

SMBC CAPITAL MARKETS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of
SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc.)

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2025

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

SMBC CAPITAL MARKETS, INC.
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of
SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc.)

December 31, 2025

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KPMG LLP
Two Manhattan West
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New York, NY 10001

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder
SMBC Capital Markets, Inc.:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statement

Opinion

We have audited the statement of financial condition of SMBC Capital Markets, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively, the financial statement).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statement

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statement is available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statement.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.



- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statement.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statement as a whole. The supplementary information contained in Schedule I is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statement. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statement and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statement itself, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In forming our opinion on the supplementary information, we evaluated whether the supplementary information, including its form and content, is presented in conformity with Commodity Futures Trading Commission Rule 17 CFR § 23.105. In our opinion, the supplementary information contained in Schedule I is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole.

KPMG LLP

New York, New York
February 27, 2026

SMBC CAPITAL MARKETS, INC.

(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of
SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc.)

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2025

(dollars in thousands)

Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents (includes \$181,457 of restricted cash)	\$ 672,805
Cash collateral pledged	575,402
Derivative assets, net, at fair value	1,941,486
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	3,771,829
Trading assets, net, at fair value (includes \$449,011 pledged as collateral)	1,246,335
Due from brokers	138,071
Leveraged leases	36,279
Investment in affiliate	200,000
Income taxes receivable, net	11,268
Deferred tax assets, net	12,537
Other assets	175,835
Total assets	<u>\$ 8,781,847</u>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Liabilities:	
Due to banks	\$ 132
Cash collateral received	480,400
Derivative liabilities, net, at fair value	2,150,749
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,010,008
Trading liabilities, net, at fair value	1,454,980
Due to brokers	151,777
Borrowings from affiliates	1,101,623
Income taxes payable, net	3,787
Deferred tax liabilities, net	200
Other liabilities	122,430
Total liabilities	<u>6,476,086</u>
Contingencies (see notes 2(j) and 12)	
Stockholder's equity:	
Common stock – Class A, \$0.10 par value. Authorized 50 shares; issued and outstanding - 5 shares	-
Common stock – Class B, \$0.10 par value. Authorized 9,950 shares; issued and outstanding - 995 shares	-
Additional paid-in capital	701,019
Retained earnings	1,604,742
Total stockholder's equity	<u>2,305,761</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 8,781,847</u>

See accompanying notes to statement of financial condition

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(1) Organization

SMBC Capital Markets, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on December 4, 1986, to engage in a wide range of capital market activities. The principal trading activities of the Company include trading in interest rate swaps and options, interest rate caps and floors, and foreign exchange (FX) products. The Company also engages in certain investment activities, including leveraged lease transactions and other investments.

SMBC Capital Markets Group (CMG) conducts derivative marketing and trading activities globally through offices in New York, London and Hong Kong through four legal entities: the Company, SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Limited (SMBC CM Ltd), SMBC Derivative Products Limited (SMBC DP) and SMBC CM Asia. The CMG entities market and trade derivative products on an integrated basis and support functions for CMG.

In order to be in compliance with the mandatory regulations under the Dodd-Frank Act effective March 11, 2013, the Company became a clearing member of London Clearing House Clearnet Limited (LCH) on October 29, 2012 for eligible swaps. On June 18, 2013, the Company entered into an affiliate pass through agreement with SMBC CM Ltd. whereby the Company clears over-the-counter (OTC) derivative transactions on behalf of SMBC CM Ltd. In 2023, the Company started offering Swap Agent services at LCH. A Swap Agent streamlines non-cleared derivatives processing by extending the centralized clearing infrastructure, standardized document terms, trade processing, margining, and payment processing to the bilateral markets.

The Company is registered as a swap dealer with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and is also a member of the National Futures Association.

SMBC Americas Holdings, Inc. (the Parent), a wholly owned U.S. subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC), is the sole shareholder of the Company, owning all Class A and Class B shares of the Company's common stock. Class A and Class B shares entitle the Parent to 100 and 0.5 votes per share, respectively. At December 31, 2025, 5 shares of Class A common stock and 995 shares of Class B common stock were outstanding.

(2) Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting and Use of Estimates

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP), which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these, and other, estimates and assumptions are based on the best available information, actual results could be materially different from these estimates. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the valuation of derivatives, realization of deferred tax assets, income tax uncertainties, other contingencies, and valuation of trading assets and trading liabilities.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

A controlling financial interest may also be achieved through arrangements that do not involve voting interests which are generally obtained through stock ownership. Therefore, the Company evaluates entities for consolidation under the variable interest entity (VIE) model in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 810, *Consolidation*. A VIE is an entity that has either a total equity

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investment at risk that is insufficient to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or whose equity investors lack the ability to control the entity's activities or lack the ability to receive expected benefits or absorb obligations in a manner that's consistent with their investment in the entity. A VIE is consolidated by its primary beneficiary, the party that has both the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and a variable interest (obligation to absorb losses from or the right to receive benefits of the VIE) that could potentially be significant to the VIE. A variable interest is a contractual, ownership or other interest that fluctuates with changes in the fair value of the VIE's net assets. To determine whether a variable interest the Company holds could potentially be significant to the VIE, the Company considers both qualitative and quantitative factors regarding the nature, size and form of the Company's involvement with the VIE. The Company had no variable interests in a VIE that required consolidation at December 31, 2025.

(c) Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies are remeasured into U.S. dollar equivalents using year-end adjusted spot foreign exchange (FX) rates.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Restricted cash is classified and presented in Cash and cash equivalents unless it is restricted for regulatory purposes. Restricted cash with no contractual maturity is classified as Cash and cash equivalents unless such restriction is because of regulatory restriction. Investments with stated original maturities of more than three months typically will not be classified as Cash and cash equivalents or restricted cash.

The following table provides a reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the statement of financial condition, that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statement of cash flows as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	491,348
Restricted cash		<u>181,457</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	\$	<u><u>672,805</u></u>

As of December 31, 2025, accrued interest receivable from Cash and cash equivalents was \$0.3 million and included in Other assets in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

Amount shown in restricted cash represents those required to be set aside by a contractual agreement.

Refer to note 8(a) for further information on Cash and cash equivalents.

(e) Cash Collateral Pledged and Received

The Company enters into derivative transactions with counterparties, which may be subject to bilateral collateral agreements. The Company monitors the fair value of its derivative transactions on a daily basis, with collateral obtained or refunded as necessary. Independent amounts (IA) represents collateral required over and above the mark to market of a portfolio to provide an additional buffer of protection for certain risk.

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As of December 31, 2025, the Company pledged cash collateral, inclusive of IA pledged, of \$2.6 billion gross at fair value, of which \$7.5 million was accrued interest receivable.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company received cash collateral, inclusive of IA received, of \$3.0 billion gross at fair value, of which \$8.1 million was accrued interest payable.

It is the Company's policy to net the fair value of Cash collateral pledged or received against the fair value amounts recognized for net derivative positions pursuant to enforceable master netting agreements when applicable netting requirements are met.

Refer to notes 2(f), 3, and 8(b) for further information on netting of cash collateral.

(f) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments consist of interest rate swaps, options, FX products, and credit derivatives, which are recorded at fair value in the accompanying statement of financial condition. The fair values recorded take into consideration market, liquidity, credit, and funding risks. The Company uses the fair value portfolio exception to measure its derivative portfolio since it manages its derivatives portfolio on the basis of its net exposure to these risks. The Company accounts for derivative financial instruments in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*.

