), our assessment of its group creditworthiness excluding the likelihood of extraordinary government support. However, we think a material decline in the group SACP is unlikely in the next one to two years.

We might consider revising down the group SACP if we have stronger expectations for:

- Worsening balances between capital and risk-weighted assets because of expansion of overseas business or enhancement of shareholder returns,
- Pressure on its foreign currency funding structure because of increased foreign currency assets, or
- Substantially weakening credit quality of its asset portfolio.

Upside scenario

We might consider upgrading SMFG and its core banking subsidiaries if:

- We raise our long-term sovereign credit rating on Japan, or
- We raise our group SACP for SMBC Group, because of factors including large enhancement of profitability and business stability.

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Key Metrics

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc.--Key ratios and forecasts

	--Fiscal year*--				
(%)	**2023a**	**2024a**	**2025f**	**2026f**	**2027f**
Growth in operating revenue	18.1	8.1	13.0-16.0	5.5-8.5	5.5-8.5
Growth in customer loans	8.7	3.9	3.5-4.5	3.5-4.5	3.5-4.5
Net interest income/average earning assets (NIM)	1.1	1.3	1.3-1.4	1.3-1.4	1.4-1.5
Cost to income ratio	55.8	57.5	53.0-55.0	52.5-54.5	52.2-54.2
Return on assets	0.4	0.4	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5	0.4-0.5
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.3	0.3	0.2-0.3	0.2-0.3	0.2-0.3
Nonperforming assets/total claims	0.8	0.7	0.8-0.9	0.8-0.9	0.8-0.9
Risk-adjusted capital ratio	7.3	7.5	7.1-7.6	7.1-7.6	7.1-7.6

*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. All figures are S&P Global Ratings-adjusted. a--Actual. f--Forecast. NIM--Net interest margin.

Anchor: 'bbb+', With An Economic Risk Score Reflecting Its Japanese And Overseas Exposures

We assess SMBC Group's anchor as 'bbb+', equivalent to the anchor for a bank operating primarily in Japan, based on our Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment (BICRA) analysis. However, the economic risk score for the group is '3', which is one category higher than our score for Japan's banking sector ('2'). This reflects the group's move, in line with its business strategy, to increase its exposure to overseas countries and regions with growth potential that we regard as having higher economic risk than Japan.

We consider economic risk for Japanese banks to be relatively low compared with that for banks globally. Japanese banks benefit from operating in a large and diversified economy with various competitive industries. These strengths offset certain structural weaknesses, such as Japan's aging society, low economic growth, and the government's high debt. Low but stable economic growth will likely contribute to stabilizing the business foundations of the banking sector.

Conversely, we view industry risk that Japanese banks face as somewhat higher than that of their peer countries. This is because we believe that low profitability due to Japan's fragmented banking industry could pose added risk to the stability of the country's banking system. We expect higher domestic interest rates will increase the industry's resilience, albeit slowly, as profitability recovers and banks continue looking for cost efficiencies. The industry's robust systemwide funding structure underpins our industry risk score for Japan. We believe the banking sector's buffer (earnings and capital) is well positioned to absorb its credit costs.

Business Position: Improving Profitability In Growth Areas While Remaining A Leading Commercial Bank In Japan

We project SMBC Group will maintain its strengths, including a strong competitive position in domestic commercial and retail banking markets, geographically diversified groupwide revenue

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sources, and diversified businesses. The group's main operating bank, SMBC, which is one of the largest banks in Japan, provides traditional commercial banking services using its nationwide network in Japan and its overseas operations. Other group companies engage in leasing, brokerage and investment services, and credit card and consumer finance. In recent years, the group has made several investments in nonbanking financial companies and banks in emerging Asian economies and investments in U.S. securities companies.