To the extent derivatives subject to master netting arrangements meet applicable netting requirements, including determining the legal enforceability of the arrangements, it is the Company's policy to present derivative balances and the related cash collateral balances with the same counterparty on a net basis in the statement of financial condition.

In addition to trading activities, the Company enters into various derivative contracts as an end-user to economically hedge and/or modify its exposure to the FX and interest rate risk of certain assets and liabilities. A summary of the derivatives portfolio is as follows:

(i) Foreign Exchange Contracts

The Company is involved in a variety of FX forward, futures, swap, and option contracts in its trading activities. The parties to a currency swap initially exchange a principal amount in two currencies, agreeing to re-exchange the currencies at a future date and an agreed-upon exchange rate. Futures contracts are traded on exchanges, reducing the credit risk as compared with deals with other counterparties in over-the-counter markets.

Currency options, which are either exchange-traded or directly negotiated, provide the holder with the right to buy from or sell to the writer an agreed amount of currency at a specified exchange rate within a stated period. The Company's FX contracts primarily relate to major foreign currencies such as the Japanese yen, the Canadian dollar, the British pound, and the Euro.

(ii) Interest Rate Contracts

Interest rate swaps are one of the primary derivative instruments used by the Company in its trading activities. The two parties to an interest rate swap agree to exchange, at particular intervals, payment streams calculated

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on a specified notional amount, with at least one stream based on a floating interest rate. Basis swaps involve floating rates, such as the prime rate, the Overnight Indexed Swap (OIS) rate, Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA), Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EONIA), Tokyo Overnight Average Rate (TONA) and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

Interest rate forward and futures contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell a financial instrument at a future date for a specified price and may be settled in cash or through delivery of the underlying financial instrument. Forward rate agreements settle in cash at a specified future date based on the differential between agreed interest rates and an index applied to a notional amount.

Interest rate options grant the purchaser, for a premium payment, the right to either purchase from or sell to the writer a specified financial instrument under agreed-upon terms. Interest rate caps and floors require the writer to pay the purchaser at specified future dates the amount, if any, by which a specified market interest rate exceeds the fixed cap rate or falls below the fixed floor rate, applied to a notional amount. The option, cap, or floor writer receives a premium for bearing the risk of unfavorable interest rate changes.

(iii) Other Contracts

Other contracts include credit derivatives and commodity swaps. A credit derivative is a financial contract that allows parties to minimize their exposure to credit risk. Credit derivatives consist of a privately held, negotiable bilateral contract traded over the counter (OTC) between two parties in a creditor/debtor relationship. Commodity swaps are a type of derivative contract where two parties agree to exchange cash flows dependent on the price of an underlying commodity.

Refer to notes 3, 7 and 8(c) for further information on derivative financial instruments.

(g) Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (repurchase agreements) are treated as financing transactions and are carried at amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or repurchased, inclusive of accrued interest. The agreements obligate the transferor to repurchase or redeem the same or substantially the same assets before maturity at a fixed or determinable price and the agreements are entered in contemplation of the transfer.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had Securities purchased under agreements to resell of \$3.8 billion and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase of \$1.0 billion.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company pledged securities for repurchase agreements with a fair value of \$3.7 billion and received securities for reverse repurchase agreements with a fair value of \$1.0 billion. All securities collateral received from counterparties consisted of U.S. and Foreign government securities. Additional collateral is requested when market value of the securities received declines below the principal amount lent plus accrued interest. Securities pledged or received and subsequently sold under repurchase agreements are not offset and are presented within trading assets and liabilities, at fair value, respectively, on the statement of financial condition.

Refer to notes 4, 7(c) and 8(d) for further information on Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

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(h) *Trading Assets and Liabilities*

Trading assets at December 31, 2025 include U.S. government securities, foreign government securities, and certain other fixed income financial instruments. Securities are primarily bought and held for the purpose of selling in the near term. Certain securities are held and pledged as collateral against derivative transactions covered by Collateral Agreements. If the Collateral Agreements allow the counterparty to repledge the Company's proprietary securities posted, the Company will disclose these securities as securities pledged to counterparties, as applicable.

Securities included in trading assets and trading liabilities are recorded at fair market value on a trade-date basis.

Fixed income financial instruments included in trading assets and trading liabilities represent contractual agreements with counterparties that provide fixed or variable periodic payments from a stated or contingent date over a specified time period. The Company records these fixed income financial instruments at fair value.

FX spot contracts that are included in trading assets and trading liabilities are recorded at one net amount for each trade at fair value.

Refer to notes 3, 7 and 8(e) for further information on trading assets and liabilities.

(i) *Fixed Assets and Internal Use Software*

Fixed assets consisting of equipment and leasehold improvements along with internal use software are stated at amortized cost. Furniture is depreciated on a straight-line basis over seven years. Equipment and internal use software is amortized on a straight-line basis over five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of their estimated useful lives or the remaining term of the underlying leases. At December 31, 2025, fixed assets and internal use software were \$30.0 million and \$45.1 million, respectively, and accumulated depreciation and amortization was \$23.2 million and \$25.4 million, respectively, and are included in Other assets in the accompanying financial statements.

(j) *Contingencies*

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Refer to note 12 for further information on contingencies.

(k) *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*

The Company's financial instruments are stated at fair value, except for Securities purchased under agreements to resell, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and Leveraged leases, which are stated at their contract values or amortized cost. The contract values or amortized cost for these financial instruments, with the exception of Leveraged leases, are considered to approximate fair value as they are short term in nature, bear interest at current market rates, or are subject to near term re-pricing. Leveraged leases are excluded for a non-public business entity from the scope of the fair value disclosure requirements of FASB ASC Topic 825, *Financial Instruments*.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are determined in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements*. ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a consistent framework for measuring fair value, and requires disclosure about fair value measurements. ASC 820, among other things, requires the Company to

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maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. In addition, ASC 820 precludes the use of block discounts when measuring the fair value of instruments traded in an active market. It also requires recognition of trade-date gains related to certain derivative transactions whose fair value have been determined using observable market inputs.

ASC 820 specifies a hierarchy of inputs based on whether the inputs are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. In accordance with ASC 820, the following is the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 - Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 - Valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect the Company's own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

Refer to note 7 for further information on fair value on financial instruments.

(l) Fair Value Option

Under the Fair Value Option Subsections of FASB ASC Subtopic 825-10, *Financial Instruments – Overall*, the Company has the irrevocable option to report certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value on an instrument-by-instrument basis, with changes in fair value reported in earnings. The Company has not applied the option to any asset or liability items.

(m) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A tax liability or asset is also recognized for the estimated taxes payable or refundable on tax returns for the current and prior years.

The Company evaluates its uncertain tax positions and the related tax reserves in accordance with the framework set out under ASC 740. ASC 740 provides guidelines for both identifying the uncertain tax positions and determining the appropriate level of tax reserves related to those positions. ASC 740 also sets out disclosure requirements to enhance transparency of an entity's tax reserves.

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Deferred taxes are recorded for the future consequences of events that have been recognized for financial statements or tax returns, based upon enacted tax laws and rates. Deferred tax assets are recognized subject to management's judgment that realization is more likely than not.

Refer to note 6 for further information on income taxes.

(n) *Employee Compensation and Benefits*

The Company pays discretionary cash bonuses to its employees and certain cash bonuses are deferred over a service period of three years. An employee with a deferred bonus earns a portion of the cash bonus in each of the three years if they continue employment at the Company while such continuous employment requirement is waived when certain criteria is met. All deferred cash bonuses have clawback provisions. None of the clawback provisions have been triggered for the year ended December 31, 2025. The deferred compensation liability was \$10.2 million within Other liabilities on the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2025.