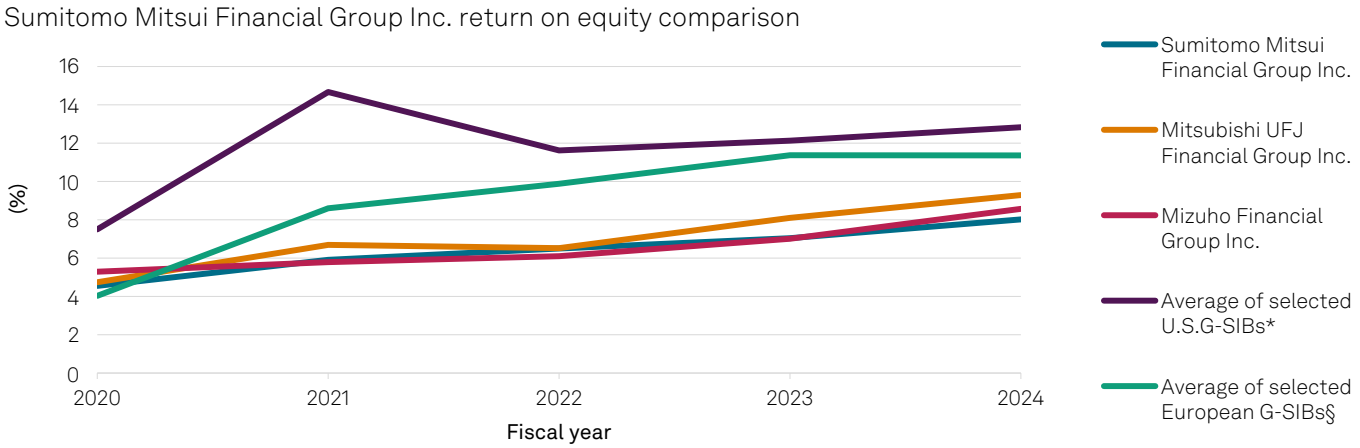
SMBC Group has stable customer bases in both retail and corporate banking in Japan, in our view. Domestic retail deposits provide a stable funding base. It also has built strong, long-term relationships as the main bank of many of its corporate customers.

The group is working to become more responsive to client needs by establishing groupwide business units. It has integrated its management structure across the group's legal entities, including SMBC and other group companies. The group has been expanding its digital operations. For instance, in response to a rise in domestic interest rates, it has actively promoted alliances with service providers outside the group, focusing on its financial services platform for individuals, called Olive.

We are watching to see if SMBC Group's investments come to generate stable earnings, which would further strengthen its business base. Most recently, the group made investments into Yes Bank Ltd in India, and increased its stake in Jefferies Financial Group Inc. in the U.S. Profit from the group's international business unit stood at 31% of its consolidated net operating profit in fiscal 2024 (ended March 31, 2025).

Improved asset efficiency would benefit profitability. The group does not have a retail deposit funding base in major foreign currency countries outside Japan. In addition, the group aims to achieve a return on equity of around 10% in fiscal 2025, the final year of its current midterm management plan. In fiscal 2024 the ratio was 8.0%.

Improving profitability still distant from global G-SIBs



Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year for Japanese banks. *Citigroup, Bank of America, JP Morgan, Wells Fargo. §Barclays, HSBC, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

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Capital And Earnings: Capital Remains Adequate

We expect SMBC Group to maintain adequate capitalization in the next two years or so. We assume the group is likely to continue expanding overseas and into other businesses with growth potential, while controlling the pace of asset expansion by replacing assets with low profitability.

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Furthermore, we forecast the group will likely strengthen shareholder returns through means such as higher dividend payments and share buybacks.

Even under these circumstances, we project the group's RAC ratio will remain 7.1%-7.6% in the next one to two years, given the group's stable earnings accumulation and capitalization strategy. Its RAC ratio was 7.5% as of March 31, 2025. We expect the RAC ratio to temporarily decline as SMFG made a few large investments in 2025, then gradually recover as capital build outpaces asset growth. However, the RAC ratio is unlikely to improve significantly. The group aims to improve profitability relative to capital and its regulatory capital ratio has already reached the group's target.

We consider SMBC Group's RAC ratio to be volatile because of susceptibility to fluctuations in its equity holdings. The risk weight of equity in the RAC ratio is higher than that in the regulatory capital ratio. Furthermore, we incorporate unrealized gains and losses on equity holdings when we calculate risk-weighted assets (as we define them). Thus, if stock prices fall and reduce the group's unrealized gains, its risk-weighted assets would rise and weaken its RAC ratio.

We predict the group will likely mitigate the volatility of its RAC ratio by reducing exposure to equities through its ongoing effort to reduce strategic shareholdings. The group is working to reduce its holdings of domestic listed shares by about ¥600 billion on a book value basis by fiscal 2028 from about ¥1 trillion at the end of fiscal 2023.

We estimate SMBC Group's earnings buffer at about 80basis points (bps) over the next one to two years. The profitability of its deposit-taking and lending businesses will likely improve thanks to a rise in domestic interest rates and strong demand for funds in the corporate sector.