(o) *Leases*

The Company predominantly occupies office space under noncancelable operating subleases with SMBC in accordance with the Company's Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery (BCDR) Plan. Office spaces includes both physically distinct work areas and shared common spaces such as conference rooms.

The Company identifies non-lease components of a contract and accounts for them separately from lease components. The Company records a right-of-use asset (RoU) and a lease liability at the commencement of the lease for all operating leases (including subleases), other than those that, at lease commencement, have a lease term of 12 months or less. Lease liabilities are presented within Other liabilities and RoU assets are presented within Other assets in the statement of financial condition. The lease liability is measured based on the present value of the lease payments over the lease term, discounted using the incremental secured borrowing rate of SMBC (SMBC takes the midpoint between the U.S. Treasury (risk-free) rate and the unsecured SMBC rate of its USD debt), with the maturity date corresponding to the term of the lease given the rate implicit in a lease is generally not observable to the lessee. RoU asset is amortized over the lease term.

Refer to note 11 for further information on leases.

(p) *Recent Accounting Developments*

The Company did not adopt any accounting pronouncements that impacted the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2025.

Future Accounting Standards Adoption – The following accounting pronouncement will be effective in the future period for the Company:

In December 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. The ASU requires non-public business entities ("non-PBEs") to qualitatively disclose specific categories of reconciling items and individual jurisdictions that result in a significant difference between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate. The ASU also requires all entities to disclose annually the amount of income taxes paid (net of refunds received) to each individual jurisdiction in which income taxes paid (net of refunds received) is equal to or greater than 5 percent of

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total income taxes paid (net of refunds received). In addition, the ASU requires all entities to disclose income (or loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense (or benefit) disaggregated between domestic and foreign. The ASU applies to all entities that are subject to Topic 740, *Income Taxes*. The ASU is effective for non-PBEs prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*. The ASU simplifies the estimation of credit losses on accounts receivable and contract assets arising from transactions accounted for under ASC 606, “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*,” by providing all entities a practical expedient option to assume that the conditions as of the balance sheet date will remain unchanged for the remaining life of these assets while estimating expected credit losses. The ASU also provides accounting policy election option for non-PBEs, permitting the non-PBEs that apply the practical expedient to consider collection activities after the balance sheet date when estimating expected credit losses. The ASU is effective prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The Company does not expect the ASU to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software*. The ASU eliminates the requirement to consider the project stage of an internal-use software under development while capitalizing its development costs. Instead, under the ASU, companies are required to capitalize internal-use software development costs when management authorizes and commits to fund the software development project, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used as intended. The ASU is effective for all entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual reporting period in any interim or annual period for which an entity’s financial statements have not been issued. The Company does not expect the ASU to have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

(3) Derivative Financial Instruments

As a trader of derivative financial instruments, the Company enters into transactions in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in the normal course of its business. These financial instruments primarily include interest rate and currency swaps, caps, floors, other option products, interest rate and currency futures contracts, and foreign currency forward contracts.

At December 31, 2025, the total notional amounts related to derivative instruments consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Notional
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ <u>365,554,597</u>
Interest rate contracts	5,969,062,584
Other contracts	1,751,800

Although the notional amounts identified above may be indicative of the significance of the Company’s trading activities in these financial instruments, they do not represent the amounts exchanged by the parties for derivative transactions and

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do not measure the exposure to credit or market risks, when taken in isolation. The amounts exchanged are based on the notional amounts and other terms of the derivative instrument agreements. The following paragraphs pertain to risks associated with the uses of derivative financial instruments.

The credit risk due to counterparty nonperformance associated with derivative instruments as of a given point in time is typically limited to the amounts reflected in the Company's statement of financial condition. However, this exposure is subject to change with changes in the fair value of the related derivative instruments. The Company monitors the creditworthiness of counterparties to these transactions on an ongoing basis and seeks to limit credit risk (and concentrations of credit risk) through various controls, including its use of credit exposure reporting systems, related credit limits, and master netting agreements. Master netting agreements incorporate rights of set-off that provide for the net settlement of subject contracts with the same counterparty in the event of default. Such limits are based in part upon the Company's review of the financial conditions and credit ratings of its counterparties. The Company's derivatives products business and its other investments and loans are transacted on a worldwide basis with a large and diversified group of counterparties. The Company has provided valuation adjustments against this risk to the extent to which management believes it is exposed and is consistent with the Company's accounting policies.

All trading instruments are subject to market risk, the potential that future changes in market conditions may make an instrument less valuable due to fluctuations in security prices, as well as interest and FX rates. Market risk is directly impacted by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the related underlying assets are traded. As the instruments are recognized at fair value, those changes directly affect reported income. Exposure to market risk is managed in accordance with limits set by management.

Liquidity risk is the possibility that the Company may not be able to rapidly adjust the size of its derivative positions in times of high volatility and financial stress at a reasonable cost. The liquidity of derivative products is highly related to the liquidity of the underlying cash instruments. The Company has provided valuation adjustments against this risk to the extent to which management believes it is exposed and is consistent with the Company's accounting policies.

The Company employs a number of methods to control and measure the risks generated by assets and liabilities arising from both trading and risk management activities. The principal method is the establishment of limits by management, which are regularly assessed to ensure their appropriateness given the Company's objectives, strategies, and current market conditions.

The following tables summarize fair value information at December 31, 2025 of derivative financial instruments held or issued by the Company on a gross basis prior to consideration of collateral and netting agreements. It also discloses the gross fair values of the derivatives by type of instrument (i.e., foreign exchange contracts, interest rate contracts and other) and type of counterparty (over-the-counter, cleared and exchange traded), defined below (dollars in thousands):

- Over-the-counter derivatives include derivatives executed and settled bilaterally with counterparties without the use of an organized exchange or a central clearing house.
- Cleared derivatives include derivatives executed bilaterally with counterparties in the OTC market but then novated to a central clearing house, whereby the central clearing house becomes the counterparty to both of the original counterparties.
- Exchange traded derivatives include derivatives executed directly on an organized exchange.

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	December 31, 2025	
	Fair value derivative assets	Fair value derivative liabilities
Over-the-counter Cleared	\$ 5,847,110	4,095,227
Exchange traded	—	—
Foreign exchange contracts	5,847,110	4,095,227
Over-the-counter Cleared	9,649,509	11,085,027
Exchange traded	4,108	7,739
Interest rate contracts	45,966	73,176
Other contracts	9,699,583	11,165,942
Total derivatives, gross amount recognized	5,447	5,149
Less cash collateral and counterparty netting	—	159
Total derivatives, net amount recognized on the statement of financial condition	5,447	5,308
Additional amounts subject to a master netting agreement but not offset on the statement of financial condition	15,552,140	15,266,477
Less:	(13,610,654)	(13,115,728)
Does not meet applicable offsetting guidance	(412,887)	(512,366)
Noncash collateral received/pledged	(613,988)	(1,459,082)
Total derivatives, net amount	\$ 914,611	179,301

Other contracts include commodity swaps, and credit derivatives purchased, sold and cleared through ICE Clear Credit (a clearing house and central counterparty for credit derivatives) and maturing through to 2029.

All derivatives are reported on the statement of financial condition at fair value. In addition, where applicable, all contracts covered by enforceable master netting agreements are reported net. Gross positive fair values are netted with gross negative fair values by counterparty pursuant to an enforceable master netting agreement. In addition, payables and receivables in respect of cash collateral received from or pledged to a given counterparty are included in this netting.