The group's business base is diversified both in business portfolio and geography and will likely underpin its earnings, in our view. We have estimated the earnings buffer assuming a normalized loss rate under our RAC framework, which is the premise of the estimated level, of 0.31% of the group's credit risk exposure.

Risk Position: Asset Quality To Remain Manageable

We expect the group's asset quality to remain largely sound. The group's ratio of nonperforming assets has remained low, at 0.8% at the end of September 2025. SMBC Group has extensive operations in multiple countries and regions. Nevertheless, credit risk related to commercial banking is the major risk to the group, and highly complex investment banking business accounts for a limited portion of its overall earnings. We therefore think the group has average business complexity compared with major global financial groups.

We project SMBC Group's credit costs to average balance of loans will be about 0.2%-0.3% for the next one to two years. This considers the higher cost of credit in areas of growth opportunity, including emerging Asian markets and consumer finance, than in domestic banking. Our estimate of the group's credit costs incorporates our macroeconomic scenario, which assumes real GDP growth of 1.3% in 2025 and 0.7% in 2026 in Japan, and of 2.0% in 2025 and 2.0% in 2026 in the U.S.

The operating performance of large-lot borrowers that have close relationships with SMBC Group as their main bank provides the group with business opportunities, and at the same time, leads to fluctuations in credit costs. This is mainly because restructuring to improve corporate value is becoming more active, particularly among large domestic companies.

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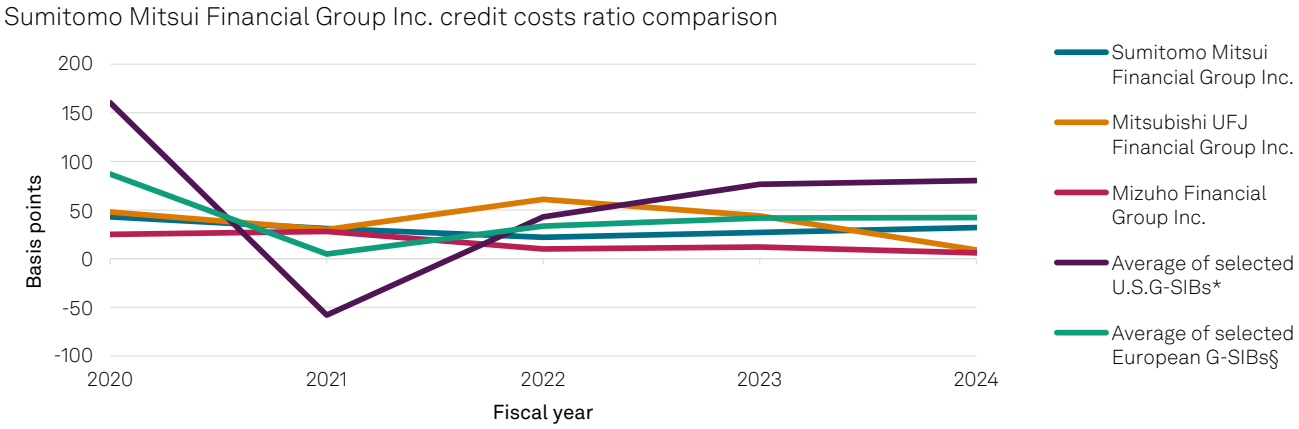
Loan quality is expected to remain stable



Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year for Japanese banks. *Citigroup, Bank of America, JP Morgan, Wells Fargo. §Barclays, HSBC, BNP Paribas, Deutsche Bank. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

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Uncertainty about the global economic outlook caused by the U.S. policies, specifically regarding tariffs, may affect SMBC Group's loan portfolio and earnings. The group made forward-looking loan loss provisions of ¥90 billion in fiscal 2024. This leads us to believe the group has a buffer against a certain degree of negative impact from deterioration of credit conditions or potential credit costs related to large borrowers.

We think risks associated with the group's overseas loan portfolio will likely remain manageable, excluding the uncertainty caused by the U.S. The quality of the group's assets is susceptible to global economic developments because its international business unit accounted for 47% of its aggregated segments' regulatory risk-weighted assets at the end of September 2025.

Meanwhile, assets with low probability of default under the group's internal scores dominate its overseas loan exposures. Although the group is likely to continue increasing its exposure to emerging Asian economies that it regards as strategic areas, we estimate its exposure to these areas to continue to account for about 5% of groupwide exposure.