As of December 31, 2025, \$2.1 billion of the gross amount of Cash collateral pledged was subject to offset. Of this amount, \$2.0 billion was offset against derivative liability positions, and \$0.1 billion was in excess of derivative liability

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positions and included in Cash collateral pledged in the accompanying statement of financial condition. As of December 31, 2025, \$2.6 billion of the gross amount of cash collateral received was subject to offset. Of this amount, \$2.5 billion was offset against derivative asset positions, and \$0.1 billion was in excess of derivative asset positions and included in Cash collateral received in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company pledged margin securities with a fair value of \$1.5 billion as collateral and received securities with a fair value of \$614 million under derivative master netting agreements. As of December 31, 2025, the balance of pledged securities under derivative master netting agreements, includes \$449.0 million from trading assets, \$377.1 million from Securities purchased under agreements to resell, and \$633.0 million under a Securities borrowing agreement.

The Company had pledged \$792.7 million of securities in satisfaction of initial margin requirements, of which, \$521.9 million with LCH Clearnet, \$111.0 million with future clearing merchants, and \$159.8 million with brokers. The Company has the right to sell or repledge the securities it has received under derivative master netting agreements, excluding those securities received in satisfaction of initial margin requirements. The fair value of securities received in satisfaction of initial margin requirements include haircuts applied to the different types of securities received based on the margin agreements. Additional collateral is requested when appropriate.

Refer to notes 2(f), 2(k), 7, 8(c) and 10 for more information on derivatives.

(4) Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

The Company enters into reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements to accommodate customers' needs and invest the Company's capital. The Company manages credit exposure arising from such transactions by, in appropriate circumstances, entering into master repurchase agreements with counterparties that provide the Company, in the event of counterparty default (such as bankruptcy or a counterparty's failure to pay or perform), the right to net a counterparty's rights and obligations under such agreement and liquidate and offset collateral against the net amount owed by the counterparty. The Company's policy is generally to take possession of Securities purchased under agreements to resell, and to receive securities and cash posted as collateral (with rights of re-hypothecation). The Company reports Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are recorded at contract prices, plus accrued interest. The following tables present the gross and net, resale and repurchase agreements and the related offsetting amounts as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Gross amount recognized</u>	<u>Gross amount offset on statement of financial condition</u>	<u>Net amounts on the statement of financial condition</u>	<u>Noncash collateral not netted on statement of financial condition (1)</u>	<u>Net amount</u>
December 31, 2025:					
Assets:					
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	\$ 3,771,829	—	3,771,829	(3,771,829)	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,771,829</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,771,829</u>	<u>(3,771,829)</u>	<u>—</u>

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	<u>Gross amount recognized</u>	<u>Gross amount offset on statement of financial condition</u>	<u>Net amounts on the statement of financial condition</u>	<u>Noncash collateral not netted on statement of financial condition (1)</u>	<u>Net amount</u>
December 31, 2025:					
Liabilities:					
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	\$ 1,010,008	—	1,010,008	(1,010,008)	—
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 1,010,008</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,010,008</u>	<u>(1,010,008)</u>	<u>—</u>

- (1) Amounts represent noncash collateral subject to master netting agreements with counterparties but not eligible to be offset under ASC 210-20-45.

The following table presents the gross amount of liabilities associated with repurchase agreements by remaining contractual maturity as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Open and overnight</u>	<u>Up to 30 days</u>	<u>31–90 days</u>	<u>Greater than 90 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	\$ 1,010,008	—	—	—	1,010,008
Total	<u>\$ 1,010,008</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,010,008</u>

The following table presents the gross amount of liabilities associated with repurchase agreement by class of underlying collateral as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Repurchase agreement</u>
U.S. government securities	\$ 1,005,679
Foreign government securities	4,329
Total	<u>\$ 1,010,008</u>

The Company is required to post collateral with a market value equal to or in excess of the principal amount borrowed under repurchase agreements. To ensure that the market value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, collateral is generally valued daily and the Company may be required to deposit additional collateral or may receive or return collateral pledged, when appropriate. Repurchase agreements are generally either overnight or short term. The Company manages liquidity risks related to these agreements by sourcing funding from a diverse group of counterparties, providing a range of securities collateral and pursuing longer durations, when appropriate. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had no repurchase-to-maturity transactions.

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Refer to notes 2(g), 7(c) and 9(d) for further information on Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

(5) Leveraged Leases

The Company entered into leveraged lease transactions, which are collateralized by security interests in the underlying assets. The components of Leveraged leases at December 31, 2025 are detailed below, and receivable amounts are shown net of nonrecourse debt (dollars in thousands):

Receivables	\$	41,120
Unearned income		<u>(4,841)</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>36,279</u></u>

At December 31, 2025, total cash flows from leveraged lease receivables are due in the following contractual installments (dollars in thousands):

		<u>Receivables</u>
2026	\$	<u>—</u>
2027		2,832
2028		5,849
2029		5,815
2030		5,779
Thereafter		<u>20,845</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>41,120</u></u>

Leveraged lease income is recognized on a basis that accrues a constant rate of return on the outstanding investment in the lease, net of the related deferred tax liability, in the years in which the net investment is positive. As of December 31, 2025, Leveraged leases totaled \$36.3 million with related deferred tax liabilities of \$12.6 million. The Company is indemnified against credit and residual losses by SMBC Leasing and Finance, Inc. (SMBC LF) through a guarantee agreement. SMBC LF is also a subsidiary of the Parent. SMBC LF has adequate resources to perform under any such obligations that are reasonably expected to arise, and as such, the Company does not record an allowance for expected credit losses.

(6) Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's Deferred tax assets and Deferred tax liabilities are as follows (dollars in thousands):

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Deferred tax assets:	
163j Limitation	\$ 19,278
NOL for foreign branches	15,435
Employee bonus accrual	9,275
Other	478
Less:	
Valuation allowance	<u>(15,435)</u>
Total deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 29,031</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:	
Book versus tax depreciation differences	4,121
Leveraged leases	<u>12,573</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ 16,694</u>
Total deferred tax assets, net	<u><u>\$ 12,337</u></u>

The Company's Deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2025 relate primarily to differences between financial reporting and income tax purposes, in the timing of the recognition of expenses from the Company's limitation of business interest expenses under 163(j). Also, part of the Deferred tax asset balance is \$15.4 million for the UK Permanent Establishment (PE) unused net operating losses (NOLs). The Company recorded a valuation allowance against this asset because the Company believes that it is not more likely than not that the benefit from the NOL will be realized. Although the seventh advance pricing agreement (APA) covering the years from 2020 to 2026 determined that the Company does not have a PE in UK, the Company will continue to show this deferred asset since the UK NOL can be carried indefinitely.

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There are no unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2025. All years subsequent to and including 2022 remain open to federal, state and local tax examinations. The Company is currently undergoing income tax examinations in New York City for the 2017 and 2018 tax years and Pennsylvania for the 2021 to 2023 tax years.

On February 6, 2019, the Company entered into Federal and state Tax Sharing Agreements with the Parent and each direct subsidiary of the Parent (members of the consolidated group). The effective date of the Tax Sharing Agreements is January 1, 2018. Consolidated Federal and, where applicable, state income tax returns for the year ended December 31, 2025 will be filed by the Parent. The current and deferred tax expenses for the consolidated group are allocated among the members of the group for their separate company financials statements using the separate return method. The separate return method applies ASC Topic 740 to the stand-alone financial statements of each member of the consolidated group as if the group member were a separate taxpayer and a stand-alone entity. Calculations of current and deferred taxes consider all applicable income tax laws for the relevant tax jurisdiction. For states where consolidated tax returns are not required, each member of the consolidated group will continue to file separate tax returns and pay taxes directly to the relevant tax authorities.

ASC 740-10-30-27 acknowledges that, under the separate return method, the sum of the amounts reported by individual members of the group may not equal the consolidated amount due to situations such as intercompany transactions between the subsidiaries of the Parent. Thus, if the tax sharing agreement differs from the chosen method of tax allocation under 740-10-30-27, the difference between the amount paid or received under the tax sharing agreement and the expected settlement amount based on the tax allocation method at the subsidiary level is treated as a dividend paid, or additional (paid-in) capital contribution (i.e., recorded in Equity). No such differences occurred in 2025.

On July 4, 2025, the legislation commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBBBA”) was enacted. The OBBBA amended and extended certain provisions of the provisions of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The Company is currently evaluating the potential future impacts of the new legislation.

Refer to note 2(m) for further details on income taxes.

(7) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures fair value in accordance with ASC 820 using the methodologies set out below for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

(a) Derivative Financial Instruments

Exchange traded derivative instruments are generally fair valued using quoted market (i.e., exchange) prices and so are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The majority of derivative transactions entered into by the Company are executed over the counter and are valued using internal valuation techniques, as no quoted market prices exist for such instruments. The valuation technique and inputs depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying. The principal techniques used to value these instruments are discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes, and Monte Carlo simulation.

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The key inputs depend upon the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instrument and include interest rate yield curves, FX rates, and the spot price of the underlying, volatility, and correlation. A given position is categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 depending on the observability of the significant inputs to the model.

(b) *Trading Assets and Liabilities*

When available, the Company uses quoted market prices to determine the fair value of securities recorded within trading assets and liabilities; such items are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed income financial instruments included within trading assets and liabilities, and described in note 2(h), are valued using internal valuation techniques, as no quoted market prices exist for such instruments. The principal techniques used to value these instruments are discounted cash flows. The key inputs depend upon the type of instrument and the nature of the underlying and include interest rate yield curves, FX rates, and the spot price of the underlying. These fixed income instruments are categorized as Level 2.

Refer to notes 2(h) and 8(e) for further information on trading assets and liabilities.

(c) *Estimated Fair Values of Significant Financial Instruments Not Accounted for at Fair Value*

Cash, including cash collateral pledged and received, Securities purchased under agreements to resell, Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and amounts due to and due from brokers, are not carried at fair value on the statement of financial condition but are carried at amounts which approximate fair value due to their short-term nature and negligible credit risk.

The fair value of other financial instruments may be different than carrying value if they are longer term in nature or contain more than minimal credit risk. Generally, these financial assets and financial liabilities would be classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Refer to notes 2(g), 4 and 8(d) for further information on Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

In general, when available, the Company uses quoted market prices to determine fair value and classify such items within Level 1. In some cases, where a market price is not available, the Company will make use of acceptable practical expedients (such as matrix pricing) to calculate fair value, in which case the items are classified within Level 2. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based on internally developed models that use current market-based or independently sourced market parameters such as interest rates, currency rates, option volatilities, etc. If quoted market prices are not available, the valuation model used generally depends on the specific asset or liability being valued. The determination of fair value considers various factors, including interest rate yield curves, time value and volatility factors, underlying options, and derivatives and price activity for equivalent synthetic instruments.

Counterparty credit risk adjustments are applied to financial instruments such as over-the-counter derivatives, where the base valuation is derived using market parameters based on risk-free interest rate curves, such as SOFR. As these valuations do not reflect the credit quality of individual counterparties, it is necessary to incorporate the counterparty's actual credit risk in order to arrive at an appropriate estimated fair value. The counterparty credit risk adjustment also considers the impact of credit risk mitigants, including pledged collateral and the extent to which exposures are subject to legally enforceable netting arrangements with the counterparty.

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Bilateral or own credit risk adjustments are applied to reflect the Company's own credit risk when valuing all liabilities measured at fair value, in accordance with the requirements of ASC 820. The methodology is consistent with that applied in generating counterparty credit risk adjustments but incorporates SMBC's own credit risk as observed in the credit default swap market. As with counterparty credit risk, own credit risk adjustments include the impact of credit risk mitigants.

The Company incorporates the impact of funding in its valuation estimates where there is evidence that a market participant in the principal market would incorporate it in a transfer of the instrument. Funding adjustments are applied to reflect the expected funding cost integrated over the lifetime of the portfolio, with consideration of the default event of the counterparties. The Company's approach for the funding adjustment includes assumptions related to the funding cost created by the mirror of any uncollateralized derivative assets.

Liquidity adjustments are applied to items in Levels 1, 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy to ensure that the fair value reflects the price at which the entire position could be liquidated. The liquidity adjustments are limited to the bid/offer spread for an instrument.

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The following tables present for each of the fair value hierarchy levels the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

Assets at fair value as of December 31, 2025					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting agreements (a)	Total
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ —	5,841,915	5,195	—	5,847,110
Interest rate contracts	3,731	9,619,774	33,843	—	9,657,348
Other contracts	—	345	5,102	—	5,447
Subtotal	3,731	15,462,034	44,140	—	15,509,905
Cash collateral and counterparty netting	—	—	—	(13,568,419)	(13,568,419)
Derivative assets, net, at fair value	3,731	15,462,034	44,140	(13,568,419)	1,941,486
U.S. government securities	1,162,998	—	—	—	1,162,998
Foreign government securities	5,608	—	—	—	5,608
Other non-derivative	—	77,729	—	—	77,729
Trading assets, net, at fair value	1,168,606	77,729	—	—	1,246,335
Total	\$ 1,172,337	15,539,763	44,140	(13,568,419)	3,187,821

Liabilities at fair value as of December 31, 2025					
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Netting agreements (a)	Total
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ —	4,095,227	—	—	4,095,227
Interest rate contracts	30,941	11,050,728	42,037	—	11,123,706
Other contracts	—	205	5,104	—	5,309
Subtotal	30,941	15,146,160	47,141	—	15,224,242
Cash collateral and counterparty netting	—	—	—	(13,073,493)	(13,073,493)
Derivative liabilities, net, at fair value	30,941	15,146,160	47,141	(13,073,493)	2,150,749
U.S. government securities	1,398,086	—	—	—	1,398,086
Foreign government securities	24,490	—	—	—	24,490
Other non-derivative	—	32,404	—	—	32,404
Trading liabilities, net, at fair value	1,422,576	32,404	—	—	1,454,980
Total	\$ 1,453,517	15,178,564	47,141	(13,073,493)	3,605,729

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- (a) Amounts represent netting of derivative exposures covered by a qualifying master netting agreement and cash collateral. Refer to note 3 for further information on derivative financial instruments.