Asian operations, including nonbanking business that the group has invested in, are highly sensitive to economic conditions. Asian nations are the important countries subjected to the U.S. tariffs. Accordingly, we view a potential spillover of turbulence from emerging Asian economies as a risk factor. This is because it could hurt the quality of the group's investment and loan portfolio and dampen profits in these economies.

SMBC Group's interest rate risk will likely remain manageable, in our view. As of the end of September 2025, the group had unrealized losses on its bondholdings arising mainly from a rise in interest rates in Japan and overseas. Nonetheless, the group has controlled the outstanding balance of its bonds and kept their duration within manageable ranges of 1.7 years for yen denominated bonds and 3.2 years for foreign bonds.

To build a healthier portfolio and to prepare for future earnings opportunities, the group will likely continue to flexibly rebalance its portfolio using other stable earnings and by selling securities with unrealized gains as a buffer. The group's overall securities portfolio had ¥3.2 trillion in unrealized gains as of the end of September 2025. Its interest rate risk in the banking book remains at around 5% of Tier 1 capital. We consider this level to be manageable.

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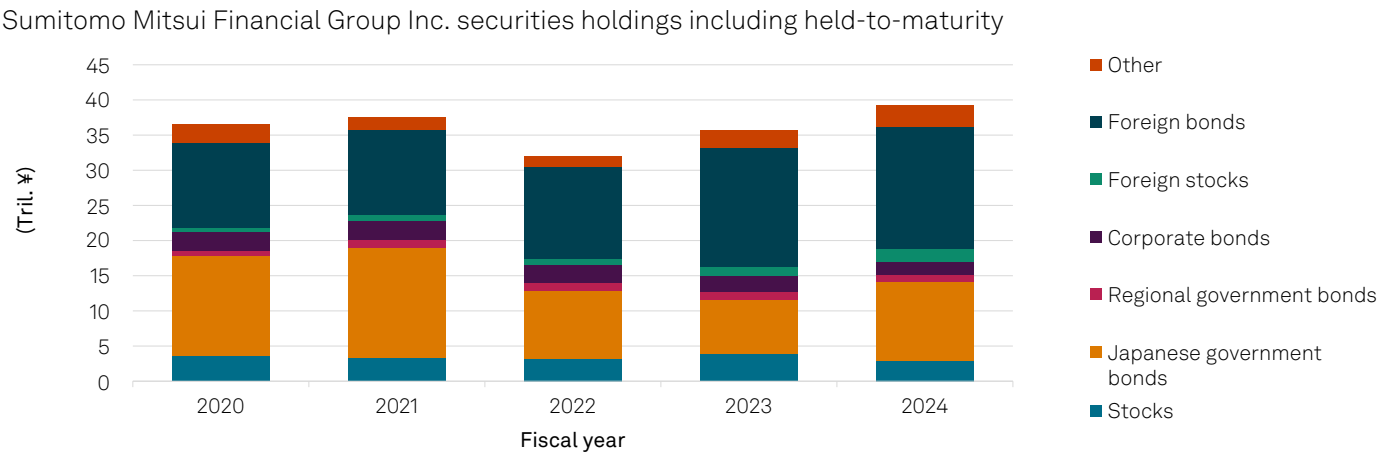
Domestic bondholding remains low under rising interest rates



Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. Source: S&P Global Ratings, based on company disclosures.