The following table provides quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

Level 3 assets at fair value as of December 31, 2025

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Technique</u>	<u>Input</u>
Foreign exchange contracts	5,195	Model Based	(b)(c)
Interest rate contracts	33,843	Model Based	(b)(c)
Other contracts	5,102	Model Based	(b)(c)

Level 3 liabilities at fair value as of December 31, 2025

<u>Instrument</u>	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Technique</u>	<u>Input</u>
Interest rate contracts	42,037	Model Based	(b)(c)
Other contracts	5,104	Model Based	(b)(c)

- (b) The derivative contracts categorized as level 3 consist of swaps whose fair value includes significant inputs to price the financial instrument in the form of uncertainties surrounding the full recognition of profits and model constraints or limitations that introduce uncertainty on pricing the transaction. Majority of these contracts are Term SOFR derivatives where inter-dealer trading is restricted by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC). Given this restriction there is no observable two-way Term SOFR market.
- (c) The Company has an internal credit rating structure of 1-13, with 1 being the most creditworthy. The Company evaluates the creditworthiness of counterparties on a global basis and assigns internal credit ratings accordingly.

For derivative guarantees, the forward exposures used in the calculation of the credit valuation adjustment (CVA) are calculated using Monte Carlo simulations. The probability of default matrix is implied from market credit default swap (CDS) spreads. Refer to note 9(c) for further information on derivative guarantees.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for assets and liabilities measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the year ended December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

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	December 31, 2024	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers out Level 3	Purchases, issuances, and settlements	Net realized gains (losses)	Net unrealized gains (losses)	December 31, 2025
Assets							
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 518	—	(518)	5,195	—	—	5,195
Interest rate contracts	29,110	4,410	(25,945)	27,618	—	(1,350)	33,843
Other contracts	—	—	—	5,102	—	—	5,102
Total assets at fair value	<u>\$ 29,628</u>	<u>4,410</u>	<u>(26,463)</u>	<u>37,915</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,350)</u>	<u>44,140</u>
Liabilities:							
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 3,251	—	(416)	(2,835)	—	—	—
Interest Rate Contracts	22,305	3,347	(19,492)	38,690	—	(2,813)	42,037
Other Contracts	—	—	—	5,104	—	—	5,104
Total liabilities at fair value	<u>\$ 25,556</u>	<u>3,347</u>	<u>(19,908)</u>	<u>40,959</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,813)</u>	<u>47,141</u>

(8) Related-Party Transactions

The Company has significant related-party balances with certain of its affiliates. The Company enters into these transactions in the ordinary course of business.

The following table sets forth related-party assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$	441,935
Cash collateral pledged		376,003
Derivative assets, net, at fair value		6,091
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		3,747,345
Trading assets, net, at fair value		58,123
Investment in affiliate		200,000
Other assets		88,830
Total assets	\$	<u><u>4,918,327</u></u>
Cash collateral received		6,727
Derivative liabilities, net, at fair value		51,073
Trading liabilities, net, at fair value		3
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		1,005,679
Loan from affiliate		1,101,624
Other liabilities		38,286
Total liabilities	\$	<u><u>2,203,392</u></u>

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

At December 31, 2025, Cash and cash equivalents held at SMBC was \$441.9 million, of which \$437.3 million was on deposit with the SMBC New York Branch and earned 3.57% spot interest rate.

Refer to note 2(d) for further information on Cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Cash Collateral

The Company pledges and receives cash collateral based on the portfolio position. The affiliates have the right to request that the Company pledge collateral if the affiliates' current exposure to the Company exceeds a specified dollar value. The current exposure is calculated based on the market value of the derivative transactions with the affiliate. Transactions with the affiliates are subject to enforceable master netting agreements, and as such, all collateral has been presented net against the derivative positions.

(i) Cash Collateral Pledged

As of December 31, 2025, the Company pledged cash collateral, inclusive of accrued interest receivable and independent amounts, of \$678.0 million. Of that amount, \$302.0 million was offset against derivative liability positions, and \$376.0 million was in excess of derivative liability positions and included in Cash collateral pledged.

The following table presents the Company's pledged cash collateral amounts by affiliate counterparties as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands).

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SMBC	\$	375,000
SMBC CM Ltd		233,766
SMBC Leasing (UK) Limited		42,234
SMBC Leasing & Finance UK No.1 Limited		11,426
SMBC Derivative Products Limited		7,836
SMBC Leasing and Finance, Inc.		5,922
SMBC Bank International PLC		1,699
CFT Investments 1 LLC		101
Gross Cash Collateral Pledged		677,984
Amount offset against derivative liability positions		(301,982)
Collateral pledged in excess of derivative liability positions	\$	376,002

(ii) *Cash Collateral Received*

As of December 31, 2025, the Company received cash collateral, inclusive of accrued interest payable of \$1.2 billion, of that amount, \$1.2 billion was offset against derivative asset positions, and \$6.7 million was in excess of derivative asset positions and included in cash collateral received.

The following table presents the Company's received cash collateral amounts by affiliate counterparties as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

SMBC	\$	1,155,678
SMBC Aviation Capital Limited		30,597
SMBC Nikko Securities, Inc.		18
Gross cash collateral received		1,186,293
Amount offset against derivative asset positions		(1,179,566)
Collateral received in excess	\$	6,727

Refer to note 2(e) for further information on Cash collateral pledged and received.

(c) *Derivatives, net, at fair value*

(i) *Derivative assets, net, at fair value*

At December 31, 2025 the Company had net derivative assets of \$6.1 million with SMBC.

(ii) *Derivative liabilities, net, fair value*

At December 31, 2025 the Company had net derivative liabilities of \$51.1 million with SMBC CM Ltd

The Company has entered into a series of credit guarantees with SMBC CM Ltd covering selected counterparties to derivative transactions entered into by SMBC CM Ltd. Compensation for this guarantee is provided to the Company through back-to-back mirrored trades designed to transfer the profit with guaranteed counterparties to the Company. These back-to-back transactions with SMBC CM Ltd. fully transfer market and liquidity risk to the Company where it is hedged centrally in the interbank market. The overall global risk

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management strategy is designed to centralize the management of market risk and liquidity risk within the Company.

(d) Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

At December 31, 2025, the Company had securities purchased under agreements to resell of \$3.7 billion of which \$1.6 billion was with SMBC CM Ltd and \$2.1 billion was with SMBC Nikko SI.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had securities sold under agreements to repurchase of \$1.0 billion with SMBC Nikko SI.

Refer to notes 2(g), 4 and 7(c) for further information on Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

(e) Trading assets/liabilities, net, at fair value

Fixed income financial instruments, FX spot transactions, and prepaid interest rate contracts, recorded within trading assets and trading liabilities. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had net trading assets of \$58.1 million with SMBC CM Ltd.

Refer to notes 2(h) and 7 for further information on Trading assets/liabilities, net, at fair value.

(f) Due from brokers

At December 31, 2025, the Company had receivable of \$47.4 million with SMBC Nikko SI arising from securities trading.

(g) Investment in Affiliate

On December 28, 2007, SMBC CM Ltd. authorized the creation and issuance of 300,000,000 new, nonvoting, and perpetual noncumulative preferred shares in six classes (Class A to Class F) with a notional value of \$1 each with a liquidation preference of \$1 each. The preferred shares rank senior to the ordinary shares of SMBC CM Ltd. as to payment of dividends and in liquidation. 200,000,000 of these preferred shares were allotted to and purchased by the Company at \$1 each. There is no obligation on the part of SMBC CM Ltd. to pay an annual dividend or interest under any circumstances. The preferred shares were redeemable on or after January 31, 2013 at the option of SMBC CM Ltd. As of December 31, 2025, there were no redemptions or dividends paid. Since the preferred shares do not have a readily determinable fair market value, they are recorded at cost minus impairment. There was no impairment recorded on the preferred share investment as of December 31, 2025.

(h) Other Assets

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had Other assets with affiliates of \$41.5 million which consists of SLA fees receivable, other receivables and reimbursable costs receivable.

(i) SLA Fees

The Company has service level agreements in place with related parties, in which the Company's employees act for the benefit of the related parties. The related parties agreed to reimburse proportionate share of the total compensation, benefits paid, and other expenses incurred to the Company for its services on the basis of

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service cost, or service cost plus a markup of either 7.5% or 10%. The Company has \$1.8 million of accrued fees, of which \$6.3 million was with SMBC CM Ltd, \$3.1 million was with SMBC New York Branch, \$1.9 million was with SMBC Bank International PLC (SMBC BI), \$20.3 million was with SMBC Nikko SI.

(ii) *Reimbursable costs receivable*

The Company has reimbursable costs of \$3.9 million of which \$2.1 million was with SMBC Nikko SI, \$1.6 million was with SMBC CM Ltd., and \$0.2 million was with SMBC New York Branch.

(iii) *Other Receivables*

The Company has other receivables of \$5.7 million of which \$4.2 million was prepaid guarantee expense with SMBC LF and \$1.5 million is with SMBC NY Branch.

(i) ***Borrowings from Affiliate***

(i) *Uncommitted Revolving Credit Facility*

On June 30, 2006, the Company entered into an uncommitted revolving credit line agreement with SMBC in order to ensure that the Company has adequate funds to meet its short-term liquidity needs. This agreement was amended on January 31, 2017 to an amount of \$3.5 billion. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had borrowings of \$1.1 billion inclusive of accrued interest payable outstanding to SMBC.

Refer to note 15 for further information on the uncommitted revolving credit facility.

(ii) *Subordinated Loan Agreement*

On October 2, 2023, the Company entered into a subordinated loan agreement with SMBC. The loan agreement amount is \$500 million and will mature on October 2, 2033. As of December 31, 2025, the Company has not utilized the loan.

(iii) *Securities Borrowing Agreement*

On October 13, 2023, the Company entered into a securities borrowing agreement with SMBC Tokyo. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had borrowed securities with a fair value of \$1.5 billion.

(j) ***Other Liabilities***

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had Other liabilities with affiliates of \$38.3 million which consists of accruals for various fees and reimbursable costs payable.

(i) *Credit Service Fees*

Credit service fees are paid related to certain derivative and related transactions. The Company utilizes the credit analysis conducted by SMBC in connection with entering into and monitoring certain derivative and related transactions. At December 31, 2025 the Company had credit service fees accrued of \$2.4 million with SMBC.

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(ii) *Other Payable*

At December 31, 2025 the Company incurred SLA costs payable to affiliates of \$6.7 million of which \$1 million was with SMBC BI, and \$5.7 million was with SMBC CM Ltd. The Company had also incurred other payable to affiliates of \$26.5 million of which \$5.4 million was with SMBC, \$8.1 million was with SMBC Nikko SI, \$0.3 million was with SMBC CM Asia, and \$12.7 million with SMBC CM Ltd.

(iii) *Agency Fees*

The Company engages SMBC CM Ltd. and SMBC CM Asia to execute trades in London and Hong Kong. In addition, SMBC CM Ltd. provides derivatives business services to the Company which includes marketing, operations, legal and systems services, while the Company provides the same derivative business services to SMBC CM Ltd. and further includes accounting, compliance, credit, risk analysis, management information reporting, project management and treasury services.

At December 31, 2025 the Company accrued agency fees payable of \$1.8 million to SMBC DP and \$0.8 million to SMBC CM Asia.

(iv) *Intermediation Fees*

Under an agreement dated April 15, 2004, SMBC DP, a highly rated derivative products company, acts as a credit intermediary for the Company on certain transactions. On March 27, 2014, the agreement was amended whereby the Company will act also as SMBC DP's agent in issuing and executing SMBC DP guarantees to counterparties for certain derivative transactions. Under the agreement, the Company has pledged trading securities with a fair value of \$190.0 million to SMBC DP.

Refer to note 11 for further information on lease payments.

(9) Regulatory Capital

The Company is subject to regulatory capital requirements administered by CFTC. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Company's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Company must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Company's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Company's capital amounts and classifications are subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weights, and other factors.

At December 31, 2025, the Company qualified as well capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action as described under CFTC capital rules.

Quantitative measures established by regulations to ensure capital adequacy require the Company to maintain minimum ratios of total, common equity Tier 1 capital (CET1), and Tier 1 capital to risk weighted assets (RWA). As of December 31, 2025, the Company met all capital adequacy requirements to which it is subject to.

The following is a reconciliation of stockholder's equity to CET1 as of December 31, 2025 (dollars in thousands):

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Stockholder's equity	\$	2,305,761
Less:		
Intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liability		18,954
Unrealized adjustments related to changes in fair value of liabilities		32,141
Total CET1	\$	<u><u>2,254,666</u></u>

The Company's actual capital amounts and ratios computed in accordance with CFTC regulatory requirements are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Capital Requirement</u>
CET1	\$ 2,254,666	\$ 20,000
CET1 to RWA ratio	2,254,666 (22.0%)	667,099 (6.5%)
Total capital to RWA ratio	2,254,666 (22.0%)	821,045 (8.0%)
Total capital to uncleared swap margin ratio	2,254,666 (19.3%)	936,215 (8.0%)

Refer to supplementary schedule I for further details on regulatory capital.

(10) Categories of Risk

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the potential loss the Company may incur as a result of changes in the market value of a particular instrument. All financial instruments, including derivatives and short sales, are subject to market risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is determined by a number of factors, including the size, duration, composition, and diversification of positions held, the absolute and relative levels of interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates, as well as market volatility and illiquidity. For instruments such as options and warrants, the time period during which the options or warrants may be exercised and the relationship between the current market price of the underlying instrument and the option's or warrant's contractual strike or exercise price also affects the level of market risk. A significant factor influencing the overall level of market risk to which the Company is exposed is its use of hedging techniques to mitigate such risk. The Company manages market risk by setting risk limits and monitoring the effectiveness of its economic hedging policies and strategies.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is measured by the loss the Company would record if its counterparties failed to perform pursuant to the terms of their contractual obligations and the value of collateral held, if any, was not adequate to cover such losses. Specifically, the Company's potential credit loss exposure for contractual commitments is equal to the market or fair value of contractual commitments that are in a net asset position less the effect of enforceable master netting agreements. The Company has established controls to monitor the creditworthiness of counterparties, as well as the quality of pledged collateral, and uses master netting agreements whenever possible to mitigate the Company's

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exposure to counterparty credit risk. The Company may require counterparties to submit additional collateral when deemed necessary. The Company also enters into collateralized financing agreements in which it extends short term credit, primarily to major financial institutions. The Company controls the collateral pledged by the counterparties, which consists largely of securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies.

The notional amounts of contractual commitments do not represent exposure to credit risk. Credit risk associated with futures contracts is limited since all transactions are guaranteed by the exchange on which they are traded and daily cash settlements by all counterparties are required for changes in the market value of open contracts. The Company's purchased exchange issued options also possess low credit risk due to guarantee of performance by the issuing exchange. Negotiated contractual commitments, such as forwards, swaps, and options possess greater exposure to credit risk since cash settlement is not normally required on a daily basis, and therefore, counterparty credit quality and the value of pledged collateral are essential elements in controlling the Company's risk.