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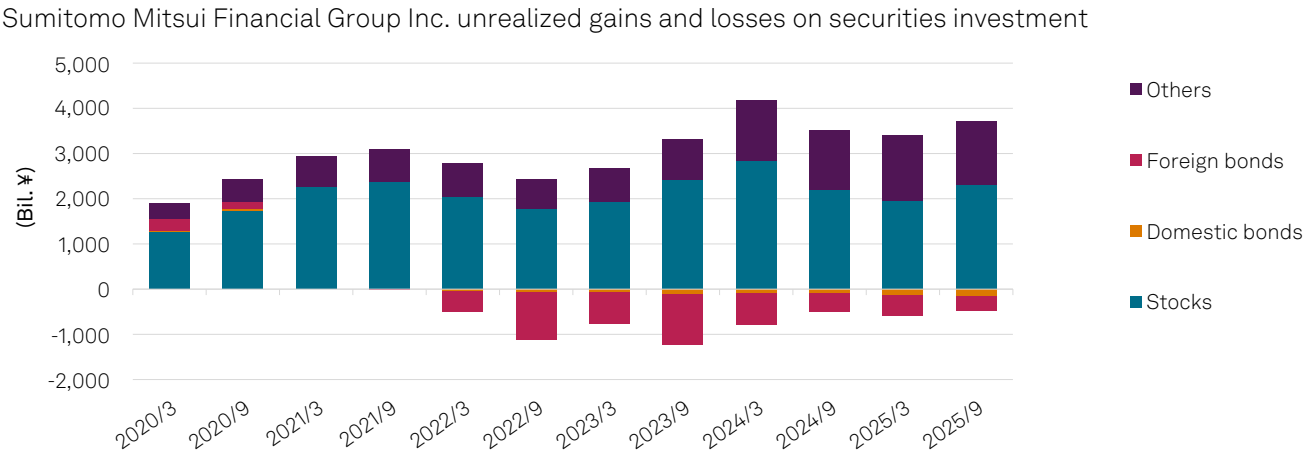
Net unrealized gains continue to serve as buffers to absorb losses



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Funding And Liquidity: Solid Core Deposit Base And Ample Liquidity

We expect SMBC Group to maintain solid funding capability and strong liquidity. A large pool of domestic customers underpins sufficient availability of funds from the group's stable core deposit base to meet its funding needs, in our view. Core customer deposits comprise about 70% of its funding base. At the same time, the group's stable funding ratio, as we define it, has been steady at about 130% (involving some proxies for calculating the ratio).

Underpinning the group's ample liquidity are highly liquid assets, including cash and deposits (¥72.6 trillion) and government bonds (¥9.3 trillion), as of the end of September 2025. It had a regulatory liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 132.0% on average from July to September 2025.

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We think securing stable foreign currency-denominated funding is important for our credit quality analysis of SMBC Group. At the end of September 2025, the group's ratio of total loans to deposits in foreign currencies was 124.7%, which was higher than that ratio in yen. Overseas loans that SMBC and the group's major overseas banking subsidiaries extended totaled $353 billion at the end of September 2025. The increase in such loans has been decelerating mainly because they are reducing assets that are less profitable.

A lack of overseas retail deposits forces SMBC to rely on wholesale financial markets for some of its foreign currency funding. Medium- to long-term funding, such as customer deposits and corporate bonds, has covered SMBC's foreign currency lending. SMBC has issued euro-denominated covered bonds since November 2018 to diversify its funding. SMBC Group's outstanding balance of foreign currency-denominated bonds, including total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC) debt, totaled $70.1 billion at the end of September 2025. The group has reduced reliance on short-term market funding in foreign currencies.

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 the 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, our long-term issuer credit ratings on SMBC Group's core operating banks are on par with the group SACP even after accounting for the likelihood of the group receiving extraordinary government support. This is because its group SACP is only one notch lower than our long-term sovereign rating on Japan, which limits the degree of government support factored into our issuer credit ratings.

Environmental, Social, And Governance

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors have no material influence on our credit rating analysis of SMBC Group. We view ESG credit factors for SMBC Group as broadly in line with those of industry and local peers in Japan.

Environmental factors include SMBC Group's estimate under a climate change scenario that transition risk will drive up its lead bank's credit costs between ¥3.0 billion and ¥29.0 billion annually until 2050. In addition, diversification of the group's portfolio of investments and loans somewhat mitigates the impact of environment risk on its creditworthiness.

The group has disclosed that lending to the electric power and energy industries comprised just 6.8% of total lending as of March 31, 2025. Still, management of risk related to energy transition is a challenge for the group as a major global bank with a large corporate portfolio, in our view.

SMBC Group faces limited social exposure and risks from deficiencies in governance structure that may cause serious financial and reputational damage. This is primarily because of strict regulation and supervision of the countries where the group operates. For example, SMBC agreed in writing with the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank of New York in April 2019 to improve its New York branch's compliance with local laws and regulations.

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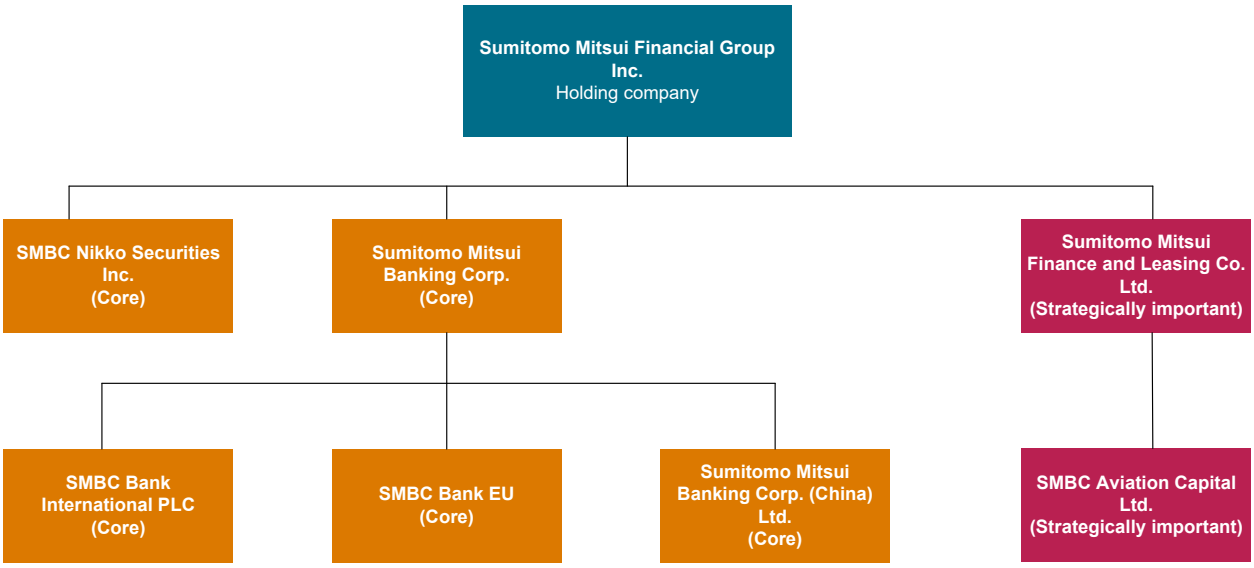
Group Structure, Rated Subsidiaries

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group 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, using our Group Rating Methodology. Copyright © 2025 by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC. All rights reserved.

Hybrids

We rate SMFG-issued Basel III-compliant subordinated bonds as 'BBB+', one notch below the issuer credit rating of SMFG, the starting point of our notching. This notch reflects subordination risk. The issuer credit rating of SMFG reflects a downward adjustment from our SACP on SMBC Group due to structural subordination, because the nonoperating holding company issued the bonds. We did not deduct from the rating on such bonds any additional notch for loss absorption upon 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 write-down of principal or equity conversion of the hybrid.

Additionally, our rating on perpetual, subordinated additional Tier 1 (AT1) notes that SMFG has issued is four notches below the issuer credit rating of SMFG, reflecting the following:

- Contractual subordination;
- The risk that interest may not be paid in full or in part on time due to optional interest suspension clauses; and
- The risk of principal write-down if the group bank faces distress or nonviability.

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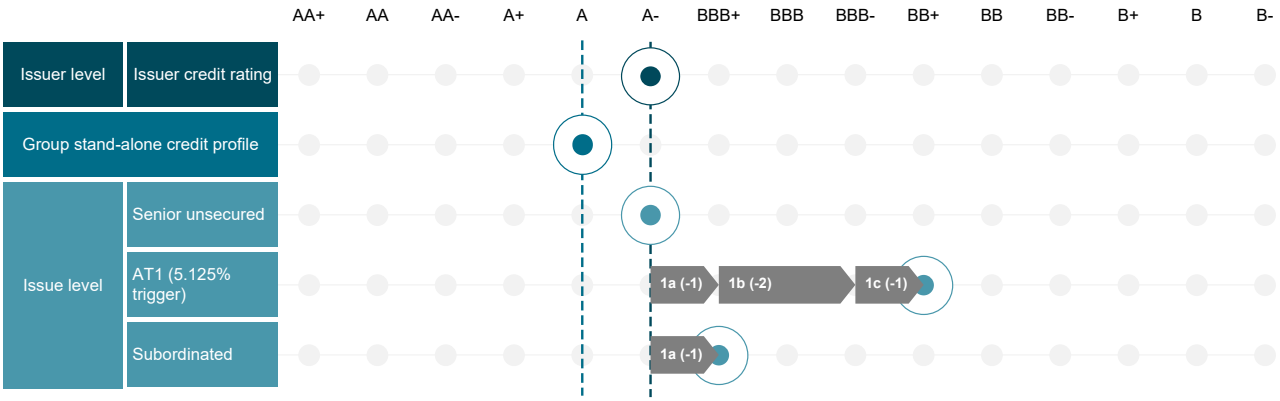
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc.: NOHC notching