Concentrations of credit risk from financial instruments, including contractual commitments, exist when groups of issuers or counterparties have similar business characteristics or are engaged in like activities that would cause their ability to meet their contractual commitments to be adversely affected, in a similar manner, by changes in the economy or other market conditions. The Company monitors credit risk on both an individual and group counterparty basis. The Company minimizes this risk through credit reviews, approvals, trading limits, and monitoring procedures.

(c) Model Risk

Model risk is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports. The Company's considerations regarding model risk includes any potential risk to the firm's operations, finances, or reputation arising out from errors or misuse of financial models. The Company manages model risk through effective governance and control of activities related to model development, model implementation and use, and model validation. Additionally, independence between model developers/users and those responsible for model validation is a critical element of effective challenge for the firm.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its contractual and contingent obligations or that it does not have the appropriate amount, composition and tenor of funding and liquidity to support its assets and liabilities.

The efficient management of liquidity is essential to the Company in retaining the confidence of the financial markets and ensuring that the business is sustainable. The Company manages liquidity risk through a control framework designed to maintain liquidity resources that are sufficient in amount and quality, and a funding profile that is appropriate for the firm. The control framework consists of policy formation, review and governance, analysis, stress testing, limit setting and monitoring.

(e) Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from failed or inadequate people, processes, systems and external events. All legal losses are included in this definition. Reputational impacts that stem from operational risk causes or events are included in this definition. All strategic losses are excluded from this definition.

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Operational risks, including technology, third party suppliers, fraud, cyber, data, and other non-financial risks, are inherent in the servicing of our client businesses and in the management of our internal operations. To manage operational risk, the Company has implemented an oversight and governance structure, within its operational risk framework, that focuses on the identification, assessment, reporting, monitoring, prevention and mitigation of operational risks, as well as timely and meaningful management reporting.

(f) Capital Risk

Capital risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to maintain minimum financial requirements for a swap dealer.

The Company must at all times maintain sufficient regulatory capital. To meet regulatory requirements, the Company has established the capital governance structure by defining the roles and responsibilities of each relevant committee and department of the Company. To assess the continued appropriateness of Company's capital goals and targets, it undertakes an ongoing analysis of internal requirements, risk profile changes, regulatory requirements and formally reassesses the goals and targets at least annually.

Refer to note 9 for further information on regulatory capital.

(11) Leases

The Company occupies office space under long-term sublease agreements with SMBC, which expires on various dates through 2037 for its allocable share of the annual rent payable by SMBC under its prime lease. The Company's leases do not include any residual value guarantees, and therefore none were considered in the calculation of the lease balances. The Company has leases with variable payments, most commonly in the form of common area maintenance charges which are based on actual costs incurred. These variable payments were excluded from the right-of-use (RoU) asset and lease liability balances since they are not fixed or in-substance fixed payments. The present value of the remaining lease payments is calculated using the imputed discounted rate at the lease commencement date, which reflects the fixed rate the Company would have to pay to borrow an amount equal to the future minimum lease payments over a similar term. Refer to Supplemental cash flow information for operating lease paid in 2025. Future minimum lease payments under all leases are estimated as follows (dollars in thousands):

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		<u>Future Minimum Lease Payments</u>
Remaining years		
2026	\$	2,569
2027		2,488
2028		2,489
2029		2,392
2030		2,323
Thereafter		<u>13,842</u>
Total lease payments		26,103
Imputed interest		(2,058)
Present value of lease payments	\$	<u><u>24,045</u></u>
Weighted average remaining lease terms		11.05
Weighted average discount rate		2.89%

The Company shares business continuity and disaster recovery (BCDR) office space with SMBC Nikko SI.

Refer to note 2(o) for further information on leases.

(12) Commitments

Under a loan agreement dated April 18, 2021, the Company has committed to provide SMBC DP with a \$200 million revolving credit facility for a five-year period. As of December 31, 2025, the entire facility was unused. A commitment fee on the amount of the undrawn facility is payable to the Company until the maturity date of the agreement.

(13) Contingencies

The Company has resolved the CFTC investigation of the Company's compliance with applicable recordkeeping requirements for business-related electronic communications by agreement to pay and settlement of monetary penalties in September 2025. Amounts previously accrued for this matter in excess of the actual settlement amount was reverse.

Refer to note 2(j) for further information on contingencies.

(14) Employee Benefits Plans

During the year, the Company participated in the Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. Retirement Plan, a noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan ("the Retirement Plan"), and in the Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp 401(k) Plan, a contributory defined contribution plan ("the 401(k) Plan"), sponsored by SMBC. The plans cover all salaried employees (with the exception of expatriates).

Defined Benefit Plan ("the Retirement Plan"): The Retirement Plan costs are allocated to the Company based on actuarial computations. No separate determination is made of the actual present value of accumulated benefits and the Retirement Plan's assets as they relate to the employees of the Company.

Pursuant to the Employee Retirement Program re-design undertaken during the year, the Retirement Plan has ceased to accrue future benefits as of December 31, 2025 and associated termination and settlement of the Retirement Plan by

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Sponsor requires the discharge of all remaining benefit obligations at their current market value, accomplished through a combination of lump-sum distributions and the purchase of annuity contracts. The Company may be required to contribute toward the settlement of the Retirement Plan in 2026.

Defined Contribution Plan ("the 401k Plan"): Participants in the 401(k) Plan may contribute amounts up to 50% of their eligible compensation, subject to certain limitations. The Company will match 401(k) contributions in an amount equal to lesser of 100% of the first 3% contributed by the participant or 3% of total eligible compensation. The Company's matching contributions vest 20% per year over a five-year vesting schedule.

(15) Subsequent Events

On January 30, 2026, the Company extended the maturity of its uncommitted revolving credit facility with SMBC to January 29, 2027. The amount on the uncommitted revolving credit facility remains unchanged at \$3.5 billion. The facility allows the Company to draw funds for operating needs. Refer to note 9(h) for further details on credit facilities.

Management has evaluated all subsequent events for the Company after the balance sheet date through February 27, 2026 and concluded that there are no additional events that require recognition or disclosure in the accompanying financial statements.

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Schedule I - Computation of Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirements
under Regulation 17 CFR §23.101 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

(dollars in thousands)

December 31, 2025

Computation of Capital:

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	\$ 2,254,666
Total aggregate capital	<u>2,254,666</u>

Computation of Minimum Capital Requirements:

Fixed-dollar minimum regulatory capital requirement	20,000
Excess common equity Tier 1 capital	<u>2,234,666</u>
Aggregate capital in excess of 120% of minimum capital requirements	<u>2,230,666</u>

Risk weighted assets - credit risk exposure requirement	7,979,316
Risk weighted assets - market risk exposure requirement	1,799,845
Risk weighted assets - other	<u>483,905</u>
Total risk weighted assets	10,263,066

Percentage of risk weighted assets computed under 17 CFR §23.101	<u>821,045</u>
Excess aggregate capital	<u>1,433,621</u>

Common equity Tier 1 to RWA capital ratio	<u>22.0%</u>
Aggregate capital in excess of 120% of minimum capital requirements	<u>1,269,412</u>

Amount of uncleared swap margin	11,702,687
Percentage of risk margin amount computed under 17 CFR §23.101	<u>936,215</u>
Excess aggregate capital	<u>1,318,451</u>
Aggregate capital in excess of 120% of minimum capital requirements	\$ <u>1,131,208</u>

The total aggregate capital excludes amounts included in the audited equity balance (see Note 9 of the notes to the statement of financial condition).

There are no material differences between the preceding computation and the Company's corresponding unaudited NFA FORM FR-CSE-BHC filed on January 27, 2026.

See accompanying notes to statement of financial condition