Key to notching

- Issuer credit rating
- Group stand-alone credit profile

1a	Contractual subordination
1b	Discretionary or mandatory nonpayment clause and whether the regulator classifies it as regulatory capital
1c	Mandatory contingent capital clause or equivalent

Note: The number-letter labels in the table above are in reference to the notching steps we apply to hybrid capital instruments, as detailed in table 2 of our "Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions" criteria, published on Oct. 13, 2025.
The nonoperating holding company (NOHC) issuer credit rating and senior unsecured debt ratings are notched down from the group credit profile (GCP) under our criteria to reflect structural subordination (see "Group Rating Methodology," published July 1, 2019).
AT1--Additional tier 1.

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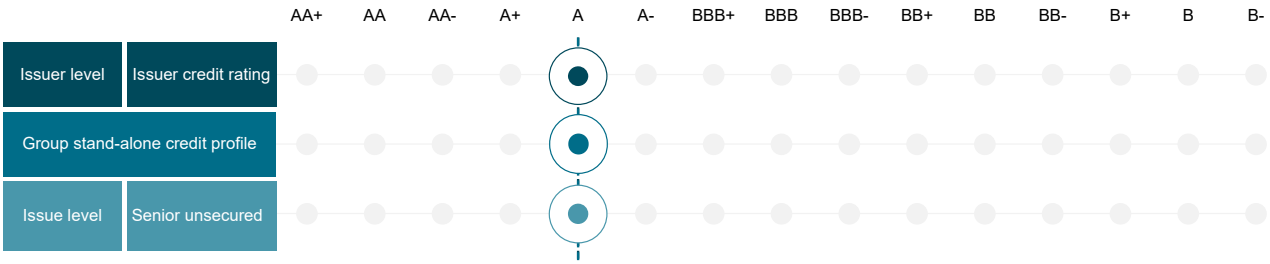
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.: Notching



Key to notching

- Issuer credit rating
- Group stand-alone credit profile

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Key Statistics

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Key Figures

	--Fiscal year*--				
Bil. JPY	**2025§**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Adjusted assets	289,300	290,125	279,390	255,837	245,084

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Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Key Figures

	--Fiscal year*--				
Bil. JPY	**2025§**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Customer loans (gross)	113,347	111,367	107,222	98,630	91,063
Operating revenues	2,377	4,121	3,811	3,226	2,974
Noninterest expenses	1,195	2,368	2,128	1,842	1,723
Core earnings	812	994	1,051	900	774

JPY--Japanese yen. *Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data through to the end of the first half of fiscal 2025.

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Capital And Earnings

	--Fiscal year*--				
(%)	**2025§**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.6	14.2	14.3	14.9	15.5
Double leverage	N.A	111.0	115.5	109.2	108.5
Net interest income/operating revenues	54.0	56.7	49.4	53.3	51.4
Fee income/operating revenues	35.1	38.1	39.1	38.0	40.5
Market-sensitive income/operating revenues	6.4	8.0	1.6	1.1	2.0
Cost to income ratio	50.3	57.5	55.8	57.1	57.9
Preprovision operating income/average assets	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Core earnings/average managed assets	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3

*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data through to the end of the first half of fiscal 2025.

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc.--Risk-weighted assets and risk-adjusted capital ratios

	(Bil. ¥)
S&P Global Ratings' risk-weighted assets (S&PGR RWA): Total credit risk (1)	126,753
Government and central banks	2,779
Institutions and central counterparties	4,895
Corporate	97,666
Retail	11,918
Securitization	3,599
Other assets	5,896
S&PGR RWA: Credit valuation adjustment (2)	0
S&PGR RWA: Total market risk (3)	17,907
S&PGR RWA: Total operational risk (4)	7,727
S&PGR RWA before diversification (5)=(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	152,388
Total adjusted capital (TAC) (6)	11,390
Risk-adjusted capital (RAC) (%) (7)=(6)/(5)	7.5

As of March 31, 2025.

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Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Risk Position

	--Fiscal year*--				
(%)	2025§	2024	2023	2022	2021
Growth in customer loans	3.6	3.9	8.7	8.3	6.7
New loan loss provisions/average customer loans	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Net charge-offs/average customer loans	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Nonperforming assets/total claims	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
Loan loss reserves/gross nonperforming assets	87.7	105.0	79.9	80.9	70.6

*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data through to the end of the first half of fiscal 2025.

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. Funding And Liquidity

	--Fiscal year*--				
(%)	2025§	2024	2023	2022	2021
Core deposits/funding base	68.2	68.0	69.1	71.5	68.4
Customer loans (net)/customer deposits	66.1	64.4	64.6	61.6	60.7
Long-term funding ratio	76.0	76.0	78.1	81.4	77.8
Stable funding ratio	126.1	129.4	129.8	138.3	140.6
Broad liquid assets/short-term wholesale funding (x)	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.1

*Fiscal years end March 31 of the following year. §Data through to the end of the first half of fiscal 2025.

Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc.
Indicative issuer credit rating considering high likelihood of extraordinary support

		Government local currency rating				
		AA	AA-	A+	A	A-
Stand-alone credit profile	aa	AA				
	aa-	AA-	AA-			
	a+	AA-	A+	A+		
	a	A+	A+	A	A	
	a-	A+	A	A	A-	A-
	bbb+	A	A	A	A-	BBB+
	bbb	A	A-	A-	A-	BBB+
	bbb-	A-	A-	BBB+	BBB+	BBB+

Source: Extract from S&P Global Ratings' "Financial Institutions Rating Methodology."
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Rating Component Scores

Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/NR
SACP	a
Anchor	bbb+
Business position	Strong (1)
Capital and earnings	Adequate (0)
Risk position	Adequate (0)
Funding and liquidity	Strong and Strong (1)
Comparable ratings analysis	0
Support	0
ALAC support	0
GRE support	0
Group support	0
Sovereign support	0
Additional factors	0

SACP--Stand-alone credit profile. ALAC--Additional loss-absorbing capacity. GRE--Government-related entity.

Related Criteria

- General Criteria: Hybrid Capital: Methodology And Assumptions, Oct. 13, 2025
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Risk-Adjusted Capital Framework Methodology, April 30, 2024
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | Banks: Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment Methodology And Assumptions, Dec. 9, 2021
- Criteria | Financial Institutions | General: Financial Institutions Rating Methodology, Dec. 9, 2021
- General Criteria: Environmental, Social, And Governance Principles In Credit Ratings, Oct. 10, 2021
- General Criteria: Group Rating Methodology, July 1, 2019
- General Criteria: Methodology For Linking Long-Term And Short-Term Ratings, April 7, 2017
- General Criteria: Guarantee Criteria, Oct. 21, 2016
- General Criteria: Principles Of Credit Ratings, Feb. 16, 2011

Related Research

- SMFG Inc.'s Overseas Push Supports Diversification And Stability, Sept. 24, 2025
- Banking Industry Country Risk Assessment: Japan, July 31, 2025
- Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc. (Holding Company); Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Lead Bank), July 31, 2025
- Japan's Megabanks Building For New Growth, June 16, 2025

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- Japan-Based SMFG's Additional Tier 1 Perpetual Notes Assigned 'BB+' Rating, Feb. 19, 2025

Ratings Detail (as of December 05, 2025)*	
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/NR
Junior Subordinated	BB+
Senior Unsecured	A-
Subordinated	BBB+
Issuer Credit Ratings History	
24-Apr-2020	A-/Stable/NR
16-Apr-2018	A-/Positive/NR
29-Nov-2017	A-/Stable/NR
Sovereign Rating	
Japan	A+/Stable/A-1
Related Entities	
SMBC Aviation Capital Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/--
SMBC Bank EU AG	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
SMBC Bank International PLC	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
SMBC Derivative Products Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	AA-/Stable/--
SMBC Nikko Securities Inc.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Commercial Paper	A-1
Senior Unsecured	A
Short-Term Debt	A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Brussels Branch)	
Commercial Paper	A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (China) Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A/Stable/A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Dusseldorf Branch)	
Commercial Paper	A-1
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Hong Kong Branch)	
Senior Unsecured	A
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. (Sydney Branch)	
Certificate Of Deposit	A/A-1
Senior Unsecured	A
Sumitomo Mitsui Finance and Leasing Co. Ltd.	
Issuer Credit Rating	A-/Stable/--
Senior Unsecured	A-

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Ratings Detail (as of December 05, 2025)*

*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.

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